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***Demosthenes de Corona*, edited with Introduction and Notes, by B. Drake, late fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Seventh edition revised and enlarged, by E. S. S (Huckburgh). Macmillan, 1889. pp. xxxv, 213. 4/6.**

E. C. Marchant

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was a gens of Eupatridae, as distinct from the nobility so called, is here restated (p. 175). That there was such a distinct γένος it would be hard to deny in the face of the evidence, in spite of the inevitable doubt it produces in many passages where the word Eupatridae occurs as to whether the γένος or the ἔθνος is meant; but the theory of Hirzel's which is here accepted, that the name is to be interpreted in the sense of 'benefiting a father,' a meaning which it is doubtful whether the word bears in two of the passages cited (Soph. *Elect.* 160, 859), and which it certainly does not bear in the other (*Elect.* 1079) as is proved by the words immediately following (οὐδείς τῶν ἀγαθῶν γὰρ ζῶν κακῶς εὐκλείαν αἰσχῦναι θέλει), and that the origin of the gens is to be referred to Orestes—is a theory which, if closely examined, rests only on the statement that the Eupatrids did not partake of the rights of the σέμναι θεαί (Schol. Soph. *O.C.* 489), and can hardly be called established. But perhaps the most attractive portion of the work, and the one in which the author's capacity for analysis is best shown, is in the treatment of the Eleusinian gens of the Eumolpidae (p. 26). Much of the darkness that gathers round the con-

flicting legends of this gens is cleared away, and it is shown beyond a doubt that the original connection was with the worship of Poseidon, and, more important still, it is shown by inscriptions that this continued to be the local form of the legend: the Thracian origin of the Eumolpidae being altogether a later growth with the entrance of the Orphic-Dionysian τελεταί into the older and simpler forms of belief. That the cult of Dionysus formed at an early period its home in Thrace is shown abundantly by coins: and it is natural that this should have become the Attic form of the legend as opposed to the older Eleusinian form, from which Toepffer rightly distinguishes it. The discussions of such questions in this work show a large grasp of facts and great power of wielding them, which is rendered more effective, as the book is rendered more readable, by the passages cited being embodied in the text and not thrust into footnotes. In these discussions, as is inevitable in a work on mythology, we are sometimes not on very firm ground, but we never feel ourselves in a region of pure speculation.

A. H. GREENIDGE.

Demosthenes de Corona, edited with Introduction and Notes, by B. DRAKE, late fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Seventh edition revised and enlarged, by E. S. SACKBURGH. Macmillan, 1889. pp. xxxv, 213. 4/6.

THIS successful volume of Messrs. Macmillan's series for schools has received considerable additions from the experienced hand of Mr. Shuckburgh. 'The text,' we are told, 'has been revised, the notes in part rewritten, about a third additional matter inserted, and the Index expanded.... Lastly, the reviser is responsible for the Introduction.' We are only concerned now with the new features of this useful edition.

The Introduction is perhaps the least satisfactory portion of Mr. Shuckburgh's additions. We fear that even the most enthusiastic learner will hardly find the narrative interesting. This is the more strange in a case where the writer had so attractive a theme as the life and work of Demosthenes to deal with. Nor are the brief analyses of the speeches which it contains as clear and precise as they might be. The rival claims of Chaeroneia (p. x. &c.) and Chaeronea (p. xi.) might have been settled with advantage, and a slip on p. xxxii.—'while to Athens was left the expenses and dangers'—requires correction. Just at the end, we encounter the debatable *obiter dictum*, 'Still the opportunist is not an interesting person.' Can it be that Mr. Shuckburgh, with his wide sympathies, finds Halifax and Alcibiades uninteresting persons?

The notes contain more exegesis than syntax. The new editor has done serviceable work by inserting

many new references, and the speech is now widely illustrated from the works of other authors both old and modern. We are inclined to think that too few of the parallel passages are drawn from the other orators of the canon. Besides Demosthenes, only Lysias is at all frequently referred to. If the reader's attention were more often directed to similarities of thought and language which occur in the other orators, he would gain an insight into the many tricks, as we venture to call them, of oratorical style which would be useful to him both for composition and criticism.

The text still requires the removal of all antiquated spelling. Mr. Shuckburgh has not referred at all to Blass' text, which differs widely from that before us, not only in the expulsion of possible accretions, but also in the removal of all instances of hiatus by means of elision. We hope that on some future occasion Mr. Shuckburgh will make the book complete by inserting some information about the manuscripts. At least some account of Σ would be welcome.

E. C. MARCHANT.

Schul - Commentar zu Demosthenes' acht Staatsreden, von A. BARAN. pp. v. 168. G. Freytag, Leipzig, 1890. 1 M. 25 pf.

THIS book contains an account of Demosthenes' life, a short analysis of the chief rhetorical figures, and notes on the Philipics, the Olynthiacs, the speeches on the Peace and on the Chersonese. The text is not included. The compiler finds two faults with the manner in which Demosthenes is at present studied in Austrian schools: the preparation is badly done, the 'crib' forming the chief part of the boys' stock