also for the *Journal of Roman Studies* and for the *Classical Review ;* he took active part in Roman excavations in England, as at Corbridge and at Ribchester ; he travelled, to deepen further his knowledge of the Empire ; in July, 1914, he passed the final proofs of a volume on the Roman auxilia, which had grown out of the earlier essay. Then war broke out ; at once he sought a commission (he had been a volunteer in old days), and was gazetted to the Tenth Hampshires. Many of us were hoping that his peculiar qualities and knowledge of languages (Serbian among them) might be used for appropriate service, but the War Office had no use for special attainments. On August 10 he fell near Suvla Bay. His age was thirty.

His powers had ripened slowly, but well. They were such as school education, even at Winchester, does not always reach ; at Oxford they became clear. I well remember the first time that I saw him ; he came at the end of a lecture to put a query which none but a thorough historian could have framed. Within a few years, all who knew him felt that he was first-rate—that, if he lived, he was singularly sure to do really great historical work. He united many powers—he read fast, remembered accurately what he read, kept his knowledge at his own command and controlled it lightly and easily. He was practical, too ; when he studied the Roman army, he compared it with other armies, and sought advice from modern men and systems. Above all, he wielded a sound and clear historical judgment ; he could form original views and avoid guesswork. His one volume, on the Roman auxilia, shows his merits plainly ; it will long be the leading book on its subject.

He was much more than a student. His devotion to learning was coupled with a strong personal character, with unfailing unselfishness, extraordinary width of interest, great brightness of manner ; need I add, in the words of Tacitus, 'integritatem atque abstinentiam in tanto viro referre iniuria virtutum fuerit'? Of his personal friendships I do not here speak ; far outside them, he was able to charm and inspire with his own keenness and life all of his pupils who were capable of intellectual development ; he never failed to add to the gaiety and the good sense of those around him. We in Oxford have lost many men whose places can never be filled ; no one will wish to compare them—οὓς μὲν γάρ τις ἔπεμψεν, οἶδεν. But the loss of G. L. Cheesman is in every way heavy—to his college, to our joint educational work, to our research, to historical study.

F. HAVERFIELD.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editors of the CLASSICAL REVIEW.

SIR,—The commentary of *Græculus* on the epigram quoted on p. 192 of the *Classical Review* (Sept. 1915) is exhaustive and sound. I can only add one or two remarks. Every school-master knows that τεῦξαι is a late nineteenth-century form of τυχεῖν, very common at the present day. The meaning is clear: 'For it was right that they (your friends) should find you as their guide,' etc. The Latin translation bears this out. The conjecture that ἀλαζομένοισι comes from ἀλάζων is tempting in view of such forms as μείζοντος (*gen.* of μείζων) occurring frequently at the matriculation stage ; for the substitution of the middle for the active of a supposed participle would be easy. But here again the Latin points to the meaning, 'wandering' (*flectere gressus*).

Δ.

To the Editors of the CLASSICAL REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—Professor Haverfield, in his interesting note on 'Herodotus and Babylon' published in your last issue (pp. 169-170), describes Babylon as a city of some eight miles in extent on the left bank of the Euphrates, with an extension of uncertain extent on the right bank. As he rightly says, 'Such are the remains as known at present.'

He then goes on to say that Mr. How and myself, in our recent edition of Herodotus, 'decided that this could not be the Herodotean city, because it had a wall only on two sides and its river front was unprotected.'

If he will look again at our edition (I. p. 136), he will see that we were referring to something quite different. I was there writing only of Weissbach's plan (published in *Der Alte Orient*, 1904) ; I

said that, 'not to mention other difficulties, it represents Babylon as having no defence on the West, except the river Euphrates, which is absurd.' This plan, if he will consult Weissbach (p. 13), he will see is called 'An attempt at a reconstruction of Babylon in the time of Nebuchadnezzar.'

In spite of Weissbach's eminence as an Orientalist, it seemed (and seems) to me impossible. I may add that, besides showing two-thirds of the river front unguarded, it gives an 'inner wall' which incloses nothing. I therefore in my note gave as briefly as I could my reason for neglecting what professed to be a plan of the city based on the most modern excavation. I rejected also Oppert's great square of some sixty miles (p. 137).

It seems to me the time has not come to plan out exactly the size of ancient Babylon. The west bank of the Euphrates has not yet been explored, and we are quite without data as to how large a part of Babylon spread over it. It is to be hoped that when this present war is over, the work will be continued by English excavators.

Meantime I am quite prepared to accept the conclusions which Professor Haverfield puts so clearly and well, as to the main city on the left bank. Only I would suggest that we cannot infer anything as to the right-bank city from the absence of palaces and temples in it. The comparison of London south of the river warns us that we may have a vast extension of dwelling-houses, with few or no outbuildings of architectural or historical interest.

J. WELLS.

BOOKS RECEIVED

All publications which have a bearing on Classical Studies will be entered in this list if they are sent for review. The price should in all cases be stated.

** *Excerpts or Extracts from Periodicals and Collections will not be included unless they are also published separately.*

Ahlberg (A. W.) C. Sallusti Crispi Bellum Iugurthinum, recensuit A. W. A. Gotsburgi Eranos Forlay. Collectio Scriptorum Veterum Vpsaliensis. 9″×6″. Pp. 152. 2 kr. 25 öre.

American Philological Association (Transactions and Proceedings of, 1914). Vol. xlv. 9″×6″. Pp. 254+cii. Boston : Ginn and Co., 1915.

Annacker (C.) Some Parallels and Differences in Greek and Latin Syntax. 6½″×4¼″. Pp. 32. London : Blackie and Son, 1915. Limp cloth, 9d.

Aristotelica. By Herbert Richards. 7½″×5″. Pp. x+167. London : Grant Richards, Ltd., 1915. Cloth, 5s. net.

Church Quarterly Review. Vol. LXXX., No. 160. Pp. 257-508.

Classical Philology : A Quarterly Journal devoted to Research in the Languages, Literature, History, and Life of Classical Antiquity. Vol. X., No. 3. July, 1915. Pp. 241-364.

Dimsdale (M. S.) A History of Latin Literature. 8″×5½″. Pp. x+549. London : W. Heinemann, 1915. Cloth, 6s.

Gardner (E. A.) A Handbook of Greek Sculpture (New Edition). 8″×5¼″. Pp. xxxii+605. London : Macmillan and Co., 1915. Cloth, 10s.

Harrer (G. A.) Studies in the History of the Roman Province of Syria (Dissertation for Doctorate). 9″×6″. Pp. 94. Princeton University Press, 1915.

Loeb Classical Library. Apuleius, the Golden Ass (Adlington and Gaselee), pp. xxiv+608 ; Pliny, Letters (Melmoth and Hutchinson), 2 vols., pp. xvi+535 and viii+440 ; Pindar's Odes (Sandys), pp. xlx+635 ; Lucian (Harmon), vol. ii., pp. viii+520 ; Hesiod, the Homeric Hymns and Homerica (Evelyn White), pp. xlviii+627, 6½″×4½″. London : Heinemann, 1915. 5s. net per vol.

Monist (The) A Quarterly Magazine devoted to the Philosophy of Science. Vol. XXV., No. 3. July, 1915. Pp. 321-480.

Morey (C. R.) Lost Mosaics and Frescoes of Rome. Princeton Monographs, IV. 10¾″×8″. Pp. xii+70. Oxford : University Press, 1915. Cloth, 8s. 6d. net.

Oldfather (W. A.) and *Canter* (H. V.) The Defeat of Varus and the German Frontier Policy of Augustus. 9½″×6¼″. Pp. 120. Urbana : University of Illinois. 75 cents.

Sonnenschein (E. A.) A First Latin Grammar for Schools. 7½″×5″. Pp. 126. Oxford : Clarendon Press, 1915. Cloth, 1s. 6d.

Starkey (C. E. F.) Verse Translations from Classic Authors (New Edition). 7½″×4¾″. Pp. 164. Hove, Sussex : Combridge, 1915. Cloth, 5s. net.

Storer (E.) Poems and Fragments of Sappho (the Poets' Translation Series). 6¼″×4¾″. Pp. 12. London : The Egoist, 1915. 4d. net.

Strong (Mrs. A.) Apotheosis and After Life. 10″×6¼″. Pp. xx+293. With 36 plates. London : Constable and Co., Ltd., 1915. Cloth, 8s. 6d. net.

Theologisch Tijdschrift. Edited by E. D. Eerdmans, Aflevering and Co. 9½″×6″. Pp. 359-426. Leiden : S. C. van Doesburgh, 1915.

Todd (O. J.) Quo modo Aristophanes rem temporalem in fabulis suis tractaverit quaesivit O. I. T. From Harvard Studies in Classical Philology. Vol. xxvi. 9″×5¾″. Pp. 72.