
The World's Great Classics, Volume 21

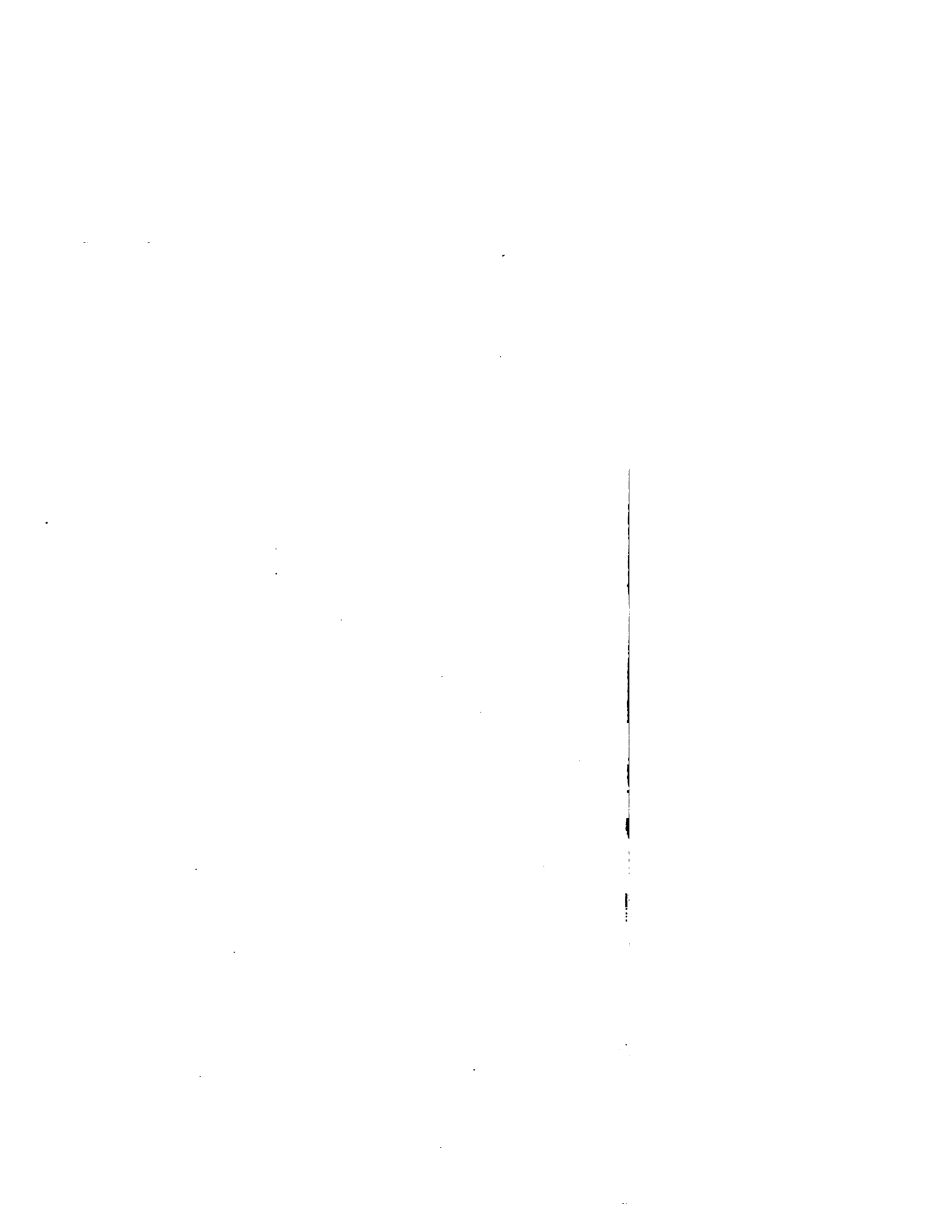
Hawthorne Julian

Title: The World's Great Classics, Volume 21

Author: Hawthorne Julian

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

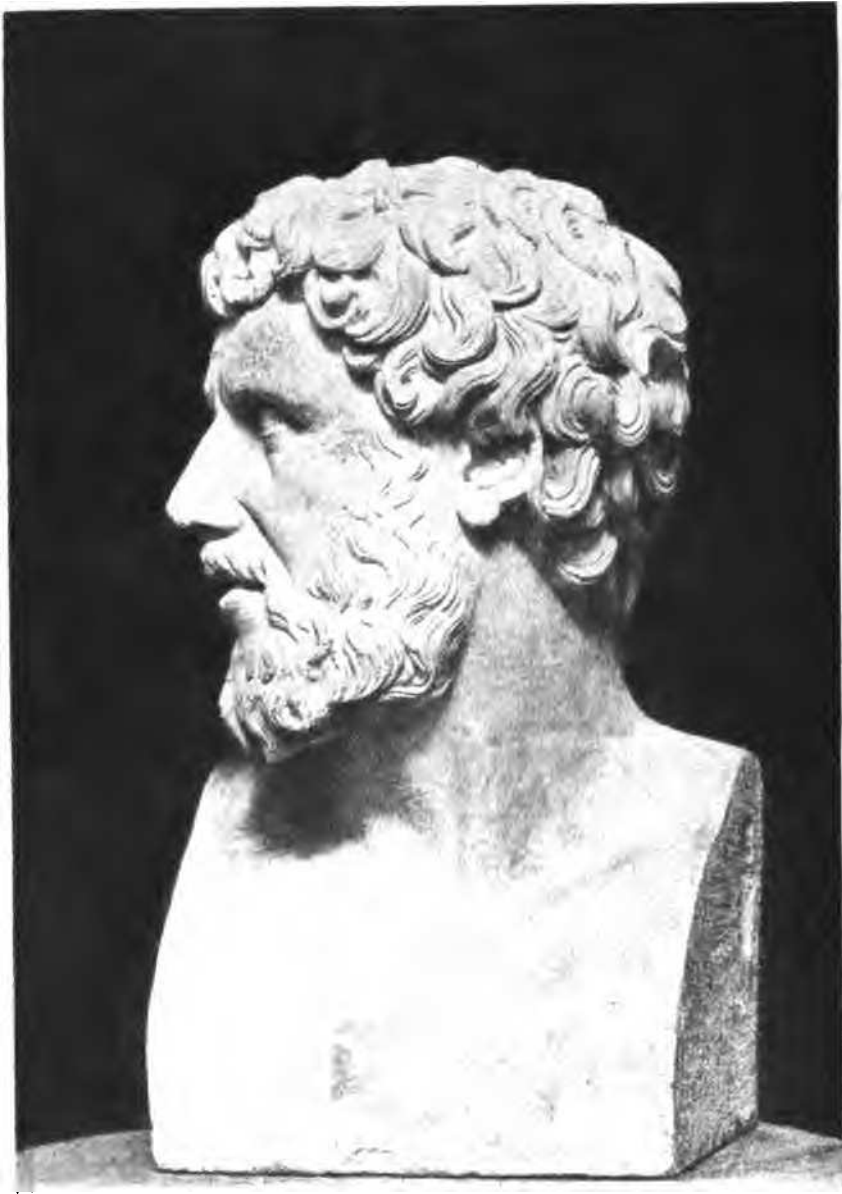
2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the importance of using reliable sources and ensuring the accuracy of the information gathered.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the interpretation and analysis of the collected data. It discusses the various statistical and analytical tools used to identify trends and patterns in the data.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the results and findings of the study. It includes a comprehensive analysis of the data and a discussion of the implications of the findings.

5. The final part of the document concludes the study and provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It emphasizes the need for continued research and monitoring in this area.

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DEMOSTHENES.

Photogravure from the marble bust in the Prado Gallery at Madrid.



ORATIONS

OF
DEMOSTHENES

PRONOUNCED TO EXCITE THE ATHENIANS AGAINST PHILIP, KING
OF MACEDON; AND ON OCCASIONS OF PUBLIC DELIBERATION

WITH INTRODUCTIONS BY THE TRANSLATOR,
THOMAS LELAND, D. D.

AND A SPECIAL INTRODUCTION BY
EPIPHANIUS WILSON, A. M.
FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF GREEK IN KING'S COLLEGE,
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SPECIAL INTRODUCTION

DEMOSTHENES, the most famous of Greek orators, was born in Attica in the *deme* or ward Pæania in the year 384 B.C. His father was a wealthy man, being a manufacturer of swords, and owning also a furniture factory; he died when Demosthenes was a child of seven. For his early nurture and training Demosthenes was indebted to his mother Cleobule, and his inherited wealth was put in charge of three trustees, who however dishonestly squandered it, so that instead of yielding an income of three thousand dollars a year, it was found, when Demosthenes at length acquired it, to give but three hundred at the most.

The natural genius of Demosthenes was directed towards the study of oratory by the brilliant successes of Callistratus, and he was also anxious to prosecute at law his dishonest guardians, Aphobus, Demophon and Therippides. He accordingly put himself under the instruction of Isæus, who is reckoned fifth among the ten Attic orators. Demosthenes, like Cicero, had to contend with serious physical disabilities in fitting himself for the contests of the bar and the public assembly. There are many stories told about the methods he adopted to acquire strength of lung and clearness of articulation. He is said, in his desire for solitary study and training, to have secluded himself in a cave, shaving half his head so as to unfit himself for appearing in public; to have practised speaking with pebbles in his mouth; and to have harangued the roaring waves that he might learn to outclamor the noise of the assembly. Although, as is averred, he copied out Thucydides eight times for the purpose of acquiring a lofty style, he has little trace in his clear and perspicuous sentences of the rugged terseness of the Attic historian, from whom doubtless he learned many lessons in states-