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Orpheus Travestied

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as the map, and also the preface and appendix on the text. There is thus no indication that the text is in the main that of Rosenberg, nor is there anything to show where other readings have been preferred. In *Phil.* iii. § 68 (70) we now find Cobet's *ἐρωτήσας* adopted as recommended by Dr. Sandys, instead of *ἐρωτήσων*, the reading of all MSS., which appeared in the first edition; cf. Heslop's note *ad loc.* and Goodwin's *Moods and Tenses* § 216. But of the misprints pointed out by Dr. Sandys the following are still uncorrected: *Chers.* § 61 *προσῆκεν* misprint for *προσῆκει*; *Phil.* iii. § 26 *ὁδ'* twice for *ὁδ'*; in the list of names *Φεραί* still appears as *Φεραί*; *Θεσπιαί* is still omitted; there is still some confusion about Erythrae, the Asiatic town of that name being indicated in the map-index, while in the list of names *Ἐρυθραίοι* *Chers.* 24 is still referred to Boeotian *Ἐρυθραί* (or as Dr. Wolke prefers to write it *Ἐρύθραι*¹); and the *Κάπ* of the *de Pace* § 25 is still identified with Mausolus. Besides these the present reviewer has noticed: *Phil.* § ii. 33 *γίνεταί* misprint for *γίνονται*; *Chers.* § 12 omission of comma after *οἶμαι*; *ib.* § 65 *ὄν'* for *ὄν*.

But in spite of these slight blemishes the edition is a practical and useful one, and should not be ignored in England where the latest editors of these speeches have been content to reprint the text of Bekker. Indeed with some additions the book would be useful to more advanced students. But for this purpose the authorities, both ancient and modern, should be given, in foot-notes or otherwise, for every

statement made in the biographical sketch of Demosthenes and in the brief introductions to the speeches, and the latter should be made more complete. Thus the strange mistake of Dionysius *ad Amm.* 4 about the *First Philippic* should be mentioned; and, although both Schaefer (*Dem. u. s. Zeit* ii. p. 148) and Blass (*Att. Bered.* iii. 1. p. 279) arrange the *Olynthiacs*, as Dr. Wolke has done, in the order i. ii. iii., we should like to see some criticism not only of Grote's view² that *Ol.* ii. preceded *Ol.* i. but of Unger's that *Ol.* i. was written in B.C. 352 and so before *Phil.* i. (*Zeitfolge der 4 ersten demosth. Reden gegen Philipp* in the 'Sitzb. d. b. Ak.' 1880 pp. 273 sqq.). Again, in the introduction to the *de Pace* there is no reference to the view of ancient critics that the oration in its present form was written only, not spoken (Peter, *Zeittafeln*,⁶ p. 125 and the authorities there cited), and no mention of the *Philippus* of Isocrates published in the same year, 346 B.C. Lastly, the Greek *hypotheses* might with advantage be printed before the orations and a note added to the *Titelbild* informing young students that the hands and roll are a restoration; on this point reference may be made to Mr. W. C. Perry's *Descriptive Catalogue of Casts from the Antique in the South Kensington Museum*, pp. 107 sq. and to the *Classical Review* ii. p. 32.

H. CLARKE.

² For a recent German estimate of Grote's *History* see R. Pöhlmann's *Grundzüge der politischen Geschichte Griechenlands* in Müller's *Handbuch*, iii. pp. 357 sq.

ORPHEUS TRAVESTIED.

WHEN Orpheus went down to the regions
below,

Which no man is permitted to see,
He tuned up his lyre, as old histories show,
To set his Eurydice free.

All Hell was astonished, a person so wise
So rashly should venture his life
In the regions of death; but conceive their
surprise,

When they learned that he came for his
wife!

To find out a punishment meet for his fault,
Old Pluto long puzzled his brain,
"But down here we've no torments suffi-
cient," he thought,

So he gave him his wife back again.
But melody softened the gloomy god's heart,
And, pleased with his playing so well,
He took her again in reward of his art,
Such power has music in Hell!

ORPHEUS σατυρικῶς.

QUANDO Tartareas Orpheus devenit ad Um-
bras,

Quaeque hominum nulli visere regna licet,
Composuit citharae (veterum stat fabula)
chordas,

Ut numerosa suam solveret Eurydicen.
Tam temere infernis caput obiectare periclis,
Tam bene cordatum Styx stupet ima
virum:

Sed quando didicere viam pro coniuge coep-
tam,

Quanto plus Umbras obstupuisse putes?
Dis pater omne genus poenarum corde re-
volvens,

"Saxum," ait, "his ausis est leviorque
rota:

"Infirmi ad tormenta sumus pro crimine
Manes,

"Ni reddam uxorem!" Solvit et Eury-
dicen.

Dira sed ad numeros mansuescunt corda
tyranni,

Gratiaque artificii, tam bene lusit, erat:
Additaque in poenas mox pro mercede re-
sumpta est

(Tantum apud Infernos ars valet) Eury-
dice.

HENRY HAYMAN, D.D.