

PROGRAMME OF THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE MIDDLE WEST AND SOUTH, TO BE HELD AT NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24 AND 25, 1909

WEDNESDAY MORNING

Gibson Hall, Tulane University

8:45—Greetings.

9:10—Welcome by President Craighead.

9:20—1. E. W. MURRAY, University of Kansas: "Caesar's Fortifications on the Rhone." Discussion to be opened by EDWARD T. HOLMES, Mercer University, Georgia.

Caesar's Rhone fortifications were more extensive than Napoleon (Baron Stoffel) thought them to have been. The nature of the river bank, the character or fighting ability of the enemy, and the limited number of the Roman troops required that Caesar should take greater precautions in constructing his wall and trench than Napoleon would have us believe.

2. WILLIS H. BOCOCK, University of Georgia: "Features of Elementary and Undergraduate Instruction in Greek and Latin." Discussion to be opened by WILLIAM O. BRANHAM, Branham and Hughes School, Tennessee.

1. On the lack of regular graded interrelation among the more elementary books of the usual Greek and Latin Series. Some suggestions as to treatment of grammar and vocabulary.

2. Are not most of our more elementary textbooks overburdened with learning?

3. Do we not regard too little the needs of the many students who will not specialize in Classical Philology?

4. Do we not read too little Greek and Latin text? Do we not give too much time to translation?

10:40-11:10—Short Business Session.

11:10—3. HENRY A. SANDERS, University of Michigan: "Biblical MSS in the Freer Collection," Illustrated. Discussion to be opened by J. E. HARRY, University of Cincinnati.

Brief statement about the purchase; discussion of age, character of writing and parchment, and quality of the text of the different MSS and parts of MSS. Special treatment of the older quire bound in with the Gospel MS, and of the subscription to Mark; the ancient home of this Bible.

EXHIBIT OF REPRODUCTIONS OF BIBLICAL MANUSCRIPTS BY THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

An Exhibit of reproductions of biblical manuscripts will be found in Room 2. Examples of the following productions will be shown: Codex Alexandrinus, Codex Vaticanus, Codex Sinaiticus, Codex Sarravianus-Colbertinus, from the Library of the University of Michigan. Also a recent photograph of a page of the Codex Sinaiticus; title-page (in proof) and heliotype prints of the facsimile of Manuscript I (Deuteronomy and Joshua) in the Freer Collection; photographs, and heliotype proofs of pages of Manuscript II (The Psalms); covers (photograph) and heliotype prints of the facsimile of Manuscript III (The Gospels); photographs of Manuscript IV (fragments of the Epistles of Paul); and photographs of specimen pages of the Coptic Manuscript in the same collection.

12:15—Luncheon at the Tulane Refectory.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—1:20

Gibson Hall, Tulane University

ANNUAL ADDRESS: "The True Worth of the Classics," PROFESSOR ANDREW F. WEST, Princeton University.

WEDNESDAY EVENING—7:30

Gibson Hall, Tulane University

4. ROY C. FLICKINGER, Northwestern University: "Tragic Irony in Terence." Discussion to be opened by THOMAS B. MCCARTNEY, Kentucky University. Definition. Illustration of the different varieties by pertinent examples from other literatures. Classification of the more conspicuous instances in Terence. Effect upon spectators and readers.
5. MILTON W. HUMPHREYS, University of Virginia: "Notes on Greek Grammar." Discussion to be led by W. J. BATTLE, University of Texas.
 1. The meaning of *ἄλογος* in Hephaestion *Ench.* 6. 39 f.
 2. What is meant by a "pure final clause"?
 3. The gender of *ἐκμηνος*.
 4. How the Greeks said "and so on."
 5. Indirect questions introduced by *ἔδν*.
 6. A peculiar use of the pure optative in Greek.
 7. Some uses of *καί* that are often ignored or misunderstood.
 8. The construction of *δοκεῖν*, *seem*.

6. WILLIAM G. MANLY, University of Missouri: "The forms of the Cottabos among the Greeks," Illustrated. Discussion to be led by WALTER HULLHEN, University of Chattanooga.

The game seems to have originated in Sicily, but was much used by the Greeks at social gatherings. It was often used as a love oracle, but sometimes the element of contest between players seems to be the principal feature. Two forms of the game are generally recognized, but there is a third distinct form and several variations of the others, especially of the Kottabos Kataktos. It is difficult sometimes to give convincing proof on account of the varied use of the word Cottabos.

7. FRANK J. MILLER, The University of Chicago: "The Thirteenth Book of the Aeneid." Discussion to be led by HAROLD W. JOHNSTON, University of Indiana.

XII. librorum Aeneidos Supplementum of Maphaeus Vegius Laudensis, a poem of 630 lines, in blank verse translation; with an account of the author and a comparison of his poem in some points with the *Aeneid*.

THURSDAY MORNING—10:00

Newcomb College Hall

8. REPORT of the Commission to Formulate a Statement of the Aims and Benefits of Classical Study, F. C. EASTMAN, University of Iowa, Chairman. Following the report a paper will be read on "The Study of the Classics as a Basis for Scientific Education," prepared by DR. HARRY W. WILEY, Washington, D. C. PROFESSOR WEST of Princeton University and others will contribute to the discussion of this exceedingly important topic.
9. B. C. BONDURANT, State College for Women, Florida: "Status of Classics in the South." Discussion to be opened by MARGARET J. WARREN, Synodical College, Mississippi.

Results of an investigation showing the extent to which the Classics are studied in twelve southern states; whether the number of students of Latin and Greek in these states is relatively increasing or diminishing; the amount of Latin and Greek required in secondary-school courses and for admission to southern colleges and universities; college work required in these subjects; the extent to which the Classics are elected by college students; the present opposition to the Classics; and the future of classical study in this section.

10. H. J. BARTON, University of Illinois: "The Permanence of Tradition." Discussion to be opened by J. B. GAME, State Normal School, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON—2:30

Newcomb College Hall

11. THOMAS M. JOHNSON, Osceola, Missouri: "The Vilification of the Ancients: An episode in the History of Ignorance." Discussion to be opened by GORDON J. LAING, The University of Chicago.

Vilification of the ancients originated in the early centuries of the Christian era, and continued in full force until the Renaissance. Examples. During the Renaissance the current of vilification was partially checked, but about the beginning of the 16th century it started afresh, and has continued until the present time. The cause was and

is ignorance. Examples are given, showing that the denouncers of the writings and philosophy of the ancients were those who knew little or nothing of them. The decay of scholarship largely coincident with the growth of athletics, and the diffusion of the commercial spirit. Certain vilifiers of the ancients are chiefly indebted to the Classics for any intellectual training and skill which they may possess.

12. M. M. SWARTZ, Millsaps College, Mississippi: "The Old in Euripides: a Single Trait." Discussion to be opened by WILLIAM G. MANLY, University of Missouri.

The old in Euripides are on the side of the established religious order. If, as Aristophanes says, *τοὺς ἀνδρας ἀναπέπεικεν οὐκ εἶναι θεούς*, he did it usually (exceptions are very few) by the mouth of his younger characters. The old have a decided religious bent.

13. HELEN LOVELL MILLION, Hardin College, Missouri: "A Comparison of Comparisons, from Homer, Dante, and Milton: Part I. Comparisons from the Animal Kingdom." Discussion to be opened by C. K. CHASE, Earlham College, Indiana.

The subject divides itself into mammals, (1) wild beasts, (2) domestic animals; (3) birds, reptiles, fishes, insects. The manner of introducing the figures; the subjects illustrated; and the reasons, as far as possible, for the difference between the authors. How far the difference in place and time has affected the imagery of the poems; how largely each later poet drew from predecessors, and how far from his own observation.