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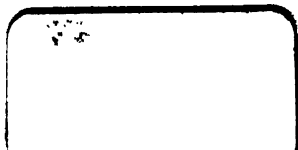
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DEMOSTHENES
ON THE CROWN

**London: C. J. CLAY AND SONS,
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE,
AVE MARIA LANE.
Glasgow: 50, WELLINGTON STREET.**



**Leipzig: F. A. BROCKHAUS.
New York: THE MACMILLAN COMPANY.
Bombay: E. SEYMOUR HALE.**

ΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝΟΥΣ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΥ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΥ

DEMOSTHENES
ON THE CROWN

WITH CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY NOTES
AN HISTORICAL SKETCH
AND ESSAYS

BY

WILLIAM WATSON GOODWIN

HON. LL.D. AND D.C.L.

ELIOT PROFESSOR OF GREEK LITERATURE IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY

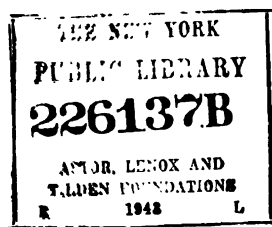
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CAMBRIDGE
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1901

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1901



Cambridge:

PRINTED BY J. AND C. F. CLAY,
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

TO
HENRY JACKSON
IN TOKEN OF
A FRIENDSHIP OF MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS

Parker + Son 12 Jan. 1913

PREFACE.

IN this edition of Demosthenes on the Crown I have attempted to supply students with what I deem most essential to a thorough understanding of this masterpiece of oratory. No mere commentary, however learned and lucid, can make a speech like this intelligible to those who have not a full and accurate knowledge of the events which are discussed, and of their relation to other events. No adequate treatment of historical points is possible in scattered notes, and references to a general history (even to Grote or Curtius) are not sufficient. The student of Demosthenes needs a connected narrative, in which he will find a detailed account of the events which especially concern him, with copious references to the authorities, without being distracted by other details in which he has no immediate interest. To meet this want, I have given a large space to an "Historical Sketch" of the period from the accession of Philip to the battle of Chaeronea, in which I have enlarged disproportionately on the events and questions discussed in the orations of Demosthenes and Aeschines on the Crown and on the Embassy, and have alluded slightly (or perhaps not at all) to many important matters which are not essential to the study of these speeches. This would be unpardonable in a history: but this sketch assumes a general knowledge of the history of the period which it covers, and makes no pretence to being such a history in itself. With this view, I have given what may seem undue prominence to the negotiations which led to the Peace of Philocrates; for a minute knowledge of these is absolutely necessary to a correct understanding of the brief

but cogent argument of Demosthenes in Cor. §§ 17—52, and to a fair judgment of the whole political course of both Demosthenes and Aeschines at this decisive crisis in the history of Athens. Much new light has been thrown upon the whole period which I have treated from inscriptions recently discovered by the French explorers at Delphi and from the *Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum*. In preparing this sketch I have made constant use of Grote and of Schaefer's *Demosthenes und Seine Zeit*, as my references will show.

In revising the text I have in most cases followed the authority of the Codex Σ , especially when it is supported by its companion L¹. See Essay VII. In preparing the commentary I have been constantly aided by the long line of editors, whose names are too familiar to need mention. I must, however, express my great obligation to Westermann and Blass, especially for references to parallel passages and to other illustrations. I have found it impossible to give credit for every remark and reference which may be borrowed from these or other recent editors: many of these are found in the notes of Dissen and the older editors, and many have long been in my own collection of notes. Nothing is harder to trace than old references, and most of those relating to Demosthenes on the Crown may now be assumed to be common property.

I take great pleasure in expressing (not for the first time) my deep indebtedness to Dr Henry Jackson of Trinity College, Cambridge. He has done me the inestimable service of reading and revising my proofs and giving me the benefit of his wide experience. There are few pages in this book which have not had the benefit of his criticism.

Notwithstanding the size of this volume, I have omitted the discussion of many interesting questions, especially some which belong to the whole subject of Attic oratory rather than to the study of a single oration. One of these relates to the rhythmical character of the language of Demosthenes, which could not be treated briefly or incidentally. I must refer those who are interested in this to Blass, *Attische Beredsamkeit*, III. 1, pp. 105—141, with the Anhang.

I have avoided many discussions of grammatical points in

the notes by references to my *Syntax of the Greek Moods and Tenses* (M. T.), and I have occasionally referred to my *Greek Grammar* (G.). The references to Grote IX.—XII. are made to the first edition; those to earlier volumes to the second edition. Those to Schaefer's *Demosthenes* are to the second edition; and those to Boeckh's *Staatshaushaltung der Athener* to the third edition by Fränkel (1886).

I have made no attempt to be neutral on the question of the patriotism and the statesmanship of Demosthenes in his policy of uncompromising resistance to Philip. It seems to me that the time for such neutrality is past. I cannot conceive how any one who knows and respects the traditions of Athens, and all that she represents in the long contest of free institutions against tyranny, can read the final attack of Aeschines and the reply of Demosthenes without feeling that Demosthenes always stands forth as a true patriot and statesman, who has the best interests of his country at heart and upholds her noblest traditions, while Aeschines appears first as a trimmer and later as an intentional (if not a corrupt) ally of Philip in his contest with Athens. That the policy of resistance to Philip's aggressions failed at last is no discredit to the patriotism or the statesmanship of Demosthenes. Can any one, even at this day, read the pathetic and eloquent appeal of Demosthenes to posterity in Cor. §§ 199—208, and not feel that Athens would have been unworthy of her glorious past if she had submitted to Philip without a struggle for liberty, even if Chaeronea and all its consequences had been seen by her in advance? Her course was plain: that of Demosthenes was even plainer.

W. W. GOODWIN.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
November 15, 1900.

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ERRATA.

Page 148, Notes, col. 1, l. 2, *read* Vesp. 957.

„ 150, „ „ l. 11, „ Philoch.

ΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝΟΥΣ
ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΥ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΥ

ΛΙΒΑΝΙΟΤ ΤΠΟΘΕΣΙΣ

ΤΕΙΧΟΣ μὲν ὁ ῥήτωρ ὑπὲρ Ἀθηναίων προῦβάλετο τῶν συνή-
 θων τούτων καὶ χειροποιήτων ἀρραγέστερόν τε καὶ βέλτιον, τὴν τε
 εἰς τὴν πόλιν εὐνοίαν καὶ περὶ λόγους δεινότητα, ὡς αὐτὸς εἶρηκεν
 “οὐ λίθοις καὶ πλίνθοις τὰς Ἀθήνας ὠχύρωσα, ἀλλὰ μεγάλαις
 δυνάμεσι καὶ πολλῇ τινι συμμαχίᾳ, τῇ μὲν ἐκ γῆς, τῇ δὲ ἐκ
 θαλάττης.” οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς τὸν χειροποίητον περίβολον οὐ
 221 μικρὰ τῇ πόλει συνεβάλετο. πεπονηκότος γὰρ κατὰ πολλὰ μέρη
 τοῦ τείχους τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἐπειδὴ ἔδοξεν ἀνορθοῦν αὐτὸ, ἤρέθησαν
 ἐπὶ τὸ ἔργον ἄνδρες δέκα, φυλῆς ἐκάστης εἰς, οὓς ἔδει τὴν ἐπιμέ-
 λειαν παρέχεσθαι ψιλῆν· τὸ γὰρ ἀνάλωμα δημόσιον. εἰς τοῖνυν 2
 τούτων καὶ ὁ ῥήτωρ γενόμενος οὐχ ὁμοίως τοῖς ἄλλοις τὴν ἐπιμέ-
 λειαν μόνην εἰσήνεγκε τῇ χρείᾳ, ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν ἔργον ἀμέμπτως
 ἀπετέλεσε, τὰ δὲ χρήματα ἔδωκεν οἴκοθεν τῇ πόλει. ἐπήνεσεν
 αὐτοῦ τὴν εὐνοίαν ταύτην ἢ βουλή, καὶ τὴν προθυμίαν ἠμίψατο
 στεφάνῳ χρυσῷ· ἔτοιμοι γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς τὰς χάριτας τῶν εὖ
 ποιούντων. Κτησιφῶν δὲ ἦν ὁ τὴν γνώμην εἰπὼν ὡς δεῖ στεφανῶσαι 3
 τὸν Δημοσθένην, ἐν μὲν καιρῷ τοῖς Διονυσίοις, ἐν δὲ τόπῳ τῷ τοῦ
 Διονύσου θεάτρῳ, ἐν δὲ θεαταῖς πᾶσι τοῖς “Ἕλλησιν, οὓς ἡ πανή-
 γυρις συνήγαγε· καὶ τούτων ἐναντίον ἀνειπεῖν τὸν κήρυκα ὅτι
 στεφανοῖ Δημοσθένην Δημοσθένους Παιανιέα ἢ πόλις ἀρετῆς
 συμπάσης ἕνεκα καὶ εὐνοίας τῆς πρὸς αὐτήν. ἦν οὖν πανταχόθεν
 ἢ τιμὴ θαυμαστή. διὸ καὶ φθόνος αὐτῆς ἤψατο, καὶ τοῦ ψηφί- 4
 σματος ἀπηνέχθη παρανόμων γραφῆ. Αἰσχίνης γὰρ ἐχθρὸς ὢν
 τοῦ Δημοσθένους ἀγῶνα παρανόμων ἐπήγγειλε Κτησιφῶντι, λέγων
 ἄρχοντα γεγονότα τὸν Δημοσθένην καὶ μὴ δόντα λόγον ὑπεύθυνον
 εἶναι, νόμον δὲ κελεύειν τοὺς ὑπευθύνους μὴ στεφανοῦν, καὶ πάλιν

νόμον παρεχόμενος τὸν κελεύοντα, ἂν μὲν τινα ὁ δῆμος ὁ Ἀθηναίων
 στεφανοῖ, ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ τὸν στέφανον ἀναγορεύεσθαι, ἂν δὲ ἡ
 5 βουλῆ, ἐν τῷ βουλευτηρίῳ, ἀλλαχόθι δὲ μὴ ἐξεῖναι. φησὶ δὲ καὶ 222
 τοὺς ἐπαίνους εἶναι τοὺς ἐπὶ τῷ Δημοσθένει ψευδεῖς· μὴ γὰρ
 πεπολιτεῦσθαι καλῶς τὸν ῥήτορα, ἀλλὰ καὶ δωροδόκον εἶναι καὶ
 πολλῶν κακῶν αἴτιον τῇ πόλει. καὶ τάξει γε ταύτῃ τῆς κατη-
 γορίας Αἰσχίνης κέχρηται, πρῶτον εἰπὼν περὶ τοῦ τῶν ὑπευθύνων
 νόμου καὶ δεύτερον περὶ τοῦ τῶν κηρυγμάτων καὶ τρίτον περὶ τῆς
 πολιτείας· ἤξιωσε δὲ καὶ τὸν Δημοσθένην τὴν αὐτὴν τάξιν ποιή-
 6 σασθαι. ὁ δὲ ῥήτωρ καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς πολιτείας τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐποιήσατο
 καὶ πάλιν εἰς ταύτην τὸν λόγον κατέστρεψε, τεχνικῶς ποιῶν· δεῖ
 γὰρ ἄρχεσθαι τε ἀπὸ τῶν ἰσχυροτέρων καὶ λήγειν εἰς ταῦτα·
 μέσα δὲ τέθεικε τὰ περὶ τῶν νόμων, καὶ τῷ μὲν περὶ τῶν ὑπευ-
 θύνων ἀντιτίθῃσι διανοίας, τῷ δὲ περὶ τῶν κηρυγμάτων νόμον
 ἕτερον ἦτοι νόμον μέρος, ὡς φησιν αὐτὸς, ἐν ᾧ συγκεχώρηται
 καὶ ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ κηρύττειν ἂν ὁ δῆμος ἢ ἡ βουλῆ τοῦτο
 ψηφίσῃται.

ΕΤΕΡΑ ΤΠΟΘΕΣΙΣ

Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Θηβαῖοι πολεμοῦντες πρὸς Φίλιππον ἐν Χαι-
 ρωνείᾳ, πόλει τῆς Βοιωτίας, ἠττήθησαν. ἐπικρατήσας οὖν ὁ
 Μακεδὼν φρουρὰν μὲν εἰς τὰς Θήβας ἐπέβαλε, καὶ εἶχεν ὑπὸ χεῖρα
 • δουλεύουσιν. ἐλπίσαντες οὖν τὸ αὐτὸ παθεῖν Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ ὅσον
 οὐδέπω κατ' αὐτῶν ἤξειν προσδοκῶντες τὸν τύραννον, ἐσκέψαντο 223
 τὰ πεπονηκότα μέρη τῷ χρόνῳ τοῦ τείχους ἐπανορθώσασθαι, καὶ
 δὴ ἀφ' ἐκάστης φυλῆς τειχοποιοὶ προεβλήθησαν. τοιούδε καὶ ἡ
 Πανδιονὶς ἐξ ἑαυτῆς εἴλετο πρὸς τὴν χρεῖαν τὸν ῥήτορα. τῆς τοίνυν
 ἐργασίας ἐν χερσὶν οὖσης, προσδεθθεὶς ἔτι χρημάτων μετὰ τὰ δεδο-
 μένα ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως, ὁ ῥήτωρ ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ἐδαπάνησε, καὶ οὐκ
 2 ἐλογίσαστο αὐτὰ τῇ πόλει, ἀλλὰ κατεχαρίσατο¹. ταύτην ἀφορμὴν ὁ
 Κτησιφῶν, εἰς τῶν πολιτευομένων, δεξάμενος εἰσήνεγκε γνώμην ἐν τῇ
 βουλῇ περὶ αὐτοῦ τοιαύτην, “ ἐπειδὴ διατελεῖ Δημοσθένης ὁ Δημο-
 σθένους παρ' ὄλον τὸν βίον εὖνοϊαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἐπιδεικνύμενος, καὶ
 νῦν δὲ τειχοποιοὺς ὦν καὶ προσδεθθεὶς χρημάτων οἴκοθεν παρέσχε
 καὶ ἐχαρίσατο, διὰ τοῦτο δεδόχθαι τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ στεφανοῦ-
 σθαι αὐτὸν χρυσέῳ στεφάνῳ ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ, τραγηδιῶν ἀγομένων

¹ MSS. καὶ ἐχαρίσατο. “Malim κατεχαρίσατο.” G. H. Schaefer.

καινῶν," ἴσως ὅτε πλήθη συντρέχει ἐπιθυμοῦντα καινὰ δράματα βλέπειν. εἰσαγομένου τοίνυν καὶ εἰς τὸν δῆμον τοῦ προβουλευ- 3
ματος, ἐφίσταται τοῦ Κτησιφῶντος κατήγορος Αἰσχίνης, ἐκ τῆς πολιτείας ὑπάρχων ἐχθρὸς, παράνομον εἶναι φάσκων πρὸς τρεῖς νόμους τὸ ψήφισμα, ἓνα μὲν τὸν κελεύοντα τὸν ὑπεύθυνον μὴ στεφανοῦσθαι πρὶν ἂν δῶ τὰς εὐθύνas· οὐπω δὲ ταύτας, φησὶν, ὁ Δημοσθένης ἐδεδώκει καὶ τὰ θεωρικὰ διοικῶν καὶ τειχοποιῶν, καὶ ἔδει ἀναμείναι καὶ ἐπισχεῖν τὸ γέρας ἕως ἂν ὀφθῆ καθαρὸς ἐξε- 4
τασθεῖς. δεύτερον δὲ ἀναγινώσκει νόμον τὸν κελεύοντα ἐν Πυκνὴ 4
στεφανοῦσθαι ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, διαβάλλον τοὺς πολίτας τοὺς
224 δεξαμένους ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ ἀναγορευθῆναι τοῦ Δημοσθένους τὸν στέφανον. ὁ δὲ τρίτος νόμος εἰς τὴν ὄλην ὄρᾳ τοῦ βίου καὶ τῆς πολιτείας ἐξέτασιν· κελεύει γὰρ μηδέποτε ψευδῆ γράμματα εἰς τὸ Μητρώον εἰσάγειν, ἔνθα ἐστὶν ὅλα τὰ δημόσια γράμματα. ἐψεύ-
σατο δὲ, φησὶν, εὐνοίαν καὶ σπουδὴν μαρτυρήσας τῷ Δημοσθένει· κακόνους γὰρ μᾶλλον καὶ πολέμιος εὐρίσκεται τῇ πατρίδι. τούτου 5
τοῦ νόμου χρησίμου τυγχάνοντος, τοῦ τρίτου, ἀντιλαβόμενος ὥσπερ τιτὸς ἀγκύρας ὁ ῥήτωρ κατεπάλαισε τὸν ἀντίδικον, μεθόδῳ δεινο-
τάτῃ καὶ σοφωτάτῃ τῇ περὶ τοῦ κατηγοροῦ χρησάμενος· ἐκεῖθεν γὰρ ἔσχε λαβὴν ἐλεῖν καὶ καταγωνίσασθαι τὸν πολέμιον. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ ἄλλους δύο νόμους, τὸν τε τῶν ὑπευθύνων καὶ τὸν τοῦ κηρύγματος, εἰς τὸ μέσον τοῦ λόγου ἀπέριψε, στρατηγικῶς
"κακοὺς ἐς μέσον ἐλάσσας¹," τῷ δὲ ἰσχυροτάτῳ εἰς τὰ ἄκρα προσκέχρηται, τὸ σαθρὸν τῶν ἄλλων ἐξ ἐκατέρου ῥωννύς. ἔοικε δὲ 6
καὶ διοικεῖν πρὸς τὸ συμφέρον τὸν λόγον, καὶ οὐ σφόδρα ἀναιδῶς τὴν τέχνην ἐπιδεικνύμενος. δοκῶν γὰρ ἐν πρώτοις ὑπερβαίνειν τὸ νόμιμον, ἑτέρῳ τρόπῳ τῷ νομίμῳ προσκέχρηται· καὶ γὰρ νόμον ἀνέγνω Αἰσχίνης τὸν περὶ τῶν στεφάνων² ψευδῆ, πρὸς δὲ ὁ ῥήτωρ ἀποκρινόμενος εὔρε καιρὸν εἰς μέσον ἀγαγεῖν τὰ ἑαυτοῦ πολιτεύματα, ὡς νομίμῳ μαχόμενος. καὶ ἡ μὲν διοίκησις τοῦ λόγου τοιαύτη, κεφάλαιον δὲ ἰσχυρὸν τῷ μὲν Αἰσχίνῃ τὸ νόμιμον, τῷ δὲ ῥήτορι τὸ δίκαιον, κοινὸν δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου τὸ συμφέρον, οὐκ ἔχον
225 φανεράν τὴν ἐξέτασιν. ἡ στάσις ἔγγραφος πραγματικῆ· περὶ ῥητοῦ γὰρ τὸ ψήφισμα.

Τῆς δὲ γραφῆς ἔτι Φιλίππου ζῶντος ἀποτεθείσης, ἐπὶ Ἄλε- 7
ξάνδρου διαδεξαμένου τὴν ἀρχὴν ὁ λόγος ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ κρίσις. ὡς γὰρ ἀπέθανε Φίλιππος καὶ τὴν φρουρὰν οἱ Θηβαῖοι τεθαρσηκότες

¹ Il. iv. 299. See G. H. Schaefer's note.

² mss. στεφάνων. Weil ἐπιφερόντων. Blass γραφόντων.

ἔξέβαλον, ὁ μὲν Ἀλέξανδρος ὡς καταφρονηθεὶς τὰς Θήβας κατέσκαψεν, εἶτα μεταγνοὺς ἐπὶ τῷ πεπραγμένῳ ἐξεχώρησε τῆς Ἑλλάδος αἰσχυνόμενος καὶ κατὰ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐστράτευσεν, οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι καιρὸν ἔχειν ἐνόμισαν κρίσει παραδοῦναι τοὺς προδότας τοὺς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἀδικήσαντας, καὶ οὕτω συνεκροτήθη τὸ δικαστήριον.

ΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝΟΥΣ

ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΥ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΥ

ΠΡΩΤΟΝ μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοῖς θεοῖς εὐχομαι
πάσι καὶ πάσαις, ὄσσην εὐνοίαν ἔχων ἐγὼ διατελῶ τῇ τε

CRITICAL NOTES. Title: Δημοσθένους ὑπὲρ τοῦ Στεφάνου Σ; but at the end of the oration ὑπὲρ τοῦ Κτησιφώντος περὶ τοῦ Στεφάνου.

Text. § 1. Line 1. διατελῶ om. V6. τε above line L.

PROOEMIUM: §§ 1—3. The solemn earnestness with which Demosthenes undertook this vindication of his whole political life is shown by the unusual and impressive prayer with which he begins, and still more by its repetition. He shows the same spirit in the appeal to the Gods in § 141, with which he introduces his account of the fatal events which led to Chaeronea, and in his peroration (§ 324). His earnest appeal to the judges to grant him an impartial hearing, which struck Cicero by its humility (*summissius a primo*, Orat. 26) and Quintilian by its timidity (*timido summissoque principio*, xi. 3), was no mere rhetorical device or *captatio benevolentiae*, but chiefly an honest recognition of his position as an advocate, who was no party to the suit, and so in many respects at the mercy of the court. This prooemium was frequently quoted with laudation by the ancient rhetoricians. Dionysius dwells on the rhythm of the periods; and he thus divides the first clause, *πρῶτον μὲν...πά-*

σαι, into feet: ἀρχεῖ βακχεῖος ῥυθμὸς, ἐπειθ' ἔπεται σπονδεῖος, εἶτα ἀνάκαιστος, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἕτερος σπονδεῖος, εἰθ' ἐξῆς κρητικοὶ τρεῖς, σπονδεῖος δὲ ὁ τελευταῖος. This is — — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — —; and he compares the last four feet with the verse *Κρητικοὺς ἐν ῥυθμοῖς παιδα μέλψωμεν*.

§ 1. 1. τοῖς θεοῖς πάσι καὶ πάσαις, *to all the Gods and Goddesses*. Θεοῖς Goddess as well as God, θεά being poetic; thus ἡ θεός is the common title of Athena. A slight extension of the solemn formula *πάσι καὶ πάσαις* becomes absurdly comic in Ar. Av. 866 *εὐχεσθε ὄντων Ὀλυμπίους καὶ Ὀλυμπίησι πάσι καὶ πάσῃσιν*. Cf. Thesm. 331—334. The scholiast on Ar. Eq. 765 thinks that Demosthenes was helped here by the mock invocation of Cleon in Eq. 763—768!

2. ἔχων διατελῶ: ἀπὲρ τοῦ δεῖ ἔχω, Ἀττικῶς. Schol. (See M.T. 879.) The words *ἔχων διατελεῖ* with *εὐνοία* probably occurred in Ctesiphon's decree: in the spurious document in § 118 we have ἥς

πόλει καὶ πᾶσιν ὑμῖν, τσοαύτην ὑπάρξαι μοι παρ' ὑμῶν εἰς
 τουτονὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα, ἔπειθ' ὅπερ ἐστὶ μάλισθ' ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν καὶ
 5 τῆς ὑμετέρας εὐσεβείας τε καὶ δόξης, τοῦτο παραστήσαι
 τοὺς θεοὺς ὑμῖν, μὴ τὸν ἀντίδικον σύμβουλον ποιήσασθαι
 2 περὶ τοῦ πῶς ἀκούειν ὑμᾶς ἐμοῦ δεῖ (σχέτλιον γὰρ ἂν εἴη
 τοῦτό γε), ἀλλὰ τοὺς νόμους καὶ τὸν ὄρκον, ἐν ᾧ πρὸς ἅπασιν
 τοῖς ἄλλοις δικαίοις καὶ τοῦτο γέγραπται, τὸ ὁμοίως ἀμφοῖν
 ἀκροάσασθαι. τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶν οὐ μόνον τὸ μὴ προκατεγνω-
 κέναι μηδὲν οὐδὲ τὸ τὴν εὐνοίαν ἴσην ἀποδοῦναι, ἀλλὰ τὸ
 5 καὶ τῇ τάξει καὶ τῇ ἀπολογίᾳ, ὡς βεβούληται καὶ προήρηται
 τῶν ἀγωνιζομένων ἕκαστος, οὕτως εἶσαι χρῆσασθαι.

§ 2. 3. ἀκροάσασθαι Σ, Β; ἀκροᾶσθαι L, vulg.; ἀκροάσεσθαι Spengel, Bl.
 4. ἴσην ἀμφοτέροις Σ (γγ), L², vulg.; ἀμφοτ. om. Σ, L¹, A2. ἀλλὰ τὸ καὶ
 Σ, L, A2; ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ vulg. 5. καὶ τὸ τῇ ἀπολογίᾳ Υ; καὶ τῇ αὐτῇ ἀπολ. A2.
 6. χρῆσθαι A1, above χρῆσασθαι L (γγ).

ἔχων διατελεῖ. Aeschines (III. 49) quotes from the decree *ὅτι διατελεῖ καὶ λέγων καὶ πρῶτων*: see the spurious indictment (below) § 54⁹, and § 57^{1,2}. For *εὐνοία* see § 110, 321, 322.

3. *ὑπάρξαι μοι, be granted me (be made available to me)*. The fundamental idea of *ὑπάρχω* in this sense is best seen in *τὰ ὑπάρχοντα, the resources or the existing conditions, i.e. what is available, what one has to depend on*: see note on *ὑπάρχειν* § 95⁴, and *βέλτιστον ὑπάρχει*, IX. 5.

4. *ἀγῶνα*: see note on *ἀγωνίζομαι*, § 3².—*ἔπειθ'*, *secondly*: simple *ἔπειτα* (without *δέ*) is the regular rhetorical formula after *πρῶτον μὲν* (see §§ 8, 18, 177, 235, 248; cf. 267). Thucydides generally has this, but often *ἔπειτα δέ*.—*ὅπερ ἐστὶ: εἴη μοι, δηλονότι* (Schol.), referring to the whole sentence *ὅπερ...ἀκροάσασθαι*. The relation of *ὅπερ* to *τοῦτο* here is clearly that of *ὅτι* (§ 8⁸) to the following *τοῦτο*; otherwise we might be inclined to take *ὅπερ* here as *id quod*, explained by *τοῦτο...ἀκροάσασθαι*.—*ἵστί μάλισθ' ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν, concerns you especially* (more than myself).

5. *εὐσεβείας*: referring to the oath (§ 2). Greek *εὐσέβεια* reached a lower level than our *piety*, including negative

abstinence from impiety, so that one who does not break his oath is so far *εὐσεβής*.—*τοῦτο παραστήσαι ὑμῖν, may put this into your hearts*: *τοῦτο* refers back emphatically to the omitted antecedent of *ὅπερ*, as *οὕτως* (§ 2⁹) to that of *ὡς*, and is explained by *μὴ τὸν ἀντίδικον κ.τ.λ.*

7. *πῶς...δεῖ*: explained by *τὸ καί...χρῆσασθαι* (end of § 2): cf. *περὶ...ἐργάσεται*, Hdt. VIII. 79, and *περὶ τοῦ ὄντως τρόπου χρῆσθαι*, Plat. Rep. 352 D.

§ 2. 1. *τὸν ὄρκον*: the Heliastic oath, which each judge had sworn. The document in XXIV. 149—151 purporting to be this famous oath (hardly authentic) has this clause: *καὶ ἀκροάσομαι τοῦ κατηγοροῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀπολογουμένου ὁμοίως ἀμφοῖν*. For the connection of the laws with the oath, see note on § 6⁵.

2. *δικαίως, just provisions*, perhaps *provisions of law*. West cites for the latter meaning XX. 94, *τοσοῦτων ὄντων δικαίων*; but two lines above *δικαία* has clearly its ordinary force of *just*, applied to provisions of law.

3. *ἀκροάσασθαι*: this or *ἀκροᾶσθαι* is far preferable to the emendation *ἀκροάσεσθαι*. The infin. with *τὸ* here denotes simply the *provision for hearing both sides impartially*. This infin. is

Πολλὰ μὲν οὖν ἔγωγ' ἐλαττοῦμαι κατὰ τουτονὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα 3
 Αἰσχίνου, δύο δ', ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ μεγάλα, ἐν μὲν
 ὅτι οὐ περὶ τῶν ἴσων ἀγωνίζομαι· οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ἴσον νῦν
 ἐμοὶ τῆς παρ' ὑμῶν εὐνοίας διαμαρτεῖν καὶ τούτῳ μὴ ἐλεῖν
 τὴν γραφὴν, ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ μὲν—οὐ βούλομαι δυσχερὲς εἰπεῖν 5
 οὐδὲν ἀρχόμενος τοῦ λόγου, οὗτος δ' ἐκ περιουσίας μου

§ 3. 2. ὦ om. L. 4. εὐνοίας διαπεσεῖν V6. μῆλεῖν (w. ε over η) Σ;
 λαβεῖν (over ἐλεῖν) B. 5. ἐγὼ (for ἐμοὶ) B (γρ), Y (γρ). οὐ βούλομαι δὲ
 L, vulg.; δὲ om. Σ¹, above line Σ², B (γρ). δυσχερὲς οὐδὲν εἰπεῖν L, A1, V6.

commonly a verbal noun *without temporal force*, and is generally present or aorist (M.T. 96). The perfect is sometimes needed to express completion (as *προκατεγνωκέναι*, below) and the future may emphasize futurity, as without the article. The infin. with *τό* is occasionally found in *or. obl.*, with its tense fully preserved, or with *ἀν*. (See Birklein, *Substant. Infin.*, p. 94; and M.T. 109, 113, 212, 794.)—*τό μὴ προκατεγνωκέναι*: *not having decided against (κατὰ) either party in advance*: *τό μὴ προκαταγῶναι* would be timeless, like *τό ἀκροάσασθαι* (above) and *τό ἀποδοῦναι* and *τό εἶσαι* (below).

4. οὐδὲ (sc. μόνον), *nor only* (cf. § 93^{1,2}).

5. *καὶ τῇ τάξει...χρησασθαι*, i.e. *to adopt not only (καὶ) that order of argument but also (καὶ) that general plan of defence which etc.*—*ὧς...ἕκαστος*: for the rhetorical amplification see note on § 4^o. *ἕκαστος* is made subject of the relative clause, as this precedes; we reverse the order, and translate it with *χρησασθαι*.—*ἀπολογία* refers strictly to the defence, which alone remained.

6. *τῶν ἀγωνιζομένων ἕκαστος* (not *ἐκάτερος*), acc. to Weil, is "tout homme qui plaide sa cause," a general expression. He remarks that *ἀγωνίζομαι* applies especially to the defendant, citing XIX. 214 (end), XXI. 7, 90, XXIII. 100, XXIV. 28, 131, [XXVI.] 20.

This is a dignified appeal against the offensive demand of Aeschines (III. 202), that the court should either refuse to hear Demosthenes or (at least) compel him to

follow his adversary's order of argument. Spengel (see Dindorf's note) calls this argument "sophistical," since granting freedom of arrangement is not fairly included in *τό ὁμοίως ἀμφοῖν ἀκροάσασθαι*. But both parties could not be heard impartially if one were compelled *by the court itself* to present his case in the most damaging order at his opponent's dictation.

§ 3. 1. *πολλά*: sc. *ἐλαττώματα*.

3. *ἀγωνίζομαι*, like *ἀγών*, used of contests of all kinds, here of a lawsuit. See the pun on the two meanings of *ἀγωνίσασθαι περὶ θανάτου* in IV. 47.

4. *διαμαρτεῖν, to forfeit*: cf. *ἀποστειρεῖσθαι*, § 5¹, and the following words.—*μὴ ἐλεῖν τὴν γραφὴν*, *not to gain his case*: cf. *Ἰσχυρία νικᾶν*, Thuc. I. 126; *ψήφισμα νικᾶ*, Aesch. III. 68; *πολλάς...γραφὰς διώξας οὐδεμίαν εἶλεν*, Ant. 2, A^o, 5. *ἐλεῖν γραφὴν* (or *δικὴν*) may also have a direct accusative, as *δικας εἶλεν Ἐπόλιον δύο*, Isae. VII. 10: these expressions are used only of the plaintiff; a victorious defendant is said *γραφὴν (δικὴν) ἀποφυγεῖν*, a defeated defendant *γραφὴν (δικὴν) ὀφλεῖν*.

5. *ἄλλ' ἐμοὶ μὲν*: a familiar *ἀποσιώπησις*, often quoted by the rhetoricians. What is plainly meant would sound unpleasant (*δυσχερὲς*) and suggest disaster in the opening of his speech. Aquila Rom. (de fig. 5) translates: *sed mihi quidem—nolo quicquam initio dicendi ominosius proloqui*. See Quint. IX. 2, 54, who quotes "quos ego—sed motos prae-stat componere fluctus," Aen. I. 135. Cf. *εἶτ' ὦ*—, § 22^o; *τότε δ'*—, § 195¹⁰.

6. *ἐκ περιουσίας*, *at an advantage*, lit.

κατηγορεῖ. ἕτερον δ', ὃ φύσει πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις ὑπάρχει, τῶν μὲν λουδοριῶν καὶ τῶν κατηγοριῶν ἀκούειν ἡδέως, τοῖς 4 ἔπαινοῦσι δ' αὐτοὺς ἄχθεσθαι· τούτων τοίνυν ὃ μὲν ἔστι πρὸς ἡδονὴν τούτῳ δέδοται, ὃ δὲ πᾶσιν ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν ἐνοχλεῖ λοιπὸν ἐμοί. κἂν μὲν εὐλαβούμενος τοῦτο μὴ λέγω τὰ πεπραγμένα ἐμαντῶ, οὐκ ἔχειν ἀπολύσασθαι τὰ κατη- 5 γορημένα δόξω οὐδ' ἐφ' οἷς ἀξιώ τιμᾶσθαι δεικνύναι· ἐὰν δ' ἐφ' ᾧ καὶ πεποίηκα καὶ πεπολίτευμαι βαδίζω, πολλάκις λέγειν ἀναγκασθήσομαι περὶ ἐμαντοῦ. πειράσομαι μὲν οὖν 227

8. τῶν (before κατ.) om. O. ἀκούειν above line Σ, L², om. L¹. 9. δαίντους Σ; δ' αὐτοῖς L, vulg.; τοῖς δ' ἔπαιν. εἰντοῖς O (corr. from δ' αὐτοῖς).
 § 4. 4. κατηγορούμενα O. 5. ἐὰν Σ, L, A2, V6; ἂν vulg. 6. δ' om. Φ.

from an abundance, like a rich man who stakes little compared with his wealth. In Luke xxi. 4, the rich cast into the treasury "of their abundance" or "superfluity," ἐκ τοῦ περισσεύοντος αὐτοῖς. See Dem. XLV. 67, where οἱ ἐκ περισίας πονηροὶ is equivalent to οἱ μετ' εὐπορίας πονηροὶ and opposed to οἱ μετ' ἐνδίας (πνηροὶ); Plat. Theaet. 154 D, ἐκ περισίας ἀλλήλων ἀποπειρώμενοι, trying one another (with arguments) wantonly or for mere pastime (see Campbell's note); Thuc. v. 103, τοὺς ἀπὸ περισίας χρωμένους αὐτῇ (ἐλπίδι), those who indulge hope when they have abundant resources, and VI. 55, πολλῶ τῷ περιόντι τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς κατεκράτησε. Harpocration (under ἐκ περισίας) thus explains our passage: ἐγὼ μὲν περὶ τῶν ἐσχάτων κινδυνεύω, οὗτος δ' ἐκ πολλοῦ τοῦ περιόντος μου κατηγορεῖ.

7. ἕτερον δ' (sc. ἐλάττωμα) corresponds to ἐν μὲν in 2, and keeps up the construction of πολλά ἐλαττοῦμαι in 1. West. makes ἕτερον nom. (sc. ἐστίν).—δ...ὑπάρχει, which is a natural disposition of the whole human race: πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις suggests the subject of ἀκούειν and ἀχθεσθαι, which are in apposition to ἕτερον (M. T. 745).

§ 4. 1. ἔστι πρὸς ἡδονὴν, makes for pleasure (ἐστίν ἡδύ, Schol.): cf. Aeschyl. Pr. 494, ἂν εἴη δαίμοσιν πρὸς ἡδονήν.

2. ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν (M. T. 777) modifies πᾶσιν. Aeschines (III. 241) had warned the court against the self-glorification of Demosthenes.

4. ἀπολύσασθαι: see § 50^b and note.

6. καὶ πεποίηκα καὶ πεπολίτευμαι: a familiar form of rhetorical amplification (opposed to modern ideas of style), for which ordinary speech would use πεπολίτευμαι alone. Other instances are βεβούληται καὶ προήρηται (§ 2^b), πεπραγμένον καὶ πεπολιτευμένον and κατεψεύδου καὶ διέβαλλε (§ 11²), ἐτραγῶδει καὶ διεξῆει (§ 13^b), διέβαλλε καὶ διεξῆει (§ 14¹), ἐβίδαξας καὶ διεξῆλθες (§ 22^b), πολεμῶν καὶ διαφέρεσθαι (§ 31⁴). In these cases one verb is generic and the other specific; but sometimes two verbs of nearly or quite the same meaning are used together for a similar rhetorical effect, as πράττειν καὶ ποιεῖν (§ 62), ζῶντων καὶ ὄντων (§ 72).—βαδίζω, proceed, more formal than come or go. τινὲς ἐμέμφαντο ὡς τροπικὴν ἐν προομίῳ οὐ καλῶς κειμένην τὴν λέξιν. Schol. The Scholia to Aesch. III. 1 censure "metaphor in the prooemium," calling παράταξιν 'τραγικώτερον', but σπουδῆ καὶ παραγγελία in Dem. XIX. 1 'πολιτικώτερον'. Blass says of βαδίζω: "doch ist βαδίζω nicht gleich ζω, sondern bedeutet 'geradeswegs (frisch, ohne Bedenken) eingehen auf,'" and he refers to

ὡς μετριώτατα τοῦτο ποιεῖν· ὃ τι δ' ἂν τὸ πρᾶγμα αὐτὸ ἀναγκάζῃ, τούτου τὴν αἰτίαν οὗτός ἐστι δίκαιος ἔχειν ὁ τοιοῦτον ἀγῶνα ἐνστησάμενος.

Οἶμαι δ' ὑμᾶς πάντας, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἂν ὁμολο- 5
γῆσαι κοινὸν εἶναι τουτουὶ τὸν ἀγῶν' ἐμοὶ καὶ Κτησιφῶντι
καὶ οὐδὲν ἐλάττονος ἄξιον σπουδῆς ἐμοί· πάντων μὲν γὰρ
ἀποστερεῖσθαι λυπηρὸν ἐστὶ καὶ χαλεπὸν, ἄλλως τε κἂν ὑπ'
ἐχθροῦ τῷ τοῦτο συμβαίῃη, μάλιστα δὲ τῆς παρ' ὑμῶν εὐνοίας 5
καὶ φιλανθρωπίας, ὅσῳ περ καὶ τὸ τυχεῖν τούτων μέγιστόν
ἐστίν. περὶ τούτων δ' ὄντος τουτουὶ τοῦ ἀγῶνος, ἀξιῶ καὶ 6
δέομαι πάντων ὁμοίως ὑμῶν ἀκοῦσαί μου περὶ τῶν κατηγο-
ρημένων ἀπολογουμένου δικαίως, ὥσπερ οἱ νόμοι κελεύουσιν,

8. τοῦτο εἰπεῖν A2.

§ 8. 1. Ἀθην., ἂν ὁμολ. Σ, L; πάντας ἂν ὁμολ. vulg. Ἀθηναῖοι Σ, L, O; δικασταὶ vulg.; ὧ Ἀθην. A1; West. om. ὧ ἂν δ. Ἀθην. 2. ἐμοὶ Σ, B¹; ἐμοὶ τε Σ², L, vulg. 3. μὲν om. V6. 4. ἀποστερεῖσθαι Σ (γρ), L, vulg.; ἀπορεῖσθαι Σ; ἀποστερηῆσθαι O. 5. τούτῳ O¹. συμβαίῃη A1, V6. εὐνοίας τε καὶ φιλ. A1, V6, Y.

§ 6. 1. περὶ πάντων V6. ὄντως O¹. 2. κατηγορουμένων V6, O.

βαδιοῦμαι in the same sense in §§ 58, 263. See other examples in the Index Demosth. of Preuss.

8. ὡς μετριώτατα: cf. the full form ὡς ἂν δέωμαι μετριώτατα, § 256^b.—§ τι... ἀναγκάζῃ, whatever the case itself may require of me (lit. compel me): with ἀναγκάζω without an infin. cf. Quint. XI. 1, 22, qui hoc se coegisset.

9. δίκαιος ἔχειν: the common personal construction (M. T. 762). The apodosis is future in sense, after the future ὃ τι ἂν ἀναγκάζῃ.

10. τοιοῦτον ἀγῶνα, a suit of this kind, i.e. in which Ctesiphon is indicted and Demosthenes accused: cf. §§ 12—16.

§ 8. 1. ἂν ὁμολογήσαι: West. omits ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, probably to avoid ἂν after a comma, as Σ and L give it. But this position, though unusual, is not objectionable when words belonging to the clause with ἂν (as here ὑμᾶς πάντας) precede the inserted clause. (M. T. 222.) See Ar. Pac. 137, ἀλλ', ὧ μέλ', ἂν μοι σιτίων διπλῶν ἔδει, and Aeschyl. Ag. 251, τὸ μέλλον, ἐπεὶ γένοιτ', ἂν κλύεις (or with-

out commas). On the contrary, τί οὖν ἂν τις εἴποι, Dem. 1. 19, and a few similar expressions, in which probably little or no pause was felt, are irregular. In 1. 14 we must read τις ἂν εἴποι with Σ.

3. οὐδὲν ἐλάττονος, quite as great.—πάντων ἀποστερεῖσθαι, to be deprived of anything: cf. πανταχοῦ, anywhere, § 81^b.

6. ὅσῳ περ, (by so much) as: the implied τοσοῦτῳ is felt as limiting μάλιστα (sc. λυπηρὸν καὶ χαλεπὸν).—καὶ before τὸ τυχεῖν expresses the parallelism (so to speak) between losing and gaining the privileges: see ἀ καὶ διεκωλύθη, § 60^a, and note. Such a καὶ can seldom be expressed in English, except by emphasis.

§ 6. 1. δέξω καὶ δεομαι: see note on § 4^b.

3. δικαίως belongs to ἀκοῦσαι, from which it is separated partly for emphasis, and partly to bring it directly before ὥσπερ. It cannot be taken with ἀπολογουμένου, as the laws referred to have no reference to ἀπολογία, but require the judges to hear both sides impartially (§ 2^a).

οὗς ὁ τιθεὶς ἐξ ἀρχῆς Σόλων, εἴηνους ὧν ὑμῖν καὶ δημοτικὸς, οὐ μόνον τῷ γράφαι κυρίους ᾤετο δεῖν εἶναι ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ 7 τοὺς δικάζοντας ὁμωμοκέναι, οὐκ ἀπιστῶν ὑμῖν, ὡς γ' ἐμοὶ φαίνεται, ἀλλ' ὁρῶν ὅτι τὰς αἰτίας καὶ τὰς διαβολὰς, αἷς ἐκ τοῦ πρότερος λέγειν ὁ διώκων ἰσχύει, οὐκ ἐνὶ τῷ φεύγοντι παρελθεῖν, εἰ μὴ τῶν δικαζόντων ἕκαστος ὑμῶν τὴν πρὸς 5 τοὺς θεοὺς εὐσέβειαν φυλάττων καὶ τὰ τοῦ λέγοντος ὑστέρου δίκαι' εὐνοϊκῶς προσδέξεται, καὶ παρασχῶν ἑαυτὸν ἴσον καὶ κοινὸν ἀμφοτέροις ἀκροατὴν οὕτω τὴν διάγνωσιν ποιήσεται περὶ ἀπάντων.

6. δικάζοντας Σ, L, A2, B, F; δικ. ὑμᾶς vulg.

§ 7. 1. ὑμῶν O¹. ὡς γ' ἐμοὶ Σ, L, F, Φ, Y, O; ὡς γέ μοι vulg. 3. πρότερον A1¹, V6. 5. φυλάττων Σ, L¹, A2; διαφυλ. vulg. ὑστέρου Σ¹, L², A1, V6, Y; ὑστέρον Σ², L¹, B, vulg. 7. πεποιήται A2. 8. ἀπάντων Σ, L, A1. 2, V6; πάντων vulg.

4. ὁ τιθεὶς ἐξ ἀρχῆς, i.e. *the original maker*: ὁ νόμον τιθεὶς is used like νομοθέτης, for the *lawgiver*, whose title is perpetual. In ὁ νόμον θεὶς the participial force appears with its designation of time. In XXIII. 25 we have ὁ θεὶς τὸν νόμον, and in 27 ὁ τὸν νόμον τιθεὶς, both referring to the same lawgiver and the same law (from different points of view).—*δημοτικός*, a friend of the people or of popular government: see Ar. Nub. 1187, ὁ Σόλων ὁ παλαιὸς ἦν φιλόδημος τὴν φύσιν. Aeschines (III. 168—170) gives five marks of a δημοτικός, which Demosthenes ridicules in § 122. Aesch. opposes the *δολιγαρχικός* to the δημοτικός.

5. οὐ μόνον...ὁμωμοκέναι: i.e. Solon thought that these provisions for an impartial hearing should have not merely the ordinary sanction which all laws have by enactment (τῷ γράφαι), but the further security which they gained by the judges swearing to uphold them. This double sanction was secured by enacting that these provisions should be a part of the Heliastic oath. We do not know whether they were also enacted in a distinct law, apart from the oath. γράφω, besides meaning *to propose a law or decree*, often refers to the enactment as a whole, as here.

§ 7. 2. τὰς αἰτίας καὶ τὰς διαβολὰς, here used like *λοιδορία τε καὶ αἰτία* in XXII. 21, 22. There αἰτία is thus defined, as opposed to ελεγχος: αἰτία μὲν γὰρ ἐστὶν ὅταν τις ψιλῷ χρησάμενος λόγῳ μὴ παράσχηται πίστιν ὧν λέγει, ελεγχος δὲ ὅταν ὧν ἂν εἴπῃ τις καὶ τάληθὲς ὁμοῦ δεῖξῃ. Commonly, αἰτία refers to an accusation, whether true or false: cf. § 12⁶ (εἴτερον ἦσαν ἀληθεῖς).

3. τοῦ πρότερος λέγων: in public suits (γραφαί) in the Heliastic courts, each side spoke once (though the time might be divided among several speakers), the plaintiff first; in private suits, and in the Areopagus, each side was allowed a second argument.

4. παρελθεῖν, *to escape (get by)*: ὡς ἐπὶ δρομέω. Schol.

5. τοῦ λέγοντος ὑστέρου, *the second (later) speaker*, i.e. the defendant (τοῦ φεύγοντος): see Ar. Vesp. 15, σὺ λέξων πρότερος, Hyper. Eux. § 15, ὁ πρότερος ἐμοῦ λέγων. Cf. Dem. I. 16, τοῦ ὑστάτου...εἰπόντας. (West.)

6. δίκαι', *pleadings*, the statement of his rights: cf. § 9⁷ (see West.).—προσδέξεται, *shall receive kindly, take under his protection*.

7. οὕτω repeats with emphasis the idea of παρασχῶν...ἀκροατὴν.

Μέλλων δὲ τοῦ τε ἰδίου βίου παντὸς, ὡς ἔοικε, λόγον 8
 δίδοναι τήμερον καὶ τῶν κοινῇ πεπολιτευμένων, βούλομαι
 πάλιν τοὺς θεοὺς παρακαλέσαι, καὶ ἐναντίον ὑμῶν εἶχομαι
 πρῶτον μὲν, ὄσσην εὐνοίαν ἔχων ἐγὼ διατελῶ τῇ πόλει καὶ
 228 πᾶσιν ὑμῖν, τοσαύτην ὑπάρξαι μοι εἰς τουτουὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα, 5
 ἔπειθ' ὃ τι μέλλει συνοίσειν καὶ πρὸς εὐδοξίαν κοινῇ καὶ
 πρὸς εὐσέβειαν ἐκάστω, τοῦτο παραστήσαι πᾶσιν ὑμῖν περι
 ταυτησὶ τῆς γραφῆς γυνῶναι.

Εἰ μὲν οὖν περὶ ὧν ἐδίδωκε μόνον κατηγορήσεν Αἰσχίνης, 9
 κἀγὼ περὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ προβουλεύματος εὐθύς ἂν ἀπελογούμεν·
 ἐπειδὴ δ' οὐκ ἐλάττω λόγον τᾶλλα διεξιὼν ἀνήλωκε καὶ τὰ
 πλείστα κατεψεύσατό μου, ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι νομίζω καὶ δίκαιον
 ἅμα βραχέα, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, περὶ τούτων εἰπεῖν πρῶτον, 5

§ 8. 1. βίου om. A1¹, O. 2. βούλομαι καθάπερ ἐν ἀρχῇ vulg., om. V6; καθ.
 ἐν ἀρχῇ om. Σ, L¹, A1. 2. 3. ἐναντίων O. 4. ἐγὼ om. Y. τῇ πόλει Σ¹, L;
 τῇ τε πόλει vulg. 5. μοι Σ¹, L¹, A2; μοι παρ' ὑμῶν vulg. 6. μέλλοι V6, O
 (corr.). 7. παραστήσαι MSS.; παραστήναι Bk., Bl. τοὺς θεοὺς (after παραστήσαι)
 vulg.; om. Σ, L¹, A2.

§ 9. 3. λόγων O¹. ἀνάλωκε B². 4. πλείω A2. 5. εἰπεῖν πρῶ-
 τον Σ¹, L, A2; πρῶτον εἰπεῖν Σ (corr.), vulg.

§ 8. 1. λόγον δίδοναι, to render an
 account, used often of the formal accounts
 which all officers of state rendered at the
 εἶθυναί: see Aesch. III. 11, 12, and cf.
 § 62⁴ (below), λόγον...λαβεῖν.

6. ὃ τι...ἐκάστω: see note on ὅπερ...
 δόξης, § 1⁴.

7. παραστήσαι: sc. τοὺς θεοὺς (subj.),
 as in § 1⁵.—τοῦτο γυνῶναι, to give that
 judgment.

In §§ 9—52 the orator replies to
 charges which are foreign to the indict-
 ment (ἔξω τῆς γραφῆς). We have (1) an
 introduction in § 9; then (2) he speaks of
 his private life in §§ 10, 11; then (3) of
 his public policy in §§ 12—52.

Under (3) we have an introduction
 (§§ 12—16), and the defence of his policy
 concerning the Peace of Philocrates (§§ 17
 —52). The last contains an introduction
 (§ 17), the narration (§§ 18—49), and the
 conclusion (§§ 50—52).

§ 9. 1. εἰ...κατηγόρησεν, i.e. if he
 had confined his accusation (in his speech)
 to the charges in his indictment (γραφῆ):
 see the same distinction between κατη-
 γορεῖ and κρίνει in § 15⁴.

2. προβουλεύματος: the strict name
 of a bill which had passed only the
 Senate, though the less exact ψήφισμα was
 often applied to it: see § 56¹.—εὐθύς ἂν
 ἀπελογούμεν, I should at once proceed (lit.
 be now proceeding) to my defence, etc. Cf.
 § 34⁴.

3. οὐκ ἐλάττω, quite as much (as in
 his proper accusation).—τᾶλλα διεξιὼν
 belongs to both ἀνήλωκε and κατεψεύσατο.
 —τὰ πλείστα: the antithesis to the comp.
 οὐκ ἐλάττω seems to show that the superl.
 is to be taken literally. The statements
 repudiated by Demosthenes about his
 private life and the Peace of Philocrates
 can well be said to outnumber all the
 others.

ἵνα μηδεὶς ὑμῶν τοῖς ἔξωθεν λόγοις ἡγμένους ἄλλοτριώτερον τῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς γραφῆς δικαίων ἀκούῃ μου.

10 Περὶ μὲν δὴ τῶν ἰδίων ὅσα λοιδορούμενος βεβλασφήμηκε περὶ ἐμοῦ, θεάσασθε ὡς ἀπλᾶ καὶ δίκαια λέγω. εἰ μὲν ἴστε με τοιοῦτον οἶον οὗτος ἦτιᾶτο (οὐ γὰρ ἄλλοθί που βεβίωκα ἢ παρ' ὑμῖν), μηδὲ φωνὴν ἀνάσχησθε, μηδ' εἰ πάντα τὰ
5 κοινὰ ὑπέρευ πεπολίτευμαι, ἀλλ' ἀναστάντες καταψηφίσασθε ἦδη· εἰ δὲ πολλῶ βελτίω τούτου καὶ ἐκ βελτιόνων, καὶ μηδενὸς τῶν μετρίων, ἵνα μηδὲν ἐπαχθὲς λέγω, χεῖρονα καὶ ἐμὲ καὶ τοὺς ἐμοὺς ὑπειλήφατε καὶ γινώσκετε, τούτῳ μὲν
10 ἐπλάττετο), ἐμοὶ δ', ἣν παρὰ πάντα τὸν χρόνον εὖνοιαν ἐνδέδειχθε ἐπὶ πολλῶν ἀγώνων τῶν πρότερον, καὶ νυνὶ παρά-

6. τοῖς ἔξω Υ.

§ 10. 1. δὴ om. Φ. 3. αὐτὸς Ο. 4. καὶ μηδὲ Α2. φωνὴν μου L (γρ). πάντα κοιν' Ο1. 5. ὑπερέυ Σ. 6. καταψηφίσασθαι Σ, Ο1. 7. καὶ om. V6. 8. τούτῳ μὲν δὴ Υ. 11. τῶν πρότερον Σ, L1, Α1. 2, V6; τῶν πρότ. γεγενημένων Α1 (mg.). 2 (mg.), Β, vulg.

6. ἄλλοτριώτερον, *less kindly* (with *greater alienation*).

7. τῶν...δικαίων: like δίκαια, § 7^b. Two genitives with ἀκούω are rare, though either alone is common.—ὑπὲρ: in the same sense as περὶ, as often in the orators, who, however, often observe the common distinction. Cf. § 1^a and § 11^a 2^b, and XXIII. 19, τοῖς περὶ τῶν νόμων λόγοις ἀκούση μου.

The reply in §§ 10, 11 to the charges against his private life and character amounts merely to a scornful refusal to discuss them, and an appeal to the judges to decide the case at once against him if they believe them.

§ 10. 1. περὶ τῶν ἰδίων: with ὅσα βεβλασφήμηκε (not with λέγω), the omitted antec. of the cognate ὅσα being understood as limiting θεάσασθε...λέγω, as regards all the calumnies which he has abusively uttered about my private life. The whole sentence περὶ μὲν...λέγω is parallel to ὑπὲρ μὲν...ἔξετάσω in § 11^b. (West., Bl.)—λοιδορούμενος βεβλασφήμηκε: for the relation of λοιδορία and βλασφημία to κατηγορία see § 123^a. Cf. Cic. Cael. 3, 6: accusatio crimen de-

siderat, rem ut definiat, hominem ut notet, argumento probet, teste confirmet; maledictio autem nihil habet propositi praeter contumeliam. βλαφημία is slander, a special form of λοιδορία, abuse in general. Our word blasphemy (like many others) never goes beyond the special meaning which it derives from the ecclesiastical Greek: cf. angel, apostle, hypocrite, liturgy, etc.

3. τοιοῦτον: sc. ὄντα (M. T. 911). So χεῖρονα (l. 7).

4. μηδὲ φωνὴν ἀνάσχησθε = μηδὲ φθγγόμενόν με ἀνάσχησθε, i.e. stop my speech at once.—πάντα τὰ κοινὰ: i.e. they may settle the case without reference to his public acts.

6. βελτίω καὶ ἐκ βελτιόνων, *better and better born*, a common expression: cf. XXII. 63, 68; and τίς ὢν καὶ τίνων, § 126^b (below). See Terent. Ph. i. 2, 65, bonam bonis prognatam.

7. μηδενὸς τῶν μετρίων χεῖρονα, i.e. quite as good as any of our respectable citizens: this moderate expression is made more effective by ἵνα...λέγω: see § 126^c.

11. ἐπὶ πολλῶν ἀγώνων: see §§ 249,

σχεςθε. κακοήθης δ' ὢν, Αἰσχίνη, τοῦτο παντελῶς εὔθης 11
 ᾤθης, τοὺς περὶ τῶν πεπραγμένων καὶ πεπολιτευμένων
 λόγους ἀφέντα με πρὸς τὰς λοιδορίας τὰς παρὰ σοῦ τρέψε-
 229 σθαι. οὐ δὴ ποιήσω τοῦτο· οὐχ οὕτω τετύφωμαι· ἀλλ'
 ὑπὲρ μὲν τῶν πεπολιτευμένων ἅ κατεψεύδου καὶ διέβαλλες 5
 ἐξετάσω, τῆς δὲ πομπείας ταύτης τῆς ἀνέδην γεγενημένης
 ὕστερον, ἂν βουλομένοις ἀκούειν ἢ τουτοισὶ, μνησθήσομαι.

§ 11. 2. τοὺς (corr. fr. του) Σ. 3. τρέψασθαι ΑΙ. 5. διέβαλλες Υ, V6.
 6. ἐξετάσω Σ, L, B, F, Φ, Υ, V6; αὐτίκα ἔξετ. vulg. ἀνέδην L, Α2, V6; ἀνάιδην
 (ε over αἰ) Σ; ἀνάιδην ΑΙ, B, vulg., Prisc. II. 181. οὕτως γεγενημένης vulg.;
 οὕτως om. Σ, L¹, ΑΙ, 2, V6. 7. βουλομένοις ἀκούειν Σ, L, B (mg.), ΑΙ, 2, V6;
 βουλ. τοῦτοις ἀκούειν vulg.; ἀκούειν om. B, F, Υ, ΒΙ. τουτοισὶ Σ, L (γρ), ΑΙ, B,
 F, Φ, Υ, V6; τοῦτοις ΑΙ, F (mg.), vulg.; ταυτησὶ L.

250, where he speaks of being brought to trial "daily" after the battle of Chaeronea.

§ 11. 1. κακοήθης...εὔθης ᾤθης: an untranslatable παρονομασία, the sarcastic effect of which, as pronounced by Demosthenes, can easily be imagined. κακοήθης, *ill-natured, malicious*, is in antithesis to εὔθης, *good-natured* (in the double sense of our *simple*). The idea (imperfectly expressed) is: *malicious (ill-natured) fellow though you are, you conceived this perfectly simple (silly) notion*. Demosthenes seldom uses this figure; but in XXI. 207 we have a play on the name of Eubulus: ἀλλ' εἰ κακῶς ἐμὲ βούλει ποιεῖν, Εὐβουλε.

2. πεπραγμένων καὶ πεπολιτευμένων: see note on § 4⁶. These words are repeated in sense in πεπολιτευμένων (5), but the same figure immediately follows in κατεψεύδου καὶ διέβαλλες.

4. τετύφωμαι: cf. τετυφῶσθαι, IX. 20. See Harpocr.: ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐμβεβρόνηται, ἔξω τῶν φρενῶν γέγονα, ἦτοι ἀπὸ τῆς βροντῆς, ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Τυφῶνα ἀναφερομένων σκηπτῶν, ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν Τυφωνικῶν καλουμένων πνευμάτων, ἃ δὴ καὶ αὐτὰ ἐξίστησιν ἀθρόως καταρραγέντα. 'Αλκαῖος, "πάμπαν δὲ Τυφῶς ἐκ σ' ἔλετο φρένας." Δημοσθ. ὑπὲρ Κτησ. If τυφῶν is thus connected with Τυφῶν or Τυφῶς, τετύφωμαι must mean *I am distracted or crazed*, like ἐμβρόνητος (§ 243⁷). If it is

derived from τύφος, *mist or smoke* (see Lidd. & Sc.), τετύφωμαι means *I am stupefied, befogged or wrapped in smoke*.

6. πομπείας, *ribaldry (procession-talk)*. See Harpocr.: πομπείας καὶ πομπεύειν ἀντὶ τοῦ λοιδορίας καὶ λοιδορεῖν. μεταφέρει δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν ταῖς Διονυσιακαῖς πομπαῖς ἐπὶ τῶν ἀμαξῶν λοιδορουμένων ἀλλήλοις. Μένανδρος Περιουσία, "ἐπὶ τῶν ἀμαξῶν εἰσι πομπεῖαι τινες σφόδρα λοιδοροί." The Scholia have: πομπείας, λοιδορίας, ὕβρεως· ἐν ταῖς πομπαῖς προσωπεῖα τινες φοροῦντες ἀπέσκωπτον τοὺς ἄλλους, ὡς ἐν ἑορτῇ παίζοντες, ἐπὶ ἀμαξῶν φερόμενοι. See ἐξ ἀμάρτης, § 122⁶, and Suidas quoted in note; and πομπεύειν, § 124². The chorus of mystae in the Frogs (416—430) gives a vile specimen, which probably exaggerates the genuine πομπεία.—ἀνέδην, *loosely, without check*: cf. ἀνήμι and ἀνεσις. The Scholia recognize the false reading ἀνάδην (διὰ τῆς διφθόγγου) as equivalent to ἀναισχύντως.

7. ἀν...τουτοισὶ: *if these (judges) shall wish to hear it*. See Thuc. VI. 46, τῷ Νικίᾳ προσδεχομένη ἦν, and other examples in M. T. 900. Whiston compares Liv. XXI. 50, quibusdam volentibus novas res fore.

§§ 12—16. After thus dismissing the private charges as unworthy of a reply, he comes to the charges against his conduct with regard to the Peace of Philocrates in 346 B.C. In this introduction

- 12 Τὰ μὲν οὖν κατηγορημένα πολλὰ, καὶ περὶ ὧν ἐνίων μεγάλας καὶ τὰς ἐσχάτας οἱ νόμοι διδῶσιν τιμωρίας· τοῦ δὲ παρόντος ἀγῶνος ἢ προαίρεσις αὐτῆ· ἐχθροῦ μὲν ἐπήρειαν ἔχει καὶ ὕβριν καὶ λοιδορίαν καὶ προπηλακισμόν ὁμοῦ καὶ πάντα τὰ τοιαῦτα· τῶν μέντοι κατηγοριῶν καὶ τῶν αἰτιῶν τῶν εἰρημένων, εἵπερ ἦσαν ἀληθεῖς, οὐκ ἐνὶ τῇ πόλει δίκην
- 13 ἀξίαν λαβεῖν, οὐδ' ἐγγύς. οὐ γὰρ ἀφαιρεῖσθαι τὸ προσελ-

§ 12. 1. πολλὰ Σ, L¹, A1, 2, V6; πολλὰ καὶ θεὰ vulg. 2. διδῶσιν Σ, L, A2, Φ (γρ), Β (γρ); τάττουσι L (γρ), vulg. 3. αὐτῆ (thus) Σ; αὐτῆ Φ; αὐτή· L; αὐτῆ A1, V6, B, Y. ἐπήρειαν Σ (γρ), L², vulg.; προαίρεσιν Σ; εκπροαίρεσιν L¹. 4. ὁμοῦ Σ (not ἐμοῦ as stated), L, vulg. 5. ἐνὶ Σ (γρ), L², A1; ἐστὶ and ἐνὶ A1 (corr.); ἔχει Σ, L¹, A2; ἐπὶ L (corr.), Y, V6.

§ 13. 1. ἀφαιρεῖσθαι Σ (with later δεῖ crowded into the line); ἀφαιρεῖσθαι δεῖ vulg.

he dwells on the outrage of bringing such grave charges against a statesman in a way which neither allows the accused a fair opportunity to defend himself, nor gives the state any adequate remedy against him if he is guilty, while it may entail grave consequences on an innocent person.

§ 12. 1. περὶ ὧν ἐνίων, about which in some cases: ἐνίων qualifies ὧν (West.). Cf. III. 11, τοὺς περὶ τῶν στρατ. ἐνίους, and XXVII. 23, καὶ ὅσα ἐνια; also Thuc. I. 6, ἐν τοῖς βαρβάροις ἐστὶν οἷς.

3. ἢ προαίρεσις αὐτῆ· (so Σ): αὐτῆ· is much more expressive than αὐτῆ (with no stop), pointing vividly to the following statement of the true purpose of Aeschines. It also gives τῶν μέντοι κατηγοριῶν κ.τ.λ. (5) its proper relation to ἐχθροῦ μὲν. The Schol. charges this passage with ἀσάφεια πολλή. The thought is as follows:—The charges include some of the gravest known to the law, which provides the severest penalties for the offences; but this suit was never brought to punish anybody for these. I will tell you what its object is (αὐτῆ): it is to give a personal enemy an opportunity to vent his spite and malice, while it gives the state no means of properly punishing my crimes if I am guilty. The first clause, τὰ μὲν...τιμωρίας (1, 2), states the gravity of the actual charges, and is opposed to the following τοῦ δὲ...

αὐτῆ. The latter introduces the double construction, (a) ἐχθροῦ μὲν...τοιαῦτα and (b) τῶν μέντοι...οὐδ' ἐγγύς, in which the motive of Aeschines and the inadequacy of this suit to deal with the alleged crimes are declared. The last two clauses are confirmed, (a) by οὐ γὰρ...δικαίον ἐστὶν (§ 13¹⁻⁴), (b) by ἀλλ' ἐφ' οἷς...γραφόμενον (§ 13⁴⁻¹⁰). Finally, οὐ γὰρ δῆπου...ἐγράφετο (§ 13¹⁰⁻¹²) shows that Aeschines, by his present action, virtually admits that the course just pointed out (ἐφ' οἷς...γραφόμενον) is the only consistent one.—ἐπήρειαν, malice (cf. § 13²): see ἐπηρέαζω, maliciously insult, §§ 138⁴, 320⁶.

4. ἔχει, involves, contains.—ὁμοῦ: this (not ἐμοῦ) is the only reading of Σ.

6. εἵπερ ἦσαν ἀληθεῖς, si verae erant (not essent), a simple supposition, with nothing implied as to its truth: there is no need of reading οὐκ ἐνῆν in the apodosis.—οὐκ ἐνὶ, it is not possible, i.e. by this suit. οὐκ ἔχει (Σ, L¹) would be in strong antithesis to ἔχει (4) with the same subject, ὁ παρών ἀγών: West. translates this *bietet sie nicht die Möglichkeit*. But is ὁ ἀγών οὐκ ἔχει τῇ πόλει δίκην λαβεῖν a possible construction in this sense?

7. οὐδ' ἐγγύς (sc. ἀξίαν), nor anything like it.

§ 13. Here the orator gives the most striking proof of his adversary's malicious

θεῖν τῷ δήμῳ καὶ λόγου τυχεῖν—οὐδ' ἐν ἐπηρείας τάξει καὶ φθόνου τοῦτο ποιεῖν—οὔτε μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς ὀρθῶς ἔχον οὔτε πολιτικὸν οὔτε δίκαιόν ἐστιν, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι· ἀλλ' ἐφ' οἷς ἀδικοῦντά μ' ἑώρα τὴν πόλιν, οὐσί γε τηλικούτοις ἡλίκα 5 νῦν ἐτραγῶδει καὶ διεξήξει, ταῖς ἐκ τῶν νόμων τιμωρίαις παρ' αὐτὰ τὰδικήματα χρῆσθαι, εἰ μὲν εἰσαγγελίας ἄξια πράττονθ' ἑώρα, εἰσαγγέλλοντα καὶ τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον εἰς κρίσιν καθι-

7. χρῆσασθαι L, vulg. πράττοντα Σ, L¹; πράττοντά με vulg.

purpose (ἐχθροῦ ἐπήρειαν), viz. his bringing a form of suit by which he hoped to deprive Demosth. of the power to defend himself (λόγου τυχεῖν). It must be remembered that Aesch. had not merely prosecuted Ctesiphon instead of Demosth., but had also (200—202) besought the judges most earnestly to refuse Demosth. permission to speak as Ctesiphon's advocate.

1. οὐ γὰρ ἀφαιρεῖσθαι κ.τ.λ.: if we omit δεῖ after ἀφαιρεῖσθαι (see crit. note), ἀφαιρεῖσθαι and τοῦτο ποιεῖν with their adjuncts are subjects of οὔτε...ἔχον οὔτε πολιτικὸν οὔτε δίκαιόν ἐστιν, the negation of οὐ and οὐδ' being thrice repeated in οὔτε. As we naturally omit οὐ in translation (that we may translate οὔτε), we can give the emphatic οὐδ' (2) the force of *still more* (*dazu*, Bl.), and translate, *for to try to take away my right to come before the people and be heard—still more to do this by way of malice and spite—is neither right nor patriotic* (see note on 4) *nor just*. ἀφαιρεῖσθαι is conative (cf. § 207⁴). For ἀφαιρεῖσθαι as subject (where we might expect τὸ ἀφαιρεῖσθαι, were it not for the following τὸ προσελθεῖν), see Thuc. III. 38, ἀμύνασθαι δὲ, τῷ παθεῖν θυ ἐγγυάτω κείμενον, ἀντιπαλον δὲ μάλιστα τὴν τιμωρίαν ἀναλαμβάνει, and II. 87, περιγίγνεται...ναυμαχεῖν.—τὸ προσελθεῖν...τυχεῖν here is the right of every accused citizen to be heard before the popular court, which is here called δῆμος, as when it is addressed ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι.

2. ἐν ἐπηρείας τάξει, *by way of* (venting) *malice*: cf. § 63², ἐν τῇ...τάξει, and xx. 81, ἐν ἐχθροῦ μέρει. Similar is III. 31,

ἐν ὑπέρτου καὶ προσθήκης μέρει.

3. οὔτε...οὔτε...οὔτε after οὐ: see Eur. frag. 322 (N.), οὐκ ἔστιν οὔτε τεῖχος οὔτε χρήματα οὐτ' ἄλλο δυσφόλακτον οὐδὲν ὡς γυνή.—ὀρθῶς ἔχον: stronger than ὀρθόν.

4. πολιτικὸν, properly *belonging to the state* (see § 246⁶), here *due to the state* from a citizen: cf. x. 74, οὐκ ἴσως οὐδὲ πολιτικῶς. Such conduct, it is meant, is *not fair to the state*. In IX. 48, πολιτικῶς refers to the simple old-fashioned Spartan style of warfare.—ἐφ' οἷς...ἑώρα: the condensed form for ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀδικήμασιν ἃ ἀδικοῦντά με ἑώρα: cf. § 14¹.

5. ὅσοι τηλικούτους (=εἰ ἦν τηλικαῦτα), *supposing them to have been so great*.

6. ἐτραγῶδει καὶ διεξήξει (see note on § 4⁶), *set forth in his tragic style* (i.e. *prompously*), referring to the theatrical days of Aeschines, like ὑποκρίνεται, § 15⁴. Cf. XIX. 189, ταῦτα τραγῶδει.—παρ', *at the time of*.

7. χρῆσθαι (sc. δίκαιον ἦν, supplied from δίκαιόν ἐστιν in l. 4), *he ought to have employed*.

8. εἰσαγγέλλοντα and γραφόμενον (10) express the manner of χρῆσθαι, and with it the apodotes to the conditions *el...ἑώρα* and *el...παράνομα* (sc. ἑώρα): cf. ἐφ' οἷς ἑώρα (4). εἰσαγγέλλω is *to indict by εἰσαγγελία*, as γράφομαι is (properly) *to indict by ordinary γραφή*. Notice the distinction between γράφοντα παράνομα, *proposing illegal measures*, and παρανόμων γραφόμενον, *indicting for illegal proposals*. For the double meaning of the passive of γράφω see note on § 56⁴.

στάντα παρ' ὑμῶν, εἰ δὲ γράφοντά παρανόμα, παρανόμων
 10 γραφόμενον· οὐ γὰρ δήπου Κτησιφῶντα μὲν δύναται διώκειν
 δι' ἐμέ, ἐμὲ δ', εἴπερ ἐξελέγξῃ ἐνόμιζεν, αὐτὸν οὐκ ἂν
 14 ἐγράψατο. καὶ μὴν εἴ τι τῶν ἄλλων ὧν νυνὶ διέβαλλε καὶ
 διεξήει ἢ καὶ ἄλλ' ὅτιοῦν ἀδικοῦντά με ὑμᾶς ἑώρα, εἰσὶ νόμοι
 περὶ πάντων καὶ τιμωρίαι, καὶ ἀγῶνες καὶ κρίσεις πικρὰ καὶ
 μεγάλα ἔχουσαι τὰπιτίμια, καὶ τούτοις ἐξῆν ἅπασιν χρῆσθαι·
 5 καὶ ὀπηνίκ' ἐφαίνετο ταῦτα πεπονηκῶς καὶ τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον 230
 κεκρημένος τοῖς πρὸς με, ὠμολογεῖτ' ἂν ἡ κατηγορία τοῖς
 15 ἔργοις αὐτοῦ. νῦν δ' ἐκστὰς τῆς ὀρθῆς καὶ δικαίας ὁδοῦ καὶ
 φυγῶν τοὺς παρ' αὐτὰ τὰ πράγματα ἐλέγχους, τοσοῦτοις

11. ἐξελέγξῃ A1, V6; ἐξελέγχειν L, vulg., Σ¹ (ξ over χ).

§ 14. 3. καὶ τιμωρίαι after κρίσεις A1, V6. 3, 4. πικρὰ...ἐπιτίμια vulg., Σ (only mg. w. ὤ). 4. ἔχουσαι vulg.; ἔχοντες Σ (mg.), L¹, Φ (γρ). ἐξῆν αὐτῷ πᾶσι A1, V6. χρῆσθαι Σ, L¹, B, F, Y, Φ, O; χρῆσθαι κατ' ἐμοῦ A1, V6. 6. πρὸς με Σ; πρὸς ἐμὲ L, vulg.

§ 15. 2. τὰ om. O¹, with ἐλέγχους...σκόμματα.

10. οὐ γὰρ...ἐγράψατο: οὐ γὰρ δήπου belongs to both clauses Κτησ. μὲν and ἐμὲ δ' κ.τ.λ.: for it surely cannot be that he is prosecuting Ctesiphon on my account, and yet would not have indicted me if etc. Without words like μὲν and δέ to mark the two antithetical clauses, which are negated jointly, but not severally, this common rhetorical figure would be impossible. The Latin uses *quidem* and *sed* in such expressions for μὲν and δέ, but with less effect: see note on § 179³.

11. δι' ἐμέ, ἐμὲ δ': emphatic repetition.

§ 14. 1. εἴ τι...ἑώρα: if he ever saw me etc., a simple supposition, to which εἰσι νόμοι and ἐξῆν are a natural apodosis; ἐξῆν, he might, implies no unreal condition. Cf. ἐφ' οἷς ἑώρα, § 13⁴.—ὧν...διέβαλλε καὶ διεξῆει, i.e. which he slanderously related: cf. § 13⁶.

2—4. νόμοι...τὰπιτίμια: there is no tautology here. He first mentions *laws* and their prescribed penalties (*τιμωρίαι*), which would be used in ἀγῶνες ἀριμητοί; then *processes* and (special) *suits*, in which heavy penalties could be inflicted by vote of the court (ἀγῶνες τιμητοί). ἐπιτίμια, like τιμῆματα, are especially penalties

which the judges assess (*τιμῶσι*). (See Meier and Schömann, Att. Proc., pp. 208—211, 956.)

5. ὀπηνίκ' ἐφαίνετο is so nearly equivalent to εἰ ποτε ἐφαίνετο (M. T. 528), that if he had ever been seen best translates it. It is often impossible to express an unreal condition in English by a relative sentence: here *whenever he had been seen* would not be clear.

6. κεκρημένος τοῖς πρὸς με, to have dealt with me (*managed his relations to me*): den Streit gegen mich so geführt (Bl.). West. strangely renders τοῖς πρὸς με *die auf mich anwendbaren Rechtsmittel*, referring to νόμοι, ἀγῶνες, etc. (so Weil).—ὠμολογεῖτ' ἂν, would have been consistent, the impf. referring to the various occasions of κεκρημένος. If he had brought the proper suits (ἀγῶνες καὶ κρίσεις) against me personally at the time of each offence, his style of accusation (*κατηγορία*) before the court would have been consistent with his conduct; whereas now *κατηγορεῖ μὲν ἐμοῦ, κρίνει δὲ τουτοῖ* (§ 15⁴), the latter being his present *εργον*.

§ 15. 2. τοσοῦτοις ὑστερον χρόνοις: the Peace of Philocrates (of which he is

ὑστερον χρόνους αἰτίας καὶ σκώμματα καὶ λοιδορίας συμφορησας ὑποκρίνεται· εἶτα κατηγορεῖ μὲν ἐμοῦ, κρίνει δὲ τουτοῖ, καὶ τοῦ μὲν ἀγῶνος ὄλου τὴν πρὸς ἐμ' ἔχθραν 5 προῖσταται, οὐδαμοῦ δ' ἐπὶ ταύτην ἀπνητηκῶς ἐμοὶ τὴν ἐτέρου ζητῶν ἐπιτιμίαν ἀφελέσθαι φαίνεται. καίτοι πρὸς 16 ἅπασιν, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοῖς ἄλλοις οἷς ἂν εἰπεῖν τις ὑπὲρ Κτησιφῶντος ἔχει, καὶ τοῦτ' ἐμοιγε δοκεῖ καὶ μάλ' εἰκότως ἂν λέγειν, ὅτι τῆς ἡμετέρας ἔχθρας ἡμᾶς ἐφ' ἡμῶν αὐτῶν δίκαιον ἦν τὸν ἐξετασμὸν ποιεῖσθαι, οὐ τὸ μὲν πρὸς 5 ἀλλήλους ἀγωνίζεσθαι παραλείπειν, ἐτέρῳ δ' ὄτω κακόν τι δώσομεν ζητεῖν· ὑπερβολὴ γὰρ ἀδικίας τοῦτό γε.

Πάντα μὲν τοίνυν τὰ κατηγορημέν' ὁμοίως ἐκ τούτων ἂν 17

3, 4. συναγαγὼν over συμφορησας L.

§ 16. 2. ἅπασιν...ἔχει Σ, L, A2; τοῖς ἄλλοις δικαίους Σ (γρ), B, vulg.; δικαίους over οἷς L¹; ἅπασι τ. ἄλλ., ὧ ἂν. Ἀθ., οἷς ἂν τις εἰπεῖν...ἔχει δικαίους A1, V6.
3. τοῦτό γ' ἐμοὶ A1, V6. δοκοῖ B. καὶ μάλιστα (end) Φ. 5. αὐτῶν V6. ἐξετασμὸν (ε over η) Σ. 6. παραλείπειν (ι over ιστ ει) Σ; παραλείπειν (γρ. ιτ over ειπ) L; παραλείπειν A2, Φ.

§ 17. 1. τὰ om. L¹.

especially speaking) was ten years old when Aesch. first brought his suit (336 B.C.).

4. ὑποκρίνεται, *he plays his part*: cf. ἐτραγῶδει in § 13⁶. The word implies not only pomposity but dissimulation, though far less of this than our *hypocrisy* and *hypocrite*. (See note on 10¹.)—κατηγορεῖ...κρίνει: see note on § 14⁶.

5. τοῦ ἀγῶνος ὄλου προῖσταται, *he puts foremost in (at the head of) his whole suit*.

6. οὐδαμοῦ, *nowhere*, i.e. *never*: cf. οὐ in § 125¹ with following ἐνταῦθα.—ἐπὶ ταύτην, *upon this ground* (that of our enmity), keeping the figure of ἀπνητηκῶς ἐμολ.—or *with a view to this*, i.e. *to fight it out* (West., Weil, Bl.): cf. ἐνταῦθ' ἀπνητηκας, § 125⁶.

7. ἐπιτιμίαν ἀφελέσθαι, i.e. to inflict *ἀτιμία*, which Ctesiphon would incur as a public debtor if he were unable to pay his fine if convicted. The spurious indictment in § 55 sets this at fifty talents (see note on Hist. § 8).

§ 16. 3. δοκεῖ, personal, sc. *τις* (from

2): we translate *it seems that one might say*, because we must use a finite verb to express *ἂν λέγειν* (M. T. 754).

5. δίκαιον ἦν, *we ought* (M. T. 416): here of present time.—τὸν ἐξετασμὸν ποιεῖσθαι, *to settle up*. “ἐξετασμός in der klass. Literatur nur hier: sonst ἐξέτασις.” Bl. Bekk. Anecd. 93, 20, says of its use here, οὐ φασι δόκιμον εἶναι ὀττω τιθέμενον. Cf. ἐξέτασιν ποιήσεων, § 226⁶.

6. ἐτέρῳ ὄτω...ζητεῖν, *to seek what other man we can harm*, ἐτέρῳ standing emphatically before the indirect interrog. ὄτω: the direct question would be ἐτέρῳ τίνι...δώσομεν; Weil, who makes ὄτω a common relative, with ἐτέρῳ assimilated, quotes Aen. I. 573, urbem quam statuo vestra est. But we hardly expect this “inverted assimilation” (G. 1035) in the language of this speech.

For the argument of §§ 17—52 on the Peace of Philocrates, with its three divisions, see note before § 9.

§ 17. 1. ὁμοίως with πάντα, *all alike*.

τις ἴδιοι οὔτε δικαίως οὔτ' ἐπ' ἀληθείας οὐδεμιᾶς εἰρημένα·
βούλομαι δὲ καὶ καθ' ἐν ἕκαστον αὐτῶν ἐξετάσαι, καὶ μάλισθ'
ὄσα ὑπὲρ τῆς εἰρήνης καὶ τῆς πρεσβείας κατεψεύσατό μου,
5 τὰ πεπραγμέν' ἐαυτῷ μετὰ Φιλοκράτους ἀνατιθείς ἐμοί. ἔστι
δ' ἀναγκαῖον, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ προσῆκον ἴσως, ὡς
κατ' ἐκείνους τοὺς χρόνους εἶχε τὰ πράγματ' ἀναμνήσαι,
ἵνα πρὸς τὸν ὑπάρχοντα καιρὸν ἕκαστα θεωρήτε.

18 Τοῦ γὰρ Φωκικοῦ συστάντος πολέμου, οὐ δι' ἐμὲ (οὐ γὰρ
ἔγωγε ἐπολιτευόμην πω τότε), πρῶτον μὲν ὑμεῖς οὕτω διέ-
κεισθε ὥστε Φωκέας μὲν βούλεσθαι σωθῆναι, καίπερ οὐ 231
δίκαια ποιοῦντας ὁρῶντες, Θηβαίους δ' ὅτιοῦν ἂν ἐφησθῆναι

3. καὶ (bef. καθ') om. V6. καθ' ἐν ἕκαστον vulg.; καθ' ἐν ἕκαστ' Σ; καθ'
ἕκαστον Α1, V6; καθ' ἕκαστ' Β1. 4. ὄσα γε Ο. 6. ὧ om. Φ. 7. ἀνα-
μνήσαι Σ, L, Α2; ἀναμνήσαι ἡμᾶς Ο; ἀναμ. ὑμᾶς vulg. 8. θεωρεῖτε (ἢ over ει) V6.
§ 18. 1. πολέμου συστάντος Α1. οὐ γὰρ Σ, L, Α1, 2, V6; οὐ γὰρ δὴ Β,
vulg. 2. ποτε (from τότε) Σ (γρ), Β¹, F, Φ, Ο¹. 3. ἐβούλεσθε Υ. 4. ὅτι-
οῦν ἐὰν V6.

2. ἐπ' ἀληθείας οὐδεμιᾶς, with no regard to truth.—εἰρημένα: or. obl. with ἴδιοι ἄν. Β1. puts a comma after ἴδιοι.

3. καθ' ἐν, singly: θαρρούντως ἐστὶν ἄγαν τὸ βούλεσθαι καὶ κατὰ μέρος ἐξετάζειν τὰ πράγματα. Schol.—ἕκαστον: obj. of ἐξετάσαι (West.): cf. καθ' ἕνα ἕκαστον ἡμῶν ἀποστερεῖν, XXI. 142. Β1. omits ἐν and reads ἕκαστ' (Σ). But it may be right to read καθ' ἐν ἕκαστ' αὐτῶν ἐξετάσαι: cf. χωρὶς ἕκαστα σκοποῦντες, XXIII. 21.

4. ὑπὲρ (like περί): see note on § 9⁷.

5. ἀνατιθείς ἐμοί, putting upon me. Originally Aeschines prided himself on his close connection with Philocrates in making the peace: see I. 174, τὴν εἰρήνην τὴν δι' ἐμοῦ καὶ Φιλοκράτους γεγεννημένην. (See Hist. § 31.)

6. καὶ προσῆκον ἴσως, and becoming as well (as necessary): ἴσως, ὁμοίως (Schol.).

7. ἀναμνήσαι: sc. ὑμᾶς, which is added in most MSS. Cf. XX. 76, ταῦθ' ὑπομῆσαι πειράσομαι.

8. πρὸς...καιρὸν, with reference to its special occasion (that which belonged to it).

§ 18. 1. Φωκικοῦ πολέμου: the Sacred or Phocian War began in 356—355 and ended in 346 B.C. Demosthenes

made his first speech in the Assembly (on the Symmories) in 354 B.C. (See Hist. §§ 4, 11.)

2. οὕτω δίκαια: when we compare this judicious account of the feelings of the Athenians towards the Phocians and Thebans in 346 B.C. and earlier with the impassioned language of the speech on the Embassy and of the Second and Third Philippics, we see the sobering effect of time and of recent events. When the Thebans were exulting in the devastation of Phocis by Philip, and the political interests of Athens demanded that the Phocians should be protected as allies, Demosthenes seemed to overlook their sacrilegious plundering of Delphi, which he now acknowledges. Again, the intimate alliance of Thebes and Athens in 339 B.C., and still more the destruction of Thebes by Alexander in 335, had changed the Athenians' bitter hatred to the deepest sympathy. Still the orator cannot deny the old hostility against Thebes, nor the chief ground for it.

4. (ὥστε) ὅτιοῦν ἂν ἐφησθῆναι πα-
θεῖσιν: see M. T. 592 and 211. It is often hard to express in English the fundamental distinction between the infin.

παθοῦσιν, οὐκ ἀλόγως οὐδ' ἀδίκως αὐτοῖς ὀργιζόμενοι· οἷς 5
γὰρ εὐτυχήκεσαν ἐν Λεύκτροις οὐ μετρίως ἐκέχρητο· ἔπειθ'
ἢ Πελοπόννησος ἅπασα διειστήκει, καὶ οὐθ' οἱ μισοῦντες
Λακεδαιμονίους οὕτως ἴσχυον ὥστε ἀνελεῖν αὐτούς, οὐθ' οἱ
πρότερον δι' ἐκείνων ἄρχοντες κύριοι τῶν πόλεων ἦσαν, ἀλλὰ
τις ἦν ἄκριτος καὶ παρὰ τούτοις καὶ παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἅπασιν 10
ἔρις καὶ ταραχή. ταῦτα δ' ὀρῶν ὁ Φίλιππος (οὐ γὰρ ἦν 19
ἀφανῆ) τοῖς παρ' ἐκάστοις προδόταις χρήματα ἀναλίσκων

6. εὐτυχήκεσαν V6. 10. παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις Σ, L, A1, 2, V6; παρὰ om. B,
vulg. ἅπασιν Σ' ("Ἐλληνισ above), B; ἅπασιν "Ἐλληνισ L, A1, V 6, F (γρ), Φ
(γρ), O.

and the finite moods with ὥστε, and often impossible when the infin. has ἄν and must therefore be translated by a finite verb. We should generally translate here, *you were so disposed that you wished...and would have been pleased etc.*, as if we had ὥστε ἐβούλεσθε...ἐφήσθητε ἄν, whereas the thought is, *you were (so) disposed (as) to wish...and to feel that you would be pleased etc.*, which is not the same (M. T. 584). See Gildersleeve in Amer. Jour. of Philol. VII. 161—175. ἐφήσθηται ἄν with its protasis παθοῦσιν, in its general sense, represents ἐφησθήμεν ἄν εἰ πάθοιεν. The position of Φωκέας μὲν and Θεβαίους δ' shows their strong antithesis.

5, 6. οἷς εὐτυχήκεσαν, *their successes: sc. τοῖς εὐτυχήμασιν* (obj. of ἐκέχρητο). Cf. περὶ ὧν ἠγρυμνοήκεσαν, § 94².—ἐν Λεύκτροις: for the battle of Leuctra in 371 B.C. see Grote x. Ch. 78. Bl. quotes Isoc. Phil. 53 on the effect of Leuctra upon the arrogance of Thebes. See XX. 109, showing the bitter feeling of Demosth. himself in 355 B.C.: μείζον Θεβαῖοι φρονοῦσιν ἐπ' ἰωμότητι καὶ πονηρίᾳ ἢ ὑμεῖς ἐπὶ φιλανθρωπίᾳ καὶ τῷ τὰ δίκαια βούλεσθαι. Cf. Diod. XVI. 58, τὰ Λευκτρικὰ φρονήματα (Leuctric insolence) συστείλαι τῶν Βοιωτῶν. See note on § 98⁵.

6. ἔπειθ', after πρῶτον μὲν: see note on § 1⁴.

7. διαστήκει, *was in dissension (distracted)*.—οἱ μισοῦντες: these were especially the Messenians and Arcadians, with

their new cities Messene and Megalopolis, established by Epaminondas, and the Argives. See v. 18: εἰ γὰρ Ἀργεῖοι μὲν καὶ Μεσσηνῖοι καὶ Μεγαλοπολιταὶ καὶ τινες τῶν λοιπῶν Πελοποννησίων οἱ αὐτὰ τούτοις φρονοῦσιν διὰ τὴν πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἡμῖν ἐπικτητικαὴν ἐχθρῶς σχήσουσι, κ.τ.λ.; and Xen. Hellen. III. 5, 11: τίς γὰρ ἤδη καταλείπεται αὐτοῖς (Λακ.) εὐμενής; οὐκ Ἀργεῖοι μὲν αἰεὶ ποτε δυσμενεῖς αὐτοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν;

8. οἱ πρότερον ἄρχοντες are not the ἄρμοσταὶ καὶ δεκαρχαὶ of Lysander (§ 96²), but oligarchies which were maintained by Sparta in Peloponnesus before Leuctra and were overthrown by the later revolutions. For example, Phlius was captured by Agesilaus in 380 B.C., and a council of One Hundred was established there in the Spartan interest: in 366 Phlius and Corinth made a treaty with Thebes which recognized their independence. (See Xen. Hellen. v. 3, 25; VII. 4, 10.) Mantinea was captured by Agesipolis in 385, and divided into five villages; in 371 the city was reestablished and was independent of Sparta (ibid. v. 2, 1—7; VI. 5, 3—5). For the revolt of Tegea from Sparta see ibid. VII. 5, 6—9.

10. ἄκριτος ἔρις καὶ ταραχή, *hopeless strife and confusion*. ἄκριτος is not admitting of settlement (κρίσις). See Hellen. VII. 5, 27: ἀκρισία δὲ καὶ ταραχὴ ἐτι πλείων μετὰ τὴν μάχην (of Mantinea) ἐγένετο ἢ πρόσθεν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι. (Bl.)

§ 19. 2. προδόταις: for the names

πάντας συνέκρουε καὶ πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐτάραπτεν· εἴτ' ἐν οἷς
 ἡμάρτανον ἄλλοι καὶ κακῶς ἐφρόνουσι, αὐτὸς παρεσκευάζετο
 5 καὶ κατὰ πάντων ἐφύετο. ὡς δὲ τάλαιπωροῦμενοι τῷ μήκει
 τοῦ πολέμου οἱ τότε μὲν βαρεῖς νῦν δ' ἀτυχεῖς Θηβαῖοι
 φανεροὶ πᾶσι ἦσαν ἀναγκασθησόμενοι καταφεύγειν ἐφ'
 ὑμᾶς, Φίλιππος, ἵνα μὴ τοῦτο γένοιτο μηδὲ συνέλθοιεν αἱ
 πόλεις, ὑμῖν μὲν εἰρήνην ἐκείνοις δὲ βοήθειαν ἐπηγγείλατο.
 20 τί οὖν συνηγωνίσαστ' αὐτῷ πρὸς τὸ λαβεῖν ὀλίγου δεῖν ὑμᾶς
 ἐκόντας ἐξαπατωμένους; ἢ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων, εἴτε χρῆ
 κακίαν εἴτ' ἄγνοιαν εἴτε καὶ ἀμφοτέρα ταῦτ' εἰπεῖν, οἳ
 πόλεμον συνεχῆ καὶ μακρὸν πολεμούντων ὑμῶν, καὶ τοῦτον
 5 ὑπὲρ τῶν πᾶσι συμφερόντων, ὡς ἔργῳ φανερὸν γέγονεν, οὔτε

§ 19. 3. πάντα A1, V6. αὐτοὺς Σ, L¹; ἀλλήλους L², A1, V6; εἰς αὐτοὺς
 vulg. 4. ἄλλοι Σ (— above), L, A2; οἱ ἄλλοι vulg. 6. οὐκ ἔστι δ' A1; οὐκ
 V6. 8. Φίλιππος Σ¹ (δ corr.), δ Φιλ. L, vulg. γένοιτο Σ (corr.?), L, vulg.;
 γένηται A1, V6, B (οι ο above); γένητο O. 9. ἡμῖν V6.
 § 20. 1. ἐκόντας ὑμᾶς A1, V6; see Vömel's note. 5. τῶν πᾶσι Σ, L¹, A2;
 τῶν κοινῇ πᾶσι vulg.

of some of these see § 48; a long black list is given in § 295; cf. XIX. 259, νόσημα δεῦνδν ἐμπέπτωκεν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, κ.τ.λ.

3. συνέκρουε, brought into collision (knocked together): cf. συνέκρουον, 163^b, and ξυγκρούειν, Thuc. I. 44.—ἐν οἷς ἡμάρτανον ἄλλοι, in others' blunders, cf. οἷς ἐτυχεύεσαν, § 18^b. ἐν οἷς here is often taken as = ἐν οἷς χρόνοις, while; but cf. ἐν οἷς ἐπιστεύθητε in § 100^b, ἐν οἷς εἰσηγγελλόμενοι in § 250¹, ἐν οἷς ἔπαυσαι in § 286^b, ἐν οἷς ἐτύχησεν in § 323^b, ἐν αὐτοῖς οἷς χαρίζονται in IX. 63.

5. κατὰ πάντων ἐφύετο, he was growing above all their heads, i.e. so as to threaten them all.—τῷ μήκει: cf. δεκέρης γεγωνός, Aesch. III. 148.

6. βαρεῖς, overbearing, offensive.—νῦν δ' ἀτυχεῖς: after 335 B.C. See Schol., and notes on §§ 18^b and 35^b.

7. ἀναγκασθησόμενοι: in *or. obl.* with the personal φανεροὶ ἦσαν (M. T. 907).—καταφεύγειν ἐφ' ὑμᾶς: no such possibility is suggested by the language of

Demosthenes at the time of the peace; but times had changed.

§ 20. 1. ὀλίγου δεῖν, full form of ὀλίγου (M. T. 779), qualifies ἐκόντας ἐξαπατ., almost willing dupes: cf. μικροῦ, § 151^a.

2. ἢ...Ἑλλήνων: the actual subject appears in the alternative εἴτε...εἴτε. See § 270^b, and XXI. 156: ἢ ὑμετέρα, ὡς ἀνδ. Ἄθ., εἴτε χρῆ φιλανθρωπίαν λέγειν εἴθ' ὅτι δήποτε. In Isocr. xv. 50 the original case is retained with εἴτε...εἴτε: περὶ τῆς ἐμῆς εἴτε βούλεσθε καλεῖν δυνάμειν εἴτε φιλοσοφίας, κ.τ.λ.

3. κακίαν, baseness, here in the sense of worthlessness. Bl. cites for this milder sense §§ 68^b, 297^a; and for that of positive wickedness (πονηρία) §§ 93^b, 279^a, 303^b. But in § 297^a κακία is applied to the whole list of traitors, though πονηρία is added as a stronger and more correct term.

4. πόλεμον μακρὸν: the so-called Amphipolitan War with Philip (357—346 B.C.), which ended with the Sacred War. See Hist. § 3.

χρήμασιν οὔτε σώμασιν οὔτ' ἄλλω οὐδενὶ τῶν ἀπάντων
 συνελάμβανον ὑμῖν· οἷς καὶ δικαίως καὶ προσηκόντως ὀργι-
 ζόμενοι ἐτοίμως ὑπηκούσατε τῷ Φιλίππῳ. ἡ μὲν οὖν τότε
 232 συγχωρηθεῖσα εἰρήνη διὰ ταῦτ', οὐ δι' ἐμέ, ὡς οὗτος διέβαλλ-
 λεν, ἐπράχθη· τὰ δὲ τούτων ἀδικήματα καὶ δωροδοκίματ' ἐν 10
 αὐτῇ τῶν νυνὶ παρόντων πραγμάτων, ἃν τις ἐξετάζη δικαίως,
 αἰτὶ εὐρήσει. καὶ ταυτὶ πάνθ' ὑπὲρ τῆς ἀληθείας ἀκριβολο- 21
 γοῦμαι καὶ διεξέρχομαι. εἰ γὰρ εἶναι τι δοκοίη τὰ μάλιστ'
 ἐν τούτοις ἀδίκημα, οὐδὲν ἐστὶ δῆπου πρὸς ἐμέ· ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν
 πρῶτος εἰπὼν καὶ μνησθεὶς ὑπὲρ τῆς εἰρήνης Ἀριστόδημος
 ἦν ὁ ὑποκριτῆς, ὁ δ' ἐκδεξάμενος καὶ γράψας καὶ ἑαυτὸν 5
 μετὰ τούτου μισθώσας ἐπὶ ταῦτα Φιλοκράτης ὁ Ἀγνούσιος,
 ὁ σὸς, Αἰσχίνη, κοινωνὸς, οὐχ ὁ ἐμὸς, οὐδ' ἂν σὺ διαρραγῆς

6. οὐδ' ἄλλω Y, Φ. ἀπάντων Σ, L; πάντων vulg.; δυναν V6. 7. συνε-
 λαμβάνοντο Σ (γρ), Φ. καὶ (after οἷς) om. O. 8. τῷ om. A1, V6.
 9. εἰρήνη τῷ Φιλίππῳ L². 10. καὶ δωροδ. om. O¹. 11. ἐάν V6.
 12. αἰτία L, vulg.; αἰτία Σ¹; αἰτιαί Σ².

§ 21. 1. ταῦτα A1, V6. 2, 3. τινα...ἀδικήματα for τι...ἀδίκημα L², vulg.
 3. τούτων (for δῆπου) A1, V6. 4. περὶ (for ὑπὲρ) A1, V6, F, Y; πε over ὑπὲρ
 Σ; περὶ (over ὑπὲρ) L² (γρ). 5. ἐκδεξάμενος (λ over δ) L (γρ). 6. μισθώσας
 μετὰ τούτου V6. Ἀγνούσιος B; Ἀγρούσιος vulg.; αγρούσιος Σ. 7. οὐχ ὁ
 ἐμὸς Σ, L; οὐκ ἐμὸς vulg. οὐδ' ἐάν Φ. διαρραγείης L² (γρ), A1, V6, O.

6. σώμασιν, *lives*: cf. § 66^b.

9. συγχωρηθεῖσα, *conceded, acquiesced*
in: Athens showed no alacrity in making
 the peace, though she was deceived as to
 the main point.—διέβαλλεν, *slanderingly*
declared: see Aesch. 57 (end), 60.

11. τῶν νυνὶ...εὐρήσει (sc. τις): the
 firm foothold in Greece which Philip
 secured by the peace, especially his in-
 fluence in the Amphictyonic Council, it
 is implied, made him at last the victor of
 Chaeronea.

§ 21. 1. ὑπὲρ τῆς ἀληθείας, *from*
regard for (in the interest of) truth.—
 ἀκριβολογοῦμαι καὶ διεξέρχομαι: see
 note on § 4^b.

2. τὰ μάλιστ', *most clearly*, with
 δοκοίη: cf. § 95^b.

3. οὐδὲν...πρὸς ἐμέ, *it is no concern of*
mine: cf. §§ 44¹, 60². This may be an
 emphatic present apodosis, referring to
 the present condition implied in ἐλ...δο-
 κοίη, *if it should appear that there is*

(εἶναι) *any fault*; or it may be an em-
 phatic future expression, as in Pind. Isth.
 IV. (v.) 14, πάντ' ἔχεις, εἰ σε τούτων μοῖρ'
 ἐφίκοιτο καλῶν, *you have the whole, should*
a share of these glories fall to you: so
 Pyth. I. 81.

4. Ἀριστόδημος: a tragic actor of
 good repute, one of the company in which
 Aeschines once served (XIX. 246). For
 his informal mission to Philip in 348—
 347 B.C. see Grote XI. 517, 518, Schaefer
 II. 192. See Hist. § 19. Aeschines (II.
 15, 16) calls this mission a πρεσβεία.

5. ὁ ἐκδεξάμενος, *his successor* (he who
 took the business from him).—γράφας:
 sc. τὴν εἰρήνην: the peace was named
 from this motion of Philocrates.

7. οὐδ' ἂν σὺ διαρραγῆς, *not even if*
you split: cf. the common imprecation
 διαρραγείης (Ar. Av. 2). Aeschines is
 now as eager to repudiate Philocrates as
 he was in 345 B.C. to claim him as an
 associate: see note on § 17^b.

ψευδόμενος, οἱ δὲ συννειπόντες ὅτου δήποτε ἔνεκα (ἐὼ γὰρ τοῦτό γ' ἐν τῷ παρόντι) Εὐβουλος καὶ Κηφισοφῶν· ἐγὼ δ' οὐδὲν οὐδαμοῦ. ἀλλ' ὅμως, τούτων τοιούτων ὄντων καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῆς τῆς ἀληθείας οὕτω δεικνυμένων, εἰς τοῦθ' ἤκεν ἀναδείας ὥστ' ἐτόλμα λέγειν ὡς ἄρ' ἐγὼ πρὸς τῷ τῆς εἰρήνης αἴτιος γέγενῆσθαι καὶ κεκωλυκῶς εἶην τὴν πόλιν μετὰ κοινοῦ συνεδρίου τῶν Ἑλλήνων ταύτην ποιήσασθαι. εἰπ' ὦ—τί ἂν εἰπὼν σέ τις ὀρθῶς προσείποι; ἔστιν ὅπου σὺ παρὼν τηλικαύτην πράξιν καὶ συμμαχίαν ἠλίκτην νυνὶ διεξήεις ὀρῶν ἀφαιρούμενόν με τῆς πόλεως, ἡγανάκτησας, ἢ παρελθὼν ταῦτα ἂ νῦν κατηγορεῖς ἐδίδαξας καὶ διεξῆλθες; καὶ μὴν εἰ τὸ κωλύσαι τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων κοινωνίαν ἐπεπράκειν ἐγὼ

§ 22. 3. ὥστε ἐτόλμα A1; ὥστε τολμῶν V6; ὥστετολμᾶ (2nd e erased) Σ; ὥστε τολμᾶ vulg. 4. ἐτι καὶ vulg.; ἐτι om. Σ, L¹, A1, V6, F, Φ. 5. ταύτην Σ, L; αὐτήν vulg. 7. νυνὶ Σ, L; νῦν L (γρ), vulg. διεξήεις Σ, L, A2; ἐτραγῶδεις καὶ διεξ. L (γρ), vulg.; διετραγ. καὶ διεξ. B, Y. 9. νῦν Σ (corr. νυνὶ); νυνὶ L; νῦν vulg. κατηγορεῖς Σ, vulg.; κατηγορεῖς Vöm., West., Bl. καὶ (ἢ above) Σ; καὶ L, A1, V6; ἢ vulg.

§ 23. 1, 2. εἰ τὸ Σ (no τω visible). 2. ἐγωγε A1.

8. ὅτου δήποτε ἔνεκα, for whatever reason (it may have been): δήποτε, like οὐδ, makes ὅστις indefinite. This is as strong language as Demosthenes wishes to use of Eubulus, the conservative statesman, universally respected, and perfectly honest, but a strong advocate of "peace at any price." For Eubulus see Grote XI. 386, 387; Schaefer I. 186—188. Of Cephisophon's connection with the peace nothing further is known: he is probably the Paeanian mentioned in § 75, in XIX. 293, and in Aesch. II. 73. Droysen, Vömel, Westermann, and others think Κησιφῶν should be read here: cf. XIX. 12, 18, 97, 315.

10. οὐδαμοῦ: cf. § 15⁶, and ἔστιν ὅπου; § 22⁶. Demosth. is fully justified in this strong denial.

§ 22. 1, 2. ὄντων, δεικνυμένων: adverbative (M. T. 842).

4. γέγενῆσθαι, κεκωλυκῶς εἶην: for the perfects see M.T. 103, 109. The whole sentence (3—5) ὡς ἄρ'...ποιήσασθαι refers to the elaborate charge of Aeschines (58—64), that Demosthenes

pressed the negotiations for peace with indecent haste and thereby excluded other Greek states from the benefits of the treaty. The answer in § 23 is perfectly satisfactory. (See Hist. §§ 21, 32.)

5. συνεδρίου: a special meeting of delegates summoned by Athens from various Greek states, which never met; not the regular synod of the allies of Athens, which was in session when the peace was made (Aesch. III. 69, 70).—ἄ, τί ἂν... προσείποι; ἀποσιώπησις and διαπόρησις combined (Bl.): for the regular position of ἂν before εἰπὼν, see M. T. 224. Cf. ὦ τί σ' εἶπω; Ar. Nub. 1378.

6. ἔστιν ὅπου: temporal, like οὐδαμοῦ in §§ 15⁶ and 21¹⁰.—παρὼν belongs to ὀρῶν...ἡγανάκτησας, ἢ...διεξῆλθες; (as a whole): the meaning is, were you ever present when you saw me, etc.?

7. πράξιν καὶ συμμαχίαν: the general before the particular. In § 191⁶ the order is reversed.

§ 23. 2. ἐπεπράκειν: even the best mss. of Demosth. give this form of the plupf., while those of Plato generally

Φιλίππῳ, σοὶ τὸ μὴ σιγήσαι λοιπὸν ἦν, ἀλλὰ βοᾶν καὶ
 διαμαρτύρεσθαι καὶ δηλοῦν τουτοισί. οὐ τοίνυν ἐποίησας
 233 οὐδαμοῦ τοῦτο, οὐδ' ἤκουσέ σου ταύτην τὴν φωνὴν οὐδεὶς· 5
 οὔτε γὰρ ἦν πρεσβεία πρὸς οὐδέν' ἀπεσταλμένη τότε τῶν
 Ἑλλήνων, ἀλλὰ πάλαι πάντες ἦσαν ἐξεληλεγμένοι, οὐθ'
 οὗτος ὑγιὲς περὶ τούτων εἴρηκεν οὐδέν. χωρὶς δὲ τούτων 24
 καὶ διαβάλλει τὴν πόλιν τὰ μέγιστα ἐν οἷς ψεύδεται· εἰ γὰρ
 ὑμεῖς ἅμα τοὺς μὲν Ἑλληνας εἰς πόλεμον παρεκαλεῖτε, αὐτοὶ
 δὲ πρὸς Φίλιππον περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης πρέσβεις ἐπέμπετε,
 Εὐρυβάτου πρᾶγμα, οὐ πόλεως ἔργον οὐδὲ χρηστῶν ἀνθρώ- 5
 πων διεπράττεσθε. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔστι ταῦτα, οὐκ ἔστι· τί γὰρ

4. διαμαρτύρασθαι A1; -εσθαι (a over e) L. 5. μηδαμοῦ A2. οὐδεὶς·
 εἰκότως. A1, V6; εἰκότως. om. Σ, vulg. 6. οὐδένα Σ, L, vulg.; οὐδένας O1, V6,
 Cob., Dind. 7. τότε (for πάλαι) B (πάλαι mg.); τότε πάλαι L².
 § 24. 3. τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους Ἑλλ. L, vulg.; ἄλλους om. Σ, A1. 2, V6. 4. τῆς
 εἰρήνης Σ; εἰρήνης L, vulg. 6. διεπράττεσθε (θε corr. from θαι) Σ.

have the older Attic form in -η (for -ea),
 as ἐωράκη in Rep. 336 D.

3. τὸ μὴ σιγήσαι: West. says that
 this argument recurs in various forms
 72 times, citing §§ 13, 117, 124, 188 ff.,
 196, 222, 239, 243, 273.—σοὶ λοιπὸν ἦν,
it remained for you, after I had spoken, sup-
posing that I had sold (a simple suppo-
 sition). If *εἰ ἐπεκρ.* were made an un-
 real condition (on the ground of οὐ...
 τοῦτο in 4, 5), λοιπὸν ἦν would be classed
 with *εἴδει, δίκαιον ἦν*, etc. (M. T. 416),
 and imply *you ought to have kept silence*.
 But see note on § 63¹.—βοᾶν might refer
 to the loud voice of Aesch., like *πεφω-*
νασκηκώς, § 308⁹; but Demosth. uses it
 also of himself (§ 143⁹), and it is probably
 no more than our *cry out*.

6. οὐτε ἦν ... ἀπεσταλμένη τότε:
 Holmes calls this an "audacious assertion."
 It must be remembered that ἦν
ἀπεσταλμένη is not an ordinary plupf. like
ἀπέσταλτο (M. T. 45), which would have
 meant *that no embassy had ever been sent*:
 the compound form means that *there was*
no embassy then out on its mission. The
 embassies were probably informal in
 most cases, and no definite report was

expected from them in case of failure.
 (See Hist. § 32.) The next sentence
 tells the whole truth, *πάλαι...ἐξεληλεγμέ-*
νοι, i.e. *all had long before this been*
thoroughly canvassed (and found wanting).
 Cf. 20⁶⁻⁷, οὐτε...ὑμῶν. Even Aeschines
 (II. 79) took the same view fourteen
 years earlier: οὐθενὸς δ' ἀνθρώπων ἐπι-
 κουροῦντος τῇ πόλει, ἀλλὰ τῶν μὲν περι-
 ορώντων οἱ τι συμβήσεται, τῶν δὲ συνεπι-
 στρατεύοντων.

§ 24. 2. ἐν οἷς ψεύδεται: cf. § 19⁵.
 The argument of 2—6 is that the nego-
 tiations for peace show that Athens could
 not have been expecting such envoys at
 this time.

5. Εὐρυβάτου πρᾶγμα: Eurybatus
 was a proverbial scoundrel, said to have
 been an Ephesian who was hired by
 Croesus to raise an army and gave the
 money to Cyrus. See Harpocr. under
 Εὐρύβατον; Aesch. III. 137; and Paroem.
 Gr., Diogen. IV. 76, under *εὐρυβατεύεσθαι*,
 with note.—πόλεως ἔργον, *an act fit for a*
state.

6. οὐκ ἔστι...ἔστι: see the same repe-
 tion before the oath in § 208¹.

καὶ βουλόμενοι μετεπέμπεσθ' ἂν αὐτοὺς ἐν τούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ; ἐπὶ τὴν εἰρήνην; ἀλλ' ὑπῆρχεν ἅπασιν. ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον; ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ περὶ εἰρήνης ἐβουλεύεσθε. οὐκοῦν
10 οὔτε τῆς ἐξ ἀρχῆς εἰρήνης ἡγεμῶν οὐδ' αἴτιος ὢν ἐγὼ φαίνομαι, οὔτε τῶν ἄλλων ὢν κατεψεύσατό μου οὐδὲν ἀληθὲς ὄν δαίκνυται.

25 Ἐπειδὴ τοίνυν ἐποίησατο τὴν εἰρήνην ἢ πόλις, ἐνταῦθα πάλιν σκέψασθε τί ἡμῶν ἐκάτερος προεἶλετο πράττειν· καὶ γὰρ ἐκ τούτων εἴσεσθε τίς ἦν ὁ Φιλίππῳ πάντα συναγωνιζόμενος, καὶ τίς ὁ πράττων ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν καὶ τὸ τῇ πόλει συμ-
5 φέρον ζητῶν. ἐγὼ μὲν τοίνυν ἔγραψα βουλευῶν ἀποπλεῖν τὴν ταχίστην τοὺς πρέσβεις ἐπὶ τοὺς τόπους ἐν οἷς ἂν ὄντα Φίλιππον πυνθάνωνται, καὶ τοὺς ὄρκους ἀπολαμβάνειν· οὗτοι
26 δὲ οὐδὲ γράψαντος ἐμοῦ ταῦτα ποιεῖν ἠθέλησαν. τί δὲ τοῦτ' ἡδύνατο, ᾧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι; ἐγὼ διδάξω. Φιλίππῳ μὲν ἦν συμφέρον ὡς πλείστον τὸν μεταξὺ χρόνον γενέσθαι τῶν

9. οὐκοῦν Σ, Υ, V6; οὐκοῦν L, vulg. 11. οὐδὲν before *ω* O¹. μου om. Y.
12. φαίνεται V6.

§ 25. 2. σκέψασθαι Σ. ἕκαστος V6. 3. ὄψεσθε τίς A1, V6. Φιλ. πάντα συναγωνίζ. Σ (γρ), L², vulg.; Φιλ. τε τὴν εἰρήνην συναγ. Σ¹, L¹; Φιλ. τὴν εἰρ. ἀγωνίζ. A2. 4. τὸ om. O¹. 6. ἐπὶ τοὺς τόπους L, vulg.; om. Σ¹ (in mg. with '.'); ἐπὶ τοῖς τόποις A1, V6. 7. τὸν Φιλ. A1, 2, V6. πυνθάνωνται V6. ὄρκους τὴν ταχίστην L², A1, V6. 8. οὐδὲ vulg.; ὅς Σ¹ (δὲ above).

§ 26. 2. ἐδύνατο A2. ᾧ om. B, Φ, O, V6. 3. τὸν om. F, Φ, Y.

7. μετεπέμπεσθ' ἂν, *would you have been sending?*

8. ὑπῆρχεν ἅπασιν, i.e. *peace was open to them all*: see note on § 1².

10. τῆς ἐξ ἀρχῆς εἰρήνης, i.e. *the earlier stages of the peace*. But τὴν προτέραν εἰρήνην in Aesch. III. 58 is the Peace of Philocrates, opposed to that of Demades (338 B.C.).

§ 25. 1. ἐπειδὴ: see note on § 42⁵, —ἐνταῦθα, *here* (temporal): cf. οὐδαμοῦ, § 15⁶.

2. τί προεἶλετο πράττειν; *what was his προαίρεσις (purpose or policy)?*

5. βουλευῶν: Demosth. was one of the Senate of 500 in 347—346 B.C., and he presided, as ἐπιστάτης τῶν προέδρων, in the Assembly of the 25th of Elaphebolion (Aesch. III. 62, 73—74). See Hist. § 38.

—ἀποπλεῖν, with ἔγραψα, *proposed*. The bill was passed on the third of Munychion (April 29): see Aesch. II. 92, and Hist. § 39. No concurrent vote of the Assembly was needed here, τὴν βουλὴν ποιήσαντος τοῦ δήμου κυρία, XIX. 154.

6. ἐν οἷς ἂν πυνθάνωνται (M. T. 694¹): cf. §§ 26⁹, 27², 29³; XIX. 154.

7. τοὺς ὄρκους ἀπολαμβάνειν, *to administer the oaths* (i.e. *to receive them*): ὄρκους ἀποδιδόναι is *to take the oaths* (i.e. *to give them*). See § 26⁹, and XIX. 318.

8. οὐδὲ γράψαντος, *not even after I had proposed the bill* (its passage is implied).

§ 26. 1. τί...ἡδύνατο; *what did this (5—8) signify?* Cf. VIII. 57, XXI. 31.

3. τὸν μεταξὺ χρόνον τῶν ὄρκων, *the intervening time* (after making the peace)

ὄρκων, ὑμῖν δ' ὡς ἐλάχιστον. διὰ τί; ὅτι ὑμεῖς μὲν οὐκ ἀφ'
 234 ἧς ὠμόσαθ' ἡμέρας μόνον, ἀλλ' ἀφ' ἧς ἠλπίζατε τὴν εἰρήνην 5
 ἔσεσθαι, πάσας ἐξελύσατε τὰς παρασκευὰς τὰς τοῦ πολέμου·
 ὁ δὲ τοῦτ' ἐκ παντὸς τοῦ χρόνου μάλιστ' ἐπραγματεύετο,
 νομίζων, ὅπερ ἦν ἀληθές, ὅσα τῆς πόλεως προλάβοι πρὸ τοῦ
 τοὺς ὄρκους ἀποδοῦναι, πάντα ταῦτα βεβαίως ἔξειν· οὐδένα
 γὰρ τὴν εἰρήνην λύσειν τούτων ἕνεκα. ἀγὼ προορώμενος, 27
 ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ λογιζόμενος τὸ ψήφισμα τοῦτο γράφω,
 πλείν ἐπὶ τοὺς τόπους ἐν οἷς ἂν ἦ Φίλιππος καὶ τοὺς ὄρκους
 τὴν ταχίστην ἀπολαμβάνειν, ἵν' ἐχόντων τῶν Θρακῶν, τῶν
 ὑμετέρων συμμάχων, ταῦτα τὰ χωρία ἃ νῦν οὗτος διέσυρε, 5
 τὸ Σέρριον καὶ τὸ Μυρτηνὸν καὶ τὴν Ἐργίσκην, οὗτω

5. ἡμέρας μόνον Σ, L, A1. 2; μόνον ἡμ. B, vulg. τὴν om. B, Φ, Y. 6. ἐξελύ-
 σατε Σ, L, vulg.; ἐξελύσαθε B. τὰς (bef. τοῦ) om. V6. ἐξελύσατε τὰς τοῦ
 πολέμου L¹. 7. τοῦτον (ν erased) Σ. 9. ταῦτα πάντα A1. 10. ἕνεκεν A1.

§ 27. 2. ὡ ἄνδρες vulg.; ὦ om. Σ, L, Y, O. τοῦτο τὸ ψήφισμα A1. 5. ἡμε-
 τέρων A1. ταῦτα τὰ χωρία Σ, L; τὰ χωρ. ταῦθ' vulg. 6. Σέρριον Σ, L²
 (γρ), vulg.; Σέρρειον L, Y. Μυρτηνὸν A1; Μυρτηνον (Γι over τ) Σ; Μύρτινον
 V6; Μύρτιν (τιον over τω) L; Μυρτην L (γρ); Μύρτινον O; Μύρτιον vulg.

before he (Philip) should take the oath. ὄρκων refers to Philip's oath, not to the oaths of the two parties. See Shilleto's note on XIX. 164 (p. 393 R.), τὸ ὡς πλείστον τὸν μεταξὺ χρόνον διατριφθῆναι πρὸ τοῦ τοῦς ὄρκους ἀπολαβεῖν (Φιλ.): he quotes Ar. Av. 187 ἐν μέσῳ ἧρ ἐστὶ γῆς, *between earth (and heaven)*; Ach. 433, κείται δ' ἄνωθεν τῶν θεοστειῶν βακῶν, *μεταξὺ τῶν Ἴνου's*, i.e. *between these rags and those of Ino*; Thuc. III. 51 ἐς τὸ μεταξὺ τῆς νῆσου, *into the passage between the island (and the mainland)*.

6. ἐξελύσατε, you broke off (stopped): the active, though somewhat less expressive than the middle, conveys the whole idea, and has the best MS. authority.

7. τοῦτ', his own plan, to prolong the time when Athens must be quiet while he could act, referring to 3, 4.—ἐκ παντὸς τοῦ χρόνου, i.e. from Philip's first suggestions of peace (see § 21⁴).

8. ὅσα προλάβοι, all that he might secure from the city: we might have ὄσ' ἂν προλάβῃ in the same sense (cf. § 25⁶).

9. οὐδένα...λύσειν continues the *or. obi.* from ἔξειν. Even an optative is sometimes thus continued, as in I. 22, δέοι διοικεῖν (M. T. 675).

§ 27. 2. ψήφισμα γράφω πλείν: cf. Ἐγραψα ἀποκλεῖν (§ 25⁶).—τοῦτο, i.e. the decree just mentioned.

5. διέσυρε, *ridiculed (tore in pieces)*, refers to Aesch. III. 82, where he charges Demosth. with making trouble, after the peace was concluded, by mentioning all the insignificant places captured by Philip: οὐδὲς ἐστὶν ὁ πρῶτος ἐξευρών Σέρριον τεῖχος καὶ Δορίσκον καὶ Ἐργίσκην καὶ Μυρτίσκην καὶ Γάνος καὶ Γανιάδα, χωρία ὧν οὐδὲ τὰ ὀνόματα ἤδεμεν πρότερον. Herodotus mentions Doriscus seven times; Demosth. (VIII. 64, IX. 15) mentions Doriscus and Serrion as captured by Philip in time of peace. Μυρτίσκην (or Μυργίσκην) is probably Μυρτηνός jocosely assimilated to Ἐργίσκην. See Hist. § 39.

6. οὕτω, under these circumstances (hardly translatable), sums up the preceding ἐχόντων...Ἐργίσκην.

γίγνουνθ' οἱ ὄρκοι, καὶ μὴ προλαβὼν ἐκείνος τοὺς ἐπικαίρους τῶν τόπων κύριος τῆς Θράκης κατασταίη, μηδὲ πολλῶν μὲν χρημάτων πολλῶν δὲ στρατιωτῶν εὐπορήσας ἐκ τούτων
 28 ῥαδίως τοῖς λοιποῖς ἐπιχειροίη πράγμασιν. εἶτα τοῦτο μὲν οὐχὶ λέγει τὸ ψήφισμα οὐδ' ἀναγιγνώσκει· εἰ δὲ βουλευῶν ἐγὼ προσάγειν τοὺς πρέσβεις ᾤμην δεῖν, τοῦτό μου διαβάλλει. ἀλλὰ τί ἐχρῆν με ποιεῖν; μὴ προσάγειν γράψαι τοὺς
 5 ἐπὶ τοῦθ' ἤκοντας, ἵν' ὑμῖν διαλεχθῶσιν; ἢ θέαν μὴ κατα-

7. γίγνουνθ' (2nd *v*, end of line, later?) Σ.

9. εὐπορήσας V6.

§ 28. 3. ᾤμην προσάγειν V6.

7. ἐπικαίρους, *seasonable*, here *advantageous* for attacking the Athenian possessions, especially the Chersonese.

8. κατασταίη and ἐπιχειροίη (10) continue the final clause with *ἴνα* (4).—πολλῶν χρημάτων: from the rich Thracian gold mines. Dissen refers to Diod. XVI. 8, where it is said that Philip had a revenue of a thousand talents (₯200,000) from his mines at Crenides (Philippi).

10. τοῖς λοιποῖς (cf. § 95¹⁰), *what remained to be done*.

§ 28. 2. λέγε—ἀναγιγνώσκει, *recites—has it read* (by the clerk). λέγε, properly *recite, repeat*, is the term most commonly used for *read* in addressing the clerk. In § 305 we have λέγε καὶ ἀνάγνωθι λαβῶν, probably in the same sense as the same verbs here. We find λέγε λαβῶν, ἀνάγνωθι λαβῶν, λαβέ, λαβέ καὶ λέγε, φέρε καὶ λέγε, and δός used in the same way.

3. προσάγειν τοὺς πρέσβεις (sc. εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν): these were the ambassadors sent by Philip to negotiate the peace. Foreign embassies first presented themselves to the Senate, which by a decree provided for their introduction to the Assembly: see Aesch. II. 58, ταῖς δὲ ξενικαῖς πρεσβείαις ἢ βουλῇ τὰς εἰς τὸν δῆμον προσόδους προβουλεύει. See C. I. Att. II. No. 51, ll. 12—15: προσαγαγεῖν δὲ τοὺς πρέσβεις εἰς τὸν δῆμον εἰς τὴν πρῶτην ἐκκλησίαν, of an embassy from the tyrant Dionysius (369—368 B.C.). Such a προβούλευμα was proposed by Demosth.

in the Senate before the arrival of the ambassadors, appointing a special meeting of the Assembly to receive them on the eighth of Elaphebolion: afterwards the discussion of the peace was postponed to the eighteenth and nineteenth. (See Hermann, Staatsalt. § 85²; Headlam, Election by Lot, 66—68.)—τοῦτό μου: μου is possessive. West. quotes *ὃν σὺ μου διέσυρες*, § 299², and *ταύτην διαβεβλήκασι μου*, LVII. 30; and Bl. πολλά Ὀμήρου ἐπαινοῦντες, Plat. Rep. 383 A.

5. θέαν...καλεῖσθαι; (sc. ἐχρῆν) *ought I not to have ordered the architect (of the theatre) to assign them seats (as I did)? θέαν, place to see; cf. θέωρον* (7): this would be the προεδρία (Aesch. III. 76). The stone Dionysiac theatre was at this time building under the direction of Lycurgus; and the lessee was called ἀρχιτέκτων, as an important part of his duties was the superintendence of the work of building. This name still remained in use in much later times. See C. I. Att. II. No. 164 (probably about 325 B.C.), in which the ἀρχιτέκτων is directed to provide seats for some public guests. A much later inscription, No. 335, in honour of certain σιτώναι, provides εἶναι αὐτοῖς προεδρίαν ἐμὲ πᾶσι τοῖς ἀγῶσι...καὶ τὸν ἀρχιτέκτονα τὸν δεῖ καθιστάμενον καταμέμειν αὐτοῖς τὴν θέαν. Other names of the lessee of the theatre were θεατροπόλις and θεατρῶσης. See Boeckh, Staatsh. d. Athener I. 278. See Dörpfeld and Reisch, Griech. Theater,

νείμαι τὸν ἀρχιτέκτονα αὐτοῖς κελεύσαι; ἀλλ' ἐν τοῖν δυοῖν ὀβολοῖν ἐθεώρουν ἂν, εἰ μὴ τοῦτ' ἐγράφη. τὰ μικρὰ συμφέροντα τῆς πόλεως ἔδει με φυλάττειν, τὰ δ' ὅλα, ὥσπερ οὔτοι, πεπρακέαι; οὐ δήπου. λέγε τοῖννυ μοι τὸ ψήφισμα τουτὶ λαβῶν, ὃ σαφῶς οὔτος εἰδὼς παρέβη.

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ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ ΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝΟΥΣ.

29

[Ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Μνησιφίλου, ἑκατομβαιῶνος ἔνη καὶ νέα, φυλῆς πρυτανευούσης Πανδιονίδος, Δημοσθένης Δημοσθένους Παιανιεύς εἶπεν, ἐπειδὴ Φίλιππος ἀποστειλάς πρέσβεις περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης ὁμολογουμένας πεποίηται συνθήκας, δεδόχθαι τῇ βουλῇ 5 καὶ τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίων, ὅπως ἂν ἡ εἰρήνη ἐπιτελεσθῇ ἢ ἐπιχειροτονηθεῖσα ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ ἐκκλησίᾳ, πρέσβεις ἐλέσθαι ἐκ πάντων Ἀθηναίων ἤδη πέντε, τοὺς δὲ χειροτονηθέντας ἀποδημεῖν μηδεμίαν ὑπερβολὴν ποιουμένους, ὅπου ἂν ὄντα πυνθάνωνται τὸν Φίλιππον, καὶ τοὺς ὄρκους λαβεῖν τε παρ' αὐτοῦ καὶ δοῦναι τὴν 10 ταχίστην ἐπὶ ταῖς ὁμολογημέναις συνθήκαις αὐτῷ πρὸς τὸν Ἀθηναίων δῆμον, συμπεριλαμβάνοντας καὶ τοὺς ἑκατέρων συμ-

7. μικρὰ L², vulg., om. Σ¹; σμικρὰ Σ² (above line), L¹, A₂. 8. μὴ (for με) A₁; μὲν A₂; om. V⁶. 9. πεπρακέαι Σ, L, A₂, Φ, Υ, Β; πεπρ. Φίλιππῳ A₁, vulg. 10. εἰδὼς οὔτος A₁; εἰδὼς Σ² (partly erased), om. Σ¹. λέγε (after παρέβη.) vulg.

36—40, where the building of the theatre is assigned to about 350—325 B.C. It appears that a part of the stone seats were in place in 340. Aeschines (61, 76) makes this official politeness of Demosthenes one ground of his grotesque charge of flattering Philip! To this Demosth. alludes in § 294², *ὅς γὰρ ἔμοι Φιλιππισμὸν, κ.τ.λ.* Aesch., however, mentions only the introduction to the theatre.

6. ἐν τοῖν δυοῖν ὀβολοῖν, *in the two-obol seats*, the three-penny seats of the ordinary citizens. The *διωβελία*, which was then given from the theoric fund as festival money to every citizen who asked for it, paid the entrance fee to the theatre. It is implied that the distinguished strangers could have been admitted, like other people, to the common seats by merely paying their two obols. With ἐν τοῖν δυοῖν ὀβολοῖν cf. ἐν τοῖς χθόσι, Ar.

Vesp. 789 (see Ran. 1068), *in the fish-market*, ἐν τῷ μύρῳ, Eq. 1375.

7. τὰ μικρὰ συμφέροντα: it is jokingly assumed that Aesch. objected to the higher price which the state probably paid to the lessee for the front seats, or perhaps to the state paying at all for the seats of the ambassadors.

8, 9. τῆς πόλεως: cf. τῇ πόλει, §§ 30¹, and 22⁶.—φυλάττειν, πεπρακέαι: the change of tense may perhaps be seen in a paraphrase; *was it my duty to watch the petty interests of the state, after I had sold her highest interests like these men?* With ὅλα, *whole, entire*, cf. τῶν ὄλων τι, § 278⁷.

§ 29. This decree is a good specimen of ignorant forgery. The Archon's name and the date are both wrong; it is called a decree of the Senate and the People, when it was passed by the Senate alone;

μάχους. πρέσβεις ἠρέθησαν Εὐβουλος Ἀναφλύστιος, Αἰσχίνης Κοθωκίδης, Κηφισοφῶν Ῥαμνουσίος, Δημοκράτης Φλυεύς, Κλέων 15 Κοθωκίδης.]

30 Ταῦτα γράψαντος ἐμοῦ τότε καὶ τὸ τῆ πόλει συμφέρον οὐ τὸ Φιλίππῳ ζητούντος, βραχὺ φροντίσαντες οἱ χρηστοὶ πρέσβεις οὗτοι καθῆντ' ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ τρεῖς ὅλους μῆνας, ἕως ἦλθε Φίλιππος ἐκ Θράκης πάντα καταστρεψάμενος, ἕξον 5 ἡμερῶν δέκα, ὁμοίως δὲ τριῶν ἢ τεττάρων, εἰς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἀφίχθαι καὶ τὰ χωρία σῶσαι, λαβόντας τοὺς ὄρκους πρὶν ἐκείνον ἐξελεῖν αὐτά· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἦπατ' αὐτῶν παρόντων ἡμῶν, ἣ οὐκ ἂν ὠρκίζομεν αὐτὸν, ὥστε τῆς εἰρήνης ἂν διημαρτήκει καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἀμφότερ' εἶχε, καὶ τὴν εἰρήνην 236 10 καὶ τὰ χωρία.

31 Τὸ μὲν τοίνυν ἐν τῇ πρεσβείᾳ πρῶτον κλέμμα μὲν Φιλίππου δωροδόκημα δὲ τῶν ἀδίκων τούτων ἀνθρώπων

§ 30. 1. τὸ τῆς πόλεως Ο. 2. οὐ τὸ Φιλίππῳ Σ, L, B, F; οὐ τὸ τοῦ Φιλίππου Α1; οὐ τῷ Φιλίππῳ vulg. 4. καταστρεψάμενος Σ; καταστρ. τάκει vulg.; τὰ ἐκεῖ καταστρ. Σ², L, Α1. 2. 5. ὁμοίως Σ, L¹, Α1. 2; μᾶλλον Σ (γρ, late), L². 7. ἐξελεῖν αὐτὸν V6. 8. ἡμῶν Σ; ἡμῶν vulg.; L has both. ὠρκίζομεν (2nd ω corr. from ο) Σ.

§ 31. 2. ἀνθρώπων Σ, L¹, Α1. 2; [ἀνθρώπων] Bl. ἀνθρώπων καὶ θεοῖς ἐχθρῶν vulg.; om. Hermog.

it provides for the appointment of five envoys when there were ten, and these had been appointed long before; it provides for the oaths to be taken by Athens and her allies, when these had already been taken; and most of the five names of the envoys are wrong.

§ 30. τὸ τῆ πόλει συμφέρον: cf. 28⁷, where τὰ συμφέροντα is a pure substantive.

3. τρεῖς ὅλους μῆνας: "sat still in Macedonia three whole months" is of course a rhetorical exaggeration, which is corrected by Demosth. himself. In XIX. 57 he says ἀπεδημήσαμεν τρεῖς μῆνας ὅλους (cf. 158), somewhat less incorrectly; but in 58—60 he gives the exact dates, by which we see that the embassy was absent from Athens only about ten weeks. See Hist. §§ 40, 43.

4. πάντα καταστρεψάμενος: see § 27.

—ἕξον...ἀφίχθαι...σῶσαι: ἕξον represents ἔξην, and ἀφίχθαι is a proper perfect (M. T. 109); lit. *it was in our power to have (already) arrived and to save the towns*, i.e. we might have done both of these.

5. ὁμοίως, quite as well (as in ten days): the common reading μᾶλλον would mean rather.

7. παρόντων = εἰ παρήμεν, if we had been there. For the various past tenses with ἂν, all of which are in 7—9, see M. T. 413: thus τῆς εἰρ. ἂν διημαρτήκει is *he would have failed to secure the peace* (which he had already secured by our absence), and οὐκ ἂν ἀμφότερ' εἶχε is *he would not have had both* (as he did have).

§ 31. 1. κλέμμα μὲν: cf. μὴ κλέπτε νόμῳ, II. 1. 132. The position of μὲν shows that the seven words before κλέμμα belong to both κλέμμα and δωροδόκημα.

τοιούτον ἐγένετο· ὑπὲρ οὗ καὶ τότε καὶ νῦν καὶ αἰὲ ὁμολογῶ
καὶ πολεμεῖν καὶ διαφέρεισθαι τούτοις. ἕτερον δ' εὐθύς
ἐφεξῆς ἐτι τούτου μείζον κακούργημα θεάσασθε. ἐπειδὴ 32
γὰρ ὁμολόγησε τὴν εἰρήνην ὁ Φίλιππος προλαβὼν τὴν
Θράκην διὰ τούτους οὐχὶ πεισθέντας τῷ ἐμῷ ψηφίσματι,
πάλιν ὠνεῖται παρ' αὐτῶν ὅπως μὴ ἄπιμεν ἐκ Μακεδονίας
ἕως τὰ τῆς στρατείας τῆς ἐπὶ τοὺς Φωκέας εὐτρεπῆ ποιή- 5
σαιτο, ἵνα μὴ, δεῦρ' ἀπαγγειλάντων ἡμῶν ὅτι μέλλει καὶ
παρασκευάζεται πορεύεσθαι, ἐξέλθοιτε ὑμεῖς καὶ περιπλεύ-
σαντες ταῖς τριήρεσιν εἰς Πύλας ὥσπερ πρότερον κλείσατε
τὸν τόπον, ἀλλ' ἄμ' ἀκούετε ταῦτ' ἀπαγγελλόντων ἡμῶν
κάκεϊνος ἐντὸς εἴη Πυλῶν καὶ μηδὲν ἔχοιθ' ὑμεῖς ποιῆσαι. 10

4. καὶ (bef. πολεμεῖν) Σ, L¹, A₂; om. vulg. τούτοις ΑΙ.

5. θεάσασθε

before μείζον L.

§ 32. 2. ὁμολόγησε Σ, L, B, vulg.; ὤμωσε L (mg.), ΑΙ, Β (γρ). ὁ om.
ΑΙ. ἔξεν (after Φιλ.) L², B, vulg.; om. Σ, L, ΑΙ. 2. προλαβὼν Y, V6, (ΑΙ?).
3. τούτους τοὺς ΑΙ. 4. ἄπιμεν Bk. Anec. p. 129⁴, Cob., Vöm., West., Lips., Bl.;
ἀπίωμεν Σ, L, ΑΙ; ἀπίωμεν (οι over ιω, i.e. ἀποιμεν for ἀπιμεν. Vöm.) B; ἀπίωμεν
(σιν over μεν) F; ἀπίωσιν vulg. 5. ἕως Σ, L, A₂; ἕως ἂν L (γρ), vulg. στρα-
τιᾶς L (γρ), ΑΙ. ἀτρεπῆ Α₂. 6. ἡμῶν Σ, L, ΑΙ, Β (γρ), F (γρ), Φ (γρ);
αὐτῶν L (γρ), B, vulg. 7. ἐξέλθοιτε (w. κλείσατε, ἀκούετε, ἔχητε, 8, 9, 10), V6.
8. κλείσατε Σ, L; κλείσατε L (γρ), ΑΙ. 2; κλείσατε Φ, Β (αι over 1st ε); κλείσοιτε
vulg. 9. τόπων Σ, L, ΑΙ. 2, Β (γρ), F (γρ), Φ (γρ); πορθμῶν L (γρ), B, vulg.
ἡμῶν, Σ, L, ΑΙ; ὑμῶν (ἡ over ὑ) V6; ὑμῶν τούτων L² (γρ), B, vulg.

4. πολεμεῖν καὶ διαφέρεισθαι: these represent (in *or. obli.*) the past, the present, and the emphatic future indicated by τότε, νῦν, and αἰ (M. T. 32, 119).

§ 32. 3. διὰ τούτους οὐχὶ πεισθέντας (without τοὺς) is, because of their disobedience, like μετὰ Συρακοῦσας οἰκισθείσας, Thuc. VI. 3, and post urbem conditam. This is rare in Greek, where we should expect διὰ τὸ μὴ πεισθῆναι (M. T. 829^b). See § 42^a, with τῶν...μισθωσάντων.

4. ὠνεῖται...ὅπως μὴ ἀπιμεν, he bribes them (to effect) that we shall not depart (M. T. 339): ἀπιμεν (as fut., M. T. 29) is more regular after ὠνεῖται than ἀπίωμεν, and has commended itself to nearly all recent editors, though it rests only on a grammarian's authority. It is difficult to decide between the two readings. We

might have had ἀπίωμεν, corresponding to ποιήσαίτο (5).

5. ἕως...ποιήσαίτο, after the historic present ὠνεῖται. The clause with ἕως has a final force (M. T. 614), the idea being that he bribed them to wait long enough for him to get his army ready.

6. ἵνα μὴ...ποιήσαι (10): the purpose of ὠνεῖται.

7. ἐξέλθοιτε refers only to the land force.—περιπλεύσαντες ὥσπερ πρότερον refers to the famous expedition in 352 B.C., when Athens stopped Philip at Thermopylae. See IV. 17; XIX. 84, 319; Grote XI. 403—405; and Hist. § 7.

8. κλείσατε τὸν τόπον, i.e. make Thermopylae impassable.

9. ἀπαγγελλόντων: present to ἀκούετε, as ἀπαγγειλάντων in 6 is past to ἐξέλθοιτε.

33 οὕτω δ' ἦν ὁ Φίλιππος ἐν φόβῳ καὶ πολλῇ ἀγωνίᾳ, μὴ καὶ ταῦτα προειληφότος αὐτοῦ, εἰ πρὸ τοῦ τοὺς Φωκέας ἀπολέσθαι ψηφίσαισθε βοηθεῖν, ἐκφύγοι τὰ πράγματ' αὐτὸν, ὥστε μισθοῦνται τὸν κατάπτυστον τουτονὶ, οὐκέτι κοινῇ μετὰ 5 τῶν ἄλλων πρέσβειων, ἀλλ' ἰδίᾳ καθ' αὐτὸν, τοιαῦτα πρὸς 34 ὑμᾶς εἰπεῖν καὶ ἀπαγγεῖλαι δι' ὧν ἅπαντ' ἀπώλετο. ἀξιῶ δὲ, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ δέομαι τοῦτο μεμνήσθαι παρ' ὅλον τὸν ἀγῶνα, ὅτι μὴ κατηγορήσαντος Αἰσχίνου μηδὲν ἔξω τῆς γραφῆς οὐδ' ἂν ἐγὼ λόγον οὐδὲν' ἐποιούμην ἕτερον. 237 5 πάσαις δ' αἰτίαις καὶ βλασφημίαις ἅμα τούτου κεχρημένου ἀνάγκη κάμοι πρὸς ἕκαστα τῶν κατηγορημένων μίκρ' ἀπο- 35 κρίνασθαι. τίνες οὖν ἦσαν οἱ παρὰ τούτου λόγοι τότε ῥηθέντες, καὶ δι' οὓς ἅπαντ' ἀπώλετο; ὡς οὐ δεῖ θορυβεῖσθαι

§ 33. 1. καὶ πολλῇ ἀγωνίᾳ Σ, L, A2, F (mg.), Φ (mg.), vulg.; om. A1, B, F, Φ, Υ. 2. εἰ πρὸ τοῦ Σ (w. ἐκφύγοι in 3), Pal. 2; πρὸ τοῦ (w. καὶ ἐκφύγοι in 3) L, vulg. ἀπολέσθαι Σ, L, A1; ἀπολ. ἀκούσαντες L¹, vulg. 3. ψηφίσαισθε vulg.; ψηφίσασθε Σ, A1. 2, Φ; ψηφίσασθε Ven. βοηθεῖν B, F, Y, Φ; τοῖς Φωκεῦσιν βοηθεῖν Σ, L; βοηθεῖν αὐτοῖς vulg. ἐκφύγοι (w. εἰ in 2) Σ; καὶ ἐκφύγοι L, vulg. 4. ὥστε πάλιν vulg.; πάλιν om. Σ, L¹, B¹. 5. ἰδίᾳ καὶ καθ' ἑαυτὸν V6.

§ 34. 1, 2. ἀξιῶ δὲ ὑμᾶς A1; ὑμᾶς om. Σ, L, A2; μεμνήσθαι ὑμᾶς vulg. 3. ἀγῶνα (γ chg'd from ι, late ω after αγ, and ωα in next line) Σ. 4. ἐποιούμην οὐδένα V6. 5. πάσαις Σ, L¹; ἀπάσαις vulg. τ' αὐτοῦ Σ¹ (τούτου mg.); τ' αὐτ' (ou above) L¹ (γρ τούτου); ταύτου A2. 6. κάμει L (γρ), A1. κατηγορημένων vulg.; κατηγορουμένων (η over ου) L; κατηγορημένων (8 corr. for ?) Σ; εἰρημένων Σ (γρ), F (mg.), Φ (mg.). ἀποκρίνασθαι Σ, L, A1; ἀποκρίνεσθαι B, vulg.; ἀπολογεῖσθαι Σ (γρ); ἀπολογησασθαι F (γρ), Φ (γρ); ἀπολούσασθαι (γῆ over υ) L (γρ).

§ 35. 2. καὶ om. Lips.

§ 33. 1. οὕτω: antecedent of ὥστε (4).—ἀγωνία, conflict (of mind): Vömel refers Hesych. ἐν ἀγωνίᾳ, ἐν μερίμνῃ, to this passage.

2. εἰ πρὸ τοῦ: the older editions with nearly all mss. omit εἰ and read καὶ ἐκφύγοι in 3, making ψηφίσαισθε depend on μὴ.—πρὸ τοῦ...ἀπολέσθαι, i.e. before he could have time to lay Phocis waste: cf. XIX. 123.

4. ὥστε μισθοῦνται: a clear case of ὥστε requiring the indicative (M. T. 582, 583).—οὐκέτι κοινῇ: Aeschines alone was indicted for παραπροσβεία. See § 41².

6. δι' ὧν here and δι' οὓς in § 35² approach each other very closely, both referring to the same thing: "beides

gleich sinngemäss" (Bl.). For ἀπώλετο see VI. 35 (end).

§ 34. 1, 2. ἀξιῶ, I ask of you (as something ἀξίον); δέομαι, I entreat. See § 6¹, and note on § 4⁶.

4. ἔξω τῆς γραφῆς: he has already (§ 9) justified the discussion of the peace; and he repeats his apology now, as West. remarks, merely to call special attention to what follows.—ἐποιούμην ἂν refers to his present argument (cf. § 9²).—ἕτερον, like ἀλλότριον: cf. ἕτερος λόγος οὔτος, § 44⁶.

§ 35. 1. οἱ...ῥηθέντες: see the fuller account of this speech in XIX. 20—22. Aeschines said that the Thebans had set a price on his head for his anti-Theban advice to Philip. See Hist. § 44.

τῷ παρεληλυθέναι Φίλιππον εἴσω Πυλῶν· ἔσται γὰρ ἅπανθ' ὅσα βούλεσθ' ὑμεῖς, ἂν ἔχηθ' ἡσυχίαν, καὶ ἀκούσεσθε δυοῖν ἢ τριῶν ἡμερῶν, οἷς μὲν ἐχθρὸς ἦκει, φίλον αὐτὸν γεγενη- 5 μένον, οἷς δὲ φίλος, τοῦναντίον ἐχθρόν. οὐ γὰρ τὰ ῥήματα τὰς οἰκειότητος ἔφη βεβαιοῦν, μάλα σεμνῶς ὀνομάζων, ἀλλὰ τὸ ταῦτ' ἀσμένως ἅσασι τῆς ἀναλγησίας καὶ τῆς βαρύτητος ἀπαλλαγῆναι τῆς τῶν Θεβαίων. ταῦτα δ' ἀσμένως τινὲς 36 ἤκουον αὐτοῦ διὰ τὴν τόθ' ὑποῦσαν ἀπέχθειαν πρὸς τοὺς Θεβαίους. τί οὖν συνέβη μετὰ ταυτ' εὐθύς, οὐκ εἰς μακράν;

4. ἂν Σ, L; ἐάν vulg. ἐάν ἀγγε ΑΙ. 5. αὐτὸν om. V6. 6. ἐχθρόν Σ, L, ΑΙ. 2, F, Φ, O; αὐτὸν ἐχθρόν vulg. 8. συμφέρειν δὲ Σ; συμφέρει δὲ L, vulg. § 86. 2. τόθ' ὑπάρχουσαν ΑΙ. 3. μετὰ τοῦτ' Υ.

3. τῷ παρεληλυθέναι: he begged the people not to be disturbed by news that Ph. had already passed Thermopylae.

4. δυοῖν ἢ τριῶν ἡμερῶν: so XIX. 20, 74.

5, 6. οἷς μὲν, the Phocians; οἷς δὲ, the Thebans.

6. ῥήματα: e.g. the Thebans' title of allies of Philip (cf. § 213¹).

7. μάλα σεμνῶς ὀνομάζων, using very solemn expressions. He often jokes about the σεμνότης of Aesch. Bl. quotes §§ 130, 133, 258, and XIX. 23, κατέβη μάλα σεμνῶς.

8. συμφέρειν· συμφέρειν: a striking ἀναστροφή.

9. ἀναλγησίας, want of feeling, explained by the Schol. as ἀναίσθησις. There can be little doubt that this word, like ἀναίσθησις in § 43¹, refers to the dullness and lack of keen perception for which the Thebans were proverbial. See West. on XX. 109, and his references: Nep. Epam. 5, 2, namque illi genti plus virium quam ingenii, and Alcib. II, 3, omnes enim Boeotii magis firmitati corporis quam ingenii acumini inserviunt; Cic. de Fato IV. 7, Athenis tenue caelum, ex quo acutiores putantur Attici; crassum Thebis, itaque pingues Thebani et valentes; Hor. Epist. II. I, 244, Boeotum in crasso aere natum. This dullness, and the consequent illiteracy of Thebes

compared with Athens, gave rise to the proverb Βουωτιαν ἔν, Pind. Ol. VI. 90: see the Schol., τὸ ἀρχαῖον ὄνειδος, τουτέστι τὴν παλαιὰν διαβολὴν τὴν ἐπὶ τῇ ἀμουσίᾳ. The ἀναλγησία and ἀναίσθησις of the Thebans were said to make them also unfeeling towards enemies, and this appears in the terms ὠμότης and πονηρία which Demosth. applied to them in 355 B.C. (XX. 109). Cf. ἀναλγητός, Soph. Aj. 1333. Now he prefers the milder terms βαρύτης, overbearingness (see § 19⁶) and ἀναλγησία. Aristotle, Eth. III. 7, 7, says of a man lacking in φόβος, εἴη δ' ἂν τις μαινώμενος ἢ ἀνάλγητος, εἰ μὴδὲν φοβοῖτο, μήτε σεισμῶν μήτε κύματα, and in III. II, 7, of those insensible to pleasure, ἐλλείποντες δὲ τὰ περὶ τὰς ἡδονὰς καὶ ἤττον ἢ δεῖ χαίροντες οὐ πάνυ γίνονται· οὐ γὰρ ἀνθρωπικὴ ἐστὶν ἡ τοιαύτη ἀναίσθησις. Aristotle here means stupidity and slowness, not moral obliquity, by both ἀνάλγητος and ἀναίσθητος.

§ 86. 2. τὴν τόθ' ὑποῦσαν (cf. ὕπεστι, § 315²): a mild way of speaking of the enmity against Thebes in 346 B.C. See notes on §§ 18, 19.

3. οὐκ εἰς μακράν (sc. ὁδόν), not much later, not a long way off, i.e. from Scirophorion 16 to 27: εἰς of looking forward to an end, as in § 151¹, εἰς πυλάων. So Ar. Vesp. 454.

τοὺς μὲν Φωκέας ἀπολέσθαι καὶ κατασκαφῆναι τὰς πόλεις
 5 αὐτῶν, ὑμᾶς δ' ἡσυχίαν ἀγαγόντας καὶ τούτῳ πεισθέντας
 μικρὸν ὕστερον σκευαγωγεῖν ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν, τοῦτον δὲ
 χρυσίον λαβεῖν, καὶ ἔτι πρὸς τούτοις τὴν μὲν ἀπέχθειαν τὴν
 πρὸς Θηβαίους καὶ Θετταλοὺς τῇ πόλει γενέσθαι, τὴν δὲ
 37 χάριν τὴν ὑπὲρ τῶν πεπραγμένων Φιλίππῳ. ὅτι δ' οὕτω
 ταῦτ' ἔχει, λέγε μοι τό τε τοῦ Καλλισθένου ψήφισμα καὶ
 τὴν ἐπιστολὴν τοῦ Φιλίππου, ἐξ ὧν ἀμφοτέρων ταύθ' ἄπανθ'
 ὑμῖν ἔσται φανερά. λέγε.

5

ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ.

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[Ἐπὶ Μνησιφίλου ἄρχοντος, συγκλήτου ἐκκλησίας ὑπὸ στρα-
 τηγῶν καὶ πρυτάνεων, [καὶ] βουλῆς γνώμη, μαιμακτηριῶνος δεκάτη
 ἀπιόντος, Καλλισθένης Ἐτεονίου Φαληρεὺς εἶπε μηδένα Ἀθη-
 ναίων μηδεμίᾳ παρευρέσει ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ κοιταῖον γίγνεσθαι, ἀλλ'
 10 ἐν ἄστει καὶ Πειραιεῖ, ὅσοι μὴ ἐν τοῖς φρουρίοις εἰσὶν ἀποτεταγ-
 μένοι· τούτων δ' ἐκάστους ἦν παρέλαβον τάξιν διατηρεῖν μήτε
 38 ἀφημερεύοντας μήτε ἀποκοιτοῦντας. ὃς δ' ἂν ἀπειθήσῃ τῷδε
 τῷ ψηφίσματι, ἔνοχος ἔστω τοῖς τῆς προδοσίας ἐπιτιμίαις, ἐὰν
 μή τι ἀδύνατον ἐπιδεικνύῃ περὶ ἑαυτὸν ὄν· περὶ δὲ τοῦ ἀδυνάτου
 ἐπικρινέτω ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ὄπλων στρατηγὸς καὶ ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς διοικήσεως
 5 καὶ ὁ γραμματεὺς τῆς βουλῆς. κατακομίζειν δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῶν
 ἀγρῶν πάντα τὴν ταχίστην, τὰ μὲν ἐντὸς σταδίων ἑκατὸν εἴκοσιν
 εἰς ἄστῳ καὶ Πειραιᾷ, τὰ δὲ ἐκτὸς σταδίων ἑκατὸν εἴκοσιν εἰς
 Ἐλευσίνα καὶ Φυλῆν καὶ Ἀφιδναν καὶ Ῥαμουῦντα καὶ Σούνιον.]

4. Φωκέας Σ; ταλαιπώρους Φωκ. L, vulg. 5. ἀγαγόντας Σ, L; ἄγοντας vulg.
 8. πρὸς τοὺς Θηβ. B, Φ, Y, O. γεγενῆσθαι A1. 9. ὑπὸ O¹. τῶν πραγμά-
 των A2.

§ 37. 3. τὴν τοῦ Φιλ. vulg.; τὴν om. Σ, L, O, A2. 3; 4. ταῦθ'...ἔσται Σ,
 L; ἀπ. ταῦτα ἔσται ὑμῖν A1; ἀπ. ὑμ. ταῦτ' ἔσται A2; ὑμ. ἀπ. ταῦτ' ἔσται B, vulg.

4. τοὺς μὲν...ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν (6): eleven days after the report of the second embassy to the Assembly, the alarming news of the surrender of the Phocians at Thermopylae arrived. See Hist. § 47.

6. σκευαγωγεῖν: as ordered by the decree of Callisthenes (§ 37).

7. χρυσίον λαβεῖν: in malicious con-

trast to σκευαγωγεῖν.—τὴν μὲν ἀπέχθειαν ...Φιλίππῳ: i.e. Athens by her vacillating course got nothing but the ill will of Philip's Greek friends, who believed that she would have protected the Phocians if she had dared to; while Philip had all the credit for ending the Sacred War and punishing the sacrilegious Phocians.

Ἄρ' ἐπὶ ταύταις ταῖς ἐλπίσι τὴν εἰρήνην ἐποιείσθε,
ἢ ταύτ' ἐπηγγέλλεθ' ὑμῖν οὗτος ὁ μισθωτός; 10

Λέγε δὴ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἣν ἔπεμψε Φίλιππος μετὰ ταῦτα. 39

ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗ.

[Βασιλεὺς Μακεδόνων Φίλιππος Ἀθηναίων τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ
δήμῳ χαίρειν. ἴστε ἡμᾶς παρεληλυθότας εἰσω Πυλῶν καὶ τὰ
κατὰ τὴν Φωκίδα ὑφ' ἑαυτοὺς πεπονημένους, καὶ ὅσα μὲν ἐκουσίως 5
239 προσετίθετο τῶν πολισμάτων, φρουρὰς εἰσαγγοχότας, τὰ δὲ μὴ
ὑπακούοντα κατὰ κράτος λαβόντες καὶ ἐξανδραποδισάμενοι κατε-
σκάψαμεν. ἀκούων δὲ καὶ ὑμᾶς παρασκευάζεσθαι βοηθεῖν αὐτοῖς
γέγραφα ὑμῖν, ἵνα μὴ ἐπὶ πλέον ἐνοχλήσθε περὶ τούτων· τοῖς μὲν
γὰρ ὅλοις οὐδὲν μέτριόν μοι δοκεῖτε ποιεῖν, τὴν εἰρήνην συνθέμενοι 10
καὶ ὁμοίως ἀντιπαρεξάγοντες, καὶ ταῦτα οὐδὲ συμπεριελημμένον
τῶν Φωκέων ἐν ταῖς κοιναῖς ἡμῶν συνθήκαις. ὥστε ἐὰν μὴ ἐμ-
μένητε τοῖς ὁμολογημένοις, οὐδὲν προτερήσετε ἐξω τοῦ ἐφθακέναι
ἀδικούντες.]

Ἄκούετε ὡς σαφῶς δηλοῖ καὶ διορίζεται ἐν τῇ πρὸς 40
ὑμᾶς ἐπιστολῇ πρὸς τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ συμμάχους, ὅτι ἐγὼ πε-
ποίηκα ταύτ' ἀκόντων Ἀθηναίων καὶ λυπουμένων,
ὥστ', εἴπερ εὖ φρονεῖτε, ὧ Ἰθηβαῖοι καὶ Θετταλοὶ, τού-

§ 38. 9. τὴν εἰρήνην ἐποιείσθε Σ, L¹, A₂, B, F, O (ἡ for εἰ); τ. *εἰρ. ἐποιήσασθε* L² (γρ), A₁; ἐποιείσθε τ. *εἰρ. vulg.*

§ 39. 1. δὴ τὴν Σ, L, A², B, F, Φ; δ' αὐτὴν V6; δ' αὐτὴν τὴν A₁; δ' αὐ τὴν *vulg.*
ἔπεμψε Σ, L¹, A₂; δεῦρ' ἔπεμψε *vulg.*

§ 40. 2. ὑμᾶς (ἡ over ὅ) L; ἡμᾶς V6. 2, 3. ἐγὼ πεποίηκα ταῦτα Σ¹, L;
ἐγὼ ταῦτα πεποι. Σ²; ταῦτα ἐγὼ πεπ. *vulg.*; πεποιηκα ακοντων Oxyrh. papyrus begins.

§ 38. 10. ταύτ' ἐπηγγέλλεθ'; i.e. how does the decree just read to you agree with the report of Aeschines (§ 35)?

§ 39. This letter has few of the marks by which its genuineness can be absolutely denied or established. It must be remembered that there is (since Bentley) a general presumption against the genuineness of ancient epistles; and this is in very bad company. The genuine letter, it would seem, should have more definite allusions to the dissatisfaction of Athens

with what Philip had done for the Thebans and Thessalians, to justify what is said of it in § 40. Grote remarks that Demosth. would have spoken much more severely of a letter so insolent as this one. Still Westermann says: "es ist möglich dass es echt ist." It is safest to class it with the other documents as a forgery.

§ 40. 2. πρὸς συμμάχους, with δηλοῖ καὶ διορίζεται. The letter, though addressed to the Athenians, was really written for Philip's allies.—ὅτι before the direct quotation (M.T. 711).

5 τους μὲν ἐχθροὺς ὑπολήψεσθε ἐμοὶ δὲ πιστεύετε, —
οὐ τούτοις τοῖς ῥήμασι γράψας, ταῦτα δὲ βουλόμενος δεικνύ-
ναι. τοιγαροῦν ἐκ τούτων ᾗχετ' ἐκείνους λαβὼν εἰς τὸ μηδ'
ὄτιοῦν προορᾶν τῶν μετὰ ταῦτα μηδ' αἰσθάνεσθαι, ἀλλ'
ἔασαι πάντα τὰ πράγματα ἐκείνῳ ὑφ' ἑαυτῷ ποιήσασθαι.
10 ἐξ ὧν ταῖς παρούσαις συμφοραῖς οἱ ταλαίπωροι κέχρηται.
41 ὁ δὲ ταύτης τῆς πίστεως αὐτῷ συνεργὸς καὶ συναγωνιστῆς,
καὶ ὁ δεῦρ' ἀπαγγέλλας τὰ ψευδῆ καὶ φενακίσας ὑμᾶς, οὗτός
ἐστὶν ὁ τὰ Θηβαίων ὀδυρόμενος νῦν πάθη καὶ διεξιὼν ὡς
οἰκτρὰ, καὶ τούτων καὶ τῶν ἐν Φωκεύσι κακῶν καὶ ὅσ' ἄλλα
5 πεπόνθασιν οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀπάντων αὐτὸς ὧν αἴτιος. δῆλον
γὰρ ὅτι σὺ μὲν ἀλγεῖς ἐπὶ τοῖς συμβεβηκόσιν, Αἰσχίνῃ,
καὶ τοὺς Θηβαίους ἐλεεῖς, κτήμ' ἔχων ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ καὶ
γεωργῶν τὰ ἐκείνων, ἐγὼ δὲ χαίρω, ὅς εὐθὺς ἐξητούμην
ὑπὸ τοῦ ταῦτα πράξαντος.

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5. ὑπολήψεσθε Σ. 7. ἐς Oxyrh. 8. προορᾶν after ταῦτα Α1. 10. ταλαί-
πωροι Σ; ταλαί. Θηβαῖοι L, B, vulg.; ταλ. κέχρ. Θηβ. Α1; κεχρ. οἱ ταλαί. Θηβαῖοι
Oxyrh.

§ 41. 2, 3. οὗτός ἐστιν L, vulg.; ὄντεστι (ὅς over τε) Σ. 3. νῦν ὀδυρόμενος
Α1; νῦν om. V6. 4. καὶ (bef. τούτων) om. Α2. 7. κτήμ' ἔχων Σ; κτήματ'
ἔχων L, vulg. 8. ἐξητούμην Σ.

7. ᾗχετ' ἐκείνους λαβὼν, *he carried them (his allies) away* (M.T. 895); the figure is continued in *εἰς τό* with the infinitives.

10. οἱ ταλαίπωροι: Θηβαῖοι is added in all mss. except Σ. Of course the destruction of Thebes by Alexander is chiefly meant, and this suggests the digression in § 41; but the condition of Thessaly after the peace, which had been in Philip's power since 352 B.C., may well be included. See IX. 26: *Θετταλία πῶς ἔχει; οὐχὶ τὰς πολιτείας καὶ τὰς πόλεις αὐτῶν παρήρηται καὶ τετραρχίας κατέστησεν, ἵνα μὴ μόνον κατὰ πόλεις ἀλλὰ καὶ κατ' ἔθνη δουλεύουσιν*; See also VII. 32; XIX. 260.

§ 41. 1. ὁ δὲ...συνεργός, i.e. *he who helped him thus to persuade his allies*: with *πίστεως* cf. *πιστεύετε*, § 40^b.

2. ἀπαγγέλλας τὰ ψευδῆ: see § 35. In XIX. 4, Demosth. puts ὧν ἀπήγγειλε,

his report, first among the things for which an ambassador should render an account.

3. ὀδυρόμενος: see the solemn and eloquent invocation of Aesch. in III. 133, *Θῆβαι δὲ, Θῆβαι, πόλις ἀστυγείτων, κ.τ.λ.*, with 156, 157.

7. κτήμ' ἔχων: Aesch. is charged with holding a confiscated Theban estate (*κτήμα*, so Σ alone) by the gift of Alexander; as in XIX. 145 *Philocrates and Aeschines are charged with having κτήματα καὶ γεωργίας παμπληθεῖς* in Phocis by gift of Philip. We have no independent evidence on either of these charges.

8. ἐξητούμην: Demosth. was among the eight or ten Attic orators who were demanded by Alexander after his destruction of Thebes in 335 B.C.; Aeschines was not. See Grote XII. 59—62.

Ἄλλὰ γὰρ ἐμπέπτωκα εἰς λόγους, οὓς αὐτίκα μᾶλλον 42 ἴσως ἀρμόσει λέγειν. ἐπάνειμι δὴ πάλιν ἐπὶ τὰς ἀποδείξεις ὡς τὰ τούτων ἀδικήματα τῶν νυνὶ παρόντων πραγμάτων γέγονεν αἷτια.

Ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἐξηπάτησθε μὲν ὑμεῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ Φιλίππου 5 διὰ τούτων τῶν ἐν ταῖς πρεσβείαις μισθωσάντων ἑαυτοὺς καὶ οὐδὲν ἀληθὲς ὑμῖν ἀπαγγειλάντων, ἐξηπάτηντο δὲ οἱ ταλαίπωροι Φωκεῖς καὶ ἀνήρητο αἱ πόλεις αὐτῶν, τί ἐγένετο; οἱ μὲν κατάπτυστοι Θετταλοὶ καὶ ἀναίσθητοι Θηβαῖοι φίλον, 43 εὐεργέτην, σωτήρα τὸν Φίλιππον ἠγοῦντο· πάντ' ἐκείνος ἦν αὐτοῖς· οὐδὲ φωνὴν ἤκουον εἴ τις ἄλλο τι βούλοιο λέγειν. ὑμεῖς δ' ὑφορώμενοι τὰ πεπραγμένα καὶ δυσχεραίνοντες ἤγετε τὴν εἰρήνην ὁμῶς· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὃ τι ἂν 5 ἐποιεῖτε. καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι δ' Ἕλληνες, ὁμοίως ὑμῖν πεφενაკισμένοι καὶ διημαρτηκότες ὧν ἤλπισαν, ἤγον τὴν εἰρήνην

§ 42. 1. αὐτίκα μάλα A1, Hermog. (w. ὑστερον for ἴσως). 2. ἴσως ἀρμόσει λέγειν Σ, L, A², B, O; ἀρμόσει λέγειν ἴσως vulg.; ἴσως om. V6 and Oxyrh. δὲ (for δὴ) V6, Oxyrh. (by corr.). εἰς (for ἐπὶ) V6. 3. ἀδικήματα Σ, L¹, Oxyrh.; ἀδικ. καὶ δωροδοκήματα Σ (γρ), A1; δωροδ. καὶ ἀδικ. L², B, vulg. 4. αἷτια A1. 5. ἑαυτοῦς A1; ἑαυτοῦς τῷ Φιλίππῳ Σ, L, vulg., εαυτους[εκει]νω Oxyrh. Perhaps τῷ Φιλίππῳ here, omitting ὑπὸ τοῦ Φιλ. in 5, is correct. 6. ταλαίπωροι om. V6. 7. τί καὶ ἐγένετο; A2. ἐγένετο over γέγονεν V6.

§ 43. 2. Φιλίππου Oxyrh. 3. οὐδὲ Σ, A1, 2; καὶ οὐδὲ L (corr.), vulg. ἦ τις A1. 4. ἐποιεῖτε Σ, A1, Oxyrh.; ἐποιεῖτε μόνοι L, B, vulg.; ἐποιεῖτε μόνοι O.

§§ 42—43. After the digression in § 41, the orator here speaks of the disastrous consequences which have come from the peace and from the corruption by which it was made, and of the miserable fate of most of the traitors in Greece who aided Philip in his schemes.

§ 42. 5. ἐπειδὴ here has three pluperfects, while commonly it has the less precise aorist, as in §§ 25¹, 32¹ (M.T. 59). So in Latin *postquam venit* is more common than *postquam venerat*. Both *ἐπειδὴ* and *postquam* contain the idea of *after that*, which the plpf. only emphasizes.

6. διὰ τούτων τῶν.....μισθωσάντων (i.e. οἱ ἐμισθωσαν): contrast διὰ τούτους οὐχὶ πεισθέντας, § 32², and see note.

§ 43. 1. ἀναίσθητοι: see note on § 35⁹.

2. πάντ' ἐκείνος ἦν: cf. πάντ' ἦν Ἀλέξανδρος, XXIII. 120; Ἐθβόια αὐτοῖς πάντα ἦν, Thuc. VIII. 95; Demetrius iis unus omnia est, Liv. XI. 11. (See West.)

3. οὐδὲ...βούλοιο (M.T. 462): ἤκουον is strongly frequentative, like ἠγοῦντο (2), and ἄλλο τι is anything opposed to φίλον, εὐεργέτην, σωτήρα.

4. ὑφορώμενοι, *viewing with suspicion* (ὕπο like *sub* in *suspicio*).

5. οὐ...ἐποιεῖτε: most MSS. add μόνοι. This passage represents the state of mind in which Demosthenes delivered his speech on the Peace (v.) in 346 B.C. See Hist. § 50.

[ἄσμενοι, καὶ] αὐτοὶ τρόπον τιν' ἐκ πολλοῦ πολεμούμενοι.
 44 ὅτε γὰρ περιῶν Φίλιππος Ἰλλυριοὺς καὶ Τριβαλλοὺς, τινὰς
 δὲ καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων κατεστρέφετο, καὶ δυνάμεις πολλὰς
 καὶ μεγάλας ἐποιεῖθ' ὑφ' ἑαυτῶ, καὶ τινες τῶν ἐκ τῶν πόλεων
 ἐπὶ τῇ τῆς εἰρήνης ἐξουσία βαδίζοντες ἐκείσε διεφθείροντο,
 5 ὧν εἰς οὗτος ἦν, τότε πάντες ἐφ' οὓς ταῦτα παρεσκευάζετ'
 ἐκείνος ἐπολεμοῦντο. εἰ δὲ μὴ ἦσθάνοντο, ἕτερος λόγος
 45 οὗτος, οὐ πρὸς ἐμέ. ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ προὔλεγον καὶ διεμαρτυ-
 ρόμην καὶ παρ' ὑμῖν αἰεὶ καὶ ὅποι πεμφθείην· αἱ δὲ πόλεις

8. ἄσμενοι, καὶ vulg., Vöm., West., Bl.; om. Σ, Oxyrh., Bk. πολλοῦ χρόνου Oxyrh.

§ 44. 1. Φίλιππος Σ, A1, Oxyrh.; ὁ Φιλ. L, B, vulg. I, 2. καὶ τινες τῶν ἑλλήνων Oxyrh. 3. ὑφ' ἑαυτῶ ἐποιεῖτο O. καὶ τινες ἐκ τῶν πόλεων Oxyrh. 5. παρεσκευάζεθ Σ. 6. ἕτερος ὁ λόγος (ὁ erased) Σ; ἕτερος λόγος L, vulg.

§ 45. 1. διεμαρτυρόμην A1. 2. αἰεὶ Σ, L.

8. [ἄσμενοι, καὶ]: I have bracketed these words, since the authority of the Oxyrhynchus papyrus is now (Nov. 1899) added to that of Σ for omitting them.—αὐτοὶ...πολεμούμενοι, *though they themselves in a certain way had been warred against for a long time*: πολεμούμενοι (impf.) is past to ἦγον, which covers the whole time of the peace to 340 B.C. See ἐπολεμοῦντο, § 44^b.

§ 44. 1. Ἰλλυριοὺς καὶ Τριβαλλοὺς: Diodorus (xvi. 69) mentions a victorious inroad of Philip into Illyria in 344 B.C., and Porphyrius Tyr. (Müller, Hist. Gr. III. p. 691) says of Philip, οὗτος τοὺς περὶ τὴν χώραν ἅπαντας ἐδουλώσατο πολεμίους, βουληθεὶς καὶ αὐτοὺς Ἑλλήνας ὑπὸ χεῖρα ποιήσασθαι, μεγάλην κτησάμενος δύναμιν, καὶ Τριβαλλοὺς ὑποτάξας. See Schaefer II. 346.

2. Ἑλλήνων: see Grote XI. 612—614, and Hist. §§ 51, 58—61.—δυνάμεις, like our *forces*, but including money as well as troops: see § 233^a with Bl.'s note.

3. τῶν ἐκ τῶν πόλεων: cf. § 145^b. He counts Aesch. as one of those who took advantage of the peace to visit Macedonia, implying that the process of corruption was still going on. In XIX. 13 he says he first discovered the corrup-

tion of Aesch. on the return of the first embassy in the spring of 346 B.C.

6. ἕτερος λόγος οὗτος, *this is another matter*: cf. ἄλλος ἂν εἴη λόγος οὗτος, IX. 16; ἄλλος ἂν ἦν λόγος, [XIII.] 7. In all these ἄλλος (ἕτερος) λόγος is predicate. In Plat. Leg. 634 D, ὁ λόγος ἂν ἕτερος εἴη, the construction is different.

§ 45. 1. διεμαρτυρόμην, *protested* (called Gods and men to witness): cf. *obtestor*. See § 199^b and VI. 29.

2. παρ' ὑμῖν probably refers to orations VI., VIII. and IX.—ὅποι πεμφθείην, *whithersoever I was sent*, referring to the various embassies mentioned in VI. 19, IX. 72, in § 244 (below), and probably to others. In § 244^a we have ὅποι ἐπέμφθη, referring to some of the same embassies as ὅποι πεμφθείην here. But there the negative form of the leading clause, οὐδαμῶ...ἀπῆλθον, makes it particular, not general; and its verb is aorist, not imperfect (as here); the relative clause is therefore particular and has the indicative regularly (M. T. 536). If he had said *I always came off superior* in § 244^a, we should have ὅποι πεμφθείην there: see ἐν οἷς κρατηθεῖεν...κατεστρέφετο, § 244^b. West. says of § 244: "ἐπέμφθη, objectiv gefasst, dagegen § 45 ὅποι πεμφθείην." (?)

ἐνόσουν, τῶν μὲν ἐν τῷ πολιτεύεσθαι καὶ πράττειν δωρο-
 241 δοκούντων καὶ διαφθειρομένων ἐπὶ χρήμασι, τῶν δ' ἰδιωτῶν
 καὶ πολλῶν τὰ μὲν οὐ προορωμένων, τὰ δὲ τῇ καθ' ἡμέραν 5
 ῥαστώγη καὶ σχολῇ δελεαζομένων, καὶ τοιοντοῖ τι πάθος
 πεπονθότων ἀπάντων, πλὴν οὐκ ἐφ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐκάστων οἰο-
 μένων τὸ δεινὸν ἦξειν καὶ διὰ τῶν ἐτέρων κινδύνων τὰ ἑαυτῶν
 ἀσφαλῶς σχήσειν ὅταν βούλωνται. εἴτ' οἶμαι συμβέβηκε 46
 τοῖς μὲν πλήθεσιν ἀντὶ τῆς πολλῆς καὶ ἀκαίρου ῥαθυμίας
 τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀπολωλεκέναι, τοῖς δὲ προεστηκόσι καὶ
 τᾶλλα πλὴν ἑαυτοὺς οἰομένοις πωλεῖν πρώτους ἑαυτοὺς πε-
 πρακόσιιν αἰσθέσθαι· ἀντὶ γὰρ φίλων καὶ ξένων, ἃ τότε 5
 ὠνομάζοντο ἠνίκα ἐδωροδόκουν, νῦν κόλακες καὶ θεοὺς ἐχθροὶ
 καὶ τᾶλλ' ἃ προσήκει πάντ' ἀκούουσιν. οὐδεῖς γὰρ, ἄνδρες 47
 Ἀθηναῖοι, τὸ τοῦ προδιδόντος συμφέρον ζητῶν χρημάτων
 ἀναλίσκει, οὐδ' ἐπειδὴν ὦν ἂν πρίηται κύριος γένηται τῷ

6. τοιοντοῖ Σ; τοιοντοῖ Α1; τοιούτων L, B, vulg. 7. ἐκάστων οἰομένων Σ, L, Α1; οἰομ. ἐκ. vulg. 8. καὶ διὰ Σ, L¹, Α1, Υ; ἀλλὰ διὰ L², vulg.

9. σχήσειν Σ, L¹; σχήσειν ὑπολαμβάνόντων L², vulg.

§ 46. 4. πλὴν ἑαυτοῦ Σ (e erased), L, vulg.; πλὴν ἄλλους F (γρ). 5. αἰσθεσθαι Σ (η over 1st αι), L (η over 1st αι and ε); αἰσθέσθαι Α2; ἠσθῆσθαι vulg., Oxyrh. d om. Σ¹. 6. θεοῖων corr. to θεοῖς Oxyrh. 7. πάντα ἀκούουσιν· εἰκότως vulg.; εἰκότως om. Σ, L, B, F, O¹.

§ 47. 1. ἄνδρες Σ, L; ὦ ἄνδρες vulg. 2. προδόντος Φ. 3. ὦν πρίηται Α1; πρίηται αἰ (?) Oxyrh.: "the word following πρίηται is neither κύριος nor γένηται." (Kenyon).

3. ἐνόσουν: Demosth. is especially fond of this figure of a diseased state: see II. 21; IX. 12, 39, 50; XIX. 259 (West.).—τῶν...πράττειν (one substantive): cf. § 11² and note on § 4⁸.

4. ἐπὶ χρήμασι, for (with a view to) money; not by money, like ὑπὸ χρημάτων. Vömel explains, "corrumpi sub pecunia promissa, non data nisi post perpetrata prodicionem."—ἰδιωτῶν: here opposed to τῶν...πράττειν (3), private citizens; generally, any men who are not of a given class, as not senators, XIX. 18; cf. ἱατρὸς καὶ ἰδιώτης, Thuc. II. 48.

6. δελεαζομένων, caught, as by a bait (δέλεαρ).—τοιουτον...πεπονθότων is explained by ἐκάστων οἰομένων κ.τ.λ.

7. πλὴν οὐκ ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ, upon all but themselves.

8. τῶν ἐτέρων κινδύνων, others' (not other) dangers.

§ 46. 2. τοῖς μὲν πλήθεσιν, the common people (cf. τῶν πολλῶν, § 45⁶) in various states: cf. τῶν μὲν...τῶν δὲ in § 45^{2,4}.

3, 4. ἀπολωλεκέναι (M.T. 109): i.e. the result has been that they have lost their liberty; the idea of the perfect in the next clause appears more naturally in πεπρακόσιν than in αἰσθέσθαι, to find out that they have sold themselves first (M.T. 904). For the case of πεπρακόσιν see G. 928¹.

7. ἀκούουσιν, audiunt, they hear themselves called: cf. Hor. Ep. I. 16, 17, si curas esse quod audis.

§ 47. 3. ἐπειδὴν...γένηται, after he has become master of what he has bought:

προδότη συμβούλῳ περὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ἔτι χρήται· οὐδὲν γὰρ ἂν
 5 ἦν εὐδαιμονέστερον προδότου. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔστι ταῦτα· πόθεν;
 πολλοῦ γε καὶ δεῖ. ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ τῶν πραγμάτων ἐγκρατῆς
 ὁ ζητῶν ἄρχειν καταστῆ, καὶ τῶν ταῦτα ἀποδομένων δε-
 σπότης ἔστι, τὴν δὲ πονηρίαν εἰδὼς τότε δὴ, τότε καὶ μισεῖ
 48 καὶ ἀπιστεῖ καὶ προπηλακίζει. σκοπεῖτε δέ· καὶ γὰρ εἰ
 παρελήλυθεν ὁ τῶν πραγμάτων καιρὸς, ὁ τοῦ γ' εἰδέναί τὰ
 τοιαῦτα καιρὸς αἰεὶ πάρεστι τοῖς εὖ φρονουσί. μέχρι τούτου
 Λασθένης φίλος ὠνομάζετο, ἕως προὔδωκεν Ὀλυνθον· μέχρι
 5 τούτου Τιμόλας, ἕως ἀπώλεσε Θήβας· μέχρι τούτου Εὐδικος
 καὶ Σίμος ὁ Λαρισαῖος, ἕως Θετταλίαν ὑπὸ Φιλίππῳ ἐποίη-

5. ἦν Σ; ἂν ἦν L, vulg. εὐτυχέστερον B¹. οὐκ ἔστιν ταῦτα Σ, A₂; οὐκ ἔστιν repeated after ταῦτα vulg. (cf. § 52¹). πόθεν; om. B. 7. ἀποδο-
 μένων A₂; ἀποδομ. Υ. 8. τότε μισεῖ A₁.

§ 48. 1. δὴ (for δέ) A₁. 4. φίλος ὠνομάζετο Σ, Υ; Φιλίππῳ added Σ (γρ),
 Φιλίππου L, vulg. 5. Τιμόλαος MSS.; see § 295¹². τούτου (bef. E88.) L, vulg.;
 later του over του Σ. 6. ὁ Λαρισαῖος Σ; οἱ Λαρισαῖοι B, A₁; ὁ Λαρισαῖος L; οἱ
 Λαρισαῖοι L², vulg.

the rel. past time comes entirely from the force of *ἐπειδὴν*, *postquam* (M.T. 90). For the assimilation of ἂν ἄν πρὶνται, which really conditions κύριος γένηται, see M.T. 563; in such a dependent general condition the indic. also is allowed.

4. οὐδὲν...προδότου, for (otherwise) *nothing would be happier than a traitor*. To omit ἂν here (with Σ and a few other MSS.) would be against all usage: in XXI. 120, οὐ γὰρ ἦν βιωτῶν, cited by Vömel, there is a potential force in ἦν βιωτῶν, *I could not have lived*.

5. πόθεν;...δεῖ: cf. §§ 52¹, 140⁶, and πῶς γὰρ; § 312⁶.

7. καὶ, also, with τῶν ἀποδομένων.

§ 48. 3. μέχρι τούτου with ἕως, twice repeated. West. refers to a similar ἀναφορά of πολλά in § 81¹⁻², of οὐχ ὅ in § 250^{9,10}, and of οὐκ in § 322¹⁻⁴. Expressions like this show the relative character of ἕως and other particles meaning *until*. (M.T. 611, 612.)

4. Λασθένης: Lasthenes and Euthycrates are often mentioned as traitors who betrayed Olynthus to Philip: see

VIII. 40; IX. 66; XIX. 265, 342; Diod. XVI. 53. Cf. Plut. Mor. p. 178 B: τῶν δὲ περὶ Λασθένην τὸν Ὀλύνθιον ἐγκαλοῦντων καὶ ἀνανακτοῦντων ὅτι προδότης αὐτοῦς ἐνίοι τῶν περὶ τὸν Φίλιππον ἀποκαλοῦσι, σκαίους ἔφη (sc. Φίλιππος) φύσει καὶ ἀγροίκους εἶναι Μακεδόνας καὶ τὴν σκαφὴν σκαφὴν λέγοντας, i.e. *they called a spruce a spruce*.

5. Τιμόλας: Timolaus was a Theban, who was probably active in causing the surrender of Thebes to Philip after Chaeronea. Dinarchus (Dem. 74) calls him a friend of Demosthenes! Theopompus (Athen. X. 436 B) calls him the greatest voluptuary who was ever engaged in state affairs. See note on § 295⁶, with the quotation from Polybius.

6. Σίμος: Simus (acc. to Harpocr.) belonged to the Thessalian house of the Aleuadae at Larissa, who called in Philip against the tyrants of Pherae in 352 B.C. with the usual result (Diod. XVI. 14 and 35). See Hist. § 6.—ὁ Λαρισαῖος (so Σ, L) belongs only to Σίμος, who is called a Larissaeon in [LIX.] 108, and ὁ Θετταλὸς in 24. Aristotle (Pol. VIII. (V.) 6, 13),

σαν. εἴτ' ἔλαννομένων καὶ ὑβριζομένων καὶ τί κακὸν οὐχὶ
 242 πασχόντων πᾶσα ἢ οἰκουμένη μεστὴ γέγονεν. τί δ' Ἀρί-
 στρατος ἐν Σικυῶνι, καὶ τί Πέριλλος ἐν Μεγάρῳ; οὐκ
 ἀπερριμμένοι; ἐξ ὧν καὶ σαφέστατ' ἄν τις ἴδοι ὅτι ὁ μά- 49
 λιστα φυλάττων τὴν ἑαυτοῦ πατρίδα καὶ πλείστ' ἀντιλέγων
 τούτοις, οὗτος ὑμῖν, Αἰσχίνῃ, τοῖς προδιδούσι καὶ μισθα-
 νοῦσι τὸ ἔχειν ἐφ' ὧν δωροδοκῆσετε περιποιεῖ, καὶ διὰ τοὺς
 πολλοὺς τουτωνὶ καὶ τοὺς ἀνθισταμένους τοῖς ὑμετέροις 5
 βουλήμασιν ὑμεῖς ἐστε σῶοι καὶ ἔμμισθοι, ἐπεὶ διὰ γε ὑμᾶς
 αὐτοὺς πάλοι ἂν ἀπωλώλιτε.

Καὶ περὶ μὲν τῶν τότεπραχθέντων ἔχων ἔτι πολλὰ 50
 λέγειν, καὶ ταῦτα ἡγοῦμαι πλείω τῶν ἱκανῶν εἰρησθαι.
 αἴτιος δ' οὗτος, ὥσπερ ἐωλοκρασίαν τινὰ μου τῆς ποιηρίας

7. καὶ ὑβριζ. om. A2. 8. γέγονεν Σ; γέγονε προδοτῶν Σ (γρ), L, vulg.

9. Πέριλλος Phot., Harp., Suid.; Περίλαος Σ, L, vulg. (see Vöm. and § 295¹²).

§ 49. 1. ὁ above line Σ. 3. ἡμῖν A1. ὁ Αἰσχίνῃ O. 5. του-
 τωνὶ Σ, L, A2; τούτων vulg. τοῖς ἀνθισταμένοις Σ¹ (each οἱ changed to ου),
 B, F. 6, 7. ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς Σ. 7. ἀπώλιτε Σ, vulg.; ἀπωλώλιτε L,
 Bekk. An. p. 126, 33.

§ 50. 3. οὔτοι B.

after speaking of two factions calling in mercenaries, and an arbiter who sometimes gets the mastery of both, adds: ὅσπερ συνέβη ἐν Λαρίῃ ἐπὶ τῆς τῶν Ἀλεαδῶν ἀρχῆς τῶν περὶ Σίμων. Eudicus is not otherwise known.

7. τί κακὸν οὐχὶ πασχόντων; = οὐδὲν κακὸν οὐχὶ (i.e. πάντα κακὰ) πασχόντων. προδοτῶν follows γέγονε in all MSS. but Σ: it is easily understood.

8. πᾶσα ἢ οἰκουμένη is properly the whole habitable world, i.e. the Greek world; as in Ev. Luc. ii. 1 it is the whole Roman world. But here it is merely a loose expression with no special limit. We should say, "all the world is full of these wretches."—Ἀριστράτος, a tyrant of Sicyon: see the account of his portrait by Melanthus and Apelles, destroyed by order of Aratus, in Plut. Arat. 13.

9. Πέριλλος, of Megara: see XIX. 295. Perillus and Aristratus are in the "black-list" of Cor. § 295. For Philip's intrigues in Megara see Grote XI. 613, 621. See Hist. § 52 (end).

§ 49. 4. τὸ ἔχειν... περιποιεῖ, secures for you your opportunities for being bribed (the wherewithal to be bribed).

6. ἐστε σῶοι καὶ ἔμμισθοι, i.e. you survive to be venal.—διὰ... αὐτοὺς, if you were left to yourselves (M.T. 472). The orator surprises his audience by this original reason why the Athenian traitors have been saved from the fate of traitors in other states, i.e. the honest citizens thwart their schemes and thus save them from the ruin of success. This brilliant attack is followed up sharply in what follows.

§§ 50—52: the peroration to the argument on the Peace of Philocrates.

§ 50. 1. τῶν τότεπραχθέντων, i.e. the transactions concerning the peace. The suggestion in the first sentence that he will drop this subject makes this sudden recurrence to the charge of venality all the more effective.

3. αἴτιος, i.e. of my speaking πλεῖω τῶν ἱκανῶν.—ὥσπερ, as it were (M.T. 867), with ἐωλοκρασίαν, not with κατασκευάσας.

τῆς ἑαυτοῦ [καὶ τῶν ἀδικημάτων] κατασκεδάσας, ἦν ἀναγκαῖον
 5 ἦν πρὸς τοὺς νεωτέρους τῶν πεπραγμένων ἀπολύσασθαι.
 παρηνώχλησθε δ' ἴσως οἱ καὶ πρὶν ἐμὲ εἰπεῖν ὅτι οὖν εἰδότες
 51 τὴν τούτου τότε μισθαρῖαν. καίτοι φιλίαν γε καὶ ξενίαν
 αὐτὴν ὀνομάζει, καὶ νῦν εἶπέ που λέγων ὁ τὴν Ἀλεξάν-
 δρου ξενίαν ὀνειδίζων ἐμοί. ἐγὼ σοι ξενίαν Ἀλεξάν-
 δρου; πόθεν λαβόντι ἢ πῶς ἀξιωθέντι; οὔτε Φιλίππου ξένου
 5 οὔτ' Ἀλεξάνδρου φίλου εἶπομι' ἂν ἐγὼ σε, οὐχ οὔτω μαι-
 νομαι, εἰ μὴ καὶ τοὺς θεριστάς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλο τι μισθοῦ
 πράττοντας φίλους καὶ ξένους δεῖ καλεῖν τῶν μισθωσαμένων.
 52 ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔστι ταῦτα· πόθεν; πολλοῦ γε καὶ δεῖ. ἀλλὰ

4. καὶ τῶν ἀδικημάτων MSS.; om. Hermog., Harp., Zonar., Suid.; in [] West., Lips. 6. παρηνώχλησθαι Σ. δὲ ἴσως Σ, L¹; δ' ὁμείψ ἴσως Α1; δὲ καὶ ὁμείψ ἴσως L², B, vulg. εἰπεῖν ὅτι οὖν Σ, L, Α1; ὄτ. εἰρ. B, vulg. 7. τότε τὴν O.

§ 51. 1. γε Σ, L, B, Α1. 2; τε vulg. 2. καὶ εἰ νῦν Α2. 3. φιλίαν ὀνειδίζων V 6.

§ 52. 1. οὐκ ἔστι repeated after ταῦτα Α1 (see § 47^b).

—ἑλωκρασίαν, a mixture of stale dregs, lit. a mixture of the refuse (esp. heel-taps) of last night's feast (ἔωλα, *hesterna*). The Scholia say: ὁ χθὲς καὶ πρόψην ἐκέρασε πρᾶγμα τήμερόν μου καταχέει, καὶ ἐμὲ πρᾶξαι φησι τὰ κακῶς αὐτῷ οἰκονομηθέντα. So Didymus, quoted by Harpocr. See Bekk. An. p. 258: ἡ κατάχυσσις τῶν ζωμῶν τῶν ἐῶλων δείπνων ἐπὶ τοὺς κοιμημένους τῶν συμπιπνόντων. λαμβάνεται δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ κατηγορίᾳ ἀρχαίων πραγμάτων. This burst of indignation refers especially to the audacious conduct of Aeschines (57) in charging Demosthenes with the same coöperation with Philocrates in making the peace which he had once claimed for himself as a merit (I. 174). See § 17^b (above). Demosthenes calls this treatment "deluding me with the stale refuse of his own villainy." In XXI. 112 old offences are spoken of as τὰδικήμαθ' ἔωλα καὶ ψυχρά. For ἑλωκρασία, see Plut. Mor. p. 148 A, ἐνίοσι εἰς ἅπαντα τὸν βίον ἐμμένει τὸ πρὸς ἀλλήλους δυσάρεστον, ὥσπερ ἑλωκρασία τις ὕβρεως ἢ ὀργῆς ἐν οὐνῳ γενομένης, and Lucian, Conv. 3, πολλὴν τὴν ἑλωκρασίαν κατασκεδάσας ἀνδρῶν φιλοσόφων.

4. West. brackets καὶ τῶν ἀδικημάτων: see critical note.

5. νεωτέρους: the youngest judges present might have been only fourteen years old in 346 B.C.—ἀπολύσασθαι, to clear myself of: there is no need of the emendation ἀπολούσασθαι or ἀποκλύσασθαι. See Thuc. VIII. 87, ἀπολύεσθαι πρὸς αὐτοὺς τὰς διαβολάς.

6. παρηνώχλησθε: addressed to the older judges (cf. ἐνοχλεῖ, § 4^b).

§ 51. 1. φιλίαν, ξενίαν, properly *friendship* and *guest-friendship*, here seem to be used with little thought of the distinction. Cf. ξενίαν Ἀλεξάνδρου (3) and οὔτε Φιλ. ξένου οὔτε Ἀλεξ. φίλου (below). See Vömel's notes.

2. εἶπε λέγων: cf. εἶπε φωνῶν, Aeschyl. Ag. 205, "spoke, saying."

3. ὀνειδίζων: Aesch. had said (66), ὁ τὴν ξενίαν ἐμοὶ προσφέρων τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου.

4. πόθεν...ἀξιωθέντι; with dramatic energy for πόθεν...εἰλαβες ἢ πῶς ἠξιώθης; cf. § 128^b.

6. θεριστάς, reapers, properly *extra farm-hands*, called in at the harvest (Bl.).

μισθωτὸν ἐγὼ σε Φιλίππου πρότερον καὶ νῦν Ἀλεξάνδρου
καλῶ, καὶ οὗτοι πάντες. εἰ δ' ἀπιστεῖς, ἐρώτησον αὐτούς·
μᾶλλον δ' ἐγὼ τοῦθ' ὑπὲρ σοῦ ποιήσω. πρότερον ὑμῖν,
243 ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, δοκεῖ μισθωτὸς Αἰσχίνης ἢ ξένος εἶναι 5
Ἀλεξάνδρου; ἀκούεις ἃ λέγουσιν.

Βούλομαι τοίνυν ἤδη καὶ περὶ τῆς γραφῆς αὐτῆς ἀπο- 53
λογήσασθαι καὶ διεξελεῖν τὰ πεπραγμέν' ἐμαυτῶ, ἵνα
καίπερ εἰδὼς Αἰσχίνης ὁμως ἀκούσῃ δι' ἃ φημι καὶ τούτων
τῶν προβεβουλευμένων καὶ πολλῶ μειζόνων ἔτι τούτων
δωρεῶν δίκαιος εἶναι τυγχάνειν. καί μοι λέγε τὴν γραφὴν 5
αὐτὴν λαβών.

ΓΡΑΦΗ.

54

[Ἐπὶ Χαιρώνδου ἄρχοντος, ἐλαφηβολιώνος ἕκτη ἱσταμένου,
Αἰσχίνης Ἀτρομήτου Κοθωκίδης ἀπήνεγκε πρὸς τὸν ἄρχοντα
παρανόμων κατὰ Κτησιφώντος τοῦ Λεωσθένους Ἀναφλυστίου,

2. πρότερον Φιλ. Α1. ἢ νῦν V6. 4. πρότερον (1st ρ erased) Σ. 5. ὦ
om. F, O. V6. μισθωτὸς B, V6. (L, A1): so Vömel; μισθωτος most MSS., Σ
(changed from -τος).

§ 53. 1. ἤδη om. Α1. 4. τῶν over erased καὶ L¹. πολλῶν F, Φ.
5. δίκαιον O. 6. αὐτὴν Σ, L¹, vulg.; ταύτην L², A1.

§ 52. 3. οὗτοι πάντες probably included both court and audience.

5. μισθωτὸς: most MSS. (Σ only by correction) read μισθωτος, following the absurd story of Ulpian (see Schol.), that Demosth. pronounced this word μισθωτος to make the judges correct his accent by shouting out the very word μισθωτός which he wanted to hear. It is much more likely—indeed, it is certain—that he saw by the faces of his hearers that it was

safe for him to put this question boldly, and he was probably greeted by an overwhelming shout of μισθωτός, μισθωτός, from both court and audience. The judges, more than four-fifths of whom voted in a few hours to acquit Ctesiphon and to condemn Aeschines to a fine and ἀτιμία, were by this time ready to respond to such a sudden appeal, after listening to this most conclusive argument with its brilliant close.

§§ 53—125. Having finished his reply to the charges foreign to the indictment, he now proceeds to the indictment itself. We have (1) an introduction (§§ 53—59), (2) a discussion of his public life (§§ 60—109), (3) a reply to the charge that the orator was ὑπεύθυνος when it was proposed to crown him (§§ 110—119), (4) a defence of the proposal to crown him in the theatre (§§ 120, 121), and (5) a conclusion (§§ 122—125).

§§ 53—59. Introduction, including

the reading of the indictment.

§ 53. 4. τῶν προβεβουλευμένων (pass.), strictly accurate for the provisions of the προβούλευμα of Ctesiphon, which had passed only the Senate. The corresponding phrase for the items of a ψήφισμα would be τῶν ἐψηφισμένων. Cf. τῶν γεγραμμένων, § 56⁴.

5. δίκαιος εἶναι, that I deserve: personal use of δίκαιος (M. T. 762).

§§ 54, 55. This spurious document once passed for the "single undoubtedly

- 5 ὅτι ἔγραψε παράνομον ψήφισμα, ὡς ἄρα δεῖ στεφανῶσαι Δημοσθένην Δημοσθένους Παιανιέα χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ, καὶ ἀναγορεύσαι ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ Διονυσίοις τοῖς μεγάλοις, τραγωδοῖς καινοῖς, ὅτι στεφανοῖ ὁ δῆμος Δημοσθένην Δημοσθένους Παιανιέα χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ ἀρετῆς ἕνεκα, καὶ εὐνοίας ἧς ἔχων διατελεῖ εἰς τε τοὺς
- 10 Ἕλληνας ἅπαντας καὶ τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἀνδραγαθίας, καὶ διότι διατελεῖ πράττων καὶ λέγων τὰ βέλτιστα τῷ δήμῳ καὶ
- 55 πρόθυμός ἐστι ποιεῖν ὃ τῷ ἀνδρὶ δύνηται ἀγαθόν, πάντα ταῦτα ψευδῆ γράφας καὶ παράνομα, τῶν νόμων οὐκ ἐόντων πρῶτον μὲν ψευδεῖς γραφὰς εἰς τὰ δημόσια γράμματα καταβάλλεσθαι, εἶτα τὸν ὑπεύθυνον στεφανοῦν (ἔστι δὲ Δημοσθένης τειχοποιὸς καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ
- 5 θεωρικῷ τεταγμένος), ἔτι δὲ μὴ ἀναγορεύειν τὸν στέφανον ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ Διονυσίοις τραγωδῶν τῇ καινῇ, ἀλλ' ἐὰν μὲν ἡ βουλή 244 στεφανοῖ, ἐν τῷ βουλευτηρίῳ ἀνειπεῖν, ἐὰν δὲ ἡ πόλις, ἐν Πυκνῇ ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ. τίμημα τάλαντα πενήκοντα. κλητῆρες Κηφισοφῶν Κηφισοφῶντος Ῥαμνούσιος, Κλέων Κλέωνος Κοθωκίδης.]
- 56 Ἄ μὲν διώκει τοῦ ψηφίσματος, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ταῦτ' ἐστίν. ἐγὼ δ' ἀπ' αὐτῶν τούτων πρῶτον οἶμαι δῆλον ὑμῖν ποιήσειν ὅτι πάντα δικαίως ἀπολογήσομαι· τὴν γὰρ

§ 56. 1. *ομοιαι* erased in Σ before διώκει. 2. *ομοιαι* ΑΙ, vulg.

genuine Athenian indictment." Chaerondas was archon in 338—337 B.C.; but the indictment was brought in the spring of 336. The *γραφὴ παρανόμων* came before the *θεσμοθῆται*, not before the Chief Archon.

The expression *τραγωδοῖς καινοῖς*, § 54⁷, *on the day of the new tragedians*, i.e. when new tragedies were performed, is confirmed by *τοῖς τραγωδοῖς*, Aesch. 111. 45, *τραγωδῶν γιγνομένων καινῶν*, 34, and *τραγωδοῖς ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ*, 36. In § 55⁶ *τραγωδῶν τῇ καινῇ* is doubtful and perhaps corrupt: there is another reading, *τραγωδῶν καινῶν* (sc. *ἀγωνιζομένων*). But with *τῇ καινῇ* we might perhaps understand *εἰσόδῳ* with Wolf, or *ἀγωνίᾳ* with others. Boeckh, Corp. Ins. Gr. II. p. 459, gives a decree of Calymna with *κυκλίων τῇ πρώτῃ* (sc. *παρόδῳ* or *εἰσόδῳ*). In C. I. Att. II. No. 331 is *τραγωδῶν τῷ ἀγῶνι τῷ καινῷ*, and in Nos. 300 and 311

τραγωδῶν τῷ ἀγῶνι.

See note on the spurious *προβουλευμα* of Ctesiphon in § 118.

§ 56. 1. "Ἄ μὲν διώκει: the passages of the decree quoted in the indictment are all that are accused of illegality.

3. πάντα δικαίως ἀπολογήσομαι: this is a sarcastic allusion to the demand of Aesch. (202) that the court compel Demosth., if he is allowed to speak at all, to follow his opponent's order of argument: *ἀξιώσατε τὸν Δημοσθένην τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον ἀπολογεῖσθαι ἢ περὶ ἀγῶνι κατηγορήσασθαι*. See note on § 2⁶. It so happens that Aesch. has stated the charges in the indictment in the order in which Demosth. wishes to reply to them, just the order which Aesch. is anxious to prevent him from following: in his speech he has followed an entirely different order. See Essay I. § 4.

αὐτὴν τούτῳ ποιησάμενος τῶν γεγραμμένων τάξιν, περὶ πάντων ἐρῶ καθ' ἕκαστον ἐφεξῆς καὶ οὐδὲν ἐκὼν παραλείψω. 5 τοῦ μὲν οὖν γράψαι πράττοντα καὶ λέγοντα τὰ βέλτιστά με 57 τῷ δήμῳ διατελεῖν καὶ πρόθυμον εἶναι ποιεῖν ὃ τι δύναμαι ἀγαθόν, καὶ ἐπαινεῖν ἐπὶ τούτοις, ἐν τοῖς πεπολιτευμένοις τὴν κρίσιν εἶναι νομίζω· ἀπὸ γὰρ τούτων ἐξεταζομένων εὔρεθήσεται εἴτ' ἀληθῆ περὶ ἐμοῦ γέγραφε Κτησιφῶν ταῦτα καὶ 5 προσήκοντα εἴτε καὶ ψευδῆ· τὸ δὲ μὴ προσγράψαντα 58 ἐπειδὴν τὰς εὐθύναις δῶ στεφανοῦν καὶ ἀνειπεῖν ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ τὸν στέφανον κελεῦσαι, κοινωνεῖν μὲν ἡγοῦμαι καὶ τούτῳ τοῖς πεπολιτευμένοις, εἴτ' ἄξιός εἰμι τοῦ στεφάνου

§ 57. 1. τὸ (for τοῦ) ΑΙ. γράψαι om. ΑΙ. βέλτιστά με Σ, L, B, F, O; πράττοντά με vulg.; λέγοντά με ΑΙ. 2. ὃ τι δύναμαι Σ, L¹ (L² ὃ τι ἄν); ὃ τι ἄν δύναμαι vulg. 4. εἶναι μοι L², ΑΙ. εὐρήσατε ΑΙ, L² (γρ). 5. εἴτε Κτ. γέγραφε ταῦτα περὶ ἐμοῦ (so Vöm.) V6. 6. εἴτε ψευδῆ O.
§ 58. 3. τὸν στέφανον κελεῦσαι Σ, L, ΑΙ, Υ; κελ. τὸν στέφανον B, vulg. 4. εἰμι ἄξιός Υ. τοῦ om. V6.

4. τῶν γεγραμμένων (pass.). of the items of the indictment: cf. § 53⁴. γέγραμμαι and ἐγράφη may be used as passives of both γράφω, propose (a bill), and γράφομαι, indict: see δικαίως γεγραμμένα, xxiii. 101, ᾧ γέγραπται, ibid. 18; τὰ γραφέντα, the proposed measures, Cor. § 86⁴; οὐδὲ γραφέντα, not even indicted, § 222¹. But γέγραμμαι is generally middle (seldom passive) of γράφομαι, indict; as below, § 59⁴, γεγραμμένος ταῦτα: cf. γέγραψαι, § 119¹.

5. καθ' ἕκαστον ἐφεξῆς: by taking up each point in the order of the indictment, he will ensure completeness in his defence. The same sarcasm is kept up.

§ 57. 1. τοῦ γράψαι...καὶ ἐπαινεῖν (sc. Κτησιφῶντα) depends on τὴν κρίσιν (4). πράττοντα...ἀγαθόν (1—3) is in substance quoted from the decree: cf. §§ 59³, 86², 88⁶. Aesch. (III. 49) professes to quote the exact words, ὅτι διατελεῖ καὶ λέγων καὶ πράττων τὰ ἄριστα τῷ δήμῳ: cf. other references in Aesch. 101, 237.

3. ἐπαινεῖν: see § 113² and note.

5. ἀληθῆ, προσήκοντα, and ψευδῆ (6) are predicates to ταῦτα.

6. εἴτε καὶ ψευδῆ: καὶ expresses paral-

lelism with ἀληθῆ: cf. εἴτε καὶ μὴ, § 58³. See note on καὶ before διεκωλύθη § 60⁴.

§ 58. 1. τὸ...κελεῦσαι (3), the bidding me (in his decree) to be crowned...and the crown to be proclaimed in the theatre (στεφανοῦν and ἀνειπεῖν in the usual active form): this clause is repeated in τούτῳ as subject of κοινωνεῖν.—μὴ προσγράψαντα...δῶ: Aesch. makes it a special act of shamelessness in Ctesiphon (see II, 12) to omit this saving clause. It was frequently added in such decrees: see C. I. Att. II. Nos. 114 (343 B.C.), στεφανῶσαι χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ ἀπὸ χ. δραχμῶν ἐπειδὴν τὰς εὐθύναις δῶ, and 190. This proviso, according to Aesch. (12), did not make the decree legal, though it showed a sense of shame in the mover.

3. κοινωνεῖν...πεπολιτευμένοις, εἴτ'...καὶ μὴ (5), lit. I think this too is concerned with my public acts (namely with the question) whether I deserve the crown etc. or not. The loose relation of εἴτ' ἄξιός εἰμι κ.τ.λ. to τοῖς πεπολιτευμένοις, which it explains, is permissible after the full form in § 57³⁻⁶; without this it would be obscure.

5 καὶ τῆς ἀναρρήσεως τῆς ἐν τούτοις εἴτε καὶ μὴ· ἔτι μέντοι
καὶ τοὺς νόμους δεικτέον εἶναί μοι δοκεῖ καθ' οὓς ταῦτα
γράφειν ἐξῆν τούτῳ. οὕτωςι μὲν, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, δι-
καίως καὶ ἀπλῶς τὴν ἀπολογίαν ἔγνωκα ποιεῖσθαι, βαδιού-
59 μαι δ' ἐπ' αὐτὰ ἃ πέπρακταί μοι. καὶ με μηδεὶς ὑπολάβη
ἀπαρτᾶν τὸν λόγον τῆς γραφῆς, εἰς ἑὶς Ἑλληνικὰς πράξεις
καὶ λόγους ἐμπέσω· ὁ γὰρ διώκων τοῦ ψηφίσματος τὸ λέγειν
καὶ πράττειν τὰ ἄριστα με καὶ γεγραμμένος ταῦτα ὡς οὐκ 245
5 ἀληθῆ, οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ τοὺς περὶ ἀπάντων τῶν ἐμοὶ πεπολιτευ-
μένων λόγους οἰκείους καὶ ἀναγκαίους τῇ γραφῇ πεποικώς.
εἶτα καὶ πολλῶν προαιρέσεων οὓσῶν τῆς πολιτείας τὴν περὶ
τὰς Ἑλληνικὰς πράξεις εἰλόμην ἐγὼ, ὥστε καὶ τὰς ἀποδείξεις
ἐκ τούτων δίκαιός εἰμι ποιεῖσθαι.

60 Ἄ μὲν οὖν πρὸ τοῦ πολιτεῦσθαι καὶ δημηγορεῖν ἐμέ

5. τῆς ἐν τούτοις om. Y, Φ (γρ); τῆς ἐν om. B. καὶ (def. μὴ) om. A1, Y, Φ (γρ).
8. ποιείσθε Σ.

§ 59. 1. μοι (for με) O. 5. πάντων A1. πεπολιτευμένων Σ, L¹, A2, O¹;
πεπολ. καὶ πεπραγμένων A1, B, vulg. 7. καὶ om. V6.

5. ἐν τούτοις: i.e. *before the people* (in the theatre).

6. τοὺς νόμους: the arguments are given in §§ 110—121.

§ 59. 2. Ἑλληνικὰς...λόγους, i.e. a *discussion of our foreign policy*, i.e. our relations to other Greek states. Athens could not be said to have a "policy" with barbarians, though her relations to them could be expressed by *ξενικά*: see note on *οἰκείων*, Ἑλληνικῶν, and *ξενικῶν*, § 311⁴. Demosthenes selected foreign affairs as his special department: see § 62⁹.

3. τοῦ ψηφίσματος, depending on τὸ λέγειν...με, i.e. *the clause declaring etc.*

4. γεγραμμένος (middle): see note on § 56⁴.

7. προαιρέσεων τῆς πολιτείας, *departments of the government* (open to choice).

§§ 60—109. In this general defence of his public policy, (1) he defends his fixed principle of opposition to Philip's aggres-

sions (§§ 60—72); (2) he speaks of the events which immediately preceded the outbreak of war with Philip in 340 B.C. (§§ 73—101), avoiding all mention of the later Amphisian war and the other events which led to the battle of Chaeronea; (3) he defends his trierarchic law (§§ 102—109).

See Fox's elaborate analysis of this argument, Kranzrede, pp. 86—108.

§ 60. 1. πρὸ τοῦ πολιτεῦσθαι: the public life of Demosth. properly began with his speech on the Symmories in 354 B.C. (see Hist. § 11); but his responsibility for the foreign policy of Athens began after the peace of 346. Still, his fixed policy of opposing Philip, though unsuccessful at first, goes back at least to the First Philippic in 351; and he is here (§§ 60—72) defending generally his public life as a whole, seldom mentioning his special acts. He reserves these for a later part of his argument (§§ 79—94, and after § 159).

προὔλαβε καὶ κατέσχε Φίλιππος, εἶσω· οὐδὲν γὰρ ἡγοῦμαι τούτων εἶναι πρὸς ἐμέ· ἃ δ' ἀφ' ἧς ἡμέρας ἐπὶ ταῦτα ἐπέστην ἐγὼ καὶ διεκωλύθη, ταῦτα ἀναμνήσω καὶ τούτων ὑφέξω λόγον, τοσοῦτον ὑπειπών. πλεονέκτημα, ἄνδρες 5 Ἀθηναῖοι, μέγ' ὑπήρξε Φιλίππῳ. παρὰ γὰρ τοῖς Ἑλλησιν, 61 οὐ τισὶν, ἀλλ' ἅπασιν ὁμοίως, φορὰν προδοτῶν καὶ δωροδόκων καὶ θεοῖς ἐχθρῶν ἀνθρώπων συνέβη γενέσθαι τοσαύτην ὄσσην οὐδεὶς πω πρότερον μέμνηται γεγонуῖαν· οὓς συναγωνιστὰς καὶ συνεργοὺς λαβὼν καὶ πρότερον κακῶς τοὺς 5 Ἑλληνας ἔχοντας πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς καὶ στασιαστικῶς ἔτι χεῖρον διέθηκε, τοὺς μὲν ἔξαπατῶν, τοῖς δὲ διδοὺς, τοὺς δὲ πάντα τρόπον διαφθείρων, καὶ διέστησεν εἰς μέρη πολλὰ ἐνὸς τοῦ συμφέροντος ἅπασιν ὄντος, κωλύειν ἐκείνον μέγαν γίγνεσθαι. ἐν τοιαύτῃ δὲ καταστάσει καὶ ἔτ' ἀγνοία τοῦ συνισταμένου 62 καὶ φυομένου κακοῦ τῶν ἀπάντων Ἑλλήνων ὄντων, δεῖ

§ 60. 2. κατασχε Σ. 4. καὶ διεκωλύθη Σ, L (-ον over -ύθη); καὶ om. A1. 2, B, vulg. 5. ὦ ἄνδρες vulg.; ὦ om. Σ.

§ 61. 2. ἀλλ' ἅπασιν Σ, L; ἀλλὰ πᾶσιν vulg. 5. λαβὼν Σ, L, vulg.; λαβῶν ὁ Φιλίππος A1, B, F, Φ, O (mg.).

§ 62. 2. φυομένου Σ² (from φυομένου?). πάντων (om. τῶν) V6.

2. προὔλαβε and κατέσχε combined have the idea of *securing by being before-hand*: see note on § 4^o.

4. ἃ καὶ διεκωλύθη: see note on § 57^o. καὶ expresses parallelism with προὔλαβε καὶ κατέσχε, and strengthens the antithesis between what Philip *did* before Dem. appeared and what he was *prevented from doing* afterwards. ἃ διεκωλύθη represents an active form ἃ αὐτὸν διεκώλυσα: no infinitive is understood.

5. τοσοῦτον ὑπειπών, *after promising the following*. Demosth. has no preference for the forms in -δε (e.g. τοσόνδε) in referring to what is to follow.

6. ὑπήρξε: see note on ὑπάρξει μοι, § 1^o.

§ 61. 2. φορὰν, *a crop*: see the list of this crop of traitors in § 295.

5. καὶ πρότερον... ἔχοντας = οἱ καὶ πρότερον κακῶς εἶχον, *impf. partic.* Cf.

νοσοῦντας ἐν αὐτοῖς, IX. 50, and κακῶς διεκείμεθα, IX. 28. See §§ 45—49. Blass notices the coincidence in rhythm in καὶ πρότερον κακῶς and καὶ στασιαστικῶς.

8. διέστησεν... πολλὰ: cf. [X.] 52, γηγόνασι καθ' αὐτοὺς ἕκαστοι, Ἀργεῖοι, Θηβαῖοι, Λακεδαιμόνιοι, Κορινθιοί, Ἀρκάδες, ἡμεῖς. (Bl.)

9. κωλύειν: in apposition with ἐνὸς τοῦ συμφέροντος. An appositive infinitive generally has the article in the fully developed language; but not necessarily, for the construction is even Homeric, as εἰς οἰῶνδ' ἄριστος, ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πάτρης, II. XII. 243.

§ 62. 1. ἔτ' ἀγνοία (sc. ἐν)... ὄντων = ἔτ' ἀγνοούντων, ἔτ' belonging to ἀγνοία. Vömel: *quum adhuc ignorarent* etc.—συνισταμένου: cf. VI. 35, ἔως... συνίσταται τὰ πράγματα.

σκοπεῖν ὑμᾶς, ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τί προσήκον ἦν ἐλέσθαι
 πράττειν καὶ ποιεῖν τὴν πόλιν, καὶ τούτων λόγον παρ' ἐμοῦ
 5 λαβεῖν· ὁ γὰρ ἐνταῦθ' ἑαυτὸν τάξας τῆς πολιτείας εἰμ' ἐγώ.
 63 πότερον αὐτὴν ἐχρῆν, Αἰσχίην, τὸ φρόνημα ἀφείσαν καὶ τὴν 246
 ἀξίαν τὴν αὐτῆς ἐν τῇ Θετταλῶν καὶ Δολόπων τάξει συγκατα-
 κτᾶσθαι Φιλίππῳ τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀρχὴν καὶ τὰ τῶν
 προγόνων καλὰ καὶ δίκαια ἀναιρεῖν; ἢ τοῦτο μὲν μὴ ποιεῖν,
 5 δεινὸν γὰρ ὡς ἀληθῶς, ἃ δ' ἑώρα συμβησόμενα εἰ μηδεὶς

3. ὡ ἄνδρες vulg.; ὦ om. Σ, L. ἦν om. L, A2, O¹.

§ 63. 2. αὐτῆς Σ; ἐαυτῆς L, A1, B, vulg.; αὐτῆς O. 4. κακὰ (for καλὰ) Φ.

3. προσήκον ἦν: see note on § 63¹.

4. πράττειν καὶ ποιεῖν: see § 4⁶. When these words do not have their proper distinction of *do* and *make*, they sometimes have no apparent distinction: see § 246^{4, 10}, and IV. 5, οὐδὲν ἂν ὦν νυνὶ πεποίηκεν ἔπραξεν.

5. ἐνταῦθ'...τῆς πολιτείας: partitive. Cf. § 59⁷.

§ 63. 1. πότερον αὐτὴν ἐχρῆν...ἀναιρεῖν; *should she...have helped Philip to gain his dominion over the Greeks, and (so) have set at naught the glorious and just deeds of our ancestors?* Here, and in μὴ ποιεῖν and περιμεῖν (also depending on ἐχρῆν), in προσήκε ποιεῖν and εἶδει λέγειν ἢ γράφειν in § 66^{2, 4}, in ἐχρῆν ποιεῖν in § 69⁶, and φανῆναι ἐχρῆν in § 71¹⁰, we have (I think) simply the ordinary use of the infinitive depending on a past verb expressing *duty* or *propriety*, with none of the idiomatic force by which (for example) εἶδει σε εἰθεῖν often means *you ought to have gone (but did not go)*. These expressions are all repetitions or enlargements of τί προσήκον ἦν in § 62³, which obviously asks only *what was it right for Athens to do?* with no implied idea that she did or did not do the right thing. So in § 63¹ the question is simply *was it right for her to help Philip* etc.? See M.T. 417, and pp. 403, 404. In such cases the idiomatic use is often forced upon the expressions, and ἐχρῆν συγκατακτᾶσθαι is

thought to mean *ought she to have helped him to acquire* etc. (which she *did not do*)? But here μὴ ποιεῖν in § 63⁴ and φανῆναι in § 71¹⁰ refer to what actually happened. The consideration of these examples has convinced me that we are often wrong in assuming the idiomatic use where it does not exist. See notes on §§ 190⁶, 239². It is sometimes uncertain in which sense we are to take such expressions. But when (with the present infinitive) they refer to *present* time, as τούσδε μὴ ζῆν εἶδει, *these ought not to be alive*, Soph. Phil. 418, the use is always idiomatic.

The reiteration of the question, noticed above, was called ἐπιμονή. See Hermogenes (III. pp. 266, 267 W.): ταῖς ἐπιμοναῖς ἐφ' ὧν ἰσχυόμεθα πραγμάτων χρώμεθα, ὡς ὁ ῥήτωρ ἐν τῷ περὶ στεφάνου, πότερον, φησὶ, τὴν πόλιν ἐχρῆν...τὴν ἑαυτῆς, καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς. ταύτη γὰρ τῇ ἐνόλοι πλέον ἢ τετράκις ἐν ταυτῷ τόπῳ κέχρηται, καὶ τὸ μέγιστον διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ σχήματος, λέγω τοῦ κατ' ἐρώτησιν ἐξ ἀποστροφῆς. διὰ γὰρ τὸ ἐνδοξόν τῆς ἐνόλοιας ἐπιμένει καὶ θεινῶς ἐπικεῖται τῷ ἐχθρῷ, ταῖς συνεχέσιν ἐρωτήσεσιν οὐδ' ἀναπνεῖν ἔων.—τὸ φρόνημα καὶ τὴν ἀξίαν, *her spirit and her dignity*.

2. ἐν...τάξει implies *a descent to their level*. The Thessalians helped Philip in the Amphiian war; the Dolopians are probably mentioned only to disparage the Thessalians further.

5. συμβησόμενα εἰ μηδεὶς καλύσα:

κωλύσει, καὶ προησθάνεθ' ὡς ἔοικεν ἐκ πολλοῦ, ταῦτα περι-
δεῖν γιγνόμενα; ἀλλὰ νῦν ἔγωγε τὸν μάλιστ' ἐπιτιμῶντα **64**
τοῖς πεπραγμένοις ἡδέως ἂν ἐροίμην, τῆς ποίας μερίδος
γενέσθαι τὴν πόλιν ἐβούλετ' ἂν, πότερον τῆς συναιτίας τῶν
συμβεβηκότων τοῖς Ἑλλησι κακῶν καὶ αἰσchrῶν, ἧς ἂν
Θετταλοὺς καὶ τοὺς μετὰ τούτων εἴποι τις, ἢ τῆς περιεορα- 5
κυίας ταῦτα γιγνόμενα ἐπὶ τῆς ἰδίας πλεονεξίας ἐλπίδι,
ἧς ἂν Ἀρκάδας καὶ Μεσσηνίους καὶ Ἀργεῖους θείημεν.
ἀλλὰ καὶ τούτων πολλοὶ, μᾶλλον δὲ πάντες, χεῖρον ἡμῶν **65**
ἀπηλλάχασιν. καὶ γὰρ εἰ μὲν ὡς ἐκράτησε Φίλιππος ᾗχετ'
εὐθέως ἀπιῶν καὶ μετὰ ταῦτ' ἦγεν ἡσυχίαν, μήτε τῶν αὐτοῦ
συμμάχων μήτε τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων μηδένα μηδὲν λυπήσας,
ἦν ἂν τις κατὰ τῶν ἐναντιωθέντων οἷς ἔπραττεν ἐκεῖνος 5
μέμψις καὶ κατηγορία· εἰ δὲ ὁμοίως ἀπάντων τὸ ἀξίωμα, τὴν
ἡγεμονίαν, τὴν ἐλευθερίαν περιείλετο, μᾶλλον δὲ καὶ τὰς

§ 64. 3. τὴν πόλιν γενέσθαι Y. βούλετ' A1; βούλαι' (ε over αι) V6. 5. περι-
ωρακίας Σ; περιωρακίας L, vulg., Bk.; περιωρακίας Dind., Vöm., West., Lips.,
Weil, Bl. 7. ἂν (σ by corr.) Σ.

§ 65. 2. γὰρ om. A1. 3. εὐθέως Σ, L, A2; εὐθύς vulg. αὐτου Σ;
αὐτοῦ L; αὐτοῖ vulg. 5. ἦν ἂν Σ, L', A2; δμως ἦν ἂν vulg. τῶν οὐκ ἐναντ.
(the common older reading) Y (mg.), O (mg.); other MSS. om. οὐκ.

cf. Aesch. III. 90, δ πρόδηλον ἦν ἐσό-
μενον εἰ μὴ κωλύσετε. In both we might
have the future optative.

6. ταῦτα περιδεῖν γιγνόμενα, to allow
these acts to go on; περιδεῖν γενόμενα
would be to allow them to happen (M.T.
148 and 903^a, with the discussion of
περιδεῖν τηθεῖσαν and περιδεῖν τηθήσκει
in Thuc. II. 18, 20).

§ 64. 1. νῦν, now, when the fight
for liberty is ended: τοῖς πεπραγμένοις
refers to the fight itself.—τὸν μάλιστ'
ἐπιτιμῶντα, i.e. the severest critic.

3. γενέσθαι, to join (not to belong
to).

5. περιωρακίας: I have adopted this
form on the almost unanimous authority
of modern scholars, even against the MSS.
See Blass-Kühner, §§ 198^a, 343.

6. γιγνόμενα: cf. note on § 63^a.

7. Ἀρκάδας κ.τ.λ.: see Polyb. XVII.
14 (quoted in note on § 295^b) for a defence
of these neutrals.

§ 65. 2. ὡς ἐκράτησε: i.e. at Chae-
ronea. Philip treated Athens with great
consideration after the battle, restoring
her 2000 prisoners without ransom; but
wreaked his vengeance on Thebes (as a
former ally) and invaded Peloponnesus.
(Grote XI. 699—705.)—ᾗχετ' ἀπιῶν: for
this and similar expressions see M.T.
895.

5. ἦν ἂν τις...κατηγορία, there might
perhaps be some ground for blame and
accusation etc.: the older editions have
δμως ἦν ἂν τις and κατὰ τῶν οὐκ ἐναντι-
ωθέντων, with an entirely different meaning.
(See critical note.)

6. ἀξίωμα... ἡγεμονίαν... ἐλευθερίαν:
see XIX. 260, τοῦτο τὸ πᾶγμα (the cor-
ruption of leading men by Philip) Θεττα-
λῶν μὲν...τὴν ἡγεμονίαν καὶ τὸ κοινὸν
ἀξίωμα ἀπωλώλεκε, νῦν δ' ἦδη καὶ τὴν
ἐλευθερίαν παραιρεῖται· τὰς γὰρ ἀκρο-
πόλεις αὐτῶν ἐνίων Μακεδόνες φρουροῦσιν.
For Euboea see § 71 (below).

πολιτείας, ὅσων ἐδύνατο, πῶς οὐχ ἀπάντων ἐνδοξότατα ὑμεῖς ἐβουλευσασθε ἐμοὶ πεισθέντες;

- 66 Ἄλλ' ἐκεῖσ' ἐπανέρχομαι. τί τὴν πόλιν, Αἰσχίνη, προσήκε ποιεῖν ἀρχὴν καὶ τυραννίδα τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὁρῶσαν ἑαυτῷ κατασκευαζόμενον Φίλιππον; ἢ τί τὸν σύμβουλον 247 ἔδει λέγειν ἢ γράφειν τὸν Ἀθήνησιν (καὶ γὰρ τοῦτο 5 πλείστον διαφέρει), ὃς συνήδειν μὲν ἐκ παντὸς τοῦ χρόνου μέχρι τῆς ἡμέρας ἀφ' ἧς αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα ἀνέβην, ἀεὶ περὶ πρωτείων καὶ τιμῆς καὶ δόξης ἀγωνιζομένην τὴν πατρίδα, καὶ πλείω καὶ χρήματα καὶ σώματα ἀνηλωκυῖαν ὑπὲρ φιλοτιμίας καὶ τῶν πᾶσι συμφερόντων ἢ τῶν ἄλλων 67 Ἑλλήνων ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ἀνηλώκασιν ἕκαστοι, ἐώρων δ' αὐτὸν

8. ὅσων A2, B¹; ὅσω Y, B², F (γρ.).

§ 66. 1. καὶ τί V6. 2. ὁρῶσαν τῶν Ἑλλ. A1. 3. τῶν συμβούλων (-ων twice over -ον) L². 4. γράφ. ἢ λέγ. Y. Ἄθην. ἐμέ vulg.; ἐμέ om. Σ, L¹. 4, 5. καί... διαφέρει om. V6. 5. συνήδειν μὲν Σ, L, A1. 2; μὲν after παντὸς B, vulg. 6. τῆς ἡμέρας Σ, L¹, A2; τῆσδε τῆς ἡμ. A1; τῆς ἡμ. ἐκεῖνης B, vulg. 7. τιμῆς δόξης O (cf. § 67^θ). 8. πλείω... σώματα Σ, L; πλ. καὶ σώμ. καὶ χρήμ. A1. 2; πλ. σώμ. καὶ χρήμ. vulg. ἀνηλωκυῖαν (and ἀνηλώκασιν in l. 10) Σ, L; ἀναλωκ. (in both) vulg. 9. πᾶσι Σ, L¹, A1. 2; ἅπασιν τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν B, vulg. 10. οἱ τὰ ὑπὲρ B, vulg. οἱ τὰ om. Σ, L, A1. 2. ὑπὲρ αὐτ (∞ over τ) Σ.

8. πολιτείας, free governments. See Arist. Pol. VI. (IV.) 8, 3, ἔστι γὰρ ἡ πολιτεία ὡς ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν μίξις ὀλιγαρχίας καὶ δημοκρατίας, εἰώθασιν δὲ καλεῖν τὰς μὲν ἀποκλινοῦσας ὡς πρὸς τὴν δημοκρατίαν πολιτείας, τὰς δὲ πρὸς τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν μᾶλλον ἀριστοκρατίας διὰ τὸ μᾶλλον ἀκολουθεῖν παιδείαν καὶ εὐγένειαν τοῖς εὐπορωτέροις. See Dem. VIII. 43, ἐχθρὸν ὑπεληφέναι τῆς πολιτείας καὶ τῆς δημοκρατίας ἀδιάλλακτον ἐκείνον, and VI. 21, οὐ γὰρ ἀσφαλεῖς ταῖς πολιτείας αἱ πρὸς τοῖς τυράννοις αὐταὶ λίαν ὀμίλια. Aristotle uses πολιτεία in a special sense (Pol. III. 7, 3) for his third form of good government, opposed to δημοκρατία, its παρέκβασις.—ἀπάντων: partitive with ἐνδοξότατα. So εὐφημότατ' ἀνθρώπων in XIX. 50, ἀναισχυντότατ' ἀνθρώπων in XXVII. 18, δικαιοτάτ' ἀνθρώπων in XXIX. 28.

§ 66. 1. ἐκεῖσ' ἐπανέρχομαι, I return to my question, i.e. after the digres-

sion in § 65.

2. προσήκε ποιεῖν: see note on § 63¹.

5. ὃς συνήδειν: the antecedent, τὸν σύμβουλον, refers to the speaker, and most MSS. insert ἐμέ after Ἀθήνησιν.—ἐκ... χρόνου: see § 203².

6. ἀφ' ἧς, when (on which), strictly beginning with which, counting from which (as a date).

7. ἀγωνιζομένην: or. obl. after συνήδειν, like ἀνηλωκυῖαν (8); cf. four participles after ἐώρων, § 67¹.

8. χρήματα καὶ σώματα, money and lives. With the lordly boast of this passage compare the allusion to Salamis in § 238.

9. φιλοτιμίας, her honour; properly love of honour, but oīten used like τιμῆ: cf. II. 3, 16.

§ 67. 1. ἐώρων continues the construction of ὃς συνήδειν (§ 66²).

τὸν Φίλιππον, πρὸς ὃν ἦν ἡμῖν ὁ ἀγὼν, ὑπὲρ ἀρχῆς καὶ
 δυναστείας τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν ἐκκεκομμένον, τὴν κλείν κατεα-
 γότα, τὴν χεῖρα, τὸ σκέλος πεπηρωμένον, πᾶν ὃ τι βουλευθείη
 μέρος ἢ τύχη τοῦ σώματος παρελεύσθαι, τοῦτο προΐεμενον, 5
 ὥστε τῷ λοιπῷ μετὰ τιμῆς καὶ δόξης ζῆν; καὶ μὴν οὐδὲ 68
 τοῦτό γ' οὐδεὶς ἂν εἰπεῖν τολμήσαι, ὡς τῷ μὲν ἐν Πέλλῃ
 τραφέντι, χωρὶς ἀδόξῳ τότε γ' ὄντι καὶ μικρῷ, τοσαύτην
 μεγαλοψυχίαν προσῆκεν ἐγγενέσθαι ὥστε τῆς τῶν Ἑλλήνων
 ἀρχῆς ἐπιθυμῆσαι καὶ τοῦτ' εἰς τὸν νοῦν ἐμβαλέσθαι, ὑμῖν 5

§ 67. 1. ἦν om. O, V6. ὑμῖν A2. 4. ὃ τι ἂν βουλευθείη A1; ὃ τι ἂν
 βουλευθῆ Gell. 5. τοῦτον Φ. τοῦτο προΐεμενον Σ, L¹, Gell.; τοῦτο ἐτοίμως
 προΐεμ. Σ (γρ), A1; τοῦτο βραδίως καὶ ἐτοίμως προΐεμ. B, vulg. 6. τὸ λοιπὸν
 L, A1.

§ 68. 2. τολμήσαι Σ; τολμήσαι (-ειεν over -αι) L; τολμήσειεν vulg. 4. προσ-
 ῆκε γενέσθαι A1. 5. εἰς τὸν νοῦν Σ, L, A1; τὸν om. vulg. 4. προσ-
 ῆμῖν V6.

2. ὑπὲρ...δυναστείας, contrasted with
 ὑπὲρ...συμφερότων in § 66^o. δυναστεία
 is properly a government of force, not
 based on the popular will; see § 270⁴.
 Arist. Pol. VI. (IV.) 5, 2, speaking of
 the extreme oligarchy, *δταν ἀρχὴ μὴ ὁ
 νόμος ἀλλ' οἱ ἄρχοντες*, says, *καὶ ἐστὶν
 ἀντίστροφος αὕτη ἐν ταῖς ὀλιγαρχίαις ὡς
 περ ἡ τυραννὶς ἐν ταῖς μοναρχίαις καὶ περὶ
 ἧς τελευταίας εἴπαμεν δημοκρατίας ἐν ταῖς
 δημοκρατίαις (unbridled unconstitutional
 democracy). καὶ καλοῦσιν δὴ τὴν τοιαύτην
 ὀλιγαρχίαν δυναστείαν*. But Demosth.
 uses *δυναστείας* in § 322⁷ of the power of
 Athens. It is generally, however, an
 odious term.

3. τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν ἐκκεκομμένον, *had had
 his eye knocked out*, passive of the active
 form *ἐκκόπτει τις αὐτῷ τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν*, re-
 taining the accus. of the thing. The
 following *κατεαγότα* is passive in sense,
 and has the same construction. Cf. *ἀπο-
 τμηθέντες τὰς κεφαλὰς*, Xen. An. II. 6, 1,
 representing *ἀπέτεμον αὐτοῖς τὰς κεφαλὰς*.
 For other examples see Thuc. I. 126³⁴,
 140³⁷; Ar. Nub. 72; Plato, Men. 87 C; es-
 pecially Thuc. I. 73, *εἰ καὶ δι' ὄχλου μάλλον
 ἐσται ἀεὶ προβαλλόμενοι* (sc. τὰ Μηδικά),
 representing *προβάλλομεν ὑμῖν τὰ Μηδικά*,
 as is obscurely suggested by Krüger. Of
 Philip's wounds the Scholiast says, *ἤδη
 ἐγρωμεν ὅτι τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν ἐπλήγη ἐν τῇ*

*Μεθώνῃ, τὴν δὲ κλείν ἐν Ἰλλυριοῖς, τὸ δὲ
 σκέλος καὶ τὴν χεῖρα ἐν Σκύθαις*. For
 Methone, captured by Philip in 353 B.C.,
 see Hist. § 3 (end). For the Illyrians
 see Cor. § 44, and for the Scythian cam-
 paign of Philip in 339, see Hist. § 69.

5. *προΐεμενον*, i.e. *always ready to
 sacrifice*, followed by *ὃ τι βουλευθείη*.

§ 68. 2. *τολμήσαι*: I have retained
 this form, with most recent editors, on
 the authority of Σ, though the form in
 -ειε is far more common in Demosthenes
 and in other Attic prose. See Blass-
 Kühner II. p. 74; on the other side
 Rutherford's New Phrynichus, pp. 433—
 438. Aristotle has the form -αι quite as
 often as -ειε.—*ἐν Πέλλῃ τραφέντι*: cf.
 Hegesippus [Dem. VII.] 7, *πρὸς τὸν ἐκ
 Πέλλης ὀρμύμενον*, with the same sarcasm.
 Pella was a small place until Philip en-
 larged and adorned it. See Strab. VII.
 fr. 23: *τὴν Πέλλαν οὖσαν μικρὰν πρότερον
 Φίλιππος εἰς μῆκος ἠξέησε τραφείας ἐν
 αὐτῇ*.

4. *μεγαλοψυχίαν*, *lofty aspirations*.
 Aristotle (Eth. IV. 3, 3) says of the *μεγα-
 λόψυχος*, the *great-souled* or *high-minded*
man, *δοκεῖ εἶναι ὁ μέγαν ἐαυτὸν ἐξιῶν
 ἀξίος ὦν*. Cf. § 269⁴.

5. *εἰς τὸν νοῦν ἐμβαλέσθαι*: cf. our
 phrase *take it into his head*.

δ' οὖσιν Ἀθηναίοις καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκάστην ἐν πᾶσι
καὶ λόγοις καὶ θεωρήμασι τῆς τῶν προγόνων ἀρετῆς ὑπο-
μνήμαθ' ὀρώσι τοσαύτην κακίαν ὑπάρξαι ὥστε τῆς ἐλευθερίας
αὐτεπαγγέλτους ἐβελοντὰς παραχωρῆσαι Φιλίππῳ. οὐδ'
69 ἂν εἰς ταῦτα φήσειεν. λοιπὸν τοίνυν ἦν καὶ ἀναγκαῖον ἅμα
πᾶσιν οἷς ἐκείνος ἔπραττεν ἀδικῶν ὑμᾶς ἐναντιοῦσθαι
δικαίως. τοῦτ' ἐποιεῖτε μὲν ὑμεῖς ἐξ ἀρχῆς εἰκότως καὶ
προσηκόντως, ἔγραφον δὲ καὶ συνεβούλευον καὶ ἐγὼ καθ' 248
5 οὓς ἐπολιτευόμεν χρόνου. ὁμολογῶ. ἀλλὰ τί ἐχρῆν με
ποιεῖν; ἦδη γάρ σ' ἐρωτῶ, πάντα τᾶλλ' ἀφείς, Ἀμφίπολι,
Πύδναν, Ποτεΐδαιαν, Ἀλόνησον· οὐδενὸς τούτων μέμνημαι.
70 Σέρριον δὲ καὶ Δορίσκον καὶ τὴν Πεπαρήθου πόρθησιν καὶ
ὄσ' ἄλλα ἡ πόλις ἠδίκηίτο, οὐδ' εἰ γέγονεν οἶδα. καίτοι σύ

6. κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκάστην Σ, L¹, A₁; καθ' ἡμ. ἐκ. L³ (γρ), B, vulg. 7. τοῖς
(for τῆς) V6. ὑπόμνημα θεωροῦσι Σ (ω over ου), L¹, A₂; ὑπομνήμαθ' ὀρώσω
Σ (γρ), vulg. 8. τῆς ἐλευθ. Σ, L¹, A₂; τῆς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐλευθ. vulg.

9. ἐβελοντας Σ; ἐθέλοντας L, A₁. 10. φήσειεν Σ, V6; φήσεις L, vulg.

§ 69. 2. ἐναντιοῦσθε Σ. 3. ὑμεῖς ἐξ ἀρχῆς Σ, L, B, A₁; ἐξ ἀρχ. ὑμ. vulg.

4. καὶ (before ἐγὼ) om. A₁.

§ 70. 1. τὴν om. V6. 2. ὄσ' ἄλλα Σ, L¹, A₂; ὄσα ἄλλα τοιαῦτα vulg.
ἠδίκηίτο Σ, L, Φ; ἠδίκητο vulg.

6. ἐν πᾶσι...θεωρήμασι, i.e. *in all that you hear and see*: θεωρήμα is very rare for θέαμα.

7. ὑπομνήμαθ' ὀρώσι, *beholding memorials*; ὀρώσι by a slight zeugma including λόγοις: cf. Aeschyl. Prom. 21 οὐτε φωνῆν οὐτε του μορφῆν βροτῶν βῆει.

8. κακίαν: see note on § 20³.—ὑπάρξαι and ἐγγενέσθαι (4) depend on προσῆκεν.

9. αὐτεπαγγέλτους ἐβελοντὰς, *as self-offered volunteers*: cf. § 99³.—ὄσ' ἂν εἰς: see M. T. 219: οὐδ' εἰς (separated)=*ne unus quidem, not a man*.

§ 69. 1. ἀναγκαῖον ἅμα: cf. ἀναγκαῖον καὶ δικαῖον ἅμα, § 9⁴.

2. ἔπραττεν ἀδικῶν, in strong antithesis to ἐναντιοῦσθαι δικαίως.

3. ἐξ ἀρχῆς: this refers strictly only to the time of his own leadership (καθ' οὓς ἐπολιτευόμεν χρόνου). But he modestly and speciously appears to represent his own vigorous policy as a continuation of earlier energy. When Philip was cap-

turing Amphipolis, Pydna, and Potidaea, Athens was supinely inactive; but Demosthenes was not yet a responsible adviser. In §§ 18 and 60 he expressly disclaims all responsibility for these earlier times.

5. τί ἐχρῆν με ποιεῖν; see note on § 63¹.

6. ἦδη σ' ἐρωτῶ: the third time of asking. See note on § 63¹ and the quotation from Hermogenes.—ἀφείς, *leaving out of account*: for Amphipolis, Pydna, and Potidaea, see Hist. § 3; for Halonnesus, Hist. §§ 55, 56, 57.

§ 70. 1. For Serrhion and Doriscus see note on § 27³. For the sacking of Peparethus (in 341—340 B.C.) see Hist. § 66. ταύτην ἐπόρθησεν Ἀλκιμος ναύαρχος τοῦ Φιλίππου, Schol. The people of Peparethus, an ally of Athens, had taken Halonnesus from Philip and captured his garrison.

2. ὄσ' εἰ γέγονεν οἶδα: cf. XXI. 78, τοῦτον οὐδ' εἰ γέγονεν εἰδώς, *not being*

γ' ἔφησθά με ταῦτα λέγοντα εἰς ἔχθραν ἐμβαλεῖν τουτουσί, Εὐβούλου καὶ Ἀριστοφώντος καὶ Διοπίθους τῶν περὶ τούτων ψηφισμάτων ὄντων, οὐκ ἐμῶν, ᾧ λέγων εὐχερῶς ὁ τι 5 ἂν βουλευθῆς. οὐδὲ νῦν περὶ τούτων ἐρῶ. ἀλλ' ὁ τὴν 71 Εὐβοίαν ἐκείνος σφετεριζόμενος καὶ κατασκευάζων ἐπιτείχισμ' ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν, καὶ Μεγάρους ἐπιχειρῶν, καὶ κατα-

4. Ἀριστοφώντος Σ (mg.), L, vulg.; Κησιφώντος Σ¹ (dots beneath), A₂.
5. ὄντων ψηφ. A₁. λέγων (ν above line) Σ. 6. οὐδὲν νῦν A₁.
§ 71. 2. ἐπιτειχίσματα O.

aware even of his existence.—σύ γ' ἔφησθα: see Aesch. III. 82, ἀρχὰς αὐτοῖς ἐνεδίδου πολέμου καὶ ταραχῆς.

3. ταῦτα λέγοντα (not εἰπόντα), i.e. by everlastingly talking about these.

4. Εὐβούλου καὶ Ἀριστοφώντος: in replying to Aeschines (as quoted above) he is glad to be able to refer to decrees of his political opponents while there were none of his own. Eubulus, though he was the leader of the peace party and always friendly to Philip, might have proposed decrees directing negotiations with Philip about the towns captured by Philip or the later affair of Peparthus; and he might have proposed one remonstrating against the seizure of Athenian ships (§ 73), like the spurious one in §§ 73, 74. The decrees of Eubulus and Aristophon read to the court (§§ 73—75) may have referred to any of these subjects. As Aristophon lived to near the age of a hundred, he may have proposed bills from 346 to 340 B.C., though he was born before the Peloponnesian War. See Schaefer I. 138, 183.—Diopithes is probably not the general, but the Spheetian, of whom Hyperides (Eux. XXXIX. 29) says, ὅς δεινότατος ἐδόκει εἶναι τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει.

6. οὐδὲν... ἐρῶ: the third παράλειψις (cf. §§ 69⁷, 70⁸), in which a fact is impressively stated by declaring that it shall not be mentioned.

§ 71. 2. ἐκείνος: this position is allowed the demonstrative when another qualifying word follows the article: cf. ἡ στενὴ αὐτῆ ὁδός, Xen. An. IV. 2, 6.

But even then, the regular order may be kept (Madvig, Synt. § 11).—σφετεριζόμενος (from σφέτερος), appropriating, making his own, of unlawful or unjust appropriation: cf. XXXII. 2, σφετερισσῶμαι, and Aeschyl. Suppl. 39, λέκτρων σφετερισάμενον ἐπιβήναι. For the active ἐσφετέρισαν see Plat. Leg. 715 A. I am indebted to Dr Murray of Oxford for an example of the English verb *spheterize*, in a letter of Sir Wm Jones in S. Parr's Works (1828), I. 109, "Remember to reserve for me a copy of your book. I am resolved to *spheterize* some passages of it." The dictionaries often refer to Burke for this word.—ἐπιτειχίσμα ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν, as a fortress commanding Attica. An ἐπιτειχίσμα is properly a fortress in an enemy's country, used as a military basis, like the Spartan fort at Decelea in the Peloponnesian War. Here Euboea in Philip's hands is figuratively described as such a fortress commanding Attica; and the sight of its high mountains across the narrow strait made the figure especially vivid to dwellers in the east of Attica: see § 87⁴ and note. See VIII. 36, of the tyrants in Eretria and Oreus, δύο ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ κατέστησε τυράννους, τὸν μὲν ἀπαντικρὺ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐπιτειχίσμας, τὸν δ' ἐπὶ Σκιάθου. Cf. Thuc. I. I. 142¹¹, VI. 91²⁴, VII. 18⁸. This passage relates to Philip's operations in Euboea in 343—342 B.C. See § 79⁷ with note, and Hist. § 58.

3. Μεγάρους ἐπιχειρῶν: in 344—343 B.C. Philip attempted to get possession of Megara, with the help of his friends in

λαμβάνων Ὀρεδόν, καὶ κατασκάπτων Πορθμόν, καὶ καθιστὰς
 5 ἐν μὲν Ὀρεφῷ Φιλισιτίδην τύραννον ἐν δ' Ἐρετρίᾳ Κλείταρχον,
 καὶ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ὑφ' ἑαυτῷ ποιούμενος, καὶ Βυζάντιον
 πολιορκῶν, καὶ πόλεις Ἑλληνίδας ἅς μὲν ἀναιρῶν εἰς ἅς δὲ
 τοὺς φυγάδας καταγῶν, πότερον ταῦτα πάντα ποιῶν ἡδίκη
 καὶ παρεσπόνδει καὶ ἔλυε τὴν εἰρήνην ἢ οὐ; καὶ πότερον
 10 φανῆναί τινα τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὸν ταῦτα κωλύσοντα ποιεῖν
 72 αὐτὸν ἐχρῆν ἢ μή; εἰ μὲν γὰρ μὴ ἐχρῆν, ἀλλὰ τὴν Μυσῶν
 λείαν καλουμένην τὴν Ἑλλάδα οὖσαν ὀφθῆναι ζώντων καὶ
 ὄντων Ἀθηναίων, περιείργασμαι μὲν ἐγὼ περὶ τούτων εἰπὼν,
 περιείργασται δ' ἡ πόλις ἢ πεισθεῖσ' ἐμοί, ἔστω δὲ ἀδική-
 5 ματα πάντ' ἂ πέπρακται καὶ ἀμαρτήματ' ἐμά. εἰ δ' ἔδει

4, 5. *ωραίων* and *ωραιῶν* Σ.
 L, A2, B; *τὰς μὲν* A1, Y, vulg.
 Older editions have *τινάς...τινάς* or *τάς...τάς*: see Reiske and Dobson.
 ταῦτα F; πάντα om. L.

6. τὸ Βυζάντιον A1 (cf. § 80²).

7. ἅς μὲν Σ, L, A1. 2, B; εἰς τὰς δὲ O¹ (τ? erased).

8. πάντα

9. τὴν εἰρ. ἔλυε L.

8. πάντα

§ 72. 1. *λείαν* (ei fr. i) Σ.
 A2, B, Y, Φ; πάντα ταῦτα vulg.

ζώντ. Ἀθ. καὶ ὄντ. vulg.

5. πάντα Σ, L,

the city. See § 48⁹ and Hist. § 52. Megara is mentioned here with Euboea because its close proximity to Athens would have made it, in Philip's hands, another ἐπιτείχισμα ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν.

6. τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον: for Philip's operations in the Hellespont and at Byzantium, see §§ 87—89, and 244.

7. ἅς μὲν...εἰς ἅς δὲ: very rare for τὰς μὲν...εἰς τὰς δὲ: in XLI. 11 we have ἃ μὲν (cod. A τὰ μὲν)...τῶν δὲ...τὰ δὲ. See Philem. frag. 99 (Kock) ὧν μὲν διὰ τύχην, ὧν δὲ δι' αὐτοῦς. (See Vömel.)

8. τοὺς φυγάδας καταγῶν: i.e. restoring his own exiled partizans.

9. ἢ οὐ: sc. ἡδίκηε κ.τ.λ.; but (in 11) ἢ μή: sc. φανῆναι.

10. τὸν ταῦτα κωλύσοντα = ἃς τ. κωλύσει (final); in § 72⁹ is the simple κωλυτὴν; both predicates with φανῆναι.

11. ἐχρῆν ἢ μή: the question is here put for the fourth time: see note on § 63¹.

§ 72. 1. εἰ μὲν γὰρ μὴ ἐχρῆν: the alternative is εἰ δ' ἔδει (5).—τὴν Μυσῶν λείαν, Mysian booty, i.e. like the Mysians,

a prey to everybody. παροιμία: τάττεται δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν μάτην καὶ ἀναίτιως ἀπολλυμένων (Schol.). παροιμία, ἣν φησι Δῆμων τὴν ἀρχὴν λαβεῖν ἀπὸ τῶν καταδραμόντων ἀστυγεϊτόνων τε καὶ ληστῶν τὴν Μυσίαν κατὰ τὴν Τηλέφου τοῦ βασιλέως ἀποδημίαν, Harpocr. This refers to the wanderings of Telephus, disguised as a beggar, in quest of Achilles, who had wounded him and alone could cure his wound. This was the plot of the much-ridiculed Telephus of Euripides: see Plat. Gorg. § 21 B; Arist. Rhet. I. 12, 20.

2. ὀφθῆναι: sc. ἐχρῆν (without μή).—ζώντων καὶ ὄντων: see note on § 4⁹. See Plat. Rep. 369 D, τοῦ εἶναι τε καὶ ζῆν.

3. περιείργασμαι, I have done a useless (superfluous) work: περιττῶς καὶ οὐκ ἀναγκαίως παρήνεσά τε ἐγὼ καὶ ἡ πόλις ἢ πεισθεῖσα μάτην ἐπελσθη (Schol.).

4. ἔστω...ἐμά: ἀδικήματα καὶ ἀμαρτήματα ἐμά is predicate to ἔστω. See ἀδικημα, crime, and ἀμαρτήμα, blunder, distinguished in § 274.

τινὰ τούτων κωλυτὴν φανῆναι, τίν' ἄλλον ἢ τὸν Ἀθηναίων
 249 δῆμον προσήκεν γενέσθαι; ταῦτα τοίνυν ἐπολιτευόμεν ἔγω,
 καὶ ὄρων καταδουλούμενον πάντας ἀνθρώπους ἐκείνον ἦναν-
 τιούμεν, καὶ προλέγων καὶ διδάσκων μὴ προτεσθαι διετέλουν.

Καὶ μὴν τὴν εἰρήνην γ' ἐκείνος ἔλυσε τὰ πλοῖα λαβών, 73
 οὐχ ἢ πόλις, Αἰσχίνη.

Φέρε δ' αὐτὰ τὰ ψηφίσματα καὶ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν τὴν τοῦ
 Φιλίππου, καὶ λέγε ἐφεξῆς· ἀπὸ γὰρ τούτων τίς τίνος αἰτιός
 ἐστι γενήσεται φανερόν. 5

ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ.

[Ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Νεοκλέους, μηνὸς βοηδρομιῶνος, ἐκκλησίας
 συγκλήτου ὑπὸ στρατηγῶν, Εὐβουλος Μνησιθέου Κόπρειος εἶπεν,
 ἐπειδὴ προσήγγειλαν οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ ὡς ἄρα Λεω-
 δάμαντα τὸν ναύαρχον καὶ τὰ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἀποσταλέντα σκάφη 10

6. τούτων τινὰ κωλυτὴν Ο; τούτων κωλυτὴν (without τινὰ) vulg.; τινὰ τούτων κωλ.
 Σ (τούτων cog. from τούτων?) L; τούτων κωλ. φαν. Α1 (mg.). μάλλον (for ἄλλον)

Α1. 7. δῆμον Ἀθην. L. προσήκεν Σ; προσήκε L, Α1, F, Φ; προσήκει vulg.
 ἐπολιτευόμεν τὸν' vulg.; τὸν' om. Σ, L, Α1. 2. 9. προτεσθαι Σ, L, Α2;
 προτεσθαι ταῦτα Φιλίππῳ vulg.; προτεσθαι Α1, Ο. διετέλουν Σ, L¹, Α1. 2, Φ;
 om. F, Y.

§ 73. 3. δὲ Σ, V6; δ' L, Α1; δὴ vulg. ταῦτα Α2. τὴν τοῦ om. Α1.
 4. τούτων Σ¹, L¹, Α2; τούτων ἐφεταζομένων Σ (late mg.), L² (mg.), vulg. 5. λέγε.
 (at end) vulg.; om. Σ, L, F, Y.

9. μὴ προτεσθαι, *not to make sur-
 renders (not to give up your own)*. προ-
 τεσθα is here absolute, as in Arist. Eth.
 III. 5, 14: τότε μὲν οὖν ἐξῆν αὐτῷ μὴ
 νοσεῖν, προεμένῳ δ' οὐκέτι, i.e. *after he
 has sacrificed his health*.

§ 73. 1. καὶ μὴ...λαβών: this seizure
 of merchant ships by Philip's cruisers, of
 which we have no other knowledge, was
 the overt act which Athens made the
 occasion of her declaration of war. It
 perhaps hastened this declaration by a
 few weeks; but after the letter of Philip
 (§ 76), which was practically a declaration
 of war on his part, only one course was
 open to Athens. For the formalities with
 which Athens declared war and removed
 the column on which the peace of Philo-
 crates was inscribed, see Hist. § 68, with
 the notes. This probably took place in

the autumn of 340 B.C.

3. φέρε: see note on § 28².—τὴν ἐπι-
 στολὴν: this was a detailed statement
 of Philip's grievances, with a defence of
 his own conduct towards Athens, ending
 with a formal declaration of war. The
 document numbered XII. among the ora-
 tions of Demosthenes purports to be this
 letter; and it is accepted as genuine
 (at least in substance) by most modern
 scholars, including Grote (XI. 630). See
 Hist. § 68. The letter contained in
 §§ 77, 78 is of course spurious.

4. τίς τίνος: such double interroga-
 tives are common in Greek, but colloquial
 or comic in English, as *who's who?* An
 increase of the number becomes comic in
 Greek; as in IV. 3⁶, τίς χορηγῶς...πότε
 καὶ παρὰ τοῦ καὶ τί λαβόντα τί δεῖ ποιεῖν.

- εἰκοσιν ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ σίτου παραπομπὴν εἰς Ἑλλησποντον ὁ παρὰ Φιλίππου στρατηγὸς Ἀμύντας καταγέοχεν εἰς Μακεδονίαν καὶ ἐν φυλακῇ ἔχει, ἐπιμεληθῆναι τοὺς πρυτάνεις καὶ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ὅπως ἢ βουλή συναχθῆ καὶ αἰρεθῶσι πρέσβεις πρὸς Φίλιππον,
- 74 οἵτινες παραγεγόμενοι διαλέξονται πρὸς αὐτὸν περὶ τοῦ ἀφεθῆναι τὸν ναύαρχον καὶ τὰ πλοῖα καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας. καὶ εἰ μὲν δι' ἄγνοιαν ταῦτα πεποίηκεν ὁ Ἀμύντας, ὅτι οὐ μεμψιμοιρεῖ ὁ δῆμος οὐδὲν αὐτῷ· εἰ δέ τι πλημμελοῦντα παρὰ τὰ ἐπεσταλμένα λαβὼν,
- 5 ὅτι ἐπισκεψάμενοι Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπιτιμήσουσι κατὰ τὴν τῆς ὀλιγωρίας ἀξίαν. εἰ δὲ μηδέτερον τούτων ἐστίν, ἀλλ' ἰδίᾳ ἀγνωμονοῦσιν ἢ 250 ὁ ἀποστείλας ἢ ὁ ἀπεσταλμένος, καὶ τοῦτο λέγειν, ἵνα αἰσθανόμενος ὁ δῆμος βουλεύσῃται τί δεῖ ποιεῖν.]
- 75 Τοῦτο μὲν τοίνυν τὸ ψήφισμα Εὐβουλος ἔγραψεν, οὐκ ἐγὼ, τὸ δ' ἐφεξῆς Ἀριστοφῶν, εἴθ' Ἠγησίππος, εἴτ' Ἀριστοφῶν πάλιν, εἶτα Φιλοκράτης, εἶτα Κηφισοφῶν, εἶτα πάντες· ἐγὼ δ' οὐδὲν περὶ τούτων. λέγε.

5

ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ.

- [Ἐπὶ Νεοκλέους ἄρχοντος, βοηδρομιῶνος ἔτη καὶ νέα, βουλῆς γνώμη, πρυτάνεις καὶ στρατηγοὶ ἐχρημάτισαν τὰ ἐκ τῆς ἐκκλησίας ἀνευεγκόντες, ὅτι ἔδοξε τῷ δήμῳ πρέσβεις ἐλέσθαι πρὸς Φίλιππον περὶ τῆς τῶν πλοίων ἀνακομιδῆς καὶ ἐντολὰς δοῦναι κατὰ τὰ ἐκ
- 10 τῆς ἐκκλησίας ψηφίσματα. καὶ εἶλοντο τούσδε, Κηφισοφῶντα Κλέωνος Ἀναφλύστιον, Δημόκριτον Δημοφῶντος Ἀναγυράσιον, Πολύκριτον Ἀπημάντου Κοθωκίδην. πρυτανεῖα φυλῆς Ἴπποθωντίδος, Ἀριστοφῶν Κολλυτεὺς πρόεδρος εἶπεν.]
- 76 Ὡσπερ τοίνυν ἐγὼ ταῦτα δεικνύω τὰ ψηφίσματα, οὕτω καὶ σὺ δεῖξον, Αἰσχίνη, ὅποιον ἐγὼ γράψας ψήφισμα αἰτίος

§ 75. 3. πάντες Σ, L¹, A₂; πάντες οἱ ἄλλοι vulg. 4. λέγε. Σ; λέγε τὸ ψήφισμα. L, vulg.

§ 76. 2. καὶ om. Σ¹. ὅποιον Σ, L, A₂; ποῖον vulg.

§ 75. 4. ἐγὼ δ' οὐδὲν περὶ τούτων: this with § 76² is a positive denial of the statement of Aeschines (III. 55) that the decree declaring war was proposed by Demosthenes. The authority of Philochorus, claimed for this statement, is based on an unnecessary emendation (ψηφίσμα

γράφαντος for ψηφίσματα γράψαντος): see Hist. § 68, note. Though Demosthenes was constantly proposing decrees at this time, he cannot have proposed the one which formally declared war or any on the matters mentioned in § 70 or about the seizure of ships (i.e. περὶ τούτων).

εἶμι τοῦ πολέμου. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἂν ἔχοις· εἰ γὰρ εἶχες, οὐδὲν ἂν αὐτοῦ πρότερον νυνὶ παρέσχου. καὶ μὴν οὐδ' ὁ Φίλιππος οὐδὲν αἰτιᾶται ἔμ' ὑπὲρ τοῦ πολέμου, ἐτέροις ἐγκαλῶν. 5 λέγε δ' αὐτὴν τὴν ἐπιστολὴν τὴν τοῦ Φιλίππου.

ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗ.

[Βασιλεὺς Μακεδόνων Φίλιππος Ἀθηναίων τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ 77
 251 δῆμῳ χαίρειν. παραγενόμενοι πρὸς ἐμὲ οἱ παρ' ὑμῶν πρεσβευταί, Κηφισοφῶν καὶ Δημόκριτος καὶ Πολύκριτος, διελέγοντο περὶ τῆς τῶν πλοίων ἀφέσεως ὧν ἐναυάρχει Λεωδάμας. καθ' ὅλου μὲν οὖν ἔμουγε φαίνεσθε ἐν μεγάλῃ εὐηθείᾳ ἔσεσθαι, εἰ οἶεσθ' ἐμὲ 5 λαυθάνειν ὅτι ἐξαπεστάλη ταῦτα τὰ πλοῖα πρόφασιν μὲν ὡς τὸν σίτον παραπέμψοντα ἐκ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου εἰς Λῆμμον, βοηθήσοντα δὲ Σηλυβριανοῖς τοῖς ὑπ' ἐμοῦ μὲν πολιορκουμένοις, οὐ συμπεριειλημμένοις δὲ ἐν ταῖς τῆς φιλίας κοινῇ κειμέναις ἡμῖν συνθήκαις. καὶ ταῦτα συνετάχθη τῷ ναυάρχῳ ἄνευ μὲν τοῦ δήμου 78 τοῦ Ἀθηναίων, ὑπὸ δὲ τινων ἀρχόντων καὶ ἐτέρων ἰδιωτῶν μὲν νῦν ὄντων, ἐκ παντὸς δὲ τρόπου βουλομένων τὸν δῆμον ἀντὶ τῆς νῦν ὑπαρχούσης πρὸς ἐμὲ φιλίας τὸν πόλεμον ἀναλαβεῖν, πολλῶ μᾶλλον φιλοτιμουμένων τοῦτο συνετελεῖσθαι ἢ τοῖς Σηλυβριανοῖς 5 βοηθῆσαι. καὶ ὑπολαμβάνουσιν αὐτοῖς τὸ τοιοῦτο πρόσδοον ἔσεσθαι· οὐ μέντοι μοι δοκεῖ τοῦτο χρήσιμον ὑπάρχειν οὔθ' ὑμῖν οὔτ' ἐμοί. διόπερ τά τε νῦν καταχθέντα πλοῖα πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀφήμι ὑμῖν, καὶ τοῦ λοιποῦ, ἂν βούλησθε μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν τοῖς προεστηκόσι ὑμῶν κακοήτως πολιτεύεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐπιτιμᾶτε, πειράσσομαι 10 κἀγὼ διαφυλάττειν τὴν εἰρήνην. εὐτυχεῖτε.]

Ἐνταῦθ' οὐδαμοῦ Δημοσθένην γέγραφεν, οὐδ' αἰτίαν 79 οὐδεμίαν κατ' ἐμοῦ. τί ποτ' οὖν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐγκαλῶν τῶν ἐμοὶ πεπραγμένων οὐχὶ μέμνηται; ὅτι τῶν ἀδικημάτων ἂν ἐμέμνητο τῶν αὐτοῦ, εἴ τι περὶ ἐμοῦ γ' ἔγραφεν· τούτων

3. εἶχεσ (σ from τ') Σ. 5. ἐμὲ Σ, L, B; με vulg. 6. τὴν τοῦ Σ, F, Y, A1; τὴν om. L, vulg.

§ 79. 4. ἐαυτοῦ O, V6. γεγραφεν Σ; γέγραφε L, vulg.; γ' ἔγραφεν Droysen (1839); ἐγγράφει Devarius, Dind.

§ 76. 6. ἐπιστολὴν: see note on § 73³.

§ 79. 3. ὅτι...τῶν αὐτοῦ: this implies that Philip could not speak of any

recent case in which Demosth. had opposed him, without alluding to some disgraceful act of his own.

4. εἰ.....γ' ἔγραφεν: this absolutely

5 γὰρ εἰχόμεν ἔγῳ καὶ τούτοις ἤναντιούμην. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν 252
 τὴν εἰς Πελοπόννησον πρεσβείαν ἔγραψα, ὅτε πρῶτον ἐκείνος
 εἰς Πελοπόννησον παρεδύετο, εἶτα τὴν εἰς Εὐβοίαν, ἥνικ'
 Εὐβοίας ἤπτετο, εἶτα τὴν ἐπ' Ὀρεὸν ἔξοδον, οὐκέτι πρεσβείαν,
 καὶ τὴν εἰς Ἐρέτριαν, ἐπειδὴ τυράννους ἐκείνος ἐν ταύταις
 80 ταῖς πόλεσι κατέστησεν. μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ τοὺς ἀποστόλους
 ἅπαντας ἀπέστειλα, καθ' οὓς Χερρόνησος ἐσώθη καὶ τὸ
 Βυζάντιον καὶ πάντες οἱ σύμμαχοι. ἐξ ὧν ὑμῖν μὲν τὰ
 κάλλιστα, ἔπαινοι, δόξαι, τιμαὶ, στέφανοι, χάριτες παρὰ
 5 τῶν εὐ πεπουθότων ὑπῆρχον· τῶν δ' ἀδικουμένων τοῖς μὲν
 ὑμῖν τότε πεισθεῖσιν ἡ σωτηρία περιεγένετο, τοῖς δ' ὀλιγω-
 ρήσασι τὸ πολλάκις ὧν ὑμεῖς προεῖπατε μεμνήσθαι καὶ
 νομίζειν ὑμᾶς μὴ μόνον εὔνοους ἑαυτοῖς ἀλλὰ καὶ φρονίμους
 ἀνθρώπους καὶ μάντις εἶναι· πάντα γὰρ ἐκβέβηκεν ἅ

8. Ὀρεῶ Α1.

§ 80. 1. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Σ1, Α2; μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ Σ (corr.), vulg. 2. πάντας
 Α1. τὸ Βυζ. Σ, L, Α2 (cf. § 71⁹); τὸ om. vulg. 3. μὲν ὑμῖν V6.
 5. ὑπῆρχον Σ, L¹, Α1; ἐγγίνοντο L² (over ὑπῆρχον), vulg. 6. ἡμῖν V6.
 8. ἑαυτοῖς Σ (line through ἐ), L, Α1. 2; αὐτοῖς B, vulg.

certain but long neglected correction of Droysen (1839), hardly an emendation, is now generally adopted for the impossible γέγραφεν or γέγραφε of the MSS. Others read ἐγεγράφη: see G. H. Schaefer's note (Appar. Crit. et Exeg.).

5. εἰχόμεν, *clung to, followed up closely.*

6. εἰς Πελοπόννησον: probably the embassy of 344, on which Demosth. made the speech to the Messenians and Argives which he quotes in the Second Philippic, 20—25. This agrees better with *ὅτε πρῶτον παρεδύετο* than the later embassy mentioned in the Third Philippic 72. See Isoc. v. 74, and Hist. §§ 51, 52.

7. παρεδύετο, *was working his way, stealing in*: cf. *παρέδν*, XXI. 48.—τὴν εἰς Εὐβοίαν (sc. πρεσβείαν): this was sent in 343—342 B.C., when Philip was establishing the tyrannies at Eretria and Oreus (§ 71).

8. τὴν ἐπ' Ὀρεὸν...Ἐρετρίαν: these are the two military expeditions to Eu-

boea in 341 B.C., by which the two tyrannies in Oreus and Eretria were suppressed, the tyrants Philistides and Clitarchus were killed, and the whole island was left free from Philip's influence. See Hist. § 64.

§ 80. 1. ἀπόστολους: the orators use ἀπόστολος, properly a messenger (N. Test. *apostle*), for a naval armament: cf. *ὅτε ναυσὶ κρατήσας ἦλθεν ἄν ποτε στόλῳ, ὅτε περὶ κ.τ.λ.*, VI. 36.

2. ἀπέστειλα: properly used with ἀπόστολους, *I sent out* (by my decrees): cf. *πρεσβείαν ἔγραψα*, § 79⁶.—Χερρόνησος...σύμμαχοι: see §§ 87—89, 240, 241.

4. ἔπαινοι...χάριτες: the decrees conferring these grateful rewards on Athens were read after § 89.

6. τοῖς δ' ὀλιγορήσασι: this refers to the Peloponnesians who neglected the advice of Demosthenes in 344 B.C. (§ 79⁶) and later (IX. 27, 34), and to the early refusal of Oreus and Eretria to listen to Athens (IX. 57, 66, 68).

προείπατε. καὶ μὴν ὅτι πολλὰ μὲν ἂν χρήματ' ἔδωκε **81**
 Φιλιστίδης ὥστ' ἔχειν Ὀρεὸν, πολλὰ δὲ Κλειτάρχος ὥστ'
 ἔχειν Ἐρέτριαν, πολλὰ δ' αὐτὸς ὁ Φίλιππος ὥστε ταῦθ'
 ὑπάρχειν ἐφ' ὑμᾶς αὐτῷ καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων μηδὲν ἐξελέγ-
 χεσθαι μηδ' ἂ ποιῶν ἠδίκηι μηδὲν' ἐξετάζειν πανταχοῦ, **5**
 οὐδεὶς ἀγνοεῖ, καὶ πάντων ἦκιστα σύ· οἱ γὰρ παρὰ τοῦ **82**
 Κλειτάρχου καὶ τοῦ Φιλιστίδου τότε πρέσβεις δεῦρ' ἀφικνού-
 μενοι παρὰ σοὶ κατέλουν, Αἰσχίνη, καὶ σὺ προὔξενεις αὐτῶν·
 οὓς ἢ μὲν πόλις ὡς ἐχθροὺς καὶ οὔτε δίκαια οὔτε συμφέροντα
 λέγοντας ἀπήλασεν, σοὶ δ' ἦσαν φίλοι. οὐ τοίνυν ἐπράχθη **5**
 τούτων οὐδὲν, ὃ βλασφημῶν περὶ ἐμοῦ καὶ λέγων ὡς σιωπῶ
253 μὲν λαβὼν βοῶ δ' ἀναλώσας. ἀλλ' οὐ σὺν, ἀλλὰ βοῆς μὲν
 ἔχων, παύσει δὲ οὐδέποτε' εἰ μὴ σε οὔτοι παύσωσιν ἀτιμώ-

10. προείπατε Σ, L¹; προείπατε αὐτοῖς L², vulg.

§ **81**. 1. ἂν om. A1. 2. ὄραιον (ε over αι) Σ (cf. § 71^{4,5}). 4. αὐτῷ
 Σ; αὐτῷ L, vulg.; αὐτῷ Bk. ἐλέγχεσθαι A1, Y.

§ **82**. 2. ἀφικόμενοι A1. 3. Αἰσχίνη om. Y. 5. ἀπήλασεν Σ,
 -σε L, vulg.; ἀπήλασαν V6. 7. σὺ Σ; σύ γε L, vulg. 8. παύσει Σ, L;
 παύση vulg.; παύη V6. ἀτιμάσαντες O¹ (ἀ corr. to ὠ, γρ).

§ **81**. 3. ὥστε ταῦθ' ὑπάρχειν, *that he might have these* (the two towns under the two tyrants) *to depend on*, i.e. as ἐπιτειχίσματα ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν (§ 71).

4. μηδὲν ἐξελέγχεσθαι (sc. subj. αὐτῶν): cf. the active constr. in Plat. Ap. 23 A, ἂ ἂν ἄλλον ἐξελέγξω.

5. πανταχοῦ, *anywhere*: cf. πάντων, § 5².

6. πάντων ἦκιστα σύ: a sudden outburst of personality.

§ **82**. 2. ἀφικνούμενοι... κατέλουν: the tenses imply that such envoys of the tyrants were regular guests of Aeschines. These visits were probably connected with the embassy sent by Callias of Chalcis to Athens in 343—342 B.C. to negotiate a treaty (Aesch. III. 91), which alarmed the tyrants. See Hist. § 58, and Schaefer II. 420, 421.

3. κατέλουν, *lodged* (as we say *put up*), lit. *let down*, originally *unharnessed*; cf. Od. IV. 28, καταλύσομεν ὠκέας ἵππους.— προὔξενεις αὐτῶν, *you were their πρόξενος*:

this might be metaphorical; but there is good reason for thinking that Aeschines was the official representative at Athens of Oreus, if not of Eretria. See Hist. § 39, note on Aesch. II. 89, προξενίας κατασκευαζόμενοι.

5. ἀπήλασεν, *rejected* (i.e. their proposals). Cf. II. 6, IX. 66.— οὐ τοίνυν... οὐδὲν: i.e. *nothing of the kind was ever successful with me*, referring to πολλὰ μὲν ἂν χρήματα ἔδωκε κ.τ.λ. in § 81.

6. ὡς σιωπῶ..... ἀναλώσας: quoted from memory from the speech of Aesch. (218), σὺ δ' οἶμαι λαβὼν μὲν σεσίγηκας, ἀναλώσας δὲ κέκραγας.

7. βοῆς ἔχων, *you keep on shouting*: cf. Ar. Nub. 509, τί κυπτάζεις ἔχων; (M.T. 837).

8. παύσει... παύσωσιν, *you will not stop unless these judges stop you*.— ἀτιμάσαντες, i.e. by not giving you a fifth of their votes, the result of which would be the partial ἀτιμία of losing the right to bring a similar suit hereafter, with a fine

83 *σαντες τήμερον. στεφανωσάντων τούτων ὑμῶν ἔμ' ἐπὶ τούτοις τότε, καὶ γράψαντος Ἀριστονίκου τὰς αὐτὰς συλλαβὰς ἄσπερ οὗτοςὶ Κτησιφῶν νῦν γέγραφεν, καὶ ἀναρρηθέντος ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ τοῦ στεφάνου,—καὶ δευτέρου κηρύγματος 5 ἤδη μοι τούτου γιγνομένου,—οὐτ' ἀντεῖπεν Αἰσχίνης παρὼν οὔτε τὸν εἰπόντ' ἐγράψατο. καὶ μοι λέγε καὶ τοῦτο τὸ ψήφισμα λαβών.*

ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ.

84 [*Ἐπὶ Χαιρώνδου Ἡγήμονος ἄρχοντος, γαμηλιῶνος ἕκτη ἀπίοντος, φυλῆς πρυτανευούσης Λεοντίδος, Ἀριστόνικος Φρεάρριος εἶπεν, ἐπειδὴ Δημοσθένης Δημοσθένους Παιανιεύς πολλὰς καὶ μεγάλας χρεῖας παρέσχηται τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίων καὶ πολλοῖς τῶν 5 συμμαχῶν καὶ πρότερον, καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι καιρῷ βεβοήθηκε διὰ τῶν ψηφισμάτων, καὶ τινὰς τῶν ἐν τῇ Εὐβοίᾳ πόλεων ἠλευθέρωκε, καὶ διατελεῖ εὖνους ὧν τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίων, καὶ λέγει καὶ πράττει ὃ τι ἂν δύνηται ἀγαθὸν ὑπὲρ τε αὐτῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων, δεδόχθαι τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίων ἐπαι- 10 νέσαι Δημοσθένην Δημοσθένους Παιανιέα καὶ στεφανῶσαι χρυσῷ*

9. *τήμερον* περὶ τὸ βῆμα O.

§ 83. 3. *γέγραφεν* νῦν A1. 4. *τετάρτου* (for *δευτέρου*) Spengel. 5. *γενομένου* A1. *ἀντεῖπεν* Σ¹ (τ above the line). 6. *τὸν αὐτ' εἰπόντα* Σ; *ἀντεῖπόντα* L, F (γρ), Φ (γρ); *ἀντι* πάντα A2. καὶ (bef. *τούτο*) om. A1, B. *τούτο* corr. for *τούτου* Σ.

of 1000 drachmas. This was actually the result of this trial.

§ 83. 2. *γράφαντος...γέγραφεν*: i.e. the two decrees were essentially identical in form. In § 123 he says of a later decree, *τὰς αὐτὰς συλλαβὰς καὶ ταῦτὰ ῥήματα ἔχει*. Even this does not include such details as dates, names, etc.

4. *ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ*: this anticipates the argument on the place of proclamation (§§ 120, 121), and gives a precedent for Ctesiphon's proposal.—*δευτέρου...τούτου γιγνομένου*: *τούτου* is here ambiguous, and West. and Bl. think it is corrupt. If we refer the words to Ctesiphon's decree (with Blass, who omits *τούτου*), assuming that the crown proposed by Demomeles and Hyperides in 338 was never proclaimed on account of the battle of Chaeronea, we cannot explain τὸ πολ-

λάκις αὐτὸς στεφανῶσθαι in § 120². We must therefore refer *τούτου* to the proposal of Aristonicus, and understand the clause *δευτέρου...γιγνομένου* to mean that one crown had been given to Demosth. in the theatre before that of Aristonicus. *γιγνομένου* is imperfect, and we might have had *δευτέρου κήρυγμα ἤδη μοι τούτο ἐλίγητο*, the imperf. implying that he was then receiving the distinction for the second time. In the Lives of the Ten Orators (Demosth., end) Aristonicus is said to have been the first to propose to crown the orator: but the writer may have interpreted *τούτου* in our passage wrongly. No solution of the difficulty is perfectly satisfactory: Spengel proposes to emend *δευτέρου* to *τετάρτου* (i.e. δ').

5. *παρὼν*, though present.

6. *ἐγράψατο*: sc. *παράνομον*.

στεφάνῳ, καὶ ἀναγορευσαὶ τὸν στέφανον ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ Διονυσίοις, τραγηδοῖς καινοῖς, τῆς δὲ ἀναγορεύσεως τοῦ στεφάνου ἐπιμεληθῆναι
254 τὴν πρῆτανεύουσαν φυλὴν καὶ τὸν ἀγωνοθέτην. εἶπεν Ἀριστόνικος ὁ Φρεάρριος.]

Ἔστιν οὖν ὅστις ὑμῶν οἶδέ τινα αἰσχύνῃν τῇ πόλει 85
συμβᾶσαν διὰ τοῦτο τὸ ψήφισμα ἢ χλευασμὸν ἢ γέλωτα, ἃ νῦν οὗτος ἔφη συμβήσεσθαι ἂν ἐγὼ στεφανῶμαι; καὶ μὴν ὅταν ἦ νέα καὶ γνώριμα πᾶσι τὰ πράγματα, ἕαν τε καλῶς ἔχη, χάριτος τυγχάνει, ἕαν θ' ὡς ἑτέρως, τιμωρίας. 5
φαίνομαι τοῖνυν ἐγὼ χάριτος τετυχηκῶς τότε, καὶ οὐ μέμψεως οὐδὲ τιμωρίας.

Οὐκοῦν μέχρι μὲν τῶν χρόνων ἐκείνων ἐν οἷς ταῦτ' 86
ἐπράχθη, πάντ' ἀνωμολόγηται τὰ ἄριστα πράττειν τῇ πόλει, τῷ νικᾶν ὅτ' ἐβουλεύεσθε λέγων καὶ γράφων, τῷ καταπρα-

§ 85. 1. τῇ πόλει συμβᾶσαν Σ, L, A1, Y; συμβ- τῇ πόλ. B, vulg. 3. ἢ ἃ
O1. ἂν Σ, L, V6; ἕαν vulg. 6. τότε (corr. for ?) Σ.

§ 86. 2. πάντα ἀνωμολ. τοὺς χρόνους Σ (γρ), L, vulg.; τοὺς χρόνους om. Σ; πάντ' (for πάντα) West., Lips., πάντως Dobr., Vöm. πράττειν καὶ λέγειν Σ (γρ), Φ (γρ).

§ 85. 2. συμβᾶσαν = εἶσι συνέβη: cf. φαίνομαι τετυχηκῶς (6).

3. ἔφη συμβήσεσθαι: see Aesch. 231, ὅταν τὸν τοιοῦτον ἀνθρώπον στεφανῶτε; οὐκ ὀλεσθε ἐν ταῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων δόξαις συρίττεσθαι;

5. ὡς ἑτέρως, otherwise, in the other way (opposed to καλῶς), used to avoid κακῶς. This is the adverb of τὸ ἕτερον, as ὡσαύτως (ὡς αὐτως) of τὸ αὐτό, and ὡς ἀληθῶς of τὸ ἀληθές. We find also ὡς ἐτύμως, Aeschyl. Eum. 534, ὡς ἐτητύμως, Soph. El. 1452; and ὡς παραπλησίως, Hdt. VII. 119¹. This is the explanation of Fox, Kranzrede, pp. 298, 299, in which West. and Bl. concur. See XXII. 12, ἀγαθὰ ἢ θάτερα, ἵνα μηδὲν εἴπω φλαύρον, which shows the euphemistic character of ὡς ἑτέρως here.

§ 86. 2. πάντ'...πράττειν, that I did everything that was best. It is difficult to choose even the most probable reading here. Both πάντας (Σ) and πάντας τοὺς χρόνους are objectionable,

and we seem compelled to decide between the conjectures πάντ' and πάντως. We have πάντως ἔξετάζειν in § 256¹, acc. to Preuss (Index) the only case of πάντως in Demosth. This would connect τῷ νικᾶν etc. more closely with ἀνωμολόγηται; but πάντα τὰ ἄριστα makes a most natural object to πράττειν.—πράττειν is imperfect (for ἐπραττον). On the contrary, νικᾶν, καταπραχθῆναι, and γενέσθαι are distinguished only like ordinary present and aorist infinitives (M.T. 87, 96). This is always the case with these tenses of the infinitive with the article, except in occasional examples of *oratio obliqua* (M.T. 794). Madvig's rule (Synt. § 172 δ), that the aor. infin. with both the article and a subject is always past except in purpose clauses, cannot be maintained. It fails in § 33², πρὸ τοῦ τοὺς Φωκίας ἀπολέσθαι, and in Thuc. VII. 68^{12, 15} (τὸ ἀπελθεῖν and τὸ κολασθῆναι). πεποιήσθαι (6) is the regular perfect (M.T. 102, 109).

χθῆναι τὰ γραφέντα καὶ στεφάνους ἐξ αὐτῶν τῇ πόλει καὶ
 5 ἐμοὶ καὶ πᾶσιν γενέσθαι, τῷ θυσίας τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ προσόδους
 ὡς ἀγαθῶν τούτων ὄντων ὑμᾶς πεποιῆσθαι.

87 Ἐπειδὴ τοίνυν ἐκ τῆς Εὐβοίας ὁ Φίλιππος ὑφ' ὑμῶν
 ἐξηλάθη,—τοῖς μὲν ὅπλοις, τῇ δὲ πολιτεία καὶ τοῖς ψηφί-
 σμασι, κἂν διαρραγῶσί τινες τούτων, ὑπ' ἐμοῦ,—ἕτερον
 κατὰ τῆς πόλεως ἐπιτειχισμὸν ἐζήτει. ὁρῶν δ' ὅτι σίτῳ
 5 πάντων ἀνθρώπων πλείστῳ χρώμεθ' ἐπεισάκτῳ, βουλόμενος
 τῆς σιτοπομπίας κύριος γενέσθαι, παρελθὼν ἐπὶ Θράκης
 Βυζαντίου, συμμάχους ὄντας αὐτῷ, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἤξιον

5. πᾶσιν Σ, L¹, A₂; πᾶσιν ὑμῶν vulg. γίνεσθαι A₁. τοῖς θεοῖς after προσό-
 δους A₁. 6. ὡς om. L¹.

§ 87. 1. ὑφ' ἡμῶν (corr. for ὑμῶν, Vöm.) ἐξηλάθη τοῖς μὲν ὅπλοις (ὑφ' ὑμῶν
 added later over ὅπλοις) Σ (ὑφ' ἡμῶν dotted for erasure); ἀφ' ὑμῶν ἐξῆλ. τοῖς
 μ. ὅπλοις L, same w. ὑφ' ὑμῶν A₂, in both ὑφ' ὑμῶν added after ὅπλοις; ὑφ' ὑμῶν
 μὲν ἐξῆλ. τ. ὅπλ. Y; ἐξῆλ. τοῖς μὲν ὅπλ. ὑφ' ὑμῶν A₁, B, vulg. 6. σιτοπομπίας
 Σ, L, Y, F, Φ, A₁. 2; σιτοπομπείας vulg. 7. ὄντας συμμ. V6. αὐτῷ L,
 vulg.; αὐτῷ Σ, αὐτῷ Bk.

4. τὰ γραφέντα = ἀ ἔγραψα; see note
 on § 56⁴.—καὶ ἐμοὶ καὶ πᾶσιν repeats the
 idea of τῇ πόλει.

5. προσόδους, processions: cf. § 216⁹.

§ 87. 2. τοῖς μὲν ὅπλοις, I mean, by
 arms, added, as if by afterthought, to
 limit ὑφ' ὑμῶν, as πολιτεία and ψηφίσμασι
 limit ὑπ' ἐμοῦ. The interruption is collo-
 quial and designedly spontaneous. See
 note on § 121⁶, τῶν δ' ἀφαιρῶν μέρη.

3. κἂν διαρραγῶσι: see § 21⁷.

4. ἐπιτειχισμὸν, i.e. Byzantium, as a
 point from which to threaten Athens:
 see note on § 71².—σίτῳ ἐπεισάκτῳ: the
 same words are found in xx. 31, where
 it is said that the grain from the Euxine
 was about half of the whole amount im-
 ported by Athens. See Sandys's notes
 on xx. 31—33. The thin soil of Attica
 (τὸ λεπτόγειον, Thuc. i. 2) could not
 supply grain enough for the population,
 even in the best seasons, and the fruitful
 shores of the Euxine were the most im-
 portant sources of supply. Hence it
 would have been fatal to Athens to have
 the Hellespont and the Bosphorus in
 hostile hands (cf. §§ 241, 301). Boeckh
 estimates the grain annually consumed

in Attica at about 3,400,000 μέδιμνοι
 (5,100,000 bushels), of which only
 2,400,000 μέδιμνοι could be raised at
 home. See Staatsh. d. Ath. Book i. Ch.
 15. Strabo (p. 311) says that in the
 Tauric Chersonese (the Crimea) the seed
 produced thirty-fold. See Hdt. vii. 147
 for the characteristic story of Xerxes
 complacently viewing the ships loaded
 with grain sailing by Abydos to Aegina
 and Peloponnesus to supply his army.

6. παρελθὼν ἐπὶ Θράκης: this prob-
 ably refers to the advance of Philip to
 the siege of Perinthus in 340, when he
 protected his fleet in its passage through
 the Hellespont by marching an army
 through the Chersonese. The appeal to
 Byzantium, as an ally, to help him in his
 coming war with Athens was perhaps
 sent from Perinthus, which he besieged
 unsuccessfully before he attacked Byzan-
 tium. See Hist. §§ 66, 67. Threats of
 hostilities against Byzantium by Philip
 are mentioned a year earlier (see viii. 66,
 ix. 35); but the present passage must
 refer to the time immediately before the
 war with Athens.

7. Βυζαντίου: with both κείνου and

συμπολεμεῖν τὸν πρὸς ὑμᾶς πόλεμον, ὡς δ' οὐκ ἤθελον οὐδ' ἐπὶ τούτοις ἔφασαν τὴν συμμαχίαν πεποιῆσθαι, λέγοντες ἀληθῆ, χάρακα βαλόμενος πρὸς τῇ πόλει καὶ μηχανήματ' 10 ἐπιστήσας ἐπολιόρκει. τούτων δὲ γιγνομένων ὃ τι μὲν 88 προσῆκε ποιεῖν ὑμᾶς, οὐκ ἐπερωτήσω· δῆλον γάρ ἐστιν 255 ἅπασιν. ἀλλὰ τίς ἦν ὁ βοηθήσας τοῖς Βυζαντίοις καὶ σώσας αὐτούς; τίς ὁ κωλύσας τὸν Ἑλλησποντον ἄλλοτριωθῆναι κατ' ἐκείνους τοὺς χρόνους; ὑμεῖς, ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι. 5 τὸ δ' ὑμεῖς ὅταν λέγω, τὴν πόλιν λέγω. τίς δ' ὁ τῇ πόλει λέγων καὶ γράφων καὶ πράττων καὶ ἀπλῶς ἑαυτὸν εἰς τὰ πράγματ' ἀφειδῶς διδούς; ἐγώ. ἀλλὰ μὴν ἡλίκα ταῦτ' 89 ὠφέλησεν ἅπαντας, οὐκέτ' ἐκ τοῦ λόγου δεῖ μαθεῖν, ἀλλ' ἔργῳ πεπεύρασθε· ὁ γὰρ τότε ἐνστάς πόλεμος ἄνευ τοῦ

10. χάρακα Σ, L¹, Harpocr.; χαράκιμα Σ (γρ), A1; χαρακώματα L² (with ἀτ-), vulg. βαλόμενος Σ, L, vulg.; βαλλόμενος Σ (γρ); βουλόμενος A1. 11. ἐπιστήσας (CAI for CAC) V6.

§ 88. 2. προσῆκε vulg.; προσῆκε Σ, L. ὑμᾶς Σ, L, A1, Φ; ἡμᾶς vulg. οὐκ ἐπερωτήσω Σ, L, A2, Φ (γρ); οὐκέτ' ἐρωτήσω vulg. 4. ἀπαλλοτριωθῆναι A1. 5. ὡ ἄνδρες vulg.; ὡ om. Σ, L. 6. ὅταν λέγω Σ, L; ὅταν εἶπω vulg. 7. αὐτὸν V6. 8. δούς Σ, L, vulg., Bk.; διδούς A1, most edd.

§ 89. 2. οὐκέτ' Σ, L, A1; οὐκ vulg. τοῦ λόγου Σ, L, A2; λόγου vulg. δεῖ om. O. μαθεῖν ὑμᾶς A1.

ἐπολιόρκει (11).—*συμμάχος*: after Byzantium left the Athenian alliance in the Social war, she became an ally of Philip (xv. 3, ix. 35). But now she had been brought into friendship and alliance with Athens by the skilful diplomacy of Demosthenes before Philip's appeal to her for help (Hist. § 63).

8. οὐκ ἤθελον οὐδ' ἔφασαν, *refused and denied*.

10. χάρακα, here a *palisade*, generally a *pale* or *pole*: see Harpocr. χάρακα· Δημοσθένης τὸ χαράκιμα δ περιεβάλλοντο τινας στρατοπέδῳ ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ. See vi. 23, χαρακώματα καὶ τεῖχη καὶ τάφροι.—*μηχανήματ' ἐπιστήσας*: cf. ix. 17, 50. The siege of Byzantium marks an epoch in engines of war: see Schaefer II. 500.

§ 88. 1. ὃ τι προσῆκε: the question already asked in §§ 63, 66, 69, 71.

2. οὐκ ἐπερωτήσω, *I will not repeat*

the question: the common reading οὐκέτ' ἐρωτήσω gives nearly the same sense.

3. τίς ἦν ὁ βοηθήσας; like *who was the one who did it?* (M.T. 41).

7. λέγων... διδούς; these participles are imperfect, and so contrasted with the preceding βοηθήσας etc. Few editors venture to accept δούς for διδούς, though it is supported by Σ and L. Vömel says: "Nec puto Demosthenis aures tolerasse continuatas syllabas—δῶς δούς. Sed in talibus nihil affirmarim." The aorist δούς after the preceding imperfects would doubtless add force, like *ds ἔδωκε* for *ds ἔδιδου*. But how about the sound?

§ 89. 2. ἐκ τοῦ λόγου, in the familiar antithesis to ἔργῳ.

3. ὁ ἐνστάς, *which broke out* (ds ἐνέστη): cf. ἐνεστήκει, *was upon us*, § 139^g.—ἄνευ, *besides* (*without reckoning*): cf. [XIII.] 7, ἄνευ τοῦ συμφέρειν, and XXIII. 112, ἄνευ τούτου.

καλὴν δόξαν ἐνεγκεῖν ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς κατὰ τὸν βίον ἀφθονωτέ-
 5 ροις καὶ εὐωνοτέροις διήγγεν ὑμᾶς τῆς νῦν εἰρήνης, ἣν οὗτοι
 κατὰ τῆς πατρίδος τηροῦσιν οἱ χρηστοὶ ἐπὶ ταῖς μελλούσαις
 ἐλπῖσιν, ὧν διαμάρτοιεν, καὶ μετάσχοιεν ὧν ὑμεῖς οἱ τὰ
 βέλτιστα βουλόμενοι τοὺς θεοὺς αἰτέετε, μὴ μεταδοῖεν ὑμῖν
 ὧν αὐτοὶ προήρηνται. λέγε δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ τοὺς τῶν Βυζαντίων
 10 στεφάνους καὶ τοὺς τῶν Περυνθίων, οἷς ἐστεφάνουν ἐκ τούτων
 τὴν πόλιν.

5. καὶ εὐων. om. A 2. διήγγεν Σ, L; διήγαγεν vulg. ὑμᾶς vulg.; ἡμᾶς A 1.
 6. μελλουσιν (αις over ω) Σ. 7. καὶ μετάσχοιεν Σ, L; καὶ μὴ μετάσχοιεν vulg.
 8. μὴ μεταδοῖεν Σ; μηδὲ μεταδοῖεν L, vulg. ὑμῖν Σ, L (ἡ over υ); ἡμῖν B, F (ὕ
 over ἦ). 9, 10. τοὺς τῶν Βυζ. Σ, L, Υ, A 1. 2; τοὺς τῶν Περ. same, with F, Φ;
 τῶν (in both) om. vulg.

4. ἐν πᾶσι... διήγγεν ὑμᾶς, saw you
 supplied (carried you through) with all
 the necessities of life in greater abundance
 and cheaper.

5. τῆς νῦν εἰρήνης: τῆς ἐπὶ Ἀλεξάν-
 δρου (Schol.), the peace of Demades,
 under which Athens had been living since
 Chaeronea.—ἣν... τηροῦσιν: the Mace-
 donian party had been strong enough to
 prevent Athens from openly helping
 Thebes in her revolt in 335 B.C., or the
 Peloponnesians under Agis in 330. See
 Grote XII. 44, 59; 380—383.

6. χρηστοί: cf. the sarcastic χρηστοί,
 § 318^b.—ἐπὶ... ἐλπῖσιν, in (with a view to)
 their hopes of future gain: ἐλπίζουσι
 γὰρ ἐπανελθόντα τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρον ἀπὸ τῶν
 Περσῶν μεγάλη αὐτοῖς χαρίζεσθαι ὡς προ-
 δόξαι (Schol.).

7, 8. καὶ μετάσχοιεν... μὴ μεταδοῖεν:
 this reading of Σ gives an entirely different
 sense from that of the common text, καὶ
 μὴ μετάσχοιεν... μηδὲ μεταδοῖεν. The
 meaning is, *May they fail in these their
 hopes; and may they rather be allowed to
 share with you patriots in the blessings
 for which you pray, that they may not
 involve you in the calamities which would
 result from their policy.* It is impossible,
 I think, to take μὴ μεταδοῖεν as a mere
 continuation of the wish of μετάσχοιεν:
 the asyndeton would be too harsh. Μὴ
 μεταδοῖεν must be a final clause, assim-
 ilated to the optative μετάσχοιεν (M.T.
 182), as in ἔλθοι ὅπως γένοιτο λυτήριος,

Aeschyl. Eum. 297, and γένοιτο... ἰσ' αἰ
 Μυκῆραι γνοῖεν, Soph. Phil. 324. For
 12 final optatives and 10 subjunctives
 after wishing optatives (all poetic) see
 M.T. 181. I know no other case in
 prose; but I know no other final clause
 (of any kind) depending on a wishing
 optative in prose, which is hardly strange.
 But an optative in a condition is as good
 for our purpose as one in a wish; and we
 have in Plato Rep. 370 D, εἰ βουκόλους
 προσθεῖμεν, ἴνα... ἔχοιεν βοῦς, and Xen.
 Cyr. 1. 6, 22, εἰ πείσαις ἐπαινεῖν σε πολ-
 λῶς, ὅπως δόξαν λάβοις: see other cases
 in M.T. 180^b. Μὴ introducing a pure
 final clause is a gradually disappearing
 construction. In epic and lyric poetry
 the proportion of this to that of the final
 particles with μὴ is 131:50; in tragedy
 it is 76:59; and in Attic prose it is
 almost wholly confined to Plato (24) and
 Xenophon (12). In the Attic orators
 there are only four cases of simple μὴ,
 two of which (not counting the present
 one) are in Demosthenes: see XIX. 225,
 μὴ τις ἴδῃ, and XXXVIII. 26, μὴ με φῶσω.
 See Weber, Absichtssätze, pp. 184, 221,
 245—247. Those who are not satisfied
 with μὴ μεταδοῖεν in this sense must re-
 turn to μηδὲ μεταδοῖεν as a wish.

9. ὧν αὐτοὶ προήρηνται, i.e. their
 proposals: τῆς δουλείας δηλονότι (Schol.).
 —τοὺς... Περυνθίων, i.e. the crowns voted
 by these towns and sent to Athens as
 marks of honour.

ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΩΝ.

[Ἐπὶ ἱερομνάμονος Βοσπορίχῳ Δαμάγητος ἐν τῇ ἀλίᾳ ἔλεξεν, 90
 ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς λαβὼν ῥάτραν, ἐπειδὴ ὁ δᾶμος ὁ Ἀθηναίων ἐν τε
 τοῖς προγεγεναμένοις καιροῖς εὐνοέων διατελεῖ Βυζαντίοις καὶ τοῖς
 συμμάχοις καὶ συγγενέσι Περινηθίοις καὶ πολλὰς καὶ μεγάλας
 χρείας παρέσχηται, ἐν τε τῷ παρεστακότι καιρῷ Φιλίππῳ τῷ 5
 Μακεδόνοσ ἐπιστρατεύσαντος ἐπὶ τὰν χώραν καὶ τὰν πόλιν ἐπ'
 256 ἀναστάσει Βυζαντίων καὶ Περινηθίων καὶ τὰν χώραν δαίοντος καὶ
 δενδροκοπέοντος, βοηθήσας πλοίοις ἑκατὸν καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ σίτῳ καὶ
 βέλεσι καὶ ὀπλίταις ἐξείλετο ἀμὲ ἐκ τῶν μεγάλων κινδύνων καὶ
 ἀποκατέστασε τὰν πατριὸν πολιτείαν καὶ τὼς νόμους καὶ τὼς 10
 τάφους, δεδόχθαι τῷ δάμῳ τῷ Βυζαντίων καὶ Περινηθίων Ἀθηναίοις 91
 δόμεν ἐπιγαμίαν, πολιτείαν, ἔγκτασιν γᾶς καὶ οἰκιάων, προεδρίαν ἐν
 τοῖς ἀγῶσι, πόθοδον ποτὶ τὰν βουλὰν καὶ τὸν δᾶμον πρᾶτοις μετὰ
 τὰ ἱερά, καὶ τοῖς κατοικέειν ἐθέλουσι τὰν πόλιν ἀλειουργήτοις
 ἦμεν πασῶν τῶν λειτουργιάων· στᾶσαι δὲ καὶ εἰκόνας τρεῖς ἑκκαίδε- 5
 καπάχεις ἐν τῷ Βοσπορείῳ, στεφανούμενον τὸν δᾶμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων
 ὑπὸ τῷ δάμῳ τῷ Βυζαντίων καὶ Περινηθίων· ἀποστεῖλαι δὲ καὶ
 θεωρίας ἐς τὰς ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι παναγύριαι, Ἴσθμια καὶ Νέμεα καὶ
 Ὀλύμπια καὶ Πύθια, καὶ ἀνακαρῦξαι τὼς στεφάνους οἷς ἐστεφάνω-
 ται ὁ δᾶμος ὁ Ἀθηναίων ὑφ' ἡμῶν, ὅπως ἐπιστέωνται οἱ Ἕλληνας 10
 τὰν τε Ἀθηναίων ἀρετὰν καὶ τὰν Βυζαντίων καὶ Περινηθίων εὐχα-
 ριστίαν.]

Λέγε καὶ τοὺς παρὰ τῶν ἐν Χερρονήσῳ στεφάνους. 92

ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ ΧΕΡΡΟΝΗΣΙΤΩΝ.

[Χερρονησιτῶν οἱ κατοικοῦντες Σηστὸν, Ἐλεοῦντα, Μάδυτον,
 Ἄλωπεκόννησον, στεφανούσιν Ἀθηναίων τὴν βουλὴν καὶ τὸν
 δῆμον χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ ἀπὸ ταλάντων ἐξήκοντα, καὶ χάριτος βωμὸν 5
 ἰδρύονται καὶ δῆμου Ἀθηναίων, ὅτι πάντων μεγίστου ἀγαθῶν
 παραίτιος γέγονε Χερρονησίταις, ἐξελόμενος ἐκ τῆς Φιλίππου καὶ
 257 ἀποδοὺς τὰς πατρίδας, τοὺς νόμους, τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, τὰ ἱερά. καὶ
 ἐν τῷ μετὰ ταῦτα αἰῶνι παντὶ οὐκ ἐλλείψει εὐχαριστῶν καὶ ποιῶν
 ὅ τι ἂν δύνηται ἀγαθόν. ταῦτα ἐψηφίσαντο ἐν τῷ κοινῷ βου- 10
 λευτηρίῳ.]

§ 92. 1. λέγε...στεφάνους om. O.

93 Οὐκοῦν οὐ μόνον τὸ Χερρόνησον καὶ Βυζάντιον σῶσαι, οὐδὲ τὸ κωλύσαι τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ὑπὸ Φιλίππῳ γενέσθαι τότε, οὐδὲ τὸ τιμᾶσθαι τὴν πόλιν ἐκ τούτων ἢ προαίρεσις ἢ ἐμὴ καὶ ἡ πολιτεία διεπράξατο, ἀλλὰ καὶ πᾶσιν ἔδειξεν
 5 ἀνθρώποις τὴν τε τῆς πόλεως καλοκαγαθίαν καὶ τὴν Φιλίππου κακίαν. ὁ μὲν γὰρ σύμμαχος ὦν τοῖς Βυζαντίοις πολιορκῶν αὐτοὺς ἔωρᾶτο ὑπὸ πάντων, οὐ τί γένοιτ' ἂν αἰσχιον ἢ
 94 μιαιώτερον; ὑμεῖς δ', οἱ καὶ μεμψιάμενοι πολλὰ καὶ δίκαι' ἂν ἐκείνοις εἰκότως περὶ ὧν ἠγνωμονήκεσαν εἰς ὑμᾶς ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν χρόνοις, οὐ μόνον οὐ μνησικακοῦντες οὐδὲ προιέμενοι τοὺς ἀδικουμένους ἀλλὰ καὶ σφῆζοντες ἐφαίνεσθε,
 5 ἐξ ὧν δόξαν, εὐνοίαν παρὰ πάντων ἐκτάσθε. καὶ μὴν ὅτι μὲν πολλοὺς ἔστεφανώκατ' ἤδη τῶν πολιτευομένων ἅπαντες ἴσασι. δι' ὄντινα δ' ἄλλον ἢ πόλις ἔστεφάνωται, σύμβουλον λέγω καὶ ῥήτορα, πλὴν δι' ἐμὲ, οὐδ' ἂν εἰς εἰπεῖν ἔχοι.

§ 93. 4, 5. ἔδειξεν ἀνθρ. Σ, L, A1, Y, Φ; ἀνθρ. ἔδειξε vulg. 6. μὲν γὰρ Σ, L¹, A2, B (γρ); μὲν γε Σ (γρ), L², vulg. σύμμαχος ὦν Σ, L¹, A²; Φιλίππο καὶ over σύμμαχος L²; φίλος καὶ σύμμαχος ὦν Σ (γρ), vulg.; φίλος ὦν καὶ σύμμαχος A1. 7. καὶ (for ἢ) A2, V6.

§ 94. 5. δόξαν εὐνοίαν vulg., Lips., Bl.; (with comma) Vöm., West.; δόξαν καὶ εὐνοίαν only η, Bk.; δόξαν εὐνοίαν τιμῆν A1. 6. μὲν πολλοὺς Σ, L, A1; πολλ. μὲν vulg. πολιτευομένων Σ, L, B, vulg.; πεπολιτευμένων F. ἅπαντες add. over line Σ. 8. λέγω om. Y¹.

§ 93. 1. οὐκοῦν introduces the conclusion to which the decrees point.

2. οὐδὲ (sc. μόνον): cf. οὐδὲ, § 2⁴.

3. ἢ προαίρεσις καὶ ἡ πολιτεία: cf. §§ 292⁴, 317². In § 192⁵ we have τὴν προαίρεσιν τῆς πολιτείας in nearly the same sense.

6. σύμμαχος ὦν: cf. § 87⁷.

§ 94. 1. οἱ μεμψιάμενοι ἂν = οἱ ἐμέμψασθε ἂν.—πολλὰ καὶ δίκαι' ἐκείνοις: cf. Ar. Plut. 8, Λοξίε μέμψω δίκαιαν μέμφομαι ταύτην.

2. ὧν ἠγνωμονήκεσαν εἰς ὑμᾶς: cf. οἷς εὐτυχήκεσαν, § 18⁵. This refers to the conduct of Byzantium in the Social war: see note on § 87⁷, and Hist. §§ 2, 63.

3. μνησικακοῦντες: remembering old grievances (maliciously): cf. § 99⁴. See μῆ

μνησικακήσειν in the oath of oblivion after the restoration in 403 B.C., Xen. Hell. II. 4, 43.

5. δόξαν, εὐνοίαν: the asyndeton is more emphatic than δόξαν καὶ εὐνοίαν: see §§ 96^{4, 5}, 234⁵, and XIX. 190 and 220. (See West.)

6. τῶν πολιτευομένων, your public men: the other reading τῶν πεπολιτευμένων might be neut. pass. (as in §§ 8², 11^{2, 5}) and causal.

7. σύμβουλον... ῥήτορα: Phocion as general was probably one of the exceptions here implied (West.); see XXII. 72, for the inscription on a crown at Athens, Εὐβοεῖς ἐλευθερωθέντες ἔστεφάνωσαν τὸν δῆμον, which Blass refers to the famous expedition to Euboea under Timotheus in 357 B.C. See § 99⁵.

ἵνα τοίνυν καὶ τὰς βλασφημίας ἅς κατὰ τῶν Εὐβοέων 95
καὶ τῶν Βυζαντίων ἐποιήσατο, εἴ τι δυσχερὲς αὐτοῖς ἐπέ-
πρακτο πρὸς ὑμᾶς ὑπομιμνήσκων, συκοφαντίας οὕσας
ἐπιδείξω μὴ μόνον τῷ ψευδεῖς εἶναι (τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ ὑπάρχειν
ὑμᾶς εἰδότας ἠγούμαι), ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ, εἰ τὰ μάλιστ' ἦσαν 5
ἀληθεῖς, οὕτως ὡς ἐγὼ κέχρημαι τοῖς πράγμασι συμφέρειν
χρησασθαι, ἐν ἧ δύο βούλομαι τῶν καθ' ὑμᾶς πεπραγμένων
258 καλῶν τῇ πόλει διεξελθεῖν, καὶ ταῦτ' ἐν βραχεσί· καὶ γὰρ
ἄνδρα ἰδίᾳ καὶ πόλιν κοινῇ πρὸς τὰ κάλλιστα τῶν ὑπαρ-
χόντων αἰεὶ δεῖ πειράσθαι τὰ λοιπὰ πράττειν. ὑμεῖς τοίνυν, 96
ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, Λακεδαιμονίων γῆς καὶ θαλάττης ἀρχόντων

§ 95. 5. εἰδέναι (dotted for erasure) under ἠγούμαι Σ, same (εἰδέναι erased) L.
6. συμφέρει V6. 7. χρῆσθαι A1, O. 10. πειράσθαι τὰ λοιπὰ Σ, L; τὰ
λοιπὰ περ. vulg.

§ 96. 1. ἄνδρες Σ, L; ὦ ἄνδρες vulg.

§§ 95—101. Historical parallels are cited to show that the considerate treatment of Euboea and Byzantium was in accordance with the traditional policy of Athens.

§ 95. 1. τὰς βλασφημίας refers to the long tirade of Aeschines (III. 85—93) against the proceedings in Euboea in 341—340. There is nothing in the speech of Aesch., as it now stands, relating to the help sent to Byzantium.

2. δυσχερὲς, *unpleasant*, is a euphemism adapted to the changed state of feeling towards Euboea and Byzantium since 343.

4. ὑπάρχειν ὑμᾶς εἰδότας, *that you may be presumed to know*: cf. § 228². This is not a mere expanded εἰδέναι (as if εἶναι were used), but we have the fundamental idea of ὑπάρχω added: see note on § 1². In line 9, τῶν ὑπαρχόντων applies to the glories of our ancestors as material stored up for us to emulate.

5. τῷ...συνφέρειν, like τῷ ψευδεῖς εἶναι, expresses means.—εἰ...ἦσαν, *si erant* (not *essent*): cf. § 12². For τὰ μάλιστα see § 21².

7. χρῆσασθαι, *deal with, manage*.—τῶν καθ' ὑμᾶς, *of the events of your time*, beginning with the Corinthian war of

395 B.C. This war was now 65 years old; but there were probably old men in the immense audience who distinctly remembered it and who would be pleased to have it spoken of as *in their day*. Still, he feels that these earlier events hardly fall within his limit of καθ' ὑμᾶς, for he says τῶν τότε Ἀθηναίων in § 96⁷, directly after ἐξήλθετε εἰς Ἀλιάρτον, and οἱ ὑμέτεροι πρόγονοι, followed by ὑμεῖς οἱ πρεσβύτεροι, in § 98².

9. ἄνδρα ἰδίᾳ...πράττειν: this belongs (acc. to Bl.) to the class of γνώμαι discussed by Aristotle, Rhet. II. 21, 15: ἔχουσι δ' (γνώμαι) εἰς τοὺς λόγους βοήθειαν μεγάλην, μίαν μὲν διὰ τὴν φορτικότητα τῶν ἀκροατῶν· χαίρουσι γὰρ ἐάν τις καθόλου λέγων ἐπιτύχη τῶν δοξῶν ἅς ἐκεῖνοι κατὰ μέρος ἔχουσιν.—πρὸς, *with reference* (or *regard*) to: cf. τὸ πρὸς τι, Aristotle's category of *relation*.

10. τὰ λοιπὰ (cf. § 27¹⁰), opposed to τῶν ὑπαρχόντων.

§ 96. 2. Λακεδαιμονίων...ἀρχόντων: after the Peloponnesian War, Lysander established in most of the conquered towns, and even in some which were previously friendly to Sparta, a Spartan governor (ἀρμοστής) with a military force (φρουρά), and a board of ten citizens of

καὶ τὰ κύκλω τῆς Ἀττικῆς κατεχόντων ἄρμοσταῖς καὶ φρουραῖς, Εὐβοίαν, Τάναγραν, τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἅπασαν, Μέγαρον, Αἴγιναν, Κέων, τὰς ἄλλας νήσους, οὐ ναῦς οὐ τείχη τῆς πόλεως τότε κτησαμένης, ἐξήλθετε εἰς Ἀλιάρτον καὶ πάλιν οὐ πολλαῖς ἡμέραις ὕστερον εἰς Κόρινθον, τῶν τότε

3. καὶ (before τὰ) om. A2.
Κλεωνάς, τὰς ἄλλας L, vulg.

5. Κέων, τὰς ἄλλας Dobree; Κλεωνάς, ἄλλας Σ;
οὐ ναῦς οὐ τείχη vulg.; οὐ...οἶτε Σ, L. 6. κτησαμένης Σ¹, L, A2; κекημένης Σ² (over κτησαμένης), vulg.

the subject state (δεκαδαρχία), who were partisans of Sparta. See Plutarch, Lysander. 13: καταλύων δὲ τοὺς δήμους καὶ τὰς ἄλλας πολιτείας, ἕνα μὲν ἄρμοστήν ἐκάστη Λακεδαιμόνιον κατέλιπε, δέκα δ' ἄρχοντας ἐκ τῶν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ συγκεκροτημένων κατὰ πόλιν ἑταιρειῶν· καὶ ταῦτα πράττων ὁμοίως ἔν τε ταῖς πολεμιαῖς καὶ ταῖς συμμάχοις γεγενημένοις πόλεσι, παρέπλεε σχολαίως. See Grote IX. 255.

3. τὰ κύκλω τῆς Ἀττικῆς: more rhetorical than τὰ περὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν, κύκλω having the adverbial sense of *around*. See IV. 4^b, εἶχομεν πάντα τὸν τόπον οἰκίον κύκλω, and XIX. 155, ἐπορεύοντο κύκλω, they travelled round.

4. Εὐβοίαν...Αἴγιναν: Euboea and Megara had been in the hands of the Spartans before the end of the Peloponnesian war. Tanagra was held by friends of Sparta in 377 B.C. (Xen. Hell. V. 4, 49), and we see here that it was Spartan in 395. Aegina, which Athens had settled with her own people in 431, after expelling the native population, was restored to its former owners (so far as this was possible) by Lysander in 405, as he was on his way to attack Athens (Thuc. II. 27; Xen. Hell. II. 2, 9). Boeotia as a whole was nominally allied with Sparta; but Thebes and other towns became disgusted with Sparta's tyrannical conduct soon after the end of the war, and though Thebes had been the greatest enemy of Athens when the peace was made, she harboured Thrasylbulus and his fellow exiles before they attacked the Thirty in 403. This disaffection ended in the Boeotian war in 395, in which Athens aided Thebes (see below); in the battle of Haliartus the

allies gained a doubtful victory over Sparta, which was made decisive by the death of Lysander on the field. (See Grote IX. 409.) The invasion of Boeotia by Lysander and his Spartan army justifies τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἅπασαν from the Athenian point of view. It must not be thought that old Spartan allies like Megara were subjected to Lysander's harposts and garrisons, notwithstanding Plutarch's remark quoted above.

5. Κέων, τὰς ἄλλας νήσους, i.e. Ceos and the adjacent islands, Tenos, Andros, Cythnus, Melos, etc. Melos is mentioned as restored to its old inhabitants by Lysander (Plut. Lys. 14). The emendation Κέων, τὰς ἄλλας νήσους for Κλεωνάς, ἄλλας νήσους (Σ) removes the difficulty caused by the mention (for no apparent reason) of Cleonae, a town between Corinth and Argos, under τὰ κύκλω τῆς Ἀττικῆς. If Cleonae were named, it would naturally precede Aegina and follow Megara. Cf. Αἴγιαν καὶ Κέω καὶ Ἄνδρον, Xen. Hell. V. 4, 61.—οὐ ναῦς οὐ τείχη τότε κτησαμένης: Athens was required by Sparta to demolish her Long Walls and the walls of the Piraeus, not those of the ἄστυ; and she was allowed to keep twelve war-ships: see Xen. Hell. II. 2, 20. Here τότε κτησαμένης (not κекημένης) means that she had not yet acquired any ships or walls beyond what were left her at the end of the war. West. thinks that ἀνακτησαμένης (the strictly correct word) was avoided as suggestive of previous loss.

6. εἰς Ἀλιάρτον: see note on I. 4.

7. οὐ πολλαῖς ἡμέραις: according to the accepted chronology, the battle of Haliartus was in the autumn of 395 B.C.,

Ἀθηναίων πόλλ' ἂν ἐχόντων μνησικακῆσαι καὶ Κορινθίους καὶ Θηβαίους τῶν περὶ τὸν Δεκελεικὸν πόλεμον πραχθέντων· ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐποίουν τοῦτο, οὐδ' ἐγγύς. καίτοι τότε ταῦτα 97 ἀμφότερα, Αἰσχίνη, οὐθ' ὑπὲρ εὐεργετῶν ἐποίουν οὐτ' ἀκίνδυν' ἑώρων. ἀλλ' οὐ διὰ ταῦτα προτίετο τοὺς καταφεύγοντας ἐφ' ἑαυτοὺς, ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ εὐδοξίας καὶ τιμῆς ἤθελον τοῖς δεινοῖς αὐτοὺς διδόναι, ὀρθῶς καὶ καλῶς βουλευόμενοι. πέρασ μὲν 5 γὰρ ἅπασιν ἀνθρώποις ἐστὶ τοῦ βίου θάνατος, κἂν ἐν οἰκίσκῳ τις αὐτὸν καθείρξας τηρῇ· δεῖ δὲ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἀνδρας ἐγχειρεῖν μὲν ἅπασιν ἀεὶ τοῖς καλοῖς, τὴν ἀγαθὴν προβαλλομένου ἐλπίδα, φέρειν δ' ἂν ὁ θεὸς διδῶ γενναίως. ταῦτ' 98

8. ἐχ. ἐγκαλεῖν καὶ Θηβ. καὶ Κορ. V6. 9. Δεκελεικὸν L, A1, B, Etyim. Magn. p. 30, 1 (see Vömel); Δεκελικὸν Σ (but Δεκελεικὸν in XXII. 15).

§ 97. 1. τότε om. A1. 3. προτίετο Σ, L¹, A2; προεῖντο L², A1, B, O; πρόειντο vulg. 4. ἐφ' αὐτοὺς B, O; ἐπ' αὐτοὺς A1. 6. θάνατος Σ, L, A1. 2, B, Y, O; ὁ θάνατος vulg. 9. φέρειν δ' ἂν ὁ θεὸς διδῶ Σ; φέρειν δ' ὅ τι ἂν θεὸς διδῶ Σ (γρ), vulg.; δ ἂν Stob.; ἂ ἂν διδῶ Schol. II. v. 233; ἂν Vöm., later edd.

and that of Corinth in the summer of 394, in the year of Eubulides (see the inscription below). The Corinthian war was the result of a combination of Athenians, Corinthians, Boeotians, Euboeans, Argives, and others against Sparta. In the battle of Corinth, called ἡ μεγάλη μάχη in xx. 52, the Spartans were victorious. See Grote IX. 426—429. The beautiful monument, representing a young warrior on horseback, now standing near the Dipylon gate of Athens, was erected in honour of Dexileus, one of the Athenian horsemen slain in this battle. The inscription is: Δεξιλέου Λυσανίου Θορκίου. | ἐγένετο ἐπὶ Τεισάνδρου ἄρχοντος, | ἀπέθανε ἐπ' Εὐβουλίδου | ἐγ Κορίνθῳ τῶν πέριτε ἰππέων. See C. I. Att. II. 3, Nos. 2084 and 1673; also in Hicks, Gr. Inscr., Nos. 69 and 58. Nos. 65, 66 and 67 in Hicks refer to the relations of Athens to the Boeotian and Corinthian wars.

8. πολλ' ἂν ἐχόντων (πόλλ' ἂν εἶχον), i.e. they might have done so, potuissent. M. T. 214.

9. Δεκελεικὸν πόλεμον, a name often given to the last years of the Peloponnesian war (413—404 B.C.) when the

Spartans held the fortress of Decelea in Attica.

10. οὐδ' ἐγγύς: cf. § 12⁷.

§ 97. 5. πέρασ μὲν...τηρῇ: this was celebrated as a gnomic saying in various forms: see Dindorf's note. In Lucian, Dem. Encom. 5, it is compared with II. XII. 322—328; and the following words, δεῖ...ἐλπίδα, with XII. 243, εἰς ὠωνὸς ἀριστος. Dissen quotes Propert. IV. (III.) 18, 25. The meaning is not the flat truism, "death is the end of all men's lives," but *all men's lives have a fixed limit in death*, and this is made a ground for devoting our lives to noble ends, for which it is worthy to die.

6. ἐν οἰκίσκῳ, in a chamber: ἀντὶ τοῦ μικρῷ τιμῷ οἰκίσματι, Harpocration, who refers to an erroneous attempt of Didymus to explain οἰκίσκῳ here by a comic use of the word for ὀρνιθοτροφεῖον, bird-cage, or dovecote. The same error appears in the Scholia to Demosthenes.

8. προβαλλόμενος ἐλπίδα, protecting themselves by hope (holding it before them, like a shield). Dissen quotes Menander, frag. 572 (Kock); δταν τι πράττης ὄσων, ἀγαθὴν ἐλπίδα | πρόβαλλε σαυτῷ, τοῦτο

ἐποίουν οἱ ὑμέτεροι πρόγονοι, ταῦθ' ὑμεῖς οἱ πρεσβύτεροι, οἱ, Λακεδαιμονίους οὐ φίλους ὄντας οὐδ' εὐεργέτας, ἀλλὰ πολλὰ τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν ἡδικηκότας καὶ μεγάλα, ἐπειδὴ
 5 Θηβαῖοι κρατήσαντες ἐν Λεύκτροις ἀνελεῖν ἐπεχείρουν, διε-
 κωλύσατε, οὐ φοβηθέντες τὴν τότε Θηβαίους ῥώμην καὶ 259
 δόξαν ὑπάρχουσαν, οὐδ' ὑπὲρ οἷα πεποιηκότων ἀνθρώπων
 30 κινδυνεύσετε διαλογισάμενοι· καὶ γάρ τοι πᾶσι τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν
 ἐδείξατε ἐκ τούτων ὅτι, κἂν ὅτιοῦν τις εἰς ὑμᾶς ἐξαμάρτη,
 τούτων τὴν ὀργὴν εἰς τὰλλ' ἔχετε, ἐὰν δ' ὑπὲρ σωτηρίας ἢ
 ἐλευθερίας κίνδυνός τις αὐτοὺς καταλαμβάνη, οὔτε μνησικα-
 5 κήσετε οὐθ' ὑπολογιεῖσθε. καὶ οὐκ ἐπὶ τούτων μόνον οὕτως

§ 98. 2. ὑμέτεροι Σ, L, vulg.; ἡμέτεροι A1; ὑμετ. (ἡ over υ) V6. τᾶθ' (for ταῦθ') A2. ὑμεῖς Σ; ὑμῶν Σ (γρ), L, A2; ὑμῶν A1; ἡμῶν V6.

§ 99. 2. ὅτι om. V6. τις om. A1. 3. τούτων Σ; τοῦτ' Σ (γρ), L, vulg. ἐὰν Σ, L; ἂν vulg. 4. ἐλευθερίας ἢ σωτηρίας A1. 5. μόνον Σ, vulg.; μόνων L, A1. 2, Dind., Bl.

γινώσκων ὅτι | τόλμη δίκαια καὶ θεὸς συλ-
 λαμβάνει. Cf. τῷ προβάλλεσθαι, § 195¹¹.

§ 98. 2. πρόγονοι: see note on § 95⁷.
 —ὑμεῖς: cf. παρ' ὑμῶν τῶν πρεσβυτέρων,
 xx. 52.

3. Λακεδαιμονίους, obj. of ἀνελεῖν, διεκωλύσατε having τοὺς Θηβαίους, or perhaps simply τὸ πρᾶγμα, understood as its object. From the position of Λακ. we should expect it to belong to the leading verb.

5. κρατήσαντες ἐν Λεύκτροις: the "Leuctricinsolence" of Thebes (Diod. xvi. 58), which made her rather than Sparta the natural enemy of Athens from 371 to 339 B.C., was notorious. See §§ 18⁶ and 36². In 370, a year after Leuctra, Epaminondas with a Theban army invaded Laconia and marched up to the city of Sparta itself; but he did not venture to enter the unwallied city and withdrew into Arcadia. At this time he established the new cities of Messene and Megalopolis, to hold Sparta in check. In this trying emergency, Sparta humiliated herself so far as to ask help from her old enemy, Athens. Her request was granted, and Iphicrates was sent into Peloponnesus to the aid of Sparta with 12,000 Athenians in the spring of 369 B.C. This

saved Sparta from another invasion at this time. See Xen. Hell. vi. 5, 33—52, and Grote x. 320—326. The alliance then formed remained unbroken, though sometimes strained, until after the battle of Mantinea in 362 B.C., in which Athens fought on the side of Sparta. Nations seldom go to war from the pure sense of justice which Demosthenes here attributes to Athens; of course fear of the growing power of Thebes under Epaminondas, as well as political sagacity, had great influence on her policy towards Sparta.

§ 99. 3. τούτων, for this, referring to ὅτιοῦν, as ὅστις can always have a plural antecedent.

4. μνησικακήσετε... ὑπολογιεῖσθε: μνησικακεῖν, though usually intransitive (cf. § 101⁸), may have an accusative, as μνησικακήσαι τὴν ἡλικίαν, Ar. Nub. 999. Thus both verbs may here have the same object, suggested by ὅτιοῦν.

5. ἐπὶ τούτων μόνον: cf. xv. 15, τῷ Ῥοδίῳ δῆμῳ μόνον, and ix. 57, παρὰ τοῦτοις μόνον. In these cases μόνον modifies the whole sentence as an adverb, where we should expect the adjective μόνων or μόνῳ with the noun. We are often careless about the position of *only*; as "he only went to London once."

ἔσχήκατε, ἀλλὰ πάλιν σφετεριζομένων Θηβαίων τὴν Εὐβοίαν οὐ περιεΐδετε, οὐδ' ὦν ὑπὸ Θεμισωνος καὶ Θεοδώρου περὶ Ὀρωπὸν ἠδίκησθε ἀνεμνήσθητε, ἀλλ' ἐβοηθήσατε καὶ τούτοις, τῶν ἐθελοντῶν τότε τριηράρχων πρῶτον γενομένων τῇ πόλει, ὧν εἷς ἦν ἐγώ. ἀλλ' οὐπω περὶ τούτων. καὶ 100
καλὸν μὲν ἐποιήσατε καὶ τὸ σῶσαι τὴν νῆσον, πολλῶ δ' ἔτι τούτου κάλλιον τὸ καταστάντες κύριοι καὶ τῶν σωμαίων καὶ τῶν πόλεων ἀποδοῦναι ταῦτα δικαίως αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἐξημαρτηκόσῳ εἰς ὑμᾶς, μηδὲν ὦν ἠδίκησθε ἐν οἷς ἐπιστεύθητε 5
ὑπολογισάμενοι. μυρία τοίνυν ἕτερ' εἰπέω ἔχων παραλείπω,

9. ἐθελοντῶν B; ἐθελόντων Σ, L, vulg. (see § 68^b). τότε τριηράρχων L; τριηράρχων τότε B; τότε τριηραρχῶν Σ, A2; τριηραρχῶν τότε vulg.

§ 100. 1. καὶ Σ, Φ; καίτοι L, vulg. 5. ἐν οἷς (ἐφ' οἷς V6) ἐπιστεύθητε Σ (γρ), L², Dind. and later edd.; om. Σ, L¹, A2. 6. ἕτερα om. A1.

6. σφετεριζομένων τὴν Εὐβοίαν: cf. 71². Euboea had been under the control of Thebes since the battle of Leuctra, but in 357 B.C. a Theban army was sent to quiet some disturbances in the island. The Eretrians called on Athens for help against her local enemies, who were supported by the Thebans; and the Athenians with great energy sent an army to Euboea, which drove the whole Theban force from the island in thirty days. This is the famous expedition to which the orators always referred with pride. See Dem. VIII. 74, 75, IV. 17; Aesch. III. 85, II. 164; Diod. XVI. 7; Grote xi. Ch. 86, pp. 306—309.

7. οὐ περιεΐδετε: cf. διεκωλύσατε, § 98^b.—Θεμισωνος: a tyrant of Eretria, who in 366 B.C. took from Athens the frontier town of Oropus and gave it to Thebes. Theodoros, another Euboean, was concerned in this seizure. (Grote, x. Ch. 79, p. 392.) Oropus had long been a bone of contention between Athens and Thebes. It was stipulated that Thebes should now hold the town only until the right to it could be settled by arbitration (μέχρι δίκης, Xen. Hell. VII. 4, 1). The "case of Oropus" was a protracted one; and it is said that Demosthenes as a boy was first inspired with a passion for oratory by hearing an elo-

quent plea of Callistratus in defence of the rights of Athens (Plut. Dem. 5).

9. τούτοις: the Euboeans.—τῶν ἐθελοντῶν...τῇ πόλει, i.e. the state then for the first time obtained the services of volunteer trierarchs (τῶν, because these became an institution: see Boeckh, Staatsh. d. Ath. I. 638, 657, 686. Most MSS. have ἐθελόντων for the noun ἐθελοντῶν (see § 68^b). See XXI. 161: ἐγένοντο εἰς Εὐβοίαν ἐπιδόσεις παρ' ὑμῖν πρῶται· τούτων οὐκ ἦν Μειδίας, ἀλλ' ἐγώ, καὶ συντρήραρχος ἦν μοι Φαλίνος. See XXII. 14. Demosthenes therefore was joint trierarch with Phalinos for the expedition to Euboea.

10. ἀλλ' οὐπω περὶ τούτων: this may look forward to the orator's account of his public services in § 167, or possibly to the discussion of his trierarchic reform in §§ 102—109. οὐπω: sc. λέξω, but in XIX. 200, μήπω ταῦτα: sc. εἰπωμεν.

§ 100. 2. καὶ τὸ σῶσαι τὴν νῆσον, even saving the island, i.e. this by itself, opposed to πολλῶ δ'...κάλλιον, sc. ἐποιήσατε.

5. μηδὲν.....ὑπολογισάμενοι: μηδὲν shows that the participial clause is closely connected with τὸ ἀποδοῦναι, not with ἐποιήσατε (understood). The meaning is without taking into account, rather than not taking into account. This use of μή

ναυμαχίας, ἐξόδους πεζᾶς, στρατείας καὶ πάλαι γεγонуίας
 καὶ νῦν ἐφ' ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, ἃς ἀπάσας ἢ πόλις τῆς τῶν ἄλλων
 101 Ἑλλήνων ἐλευθερίας καὶ σωτηρίας πεποιήται. εἴτ' ἐγὼ
 θεθεωρηκῶς ἐν τοσοῦτοις καὶ τοιοῦτοις τὴν πόλιν ὑπὲρ τῶν
 τοῖς ἄλλοις συμφερόντων ἐθέλουσαν ἀγωνίζεσθαι, ὑπὲρ
 αὐτῆς τρόπον τινα τῆς βουλῆς οὔσης τί ἔμελλον κελεύσειν
 5 ἢ τί συμβουλεύσειν αὐτῇ ποιεῖν; μνησικακεῖν νῆ Δία πρὸς
 τοὺς βουλομένους σφίξεσθαι, καὶ προφάσεις ζητεῖν δι' ἃς
 ἅπαντα προησόμεθα. καὶ τίς οὐκ ἂν ἀπέκτεινέ με δικαίως, 260
 εἴ τι τῶν ὑπαρχόντων τῇ πόλει καλῶν λόγῳ μόνον καταισχύ-
 νειν ἐπεχείρησ' ἂν; ἐπεὶ τό γε ἔργον οὐκ ἂν ἐποιήσαθ'

7, 8. ναυμαχίας... ἡμῶν αὐτῶν Σ, L; ἐξόδους, πεζᾶς στρατείας, καὶ vulg.; στρατίας Σ, V6. 8. ἡμῶν Σ, L, A1, B, F, Φ; ὑμῶν vulg. ἄλλων om. A1. 9. ἐνεχ' Ἑλλήνων L², B, vulg.; Ἑλλήνων ἐνεκ' A1; Ἑλλήνων om. V6; ἐνεκα om. Σ, L (cf. XIX. 76).

§ 101. 2. θεθεωρηκῶς L¹. 4. συμβουλῆς F. ἡμελλον A1. 5. συμβουλεύειν A1. 6. μνησικακεῖν L, B², V6; μνησικακῆσειν Σ, B¹, vulg.; μνησικακῆσαι H. Wolf. 6. ἃς by corr. Σ. 7. προησόμεθα Σ, L, A1. 2, B, F, Φ; προση. τὰ συμφέροντα vulg.; προηγησόμεθα O¹. 8. μόνων V6. αἰσχύνειν A1. 9. ἐπεχείρησ' ἂν Σ, L; ἐπεχείρησα ἂν A2, F¹, B¹, Φ; ἂν om. A1, B², vulg., Plut. τότε (for τό γε) A1. ἐποιήσασθ' A1.

shows the distinction between τὸ... ἀποδοῦναι and οὕτως... ἀπέδοτε, *the giving up and (the fact) that you gave up*, though we often have to translate both by the same or equivalent expressions: cf. the distinction between ὥστε οὐκ ἀπέδοτε and ὥστε μὴ ἀποδοῦναι ὑμᾶς, which is often very hard to express (see M.T. 582, 583), and has often been overlooked.—ἐν οἷς ἐπιστεύθητε (for ἐν ἐκείνοις ᾧ), representing the active πιστεύειν ταῦτα ὑμῖν, as ὡν ἠδίκησθε represents ἀδικεῖν ταῦτα ὑμᾶς: cf. §§ 18² and 19².

7. ἐξόδους πεζᾶς, *land expeditions* (after ναυμαχίας); *στρατείας, campaigns*.

8. τῆς... σωτηρίας, rare genitive of purpose or motive, generally found with ἐνεκα, which is added here in most MSS. So XIX. 76, πᾶσ' ἀπάτῃ καὶ τέχνῃ συνεσκευάσθη τοῦ περὶ Φωκίας διέθρου, with similar variety of reading. (See G. 1127.) The infinitive with τοῦ is common in this construction, especially in Thucydides (M.T. 798): an example occurs in § 107², τοῦ μὴ ποιεῖν.

§ 101. 3. ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς... οὔσης, *when the question in a manner concerned herself*.

5. νῆ Δία, in bitter irony: cf. xx. 161.

6. δι' ἃς προησόμεθα (*excuses*) for *sacrificing* (final).

8. ὑπαρχόντων (cf. § 95⁴): the glories (*καλά*) are viewed as a public possession.

9. ἐπεχείρησ' ἂν: I follow this reading of the best MSS. with little hesitation, chiefly because I cannot see how such a change could creep into the best MSS. by corruption, if the genuine reading were simply εἰ ἐπεχείρησα, *if I had undertaken*, which would be perfectly clear. There is no objection to εἰ ἐπεχείρησ' ἂν, as to either grammar or sense. It is amply justified by XIX. 172, where there are no various readings and nobody doubts the text: εἰ μὴ διὰ τὸ τούτους βούλεσθαι σώσαι, ἐξώλης ἀπολομένην καὶ προώλης εἰ προσλαβῶν γ' ἂν ἀργύριον πάνν πολὺ μετὰ τούτων ἐπρέσβευσα. There εἰ ἐπρέσβευσα ἂν is *if I would have*

ὑμεῖς, ἀκριβῶς οἶδ' ἐγώ· εἰ γὰρ ἐβούλεσθε, τί ἦν ἐμποδῶν; 10
οὐκ ἐξῆν; οὐχ ὑπήρχον οἱ ταῦτ' ἐρούντες οὗτοι;

Βούλομαι τοίνυν ἐπανελθεῖν ἐφ' ἃ τούτων ἐξῆς ἐπολιτευό- 102
μην· καὶ σκοπεῖτε ἐν τούτοις πάλιν αὖ τί τὸ τῇ πόλει
βέλτιστον ἦν. ὁρῶν γὰρ, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τὸ ναυτικὸν
ὑμῶν καταλυόμενον, καὶ τοὺς μὲν πλουσίους ἀτελεῖς ἀπὸ
μικρῶν ἀναλωμάτων γυγνομένους τοὺς δὲ μέτρι' ἢ μικρὰ 5
κεκτημένους τῶν πολιτῶν τὰ ὄντ' ἀπολλύοντας, ἐτι δ' ὕστε-

10. ἀκριβῶς om. A1.

11. οὐκ ὑπήρχον Σ.

§ 102. 1. ἐπελθεῖν O.
μένους Φ; γυνομένους V6.
ὄντ' om. Σ¹; τὰ om. O¹.
ἀπολλύοντας vulg.

2. τὸ om. O.
καὶ (for ἦ) A1.
ἀπολλύοντας Σ, L¹, A2, Φ; (w. υῶ, L²); ἀπολλύοντας F;

3. συμφέρον ἦν V6.

5. γενο-

6. τῶν πολιτῶν om. A1.

τὰ

gone on the embassy, as εἰ ἐπεχείρησα ἄν
here is *if I would have undertaken* (for
any consideration). See M.T. 506. Is
there not a justification of *ἐπεχείρησα' ἄν*
in the following *τὸ γ' ἔργον οὐκ ἄν*
ἐποίησαθ' ὑμεῖς, you would not have done
the thing in reality (ἔργῳ), opposed to
the preceding supposition, *if I had been*
capable of undertaking it even in word
(λόγῳ)?

11. οὐχ ὑπήρχον...οὗτοι; *were not*
these men here ready to tell you this?
ταῦτα refers to *μνησικακῶν...προησόμεθα*
(5-7).

§§ 102-100. The orator defends his
Trierarchic Law (340 B.C.) against the
attacks of Aeschines.

§ 102. 1. *ἐπανελθεῖν*: after the di-
gression in §§ 95-101, he now returns to
his own political acts. Next in order to
his rescue of Byzantium and the Helles-
pont (τούτων ἐξῆς) he speaks of his reform
of the trierarchy at Athens. This im-
portant measure was carried in 340 B.C.,
at about the time of the outbreak of the
war with Philip (see § 107²). See note
on § 103². For an account of the law of
Demosthenes and of the various systems of
trierarchy which preceded it, see Boeckh's
Staatsh. d. Ath. I. Bk 4, Ch. 11-16.

4. *καταλυόμενον, breaking up*: notice
the following descriptive present parti-
ciples.—*ἀτελεῖς... γυγνομένους, becoming*
exempt (from all 'liturgies') *by small pay-*

ments. As all the members of a *συντέλεια*
(under the former system) were assessed
equally for the support of their ship, the
richer *συντελεῖς* might satisfy the law (as in
the case supposed in § 104) by paying τὴ
of the expense of one ship; and as no one
could be required to take more than one
'liturgy' in the same year, they would thus
be exempt from all other services. But the
richest of all, the leaders of the symme-
ries (§ 103³), sometimes ingeniously used
their legal duty of advancing the money
for the trierarchy in case of special neces-
sity as a means of avoiding even their
own legal share of the expense. They
could bargain with a contractor to do all
the work for a fixed sum (e.g. a talent),
which they advanced, afterwards assess-
ing this whole sum, or an unfair part
of it, on their poorer colleagues. See
Dem. XXI. 155: *ὅτε πρῶτον μὲν διακοσίου*
καὶ χιλίου πεποιήκατε συντελεῖς ὑμεῖς,
παρ' ὧν εἰσπραττόμενοι τάλαντον τα-
λάντου μισθοῦσι τὰς τριηραρχίας οὗτοι
(i.e. rich men like Midias), *...ὥστ' αὐτῶν*
ἐνίοις τῇ ἀληθείᾳ τὸ μὴδὲν ἀναλῶσαι καὶ
δοκεῖν ληητουργητέα καὶ τῶν ἄλλων
ληητουργιῶν ἀτελεῖσι γεγενηῆσθαι περι-
εσται.

6. *τὰ ὄντ' ἀπολλύοντας*: a strong
expression of the injustice to which the
poorer *συντελεῖς* were liable.—*ὑστερή-*
ζουσιν... τῶν καιρῶν, as we say, *behind*
time.

ρίζουσαν ἐκ τούτων τὴν πόλιν τῶν καιρῶν, ἔθηκα νόμον καθ' ὃν τοὺς μὲν τὰ δίκαια ποιεῖν ἠνάγκασα, [τοὺς πλουσίους,] τοὺς δὲ πένητας ἔπαυσ' ἀδικουμένους, τῇ πόλει δ' ὅπερ ἦν
 10 χρησιμώτατον, ἐν καιρῷ γίγνεσθαι τὰς παρασκευὰς ἐποίησα.
 103 καὶ γραφεῖς τὸν ἀγῶνα τοῦτον εἰς ὑμᾶς εἰσῆλθον καὶ ἀπέφυγον, καὶ τὸ μέρος τῶν ψήφων ὁ διώκων οὐκ ἔλαβεν. καίτοι πόσα χρήματα τοὺς ἡγεμόνας τῶν συμμοριῶν ἢ τοὺς δευτέρους καὶ τρίτους οἴεσθέ μοι διδόναι ὥστε μάλιστα μὲν μὴ θεῖναι
 5 τὸν νόμον τοῦτον, εἰ δὲ μὴ, καταβάλλοντ' ἔαν ἐν ὑπωμοσίᾳ;

7. ἐκ τούτων ὑπερίξ. V. 7, 8. καθ' ὃν τοὺς μὲν L, vulg.; τοῖς om. Σ, Φ.
 8. τοὺς πλουσίους om. West., in [] Lips. 10. ναυτικὰς (for τὰς) Σ (γρ), B (mg.), Φ (mg.), Reiske.

§ 108. 1. γραφεῖς εἰς A1; κατηγορηθεῖς L²; γραφεῖς παρανόμων Σ (mg.), mg. of B, F, and Φ; τοῦτον παρανόμων vulg.; παρανόμων om. Σ, L, A2, F. 2. τὸ μέρος Σ, L¹, F, Φ; τὸ πέμπτον μέρος A1, B, vulg. (cf. §§ 222, 250, 266). 3. τοὺς (bef. ἡγεμ.) om. O¹. 4. θεῖναι με vulg.; με om. Σ, L, A1. 2, B. 5. καταβάλλοντα Σ, L¹, Φ, Υ; καταβαλόντα vulg. με after καταβ. vulg.; om. Σ, L, A1. 2, B, O.

8. [τοὺς πλουσίους]: I bracket these words (which West. omits), as an explanation of τοὺς μὲν, which needs no such note, not venturing to read καθ' ὃν μὲν (without τοὺς) with Σ. The reading is very doubtful, though the sense is clear.

§ 108. 1. γραφεῖς: sc. παρανόμων. —τὸν ἀγῶνα τοῦτον... εἰσῆλθον, i.e. *I stood* (entered on) *my trial on this issue before you*, εἰς ὑμᾶς implying *coming into court*. τοῦτον refers to γραφεῖς, meaning the trial which followed his being indicted. Cf. εἰσῆλθον τὴν γραφήν, § 105².

2. τὸ μέρος (sc. πέμπτον): cf. § 266². See note on § 82².

3. ἡγεμόνας τῶν συμμοριῶν, *leaders of the symmories*, here probably the symmories of the trierarchy, though the term commonly refers to the 300 richest citizens (ol. τριακόσιοι, § 171²), who were leaders of the symmories of the property-tax (εἰσφορά). Under the system which prevailed from 357 to 340 B.C., the 1200 richest citizens, who alone were liable to the duty of the trierarchy, were divided into 20 symmories, regularly of 60 men each. To each of these symmories was assigned a number of triremes to be fitted out in each year, regulated by the needs of the state. The symmory divided itself

into smaller bodies (*συντέλειαι*), each of which equipped a single ship. The expense was borne equally by all the members, without regard to their wealth. Each symmory probably had a single leader, and the 20 leaders, with the two classes called *δευτεροὶ* and *τρίτοι* (who are not mentioned elsewhere), evidently belonged to the *τριακόσιοι*, perhaps including all of that class in the symmories (15 in each). The new law of Demosthenes imposed the burden of the trierarchy on the members of each symmory according to their property, thus greatly increasing the assessment of the richer and diminishing that of the poorer members. Of this a striking case is given in § 104^{5 6}. This is all the certain knowledge that we have of this important law. The details often quoted from § 106 are untrustworthy.

4. δίδοναι, *offered*, representing *εἰδοσαν*, which appears in § 104².—μάλιστα μὲν, *above all things*, opposed to εἰ δὲ μὴ (5), *otherwise, if not* (M.T. 478).—μὴ θεῖναι, *not to enact*, i.e. not to bring the new law before the *νομοθέται*.

5. καταβάλλοντ' ἔαν ἐν ὑπωμοσίᾳ, *to drop it and let it lie under notice of indictment* (lit. *under the prosecutor's oath to bring an indictment*). Whenever anyone

τοσαῦτ', ὡς ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὅσα ὀκνησάμ' ἂν πρὸς ὑμᾶς εἰπεῖν. καὶ ταῦτ' εἰκότως ἔπραττον ἐκείνοι. ἦν γὰρ αὐτοῖς 104
 ἐκ μὲν τῶν προτέρων νόμων συνεκκαίδεκα λητουργεῖν, αὐτοῖς
 μὲν μικρὰ καὶ οὐδὲν ἀναλίσκουσι, τοὺς δ' ἀπόρους τῶν
 261 πολιτῶν ἐπιτρίβουσιν, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἐμοῦ νόμου τὸ γιγνόμενον
 κατὰ τὴν οὐσίαν ἕκαστον τιθέναι, καὶ δυοῖν ἐφάνη τριήραρχος 5
 ὁ τῆς μῆας ἕκτος καὶ δέκατος πρότερον συντελής· οὐδὲ γὰρ
 τριηράρχους ἔτ' ὠνόμαζον ἑαυτοὺς, ἀλλὰ συντελείς. ὥστε
 δὴ ταῦτα λυθῆναι καὶ μὴ τὰ δίκαια ποιεῖν ἀναγκασθῆναι,
 οὐκ ἔσθ' ὃ τι οὐκ ἐδίδοσαν. καὶ μοι λέγε πρῶτον μὲν 105
 τὸ ψήφισμα καθ' ὃ εἰσῆλθον τὴν γραφήν, εἶτα τοὺς

6. ἂν εἰπεῖν ἐγὼ πρὸς ὑμᾶς Α1, Φ (γρ), Υ.

§ 104. 2. πρότερον Α1. σὺν ἐκκαίδεκα Ο. 6. δέκατος ὦν L, vulg.; ὦν
 om. Σ¹, Α1, Β, F, Φ. πρότερος Α1. 7. ἐπι ὠνόμαζον Σ, L, Α1. 2; ἐπὶ ὠνό-
 μαζον Β, vulg. αὐτοὺς V6. ὥστε ὑπὲρ τοῦ ταῦτα Σ (γρ). 8. καὶ μὴ...
 ἀναγκασθῆναι om. L¹. 9. οὐκ ἔστιν V6.

§ 105. 2. τοὺς λόγους Υ.

formally declared his intention of bringing a *γραφὴ παρανόμων* against a law or decree, he was required to bind himself by an oath, called *ὑπωμοσία*, to prosecute the case. This had the effect of suspending the law or decree if it was already finally passed, or of stopping a decree which had passed only the Senate (i.e. a *προβούλευμα*) from being voted on by the Assembly, until the *γραφὴ παρανόμων* could be tried. (For an account of this process see Essay II.) The meaning here is that Demosthenes was offered large sums if he would either decline to bring his new law before the *νομοθῆται* (*μὴ θεῖναι*) or else let it quietly drop (*ἔαν*) when a *γραφὴ παρανόμων* was brought against it after it was passed. This passage shows that dropping a law under indictment was not illegal.

§ 104. 1. ἦν...λητουργεῖν, i.e. *they might perform the service* (of the trierarchy) *in bodies of sixteen*: this is probably stated as an extreme case under the old law, in contrast with an equally extreme case of a man with two whole triremes to support under the new law.

2. αὐτοῖς μὲν, *themselves* (*ipsis*), opposed to τοὺς δ' ἀπόρους (3).

3. μικρὰ καὶ οὐδὲν: see note on § 104⁴.

4. ἐπιτρίβουσιν, *distressing* (*grinding*).—τὸ γιγνόμενον τιθέναι, *to pay their quota* (*what fell to each*): cf. τιθέναι τὰς εἰσφορὰς, XXII. 42.

5. κατὰ τὴν οὐσίαν, *according to his property*: κατὰ τὸ τίμημα, *according to his valuation*, would be more strictly accurate, as the τίμημα, or *taxable property*, in different classes bore a differing proportion to the οὐσία.—δυοῖν...συντελής: it was a possible case that a man who had been assessed (as supposed above) for only one-sixteenth part of the expense of one ship might be compelled to pay for two whole ships under the new law. *τριήραρχος* suggests *τριήρων* and *τριήρους* for *δυοῖν* and *μῆας*.

7. συντελείς, as members of a *συντέλεια* (see note on § 103³): sixteen trierarchs of a single ship, of whom perhaps no one even saw the ship, were absurd!

9. ἐδίδοσαν, *offered*: cf. διδόναι as imperfect in § 103⁴.

§ 105. 2. ψήφισμα: this cannot be the trierarchic law itself, which was no *ψήφισμα*; but a decree passed after the *ὑπωμοσία*, which (as West. explains it)

καταλόγους, τὸν τ' ἐκ τοῦ προτέρου νόμου καὶ τὸν κατὰ τὸν ἐμόν. λέγει.

5

ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ.

[Ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Πολυκλέους, μηνὸς βοηδρομίωνος ἕκτη ἐπὶ δέκα, φυλῆς πρυτανευούσης Ἴπποθωντίδος, Δημοσθένης Δημοσθένους Παιανιεύς εἰσήνεγκε νόμον τριηραρχικὸν ἀντὶ τοῦ προτέρου, καθ' ὃν αἱ συντέλειαι ἦσαν τῶν τριηράρχων· καὶ ἐπεχειροτόνησεν
10 ἡ βουλή καὶ ὁ δῆμος· καὶ ἀπήνεγκε παρανόμων Δημοσθένης Πατροκλῆς Φλυεύς, καὶ τὸ μέρος τῶν ψήφων οὐ λαβὼν ἀπέτισε τὰς πεντακοσίας δραχμάς.]

106 Φέρε δὴ καὶ τὸν καλὸν κατάλογον.

ΚΑΤΑΛΟΓΟΣ.

[Τοὺς τριηράρχους καλεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν τριήρη συνεκκαίδεκα ἐκ τῶν ἐν τοῖς λόχοις συντελειῶν, ἀπὸ εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε ἐτῶν εἰς
5 τετταράκοντα, ἐπὶ ἴσον τῇ χορηγίᾳ χρωμένους.]

Φέρε δὴ παρὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἐκ τοῦ ἐμοῦ νόμου κατάλογον.

ΚΑΤΑΛΟΓΟΣ.

262

[Τοὺς τριηράρχους αἰρεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν τριήρη ἀπὸ τῆς οὐσίας κατὰ τίμησιν, ἀπὸ ταλάντων δέκα· ἐὰν δὲ πλειόνων ἢ οὐσία
10 ἀποτετιμημένη ἢ χρημάτων, κατὰ τὸν ἀναλογισμὸν ἕως τριῶν πλοίων καὶ ὑπηρετικῆς ἢ λειτουργίας ἔστω. κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν δὲ ἀναλογίαν ἔστω καὶ οἷς ἐλάττων οὐσία ἐστὶ τῶν δέκα ταλάντων, εἰς συντέλειαν συναγομένοις εἰς τὰ δέκα τάλαντα.]

3. τὸν (after καὶ) om. Y.

§ 106. 1. καὶ om. A1. 2. ΚΑΤΑΛΟΓΟΣ Σ. 7. ΚΑΤΑΛΟΓΟΣ Σ, Φ.

ordered the suspension of the law, or (as Blass suggests) provided for the trial of the case.—καθ' ὃ = *secundum quod*, *ex quo*, not *propter quod* (West.).

τοὺς καταλόγους: the stupidity of the interpolator of the false documents never shows to greater advantage than in the two fragments of a pretended decree given as κατάλογοι in § 106. The real

documents were two lists of citizens of various degrees of wealth, with statements of their assessments for the trierarchy under the old law and under the law of Demosthenes. The contrast between the two called forth the question with which § 107 begins. The document in § 105 is not a decree, but a memorandum.

⁷ Ἄρα μικρὰ βοηθῆσαι τοῖς πένησιν ὑμῶν δοκῶ, ἢ μικρ' 107
ἀναλώσαι ἂν τοῦ μὴ τὰ δίκαια ποιεῖν ἐθέλειν οἱ πλούσιοι;
οὐ τοίνυν μόνον τῷ μὴ καθυφεῖναι ταῦτα σεμνύνομαι, οὐδὲ
τῷ γραφεῖς ἀποφυγεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ συμφέροντα θεῖναι τὸν
νόμον καὶ τῷ πείραν ἔργῳ δεδωκέναι. πάντα γὰρ τὸν 5
πόλεμον τῶν ἀποστόλων γιγνομένων κατὰ τὸν νόμον τὸν
ἐμὸν, οὐχ ἰκετηρίαν ἔθηκε τριῆραρχος οὐδεὶς πώποθ' ὡς
ἀδικούμενος παρ' ὑμῖν, οὐκ ἐν Μουνιχίᾳ ἐκαθέζετο, οὐχ ὑπό

§ 107. 1. ἀρὰ γε L, vulg.; γε om. Σ¹, Φ. ὑμῶν Σ, L, vulg.; ὑμῖν V6.
καὶ (over η) Σ². 2. ἀναλώσειαν ἂν F (γρ); ἀναλώσαι ἂν ἀντι A2. τι τοῦ L¹.
τοῦ L², vulg. ἐθέλειν om. A1. 2. 4. γραφῆς F, Φ. ἀποφεύγειν (sic)
Σ; ἀποφυγεῖν L¹; ἀποφυγεῖν vulg. τὸν om. V6. 5. πειραεῖ (for πείραν)
V6. 7. ὡς om. Σ¹. 8. Μουνιχία mss.; Μουνιχία Kirchoff, Attic in-
scriptions.

§ 107. 1. μικρ' ἀναλώσαι ἂν...ἐθέ-
λειν, does it seem likely that the rich
would have been willing to spend (only)
a little to escape doing justice? With οἱ
πλούσιοι supply δοκοῦσιν. ἀναλώσαι de-
pends on ἐθέλειν ἂν, which represents
ἤθελον ἂν. τοῦ μὴ ποιεῖν is genitive of
purpose. Many editors omit ἐθέλειν,
and take ἂν with ἀναλώσαι (= ἀνήλω-
σαν ἂν), depending directly on δοκοῦσιν
understood. But ἐθέλειν is in the best
mss., though it must be confessed that
the sentence would be simpler without it.

3. καθυφεῖναι, dropping: cf. κατα-
βάλλοιτα, § 103^b.—οὐδὲ: sc. μόνον.

4. συμφέροντα θεῖναι τὸν νόμον: cf.
πηγὰς διώκει τὰς ἐπιτίδας, Eur. frag. 273.

5. τῷ πείραν δεδωκέναι, either on my
having given a test of it (sc. ἐμέ) or
on the law having given a test of itself
(sc. τὸν νόμον). It is much more natural
to continue the subject ἐμέ from καθυ-
φεῖναι, ἀποφυγεῖν, and θεῖναι, but usage
favours the ellipsis of the reflexive. See
§ 195¹⁰, ἃ γε μὴδὲ πείραν ἔδωκε, which
did not even give us a test of themselves;
XXIV. 24, πείραν αὐτῶν πολλάκις δεδώ-
κασιν (sc. οἱ νόμοι) ὅτι συμφέροντες ὑμῖν
εἰσι (with αὐτῶν expressed); Thuc. 1.
138^p (of Themistocles), ἀπὸ τοῦ πείραν
διδούς ξυμερὸς φαίνεσθαι, i.e. on trial (sc.
ἑαυτοῦ). Demosthenes, however, is eager
to make his own agency prominent.

Compare the perfect δεδωκέναι with the
timeless aorists which precede (M. T.
109, 96).

6. ἀποστόλων: see § 80¹; and cf. IV.
35, τοὺς δ' ἀποστόλους πάντας ὑμῖν ὑστερί-
ζειν τῶν καιρῶν.

7. ἰκετηρίαν (sc. βάβδον), *supplicans's*
bough, generally of olive, bound with
wool, which a suppliant laid on the altar
of a divinity whose succour he invoked.
See Schol. on Ar. Plut. 383, ἰκετηρία
ἐστὶ κλάδος ἐλαίας ἐρίψω πεπλεγμένος, and
Hermann, Gottesdienstl. Alt. § 24, 14.
Here παρ' ὑμῖν shows that it was the
altar in the Pnyx where the helpless
trierarch sought the protection of the
Assembly. Aristotle (Pol. Ath. 43), in
describing the regular meetings of the
Assembly, says: ἐτέραν δὲ ταῖς ἰκετηρίας,
ἐν ἧ θεῖς ὁ βουλούμενος ἰκετηρίαν (ὑπὲρ)
ᾧ ἂν βούληται καὶ ἰδίων καὶ δημοσίων
διαλέξεται πρὸς τὸν δῆμον. Cf. Poll.
VIII. 96.

8. ἐν Μουνιχίᾳ: ἐνθα ἐστὶν ἱερὸν Μου-
νυχίας Ἀργεμίδος· κάκει ἐφευγον ολίγες
τῶν τριηράρχων ἠδικοῦντο, ἢ ναῖται ἢ τινας
τῶν ἐξεταζομένων ἐν τῷ Πειραιεῖ (Schol.).
See Lys. XIII. 24, καθίζουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν
βωμὸν Μουνιχίας. The form Μουνιχία
is found almost exclusively in inscriptions
of the best period. See Meisterhans,
Gr. d. Gr. Inschr. § 13, 8.

τῶν ἀποστολέων ἐδέθη, οὐ τριήρης οὐτ' ἔξω καταλειφθεῖσ'
 10 ἀπώλετο τῇ πόλει, οὐτ' αὐτοῦ ἀπελείφθη οὐ δυναμένη ἀνά-
 108 γεσθαι. καίτοι κατὰ τοὺς προτέρους νόμους ἅπαντα ταῦτα
 ἐγίγνετο. τὸ δ' αἴτιον, ἐν τοῖς πένησιν ἦν τὸ λητουργεῖν·
 πολλὰ δὲ τὰ δύνата συνέβαινον. ἐγὼ δ' ἐκ τῶν ἀπόρων εἰς
 τοὺς εὐπόρους μετήνεγκα τὰς τριηραρχίας· πάντ' οὖν τὰ
 5 δέοντα ἐγίγνετο. καὶ μὴν καὶ κατ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἄξιός εἰμι
 ἐπαίνου τυχεῖν, ὅτι πάντα τὰ τοιαῦτα προηρούμην πολιτεύ-
 ματα ἀφ' ὧν ἅμα δόξαι καὶ τιμαὶ καὶ δυνάμεις συνέβαινον
 τῇ πόλει· βάσκανον δὲ καὶ πικρὸν καὶ κακότηδες οὐδέν ἐστι 263
 πολίτευμα ἐμὸν, οὐδὲ ταπεινὸν, οὐδὲ τῆς πόλεως ἀνάξιον.
 109 ταῦτό τοίνυν ἦθος ἔχων ἐν τε τοῖς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν πολιτεύμασι

9. ἀποστολων O.
 V6 and some others.
 (ν over π) B.

ἰδέθη Φ.

καταλειφθεῖσα Σ, L, vulg.; καταληφθεῖσα

§ 108. 2. ἦν τῷ A2.
 vulg.; λητουργεῖν Bl., Att. inscriptions: "λειτ. only after 300 B.C.," Meisterhans, Gr. d. Gr. Inscr. § 15, 3.

λειτουργεῖν Σ, L, Φ; λειτουργεῖν μὴ δύνασθαι Σ (γρ),
 3. δὴ ἂν Y, O (corr.). 4. τὰς om. O. 5. κατὰ
 τοῦτο A1, Y. 7. καὶ (before τιμαὶ) om. V6. 8. δὲ πικρὸν (om. καὶ) O.

9. ἀποστολέων: see Bekk. Anecd. 435, 29: ἀποστολεῖς· δέκα τὸν ἀριθμὸν ἀρχοντες ἦσαν, οἱ ἐπὶ τῆς ἐκπομπῆς τῶν πλεουσῶν τριήρων καὶ τῶν ἀπαγομένων στόλων ἀποδεδεγμένοι. They were chosen for each occasion, and had charge of supplying the trierarchs with rigging and other material for the triremes from the public stores, and of seeing that these were properly restored at the end of the voyage. Boeckh's Att. Seewesen, Urk. No. X., shows how many and serious were the complaints against trierarchs in regard to these supplies: cf. No. XIV. p. 466, 20—25, where the ἀποστολεῖς are mentioned. These documents and the present passage show that the symmories contained many men of very narrow means.

9, 10. ἔξω καταλειφθεῖσ', abandoned at sea; αὐτοῦ ἀπελείφθη, left behind in port. We have to decide between these forms and καταληφθεῖσα and ἀπελήφθη. But καταληφθεῖσα (which has little ms. authority) would rather denote that the ship

was caught or detained by an enemy, whereas the meaning obviously is that she was unseaworthy. See Plat. Rep. 496 B, ὑπὸ φυγῆς καταληφθέν, of a noble character detained and held fast for philosophy by exile. And ἀπελήφθη is still less suited to the case of a ship too badly fitted out to leave the harbour.—αὐτοῦ, on the spot, i.e. in port, where she was lying: ἐν τῷ λιμένι ἀνεπισκεύαστος (Schol.). See Plat. Rep. 371 C, αὐτοῦ μένοντας περὶ τὴν ἀγοράν.

§ 108. 2. τὸ δ' αἴτιον, without ὅτι, like σημείον δέ and τεκμήριον δέ: cf. VIII. 32.

3. ἀδύνατα, cases of impossibility.

6. προηρούμην: cf. προαίρεσις, § 93², and often.

7. δυνάμεις, power (of various kinds): cf. §§ 44², 233², 237².

8. βάσκανον, malicious: see Harpocr., ἀπὲρ τοῦ φιλαίτιον καὶ συκοφαντικόν.—κακότηδες: see ἦθος, § 109¹.

§ 109. 1. ἦθος, principles (of action), political character: see note on § 114².

καὶ ἐν τοῖς Ἑλληνικοῖς φανήσομαι· οὔτε γὰρ ἐν τῇ πόλει τὰς παρὰ τῶν πλουσίων χάριτας μᾶλλον ἢ τὰ τῶν πολλῶν δίκαια εἰλόμην, οὔτ' ἐν τοῖς Ἑλληνικοῖς τὰ Φιλίππου δῶρα καὶ τὴν ξενίαν ἠγάπησα ἀντὶ τῶν κοινῇ πᾶσι τοῖς Ἑλλησι 5 συμφερόντων.

Ἐγούμαι τοίνυν λοιπὸν εἶναί μοι περὶ τοῦ κηρύγματος 110 εἰπεῖν καὶ τῶν εὐθυνῶν· τὸ γὰρ ὡς τᾶριστα τ' ἔπραττον καὶ διὰ παντὸς εὖνους εἰμὶ καὶ πρόθυμος εὖ ποιεῖν ὑμᾶς, ἰκανῶς ἐκ τῶν εἰρημένων δεδηλωσθαί μοι νομίζω. καίτοι τὰ μέγιστα γε τῶν πεπολιτευμένων καὶ πεπραγμένων ἐμαντῶ παραλείπω, 5 ὑπολαμβάνων πρῶτον μὲν ἐφεξῆς τοὺς περὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ παρανόμου λόγους ἀποδοῦναί με δεῖν, εἶτα, κἂν μηδὲν εἶπω περὶ

§ 109. 2. ἐν τοῖς om. Y. 4. τὰ om. A1.

§ 110. 1. μοι om. Y. 2. ὡς ἀριστα A1, B. γε (for τ') B. 4. καὶ μοι (for καίτοι) A1. 5. τε (for γε) O. πολιτευομένων O.

2. ἐν τοῖς Ἑλληνικοῖς, opposed to ἐν τοῖς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν: see 59².

5. ἀντὶ, rather than, like μᾶλλον ἢ (3).

§§ 110—121 contain the reply to the first two arguments of Aeschines, that on the responsibility of Demosthenes as an ἄρχων at the time when Ctesiphon proposed his decree (§§ 111—119), and that on the place of proclamation (§§ 120, 121). § 110 is introductory. §§ 122—125 are a peroration to the division of the argument beginning with § 53.

§ 110. 1. περὶ τοῦ κηρύγματος, i.e. about the place of proclamation, this being the only point in dispute under this head.

2. τῶν εὐθυνῶν: this concerns only the question whether Demosthenes was a "responsible magistrate" when Ctesiphon proposed to crown him.—τὸ γὰρ... ὑμᾶς, i.e. the statement in Ctesiphon's decree that I did etc., subj. of δεδηλωσθαί: with this reference to the words of the decree cf. 57¹.

4. τὰ μέγιστα refers especially to his important public services in the year before Chacroeaea (339—338), the account of which is reserved to the later

division of his argument, where it comes in with far greater effect.

5. παραλείπω, I leave aside (not necessarily I omit). This whole passage, with the implied doubt about any future mention of these "greatest acts," is full of rhetorical art. He has no intention whatever of omitting these acts or abridging his account of them; but he skilfully implies that his earlier acts, already related, are ample for the legal justification of Ctesiphon, so that he could afford to leave his greatest achievements unmentioned. He also diverts attention from one of his main objects, that of concealing the weakness of his argument on the εὐθυναί by placing it between two most effective political harangues.

6. ἐφεξῆς, in due order: cf. § 56⁵. In § 56 οὐδὲν ἐκὼν παραλείψω is said with no reference to this passage, but it simply states his general purpose of giving a full account of his public life.—αὐτοῦ τοῦ παρανόμου, the strict question of illegality, with which alone the γραφή παρανόμων is properly concerned.

7. ἀποδοῦναι: see note on § 114¹⁰.

τῶν λοιπῶν πολιτευμάτων, ὁμοίως παρ' ὑμῶν ἐκάστῳ τὸ συνειδὸς ὑπάρχειν μοι.

- 111 Τῶν μὲν οὖν λόγων, οὓς οὗτος ἄνω καὶ κάτω διακυκλῶν ἔλεγε περὶ τῶν παραγεγραμμένων νόμων, οὔτε μὰ τοὺς θεοὺς οἶμαι ὑμᾶς μανθάνειν οὔτ' αὐτὸς ἐδυνάμην συνεῖναι τοὺς πολλοὺς· ἀπλῶς δὲ τὴν ὀρθὴν περὶ τῶν δικαίων διαλέξομαι.
- 5 τοσοῦτῳ γὰρ δέω λέγειν ὡς οὐκ εἰμί ὑπεύθυνος, ὃ νῦν οὗτος διέβαλλε καὶ διωρίζετο, ὥσθ' ἅπαντα τὸν βίον ὑπεύθυνος εἶναι ὁμολογῶ ὧν ἡ διακεχείρικα ἢ πεπολίτευμαι παρ' ὑμῖν.

8. ἐκάστῳ Σ, L, A1. 2; ἐκάστου B, vulg. 9. ὑπάρχει O¹, F.
 § 111. 1. οὗτος om. V6. κυκλῶν A1, Y; κυκλῶν A2; διακυκλ(ων above) L.
 2. τῶν om. A1. πεπραγμένων Σ, L, A2; παραγεγραμμένων Σ (γρ); γεγραμμένων L² (mg.), A1, O. 3. οἶμαι ὑμᾶς Σ, F, Φ, O; ὑμᾶς οἶμαι L; ὑμᾶς οἶμαι A¹, B. λανθάνειν B. συνίεναι A2. 4. αὐτῶν (after πολλοὺς) L (mg.), A2, F (γρ), Φ (γρ), Y, O. τὴν ὀρθὴν Σ, L, F, Φ; τὴν ὀρθὴν ὀδδὸν vulg.; ὀδδὸν after δικαίων L (mg.), Y. 5. τοσοῦτῳ Σ, L (ν over ω), Φ; τοσοῦτου vulg. οὗτος Σ, L, F; οὗτος πολλάκις vulg. 7. ὧν ἡδὲ A2. διακεχείρικα Σ, O (η over last i); διακεχείρικα L, Y, V6.

8. ὁμοίως, *all the same*.—παρ' ὑμῶν... ὑπάρχειν μοι, *that I may rely on a consciousness of them in each of your minds*: cf. § 95⁴ and note.

§ 111. 1. τῶν λόγων, depending on τοὺς πολλοὺς.—ἄνω καὶ κάτω διακυκλῶν, *mixing them in utter confusion*. See IX. 36, ἄνω καὶ κάτω πεποίηκε, and without καὶ II. 16, στρατείας ταῖς ἄνω κάτω, and IV. 41, συμπαραβείτε ἄνω κάτω, *up and down*.

2. παραγεγραμμένων: the laws which the indicted decree (τὸ φεῦγον ψήφισμα) was charged with violating were *written* on a tablet (σανίδιον) *by its side*, and this was posted in the court-room. See Aesch. III. 200: ἐν ταῖς γραφαῖς τῶν παρανομῶν παράκειται κανὼν τοῦ δικαίου τουτὶ τὸ σανίδιον καὶ τὸ ψήφισμα καὶ οἱ παραγεγραμμένοι νόμοι.

4. τὴν ὀρθὴν (sc. ὀδδὸν), as we say, *straightforward*: see Ar. Av. I, ὀρθὴν κελεύεις;—τῶν δικαίων, *the rights of the case*, opposed to τῶν λόγων (1).

5. τοσοῦτῳ δέω λέγειν, *I am so far from saying*: τοσοῦτῳ with δέω as with comparatives: so in IX. 17. Most mss. have τοσοῦτου in both passages, and all have it in VIII. 70.

6. διέβαλλε καὶ διωρίζετο: see § 4⁶.

7. ὧν... πεπολίτευμαι, i.e. *either for money that I have handled or for public acts that I have done*.

§ 112. The sophistical character of the argument of §§ 112—119 explains the anxiety of the orator to cover its weakness by its position in the oration (see note on § 110⁵). The reply of Aeschines (III. 17 ff.) to this ἀφικτων λόγων, *δὲν φησι Δημοσθένης*, probably written or greatly modified after hearing this passage, is conclusive. The law quoted by Aesch. (11) τοὺς ὑπευθύνους μὴ στεφανοῦν certainly made no exception for those who gave money to the state while in office. Indeed, this very claim is one which needed to be established by the *εἶθυναί*, in which it might be disputed: see Aesch. 23, *ἔασον ἀμφισβητῆσαι σοὶ τὸν βουλόμενον τῶν πολιτῶν ὡς οὐκ ἐπέδωκας*. The claim of Demosthenes at least amounts to this, that any officer who asserts that he has expended more in the service of the state than he received should be exempt from the law τοὺς ὑπευθύνους μὴ στεφανοῦν. The specious argument that a man cannot fairly be called to account for the expenditure of his own money on public

ὧν μέντοι γ' ἐκ τῆς ἰδίας οὐσίας ἐπαγγελάμενος δέδωκα τῷ 112
 δήμῳ, οὐδεμίαν ἡμέραν ὑπεύθυνος εἶναι φημι (ἀκούεις
 264 Αἰσχίνη;) οὐδ' ἄλλον οὐδένα, οὐδ' ἂν τῶν ἐννέ' ἀρχόντων
 τις ὧν τύχη. τίς γάρ ἐστι νόμος τοσαύτης ἀδικίας καὶ
 μισανθρωπίας μεστὸς ὥστε τὸν δόντα τι τῶν ἰδίων καὶ 5
 ποιήσαντα πρᾶγμα φιλόθρωπον καὶ φιλόδωρον τῆς χάριτος
 μὲν ἀποστερεῖν, εἰς τοὺς συκοφάντας δ' ἄγειν, καὶ τούτους
 ἐπὶ τὰς εὐθύνas ὧν ἔδωκεν ἐφιστάναι; οὐδὲ εἰς. εἰ δέ φησιν
 οὗτος, δειξάτω, κἀγὼ στέρξω καὶ σιωπήσομαι. ἀλλ' οὐκ 113
 ἔστιν, ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀλλ' οὗτος συκοφαντῶν, ὅτι ἐπὶ τῷ
 θεωρικῷ τότε ὧν ἐπέδωκα τὰ χρήματα, ἐπήνεσεν αὐτὸν,

§ 112. 4. ὁ νόμος Α2. 7. εἰς δὲ τοὺς συκοφάντας δ' ἄγειν Σ; εἰς τοὺς
 συκοφ. δ' ἄγειν Α1, Υ; εἰς δὲ τοὺς συκοφ. ἄγειν L, B, vulg. 8. δέδωκεν Α1;
 ἔδωκεν L² (mg.). οὐδὲ εἰς Σ, Α1; οὐδὲ εἰς δήπου L, vulg.

works could not release Demosthenes from εὐθυναί when he had obviously had public money in his hands; and the responsibility for *this* was the real obstacle to his receiving a crown before his εὐθυναί.

1. ὧν μέντοι γ': γε emphasizes the whole relative clause. We should generally have ὧν γε, but μέντοι has naturally the second place (see Bl.).—ἐπαγγελάμενος δέδωκα, have offered and given, i.e. have given by my free act, openly declared. See C. I. Att. II. No. 334, a ψήφισμα calling for voluntary contributions εἰς σωτηρίαν τῆς πόλεως and ordering a publication of the donors' names (which follow).

3. τῶν ἐννέ' ἀρχόντων: the Archons, as the chief magistrates and as candidates for the Areopagus, would naturally be subject to special scrutiny at their εὐθυναί.

5. μισανθρωπίας, misanthropy, opposed to φιλόθρωπον (6).

7. εἰς τοὺς συκοφάντας: ironical allusion to εἰς τοὺς λογιστάς, as if the sycophants were a board of officers (hence τοὺς).—τούτους...ἐφιστάναι, to set them to audit the accounts etc.

§ 113. 1. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔστιν (sc. νόμος τοιοῦτος).

2. ἐπὶ τῷ θεωρικῷ ὧν, treasurer of the Theoric Fund: for the importance of this office see Aesch. III. 25, 26, ending with Κτησιφῶν δὲ Δημοσθέτην τὸν συλληβδην ἀπάσας τὰς Ἀθήνησιν ἀρχὰς ἀρχοντα οὐκ ὤκησε γράψαι στεφανοῦν.

3. ἐπέδωκα, properly gave in addition (to the public fund in his charge). Gifts to the state were often called ἐπιδόσεις: cf. § 171'.—ἐπήνεσεν αὐτὸν (sc. Κτησιφῶν)=ἐγράψεν ἐπαυέσαι. All MSS. except Σ insert ἡ βουλὴ as subject of ἐπήνεσεν. The true subject appears in l. 10, ταῦτ' ἐγράψεν ὀδὶ περὶ ἐμοῦ. ἐπαυεῖν, compliment by a vote of thanks, and στεφανοῦν are both used of the vote conferring the crown, which included also a vote of thanks: see §§ 57², 58², 85², 117², 4. See Maximus (in Walz, Rhet. Gr. IV. p. 587): οὐ δυνάμενος γὰρ ἀντιστῆναι πρὸς τὸ ὅτι οὐχ ὑπεύθυνος ὄντα Κτησιφῶν ἀηγόρευσε, ἔπερ ἄντικρυς καὶ διαρρηθῆναι ὁ νόμος ἀπαγορεύει, ὀνόματος μεταθέσει τὴν μέθοδον παρέσχετο, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἂν ηγόρευσε ἐπήνεσεν εἰπῶν,—which must refer to this passage.

φησὶν, ὑπεύθυνον ὄντα. οὐ περὶ τούτων γ' οὐδενὸς ὦν
 5 ὑπεύθυνος ἦν, ἀλλ' ἐφ' οἷς ἐπέδωκα, ᾧ συκοφάντα. ἀλλὰ
 καὶ τειχοποιὸς ἦσθα. καὶ διὰ γε τοῦτ' ὀρθῶς ἐπηρεάζουμην,
 ὅτι τάνηλωμέν' ἔδωκα καὶ οὐκ ἐλογιζόμεν. ὁ μὲν γὰρ
 λογισμὸς εὐθυνῶν καὶ τῶν ἐξετασόντων προσδεῖται, ἡ δὲ
 δωρεὰ χάριτος καὶ ἐπαίνου δικαία ἐστὶ τυγχάνειν· διόπερ
 114 ταῦτ' ἔγραψεν ὁδὶ περὶ ἐμοῦ· ὅτι δ' οὕτω ταῦτ' οὐ μόνον ἐν
 τοῖς νόμοις ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ὑμετέροις ἦθεσιν ὤριστα, ἐγὼ
 ῥαδίως πολλαχόθεν δείξω. πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ Ναυσικλῆς

§ 118. 4. φησὶν, ἡ βουλή L, Σ², vulg.: ἡ βουλή om. Σ¹, φησὶν om. A1¹ (see B1).
 οὐδὲν ὦν Υ, Ο. 6. φησί (after ἦσθα) vulg.; om. Σ, Φ. διὰ γε τοῦτο Σ, L,
 B, F, Φ; δι' αὐτὸ γε τοῦτο L² (mg.), A1, 2, vulg. 7. τανάλωμένα A1, 2, B (η
 over 2nd α). ἔδωκα Σ, L, A1, Φ; ἐπέδωκα B, vulg. (cf. §§ 112^b, 114⁷, 117^a).
 8. ἐξετασόμενων A1. 9. καὶ om. Σ. ἐστὶν τυγχάνειν Σ; τυγχάνειν ἐστὶ
 A1, 2, Υ. 10. οδὶ (ω over ο) B; ὁ V6.

§ 114. 1. οὕτως Σ, L; οὕτω vulg. ταῦτα (bef. οὐ) Σ, L, F, Φ, V6; ταῦτα
 ἔχει, καὶ vulg. 2. ὑμετέροις Σ, L, Φ; ἡμετέροις vulg. ἔθεσιν Sopater, Dind.
 3. δείξω πολλαχ. A2. γὰρ om. V6.

4. οὐ περὶ τούτων...ἐπέδωκα: this argument assumes that an ordinary ὑπεύθυνος could be crowned, before passing his εἶθυνα, for a gift to the state which was not connected with his office. It is conceivable, and even probable, that a crown might be voted for such a gift to an officer of state, even during his term of office, by general consent, without being thought illegal, though the letter of the law made no exception for such a case. And the cases cited as precedents in § 114, so far as we know, may have been of this nature (see § 117^{1, 2}). But this was not the case with the gifts of Demosthenes. These were both closely connected with the funds which he held as an officer of state, and the argument of Aeschines (23) applies to them in its full force. Demosthenes says nothing which shows that Ctesiphon did not violate the letter and even the spirit of the law τοὺς ὑπευθύνους μὴ στεφανοῦν. And yet it is more than likely that the friends of Demosthenes, in their eagerness to crown him for his noble services, overlooked the technical obstacle to their action; and the court appears to have decided to overlook their oversight.

6. τειχοποιός, one of a board of commissioners appointed to superintend the repairs of the city walls. The argument seems to have been the same about both of the offices which Demosthenes held in 337—336 B.C. The orator attempts no such distinction as Aesch. predicts (28—30), by excluding the office of τειχοποιός from the ἀρχαὶ which require εἶθυνα.

8. τῶν ἐξετασόντων (= οἱ ἐξετάσοισι), men to investigate: the present would be simply investigators, with no temporal or final force.

§ 114. 2. ἦθεσιν, your moral feelings, which impel you to act thus. Some read ἔθεσιν with some rhetoricians here, and by conjecture in § 275². Aristotle (Eth. II. 1, 1) thus explains ἠθικῆ, morals: ἐξ ἔθους περιγίνεται, ὅθεν καὶ τοῦτομα ἔσχηκε μικρὸν παρεκλίσιον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἔθους. Cf. ἠθικά, mores, morals. See note on § 275².

3. πολλαχόθεν δείξω: Aeschines anticipates or rather answers this argument in 193: λέγει δὲ ὁ φεύγων...οὐχ ὡς ἔνομα γέγραφεν, ἀλλ' ὡς ἦδη ποτὲ καὶ πρότερον ἕτερος τοιαῦτα γράψας ἀπέφυγεν.—Ναυσικλῆς: the general who commanded the well-known expedition which stopped

στρατηγῶν ἐφ' οἷς ἀπὸ τῶν ἰδίων προεῖτο πολλάκις ἐστεφάνωται ὑφ' ὑμῶν· εἶθ' ὅτε τὰς ἀσπίδας Διότιμος ἔδωκε καὶ 5
 πάλιν Χαρίδημος, ἐστεφανοῦντο· εἶθ' οὕτωσι Νεοπτόλεμος
 πολλῶν ἔργων ἐπιστάτης ὢν, ἐφ' οἷς ἐπέδωκε τετίμηται.
 σχέτλιον γὰρ ἂν εἶη τοῦτό γε, εἰ τῷ τιν' ἀρχὴν ἄρχοντι ἢ
 διδόναι τῇ πόλει τὰ ἑαυτοῦ διὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν μὴ ἐξέσται, 10
 265 ἢ τῶν δοθέντων ἀντὶ τοῦ κομίσασθαι χάριν εὐθύνας ὑφέξει. 10
 ὅτι τοίνυν ταῦτ' ἀληθῆ λέγω, λέγε τὰ ψηφίσματά μοι τὰ 115
 τούτοις γεγενημένα αὐτὰ λαβῶν. λέγε.

ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ.

[Ἄρχων Δημόνικος Φλυεὺς, βοηδρομιῶνος ἕκτη μετ' εἰκάδα, γνώμη βουλῆς καὶ δήμου, Καλλίας Φρεάρριος εἶπεν ὅτι δοκεῖ τῇ 5
 βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ στεφανῶσαι Ναυσικλέα τὸν ἐπὶ τῶν ὅπλων, ὅτι Ἀθηναίων ὀπλιτῶν δισχιλίων ὄντων ἐν Ἰμβρῷ καὶ βοηθού-
 των τοῖς κατοικοῦσιν Ἀθηναίων τὴν νῆσον, οὐ δυναμένου Φίλωνος
 τοῦ ἐπὶ τῆς διοικήσεως κεχειροτονημένου διὰ τοὺς χειμῶνας
 πλεῦσαι καὶ μισθοδοτῆσαι τοὺς ὀπλίτας, ἐκ τῆς ἰδίας οὐσίας ἔδωκε 10

5. ὅτε Σ, L, B, vulg.; ὅτι A1, O.
 (corr.), L, A1. 2; ὁστος B, vulg.

6. ἐστεφανοῦτο A1, O. οὔτωσι Σ

9. τῇ...ἑαυτοῦ Σ, L; τὰ ἑαυτοῦ τῇ πόλει vulg.
 ὑφέξειν B, F (ν over ei).

8. εἰ τῷ V6; εἰ τῷ Markland, Cobet.
 10. ὑφέξει Σ, L, A1. 2, vulg.;

§ 116. 1. λέγε om. Y.
 vulg.

2. αὐτὰ λαβῶν om. A2.

λέγε. Σ, L¹ (mg.),

Philip at Thermopylae in 352 B.C. Diod. XVI. 37; Grote XI. 414; Schaefer I. 509. See note on § 32'. Nausicles is mentioned by Aeschines (159) as the one in whose name Demosthenes proposed his decrees after the battle of Chaeronea.

5. Διότιμος: mentioned in XXI. 208 as a rich trierarch, included by Arrian (I. 10, 4) among the generals whom Alexander demanded after the destruction of Thebes.

6. Χαρίδημος: of Oreus, an adopted Athenian, the object of severe invective in the oration against Aristocrates (352 B.C.). He was first a guerilla leader in the service of Athens, later one of the patriotic party, and was demanded by Alexander in 335.—οὔτωσι implies that Neoptolemus was well known in Athens.

7. πολλῶν ἔργων ἐπιστάτης: probably one of those called δημοσίων ἔργων ἐπιστάται by Aesch. (III. 29), specially appointed to direct special works. In an inscription (partly relating to 338 B.C.), C. I. Att. II. 2, Add. No. 741, crowns are recorded as given by the people to Neoptolemus, Charidemus, and Nausicles and as afterwards dedicated by them to Athena (see Aesch. III. 46).

8. σχέτλιον ἂν εἶη...ὑφέξει: for the peculiar form of conditional sentence see M. T. 503, 407.

10. κομίσασθαι implies that the receiver has a claim on the giver: cf. ἀποδοῦναι, § 110⁷, and Plat. Rep. 507 A, ἐμέτε δόνασθαι αὐτῆν ἀποδοῦναι καὶ ὑμᾶς κομίσασθαι.

καὶ οὐκ εἰσέπραξε τὸν δῆμον, καὶ ἀναγορεύσαι τὸν στέφανον Διονυσίους τραγηδοῖς καινοῖς.]

ΕΤΕΡΟΝ ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ.

- 116 [Ἐἶπε Καλλίας Φρεάρριος, πρυτάνεων λεγόντων βουλῆς γνώμη, ἐπειδὴ Χαρίδημος ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, ἀποσταλὴς εἰς Σαλαμίνα, καὶ Διότιμος ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ἰππέων, ἐν τῇ ἐπὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ μάχῃ τῶν στρατιωτῶν τινῶν ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων σκυλευθέντων, ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων 5 ἀναλωμάτων καθώπλισαν τοὺς νεανίσκους ἀσπίσιν ὀκτακοσίαις, δεδόχθαι τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ στεφανῶσαι Χαρίδημον καὶ Διότιμον χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ, καὶ ἀναγορεύσαι Παναθηναίους τοῖς μεγάλοις ἐν τῷ γυμνικῷ ἀγῶνι καὶ Διονυσίους τραγηδοῖς καινοῖς· τῆς δὲ ἀναγορεύσεως ἐπιμεληθῆναι θεσμοθέτας, πρυτάνεις, ἀγωνοθέτας.] 266
- 117 Τούτων ἕκαστος, Αἰσχίνῃ, τῆς μὲν ἀρχῆς ἧς ἦρχεν ὑπεύθυνος ἦν, ἐφ' οἷς δ' ἔστεφανοῦτο οὐχ ὑπεύθυνος. οὐκοῦν οὐδ' ἐγώ· ταῦτα γὰρ δίκαι' ἐστὶ μοι περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν τοῖς ἄλλοις δήπου. ἐπέδωκα· ἐπαινούμαι διὰ ταῦτα, οὐκ ὦν ὦν 5 ἔδωκα ὑπεύθυνος. ἦρχον· καὶ δέδωκά γ' εὐθύνας ἐκείνων, οὐχ ὦν ἐπέδωκα. νῆ Δί', ἀλλ' ἀδίκως ἦρξα· εἶτα παρῶν, ὅτε μ' εἰσῆγον οἱ λογισταί, οὐ κατηγορεῖς;

§ 117. 2. οὐκοῦν Σ. 3. ταῦτα γὰρ Ο. 4. καὶ ἐπαινούμαι Ο. 5. ἔδωκα Σ¹, Φ; ἐπέδωκα Σ², L, vulg. γ' om. A2, Y. 6. ὦν ἐπέδωκα νῆ Δία· ἀλλ' Σ, L. 7. δικάσαι A2. οὐ Σ, L, A1; διὰ τί οὐ B, vulg.

§ 117. 2. ἐφ' οἷς ἔστεφανοῦτο: we do not know whether there was any distinction between these decrees and that of Ctesiphon like that mentioned in § 113⁴. As Demosthenes identifies his own case absolutely with these, the question is of little moment.

4. ἐπαινούμαι: cf. ἐπήνεσεν, § 113².

6. νῆ Δί', ἀλλ': a more emphatic form in stating an objection than the common ἀλλὰ, νῆ Δία: cf. XIX. 272, XX. 58.—παρῶν: i.e. *being present* (as you were).

7. μ' εἰσῆγον οἱ λογισταί: see Aristot. Pol. Ath. 54, καὶ (κληροῦσι οἱ Ἀθ.) λογιστὰς δέκα καὶ συνηγόρους τούτοις δέκα, πρὸς οὓς ἅπαντας ἀνάγκη τοῖς τὰς ἀρχὰς ἄρξαντας λόγον ἀπενεγκεῖν· οὗτοι γὰρ εἰσι

μόνοι τοῖς ὑπευθύνους λογιζόμενοι, καὶ τὰς εὐθύνας εἰς τὸ δικάστηριον εἰσάγοντες. Before this board of auditors every magistrate had to appear for his εὐθυναὶ at the end of his term of office; and they (generally as a matter of form) brought him before a Heliastic court of 501 judges, in which anyone might appear and accuse him of any offence connected with his office. His accounts of money expended were audited at the same time. See Aesch. III. 17—23. The question τίς βούλεται κατηγορεῖν; (Aesch. 23) was probably asked in presence of the court at the εὐθυναὶ of Demosthenes; and to this Aeschines did not respond. But these εὐθυναὶ must have come several months after Ctesiphon's bill had passed the

Ἴνα τοίνυν ἴδῃθ' ὅτι αὐτὸς οὗτός μοι μαρτυρεῖ ἐφ' οἷς 118
οὐχ ὑπεύθυνος ἦν ἐστεφανῶσθαι, λαβὼν ἀνάγνωθι τὸ ψή-
φισμα ὅλον τὸ γραφέν μοι. οἷς γὰρ οὐκ ἐγράψατο τοῦ
προβουλεύματος, τούτοις ἂ διώκει συκοφαντῶν φανήσεται.
λέγε.

5

ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ.

[Ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Εὐθυκλέους, πυανεψιώνος ἐνάτη ἀπίοντος, φυλῆς
πρυτανευούσης Οἰνηίδος, Κτησιφῶν Λεωσθένους Ἀναφλύστιος
εἶπεν, ἐπειδὴ Δημοσθένης Δημοσθένους Παιανιεύς γενόμενος ἐπι-
μελητῆς τῆς τῶν τειχῶν ἐπισκευῆς καὶ προσαναλώσας εἰς τὰ ἔργα 10
ἀπὸ τῆς ἰδίας οὐσίας τρία τάλαντα ἐπέδωκε ταῦτα τῷ δήμῳ, καὶ
ἐπὶ τοῦ θεωρικοῦ κατασταθεὶς ἐπέδωκε τοῖς ἐκ πασῶν τῶν φυλῶν
θεωροῖς ἑκατὸν μνᾶς εἰς θυσίας, δεδόχθαι τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ τῷ
Ἀθηναίων ἐπαινέσαι Δημοσθένην Δημοσθένους Παιανιέα ἀρετῆς 15
ἔνεκα καὶ καλοκαγαθίας ἧς ἔχων διατελεῖ ἐν παντὶ καιρῷ εἰς τὸν
δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ στεφανῶσαι χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ, καὶ ἀνα-
267 γορεύσαι τὸν στέφανον ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ Διονυσίοις τραγῳδοῖς καινοῖς·
τῆς δὲ ἀναγορεύσεως ἐπιμεληθῆναι τὸν ἀγνωσθένην.]

§ 118. 1. Ἴνα ἐμοὶ νῦν Α2. Ὡπτε Σ¹; εἰδῆτε Σ², L, vulg. 2. οὐκ
ὑπεύθ. Σ. 4. φανήσεται συκοφ. Υ.

Senate and had been indicted by Aeschines, so that accusation at the *εἶθνα* was superseded.

For another board of ten, chosen by the Senate by lot from their own number, also called *λογισταί*, and for the ten *εἰθνοὶ* with their twenty *πάρεδροι*, see Aristot. Pol. Ath. 48.

§ 118. 2. *ἐστεφανῶσθαι* (sc. ἐμέ), i.e. that the proposal to crown me has passed the Senate: cf. *ἐπῆνεσεν* in § 113³.

3. *γραφέν μοι*, proposed in my honour: see note on § 56¹.—*τοῦ προβουλεύματος*: partitive after *οἷς*. The meaning is, that he will use the omissions from the decree in the indictment to show the malice of Aeschines in prosecuting the clauses which he includes.

4. *ἂ διώκει συκοφαντῶν*: see XXIII. 61, *συκοφαντοῦμεν τὸ πρᾶγμα*.

The orator now calls for the reading of

the bill of Ctesiphon, ostensibly to prove the point just made, but perhaps chiefly to recall to the minds of the judges Ctesiphon's enumeration of his public services which the Senate has approved. In the following spurious decree the Archon's name is wrong and different from that in the indictment (which is also wrong); and the references to the words of the decree made by the two orators do not agree with this document.

§ 118. Here the proof of the malice of Aeschines, promised in § 118, is given on the authority of the decree just read. It is argued that Aeschines admits the gifts and their legality by his silence concerning them, while he brands as illegal the proposal to return public thanks for these gifts. As if the thanks for a legal gift might not be given in an illegal manner.

- 119** Οὐκοῦν ἃ μὲν ἐπέδωκα ταῦτ' ἐστίν, ὧν οὐδὲν σὺ γέγραψαι· ἃ δὲ φησιν ἢ βουλή δεῖν ἀντὶ τούτων γενέσθαι μοι, ταῦτ' ἔσθ' ἃ διώκεις. τὸ λαβεῖν οὖν τὰ διδόμενα ὁμολογῶν ἔννομον εἶναι, τὸ χάριν τούτων ἀποδοῦναι παρανόμων γράφει.
 5 ὁ δὲ παμπόνηρος ἄνθρωπος καὶ θεοῖς ἐχθρὸς καὶ βάσκανος ὄντως ποῖός τις ἂν εἴη πρὸς θεῶν; οὐχ ὁ τοιοῦτος;
- 120** Καὶ μὴν περὶ τοῦ γ' ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ κηρύττεσθαι, τὸ μὲν μυριάκις μυρίους κεκηρῦχθαι παραλείπω καὶ τὸ πολλάκις

§ 119. 2. μοι γενέσθαι A1. 4. ἔννομον εἶναι ὁμολογῶν Y. γράφη Σ, L; γράφη vulg., Bk., Bl.; γράφει Dind., Vöm., West., Lips. See § 121⁵, and note below.
 § 120. 1. τὸν μὲν (for τὸ μὲν) Σ¹.

4. παρανόμων γράφει: cf. note on § 13⁵. See critical note. Here, and in nine other places in this oration, all MSS. have the ending -ῃ (or -ῆ) in the second person singular of the present or future middle. See §§ 121⁵, 131⁵, 140⁵, 198⁵, 198⁵, 238⁵, 239⁵, 283⁵, 313⁵ (three of these having *πολιτεύῃ*). In eight places Σ has -ει, while most or all other MSS. have -ῃ (or -ῆ). See §§ 82⁵, 162⁵, 245⁵, 256⁵, 283⁵, 284⁵, 290⁵, 310⁵. In both classes I have, not without hesitation, given the form -ει in the text. In the whole of Demosthenes, according to Vömel, there are 38 cases of -ει and 30 of -ῃ. The Greek grammarians are strong in their statements, that "the Attic" or "the ancient Attic" used the form in -ει, except in tragedy, which had -ῃ; and that in *βούλει*, *αἰ*, and *δῦει* there were no forms in -ῃ. See the quotations and the statistics in Vömel, Demosth. Contiones, pp. 84—87. The writers of the fifth century wrote EI for both *η* and *ει* of the Ionic alphabet. The confusion in Athens in the fourth century between -*η* and -*ει*, to which Blass calls attention, probably prevented the establishment of fixed usage in spelling the syllable in question in the Ionic alphabet, and both -*η* and -*ει* were perhaps used indifferently. Blass, after calling the introduction of -*ει* into the tragedians, Aristophanes, or Thucydides "widersinnig," thus proceeds: "Bei Demosthenes ist es gleichgültig, ob man so oder so schreibt, da der

Schriftsteller selbst beliebig bald *η*, bald *ει* geschrieben haben wird." The MSS. of Demosthenes certainly show great confusion in the spelling, which may be traditional. Thus in Cor. § 238⁵ all MSS. have *διαλέγγ*, while in XXXIV. 33 Σ has *διαλέγει* and others *διαλέγγ*. See Blass-Kühner, §§ 43, 5, and 211, 3; Meisterhans, Gramm. d. Gr. Inschr. §§ 10, 14, and 15, 2 and 3. We can hardly believe that Demosthenes himself wrote *λέγγ* and *λέγει* indifferently; but it is perhaps impossible now to decide which he did write.

§ 120. 2. μυριάκις μυρίους: this means that 10,000 men had been crowned on 10,000 occasions (not 10,000 times 10,000 men). This was justified rhetorically by the great frequency of decrees conferring crowns to be proclaimed in the theatre: the number of these on record shows that any law which may have forbidden the proclamation of crowns in the theatre was a dead letter. Blass (Einl. p. 13) cites the following decrees from the C. I. Att.: I. No. 59 (410 B.C.); II. 10⁵ (393 B.C.), 251 (307—300 B.C.), 300 (295 B.C.), 311, 312 (286 B.C.), 331, 341, 383, 402, 444, 445. In all these we find essentially the same language; e.g. in No. 300, [*καὶ ἀνεκτεῖν τὸν στέφανον Διονυσίων τῶν ἐν ἀστῆραι τραγῳδῶν τῷ ἀγῶν[ι].—τὸ πολλάκις... πρότερον*: in the notes on § 83⁴ (*δευτέρου... γιγνομένου*)] I have given reasons for thinking that the crown voted on the

αὐτὸς ἐστεφανῶσθαι πρότερον. ἀλλὰ πρὸς θεῶν οὕτω σκαῖος εἶ καὶ ἀναίσθητος, Αἰσχίνη, ὥστ' οὐ δύνασαι λογίσασθαι ὅτι τῷ μὲν στεφανουμένῳ τὸν αὐτὸν ἔχει ζῆλον ὁ 5 στέφανος, ὅπου ἂν ἀναρρηθῆ, τοῦ δὲ τῶν στεφανούντων εἵνεκα συμφέροντος ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ γίγνεται τὸ κήρυγμα; οἱ γὰρ ἀκούσαντες ἅπαντες εἰς τὸ ποιεῖν εὖ τὴν πόλιν προτρέπονται, καὶ τοὺς ἀποδιδόντας τὴν χάριν μᾶλλον ἐπαινοῦσι τοῦ στεφανουμένου· διόπερ τὸν νόμον τοῦτον ἢ πόλις γέγρα- 10 φεν. Λέγε δ' αὐτόν μοι τὸν νόμον λαβῶν.

ΝΟΜΟΣ.

[Ἵσους στεφανοῦσί τινες τῶν δήμων, τὰς ἀναγορεύσεις τῶν στεφάνων ποιεῖσθαι ἐν αὐτοῖς ἐκάστους τοῖς ἰδίοις δήμοις, ἐὰν μή τινες ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἢ ἡ βουλὴ στεφανοῖ· τούτους δ' 15 ἐξεῖναι ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ Διονυσίοις ἀναγορεύεσθαι.]

Ἄκουεις, Αἰσχίνη, τοῦ νόμου λέγοντος σαφῶς, πλὴν 121

3. ἐστεφανοῦσθαι O; στεφανοῦσθαι Spengel. 4. δύνασαι Σ, L, A1. 2, B², Φ, Y; δύνασθαι F (σαι over σθαι), B¹, vulg. 6. ὅπου Σ, L, A; ὅποι B, vulg. ἂν om. Σ¹, V6. 7. εἵνεκα Σ, L. See note below. τὸ κήρυγμα γίγνεται A1. 9. ἐπαινοῦσι μᾶλλον V6. 10. τῶν στεφανουμένων (corrected to τοῦ στεφανουμένου) V6. 11. μοι om. A1.

motion of Aristonicus in 340 B.C., and proclaimed in the theatre, had been preceded by another, also proclaimed in the theatre, of which we have no other account than the allusion in § 83. These two, with the one voted on the motion of Demomeles and Hyperides in 338 B.C. (§§ 222, 223), if the latter was actually proclaimed, justify the use of *πολλάκις*, especially after *μυριάκις μυρίους*.

4. ὥστ' οὐ δύνασαι: see M.T. 601 and 584. The meaning is *are you so stupid that you are not able?* while with *ὥστε μὴ δύνασθαι* it would be *are you stupid enough not to be able?*

5. τὸν αὐτὸν ἔχει ζῆλον, i.e. *the receiver of the crown feels the same pride*: ζῆλος is emulation, *pride in excelling*, hence *glorjng* (see §§ 217³, 273³).

7. εἵνεκα: this Ionic and poetic form is often found in the best MSS. of Demo-

sthenes. I have admitted it here and in § 175⁵ on the authority of Σ and L, and in § 144³ on that of Σ and B. West. and Bl. adopt *εἵνεκα* or *εἵνεκ'* often without MS. authority. See Sandys's note on Lept. 1^a.

8. εἰς τὸ ποιεῖν εὖ: this motive is strongly urged in many decrees conferring crowns. See C. I. Att. II. No. 251: *ὅπως ἂν εἰδῶσι ἅπαντες ὅτι ὁ δῆμος ὁ Ἀθηναίων μέμνηται καὶ χάριν ἀποδίδωσιν ὑφ' ὧν ἂν εὖ πάθει (πάθη) καὶ τιμῇ ἐν παντὶ καιρῷ ἀξίως τῶν ἐνεργειῶν*. So C. I. Att. II. No. 114, A, 13.

§ 121. This short but impassioned outburst cannot be a reply to the long and confused argument of Aeschines (32—48). For an attempt to explain the real state of the case, see Essay I, Remarks on §§ 120, 121.

ἐάν τινας ὁ δῆμος ἢ ἡ βουλὴ ψηφίσηται· τούτους δ' 268
 ἀναγορευέτω; τί οὖν, ᾧ ταλαίπωρε, συκοφαντεῖς; τί
 λόγους πλάττεις; τί σαυτὸν οὐκ ἐλλεβορίζεις ἐπὶ τούτοις;
 5 ἀλλ' οὐδ' αἰσχύνει φθόνου δίκην εἰσάγειν, οὐκ ἀδικήματος
 οὐδενός, καὶ νόμους μεταποιῶν, τῶν δ' ἀφαιρῶν μέρη, οὓς
 ὄλους δίκαιον ἦν ἀναγιγνώσκεισθαι τοῖς γ' ὁμωμοκόσι κατὰ
 122 τοὺς νόμους ψηφιεῖσθαι. ἔπειτα τοιαῦτα ποιῶν λέγεις πόσα

§ 121. 2. ψηφίσηται Σ, L, A1. 2, B, F, Φ, O; στεφανώσεται Σ (γρ), B (mg.),
 F (mg.), Φ (mg.), vulg. 5. αἰσχύνει Σ; αἰσχύνῃ (or -ῃ) all other MSS. See
 § 119⁴. εἰσάγειν Σ, L, Φ; εἰσάγων vulg. 6. οὐδενός λαβεῖν τιμωρίαν A1. 2,
 O. νόμους Σ¹; νόμους τοὺς μὲν Σ², L, vulg. ἀφαιρῶν (αι over ε) Σ. 8. ψη-
 φισθε (εσ ch. to εσ) Σ.

§ 122. 1. ἔπειτα (ι ch. to ει) Σ; ἔπειτα σὺ A2, O; εἶτα σὺ A1. λέγει (later
 σ added) Σ. προσὰ δεῖ Σ; λέγεις πρὸς ἃ δεῖ B; λέγεις ἃ δεῖ vulg.; λε πρ ἃ L¹ (w.
 later γει over λε, and ὀ over πρ); λέγεις πόσα δεῖ B1.

2. τούτους δ' ἀναγορευέτω (sc. ὁ κήρυξ):
 the quoted passage πλὴν ἐάν...ἀναγορευέτω
 appears to be an addition to the law
 quoted by Aeschines in 32, ἐάν μὲν τινα
 ἡ βουλὴ στεφανοῖ, ἐν τῷ βουλευτηρίῳ
 ἀνακηρόττεσθαι, ἐάν δὲ ὁ δῆμος, ἐν τῇ
 ἐκκλησίᾳ, ἀλλοθι δὲ μηδαμοῦ. This would
 mean that Aeschines read a mutilated
 law to the court, which in full would
 have told against him, and that Demo-
 sthenes simply supplied the omitted words
 and so ended the argument. This is
 more than we can believe either of
 Aeschines or of the court. Our trouble
 is, that we do not know what law the
 clerk read to the court at the end of
 § 120, and therefore do not know in
 what connection the words now quoted
 by Demosthenes stood.

4. ἑλλεβορίζας: see Ar. Vesp. 1489,
 τίθ' ἑλλεβορον, i.e. *you are mad*; Hor.
 Sat. II. 3, 166, *naviget Anticyram*;
 A. Poet. 300, *tribus Anticyris caput in-*
sanabile.

5. οὐδ' αἰσχύνει...εἰσάγειν: for αἰ-
 σχύνει (MSS. αἰσχύνῃ) see note on § 119⁴.
 For the difference between αἰσχύνομαι
 εἰσάγειν and αἰσχύνομαι εἰσάγων, which
 in the negative form is not very important,
 see M.T. 481, 903¹. This appears clearly
 in Xen. Cyr. V. 1, 21: *τοῦτο μὲν οὐκ*
αἰσχύνομαι λέγων· τὸ δὲ...αἰσχυνόμενον ἂν

λέγειν.—φθόνου δίκην, a *suit* based merely
 on φθόνος, opposed to ἀδικήματος δίκην,
 a *suit* (to get redress) for an offence
 (cf. § 279¹).

6. τῶν δ' ἀφαιρῶν μέρη, as if τοὺς μὲν
 μεταποιῶν had preceded, which is the
 reading of all MSS. except Σ. The use
 of τοὺς δὲ alone gives the clause the
 appearance of a sudden after-thought;
 and, so far from showing carelessness,
 it may be a rhetorical device to give
 emphasis. The same occurs in XIX. 180:
δοσοὶ διὰ ταῦτ' ἀπολώλασι παρ' ἡμῶν, οἱ δὲ
χρήματα πάμπολλ' ὠφλήκασιν, and XXVII.
 9: *κατέλιπε...μαχαιροποιούς μὲν τριάκοντα*
καὶ δύο ἡ τρεῖς, ἀνὰ πέντε μῶς καὶ ἕξ, τοὺς
δ' οὐκ ἐλάσσονος ἢ τριῶν μῶν ἀξίους. See
 West., and Krüger's Gr. Spr. § 50, 1, 12.

7. ὄλους δίκαιον ἦν ἀναγιγνώσκεισθαι,
ought to be read entire.—τοῖς γε ὁμωμο-
 κόσι...ψηφισθεῖν: see Aesch. III. 6,
 ὁ νομοθέτης τοῦτο πρῶτον ἔταξεν ἐν τῷ τῶν
 δικαστῶν ὄρκῳ, *ψηφιοῦμαι κατὰ τοὺς*
νόμους. See Dem. XIX. 179, *ὁμωμόκατε*
ψηφιεῖσθαι κατὰ τοὺς νόμους καὶ τὰ ψηφί-
σματα τὰ τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῆς βουλῆς τῶν
πεντακοσίων, which agrees essentially
 with the first sentence of the document
 purporting to be the Heliastic oath in
 XXIV. 149, which is probably not genuine
 as a whole (see Meier and Schömann,
 pp. 152—155).

δεῖ προσεῖναι τῷ δημοτικῷ, ὥσπερ ἀνδριάντα ἐκδεδωκῶς κατὰ συγγραφὴν, εἴτ' οὐκ ἔχοντα ἃ προσήκεν ἐκ τῆς συγγραφῆς κομιζόμενος, ἢ λόγῳ τοὺς δημοτικούς, ἀλλ' οὐ τοῖς πράγμασι καὶ τοῖς πολιτεύμασι γινγνωσκομένους. καὶ βοᾷς 5 ῥητὰ καὶ ἄρρητα ὀνομάζων, ὥσπερ ἐξ ἀμάξης, ἃ σοὶ καὶ τῷ σῷ γένει πρόσσεστιν, οὐκ ἐμοί. καίτοι καὶ τοῦτο, ὧ 123 ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι. ἐγὼ λοιδορίαν κατηγορίας τούτῳ διαφέρειν ἠγοῦμαι, τῷ τὴν μὲν κατηγορίαν ἀδικήματ' ἔχειν, ὧν ἐν τοῖς νόμοις εἰσὶν αἱ τιμωρίαι, τὴν δὲ λοιδορίαν βλασφημίας, ἃς κατὰ τὴν αὐτῶν φύσιν τοῖς ἐχθροῖς περὶ 5 ἀλλήλων συμβαίνει λέγειν. οἰκοδομῆσαι δὲ τοὺς προγόνους ταυτὶ τὰ δικαστήρια ὑπέιληφα οὐχ ἵνα συλλέξαντες ὑμᾶς εἰς ταῦτα ἀπὸ τῶν ἰδίων κακῶς τὰ πόρρητα λέγωμεν ἀλλήλους,

3. ἐκ τῆς γραφῆς V6.

§ 123. 1. καίτοι καὶ L, vulg.; καὶ om. Σ', A1, O¹. καίτοι τούτῳ O¹ (om. τούτῳ in 2). ὧ om. A1. 4. αἱ om. Y, V6. 5. ἄς om. A1.
6. προγόνους ὑμῶν A1, O; προγ. ἡμῶν A2. 7. ἡμᾶς A1.

§§ 122—125 are a peroration to the division §§ 53—125.

§ 122. 1. πῶσα: so Blass for προσᾶ (Σ).

2. τῷ δημοτικῷ: referring to Aesch. 168—170.—ὥσπερ...συγγραφῆν: we find it convenient to translate, as if you had put out a statue to be made by contract; but the participle with ὥσπερ (without *ἄν* or *ἄν* *εἰ*) is not conditional, as appears by its having οὐ (not μή) for its negative (M.T. 867). ὥσπερ is simply as, or as it were, but we can seldom translate it with a participle without an *if*.

5. γινγνωσκομένους (with ὥσπερ): accus. abs. (M.T. 853): cf. ὧς...ἔχοντα, § 276⁴.

6. ῥητὰ καὶ ἄρρητα, *dicenda, tacenda* (sc. ὀνόματα), with ὀνομάζων.—ὥσπερ ἐξ ἀμάξης: see note on πομπείας, § 11⁴; and Suid. under τὰ ἐκ τῶν ἀμαξίων σκώματα· ἐπὶ τῶν ἀπαρακλήπτως σκαπτῶντων· Ἀθηναῖοι γὰρ ἐν τῇ τῶν Σοῶν ἐορτῇ οἱ κωμίζοντες ἐπὶ τῶν ἀμαξίων τοὺς ἀπαντώντας ἐσκωπῶν τε καὶ ἐλοιδοροῦν.... ὅτι ἐπὶ τῆς ἀμάξης ὀχοῦμεναι αἱ γυναῖκες αἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἐπὶν εἰς τὰ Ἐλευσίαια

ἐβάδιζον εἰς τὰ μεγάλα μυστήρια. ἐλοιδοροῦν ἀλλήλας ἐν τῇ ὀδῷ· τοῦτο γὰρ ἦν ἔθος αὐταῖς.

§ 123. 1. καίτοι καὶ τοῦτο: cf. IV. 12.

2. λοιδορίαν κατηγορίας: see note on § 10¹.

5. κατὰ τὴν αὐτῶν φύσιν, opposed to ἐν τοῖς νόμοις (4): the accident of personal nature is expressed also in συμβαίνει (6). See Bl.

7. ταυτὶ τὰ δικαστήρια: most of these were in the ἀγορά, as is implied by Lysias, XIX. 55.

8. ἀπὸ τῶν ἰσθίων, i.e. out of (our stock of) *private enmity*. For the use of ἀπὸ, cf. Thuc. I. 141, ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν δαπανῶντες.—κακῶς.....ἀλλήλους, *abuse one another with lawless epithets*: cf. Ar. Ach. 503, τὴν πόλιν κακῶς λέγω, and Dem. XIX. 220, πολλὰ καὶ φιλόπρωπα εἰπόντες Φίλιππον. ἀπόρρητα were epithets which it was unlawful to apply to a citizen: cf. Lys. X. 6, εἶπε ὡς οὐκ ἔστι τῶν ἀπορρήτων ἐάν τις εἴπῃ τὸν πατέρα ἀπεκτονέαι· τὸν γὰρ νόμον οὐ ταῦτ' ἀπαγορεύει· ἀλλ' ἀνδροφόνον

ἀλλ' ἵνα ἐξελέγωμεν εἴαν τις ἡδίκηκώς τι τυγχάνῃ τὴν
 124 πόλιν. ταῦτα τοίνυν εἰδὼς Αἰσχίνης οὐδὲν ἤττον ἐμοῦ,
 πομπεύειν ἀντὶ τοῦ κατηγορεῖν εἶλετο. οὐ μὴν οὐδ' ἐνταῦθ'
 ἔλαττον ἔχων δίκαιός ἐστιν ἀπελθεῖν. ἦδη δ' ἐπὶ ταῦτα
 πορεύσομαι, τοσοῦτον αὐτὸν ἐρωτήσας. πότερόν σέ τις,
 5 Αἰσχίνῃ, τῆς πόλεως ἐχθρόν ἢ ἐμὸν εἶναι φῆ; ἐμὸν δῆλον
 ὅτι. εἶτα οὐ μὲν ἦν παρ' ἐμοῦ δίκη κατὰ τοὺς νόμους ὑπὲρ 269
 τούτων λαβεῖν, εἴπερ ἡδίκουν, ἐξέλειπες, ἐν ταῖς εὐθύναις,
 125 ἐν ταῖς γραφαῖς, ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις κρίσεσιν· οὐ δ' ἐγὼ μὲν
 ἀθῶος ἄπασι, τοῖς νόμοις, τῷ χρόνῳ, τῇ προθεσμίᾳ, τῷ

9. ἐξελέγωμεν B. εἴαν (for εἴαν) V6. τι om. O¹, F.
 § 124. 1. λοιδορεῖν (for πομπ.) O. 3. δίκαιος (o over ω) L². 5. θῆ (for
 φῆ) A1. 7. ἐξέλειπες Σ; ἐξέλειπες L, vulg.
 § 125. 2. πᾶσι A1, Y. τοῖς νόμοις A1 (mg. only).

οὐκ εἴαν λέγειν. This speech shows that ἀνδροφόνος, βίψασπις, πατραλοῖας, and μητραλοῖας were ἀπόρητα, but the number must have been much larger. See Meier and Schömann, 628—632. The penalty for using ἀπόρητα was a fine of 500 drachmas, which could be recovered by a δίκη κακηγορίας (Lys. x. 12; Isocr. xx. 3).

9. εἴαν... τυγχάνῃ, if it shall happen that anyone has wronged: the perfect participle is the common form for expressing past time with τυγχάνω etc.; εἴαν ἀδικήσας τύχῃ would mean if he shall perchance wrong (M. T. 144, 147¹).

§ 124. 1. ἐμοῦ: with οὐδὲν ἤττον.
 2. πομπεύειν (cf. πομπείας, § 11⁶): referring to ἐξ ἀμάξης, § 122⁶, and λοιδορίας, § 123².

3. ἔλαττον ἔχων ἀπελθεῖν, to get off with any less (than he has given): this fatal principle of paying off vituperation in the same base coin is the weak justification of the scurrility which follows (§§ 128—131) and elsewhere. Such passages remind us that we are dealing with the customs of 2200 years ago. The vituperation of Demosthenes has at least one advantage over that of Aeschines, in being free from much of the lowest vulgarity and indecency of his opponent.

4. πότερον... φῆ; here φῆ τις; hardly differs from φῶμεν; the third person

without τις in these questions is rare (M. T. 289).

6. οὐ, where, explained by ἐν... κρίσεσιν.—ὑπὲρ τούτων: the Athenians present, as representing the whole.

7. ἐξέλειπες (impf. only Σ) expresses habitual neglect.—εὐθύνας: i. e. by bringing a suit in connection with my εὐθυναί (see note on § 117⁷), like the γραφὴ παραπρεσβείας against Aeschines (XIX.).

8. γραφαῖς: here ordinary public suits, not including εἰσαγγελία, εὐθυναί, etc., which come under γραφαί in its wider sense. See note on § 249³.

§ 125. 1. οὐ δ'... ἀθῶος, but where I am scot-free, opposed to οὐ μὲν ἦν, § 124⁶.

2. τοῖς νόμοις... πρότερον: these four grounds of immunity (explaining ἄπασιν) do not all exclude each other, νόμοις in fact including all the rest, and χρόνῳ being in great part identical with προθεσμία. See Weil's note; and Arist. Rhet. III. 12, 3 and 4, where he discusses ἀσύνδετα, which "make one thing many" (τὸ ἐν πολλά).—τῇ προθεσμίᾳ, the limitations of time set by law to bringing certain actions. Debts were outlawed in five years, and this limitation applied to many other cases. The mover of a law was personally liable to the γραφὴ παρανόμων only one year. See Meier and

κεκρίσθαι περὶ πάντων πολλάκις πρότερον, τῷ μηδεπώποτε ἐξελεγχθῆναι μηδὲν ὑμᾶς ἀδικῶν, τῇ πόλει δ' ἢ πλέον ἢ ἔλαττον ἀνάγκη τῶν γε δημοσίᾳ πεπραγμένων μετεῖναι τῆς 5 δόξης, ἐνταῦθ' ἀπήντηκας; ὄρα μὴ τούτων μὲν ἐχθρὸς ᾖς, ἐμοὶ δὲ προσποιῆ.

Ἐπειδὴ τοίνυν ἡ μὲν εὐσεβῆς καὶ δικαία ψῆφος ἅπασιν 126

3. πάντων πολλάκις πρότερον Σ, L, B; τούτων πολλάκις ΑΙ; πάντ. πολλ. τούτων πρότ. vulg.

4. ἢ πλέον Σ¹ (corr. to δὲ πλέον); δὲ πλέον L, Φ; δ' ἢ πλέον vulg.

7. ἐμοὶ Σ, B, F (corr. to ἐμός), Φ; ἐμός L, ΑΙ. 2, O.

§ 126. 1. εἰ μὲν Σ¹ (ἢ above line).

Schömann, 838—840. Of course *in this suit* nothing could make Demosthenes personally amenable to any law, as he was only Ctesiphon's advocate; but the meaning of ἀθῶος is that no suit could now legally be brought against him personally for any of the offences with which he is charged before the court. He bitterly complains of the power given to Aeschines by the form of this suit to accuse him of crimes for which he could not indict him: see §§ 9—16.—τῷ κεκρίσθαι πολλάκις πρότερον (sc. ἐμέ): probably referring to the cases mentioned in §§ 83, 222—224, which covered important parts of the present case. He may also refer to actual indictments against himself: for the time since Chaeronea we have his statement in §§ 249, 250, e.g. κατὰ τὴν

ἡμέραν ἐκάστην ἐκρύβην. See note on § 224⁴. For the law forbidding new trials of cases already decided, see XXIV. 55, οὐκ ἐὰν περὶ ὧν ἂν ἀπαξ γινῶ δικαστήριον πάλιν χρηματίζην.

4. ὑμᾶς ἀδικῶν: ὑμᾶς shows that the orator could address the audience in the midst of a question addressed to Aeschines personally.

6. ἐνταῦθα, there, referring back emphatically to οὐ (1).—ἀπήντηκας; cf. ἀπητηκώς, § 15⁶.—ὄρα μὴ...ᾖς, see to it that you do not prove to be their enemy: μὴ with the subjunctive always implies the future; φοβοῦμαι μὴ ἀληθές ἐστιν is I fear that it is true (M. T. 369).

7. ἐμοὶ: the MSS. are divided between ἐμοὶ and ἐμός: we might have ἐμοῦ, corresponding to τούτων.

§§ 126—226. The next main division of the argument is devoted chiefly to the account of the means by which Aeschines gained for Philip an entrance into Greece with his army, by getting up the Amphissian war (§§ 139—159), and of the measures by which Demosthenes opposed this joint plot of Aeschines and Philip (as he represents it), especially his negotiations with Thebes in 339—338 B.C., which led to the alliance of that city with Athens (§§ 160—226). The orator introduces these accounts by a general sketch of Aeschines' life and that of his parents, full of offensive scurrility (§§ 126—131), followed by a brief account of some of the lesser political offences of Aeschines (§§ 132—138).

The orator's account of his own political acts in the eventful year before the battle of Chaeronea, connected with his vigorous defence of the policy of Athens under his guidance in her last resistance to the power of Philip, is the most eloquent passage in the oration. This is a direct continuation of the story of his political life which was interrupted by skillful design in § 110.

§ 126. 1. ἐπειδὴ τοίνυν κ.τ.λ. This is one of the few undoubted cases of anacoluthon in Demosthenes. The causal sentence introduced by ἐπειδὴ goes on regularly through § 126, when the sudden turn given by the question τίς οὐκ ἂν... φθέγγασθαι; causes the orator to burst forth into the fierce invective which fol-

δέδεικται, δεῖ δέ με, ὡς ἔοικε, καίπερ οὐ φιλολοίδορον ὄντα, διὰ τὰς ὑπὸ τούτου βλασφημίας εἰρημένας ἀντὶ πολλῶν καὶ ψευδῶν αὐτὰ τἀναγκαιότατ' εἰπεῖν περὶ αὐτοῦ, καὶ δεῖξαι
 5 τίς ἂν καὶ τίνων ῥαδίως οὕτως ἄρχει τοῦ κακῶς λέγειν, καὶ λόγους τινὰς διασύρει, αὐτὸς εἰρηκῶς ἅ τίς οὐκ ἂν ὤκνησε
 127 τῶν μετρίων ἀνθρώπων φθέγξασθαι;—εἰ γὰρ Αἰακὸς ἦ Ῥαδάμανθυς ἢ Μίνως ἦν ὁ κατηγορῶν, ἀλλὰ μὴ σπερμολόγος, περίτριμμα ἀγορᾶς, ὄλεθρος γραμματεῦς, οὐκ ἂν

2. ὄντα φύσει L, A1, vulg.; φύσει om. Σ¹ (added above line), B, F¹, Φ¹, Υ.
 6. τινὰς Σ; τινὰς L, B, vulg., West., Bl.; τινὰς A1 (Φ, V6, see Vömel), Dind., Bk. διασύρει A1, 2. ἅ τίς Σ, vulg.; ἅ τίς L. ἂν om. V6. 7. ἀνθρώπων om. A2.
 § 127. 2. Μίνως ἢ Ῥαδάμ. A2.

lows, forgetting his leading sentence, the apodosis to ἐπειδὴ... φθέγξασθαι. This exclamatory diversion carries him to the end of § 128, where we find in a changed form (in § 129) what would be a natural apodosis to § 126. Hermogenes, *περὶ τῶν ἰδεῶν* (III. p. 342, W.), thus explains the structure of the passage: ἔστι δὲ... ἔτερα τις μέθοδος ἐνδιαθέτου λόγου καὶ μάλιστα τοῦ δοκοῦντος σὺν ὀργῇ προῖέναι, τὸ μὴδὲ τὰς ἀκολουθίας σφίξεν τῶν τοῦ λόγου σχημάτων, ἀλλ' οἷον ἐξίστασθαι δοκεῖν ὑπὸ τοῦ πάθους, οἷον ἔστι καὶ τὸ ἐπειδὴ τοῖνον... φιλολοίδορον ὄντα (§ 126), καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς πάντα μέχρι τοῦ οὐκ ἀπορῶν δ' ὁ τι χρῆ... τοῦ πρώτου μνησθῶ (§ 129). οὐδαμοῦ γὰρ ἀποδέδοται τὸ ἀκόλουθον τῷ σχήματι, ἀλλ' ἐπιπολὸν τὸ οἷον ἀκρόχολον. διδὲ καὶ μᾶλλον ἐμψυχος καὶ ἀληθῆς ὁ λόγος εἶναι δοκεῖ. This shows the futility of attempts to restore grammatical sequence to the passage. The power and passion of the invective in §§ 127, 128 is certainly augmented by the sudden break in the rather formal construction of § 126, and we may well doubt whether the orator ever thought of the beginning of § 129 as a resumption of this broken sentence.—ἡ εὐσεβείης... ψῆφος, i.e. *the vote which your oath and justice both require of you.*

4. αὐτὰ τἀναγκαιότατα, *what is barely necessary* (to satisfy the promise in § 124²,³). Cf. ἀναγκαιότατα § 168⁷. See Thuc. I. 90 ὥστε ἀπομάχεσθαι ἐκ τοῦ

ἀναγκαιότατου ὕψους, i.e. to have the wall just high enough to be defensible.

5. τίνων: sc. γενόμενος.

6. λόγους τινὰς διασύρει, *ridicules certain sayings of mine*. It is hard to decide between τινὰς and τίνων. With τίνων it is *what sayings of mine he ridicules*, i.e. *how he ridicules my sayings*. The reference is to Aesch. III. 167, ταῦτα τί ἐστίν, ὦ κίναϊδος; ῥήματα ἢ θαύματα; also to 72 and 209.—ἅ τίς... φθέγξασθαι; this interrog. rel. sentence breaks the construction. For μετρίων see § 10⁷.

§ 127. 1. Αἰακὸς... Μίνως: the three judges of the dead in Plat. Gorg. 523 E.

2. ὁ κατηγορῶν is subject: Vömel says, "Non dicit si Aiacus accusaret, sed si accusator esset Aiacus."—σπερμολόγος: originally a little bird which *picked up seed* from newly sown fields (Ar. Av. 232, 579); then a man who lives by *picking up* what he can in the market and other places of trade, a *vagabond*, and generally a worthless fellow; sometimes one who picks up and retails small scraps of gossip, a *babbler* or *prater*, as applied to St Paul in Acts xvii. 18. Either of the last two meanings, or perhaps a combination of both, suits the present passage. See Harpocr. s.v., and Eustath. in Odys. p. 1547.

3. περίτριμμα ἀγορᾶς, *a hack of the market place*: see Arist. Nub. 447, περίτριμμα δικῶν, with the explanation in Bekk. Anecd. p. 59, οἷον τετριμμένον ἰκα-

αὐτὸν οἶμαι ταύτ' εἰπεῖν οὐδ' ἂν οὕτως ἐπαχθεῖς λόγους
 πορίσασθαι, ὥσπερ ἐν τραγωδίᾳ βοῶντα ᾧ γῆ καὶ ἤλιε 5
 καὶ ἀρετῇ καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα, καὶ πάλιν σύνεσιν καὶ παιδείαν
 ἐπικαλούμενον, ἧ τὰ καλὰ καὶ τὰ αἰσχρὰ διαγιγνώσκειται·
 ταῦτα γὰρ δῆπουθεν ἠκούει' αὐτοῦ λέγοντος. σοὶ δὲ 128
 ἀρετῆς, ᾧ κάθαρμα, ἧ τοῖς σοῖς τίς μετουσία; ἧ καλῶν
 ἧ μὴ τοιούτων τίς διάγνωσις; πόθεν ἧ πῶς ἀξιωθέντι;
 270 ποῦ δὲ παιδείας σοι θέμις μνησθῆναι, ἧς τῶν μὲν ὡς ἀληθῶς
 ἀλλὰ κἂν ἐτέρου λέγοντος ἐρυθρίασει, τοῖς δ' ἀπολειφθεῖσι
 μὲν, ὥσπερ σὺ, προσποιουμένοις δ' ὑπ' ἀναισθησίας τὸ τοὺς
 ἀκούοντας ἀλγεῖν ποιεῖν ὅταν λέγωσιν, οὐ τὸ δοκεῖν τοι-
 οῦτοις εἶναι περίεστιν.

Οὐκ ἀπορῶν δ' ὅ τι χρῆ περι σοῦ καὶ τῶν σῶν εἰπεῖν, 129
 ἀπορῶ τοῦ πρώτου μνησθῶ· πότερ' ὡς ὁ πατήρ σου Τρόμησ

4. οἶμαι L. ταύτ' Σ, L, B, F, Φ; τοιαυτ' A1, vulg. 6. παιδῶν A1
 (cf. § 128⁴); καὶ παιδείαν om. B. 7. ἐπικαλούμενος A2. 8. ἠκούσατ' A1.
 § 128. 3. πόθεν Σ¹, A1. 2, B, vulg.; πόθεν λαβόντι Σ², L, B (γρ), Φ (γρ).
 4. παιδείας A1 (cf. § 127⁶), vulg.; παιδίας A2. μὲν ὡς om. O. 5. αὐτοῦ
 L. 8. τοιούτους A1, Y; τοῦτους V6.

πῶς πράγμασιν.—*ἄλλορος γραμματεῖς, a
 curse of a scribe: see IX. 31, ὀλέθρου
 Μακεδόνας (of Philip), and XXIII. 202,
 ἀνθρώπων οὐδ' ἐλευθέρους, ὀλέθρου.—
 οὐκ ἂν...εἰπεῖν (repr. εἶπεν ἂν): for the
 common position of ἂν before words like
 οἶμαι, see M. T. 220¹.*

4. ἐπαχθεῖς, ponderous, offensively
 pompous: cf. ἐπαχθές, offensively, § 10⁷.
 See Ar. Ran. 940, οἰδοῦσαν ὑπὸ κομπα-
 σμάτων καὶ ῥημάτων ἐπαχθῶν, of the style
 of Aeschylus.

5. πορίσασθαι, provide one's self with,
 bring out: cf. XIX. 186, XXXV. 41.—
 ὥσπερ ἐν τραγωδίᾳ: see note on § 13⁶.—
 ᾧ γῆ...ἀρετῇ: thus Aesch. begins his
 peroration (186), adding καὶ σύνεσις καὶ
 παιδεία, ἧ διαγιγνώσκωμεν τὰ καλὰ καὶ
 αἰσχρὰ.

§ 128. 1. σοὶ ἀρετῆς...τίς μετουσία;
 =τί σοι ἀρετῆς μέτεστιν;

2. κάθαρμα, properly filth, offscour-
 ings.

3. πόθεν...ἀξιωθέντι; see note on
 § 51⁴.

4. ἧς belongs to τετυχηκότων, ἀπολει-
 φθεῖσι, and προσποιουμένοις: it has a partici-
 pative force with προσποιουμένοις (7), as in
 Ar. Eccl. 871, προσποιῆ τῶν χρημάτων.

6. κἂν...ἐρυθρίασει: M. T. 224.—
 ἀπολειφθεῖσι: cf. § 257⁵.

7. ἀναισθησίας: see note on ἀναισθη-
 τοι, § 43¹.

9. περίεστιν, it remains for them: cf.
 περιεῖναι χρήματα, of a balance of money
 due, § 227². See II. 29, περίεστι ἡμῶν
 ἐρξίτω.

§ 129. 2. τοῦ (= τινος) πρώτου μνησθῶ:
 indirect question (M. T. 677).—ὁ πατήρ...
 Ἰσοκλῆς: it is a hard problem for histori-
 cal criticism to evolve the real father of
 Aeschines from this slave of a school-
 master, seen with his feet in the stocks
 or wearing a wooden collar for punish-
 ment, and the patriotic citizen described
 by his son (Aesch. II. 147, III. 191), who

ἔδούλευε παρ' Ἑλπίᾳ τῷ πρὸς τῷ Θησείῳ διδάσκοντι γράμματα, χοίνικας παχείας ἔχων καὶ ξύλον; ἢ ὡς ἡ μήτηρ, τοῖς μεθημερινοῖς γάμοις ἐν τῷ κλεισίῳ τῷ πρὸς τῷ καλαμίτῃ ἤρῳ χρωμένῃ, τὸν καλὸν ἀνδριάντα καὶ τριτα-

§ 120. 3. Ἑλπίᾳ vulg.; ἐλπίδαι (δ dotted w. θ above) Σ; Ἑλπίδα (δ erased), A2, O¹. Θησίῳ A1. 4. σχοινικας (πεδας above) L. καὶ ξύλον om. V6. μήτηρ Σ, L, B, F, Φ; μήτηρ σου vulg. 5. κλεισίῳ L, A2, O¹; κλεισεῖω (w. marks of correction) Σ; κλησίῳ A1, O¹; κλισίῳ Φ; κλισίῳ B, vulg. 6. ἤρωι vulg; om. A1; ἤρωι (ὦ above ρ) Σ (ἠρώω?); cf. πρὸς τῷ τοῦ Καλαμίτου ἠρώω Apoll. Vit. Aesch. 2. ἀνδριάντας L; ἀνδρειάντα A2.

had died about twelve years before at the age of ninety-five, who lived through the Peloponnesian war, in which he lost his property, was banished by the Thirty Tyrants, served his country bravely in Asia, was one of the restorers of the democracy under Thrasybulus, and in his old age discoursed learnedly and wisely to his son on the early history of the *γραφὴ παρανόμων*! Fortunately Demosth. speaks of the same man thirteen years before this, when he was still living at the age of ninety-four, in XIX. 281, where he calls Aeschines τὸν Ἀτρομήτου τοῦ γραμματιστοῦ, *son of Atrometus the schoolmaster*. From this respectable station he has now descended to be the son of Tromes, a schoolmaster's slave (see § 130^b).

3. πρὸς τῷ Θησείῳ: in XIX. 249, Atrometus is said to have kept school πρὸς τῷ τοῦ Ἡρώ τοῦ ἱατροῦ, *near the shrine of the Hero Physician*. We have no means of knowing whether these refer to the same locality. Archaeologists are generally agreed that the temple now called the Theseum is not the famous building under which the bones of Theseus were buried; and the position of the real temple is unknown. The place of the shrine of the Hero Physician is likewise unknown. For this hero, the Scythian Toxaris, a friend of Anacharsis and Solon, see Essay VI. Cf. note on καλαμίτης (line 5).—διδάσκοντι γράμματα: the γραμματιστής was a teacher of γράμματα, *reading and writing*, the earlier γραμματική.

4. χοίνικας παχείας, *crassas compedis*

(Plaut. Capt. III. 5, 64), *stocks or shackles for the feet*: see Ar. Plut. 275, αἱ κνήμαι δὲ σου βοῶσιν τοῦ λού, τὰς χοίνικας καὶ τὰς πεδας ποθοῦσαι.—ξύλον, *a wooden collar*, worn on the neck for punishment: see Ar. Nub. 592, ἦν φημύσπητε τούτου ἔν τῷ ξύλῳ τὸν ἀχένα, and Lys. 681. It meant also *stocks for the feet*, and the πεντεστόριγγον ξύλον was an instrument with five holes, for neck, arms, and legs. See Lexicon, ξύλον.

5. τοῖς μεθημερινοῖς γάμοις, a euphemism for *daylight prostitution*: the stories of the mother of Aeschines are as trustworthy as those of his father (see §§ 258, 259).—κλεισίῳ, *a hut*, opposed to a house, as in Lys. XII. 18, τριῶν ἡμῶν οἰκιῶν οὐσῶν, ... κλεισίῳ μισθωσάμενοι. In Od. XXIV. 208 κλισίον (ἴσ) refers to slaves' dwellings built around the master's house: ἐνθα οἱ οἶκος ἔην, περὶ δὲ κλισίον θέε πάντη, on which see Eustathius. Here κλεισίῳ may be euphemistic, like γάμοις.—πρὸς τῷ καλαμίτῃ ἤρῳ, *near the shrine (or statue) of the hero καλαμίτης*. The meaning of this name is very uncertain. Many identify this hero with the ἥρωι ἱατροῦ of XIX. 249, notwithstanding strong objections; among others, Westermann does this "ohne Zweifel." If they are identical, we may explain καλαμίτης as *archer (bowman)*, or rather *arrow-man*, deriving it from κάλαμος, *arrow*, like ὀπλίτης from ὄπλον. The Hero Physician, Toxaris, was represented as a Scythian bowman (Lucian, Scyth. 1).

6. τὸν καλὸν ἀνδριάντα, *the pretty doll*: see Bekk. Anecd. 394, 29 (quoted by Dissen), ὡς ἐν τῇ συνθηβείᾳ λέγουσι αἱ

γωνιστήν ἄκρον ἐξέθρεψέ σε; ἀλλ' ὡς ὁ τριηραύλης Φορμίων, ὁ Δίωνος τοῦ Φρεαρρίου δούλος, ἀνέστησεν αὐτὴν ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς καλῆς ἐργασίας; ἀλλὰ νῆ τὸν Δία καὶ θεοὺς ὀκνῶ μὴ περὶ σοῦ τὰ προσήκοντα λέγων αὐτὸς οὐ¹⁰ προσήκοντας ἐμαντῶ δόξω προηρηθῆσθαι λόγους. ταῦτα μὲν **130** οὖν ἔασω, ἀπ' αὐτῶν δ' ὧν αὐτὸς βεβίωκεν ἄρξομαι· οὐδὲ γὰρ ὧν ἔτυχεν ἦν, ἀλλ' οἷς ὁ δῆμος καταράται. ὄψὲ γάρ ποτε—, ὄψὲ λέγω; χθὲς μὲν οὖν καὶ πρώην ἅμ' Ἀθηναῖος καὶ ῥήτωρ γέγονεν· καὶ δύο συλλαβὰς προσθεῖς τὸν μὲν **5** πατέρα ἀντὶ Τρόμητος ἐποίησεν Ἀτρόμητον, τὴν δὲ μητέρα σεμνῶς πάνυ Γλαυκοθέαν, ἣν Ἐμπουσαν ἅπαντες ἴσασι

7. σε om. Y. After σε A1, O add ἀλλὰ πάντες ἴσασι ταῦτα, κἀν ἐγὼ μὴ λέγω: om. Σ, L', A2, B, vulg. ἦ ὡς L (γρ), B². 10. θεοὺς Σ, L; τοὺς θεοὺς vulg. 11. προηρηθῆσθαι (ei over η) B.

§ 130. 2. οὖν Σ (mg.), om. Σ¹. ἀπ' αὐτῶν L, vulg.; δ|παντων (in 2 lines) Σ (not απαντων); ἀπὸ δ' αὐτῶν Σ (γρ); ἀλλ' ἀπ' αὐτῶν A1. αὐτὸς om. Y¹. Σ (γρ) has: προηρηθῆσθαι λόγους. οὐδὲ γὰρ ὧν ἔτυχεν ἦν, ἀλλ' οἷς ὁ δῆμος καταράται. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν παραλείψω· ἀπὸ δ' αὐτῶν ὧν βεβίωκεν ἄρξομαι. 4. ἐχθὲς Φ. 5. γέγονεν Σ; om. A1. 6. Ἀτρόμ. ἐποί. O. 7. ὠνόμασεν (after Γλαυκ.) vulg.; om. Σ, L'. ἦν ἅπαντ. Ἐμπ. L.

μητέρας περὶ τῶν υἱῶν, "ὁ καλὸς ἀνδρὶας μου."—τριηραυλιστήν ἄκρον, a *trip-tor thirā-part-actor*: see §§ 262, 265, and XIX. 246, 247, 337.

7. ἄλλ' ὡς: supply *μηθεῶ* from line 2, as a *direct* interrogative.—τριηραύλης, *galley-rigger*, who gave the stroke to the rowers on a trireme.

8. Δίωνος: we find Δίων Διατρω Φρεάρριος (?) as trierarch in C. I. Att. II. No. 804 A, a 84; see also Index to Vol. II. s.v. Δίων.—ἀνέστησεν: "memineris *prostare in hispanari* Graece dici καθήσθαι" (Dissen); there is also the idea of *raising* her from a low occupation. Cf. Aesch. I. 41.

§ 130. 2. ὧν αὐτὸς βεβίωκεν, *the life he has himself led*, = τῶν αὐτῶ βεβιωμένων: cf. § 265¹, XXII. 23, τὰ τοῦτ' ἄρξομαι, and XIX. 199, 200.—οὐδὲ ὧν ἔτυχεν ἦν, *he was not even of ordinary parents*, i.e. not of any of whom he merely *chanced* to be. ὧν ἔτυχεν is nearly equivalent to the common τῶν τυχόντων, *ordinary people* (ὁ ἔτυχων), such as might chance to fall in one's way: cf. Isocr. x.

21, *ei eis ἦν τῶν τυχόντων ἀλλὰ μὴ τῶν πολὺ διενεγκόντων*. See West. for various interpretations of this much disputed passage. He quotes Rutilius Lupus, de Fig. I. 16: *parentes appellat quos scitis non ignotos fuisse, sed huiusmodi ut omnes hos exsecrarentur*. After such a statement we should naturally expect to hear that he was of *higher than ordinary* parentage; but here (*παρὰ προσδοκίαν*) we have ἀλλ' οἷς ὁ δῆμος καταράται added. In the religious ceremony before each meeting of the Senate and Assembly, a curse (*ἀρά*) was invoked against certain classes of offensive people: see XXIII. 97, *καταράται καθ' ἐκάστην ἐκκλησίαν ὁ κήρυξ ... ἐι τις ἐξαπατῶ λέγων ἢ βουλῆν ἢ δῆμον ἢ τὴν ἡλιαίαν*, with XIX. 70. Aeschines himself is elsewhere included among these "deceivers": see § 282³⁻⁷, *καὶ τοὺς τίς... καταράται δικαίως*;

5. δύο συλλαβὰς προσθεῖς: on the contrary, Demosth. probably made Τρόμης (*trembler*) by cutting off two syllables from Ἀτρόμητος (*dauntless*).

7. Ἐμπουσαν, *hobgoblin*.

καλουμένην, ἐκ τοῦ πάντα ποιεῖν καὶ πάσχειν καὶ γίγνεσθαι
 131 δηλονότι ταύτης τῆς ἐπωνυμίας τυχούσαν· πόθεν γὰρ
 ἄλλοθεν; ἀλλ' ὁμως οὕτως ἀχάριστος εἶ καὶ πονηρὸς φύσει
 ὥστ' ἐλεύθερος ἐκ δούλου καὶ πλούσιος ἐκ πτωχοῦ διὰ 271
 τουτουσι γεγονῶς οὐχ ὅπως χάριν αὐτοῖς ἔχεις, ἀλλὰ
 5 μισθώσας σαυτὸν κατὰ τουτωνὶ πολιτεύει. καὶ περὶ ὧν
 μὲν ἔστι τις ἀμφισβήτησις ὡς ἄρα ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως
 εἴρηκεν, εἴσω· ἃ δ' ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐχθρῶν φανερώς ἀπεδείχθη
 πράττων, ταῦτ' ἀναμνήσω.

132 Τίς γὰρ ὑμῶν οὐκ οἶδεν τὸν ἀποψηφισθέντ' Ἀντιφῶντα,

8. καὶ γίγνεσθαι Σ, L¹; om. vulg.

§ 131. 4. τοῦτους Υ. ἔχεις Α1, Β; ἔχου Ο. ἀλλὰ καὶ Α2, Φ.
 5. αὐτὸν Α2. τουτωί (ν over ω) Σ; τοῦτων Α1. πολιτεύη Σ; -εῖη or -εῖη
 in all MSS. 7. καθαρῶς (for φανερώς) Α2, Φ. ἐπεδείχθη Α1; εἰδείχθη Α2.

§ 132. 1. ὑμῶν om. Α1.

8. καὶ γίγνεσθαι: almost all editors omit these words, which have the best MS. authority and are especially appropriate to the description of Empusa. See Ar. Ran. 289—293: Χαν. δευόν· παντοδαπὸν γούν γίγνεται· ποτὲ μὲν γε βοῦς, νυνὶ δ' ὄρεός, ποτὲ δ' αὖ γυνὴ ὠραιστάη τις. Dion. Ἐμπόουσα τοῖνων ἐστὶ.

§ 131. 4. τουτουσι: i.e. the Athenians, as represented by the court.—ὄχι ὅπως...ἀλλὰ: ὄχι ὅπως and ὄχι ὅτι came originally from οὐ λέξω ὅπως (or ὅτι), *I will not speak of, I will not say that*, etc., while the nearly equivalent μὴ ὅπως (rare) or μὴ ὅτι came from μὴ λέγε ὅπως (or ὅτι), *do not mention that*, etc. Usually *not to speak of* is a good English equivalent; but what is *not to be spoken of* may be either affirmed or denied. Thus here ὄχι ὅπως χάριν ἔχεις, *not to mention your being grateful*, means *not only are you not grateful*; but in Lys. XIX. 31, ὄχι ὅπως τὰ σκεῦη ἀπέδοσθε, *not to speak of your selling the furniture*, means *not only did you sell the furniture*. These examples show the absurdity of connecting this construction with that of *non modo non*, with which of course it is not related in form. (See M.T. 707, 708.) Like most elliptical idioms, this is very

often used where the ellipsis could not be supplied grammatically, and even where (as here) no definite ellipsis was in the speaker's mind. For the occasional use of ὅπως like ὡς in *oratio obliqua*, see M.T. 706.

5. πολιτεύει (MSS. πολιτεύη): see note on § 119^f.

6. ἀμφισβήτησις ὡς εἴρηκεν: ἀμφισβήτησις, like ἀμφισβητώ and Latin *disputo*, refers to *maintaining in a dispute*. See Plato Rep. 476 D, ἐὰν ἀμφισβητῇ ὡς οὐκ ἀληθῆ λέγομεν, and Ter. Andr. Prol. 15, in eo disputant contaminari non decere fabulas.

7. εἴσω: "Hier ist die *τρυφή* aus, und der Redner wird ernst." (Bl.)

§§ 132—133. Here the orator alludes briefly to some lesser offences of Aeschines, which preceded the outbreak of the war with Philip. In § 139 these are called slight matters compared with his conduct after the war began.

§ 132. 1. οἶδεν, *know of*.—ἀποψηφισθέντ', *rejected* from the list of citizens. In 346—5 B.C. (ἐπ' Ἀρχίου, Harpocr. under *διαψηφισίς*) a general revision of the lists of citizens was ordered at Athens; and the members of each deme went through its own list (the *γραμματεῖον*

ὅς ἐπαγγειλάμενος Φιλίππῳ τὰ νεώρι' ἐμπρήσειν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἦλθεν; ὃν λαβόντος ἐμοῦ κεκρυμμένον ἐν Πειραιεῖ καὶ καταστήσαντος εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, βοῶν ὁ βάσκανος οὗτος καὶ κεκραγὼς ὡς ἐν δημοκρατίᾳ δεινὰ ποιῶ τοὺς ἠτυχηκότας τῶν πολιτῶν ὑβρίζων καὶ ἐπ' οἰκίας βαδίζων ἄνευ ψηφίσματος, ἀφεθῆναι ἐποίησεν. καὶ εἰ μὴ ἡ βουλή 133

2. τὰ ὑμέτερα (after ἐμπρήσειν) vulg.; om. Σ, L, B¹, F¹, Φ¹. 3. καταλαβόντος V6. 5. οὗτος om. A2. 6. ὑβρίζων om. V6.

ληξιαρχικόν) voting on each name which was questioned. This process was called *διαψήφισις* (*διαψηφίζομαι*), and the rejection of any person on the list was called *ἀποψήφισις* (*ἀποψηφίζομαι*). Demosthenes wrote his oration against Eubulides (LVII.) for a client who had been thus rejected and had appealed (as every such person might) to a Heliastic court. (See Westermann's introduction to that oration.) Antiphon was undoubtedly rejected at the same *διαψήφισις* (see Dem. LVII. 2, πολλῶν ἐξεληλαμένων δικαίως ἐκ πάντων τῶν δῆμων), and afterwards offered his services to Philip (*ἐπαγγειλάμενος Φιλίππῳ*).

4. *καταστήσαντος εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν*: it is hardly probable that Demosthenes brought Antiphon before the Assembly without some official authority. At the time of the passage of his trierarchic law (340 B.C.) he held the office of *ἐπιστάτης τοῦ ναυτικοῦ* (Aesch. III. 222). Schaefer (II. p. 370) thinks that he was *ταμίης εἰς τὰ νεώρια*, an officer mentioned in C. I. Att. II. Nos. 803 d, 5 and 14; 811 d, 34. See Boeckh, *Urkunden* üb. d. Att. Seewesen, pp. 59, 62, and 535¹²⁷. It is doubtful by what process Antiphon was thus summarily arrested: it was probably by *μήνησις*, *denunciation* to the people, the process by which those charged with mutilating the Hermae in 415 B.C. were dealt with. (See Meier and Schömann, pp. 330—332.) Except in the rare cases in which the Assembly itself undertook the trial (as in the *μήνησις* against Phidias, Plut. Pericl. 31), the people either sent the accused to a Heliastic court for trial

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or discharged him. In the case of Antiphon, the appeals of men like Aeschines moved the Assembly to discharge him; but the Areopagus interposed, and ordered (through the Assembly) that Antiphon be tried before a court, which condemned him to the rack and to death. See Hist. § 53. Dinarchus (I. 63) says: *ἐστρέβλωσαν Ἀντιφῶντα καὶ ἀπέκτειναν οὗτοι* (the Heliasts) *τῇ τῆς βουλῆς ἀποφάσει πεισθέντες*. See note on § 133². Aeschines naturally does not mention this affair.

6. *ἠτυχηκότας*: referring to Antiphon's "bad luck" (as Aesch. called it) in losing his citizenship.

7. *ἄνευ ψηφίσματος*, i.e. *without a vote* of the Assembly or Senate. An Athenian citizen, like an Englishman, looked upon his house as his castle. See XXII. 52, *τότε τοίνυν* (under the Thirty Tyrants) *οὐδεὶς ἔστιν ὅστις ἀπεστέρειτο τοῦ σωθῆναι ὅστις ἐαυτὸν οἴκου κρύψειν, ἀλλὰ τοῦτο κατηγοροῦμεν τῶν τριάκοντα, ὅτι τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἀδικῶς ἀπήγων*. This is not strictly true of the Thirty, according to Lys. XII. 8, *διαλαβόντες δὲ τὰς οἰκίας ἐβάδιζον· καὶ ἐμὲ μὲν ζήτους ἐστῶντα κατέλαβον*. In extraordinary cases officers of the state with proper authority could search private houses and arrest persons concealed therein. See [XLVII.] 38, 53, for houses entered by the authority of the Senate. Pollux (VIII. 50) implies that an officer called in to effect *ἐφήγησις* could enter a house to make the arrest. (See Meier and Schömann, pp. 784, 785, with note 99.)—*ἀφεθῆναι*: Antiphon was at first discharged by the Assembly without a trial.

7

ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου, τὸ πρᾶγμα αἰσθομένη καὶ τὴν ὑμετέραν ἄγνοιαν ἐν οὐ δέοντι συμβεβηκυῖαν ἰδοῦσα, ἐπεζήτησε τὸν ἄνθρωπον καὶ συλλαβοῦσα ἐπανήγαγεν ὡς ὑμᾶς, ἐξήρπαστ' ἂν ὁ τοιοῦτος καὶ τὸ δίκην δοῦναι διαδύς ἐξεπέπεμπτ' ἂν ὑπὸ τοῦ σεμνολόγου τουτουί· νῦν δ' ὑμεῖς στρεβλώσαντες
 134 αὐτὸν ἀπεκτείνετε, ὡς ἔδει γε καὶ τούτον. τοιγαροῦν εἰδνῖα ταυθ' ἡ βουλή ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου τότε τούτῳ πεπραγμένα, χειροτονησάντων αὐτὸν ὑμῶν σύνδικον ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἱεροῦ τοῦ

§ 180. 2. ἡμετέραν Σ¹ (ἡ ch. to ὀ). 5. ἐξεπέπεμπε' ἂν MSS., Bk.; ἐξεπέπεμπτ' ἂν Cobet (conj.), Dind., Vöm., West., Lips., Bl. (om. ἂν). 6. σεμνολογούμενου Υ, F (γρ). τούτου ΑΙ. 2, Υ.

§ 184. 2. τότε Σ, Β; τὰ τότε L, vulg. 3. ὑμῶν τότε V6.

§ 180. 3. ἐν οὐ δέοντι (neut.), unreasonably, just when it should not: cf. ἀνῳλώκαμεν εἰς οὐδὲν δέον, III. 28.—συμβεβηκυῖαν ἰδοῦσα, seeing that it had occurred (or. obl. M.T. 904).—ἐπεζήτησε, i.e. ordered a new (ἐπ-) investigation of the man's case. The Areopagus in these later times seems occasionally to have revived a part of its ancient power of directing the general welfare of the state. It could act through a rescript (ἀπόφασις) addressed to the Assembly, either on its own initiative (αὐτὴν προελομένην) or by special authority of the Assembly: see Dinarch. I. 50, ἀνάγκη τὴν βουλήν τὴν ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου κατὰ δύο τρόπους ποιεῖσθαι τὰς ἀποφάσεις πάσας. τίνας τούτους; ἤτοι αὐτὴν προελομένην, ἢ ζητήσασαν τοῦ δήμου προστάξαντος αὐτῆ. Meier and Schömann suggest that in this case the Areopagus acted under its regular jurisdiction in cases of incendiarism (πυρκαϊά).

4. συλλαβοῦσα shows that the Areopagus itself ordered Antiphon's arrest: Plutarch (Dem. 14) says that Demosth. arrested him and brought him before the Areopagus.—ὡς ὑμᾶς, i.e. before the court, which passed the sentence of death (6). But ἐπανήγαγεν implies that the Areopagus brought him back to some place, and this must be the Assembly. See the Scholia: κυρίως εἶπε τὸ ἐπανήγαγεν, εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν τόπον αἰθῖς κατέστησεν αὐτὸν ἢ βουλή ἐξ οὐ σώσωται πρότερον. He was probably sent back

to the Assembly with an ἀπόφασις, providing that he should be brought before the court for trial. This is the view of Meier and Schömann (p. 424, note) and Westermann.

5. δίκην δοῦναι διαδύς: all notice the intentional alliteration.—ἐξεπέπεμπτ': this slight change from ἐξεπέπεμπε' gives a form symmetrical with ἐξήρπαστ': ἂν would generally be omitted here (M.T. 226).

6. σεμνολόγου: see note on § 35⁷.—νῦν, as it was.—στρεβλώσαντες: torture (βάσανος) could not legally be inflicted on an Athenian citizen; but Antiphon was now disfranchised. On the liability of others to the βάσανος, see Meier and Schömann, pp. 896—898. In Ar. Ran. 628, Dionysus, disguised as a slave, claims exemption from examination under torture as an immortal God: ἀγορεύω τι εἰμὲ μὴ βασανίξω ἀθάνατον ὄντ'.

7. ὡς ἔδει γε καὶ τούτον (sc. ἀποκτεῖναι), as you ought to have dealt with this man (Aesch.).

§ 184. 3. σύνδικον...Δήλιον: about 343 B.C. the Delians contested the ancient right of Athens to administer the temple of Apollo on their island. The case came before the Amphictyonic Council, probably in the spring of 343, when Demosth. was one of the Athenian delegates to Delphi (xix. 65). The Assembly chose Aeschines as their counsel; but the Areopagus, to which the people

ἐν Δῆλῳ ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς ἀγνοίας ἥσπερ πολλὰ προΐεσθε τῶν κοινῶν, ὡς προείλεσθε κάκεινῃν καὶ τοῦ πράγματος κυρίαν ἐποίησατε, τοῦτον μὲν εὐθύς ἀπήλασεν ὡς προδότῃν, Ὑπερείδῃ δὲ λέγειν προσέταξε· καὶ ταῦτ' ἀπὸ τοῦ βωμοῦ
272 φέρουσα τὴν ψῆφον ἔπραξε, καὶ οὐδεμία ψήφος ἠνέχθη τῷ μιαιφῶ τούτῳ. καὶ ὅτι ταῦτ' ἀληθῆ λέγω, κάλει τούτων 135 τοὺς μάρτυρας.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ.

[Μαρτυροῦσι Δημοσθένει ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων οἶδε, Καλλίας Σουμνιεύς, Ζήνων Φλυεύς, Κλέων Φαληρεύς, Δημόνικος Μαραθώνιος, ὅτι τοῦ 5 δήμου ποτὲ χειροτονησαντος Αἰσχίνην σύνοδικον ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἱεροῦ τοῦ ἐν Δῆλῳ εἰς τοὺς Ἀμφικτύονας συνεδρεύσαντες ἡμεῖς ἐκρίναμεν Ὑπερείδην ἄξιον εἶναι μᾶλλον ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως λέγειν, καὶ ἀπεστάλη Ὑπερείδης.]

Οὐκοῦν ὅτε τούτου μέλλοντος λέγειν ἀπήλασεν ἡ βουλή 10

4. ἀγνοίας ἥσπερ Σ, L, F, Φ; ἀγν. ἥσπ. ενεκα Α1; ἀγν. ἀφ' ἥσπερ B, vulg. προΐεσθε vulg.; προΐεσθε (over προΐεσθε) L (γρ); προΐεσθε Α1; προΐεσθε Α2; προΐεσθε Σ (ei over i), Φ. 5. προείλεσθε MSS., West.; προσείλεσθε H. Wolf, Dind., Bk., Lips., Bl. καὶ (before τοῦ) om. Y. 7. Ὑπερείδῃ Σ, F, Α1; Ὑπερίδῃ L, Α2, B1; Ὑπερίδην vulg.; Ὑπερείδην B (so Lips.). 8. ἐξηρέχθη Φ.

§ 135. 1. κάλει Σ, L, Α2, B, Y, Φ, O; κάλει μοι vulg. τούτων τούτων Σ. 10. μέλλοντος λέγειν L, vulg.; μέλλοντος (corr. from λέγοντος?) w. λέγειν added, Σ; λέγοντος B, F, Φ, Dind. αὐτὸν (after ἀπήλασεν) vulg.; om. Σ, L.

had given authority to revise the election, rejected him and sent Hyperides in his place. This showed that the tide had turned against Macedon. Hyperides then delivered his eloquent λόγος Δηλιακός at Delphi, and gained the case for Athens. See Hist. § 54.

4. ἀπὸ...ἥσπερ (see G. 1025): cf. XXI. 155, ὅτε κατὰ ταύτην τὴν ἡλικίαν ἦν ἦν (for καθ' ἣν) ἐγὼ νῦν, and XXII. 30, περὶ τοῦ πράγματος αὐτοῦ οὐ (sc. περὶ) τιθεῖν τὸν νόμον. (West.)

5. ὡς προείλεσθε κάκεινῃν, i.e. when you had previously associated it (the Areopagus) with yourselves in the case, i.e. giving it the right to revise your choice (lit. when you had previously chosen it also, and given it power, etc.). καὶ in ἐκάκεινῃν, which seems awkward, must refer to the association of the two bodies

in power: in H. Wolf's emendation, προσείλεσθε, προσ- would have the same force as καὶ. The ἀπόφασις of the Areopagus here was of the second kind mentioned by Dinarchus (quoted in note on § 133²), τοῦ δήμου προστάξαντος αὐτῇ. See ἀπέφηνεν, § 135¹².

7. λέγειν προσέταξε: i.e. as the σύνδικος of Athens.—ἀπὸ τοῦ βωμοῦ: the most solemn form of voting, here on a religious question. See XLIII. 14, λαβόντες τὴν ψῆφον καιομένων τῶν ἱερῶν, ἀπὸ τοῦ βωμοῦ φέροντες τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ φρατρίου. Cf. Hdt. VIII. 123; Plut. Them. 17; Cic. pro Balbo v. 12.

8. ἠνέχθη: like φέρουσα (above).

9. τούτῳ: cf. ἐμοὶ τὴν ψῆφον ἤνεγκαν, Isac. XI. 18.

§ 135. 10. τούτου μέλλοντος λέγειν, when he was to be the speaker, i.e. after

καὶ προσέταξεν ἐτέρῳ, τότε καὶ προδότην εἶναι καὶ κακόνουν ὑμῖν ἀπέφηνεν.

- 136 Ἐν μὲν τοίνυν τοῦτο τοιοῦτο πολίτευμα τοῦ νεανίου τούτου, ὁμοίον γε—οὐ γάρ;—οἷς ἐμοῦ κατηγορεῖ· ἕτερον δὲ ἀναμνησθεσθε. ὅτε γὰρ Πύθωνα Φίλιππος ἔπεμψε τὸν Βυζάντιον καὶ παρὰ τῶν αὐτοῦ συμμάχων πάντων συνέπεμψε πρέσβεις, ὡς ἐν αἰσχύνη ποιήσω τὴν πόλιν καὶ δείξων ἀδικούσαν, τότε ἐγὼ μὲν τῷ Πύθωνι θρασσυνομένῳ καὶ πολλῷ ῥέοντι καθ' ὑμῶν οὐχ ὑπεχώρησα, ἀλλ' ἀναστὰς ἀντεῖπον καὶ τὰ τῆς πόλεως δίκαι' οὐχὶ προῦδωκα, ἀλλ' ἀδικούντα Φίλιππον ἐξήλεξα φανερώς οὕτως ὥστε τοὺς 10 ἐκείνου συμμάχους αὐτοὺς ἀνισταμένους ὁμολογεῖν· οὗτος δὲ συνηγωνίζετο καὶ τὰναντία ἐμαρτύρει τῇ πατρίδι, καὶ ταῦτα ψευδῆ.

- 137 Καὶ οὐκ ἀπέχρη ταῦτα, ἀλλὰ πάλιν μετὰ ταῦθ' ὕστερον

11. εἶναι om. Φ.

§ 136. 1. τοιοῦτο om. V6. 3. ἀναμνησθεσθαι (αι corr. to ε) Σ. 4. αὐτοῦ Σ; αὐτοῦ L; αὐτοῦ most mss. πάντων Σ, L¹, A1; ἀπάντων L², B, vulg. 5. αἰσχυνη Σ¹ (i ch. to υ), O¹. 7. οὐχ ὑπεχώρησα L, B, F; οὐκ ὑπεχ. Σ (cf. §§ 101¹¹, 118²); οὐκ εἶξα οὐδ' ὑπεχώρησα vulg.

§ 137. 1. ἀλλὰ Σ, L, A1. 2, B, F; ἀλλὰ καὶ vulg.

his election: τοῦτου λέγοντος would be when he was the speaker (elect), but this use of λέγω may well be questioned.

12. ἀπέφηνεν, declared him to be so by its ἀπόφασις.

§ 136. 1. νεανίου: this sometimes (as here) expresses wantonness or insolence, like νεανικός. See Eur. Alc. 679, ἄγαν ὑβρίζεις, καὶ νεανίας λόγους βίπτων ἐς ἡμᾶς, κ.τ.λ.

2. οὐ γάρ; this sarcastic question (after γε) implies a self-evident absurdity, which is heightened by calling this affair with Antiphon a πολίτευμα of Aesch. and so comparing it with the πολιτεύματα of Demosth. (see next note). West. quotes XXI. 209, XXII. 73, XXIII. 162, 186.—οἷς ἐμοῦ κατηγορεῖ: probably = τοῖς ἐμοῦ πολιτεύμασιν οἷς κατηγορεῖ.

3. Πύθωνα: this eloquent orator was sent to Athens by Philip 343 B.C., to

quiet apprehension and to repeat assurances of the king's friendly spirit. Python was a scholar of Isocrates and an accomplished writer: see Anon. Life of Isocrates, p. 257² (West.) and Aesch. II. 125, ἐπὶ τῷ γράφειν μέγα φρονῶν. See Hist. §§ 55—57.

6. θρασσυνομένῳ, with his insolent manner.

7. πολλῷ ῥέοντι καθ' ὑμῶν, rushing upon you with a flood (of eloquence). See Thuc. II. 5, ὁ Ἄσωπος ποταμὸς ἐρρήη μέγας, and Ar. Eq. 526 (of Cratinus), ὅς πολλῷ ῥεύσας ποτ' ἐπαίνῳ διὰ τῶν ἀφελῶν πεδίων ἔρρει. All quote Hor. Sat. I. 7, 28, salso multoque fluenti, with the preceding rubeat flumen ut hibernum. See § 199¹, πολλὸς ἐγκείται.—οὐχ ὑπεχώρησα, did not retreat (before the flood).

10. συμμάχους: i.e. the τῶν συμμάχων πρέσβεις of l. 5.

Ἀναξίνῳ τῷ κατασκόπῳ συνιῶν εἰς τὴν Θράσωνος οἰκίαν
273 ἐλήφθη. καίτοι ὅστις τῷ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων πεμφθέντι
μόνος μόνῳ συνῆει καὶ ἐκοινολογεῖτο, οὗτος αὐτὸς ὑπῆρχε
τῇ φύσει κατάσκοπος καὶ πολέμιος τῇ πατρίδι. καὶ ὅτι 5
ταῦτ' ἀληθῆ λέγω, κάλει μοι τούτων τοὺς μάρτυρας.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΕΣ.

[Τελέδημος Κλέωνος, Ὑπερίδης Καλλαίσχρου, Νικόμαχος
Διοφάντου μαρτυροῦσι Δημοσθένει καὶ ἐπωμόσαντο ἐπὶ τῶν στρα-
τηγῶν εἰδέναι Αἰσχίνην Ἀτρομήτου Κοθωκίδην συνερχόμενον 10
νυκτὸς εἰς τὴν Θράσωνος οἰκίαν καὶ κοινολογούμενον Ἀναξίνῳ, ὃς
ἐκρίθη εἶναι κατάσκοπος παρὰ Φιλίππου. αὗται ἀπεδόθησαν αἱ
μαρτυρίαι ἐπὶ Νικίου, ἑκατομβαιῶνος τρίτῃ ἰσταμένου.]

Μυρία τοίνυν ἕτερ' εἰπεῖν ἔχων περὶ αὐτοῦ παραλείπω. 138
καὶ γὰρ οὕτω πως ἔχει. πόλλ' ἂν ἐγὼ ἔτι τούτων ἔχοιμι
δεῖξαι, ὧν οὗτος κατ' ἐκείνους τοὺς χρόνους τοῖς μὲν ἐχθροῖς
ὑπηρετῶν ἐμοὶ δ' ἐπηρεάζων εὐρέθη. ἀλλ' οὐ τίθεται ταῦτα
παρ' ὑμῖν εἰς ἀκριβῆ μνήμην οὐδ' ἦν προσῆκεν ὀργὴν, ἀλλὰ 5
δεδώκατ' ἔθει τινὶ φαύλῳ πολλὴν ἐξουσίαν τῷ βουλομένῳ
τὸν λέγοντά τι τῶν ὑμῖν συμφερόντων ὑποσκελίζει καὶ
συκοφαντεῖν, τῆς ἐπὶ ταῖς λοιδορίαις ἡδονῆς καὶ χάριτος

2. ἀναξίνῳ Σ, L; Ἀξείνῳ Y; Ἀξίνῳ F and Φ (γρ); Ἀναξίνῳ all edd.

4. συνῆει Σ. 6. ἀληθῆς L.

§ 138. 1. τοίνυν om. L. ἕτερ'...αὐτοῦ om. Φ¹. 2. ἐγὼ νῦν vulg.;
νῦν om. Σ, L. 4. πεῖθεται (τι over πει) L. 7. τι περὶ τῶν Φ.

§ 137. 2. Ἀναξίνῳ: Aeschines (III. 223, 224) charges Demosthenes with causing the arrest and death of Anaxinus, and even with twice torturing him with his own hand, though he had once been the man's guest at Oreus. Aesch. reports the oft-quoted reply of Demosth. to the charge of violation of hospitality: ἐφησθα γὰρ τοὺς τῆς πόλεως ἄλλας περὶ πλείωνος ποιήσασθαι τῆς ξενικῆς τραπέζης. Anaxinus is said to have come to Athens (probably in 341—340) to make purchases for Olympias, Philip's queen.

4. αὐτὸς ὑπῆρχε...κατάσκοπος, he was to be assumed to have the nature of a spy himself. See note on § 95⁴.

§ 138. 2. οὕτω πως, somewhat as follows, where earlier writers would use ὁδε.

3. ὧν: assimilated to τούτων from ᾧ, cognate object of ὑπηρετῶν and ἐπηρεάζων: for the latter see ἐπηρεῖαν, § 12².

5. ἦν προσῆκεν ὀργὴν (with εἰς): τίθεται εἰς ὀργὴν naturally follows the familiar τίθεται εἰς μνήμην.

7. ὑποσκελίζειν, trip up (cf. σκέλη).

8. τῆς...ἡδονῆς καὶ χάριτος: abusive language (λοιδορία) not only pleased the populace, but also gratified their whims and low tastes. A good example of both ἡδονῆ and χάρις is the scene in the Assembly when the second embassy re-

τὸ τῆς πόλεως συμφέρον ἀνταλλαττόμενοι· διόπερ ῥῆδόν ἐστι
 10 καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον αἰεὶ τοῖς ἐχθροῖς ὑπηρετοῦντα μισθαρνεῖν
 ἢ τὴν ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν ἐλόμενον τάξιν πολιτεύεσθαι.

139 Καὶ τὸ μὲν δὴ πρὸ τοῦ πολεμεῖν φανερώς συναγωνί-
 ζεσθαι Φιλίππῳ δεινὸν μὲν, ὦ γῆ καὶ θεοί,—πῶς γὰρ οὐ;—
 κατὰ τῆς πατρίδος· δότε δ', εἰ βούλεσθε, δότ' αὐτῷ τοῦτο. 274
 ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ φανερώς ἤδη τὰ πλοῖ' ἐσεσύλητο, Χερρόνησος
 5 ἐπορθεῖτο, ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐπορεύεθ' ἄνθρωπος, οὐκέτ' ἐν
 ἀμφισβητησίμῳ τὰ πράγματ' ἦν, ἀλλ' ἐνειστήκει πόλεμος,
 ὃ τι μὲν πρόποτ' ἔπραξεν ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν ὁ βάσκανος οὗτος

9. ἀντικαταλλαττόμενοι Α1, Υ, Φ (γρ). 10. αἰεὶ Σ, L.

§ 139. 4. ἐσύλητο V6. 5. ἐπορεύεθ' ἄνθρ. F, Φ; ἐπορευεθὲ ἄνθρ. Σ;
 ἐπορ. ὁ ἀδὸς L. 6. ἦν om. Y. ἐνειστήκει (i.e. ἐνειστ.) V6. 7. τῷ
 ποτ' Α1. οὗτος Σ, L, Α1, Β; οὔτοσι vulg.

ported in July 346 B.C., described in XIX. 44—46. Demosthenes was insulted and jeered at by Aeschines and Philocrates, to the delight of the people: notice the single sarcastic remark of Demosthenes (46), καὶ ὑμεῖς ἐγελάτε.

11. τὴν...πολιτεύεσθαι is to serve the state as a patriot, opposed to τοῖς ἐχθροῖς ὑπηρετοῦντα μισθαρνεῖν.

§§ 139—159. Next follows the account of the conduct of Aeschines in stirring up the Amphissian war in 339 B.C. (See note on §§ 126—126.) §§ 139—144 are introductory, and §§ 158, 159 are a peroration.

§ 139. The first sentence depreciates the acts already mentioned, done in time of nominal peace, to heighten the enormity of helping Philip in time of war: cf. δότε αὐτῷ τοῦτο (3).

1. πρὸ τοῦ πολεμεῖν φανερώς: this implies that the preceding peace was really a state of war. See IX. 19, ἀφ' ἧς ἡμέρας ἀεὶτε Φωκέας, ἀπὸ ταύτης ἔργω' αὐτὸν πολεμεῖν ὀρίζομαι. Cf. φανερώς in 1. 4.

3. κατὰ τῆς πατρίδος: not connected in construction with δεινόν, but an independent exclamation, justifying the assertion in δεινὸν μὲν.

4. ἐπειδὴ...ἐπορθεῖτο, after your ships

had been openly seized (§ 73) and the ravaging of the Chersonese was going on: for ἐσεσύλητο see note on § 42^b. The ravaging of the Chersonese was the outrage of marching an army through the Athenian territory there to enable his fleet to pass the Hellespont for the siege of Perinthus without molestation from the Athenians on the shore. See Schaefer II. 499, 500, and Hist. § 66 (end). The passage may refer also to the attack on the Chersonese after the siege of Byzantium: Hist. § 67 (end).

5. ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐπορεύεθ': Philip's action at the Hellespont, if it had not been checked, would have opened the way for him into Attica and the whole of Greece. Demosth. had repeatedly warned the people of this peril: even in the First Philippic (351 B.C.) he had said (50), κἄν μὴ νῦν ἐθέλωμεν ἐκεῖ πολεμεῖν αὐτῷ, ἐνθάδ' ἴσως ἀναγκασθῆσόμεθα τοῦτο ποιεῖν. See especially VI. 35 (344 B.C.), Πύλας...ὧν καταστάς ἐκεῖνος κύριος τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ὁδοῦ καὶ τῆς εἰς Πελοπόννησον κύριος γέγονε, and further τοῦ πρὸς τὴν Ἀττικὴν πολέμου, ὅς λυθῆσει μὲν ἑκαστον ἐπειδὴν παρῆ, γέγονε δ' ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ. See § 143^b.

6. ἐνειστήκει πόλεμος: cf. ὁ ἐνάστας πόλεμος, § 89^b. These words end the clause with ἐπειδὴ.

ιαμβειογράφος οὐκ ἂν ἔχοι δεῖξαι, οὐδ' ἔστιν οὔτε μείζον οὔτ' ἔλαττον ψήφισμ' οὐδὲν Αἰσχίην ὑπὲρ τῶν συμφερόντων τῇ πόλει. εἰ δέ φησι, νῦν δειξάτω ἐν τῷ ἐμῷ ὕδατι. ἀλλ' 10 οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδέν. καίτοι δυοῖν αὐτὸν ἀνάγκη θάτερον, ἢ

8. *ιαμβειογράφος* Σ, Ο (corr.), vulg., Vöm., West., Lips.; *ιαμβιογράφος* Φ, V6; *ιαμβογράφος* Α1; *ιαμβειοφάγος* Σ (γρ), L (γράφος over φάγος), Dind., Bk., Bl. For *ιαμβοφάγος* see Hermog. (III. pp. 241, 242, 344 W.), Etym. Magn. p. 463, Bekk. Anecd. p. 265; *ιαμβειοφάγος* and *ιαμβειομάχος* Β (γρ). See Vömel's note. οὐδ' ἂν ἔχοι Α1. 9. ὑπὲρ Σ, L; *περί* vulg. 10. ἐν Α1, Dind., Bk., West., Bl.; ἐπι Σ, L, B, F, Α2, Φ, Ο, Vöm. (see his note), Lips. 11. ἀνάγκη αὐτὸν Α1, Υ.

8. *ιαμβειογράφος*, *writer of lampoons* (*ιαμβεία*), probably refers to verses written by Aeschines in his youth, to which he perhaps alludes in I. 136, *περὶ δὲ τῶν ποιημάτων ὧν φασιν οὗτοι με πεποιηκέναι*. This reading was restored by Vömel (see his elaborate note), on the best ms. authority, in place of *ιαμβειοφάγος*, *eater* (or *mouther*) of *iambics*, which was and is the common reading. If we read *ιαμβειοφάγος*, we must refer it to the career of Aeschines as an actor, not to his *λοιδόρια*, to which the ancient interpreters generally referred it. See Etym. Magn. Ἰαμβοφάγος, *λοιδόρος*: ἐπειδὴ ἱαμβὸς ἑμμετρὸς ἐστὶ λοιδόρια. ὁ φαγὼν οὖν, ἐν τῷ στόματι ὁ ἔχων τοὺς ἱαμβούς, τοῦτέστιν ὁ ἔχων διὰ στόματος τὴν φιλολοιδόριαν...τάχα καὶ παραπαίτων εἰς τὸν Αἰσχίην, ὅτι τὰ ἱαμβεία τῆς τραγῳδίας ἔλεγεν ὑποκριτῆς ὢν. Cf. Bekk. Anecd. p. 265²¹. Weil quotes the Patmos Schol.: λέγουσι τοὺς ἀσαφῶς ἀναγιγνώσκοντας τρώγειν τὰ λεγόμενα (*swallow their words*). Bekk. Anecd. p. 190⁹. *ιαμβοφάγον τὸν παλιόντα λέγουσιν*, probably refers to bad delivery: cf. § 267², *ρήσεις αἱ ἐλυμαίνου*. West. denies that any of these interpretations of *ιαμβειοφάγος* suits the present passage, and finds support for *ιαμβειογράφος* in the following οὐδ' ἔστιν...*συμφερόντων τῇ πόλει* (8). Much may be said for both readings. The forms with *ιαμβειο-* and those with *ιαμβο-* are equally good.

9. *Αἰσχίην*, dat. of possession: *he has none to show*.

10. ἐν τῷ ἐμῷ ὕδατι, *in my time*: this general formula and ἐπι τοῦ ἐμοῦ ὕδατος are often used when a speaker offers part

of his own time to his opponent to prove something which he believes cannot be proved. It is a mere challenge, made with no idea of its being accepted. For the genitive with ἐπι see LVII. 61 (end). The best MSS. have here ἐπι...ὕδατι, which Vömel adopts. Shilleto (note on XIX. 57, p. 359⁹) says of this passage, "read ἐν." "ἐπι genitivum postularet," says Dindorf. The time allotted to each speaker in most cases was measured by the clepsydra or water-clock (Dict. Antiq. under Horologium), a fixed number of ἀμφορεῖς of water being poured in according to the importance of the case. Thus Aeschines (II. 126) says, πρὸς ἑνδεκα γὰρ ἀμφορέας ἐν διαμετρημένῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ κρινομαι, eleven ἀμφορεῖς (about 100 gallons), allowed each speaker in cases of παραπροσβέλα, being the largest amount mentioned. In some cases, as the γραφή or δικη κακώσεως, called δικαί ἀνευ ὕδατος, no limit was set (see Harpocr. under κακώσεως). The term *διαμετρημένη ἡμέρα* is explained in Aesch. III. 197. In important public suits, like the γραφή παρανόμων, the day was divided into three parts, and the clepsydra was filled three times, the first measure of water being given to the accuser, the second (of equal amount) to the accused, and the third (in ἀγῶνες τιμητοί, if the accused was convicted), a smaller measure, to the τιμησις, or consideration of the amount of the penalty, ὅ τι χρὴ παθεῖν ἢ ἀποτίσαι.

11. δυοῖν...θάτερον: there is no infinitive or other verb to be supplied. See Gerth-Kühner, *Ausf. Gram.* § 406, Anm. 10. δυοῖν θάτερον (or θάτερα), ἀμφοτέρων

μηδὲν τοῖς πραπτομένοις ὑπ' ἐμοῦ τότε ἔχοντ' ἐγκαλεῖν μὴ γράφειν παρὰ ταῦθ' ἕτερα, ἢ τὸ τῶν ἐχθρῶν συμφέρον ζητοῦντα μὴ φέρειν εἰς μέσον τὰ τούτων ἀμείνω.

140 Ἄρ' οὖν οὐδ' ἔλεγεν, ὥσπερ οὐδ' ἔγραφεν, ἡνίκ' ἐργάσασθαι τι δέοι κακόν; οὐ μὲν οὖν εἰπεῖν ἦν ἑτέρω. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα καὶ φέρειν ἠδύναθ', ὡς ἔοικεν, ἢ πόλις καὶ ποιῶν οὗτος λανθάνει· ἐν δ' ἐπεξεργάσατο, ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, 5 τοιούτου ὃ πᾶσι τοῖς προτέροις ἐπέθηκε τέλος· περὶ οὗ τοὺς πολλοὺς ἀνήλωσε λόγους, τὰ τῶν Ἀμφισσέων [τῶν Λοκρῶν]

14. τὸ μέσον A2, Y.
 § 140. 2. κακόν Σ, L, B, F¹, Φ¹; κακὸν ὑμᾶς vulg. (ἡμᾶς A2). εἰπεῖν ἦν Σ¹, L; ἦν εἰπεῖν Σ², vulg.; εἰπεῖν om. B. 3. ἠδύνασθ' Σ. ὡς om. Σ¹.
 4. καί...λανθάνειν Σ¹; δ...ἐλάνθανεν Σ², L, vulg. ἐξεργάσατο A2. ἄνδρες Σ, L, A1, F, O; ὡ ἄνδρ. vulg. 6. Ἀμφισσέων Σ (but Ἀμφισσείεις § 150^a). [τῶν Λοκρῶν] so West., Lips., Bl.; om. Y; καὶ Λοκρῶν A2.

or ἀμφοτέρα, οὐδέτερον, and similar expressions, may stand emphatically, as adverbial phrases, before ἤ...ἢ, καί...καί, τε...τε, and in other cases where we simply say *either...or, both...and*, etc. See Plat. Theaet. 187 B, ἐὰν οὕτω δρώμεν, θυοῖν θάτερα, ἢ εὐρήσομεν ἐφ' ὃ ἐρχόμεθα, ἢ ἥττον οἰησόμεθα εἶδέναι ὃ μηδαμῆ ἴσμεν. So II. III. 179, ἀμφοτέρων, βασιλεύς τ' ἀγαθὸς κρατερός τ' ἀλχημητής. Cf. II. IV. 145, Od. XV. 78; Aesch. III. 234; and below § 171^b. In English these expressions are usually included in our *either* or *both*. In such cases we must not ascribe to the *untemporal* Greek infinitives (here γράφειν and φέρειν) the definite time which we are obliged to give them when we translate them by finite verbs. With ἀνάγκη supply ἦν, *he was obliged*.

12—14. μηδὲν...ἔχοντ' and τὸ...ζητοῦντα are causal.—παρὰ ταῦθ' expresses opposition, not mere addition. Fox (p. 149) thus states the dilemma: "Aeschines konnte oder wollte mit keinem Eintrag einkommen."

§ 140. ἄρ' οὖν...ἔγραφεν; οὐδ'...οὐδ' correspond to καί...καί in positive expressions of this kind (West.). We cannot express such negatives: the meaning is, *as he proposed no measures, so did he also abstain from talking (so neither did he*

talk)? The sins of omission just described set these of commission in a stronger light.

2. οὐ μὲν...ἑτέρω, *why, nobody else could get a chance to talk!*

4. ἐπεξεργάσατο: the idea of *addition*, which ἐπί (like πρὸς) expresses, is further extended by ἐπέθηκε τέλος, *capped the climax*.

5. τοὺς πολλοὺς λόγους, *his many words*, referring to the long and brilliant passage (III. 107—129) in which Aeschines describes his doings at Delphi when he stirred up the fatal Amphissian war. Cf. Aeschyl. Ag. 1456, *μὰ τὰς πολλὰς, τὰς πάνυ πολλὰς ψυχὰς ὄλεσας*.

6. τὰ τῶν Ἀμφισσέων δόγματα, *the decrees (of the Amphictyons) about the Amphissians*, like τὸ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα, *the Megarian decree*, Thuc. I. 140, called in I. 139 τὸ περὶ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα. So τούτων ψήφισμα, XX. 115.—[τῶν Λοκρῶν]: the forms of Λοκροὶ οἱ Ἀμφισσείεις (Aesch. III. 113), οἱ Ἀμφισσείεις Λοκροὶ (like οἱ Ὀζόλαι οὗτοι Λοκροὶ, Thuc. III. 95), and Λοκροὶ οἱ Ἀμφισσείεις (like Λοκρῶν τῶν Ὀζολῶν, *ibid.*) are all justified (see Vömel's note). V. retains the ms. text here, but explains it as the genitive of οἱ Ἀμφισσείεις οἱ Λοκρῶν. Two mss. omit τῶν Λοκρῶν, which West. brackets.

διεξιῶν δόγματα, ὡς διαστρέψων τάληθές. τὸ δ' οὐ τοι-
οὔτον ἐστὶ. πόθεν; οὐδέποτ' ἐκνίψει σὺ τὰκεῖ πεπραγμένα
σαυτῶ· οὐχ οὕτω πόλλ' ἐρείς.

Καλῶ δ' ἐναντίον ὑμῶν, ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς θεοὺς **141**
ἅπαντας καὶ πάσας ὅσοι τὴν χώραν ἔχουσι τὴν Ἀττικὴν,
καὶ τὸν Ἀπόλλω τὸν Πύθιον, ὃς πατρῷός ἐστι τῇ πόλει, καὶ
ἐπεύχομαι πᾶσι τούτοις, εἰ μὲν ἀληθῆ πρὸς ὑμᾶς εἴποιμι καὶ
275 εἶπον καὶ τότ' εὐθύς ἐν τῷ δήμῳ, ὅτε πρῶτον εἶδον τουτονὶ 5
τὸν μιὰρὸν τούτου τοῦ πράγματος ἀπτόμενον (ἔγνω γὰρ,
εὐθέως ἔγνω), εὐτυχίαν μοι δοῦναι καὶ σωτηρίαν, εἰ δὲ πρὸς
ἔχθραν ἢ φιλονεικίας ἰδίας ἕνεκ' αἰτίαν ἐπάγω τούτῳ ψευδῆ,
πάντων τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀνόνητόν με ποιήσαι.

Τί οὖν ταῦτ' ἐπήραμαι καὶ διετεινάμην οὕτως ἰ σφοδρῶς; **142**

7. διαστρέφων O¹. 8. πολλοῦ γε καὶ δεῖ (after πόθεν;) Σ (γρ), vulg.; om.
Σ, L¹, A1, B, F. ἐκνίψει (or -η) MSS.
§ 141. ἄνδρες Σ; ὡ ἄνδρ. vulg. 2. πάντας Υ. 5. καὶ τότ' Σ, L, Φ;
καὶ vulg. τούτων A1; τουτοῖ (corr. to τουτονὶ) Σ. 7. εὐθύς O. 8. εἵνεκα
L. 9. ἀνόνητον A2, O¹. με γενέσθαι V6.

7. τὸ δ', but in fact: this τὸ δέ, with no correlative τὸ μὲν, is common in Plato, introducing an adversative statement. See Apol. 23 A, οἴονται με...εἶναι σοφῶν· τὸ δὲ κωδυνεύει. So Rep. 340 D (end), 357 A.—οὐ τοιούτον ἐστὶ, i.e. this cannot be done (the case is not of such a nature, that etc.), referring to ὡς διαστρέψων τάληθές.

8. πόθεν; cf. § 47⁵.—ἐκνίψει: cf. Act. Apost. xxii. 16, ἀπόλουσαι τὰς ἁμαρτίας σου, wash away thy sins. For the form of ἐκνίψει, see note on § 119⁴.

§ 141. The solemn invocation in this chapter, resembling those which begin and end the exordium (§§ 1, 8), calls attention again to the gravity of the charge about to be made, and to the supreme importance of the events which led to the fatal issue on the field of Chaeronea. He defends his invocation and his general earnestness in §§ 142—144.

3. πατρῷος: Apollo was the paternal God of Athens, not only as the great Ionic divinity, but as the father of Ion

(according to Athenian belief). See Harpocr. under Ἀπόλλων, and Schol. on Ar. Av. 1527, πατρῶν δὲ τιμῶσιν Ἀπόλλωνα Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπεὶ Ἴων, ὁ πολέμαρχος Ἀθηναίων, ἐξ Ἀπόλλωνος καὶ Κρεούσης τῆς Ζεῦτος ἐγένετο. So in the Ion of Euripides.

4. εἰ ἀληθῆ εἴποιμι καὶ εἶπον, lit. in case I should speak the truth to you now and did speak it then on the spot: a double condition combining a future and a past supposition (M.T. 509). We should rather invert the order and say, if I then spoke the truth and (shall) speak it again now.

7. πρὸς ἔχθραν, with a view to enmity: cf. διὰ...ἔχθραν in § 143⁹.

8. φιλονεικίας, contentiousness (against an enemy).

9. ἀνόνητον: cf. XIX. 315, ὥστε ἀνόνητον ἐκεῖνον ἀπάντων εἶναι τῶν ἀγαθῶν.

§ 142. 1. ἐπήραμαι: referring to the whole invocation of § 141, but especially to the imprecation in the last clause. τί ταῦτ' ἐπήραμαι; is why have I made this imprecation? while τί διετεινάμην οὕτως

ὅτι γράμματ' ἔχων ἐν τῷ δημοσίῳ κείμενα, ἐξ ὧν ταῦτ' ἐπιδείξω σαφῶς, καὶ ὑμᾶς εἰδὼς τὰ πεπραγμένα μνημονεύσοντας, ἐκείνο φοβούμαι, μὴ τῶν εἰργασμένων αὐτῷ κακῶν ὑποληφθῆ ὄυτος ἐλάττων· ὅπερ πρότερον συνέβη, ὅτε τοὺς τάλαιπώρους Φωκέας ἐποίησεν ἀπολέσθαι τὰ ψευδῆ δεῦρ' ἀπαγγείλας. τὸν γὰρ ἐν Ἀμφίσση πόλεμον, δι' ὃν εἰς Ἑλάτειαν ἦλθε Φίλιππος, καὶ δι' ὃν ἤρέθη τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων ἡγεμῶν ὃς ἀπαντ' ἀνέτρεψε τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ συγκατασκευάσας καὶ πάντων εἰς ἀνὴρ μεγίστων αἰτίος κακῶν. καὶ τότε εὐθύς ἐμοῦ διαμαρτυρομένου καὶ βοῶντος ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ πόλεμον εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν εἰσάγει, Αἰσχίνην, πόλεμον Ἀμφικτυονικόν, οἱ μὲν ἐκ παρακλήσεως συγκαθήμενοι οὐκ εἶον με λέγειν, οἱ δ' ἐθαύμαζον

§ 142. 1. ὅτι Σ, L¹, ὅτι καὶ vulg. 3. μνημονεύσοντας Σ, Φ; -έοντας L. 4. ἐαυτῷ (for αὐτῷ) A I. 5. ὑποληφθῆ ὄυτος ἐλάττων Σ, L; οὗτος ἐλάττων ὑποληφθῆ vulg.; ὑπολειφθῆ V6.

§ 143. 1. Ἑλατίαν (i ch. το εἰ) Σ. ὁ Φίλ. A2. δι' ὧν O. 3. τὰ Ἑλλήνων πράγματα A1; τὰ τῶν Ἑλλ. ἀνέτρεψε L. ἐστὶν (after οὗτος) om. L. 4. κατασκευάσας A1. τῶν μεγίστων vulg.; τῶν om. Σ, L, B, F, Φ. 5. κακῶν γεγενημένος A1. 2. διαμαρτυρομένου O. 6. ἀγει B, F, Φ, O; εἰσάγει after πόλεμον A2.

σφοδρῶς; (aor.) is *why did I express myself with all this vehement earnestness?* (relating to the whole passage from § 140).

2. ἐν τῷ δημοσίῳ, in the public record-office: this was in the Μητρώον (see Aesch. III. 187, Paus. I. 3. 5).

4. μὴ...ἐλάττων, i.e. *lest Aesch. may be thought too small a man to work so great mischief.*

5. ὅπερ πρότερον συνέβη: this allusion to a former time when Aesch. caused the ruin of the Phocians by bringing home false reports, can refer only to the return of the second embassy in 346 B.C. (see §§ 32—36). This distinct statement that Aesch. was then thought "too insignificant to do so much harm," with the apprehension that the court may make the same mistake again in the present case, is one of the strongest confirmations of the opinion that the case against Aeschines really came to trial, that the speeches de Falsa Legatione were actually spoken, and that Aeschines was acquitted

by a small majority. (See Essay IV.)

§ 143. 1. τὸν ἐν Ἀμφίσση πόλεμον: for this and the seizure of Elatea, see § 152⁷ and note. The words τὸν... Ἑλάτειαν form a dactylic hexameter, followed by part of another; but see Blass's note.

2. ἤρεθη ἡγεμῶν ὃς, a man was chosen leader, who etc. (i.e. Philip): so West. Bl. brackets καὶ δι' ὃν ἤρεθη.

6. ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ, i.e. in the meeting in which Aesch. made his report of his doings in the Amphictyonic Council (Hist. § 74).—εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν: Demosth. saw at once the full meaning of the Amphictyonic war, and knew that it must end in bringing Philip into Greece as the Amphictyonic general (see note on § 139⁶).

7. οἱ...συγκαθήμενοι, those who sat together by his summons, i.e. his παρόκλητοι, with whom he had packed the meeting.

8. οὐκ εἶον με λέγειν, i.e. *would not*

καὶ κενὴν αἰτίαν διὰ τὴν ἰδίαν ἔχθραν ἐπάγειν μ' ὑπελάμβανον αὐτῷ. ἦτις δ' ἡ φύσις, ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, γέγονεν 144
τούτων τῶν πραγμάτων, καὶ τίνος εἵνεκα ταῦτα συνεσκευάσθη καὶ πῶς ἐπράχθη, νῦν ὑπακούσατε, ἐπειδὴ τότ' ἐκωλύθητε· καὶ γὰρ εὖ πρᾶγμα συντεθὲν ὄψεσθε, καὶ μεγάλ' ὠφελήσεσθε πρὸς ἱστορίαν τῶν κοινῶν, καὶ ὄση δεινότης 5
ἦν ἐν τῷ Φιλίππῳ θεάσεσθε.

Οὐκ ἦν τοῦ πρὸς ὑμᾶς πολέμου πέρας οὐδ' ἀπαλλαγὴ 145
276 Φιλίππῳ, εἰ μὴ Θηβαίους καὶ Θετταλοὺς ἐχθροὺς ποιήσειε

9. κωνὴν L. μ' om. Σ¹.

§ 144. 1. ἄνδρες Σ, L, A1, O; ὦ ἄνδρ. vulg. 2. εἵνεκα Σ, B (cf. §§ 120⁷, 175⁹). 3. ὑπακούσατε Σ, L, B, Φ; ἀκούσατε A1. 2, vulg. 4. γὰρ om. Y. 6. ἡ (for ἦν) L¹. θεάσεσθε L, O; θεάσασθε Σ, vulg. Vöm.

§ 145. 1. ἡμᾶς A 1.

let me go on speaking (after my warning). —οἱ δ' ἰθαύμαζον: the ordinary citizens were amazed at anyone who dared to object to the pious and (apparently) patriotic speech of Aeschines. The decree of Demosthenes forbidding Athens to take any part in the future action of the Amphictyonic Council against Amphissa (Aesch. 125—127) was passed at a later meeting, after the people had opened their eyes.

§ 144. 2. εἵνεκα: see note on § 120⁷.

3. ὑπακούσατε: most edd. reject this reading of the best MSS. for the vulg. ἀκούσατε or Rauchenstein's ἐπακούσατε, on the ground that ὑπακούω means *listen*, not *hear attentively*. But see Plat. Theaet. 162 A, πάντως καὶ νῦν δὴ μάλ' ἐμμελῶς σοὶ ἐφαίνετο ὑπακούειν, and 162 D, ταῖς οὖν δημηγορίαις δέξω ὑπακούεις. (See Vömel.) The general meaning is, *now take your opportunity to listen to the story, since you were kept from hearing it at the right time*.

4. εὖ πρᾶγμα συντεθὲν, *that the plan was well concocted*.

5. πρὸς ἱστορίαν, *for gaining a knowledge*. The real history of these events must be disentangled from the long story of Aeschines (106—131), supplemented

and often corrected by the briefer account of Demosthenes (145—159). See Hist. §§ 70—75. Fox analyzes the argument of Demosthenes skilfully in pp. 151—156, pointing out that it has all the merits which the ancient rules demand of a good narration (*διήγησις*): it is brief (*σύντομος*), perspicuous (*σαφηνής*), vivid (*ἐναργής*), ethical (*ἠθικὴ*), i.e. showing the moral purpose (*προαίρεσις*) of the actors (Aristot. Rhet. III. 16, 8), and credible (*πιθανή*).

§ 145. 1. οὐκ ἦν...εἰ μὴ ποιήσαι: see M.T. 69b and the examples. The protasis dependent on an apodosis implied in οὐκ ἦν...Φιλίππῳ, the real meaning being *Philip felt that he could not end or escape the war unless he should make the Th. hostile to our city*. This involves indirect discourse; and we might therefore have had ἐὰν μὴ ποιήσῃ here for εἰ μὴ ποιήσειε. See Thuc. VII. 59, τὰλλα, ἦν ἔτι ναυμαχεῖν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τολμήσωσι, παρεσκευάζοντο, where the condition really depends on the idea *to be ready* implied in *παρασκευάζοντο*, and *εἰ...τολμήσαιεν* might have been used. Compare Thuc. VI. 100, πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, εἰ ἐπιβοηθοῖεν, ἐχώρου, *they marched towards the city, in case they (the citizens) should rush out, i.e. to meet them in that case; the thought being ἦν ἐπιβοηθῶσω*.

τῇ πόλει· ἀλλὰ καίπερ ἀθλίως καὶ κακῶς τῶν στρατηγῶν
 τῶν ὑμετέρων πολεμούντων αὐτῷ, ὅμως ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ
 5 πολέμου καὶ τῶν ληστῶν μυρί' ἔπασχε κακά. οὔτε γὰρ
 ἐξήγετο τῶν ἐκ τῆς χώρας γιγνομένων οὐδὲν οὔτ' εἰσήγετο
 146 ὧν ἐδεῖτ' αὐτῷ· ἦν δ' οὔτ' ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ τότε κρείττων
 ὑμῶν, οὔτ' εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐλθεῖν δυνατὸς μήτε Θετταλῶν
 ἀκολουθούντων μήτε Θηβαίων διέντων· συνέβαινε δ' αὐτῷ
 τῷ πολέμῳ κρατοῦντι τοὺς ὀποιουσδήποθ' ὑμεῖς ἐξεπέμπετε
 5 στρατηγοὺς (ἐὼ γὰρ τοῦτό γε) αὐτῇ τῇ φύσει τοῦ τόπου καὶ

5. χρυστῶν (for ληστῶν) V6. 6. εἰσήγετο Σ.

§ 146. 1. τότε κρείττων Σ, L, A1; κρ. τότε vulg.; τότε om. A2. 2. ἐλθεῖν
 om. Y. 3. τε (for δέ) A1.

3. ἀθλίως...πολεμούντων: Chares and Phocion were the Athenian commanders at the beginning of the war, while Philip was besieging Byzantium. Chares was much censured for inefficiency: for the conflicting opinions concerning his military operations, see Hist. § 67, note 6. For Phocion's generalship there is only praise. But the operations here mentioned are probably those of the later part of 340—339, when Philip was in Scythia (Hist. § 70), of which we have little information.

4. ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ πολέμου, i.e. by the mere state of war, as explained in lines 5—7.

5. ληστῶν: a state of war naturally encouraged pirates and plunderers.

6. τῶν ἐκ τῆς χώρας γιγνομένων: the common πρόληψις for τῶν ἐν τῇ χώρῃ γιγν., caused by ἐξήγετο. See §§ 44³, 213¹⁰.

7. αὐτῷ, with εἰσήγετο.

§ 146. 2. μήτε...διέντων, i.e. εἰ μήτε Θετταλοὶ ἀκολουθοῖεν μήτε Θηβαῖοι διείεν: Philip depended on Thessalian troops to fill his army, but he would have been satisfied with Thebes (under the circumstances) if she had merely made no objection to his marching through Boeotia to attack Athens. There was probably a coolness already between Thebes and Philip, which appears later when Thebes refused to attend the Amphictyonic meeting in

the autumn of 339 B.C. (See Aesch. III. 128.) See Hist. § 70, for the relations of Philip to Thessaly and Thebes.

4. ὀποιουσδήποθ': here relative, while generally relative forms with οὐν and δῆποτε are indefinite. See τοὺς ὀποιου-
 τωσούν in VIII. 20, and δτου δῆποτε ἐνεκα in § 21⁸ (above). See Krüger, § 50, 8, 16, for the article prefixed to "relative clauses used adjectively," as here; cf. XIX. 254, τοὺς οἷος οὗτος ἀθρώ-
 πους.

6. τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἐκατέρους, of the relative resources of each, i.e. of his own inferiority in resources, especially in naval power. For a similar use of this vague expression in a definite sense, see Thuc. I. 141⁸, where Pericles speaks of the comparative resources of Athens and her enemies: τὰ δὲ τοῦ πολέμου καὶ τῶν ἐκατέρους ὑπαρχόντων ὡς οὐκ ἀσθενέστερα ἐξομεν.

§ 147. This is closely connected in thought with the beginning of § 145. How, thought Philip, can I induce the Thessalians and Thebans to join me? He remembered their zeal in the Phocian war: see XIX. 50, τοῖς Ἀμφικτύοσι... ποίοις; οὐ γὰρ ἦσαν αὐτόθι πλὴν Θηβαῖοι καὶ Θετταλοί. A new Sacred war, or any war for the rights of the Amphictyonic Council, would be sure to rouse their interest again.

τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἑκατέροις κακοπαθεῖν. εἰ μὲν οὖν τῆς 147 ἰδίας ἕνεκ' ἔχθρας ἢ τοὺς Θετταλοὺς ἢ τοὺς Θηβαίους συμπίθῃ βαδίζειν ἐφ' ὑμᾶς, οὐδέν' ἡγείτο προσέξειν αὐτῷ τὸν νοῦν· εἰ δὲ τὰς ἐκείνων κοινὰς προφάσεις λαβὼν ἡγεμὼν αἰρεθῆ, ῥᾶον ἤλπιζεν τὰ μὲν παρακρούσασθαι τὰ 5 δὲ πείσειν. τί οὖν; ἐπιχειρεῖ, θεάσασθ' ὡς εἶ, πόλεμον ποιῆσαι τοῖς Ἀμφικτύοσι καὶ περὶ τὴν Πυλαίαν ταραχὴν· εἰς γὰρ ταύτ' εὐθὺς αὐτοὺς ὑπελάμβανεν αὐτοῦ δεήσεισθαι.

§ 147. 3. συμπίθῃ A2. οὐδένα (without *ἄν*) L, A1; οὐδέναν Σ; οὐδένα *ἄν* B, A2; οὐδέν' *ἄν* V6; οὐδέν *ἄν* vulg. ἡγείτο om. A1. προσέξειν A1. αυτω Σ; αὐτῷ L, vulg.; αὐτῷ Bk. 4. εἰ δὲ Σ, L; *ἄν* vulg. 5. ηρεθῆ (αι over η) Σ; αἰρεθῆ (over ηρεθῆ) B. ἤλπιζεν Σ, Vöm., West., Bl. παρακρούσασθαι V6. 8. αὐτοὺς om. A1. αὐτοῦ Bk.; αὐτοῦ Σ; αὐτοῦ L, vulg.

1. εἰ μὲν... συμπίθῃ, i.e. if he were to join in an attempt to persuade them etc.: συμ- implies that he would depend greatly on the influence of his friends in Thebes and Thessaly.

3. οὐδέν' ἡγείτο προσέξειν: I omit *ἄν* before ἡγείτο, with L, A1, and most recent editors, because its insertion is accounted for by the v. l. προσέξειν, with which it would be required, while προσέξειν *ἄν* would be a rare expression. (See M. T. 197, 208.) The simple προσέξειν is also supported by the following παρακρούσασθαι and πείσειν and by the infinitives in § 148. For the conditional forms in this section and the following, see note on § 148⁴.

4. εἰ δὲ... αἰρεθῆ, i.e. if he should adopt (as his own) some grounds common to both Thebans and Thessalians, on which he might be chosen general. See τὰς ἰδίας προφάσεις, opposed to τὰς Ἀμφικτυονικὰς (the real κοινὰς), in § 158¹. The actual result of the scheme is seen in §§ 151, 152.

5. τὰ μὲν... πείσειν, i.e. to succeed sometimes by deception, sometimes by persuasion. For the tense of the infinitive with ἐλπίζω, see M. T. 136.

6. θεάσασθ' ὡς εἶ, see how craftily: cf. § 144⁵.—πόλεμον ποιῆσαι (not ποιήσασθαι), to get up a war, i.e. to get the Amphictyons into a war.

7. τὴν Πυλαίαν: the meeting of the Amphictyonic Council was so called,

because twice in each year (in the spring and the autumn) the Council met first at Thermopylae in the sanctuary of Demeter Amphictyonia at Anthela, and afterwards proceeded to Delphi, where the regular sessions were held. See Hyper. Epitaph. § 18, ἀφικνούμενοι γὰρ δις τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ εἰς τὴν Πυλαίαν, θεωροὶ γενήσονται τῶν ἔργων κ.τ.λ., with Hdt. VII. 200, and Harpocr. under Πύλαι: Aesch. III. 126, πορεύεσθαι εἰς Πύλας καὶ εἰς Δελφοὺς ἐν τοῖς τεταγμένοις χρόνοις, and Strab. p. 429 (of Thermopylae), Δημητρος ἱερὸν, ἐν ᾧ κατὰ πᾶσαν Πυλαίαν θυσίαν ἐτέλουν οἱ Ἀμφικτύονες. Records of meetings at Delphi in the spring as well as the autumn are found in inscriptions: see C. I. Att. II. No. 551, ἐν Δελφοῖς, πυλαίας ἐαρινᾶς, and Dittenberger, Syll. Inscr. Gr., No. 185¹, ἐπὶ Σπράτωος, ἐν Δελφοῖς, πυλαίας ὀπωρινῆς. See Essay v.

8. εἰς ταύτ'... δεήσεισθαι, would need him for these, especially for the war, as the only available commander.

§ 148. Having made up his mind (1) that he must have the support of Thebes and Thessaly (§§ 145, 146), and (2) that he can secure this only by an Amphictyonic war (§ 147), he now (3) determines to find some Athenian to instigate the war, to disarm all suspicion in advance. For this important work he hires Aeschines (§ 148).

- 148 εἰ μὲν τοίνυν τοῦτο ἢ τῶν παρ' ἑαυτοῦ πεμπομένων ἱερομη-
 μόνων ἢ τῶν ἐκείνου συμμάχων εἰσηγοῖτό τις, ὑπόψεσθαι τὸ
 πρᾶγμ' ἐνόμιζε καὶ τοὺς Θηβαίους καὶ τοὺς Θετταλοὺς καὶ
 πάντας φυλάξεσθαι, ἂν δ' Ἀθηναῖος ἦ καὶ παρ' ὑμῶν τῶν
 5 ὑπεναντίων ὁ τοῦτο ποιῶν, εὐπόρως λήσειν· ὅπερ συνέβη.
 149 πῶς οὖν ταῦτ' ἐποίησεν; μισθοῦται τουτονί. οὐδενὸς δὲ
 προειδότος, οἶμαι, τὸ πρᾶγμ' οὐδὲ φυλάττοντος, ὥσπερ
 εἶθε τὰ τοιαῦτα παρ' ὑμῖν γίγνεσθαι, προβληθεὶς πυλά- 277

§ 148. 1. τοῦτο Σ, L, A1, O; τοῦτον B, vulg. ἑαυτοῦ Σ, vulg.; αὐτοῦ B; αὐτοῦ L. 2. εἰσηγοῖτο A1, F (corr.), Y, most ed.; εἰσηγείτο Σ, L, vulg., Vöm. 4. ἀπαντας A1, B, Y. φυλάξεσθαι Σ, L, A2, F, O; φυλάξασθαι A1, Y. 5. εὐ-κόλως A2.

§ 149. 1. μηδενὸς (om. δὲ) A2. 3. παρ' ὑμῶν O, F. προβληθεὶς δὲ A2. πυλαγορος Σ'; πυλαγορας Σ (corr.), L, vulg. (see Vömel's prolegomena, p. xvi.).

1. ἱερομημόνων: these were the regular members of the Amphictyonic Council, two from each of the twelve tribes. Other delegates, called πυλάγοροι, who had the right to speak in the Council but had no votes, were chosen by the several states belonging to these tribes. Thus Athens in the spring of 339 B.C. sent her one Hieromnemon and three Pylagoros. See Hist. § 74, and Essay v.

2. ἐκείνου, his, from the orator's point of view, just after ἑαυτοῦ, his own, from Philip's: cf. Xen. Mem. iv. 7, 1, τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γνώμην ἀπεφάνετο πρὸς τοὺς ὁμιλοῦντας αὐτῷ.

3. τοὺς... Θετταλοὺς: subj. of ὑπόψεσθαι.

4. ἂν δ' Ἀθηναῖος ἦ: we have the same antithesis here between ἂν... ἦ and the preceding εἰ... εἰσηγοῖτο which we had in § 147 between ἐὰν... αἰρεθῆ (4) and εἰ συμπεῖθαι (1). It is commonly assumed that ἐὰν with the subjunctive expresses greater probability or likelihood that the supposition may prove true than εἰ with the optative; and this double antithesis is often cited as a strong confirmation of this view. It seems to be overlooked that all four suppositions are in *oratio obliqua* after past tenses, and (if we read *προσέξεν* without ἂν in § 147^b) would all be expressed in the *oratio recta* (i.e. as Philip conceived them) by subjunctives, ἐὰν συμπεῖθαι, αἰρεθῶ, εἰσηγηῖται, Ἀθηναῖος

ἦ, which would all be retained if the leading verb were present or future. If then these forms now show any inherent distinction between subj. and opt. as regards probability, this has been introduced by the *oratio obliqua* after a past tense. I have long maintained that in such antitheses the subjunctive is a more distinct and vivid form than the optative, and is therefore chosen to express the supposition which was uppermost in the mind of the one who made it. Here the two subjunctives express the plans which Philip had most at heart, and the two optatives express the opposite alternatives. If his plans had failed, we cannot suppose that the moods would have been interchanged. We have a somewhat similar case below in § 176^{1,7}, where the more vivid εἰ προαιρησόμεθ' expresses the supposition against which the speaker is especially eager to warn his hearers, but which proved to be false, while the weaker ἐὰν πεισθῆτ' ἐμοὶ is made less emphatic, though it refers to what is desired and what actually occurred. See M.T. 447, 690; and note on § 176¹ (below). I have nothing to change in the views of these passages expressed in the Trans. of the Am. Philol. Assoc. for 1873, pp. 71, 72, and the Engl. Journ. of Philol. vol. v. No. 10, p. 198.

§ 149. 3. προβληθεὶς, *nominated*:

γορος οὗτος καὶ τριῶν ἢ τεττάρων χειροτονησάντων αὐτὸν ἀνερρήθη. ὡς δὲ τὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀξίωμα λαβὼν ἀφίκετ' 5 εἰς τοὺς Ἀμφικτύονας, πάντα τὰλλ' ἀφείς καὶ παριδὼν ἐπέραιων ἐφ' οἷς ἐμισθώθη, καὶ λόγους εὐπροσώπους καὶ μύθους, ὅθεν ἡ Κιρραία χώρα καθιερώθη, συνθεῖς καὶ διεξελθὼν ἀνθρώπους ἀπείρους λόγων καὶ τὸ μέλλον οὐ προορωμένους, τοὺς ἱερομνήμονας, πείθει ψηφίσασθαι περι- 150 ελθεῖν τὴν χώραν ἣν οἱ μὲν Ἀμφισσοεῖς σφῶν αὐτῶν οὖσαν γεωργεῖν ἔφασαν, οὗτος δὲ τῆς ἱερᾶς χώρας ἧτιάτ' εἶναι, οὐδεμίαν δίκην τῶν Λοκρῶν ἐπαγόντων ἡμῖν, οὐδ' ἂ νῦν

9. ἀπείρους λόγους V6.

§ 150. 2. αὐτῶν V6.

4. ἡμῖν A2.

the *πυλάγοροι* were chosen by hand vote (*χειροτονησάντων*), while the *ἱερομνήμων*, the higher officer, was chosen annually by lot (*λαχῶν*, Ar. Nub. 623).

4. *τριῶν ἢ τεττάρων*: this small vote shows how little the Assembly understood the importance of the election.

5. *ἀξίωμα*, *prestige, dignity* (of a delegate of Athens).

6. *εἰς τοὺς Ἀμφικτύονας*: this was the meeting in the spring of 339 B.C., described by Aeschines (III. 115—124).

7. *εὐπροσώπους*, *plausible (fairfaced; cf. barefaced)*.

8. *μύθους*, *tales*, referring to the eloquent account of the first Sacred war in the time of Solon (Aesch. III. 107—112). —*ὅθεν... καθιερώθη*, *from the time when the plain of Cirrha was consecrated*: cf. Aesch. III. 61, λέξω ὅθεν μάλιστα παρακολούθησεν. We see by this passage that Aeschines repeated to the Amphictyons his story of the consecration of the plain of Cirrha, with all the terrible curses which were imprecated against those who should cultivate the devoted land. The consecration was made at the end of the first Sacred war, about 586 B.C.

9. *ἀπείρους λόγων*: "to the comparatively rude men at Delphi, the speech of a first-rate Athenian orator was a rarity." (Grote.) The Amphictyonic Council was composed chiefly

of representatives of obscure and uncultivated states. It was, in fact, a mere relic of antiquity, which had outlived its right to exist; and in the time of Philip it was merely galvanized into an unnatural vitality, which proved fatal to Greece and helpful only to the invader. See Grote's remarks at the beginning of Chap. 87.

For the account of this Amphictyonic meeting see Hist. §§ 72, 73.

§ 150. 1. *περιελθεῖν τὴν χώραν*: *to make an inspection (περίοδος) of the land*. An inscription of 380 B.C. records an order of the Amphictyons for official *περίοδοι* of the consecrated land, and a fine was to be imposed on any who should be found encroaching on it; failure to pay the fine was to be punished by exclusion from the temple and even by war. See Blass, and C. I. Att. II. No. 545, 15—18.

3. *ἧτιάτ'*, *alleged* (in his accusation).

4. *οὐδεμίαν... ἐπαγόντων*: Aesch. (116) says the Amphissians *intended to propose* a decree in the Council (*εἰσέφερον δόγμα*) fining Athens fifty talents for hanging up on the temple walls some old shields, relics of Plataea, with the restored inscription, *Ἀθηναῖοι ἀπὸ Μήδων καὶ Θηβαίων δε τάναντία τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἐμάχοντο*. Renewing this taunting inscription (which was natural and proper in 479 B.C.) after

5 οὗτος προφασίζεται λέγων οὐκ ἀληθῆ. γνώσεσθε δ' ἐκείθεν. οὐκ ἐνῆν ἄνευ τοῦ προσκαλέσασθαι δήπου τοῖς Λοκροῖς δίκην κατὰ τῆς πόλεως τελέσασθαι. τίς οὖν ἐκλήτευσεν ἡμᾶς; ἀπὸ ποίας ἀρχῆς; εἶπε τὸν εἰδότα, δείξον. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἂν ἔχοις, ἀλλὰ κενῇ προφάσει ταύτη κατεχρῶ
 151 καὶ ψευδεῖ. περιόντων τοίνυν τὴν χώραν τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων κατὰ τὴν ὑφήγησιν τὴν τούτου, προσπεσόντες οἱ Λοκροὶ μικροῦ κατηκόντισαν ἅπαντας, τινὰς δὲ καὶ συνήρπασαν τῶν ἱερομνημόνων. ὡς δ' ἄπαξ ἐκ τούτων ἐγκλήματα καὶ 5 πόλεμος πρὸς τοὺς Ἀμφισσεῖς ἐταράχθη, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον

5. οὗτος προφ. λέγων Σ, L, A2; προφ. οὗτ. λέγ. A1; οὗτ. λέγ. προφ. B, vulg.; οὗτος om. Y. γνώσεσθαι Σ. 6. προκαλέσασθαι A1, F, O, B (προσ over προ). 7. τελέσασθαι Σ, L, A1; συντελ. B, vulg. 8. ἡμᾶς Σ, L, A1. 2, B, O; ὑμᾶς vulg. ἀπὸ Σ, L, B, vulg.; ἐπὶ A1. 2, O (mg.). 9. καινῇ προφ. Σ, A1.
 § 151. 2. ευφήγησιν (en corr. to u) Σ. 3. μικροῦ Σ, L; μικροῦ μὲν vulg. κατηκόντισαν ἅπαντας L, A1, Σ (corr.); ἅπαντ. κατηκ. vulg. 5. Ἀμφισσῆς V6. ἐτάχθη A1.

the lapse of 140 years was, to say the least, not a friendly act, and it shows the bitter enmity against Thebes which was still felt by Athens. Demosthenes does not seem to understand by *δίκην ἐπαγόντων* what Aeschines means by *εἰσέφερον δόγμα*. An intention to introduce a decree would not need a previous summons, which *δίκην ἐπάγειν*, and still more *δίκην τελέσασθαι*, to make a *suit ready for trial*, would require. It is most likely that the cautious language of Aeschines which now stands in his speech (116) is not what he actually used in court. And the further remark of Demosthenes, οὐδ' ἂ νῦν οὗτος προφασίζεται, seems to imply that Aeschines had told a different story about the intentions of the Amphissians when he made his report of the meeting at Delphi (125) from that which he told in court. It is therefore difficult to judge the argument of Demosthenes about the want of a legal summons. Certainly no summons was thought necessary when the Council a few hours later voted to make a raid upon the new buildings of the Amphissians at Cirrha; but here there was no pretence of any judicial proceeding, but

only a *περίοδος* of the sacred land (§§ 150¹, 151¹), which became a mob.

8. ἀπὸ ποίας ἀρχῆς; *from what authority* did the summons come? West quotes with approval Weil's interpretation of *ἐπὶ ποίας ἀρχῆς*; "devant quelle autorité athénienne la citation fut-elle notifiée?" Witnesses to a summons were required at Athens when the defendant was in Attica. These were called *κλητήρες*, which same name was given to the officers of the law who served a summons on persons outside of Attica: see Ar. Av. 147, 1422. *ἐκλήτευσεν* (7) refers to the act of such an Amphictyonic *κλητήρ*.—*δείξον*: cf. *δείξον*, XXIX. 41. The comma must follow *εἰδότα*.

9. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἂν ἔχοις: so § 76².

§ 151. 1. περιόντων: cf. *περιελθεῖν*, § 150¹. See Aesch. 122, 123.

3. μικροῦ (M.T. 779^b), *almost*, belongs to *κατηκόντισαν*: cf. Aesch. 123, *εἰ μὴ ἐξεφύγομεν, ἐκινδυνεύσαμεν ἀπολέσθαι*.

4. ἐγκλήματα...ἐταράχθη: we have *πόλεμον ταρασσειν*, like *proelia miscere* or *confundere*, Plat. Rep. 567 A, and *ἐγκλήματα ταραξεν*, Plut. Them. 5 (Bl.).

ὁ Κόττυφος αὐτῶν τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων ἤγαγε στρατιάν· ὡς δ' οἱ μὲν οὐκ ἦλθον, οἱ δ' ἐλθόντες οὐδὲν ἐποίουν, εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν Πυλαίαν ἐπὶ τὸν Φίλιππον εὐθὺς ἡγεμόν' ἦγον οἱ κατεσκευασμένοι καὶ πάλαι πονηροὶ τῶν Θετταλῶν καὶ τῶν ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις πόλεσι. καὶ προφάσεις εὐλόγους 152 εἰλήφεσαν· ἢ γὰρ αὐτοὺς εἰσφέρειν καὶ ξένους τρέφειν 278 ἔφασαν δεῖν καὶ ζημιοῦν τοὺς μὴ ταῦτα ποιούντας, ἢ 'κείνον αἰρεῖσθαι. τί δεῖ τὰ πολλὰ λέγειν; ἡρέθη γὰρ ἐκ τούτων ἡγεμόν. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτ' εὐθέως δύναμιν συλλέξας καὶ 5 παρελθὼν· ὡς ἐπὶ τὴν Κιρραίαν, ἐρῶσθαι φράσας πολλὰ Κιρραίοις καὶ Λοκροῖς, τὴν Ἑλάτειαν καταλαμβάνει. εἰ 153

7. οἱ δ' ἐλθόντες om. Σ¹ (add. mg.), L¹ (add. mg.). 9. κατασκευασμένοι V6.

§ 152. 5. εὐθέως Σ, L, A1. 2; εὐθὺς vulg.; εὐθέως ὁ Φίλιππος A1. 2. 6. κερραν Σ, L¹; κερραίων I²; κερραίων V6. ἐρῶσθε Σ. πολλὰ φράσας A1. 7. καὶ Κιρραίοις vulg.; καὶ om. Σ, L, A1. 2. ἐπὶ τὴν O¹.

6. Κόττυφος: the president of the Council, a Thessalian of Pharsalus (Aesch. 128).

7. οὐκ ἦλθον: e.g. Thebans and Athenians, and doubtless others.—οὐδὲν ἐποίουν: see Aesch. 129.—εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν... ἦγον (sc. τὰ πράγματα), took measures at once, against the coming meeting (autumn of 339), to put things (i.e. the war) into the hands of Philip as commander. See IX. 57, οἱ μὲν ἐφ' ἡμᾶς ἦγον τὰ πράγματα, οἱ δ' ἐπὶ Φίλιππον.

9. οἱ κατεσκευασμένοι (pass.), those with whom arrangements had been made.—πάλαι πονηροὶ: cf. § 158⁷, ὅτι πολλῶν καὶ πονηρῶν.

Demosthenes distinctly implies that Cottyphus was made general at the spring meeting, but that, after a mere pretence of war, intrigues at once began for superseding him by Philip at the autumnal meeting (εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν Πυλαίαν). Aeschines, on the contrary, whose whole object is to show that a real Amphictyonic war was intended, with no help or thought of help from Philip, and to represent Philip's final appointment as commander as a remote afterthought, states that no action was taken against the Amphissians in the spring, but that a special meeting was

called before the regular autumnal Πυλαία, to take such action (124). At this special meeting, which Athens and Thebes refused to attend (Aesch. 126—128), Cottyphus was chosen general (according to Aesch.), while Philip was "away off in Scythia"; and after a successful campaign the Amphissians were fined and their offending citizens were banished. But they refused to submit; and finally, "a long time afterwards" (πολλῷ χρόνῳ ὕστερον), a second expedition became necessary "after Philip's return from his Scythian expedition":—he does not even then say that Philip was actually made general! See Hist. §§ 74—76.

§ 152. 2. αὐτοὺς εἰσφέρειν... δεῖν, they must themselves (ipsos) pay taxes, etc.

3. ἢ 'κείνον αἰρεῖσθαι: this alternative was one of the προφάσεις εὐλόγοι (§ 151¹⁰) for choosing Philip.

6. παρελθὼν (sc. εἰσω Πυλῶν): cf. § 35².—ἐρῶσθαι φράσας πολλὰ, bidding many farewells (a long adieu): so XIX. 248. Cf. ἔρρωσο, vale.

7. Ἑλάτειαν: when Philip had passed Thermopylae, he hardly made a pretence of entering into the war with Amphissa, for which he was chosen commander;

μὲν οὖν μὴ μετέγνωσαν εὐθέως, ὡς τοῦτ' εἶδον, οἱ Θηβαῖοι
καὶ μεθ' ἡμῶν ἐγένοντο, ὥσπερ χειμάρρους ἂν ἅπαν τοῦτο
τὸ πρᾶγμα εἰς τὴν πόλιν εἰσέπεσε· νῦν δὲ τό γ' ἐξαιφνης
5 ἐπέσχον αὐτὸν ἐκείνοι, μάλιστα μὲν, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι,
θεῶν τινὸς εὐνοία πρὸς ὑμᾶς, εἶτα μέντοι, καὶ ὅσον καθ' ἐν
ἄνδρα, καὶ δι' ἐμέ. δὸς δέ μοι τὰ δόγματα ταῦτα καὶ τοὺς
χρόνους ἐν οἷς ἕκαστα πέπρακται, ἵν' εἰδῆτε ἡλίκα πράγμαθ'
154 ἢ μιὰρὰ κεφαλῇ ταράξασ' αὐτῇ δίκην οὐκ ἔδωκεν. λέγε
μοι τὰ δόγματα.

§ 153. 2. εὐθέως Σ, L, A1; εὐθὺς B, vulg. ὡς τοῦτ' εἶδον, οἱ Σ, L, A1. 2, Φ (γρ); om. B, vulg. 3. καὶ (before μεθ') om. A1. 4. τό γ' Σ, L¹, Φ, F (corr. to τότ'); τότε A2, B, Y; τότε γ' vulg.; τοῦτό γ' A1. 5. αὐτὸν om. A1, B¹, Φ¹. 7. ταῦτα τὰ δόγματα A2. 9. πράξασα L.

§ 154. 1. καὶ μοι λέγε A1.

and soon appeared at the Phocian town of Elatea, which commanded the pass into Boeotia and "the road to Athens." This move left no further doubt as to his real intentions. In 344 B.C. there had been a report that Philip was about to seize and fortify Elatea, and thus threaten Thebes: see VI. 14. Aeschines says (140) of Philip's sudden movement, τὸν πόλεμον δὲ πρότερον ἐξήλασεν ἐκ τῆς χώρας τῆς Βοιωτῶν (i.e. the Phocian war), τοῦτον πόλεμον τὸν αὐτὸν πόλεμον (i.e. a similar sacred war) ἐπῆγε διὰ τῆς Φωκίδος ἐπ' αὐτὰς τὰς Θήβας. As the spurious decree of Demosthenes (§§ 181—187) no longer disturbs the chronology, we see that Philip must have been made general in the early autumn of 339 B.C., and probably seized Elatea in the late autumn or early winter; so that the campaign lasted about eight or nine months until the battle of Chaeronea in August or September 338. A "winter battle" is naturally mentioned in § 216⁶. The startling effect of the news from Elatea at Athens is described in §§ 169 ff.

§ 153. 3. μεθ' ἡμῶν ἐγένοντο, *joined you*.—ὥσπερ χειμάρρους, *like a winter torrent*: most of the rivers of Greece are nearly or quite dry the greater part of the year, and in the winter and spring are often filled by rushing torrents. Many of these, when dry, still serve as

paths over the mountain passes. Similar simple comparisons are ὥσπερ νέφος, § 188⁶ (cf. *νυκτὶ ἐοικώς*, Il. 1. 47); ὥσπερ πνεῦμα, § 308⁹; ὥσπερ ἀν εἰ κατακλισμῶν, § 214⁴; ὁ συμβᾶς σκηπτὸς, § 194¹. (See Bl.)—ἅπαν τοῦτο τὸ πρᾶγμα: we might say *this whole thing*, but with far less dignity.

4. νῦν, *as it was, in fact*, opposed to εἰ μὴ μετέγνωσαν (2): cf. § 133⁶.—τό γ' ἐξαιφνης, *for the moment*.

6. εἶτα...δι' ἐμέ, *lit. but besides, and so far as depended on any one man, also through me*: the former καὶ connects ὅσον...ἄνδρα to εἶτα. Dindorf, Vömel, and Westermann understand μέντοι καὶ, ὅσον κ.τ.λ., making the first καὶ=*also*, which the second καὶ merely repeats.

7. δὸς: see note on § 28².—δόγματα ταῦτα are Amphictyonic decrees about the Amphissian affair.—τοὺς χρόνους: we see from § 155¹³ that this was an official statement from the records, showing that these decrees were passed when Aeschines was *τυλάγορος*.

9. ἢ μιὰρὰ κεφαλῇ: cf. XXI. 117, καὶ ταῦτ' ἔλεγεν ἢ μιὰρὰ καὶ ἀναίδης αὐτῇ κεφαλῇ ἐξεληλυθὼς κ.τ.λ., and XIX. 313.—ταράξασ': we should naturally express ταράξασα by the leading verb, and δίκην οὐκ ἔδωκεν by *without being punished*. With πράγματα ταράξασα cf. § 151⁴ and note.

ΔΟΓΜΑ ΑΜΦΙΚΤΥΝΩΝ.

[Ἐπὶ ἱερέως Κλειναγόρου, ἑαρινῆς πυλαίας, ἔδοξε τοῖς πυλαγόροις καὶ τοῖς συνέδροις τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων καὶ τῷ κοινῷ τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων, ἐπειδὴ Ἀμφισσεῖς ἐπιβαίνουσιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἱερὰν χώραν καὶ σπείρουσι καὶ βοσκήμασι κατανέμουσι, ἐπελθεῖν τοὺς πυλαγόρους καὶ τοὺς συνέδρους, καὶ στήλαις διαλαβεῖν τοὺς ὄρους, καὶ ἀπειπεῖν τοῖς Ἀμφισσεῦσι τοῦ λοιποῦ μὴ ἐπιβαίνειν.]

ΕΤΕΡΟΝ ΔΟΓΜΑ.

[Ἐπὶ ἱερέως Κλειναγόρου, ἑαρινῆς πυλαίας, ἔδοξε τοῖς πυλα- 155
279 γόροις καὶ τοῖς συνέδροις τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων καὶ τῷ κοινῷ τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων, ἐπειδὴ οἱ ἐξ Ἀμφίσσης τὴν ἱερὰν χώραν κατανειμάμενοι γεωργοῦσι καὶ βοσκήματα νέμουσι, καὶ κωλυόμενοι τοῦτο ποιεῖν, ἐν τοῖς ὄπλοις παραγενόμενοι, τὸ κοινὸν τῶν Ἑλλήνων 5 συνέδριον κεκώλυκασι μετὰ βίας, τινὰς δὲ καὶ τετραυματίκασι, τὸν στρατηγὸν τὸν ἡρημένον τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων Κόττυφον τὸν Ἀρκάδα πρεσβεῦσαι πρὸς Φίλιππον τὸν Μακεδόνα, καὶ ἀξιούν ἵνα βοηθήσῃ τῷ τε Ἀπόλλωνι καὶ τοῖς Ἀμφικτύουσιν, ὅπως μὴ περιῖδη ὑπὸ τῶν ἀσεβῶν Ἀμφισσέων τὸν θεὸν πλημμελούμενον· καὶ διότι αὐτὸν 10 στρατηγὸν αὐτοκράτορα αἰροῦνται οἱ Ἕλληνες οἱ μετέχοντες τοῦ συνεδρίου τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων.]

Λέγε δὴ καὶ τοὺς χρόνους ἐν οἷς ταῦτ' ἐγίγνετο· εἰσὶ γὰρ καθ' οὓς ἐπυλαγόρησεν οὗτος. λέγε.

ΧΡΟΝΟΙ.

[Ἄρχων Μνησιθείδης, μηνὸς ἀνθεστηριῶνος ἕκτη ἐπὶ δέκα.]

Δὸς δὴ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἦν, ὡς οὐχ ὑπήκουον οἱ Θηβαῖοι, 156
πέμπει πρὸς τοὺς ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ συμμάχους ὁ Φίλιππος,

§ 156. 1. δὴ μοι vulg.; μοι om. Σ, L¹, A¹.
οἱ om. O. 2. ὁ om. B.

ὑπῆκουον (-ον for -σαν?) Σ.

§ 156. 1. οὐχ ὑπήκουον: this must refer to a refusal of the Thebans, before the seizure of Elatea, to join Philip in an expedition against the Amphissians. When he entered Greece, he professed to be marching against them: see § 152^b, ὡς ἐπὶ τὴν Κιρραλαίαν.

2. συμμάχους: i.e. the Arcadians, Eleans, and Argives. See Isocr. v. 74, Ἀργεῖοι δὲ καὶ Μεσσηνῖοι καὶ Μεγαλοπολίται καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πολλοὶ συμπολεμεῖν (sc. ὑπάρχουσί σοι ἔτοιμοι), and Dem. ix. 27. See Hist. §§ 51, 52.

ἴν' εἰδῆτε καὶ ἐκ ταύτης σαφῶς ὅτι τὴν μὲν ἀληθῆ πρόφασιν τῶν πραγμάτων, τὸ ταῦτ' ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ τοὺς Θηβαίους 5 καὶ ὑμᾶς πράττειν, ἀπεκρύπτετο, κοινὰ δὲ καὶ τοῖς Ἀμφικτύοσι δόξαντα ποιεῖν προσεποιεῖτο· ὁ δὲ τὰς ἀφορμὰς ταύτας καὶ τὰς προφάσεις αὐτῷ παρασχὼν οὗτος ἦν. λέγε.

ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗ.

280

157 [Βασιλεὺς Μακεδόνων Φίλιππος Πελοποννησίων τῶν ἐν τῇ συμμαχίᾳ τοῖς δημιουργοῖς καὶ τοῖς συνέδροις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις συμμαχοῖς πᾶσι χαίρειν. ἐπειδὴ Λοκροὶ οἱ καλούμενοι Ὀζόλαι, κατοικοῦντες ἐν Ἀμφίσσῃ, πλημμελοῦσιν εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς καὶ τὴν ἱερὰν χώραν ἐρχόμενοι μεθ' ὄπλων λεηλατοῦσι, βούλομαι τῷ θεῷ μεθ' ὑμῶν βοηθεῖν καὶ ἀμύνασθαι τοὺς παραβαίνοντάς τι τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις εὐσεβῶν· ὥστε συναντᾶτε μετὰ τῶν ὄπλων εἰς τὴν Φωκίδα, ἔχοντες ἐπισιτισμὸν ἡμερῶν τετταράκοντα, τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος μηνὸς λφου, ὡς ἡμεῖς ἄγομεν, ὡς δὲ 10 Ἀθηναῖοι, βοηδρομιῶνος, ὡς δὲ Κορίνθιοι, πανήμου. τοῖς δὲ μὴ συναντήσασι πανδημὴ χρησόμεθα [τοῖς δὲ συμβούλοις ἡμῖν κειμένοις] ἐπιζημιοῖς. εὐτυχεῖτε.]

158 Ὅραθ' ὅτι φεύγει τὰς ἰδίας προφάσεις, εἰς δὲ τὰς Ἀμφικτυονικὰς καταφεύγει. τίς οὖν ὁ ταῦτα συμπαρασκευάσας αὐτῷ; τίς ὁ τὰς προφάσεις ταύτας ἐνδοῦς; τίς ὁ τῶν κακῶν τῶν γεγενημένων μάλιστα αἴτιος; οὐχ οὗτος; 5 μὴ τοῖνυν λέγετε, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, περιμόντες ὡς ὑφ'

5. ἡμᾶς O. τινὰ (for κοινὰ) A2. 7. προφάσεις αὐτῷ παρασχὼν οὗτος ἦν L; πρ. αὐτῷ παρασχὼν Σ' (οὗτος ἦν αὐτῷ below the line), Φ (γρ); πρ. παραδοὺς οὗτος ἦν αὐτῷ A1. 2; πρ. παραδοὺς αὐτῷ οὗτος ἦν B, vulg.

§ 158. 1. μὲν after φεύγει vulg.; om. Σ, L¹, A2. 2. παρασκευάσας A1; κατασκευάσας A2. 5. λέγετε om. Σ' (add. mg.). περιμόντες O¹.

5. κοινὰ: cf. κοινὰς προφάσεις, §§ 147⁴, 158¹⁻².—τοῖς Ἀμφικτύοσι δόξαντα, *Amplictyonic decrees, & τοῖς Ἀμφ. ἔδοξεν*. Cf. III. 14, τὸ ποιεῖν ἐθέλειν τὰ γε δόξαντα. The older Athenian decrees began with *ἔδοξε τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ*.

6. ὁ...παρασχὼν: cf. § 158³.

§ 158. 2. Ἀμφικτυονικὰς: see §§ 147, 156².—καταφεύγει, *takes refuge*, opposed to φεύγει (1), *shuns*: "spielende Paronomasie." (Bl.)

3. προφάσεις ἐνδοῦς: cf. Thuc. II. 87²³, οὐκ ἐνδόσωμεν πρόφασιν οὐδενὶ κακῷ γενέσθαι.

5. μὴ λέγετε περιμόντες, *do not go about and tell*.—ὑφ' ἐνὸς ἀνθρώπου, i.e. by Philip: cf. εἰς ἀνθρ (of Philip), XIX. 64. Philip (he says) could never have accomplished his purpose, had he not had such accomplices as Aeschines. Notice the effective collocation in ἡ Ἑλλάς ἀνθρώπου. (Bl.)

ἐνὸς τοιαῦτα πέπονθεν ἢ Ἑλλάς ἀνθρώπου. οὐχ ὑφ' ἐνός, ἀλλ' ὑπὸ πολλῶν καὶ πονηρῶν τῶν παρ' ἐκάστοις, ᾧ γῆ καὶ θεοί· ὧν εἰς οὐτοσί, ὄν, εἰ μηδὲν εὐλαβηθέντα τάληθες 159 εἰπεῖν δέοι, οὐκ ἂν ὀκνησαίμ' ἔγωγε κοινὸν ἀλιτήριον τῶν μετὰ ταῦτ' ἀπολωλότων ἀπάντων εἰπεῖν, ἀνθρώπων, τόπων, πόλεων· ὁ γὰρ τὸ σπέρμα παρασχών, οὗτος τῶν φύντων 281 κακῶν αἴτιος. ὄν ὅπως ποτ' οὐκ εὐθύς ἰδόντες ἀπεστρά-5 φητε θαυμάζω. πλὴν πολὺ τι σκότος, ὡς ἔοικεν, ἐστὶν παρ' ὑμῖν πρὸ τῆς ἀληθείας.

Συμβέβηκε τοίνυν μοι τῶν κατὰ τῆς πατρίδος τούτῳ 160 πεπραγμένων ἀψαμένῳ εἰς ἃ τούτοις ἐναντιούμενος αὐτὸς πεπολίτευμαι ἀφίχθαι· ἃ πολλῶν μὲν ἕνεκ' ἂν εἰκότως

7. τῶν om. Σ¹ (add. mg.). ᾧ γῆ καὶ ἄλλοι θεοὶ πάντες (??) late mg. Σ; ᾧ γῆ καὶ θεοὶ Σ, vulg.

§ 159. 1. οὐτοσί Σ, L¹ (ἐστὶν add. L²); οὗτος ἐστὶν vulg. εἰ om. V6.
2. ἀλιτήριον (i corr. from η?) Σ; ἀλητήριον O¹ (φθορὰ mg.); ἀλειτήριον West., Bl.
4. οὗτος ἢ A2, O (mg.). φύντων κακῶν Σ, vulg., Vöm., West.; κακῶν om. L², B, Y, O, Bk., Dind., Lips., Bl. 6. ἐστὶν before ὡς Y.

§ 160. 1. τότε (for ταύτῳ) V6. 3. ἀφίχθαι Σ (corr.). ἕνεκ' ἂν Σ, L; ἕνεκα vulg.

§ 159. 1. μηδὲν εὐλαβηθέντα, *without reserve*.

2. κοινὸν ἀλιτήριον, *a common curse and destroyer*. An ἀλιτήριος is a man who has sinned against the Gods and is thereby under a curse, which curse he transmits to others with whom he has to do; also an avenging divinity: cf. Aen. II. 573, Troiae et patriae *communis Erinnyis* (of Helen). See Andocides I. 130, 131: κληθῶν...ὅτι Ἰπκόνικος ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ ἀλιτήριον τρέφει, θεὸς αὐτοῦ τὴν τράπεζαν ἀνατρέπει...οἰόμενος γὰρ υἱὸν τρέφειν ἀλιτήριον αὐτῷ ἔτρεφεν, θεὸς ἀνατέτροφεν ἐκεῖνον τὸν πλοῦτον, τὴν σωφροσύνην, τὸν ἄλλον βίον ἅπαντα. Demosthenes has the word also in XIX. 226, τοῖς ἀλιτηρίοις τούτοις (of Aeschines and his party), and 197, τῶν θεοῖς ἐχθρῶν, τῶν ἀλιτηρίων Ὀλυθίων. Ἀλάστωρ is similarly used in both senses: see below § 296⁴, XIX. 305; see also Aeschyl. Eum. 236, δέχου δὲ πρηνεμεῶς ἀλάστορα (one who has already been purified); Pers. 354, φανεῖς ἀλάστωρ ἢ κακὸς δαίμων ποθέν. Aeschines twice

(131, 157) calls Demosthenes τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀλιτήριος (see Blass).

4. τῶν φύντων κακῶν, *of the harvest of woes*: without κακῶν, which many omit, we should have the common saying about the harvest. Cic. Phil. II. 22. 55 perhaps supports κακῶν: ut igitur in seminibus est causa arborum et stirpium, sic huius luctuosissimi belli semen tu fuisti.

5. ὄν: object of both ἰδόντες and ἀπεστράφητε: the latter becomes transitive in the passive, like φοβέω, ἐκπλήσσω, etc.

7. πρὸ τῆς ἀληθείας: i.e. so as to conceal the truth from you.

§§ 160—226. The orator now passes to his own agency in opposing the joint plot of Aeschines and Philip. See introductory note on §§ 126—226. After speaking of the enmity between Athens and Thebes, which men like Aeschines had encouraged (§§ 160—163), he gives a graphic account of the panic excited at Athens by Philip's seizure of Elatea, and

ἀκούσαιτέ μου, μάλιστα δ' ὅτι αἰσχρὸν ἐστίν, ὧ ἄνδρες
 5 Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰ ἐγὼ μὲν τὰ ἔργα τῶν ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν πόνων
 161 ὑπέμεινα, ὑμεῖς δὲ μηδὲ τοὺς λόγους αὐτῶν ἀνέξεσθε. ὄρων
 γὰρ ἐγὼ Θηβαίους σχεδὸν δὲ καὶ ὑμᾶς ὑπὸ τῶν τὰ Φιλίππου
 φρονούντων καὶ διεφθαρμένων παρ' ἑκατέρους, ὁ μὲν ἦν
 ἀμφοτέροις φοβερὸν καὶ φυλακῆς πολλῆς δεόμενον, τὸ τὸν
 5 Φίλιππον εἶαν ἀξάνεσθαι, παρορῶντας καὶ οὐδὲ καθ' ἐν
 φυλαττομένους, εἰς ἔχθραν δὲ καὶ τὸ προσκροῦειν ἀλλήλοις

4. ἀκούσαιτε Y, Φ (corr.); ἀκούσετε Σ, L, B, vulg.; ἀκούσατε A1. 2; ἀκούετε O.
 (See note below.) 5. ἡμῶν O.

§ 161. 1. ἡμᾶς O. τὰ τοῦ Φ. V6. 3. φρονοῦστων Σ, L¹, A1 (corr.),
 A2, O (mg.), Φ (γρ); πραττόντων L², vulg. 4. πολλ. φυλακ. V6. 5. ὄρων
 (for εἶαν) V6.

of the manner in which he took advantage of this emergency to bring Athens and Thebes to a better understanding and even to an alliance against the common enemy (§§ 168—226). Into this account he introduces (§§ 189—210) a most eloquent and earnest defence of the whole line of policy in opposition to Philip which Athens had followed chiefly by his advice. He pleads that Athens, with her glorious traditions, could have taken no other course, even if she had seen the fatal defeat at Chaeronea in advance. This is the most eloquent and impassioned passage in the oration; and it is addressed not merely to the court, but to the whole people and to future ages.

§ 160. 4. ἀκούσαιτε: this reading, though it has slight MS. authority, is necessary here, with *ἔνεκ' αὐ* in Σ and L, unless we admit *ἀκούσετε αὐ*. Σ often has *ε* for *αι* or *αι* for *ε*, from their identity in later pronunciation: see §§ 58^a, 69^a, 136^a, 150^b, 152^a.

5, 6. τὰ ἔργα... τοὺς λόγους: *the actual labours*, contrasted with merely listening to the *account of them*. Cf. *λόγῳ* and *τὰ ἔργα*, Thuc. 1. 22.

The orator introduces this continuation of his political history in an apologetic way, as in § 110 he had left it doubtful whether he should speak at all of these later acts, τὰ μέγιστα..... πεπραγμένων.

This is a part of the skilful device by which he divides the long account of his public life, while at the same time he reminds the court that the brilliant passage which follows is over and above what is needed to defend Ctesiphon (see § 126^a), and asks their attention to it as a personal favour to himself.

§ 161. The orator recurs to the critical moment in the relations of Athens and Thebes, when both were astounded by the sudden seizure of Elatea, and the great question was whether Thebes should join Philip against Athens or Athens against the invader.

1. ὄρων: with *παρορῶντας* (5), *φυλαττομένους*, and *ἐχοντας* (M. T. 904).

2. ὑπὸ τῶν... διεφθαρμένων: expressing the *agency* by which the condition described in *παρορῶντας* etc. was effected, as if the participles were passive.

3. παρ' ἑκατέρους, i.e. in both Thebes and Athens. For Athens the great danger was that her old enmity against Thebes might prevent her from taking the only safe course, union with Thebes. For Philip's way of working, in such cases, see § 61. Dissen contrasts *παρ' ἑκατέρους*, *apud utrosque seorsim*, *in each city*, with *ἀμφοτέροις* (4), *utrisque simul*, *both*.

4. τὸ... ἀξάνεσθαι: appositive to the omitted antecedent of *δ* (3), which is the object of *παρορῶντας* etc.

ετοίμως ἔχοντας, ὅπως τοῦτο μὴ γένοιτο παρατηρῶν διετέ-
 λουν, οὐκ ἀπὸ τῆς ἔμαντου γνώμης μόνον ταῦτα συμφέρειν
 ὑπολαμβάνων, ἀλλ' εἰδὼς Ἀριστοφῶντα καὶ πάλιν Εὐβουλον 162
 πάντα τὸν χρόνον βουλομένους πρᾶξαι ταύτην τὴν φιλίαν,
 καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων πολλάκις ἀντιλέγοντας ἑαυτοῖς τοῦθ'
 ὁμογνωμονοῦντας αἰεί. οὗς σὺ ζῶντας μὲν, ὦ κίναδος,
 κολακεύων παρηκολούθεις, τεθνεώτων δ' οὐκ αἰσθάνει κατη- 5
 γορῶν· ἃ γὰρ περὶ Θηβαίων ἐπιτιμᾶς ἐμοί, ἐκείνων πολὺ
 μᾶλλον ἢ ἐμοῦ κατηγορεῖς, τῶν πρότερον ἢ ἐγὼ ταύτην τὴν
 συμμαχίαν δοκιμασάντων. ἀλλ' ἐκεῖσ' ἐπάνειμι, ὅτι τὸν 163
 ἐν Ἀμφίσσῃ πόλεμον τούτου μὲν ποιήσαντος, συμπερανα-
 μένων δὲ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν συνεργῶν αὐτῷ τὴν πρὸς Θηβαίους
 282 ἔχθραν, συνέβη τὸν Φίλιππον ἐλθεῖν ἐφ' ἡμᾶς, οὐπερ ἔνεκα

7. μὴ τοῦτο Ο. γένοιτο Σ, L¹; γενήσεται L²; γενήσεται vulg. 8. μόνον om. A2.
 § 162. 3. καὶ (before περὶ) om. A2. πολλάκις om. V6. ἑαυτοῖς om. Σ¹;
 ἑαυτοῖς εἰς ΑΙ. 2. 4. ὁμολογοῦντας ΑΙ. 2. ὡς (for ὦ) ΑΙ. κίναδος ΑΙ.
 5. αἰσθάνει Σ; αἰσθάνη L; αἰσχύνη vulg.
 § 163. 2. τούτους (corr. to τούτου) Σ. 3. Θηβαίους Σ, L, ΑΙ; τοὺς Θη. vulg.
 4. ἡμᾶς V6.

7. ὅπως τοῦτο (τὸ προσκρούειν) μὴ γένοιτο: most MSS. have the more common γενήσεται (M. T. 339, 340).—παρατηρῶν διετέλουν, I kept continual watch.

8. ταῦτα: the policy of friendship with Thebes (ταύτην τὴν φιλίαν, § 162²), implied in ὅπως τοῦτο μὴ γένοιτο.

§ 162. 1. Ἀριστοφῶντα (see § 70⁴), a leading statesman of the earlier period and a strong friend of Thebes. Aesch. says of him (III. 139), πλείστον χρόνον τὴν τοῦ βωιωτιάειν ὑπομείνας αἰτίαν.—Εὐβουλον (§ 70⁴): see Hist. § 12; Grote XI. 387; Schaefer I. 186.

2. βουλομένους and ὁμογνωμονοῦντας (4) are imperfect, past to εἰδὼς and διετέλουν; but ἀντιλέγοντας (3), though they opposed one another, is present to ὁμογ., to which it is subordinate.—ταύτην τὴν φιλίαν: the friendship for Thebes during the oppressive Spartan supremacy, which appeared in the aid privately sent by Athens to Thebes when she expelled the Spartan garrison from the Cadmea in

379 B.C. This friendship was broken after Leuctra in 371. See § 98⁸ and note.

4. οὗς: object of κολακεύων.

5. παρηκολούθεις is more than you were one of their followers; it means you followed them round or hung on to them in a servile way. Eubulus was one of the συνήγοροι who supported Aesch. at his trial for παραπροσβέλα (see Aesch. II. 184). The anonymous Life of Aeschines makes him a clerk to both Eubulus and Aristophon.

6. ἃ...ἐπιτιμᾶς: the charge of favouring Thebes in the terms of the alliance in 339—338 B.C. (Aesch. 141—143).

§ 163. 1. ἐκεῖσ', i.e. to the main point.

2. ποιήσαντος, συμπεραναμένων: συμ- implies that, while Aesch. got up the Amphisian war by himself, he had active helpers in stirring up enmity at Athens against Thebes. When all was ready, Philip appeared at Elatea (ἐλθεῖν ἐφ' ἡμᾶς, 4): cf. § 168⁸.

5 τὰς πόλεις οὗτοι συνέκρουον, καὶ εἰ μὴ προεξανέστημεν μικρὸν, οὐδ' ἀναλαβεῖν ἂν ἠδυνήθημεν· οὕτω μέχρι πόρρω προήγαγον οὗτοι. ἐν οἷς δ' ἦτ' ἤδη τὰ πρὸς ἀλλήλους, τουτωνῶν τῶν ψηφισμάτων ἀκούσαντες καὶ τῶν ἀποκρίσεων εἴσεσθε. καὶ μοι λέγε ταῦτα λαβών.

ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ.

164 [Ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ἡροπύθου, μηνὸς ἐλαφροβολίωνος ἕκτη φθίνουτος, φυλῆς πρυτανευούσης Ἐρεχθίδος, βουλῆς καὶ στρατηγῶν γνώμη, ἐπειδὴ Φίλιππος ἄς μὲν κατείληφε πόλεις τῶν ἀστυγειτόνων, τινὰς δὲ πορθεῖ, κεφαλαίῳ δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν παρασκευάζεται 5 παραγίνεσθαι, παρ' οὐδὲν ἡγούμενος τὰς ἡμετέρας συνθήκας, καὶ τοὺς ὄρκους λύειν ἐπιβάλλεται καὶ τὴν εἰρήνην, παραβαίνων τὰς κοινὰς πίστις, δεδόχθαι τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ πέμπειν πρὸς αὐτὸν πρέσβεις, οἵτινες αὐτῷ διαλέξονται καὶ παρακαλέσουσιν αὐτὸν μάλιστα μὲν τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ὁμόνοιαν διατηρεῖν καὶ τὰς 10 συνθήκας, εἰ δὲ μὴ, πρὸς τὸ βουλεύεσθαι δοῦναι χρόνον τῇ πόλει καὶ τὰς ἀνοχὰς ποιήσασθαι μέχρι τοῦ θαρρηλιῶνος μηνός. ἠρέθησαν ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς Σίμος Ἀναγυράσιος, Εὐθύδημος Φυλάσιος, Βουλλυόρας Ἀλωπεκῆθεν.]

5. προεξανέστημεν (προσ- corr. to προ-) Σ. 6. οὐδ' ἂν F. ἂν om. V6. ἀναλαβεῖν Σ, L¹, A1; ἀναλαβεῖν αὐτοὺς (or αὐτοῦς) vulg. 7. οὗτοι. Σ (γρ), A1; οἷτοι τὴν ἐχθραν Σ, A2, Φ (γρ), B (γρ); οἷτοι τὸ πρᾶγμα L², Bk; τὸν Φίλιππον δὴ (λ over δὴ) L¹, w. οἷτοι in mg. In mg. Σ: "γρ οὕτω μέχρι πόρρω προήγαγον οἷτοι· οὐ προγράφοντες τὴν ἐχθραν, ὡς εἶναι τὸ νόημα, προήγαγον οἷτοι τὸν Φίλιππον, ἀλλ' οὐ τὴν ἐχθραν ὡς ἡ γραφὴ αὐτὴ ἔχει." 8. τούτων V6. 9. καί... λαβών om. A1; λέγε (alone) V6.

For titles here and before § 165, Σ has ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑΤΑ and ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ; and before §§ 166 and 167 ΑΠΟΚΡΙΣΕΙΣ twice (for ΑΠΟΚΡΙΣΙΣ).

5. εἰ μὴ...μικρὸν, *if we had not roused ourselves a little too soon* (for the success of the plot): μικρὸν chiefly affects προ-

6. ἀναλαβεῖν, *to recover* (intrans.): cf. Plat. Rep. 467 B, ποιῆσαι καὶ τὴν ἄλλην πλὴν ἀδύνατον ἀναλαβεῖν.—οὕτω with μέχρι πόρρω, *so far*.

7. προήγαγον, *carried it*, i.e. the quarrel with Thebes. I follow Σ (γρ) in omitting τὴν ἐχθραν, though for a different reason (see critical note): τὸ πρᾶγμα would give the right sense, but no object is needed.

8. ψηφισμάτων, ἀποκρίσεων: as

these documents were quoted to show the enmity between Thebes and Athens at the time of Philip's invasion, the ψηφίσματα were probably Athenian decrees enacting measures hostile to Thebes, and the replies were remonstrances or retaliatory measures on the part of Thebes. Nothing could be more absurd than the two decrees against Philip and the two letters of Philip which appear in the text. See § 168², where Philip is said to have been *elated* (ἐπαρθεῖς) by the decrees and the replies, i.e. by the evidence of hostility which they showed.

ΕΤΕΡΟΝ ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ.

[Ἐπὶ ἄρχοντας Ἡροπύθου, μηνὸς μοννουχιῶνος ἔτη καὶ νέα, **165**
πολεμάρχου γνώμη, ἐπειδὴ Φίλιππος εἰς ἀλλοτριότητα Θεβαίου
πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἐπιβάλλεται καταστήσαι, παρεσκευάσται δὲ καὶ παντὶ
τῷ στρατεύματι πρὸς τοὺς ἐγγιστα τῆς Ἀττικῆς παραγίγνεσθαι
283 τόπους, παραβαίνων τὰς πρὸς ἡμᾶς ὑπαρχούσας αὐτῷ συνθήκας, 5
δεδοχθαι τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ πέμψαι πρὸς αὐτὸν κήρυκα καὶ
πρέσβεις, οἵτινες ἀξιόσουσι καὶ παρακαλέσουσιν αὐτὸν ποιήσασθαι
τὰς ἀνοχὰς, ὅπως ἐνδεχομένως ὁ δῆμος βουλευσῆται· καὶ γὰρ νῦν
οὐ κέκρικε βοηθεῖν ἐν οὐδενὶ τῶν μετρίων. ἤρθησαν ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς
Νέαρχος Σωσινόμου, Πολυκράτης Ἐπίφρονος, καὶ κήρυξ Εὐνομος **10**
Ἀναφλύστιος ἐκ τοῦ δήμου.]

Λέγε δὴ καὶ τὰς ἀποκρίσεις.

166

ΑΠΟΚΡΙΣΙΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙΣ.

[Βασιλεὺς Μακεδόνων Φίλιππος Ἀθηναίων τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ
δήμῳ χαίρειν. ἦν μὲν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς εἶχετε πρὸς ἡμᾶς αἴρεσιν, οὐκ
ἀγνοῶ, καὶ τίνα σπουδὴν ποιεῖσθε προσκαλέσασθαι βουλόμενοι 5
Θετταλοὺς καὶ Θεβαίους, ἔτι δὲ καὶ Βοιωτούς· βέλτιον δ' αὐτῶν
φρονούντων καὶ μὴ βυυλομένων ἐφ' ὑμῖν ποιήσασθαι τὴν ἑαυτῶν
αἴρεσιν, ἀλλὰ κατὰ τὸ συμφέρον ἰσταμένων, νῦν ἐξ ὑποστροφῆς
ἀποστείλαντες ὑμεῖς πρὸς με πρέσβεις καὶ κήρυκα συνθηκῶν
μνημονεύετε καὶ τὰς ἀνοχὰς αἰτεῖσθε, κατ' οὐδὲν ὑφ' ἡμῶν πεπλημ- **10**
μελημένοι. ἐγὼ μέντοι ἀκούσας τῶν πρεσβευτῶν συγκατατίθεμαι
τοῖς παρακαλουμένοις καὶ ἔτοιμός εἰμι ποιεῖσθαι τὰς ἀνοχὰς, ἂν
περ τοὺς οὐκ ὀρθῶς συμβουλευοντας ὑμῖν παραπέμψαντες τῆς
προσηκούσης ἀτιμίας ἀξιώσητε. ἔρρωσθε.]

ΑΠΟΚΡΙΣΙΣ ΘΗΒΑΙΟΙΣ.

[Βασιλεὺς Μακεδόνων Φίλιππος Θεβαίων τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ **167**
δήμῳ χαίρειν. ἐκομισάμην τὴν παρ' ὑμῶν ἐπιστολὴν, δι' ἧς μοι
284 τὴν ὀμόνοιαν ἀνανεοῦσθε καὶ τὴν εἰρήνην ὄντως ἐμοὶ ποιεῖτε.
πυνθάνομαι μέντοι διότι πᾶσαν ὑμῖν Ἀθηναῖοι προσφέρονται
φιλοτιμίαν βουλόμενοι ὑμᾶς συγκαταίνους γενέσθαι τοῖς ὑπ' αὐτῶν 5
παρακαλουμένοις. πρότερον μὲν οὖν ὑμῶν κατεγίγνωσκον ἐπὶ τῷ
μέλλειν πείθεσθαι ταῖς ἐκείνων ἐλπίσι καὶ ἐπακολουθεῖν αὐτῶν τῇ
προαιρέσει. νῦν δ' ἐπιγνούς ὑμᾶς τὰ πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἐζητηκότας ἔχειν
εἰρήνην μᾶλλον ἢ ταῖς ἐτέρων ἐπακολουθεῖν γνώμαις, ἦσθην καὶ

10 μάλλον ὑμᾶς ἐπαινῶ κατὰ πολλὰ, μάλιστα δ' ἐπὶ τῷ βουλευσασθαι περὶ τούτων ἀσφαλέστερον καὶ τὰ πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἔχειν ἐν εὐνοίᾳ· ὅπερ οὐ μικρὰν ὑμῖν οἴσειν ἐλπίζω ῥοπήν, εἴαν περ ἐπὶ ταύτης μένητε τῆς προθέσεως. ἔρρωσθε.]

168 Οὕτω διαθεῖς ὁ Φίλιππος τὰς πόλεις πρὸς ἀλλήλας διὰ τούτων, καὶ τούτοις ἐπαρθεῖς τοῖς ψηφίσμασι καὶ ταῖς ἀποκρίσεσιν, ἤκεν ἔχων τὴν δύναμιν καὶ τὴν Ἐλάτειαν κατέλαβεν, ὡς οὐδ' ἂν εἴ τι γένοιτ' ἔτι συμπενευσάντων ἂν ἡμῶν
5 καὶ τῶν Θηβαίων. ἀλλὰ μὴν τὸν τότε συμβάντ' ἐν τῇ πόλει θόρυβον ἴστε μὲν ἅπαντες· μικρὰ δ' ἀκούσαθ' ὁμῶς [αὐτὰ τὰ] ἀναγκαιότατα.

169 Ἐσπέρα μὲν γὰρ ἦν, ἤκε δ' ἀγγέλλων τις ὡς τοὺς

§ 168. 1. ἀλλήλους Y. 4. συμπενευσάντων all MSS.; συμπενευσάντων Elmsl., Dind., Vöm., West., Lips., Bl. (See note below.) ἡμῶν (w. ἡ over ὑ) F, V6.
5. ἐν om. A1. 7. αὐτὰ τὰ ἀναγκ. vulg.; αὐτὰ τὰ om. Σ', L'; τὰ om. L'.

§ 169. 1. ἀγγέλων O; ἀπαγγέλλων B.

§ 168. 1. οὕτω: i.e. as the documents showed.

4. ὡς οὐδ' ἂν... συμπενευσάντων ἂν, i.e. feeling (ὡς) that under no possible circumstances would the Thebans and ourselves become harmonious: συμπενευσάντων ἂν represents συμπενεύσαιμεν ἂν. The MSS. all have συμπενευσάντων ἂν, which Bekker retains. There would be no more objection to the future participle with ἂν, representing the fut. indic. with ἂν, than to the latter, or to the fut. infin. with ἂν. It is generally allowed to stand in Plat. Apol. 30 B; Dem. ix. 70, and xix. 342. But here it would represent the future optative with ἂν, for which there is no recognized authority. Moreover, the future of πνέω is not πνεύσω, but πνεύσομαι or πνευσοῦμαι, and this should be decisive (see Veitch). See M. T. 216; and for the repetition of ἂν, 223.

6. μικρὰ ἀναγκαιότατα: see § 126⁴ and note. Most MSS. give αὐτὰ τὰ ἀναγκαιότατα here, perhaps correctly.

§§ 169—180. Here follows the famous description of the panic in Athens when the news of the seizure of Elatea

arrived, and of the meeting of the Assembly which was suddenly called to consider the alarming situation. This is a celebrated example of διατύπωσις, vivid delineation.

§ 169. 1. The succession of tenses, ἦν, ἤκε (had come), and κατέληπται (the direct form for the indirect), makes the narrative lively and picturesque at the outset. Much would have been lost if he had said ἦλθε δ' ἀγγέλλων τις ὡς κατελημμένη εἴη.—ὡς τοὺς πρυτάνεις: the message came to the Prytanes, the fifty senators of one of the ten tribes, who for their term of one-tenth of the year represented the authority of the State. Their office was the θόλος or σκιάς, a round building with a cupola in the ἀγορά, adjoining the Senate house and the μητρώον with its record-office. There the ἐπιστάτης of the Prytanes was expected to spend his whole day and night of office, with a third of the Prytanes whom he had selected (Arist. Pol. Ath. 44^b), so as to be accessible in emergencies like the present; and there the State provided meals for all the Prytanes. The θόλος is distinct from the ancient Prytaneum or

πρυτάνεις ὡς Ἐλάτεια κατέληπται. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα οἱ μὲν εὐθύς ἐξαναστάντες μεταξὺ δειπνοῦντες τοὺς τ' ἐκ τῶν σκηρῶν τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν ἐξεῖργον καὶ τὰ γέρρα ἐνεπίμπρασαν, οἱ δὲ τοὺς στρατηγούς μετεπέμποντο καὶ τὸν σαλπικτὴν 5 ἐκάλουν· καὶ θορύβου πλήρης ἦν ἡ πόλις. τῇ δ' ὕστεραίᾳ ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ οἱ μὲν πρυτάνεις τὴν βουλήν ἐκάλουν εἰς τὸ

5. τοὺς οὐκ. Ο. σαλπικτὴν Σ, Λ¹, F, Y, Φ; σαλπικτὴν vulg.

City Hall, where certain privileged persons (*δέσποται*) had their meals at a public table, to which ambassadors and other guests of the State were sometimes invited.

3. τοὺς...σκηρῶν: cf. § 44³.

4. τὰ γέρρα, probably the wicker-work with which the booths (*σκήραι*) in the market-place were covered. The word can mean also anything made of twigs, and is used of a wicker fence which enclosed the *ἐκκλησία* (see Harpocr. under *γέρρα*, and LIX. 90). But the close connection of the two clauses, *drove out those in the booths* and *burnt the γέρρα*, shows that the *γέρρα* which were burnt were taken from the booths. Otherwise there is no reason for driving the poor hucksters out at all. If it is said that this was done to prepare for the "monster meeting" the next morning, we must remember, first, that the Assembly was held in the Pnyx, not in the *ἀγορά*; and, secondly, that there was to be a meeting of the Senate before that of the Assembly, which would give time enough to make all necessary preparations after daybreak. To suppose, further, that the booths were torn to pieces and burnt on the spot after dark, merely to clear the *ἀγορά*, when there was no pressure of time, even if the place needed clearing at all, is to impute to the Prytanes conduct little short of madmen. Such a panic as this senseless proceeding would have caused was surely the last object which these guardians of the State could have had, when they left their supper unfinished and hastened into the market-place. Their

first object certainly was to secure a full meeting of the Assembly the next morning. It will be noticed that while some (*οἱ μὲν*) of the Prytanes were engaged in clearing the booths, others (*οἱ δὲ*) were summoning the ten Generals. The Generals and the Prytanes had the duty of calling special meetings of the Assembly (*ἐκκλησίας συγκλήτους*): see Thuc. IV. 118², *ἐκκλησίαν δὲ ποιήσαντας τοὺς στρατηγούς καὶ τοὺς πρυτάνεις*, and II. 59¹¹ (of Pericles), *σύλλογον ποιήσας* (*ἐτι δ' ἐστρατήγει*). There can, therefore, be hardly a doubt that the two acts were connected with summoning the Assembly. To do this effectually it was necessary to alarm the whole of Attica immediately; and the natural method for this was to light bonfires on some of the hills near Athens, which would be a signal to distant demes to light fires on their own hills. A fire on Lycabettus could thus give signals directly and indirectly to the whole of Attica, and probably this was understood as a call of the citizens to a special Assembly. As material for lighting signal fires might not always be on hand, it is likely that the dry covering of the booths struck the eyes of the Prytanes as they came out of their office, and that they took them in their haste for this purpose. Their high authority was needed to prevent resistance on the part of the owners of the booths.

5. σαλπικτὴν: to give signals with his trumpet.

7. τὴν βουλήν ἐκάλουν: see Arist. Pol. Ath. 44⁷, *ἐπειδὴν συναγάγωσιν οἱ πρυτάνεις τὴν βουλήν ἢ τὸν δῆμον*.

βουλευτήριον, ὑμεῖς δ' εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐπορεύεσθε, καὶ 285
 πρὶν ἐκείνην χρηματίσαι καὶ προβουλεύσαι πᾶς ὁ δῆμος
 170 ἄνω καθήτο. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ὡς ἦλθεν ἡ βουλή καὶ
 ἀπήγγειλαν οἱ πρυτάνεις τὰ προσηγγελμέν' ἑαυτοῖς καὶ τὸν
 ἦκοντα παρήγαγον κάκεινος εἶπεν, ἡρώτα μὲν ὁ κῆρυξ τίς
 ἀγορεύειν βούλεται; παρήει δ' οὐδεὶς. πολλάκις δὲ τοῦ
 5 κήρυκος ἐρωτῶντος οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἀνίστατ' οὐδεὶς, ἀπάντων
 μὲν τῶν στρατηγῶν παρόντων, ἀπάντων δὲ τῶν ῥητόρων,
 καλούσης δὲ τῇ κοινῇ τῆς πατρίδος φωνῇ τὸν ἐροῦνθ' ὑπὲρ
 σωτηρίας· ἦν γὰρ ὁ κῆρυξ κατὰ τοὺς νόμους φωνῆν ἀφήισι,
 171 ταύτην κοινῇ τῆς πατρίδος δίκαιόν ἐστιν ἡγεῖσθαι. καίτοι
 εἰ μὲν τοὺς σωθῆναι τὴν πόλιν βουλομένους παρελθεῖν ἔδει,
 πάντες ἂν ὑμεῖς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἀθηναῖοι ἀναστάντες ἐπὶ τὸ
 βῆμ' ἐβαδίζετε· πάντες γὰρ οἶδ' ὅτι σωθῆναι αὐτὴν ἐβού-

8. ἐπορεύεσθε (αι over final e) Σ; ἐπορεύεσθαι O'. 9. πᾶς ὁ δῆμος om. V6.

§ 170. 1. ἦλθεν Σ, L, Φ, A1. 2; εἰσῆλθεν vulg. 2. αὐτοῖς A1.
 4. πολλάκι Y. 6. ἀπάντων om. Σ'. τῶν om. O. 7. καλοῦσης...
 φωνῇ A1. 2; καλ. δὲ τῆς κοινῆς πατρίδος φωνῆ Σ; τῆς κοινῆς τῆς πατρίδος φωνῆς L,
 vulg.; τῆς πατρίδος τῇ κοινῇ φωνῇ Σ (γρ), Φ (γρ), Bk., Bl. with τῇ κ. φωνῇ in []; τῇ
 κοινῇ πατρίδος φωνῇ Vöm. 8. κατὰ τοὺς νόμους om. V6. 9. ἐστὶν om.
 F, O.

§ 171. 4. οἶδ' ὅτι Σ; εἶδ' οἶδ' ὅτι L, vulg. ἡβούλεσθε A1, V6.

9. χρηματίσαι καὶ προβουλεύσαι, *proceed to business and pass a vote* (προβούλευμα).

10. ἄνω καθήτο, i.e. the people in their impatience were already seated in the Pnyx: *ἄνω* shows that the Assembly sat on a hill, probably in the place now known as the Pnyx. See xxv. 9 and 20, τὸν δῆμον εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἀναβαλεῖν. For the identity of this famous place, see Crow in Papers of the American School at Athens, iv. pp. 205—260.

§ 170. 1. ἦλθεν ἡ βουλή, i.e. when, after the adjournment of the Senate, the senators entered the Assembly. The common reading *εἰσῆλθεν* wants the best MS. authority.

2. ἀπήγγειλαν οἱ πρυτάνεις: the fifty Prytanes were still the chief men in both Senate and Assembly, though at this time (certainly since 377 B.C.) the duty of presiding in both bodies was given to nine

πρόεδροι, who were chosen by lot each day from the senators of the other nine tribes by the ἐπιστάτης of the Prytanes (Arist. Pol. Ath. 44⁷⁻⁸). The πρόεδροι had an ἐπιστάτης of their own, called ὁ ἐπιστάτης τῶν προέδρων (Aesch. III. 39). This is the office held by Demosthenes in the last meeting of the Assembly before the departure of the second embassy in 346: see Aesch. III. 74; Hist. § 38.—τὸν ἦκοντα, the messenger who had brought the news: cf. § 28^b.

3. τίς ἀγορεύειν βούλεται; the regular formula for opening a debate: cf. § 191^a. Aeschines (III. 2 and 4) laments the omission of the additional words, τῶν ὑπὲρ πενήκοντα ἔτη γεγονότων καὶ πάλιν ἐν μέρει τῶν ἄλλων Ἀθηναίων, the Solonic form.

7. τὸν ἐροῦνθ' = ὅς ἐρεῖ, *the man to speak* (M. T. 565): cf. § 285^a.

λεσθε· εἰ δὲ τοὺς πλουσιωτάτους, οἱ τριακόσιοι· εἰ δὲ τοὺς 5
 ἀμφοτέρα ταῦτα, καὶ εὐνοὺς τῇ πόλει καὶ πλουσίους, οἱ μετὰ
 ταῦτα τὰς μεγάλας ἐπιδόσεις ἐπιδόντες· καὶ γὰρ εὐνοία καὶ
 πλούτῳ τοῦτ' ἐποίησαν. ἀλλ' ὡς ἔοικεν, ἐκείνος ὁ καιρὸς 172
 καὶ ἡ ἡμέρα ἵκεῖνη οὐ μόνον εὐνοὺν καὶ πλούσιον ἄνδρ'
 ἐκάλει, ἀλλὰ καὶ παρηκολουθηκότα τοῖς πράγμασιν ἐξ ἀρχῆς,
 καὶ συλλελογισμένον ὀρθῶς τίνος ἕνεκα ταῦτ' ἔπραττεν ὁ
 Φίλιππος καὶ τί βουλόμενος· ὁ γὰρ μὴ ταῦτ' εἰδὼς μῆδ' 5
 ἐξητακῶς πόρρωθεν ἐπιμελῶς, οὐτ' εἰ εὐνοὺς ἦν οὐτ' εἰ
 πλούσιος, οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἤμελλεν ὁ τι χρῆ ποιεῖν εἴσεσθαι
 οὐδ' ὑμῖν ἕξειν συμβουλευεῖν. ἐφάνην τοίνυν οὗτος ἐν ἐκείνῃ 173
 286 τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐγὼ, καὶ παρελθὼν εἶπον εἰς ὑμᾶς, ἃ μου δυοῖν
 ἕνεκ' ἀκούσατε προσσχόντες τὸν νοῦν, ἐνὸς μὲν, ἵν' εἰδήτε
 ὅτι μόνος τῶν λεγόντων καὶ πολιτευομένων ἐγὼ τὴν τῆς

7. ἐπιδόντες A2. 8. ταῦτ' V6.

§ 172. 3. ἐξ ἀρχῆς (repeated before ὀρθῶς, l. 4) Σ, L; erased in l. 4 in Σ, in l. 3
 in L. 5. μῆδ' Σ, L, A1; μῆτ' vulg. 6. πόρρωθεν Σ'; πόρρ. ἐπιμελῶς Σ',
 L, vulg. ei (before εὐνοὺς) om. B. 7. εἴσεσθε (αι above) Σ; εἴσεσθαι O.

§ 173. 1. οὕτως L; om. O. 2. πρὸς (above eis) B. ἡμᾶς O. ἅμα
 (for ἃ μου) B. 3. προσσχόντες Φ, Bk., Dind., Lips., Bl.; προσχόντες Σ, L,
 Vöm., West.; προσέχοντες vulg.

§ 171. 5. οἱ τριακόσιοι, *the Three Hundred*: see note on § 103³.

6. ἀμφοτέρα ταῦτα: see note on § 139¹¹.

7. τὰς μεγάλας ἐπιδόσεις, *the large contributions*, made after the battle of Chaeronea (Hist. § 80): μετὰ ταῦτα refers to the events which ended in that battle.

§ 172. 3. παρηκολουθηκότα, *one who had followed the track of events*. See XIX. 257 (end), and Ev. Luc. i. 3 παρηκολουθηκότι ἄνωθεν πᾶσιν ἀκριβῶς (with ἄνωθεν here cf. πόρρωθεν in l. 6, below).

7. οὐδὲν... εἴσεσθαι, i.e. *was none the more likely to know*. I retain ἤμελλεν here and in § 192⁴, and ἔμελλον in § 101⁴, with the best MSS. and most editors. Cf. XIX. 159, οὐ συστρατεύσειεν ἔμελλον (so the best MSS.), lit. *they were not going to join him* (in that case): so hoc facturi erant, nisi venisset (M. T. 428).

§ 173. 1. οὗτος, *that man*, whom

ὁ καιρὸς... ἐκάλει (§ 172¹): cf. § 282², οὗτος εὐρέθης.

2. ἃ... ἀκούσατε: relative as obj. of imperative, as we say *which do at your peril*. For this in οὐστ' ὁ δρᾶσον; and similar expressions, see M. T. 253, and Postgate in Trans. of Cambr. Philol. Soc. III. 1, pp. 50—55.

3. προσσχόντες τὸν νοῦν, *attentively*, cf. *animum advertere*.

4. τὴν... ἔλεπον, *I did not desert my post of devotion to the state*, i.e. I was never guilty of *λιποταξία* here. This military figure was a favourite of Demosthenes. See III. 36, μὴ παραχωρεῖν τῆς τάξεως ἦν ὑμῖν οἱ πρόγονοι τῆς ἀρετῆς... κατέλεπον (see Westermann's note); xv. 32, 33 (with the figure often repeated); XIX. 9, 29; XXI. 120, λελοιπέναι τὴν τοῦ δικαίου τάξιν. The same figure is seen in ἐξηταζόμεν (l. 6), in ἐξήτασαι (§ 197⁹), ἐξητάζετο (§ 217⁶), ἐξεταζομένην ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν (§ 277⁶), and in ἐξέτασις, *a mustering* (as

5 εὐνοίας τάξιν ἐν τοῖς δεινοῖς οὐκ ἔλιπον, ἀλλὰ καὶ λέγων καὶ γράφων ἐξηταζόμεν τὰ δέονθ' ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν ἐν αὐτοῖς τοῖς φοβεροῖς, ἐτέρου δὲ, ὅτι μικρὸν ἀναλώσαντες χρόνον πολλῶ πρὸς τὰ λοιπὰ τῆς πάσης πολιτείας ἔσεσθ' ἐμπειρότεροι.

174 Ἐἶπον τοίνυν ὅτι

“Τοὺς μὲν ὡς ὑπαρχόντων Θηβαίων Φιλίππῳ λίαν θορυβουμένους ἀγροεῖν τὰ παρόντα πράγμαθ' ἡγοῦμαι· εὖ γὰρ οἶδ' ὅτι, εἰ τοῦθ' οὕτως ἐτύγχανεν ἔχον, οὐκ ἂν αὐτὸν ἤκούομεν ἐν Ἐλατεία ὄντα, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοῖς ἡμετέροις ὀρίοις.

ὅτι μέντοι ἰν' ἔτοιμα ποιήσεται τὰ ἐν Θήβαις ἡκει, σαφῶς
175 ἐπίσταμαι. ὡς δ' ἔχει” ἔφην “ταῦτα, ἀκούσατέ μου. ἐκείνος ὅσους ἢ πείσαι χρήμασι Θηβαίων ἢ ἐξαπατήσαι ἐνῆν, ἅπαντας εὐτρέπισται· τοὺς δ' ἀπ' ἀρχῆς ἀνθεσθηκότας αὐτῷ

5. ἐξελίπον V6. 6. ἡμῶν O. 8. τῆς πάσης ἄλλης πολιτ. A2; πάσης τῆς πολ. Φ; τῆς πολ. V6.

§ 174. 2. τῶν Θηβαίων A2, B (corr.). φίλων Θηβαίων L; Φιλίππῳ φίλων A1; φίλων Φιλίππῳ vulg.; φίλων om. Σ. 3. δ' (for γὰρ) V6. 5. ἰνὸν ὄντα A1. 6. ποιήσεται Σ (αι over ε), L (τε erased), O. τὰ ἐν Θήβαις Σ, A1, B (mg.); τὰ ἐν Θηβαίῳ vulg.; θήκαις (for Θήβαις) L¹. 7. ἔφην ταῦτα Σ; ταῦτα ἔφην vulg., Bl.

§ 175. 3. εὐτρέπισται Σ, L¹; ἠντρέπισσε O (mg.).

of troops), a call for (§§ 310^a, 320^b). Here there is always an idea of being counted in on one side or the other of some contest.

See Jackson's note on *εὐνοια* in Trans. of Camb. Philol. Soc. II. p. 115, where he explains the word in Arist. Pol. I. 6 (1255^a, 17) as “loyalty, i.e. the willing obedience which an inferior renders to a kind and considerate superior.” He refers to Xen. Oec. VII. 37, IX. 5, 12, XII. 5—8, XV. 5, Hdt. V. 24, Polus Pythag. in Stob. Flor. IX. 54 (Mein.), *οικετῶν δὲ ποτὶ δεσπότης εὐνοια, δεσποτῶν δὲ ποτὶ θεράποντας καδεμονια*, and other passages, especially Arist. Eth. IX. 5, § 3, 4, *ὅλως δ' εὐνοια δι' ἀρετῆν καὶ ἐπιεικεῖαν τινα γίνεται, ὅταν τῷ φανῇ καλὸς τις ἢ ἀνδρείος ἢ τι τοιοῦτον*. These examples show that *εὐνοια* may mean *devotion* based on any superiority or merit, including *loyalty* of a subject to a prince or of a servant to his master (even of a dog to his mistress), *devotion* to a benefactor, and even enthusiasm for the success of a contestant

in the games (felt even by a stranger). Above it means a good citizen's loyal devotion to the state.

5. λέγων...ἐξηταζόμεν (see last note), *I was found ready* (at my post), when the test came, *speaking and proposing measures*. See West. and Bl. Fox (p. 162) thinks that the military figure may refer to the charge of *λιποταξία* at Chaeronea, which Aeschines repeatedly makes against Demosthenes: see Aesch. 152, 159, 175, 176, 244, 253.

7. πολλῶ...ἐμπειρότεροι, *far more experienced for the future in the whole administration of the state* (πολιτείας).

§ 174. 1. εἶπον ὅτι: introducing a direct quotation (M. T. 711).

2. ὡς...Φιλίππῳ, *in the belief* (ὡς) *that Philip can depend on the Thebans*: cf. §§ 95^a, 228^b.—*θορυβουμένους, disturbed*: cf. *θορύβου*, § 169^b.

6. ἰνα...ποιήσεται, i.e. to prepare Thebes for his appearance there as a friend: cf. *εὐτρέπισται* (i.e. *εὐτρέπεισ πεποιήται*), § 175^a.

καὶ νῦν ἐναντιομένους οὐδαμῶς πείσαι δύναται. τί οὖν
 βούλεται, καὶ τίνος εἵνεκα τὴν Ἐλάτειαν κατείληφεν; πλησίον 5
 δύναμιν δείξας καὶ παραστήσας τὰ ὄπλα τοὺς μὲν ἑαυτοῦ
 φίλους ἐπάραι καὶ θρασεῖς ποιῆσαι, τοὺς δ' ἐναντιομένους
 καταπλήξαι, ἢ ἡ συγχωρήσῃσι φοβηθέντες ἂ νῦν οὐκ
 ἐθέλουσιν, ἢ βιασθῶσιν. εἰ μὲν τοίνυν προαιρησόμεθ' 176
 ἡμεῖς" ἔφην "ἐν τῷ παρόντι, εἴ τι δύσκολον πέπρακται
 Θηβαίοις πρὸς ἡμᾶς, τούτου μεμνήσθαι καὶ ἀπιστεῖν αὐτοῖς
 ὡς ἐν τῇ τῶν ἐχθρῶν οὐσί μερίδι, πρῶτον μὲν ἂν εὖξαιτο
 Φίλιππος ποιήσομεν, εἶτα φοβοῦμαι μὴ προσδεξαμένων τῶν 5
 287 νῦν ἀνθεστηκότων αὐτῷ καὶ μιᾷ γνώμῃ πάντων φιλιππι-
 σάντων, εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἔλθωσιν ἀμφότεροι. ἂν μέντοι
 πεισθῆτ' ἐμοὶ καὶ πρὸς τῷ σκοπεῖν ἀλλὰ μὴ φιλονεικεῖν
 περὶ ὧν ἂν λέγω γένησθε, οἴμαι καὶ τὰ δέοντα λέγειν δόξειν

5. εἵνεκα Σ, L (cf. §§ 120⁷, 144²). ἵνα πλησίον Σ, L¹, Φ, Vöm.; ἵνα om. vulg.
 6. αὐτοῦ V6. 7. ἐπάραι Σ; ἐπάραι (as opt. w. ἵνα) L; ἐπάραι vulg. ποιῆσαι
 Σ, L, vulg.; ἐπ. καὶ θρασ. ποι. Σ, L, A1. 2; θρασ. ποι. καὶ ἐπ. vulg. 8. κατα-
 πλήξαι om. Σ¹ (added below the line).
 § 176. 1. τοίνυν Σ; οὖν L, vulg. προαιρηθησόμεθα O, V6. 3. ὑμᾶς V6.
 4. ἂ ἂν mss.; ἂν Vöm., West., Bl. εὖξαιτο (ai over ε) Σ. 6. αὐτῷ
 (-ov over -ω) B. πάντων om. A2. 8. πεισθῆτ' ἐμοὶ L; πεισθήμενοι Σ;
 πεισθῆτέ μοι vulg. φιλονεικεῖν O. 9. γένησθε Y, Φ. τὰ (before δέοντα) om. L.

§ 176. 5. εἵνεκα: see note on § 120⁷.
 —πλησίον δύναμιν δείξας, by making a
 display of force in their neighbourhood,
 Elatea being near enough to Thebes to
 make Philip's presence there alarming.

7. ἐπάραι (cf. ἐπαρθεῖς, § 168²), with
 ποιῆσαι and καταπλήξαι, depends on
 βούλεται understood, this answering τί
 βούλεται; as the following ἢ...βιασθῶσιν
 answers τίνος εἵνεκα;

§ 176. 1. εἰ μὲν...προαιρησόμεθ':
 this most vivid form of future supposition
 here expresses what the orator wishes
 to make especially prominent by way
 of warning and admonition, though it
 happens that this is not what he wishes
 or what actually occurs. It is an ex-
 cellent case of Gildersleeve's "minatory
 and minatory conditions" (see Trans. of
 Amer. Philol. Assoc. for 1876, p. 13, and

M.T. 447, with footnote). On the other
 hand, ἂν μέντοι πεισθῆτ' ἐμοὶ (7) happens
 to express what he most desires and what
 actually occurs. This example shows the
 mistake of supposing that the indicative
 in protasis expresses more "reality" than
 the subjunctive. Compare the antithesis
 of subjunctive and optative in §§ 147, 148,
 with notes.

2. δύσκολον, unpleasant, euphemistic:
 cf. § 189⁶.

4. ὡς ἐν...μερίδι, looking at them (ὡς)
 in the light of enemies (M.T. 864): cf.
 § 292⁹ and III. 31, ἐν ὑπηρέτου...μέρει.

6. μιᾷ γνώμῃ, uno consensu.

7. ἀμφότεροι, Thebans and Philip.

8. πρὸς τῷ σκοπεῖν...γένησθε, devote
 yourselves to considering: cf. VIII. 11, πρὸς
 τοῖς πράγμασι γίνεσθαι.

9. δόξειν...διαλύσιν: sc. ἐμέ.

177 καὶ τὸν ἐφεστηκότα κίνδυνον τῇ πόλει διαλύσειν. τί οὖν φημί δεῖν; πρῶτον μὲν τὸν παρόντ' ἐπανεῖναι φόβον, εἶτα μεταθέσθαι καὶ φοβεῖσθαι πάντας ὑπὲρ Θηβαίων· πολλὴ γὰρ τῶν δεινῶν εἰσιν ἡμῶν ἐγγυτέρω, καὶ προτέροις αὐτοῖς ἐστὶν 5 ὁ κίνδυνος· ἔπειτ' ἐξελθόντας Ἐλευσινάδε τοὺς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ καὶ τοὺς ἰππέας δεῖξαι πᾶσιν ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς ἐν τοῖς ὄπλοις ὄντας, ἵνα τοῖς ἐν Θήβαις φρονούσι τὰ ὑμέτερ' ἐξ ἴσου γένηται τὸ παρρησιάζεσθαι περὶ τῶν δικαίων, ἰδοῦσιν ὅτι, ὥσπερ τοῖς πωλοῦσί Φιλίππῳ τὴν πατρίδα ἀρεσθ' ἢ βοη- 10 θήσουσα δύναμις ἐν Ἐλατεία, οὕτω τοῖς ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἀγωνίζεσθαι βουλομένοις ὑπάρχεθ' ὑμεῖς ἔτοιμοι καὶ βοηθή- 178 σετ' ἐάν τις ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἦ. μετὰ ταῦτα χειροτονῆσαι κελεύω δέκα πρέσβεις, καὶ ποιῆσαι τούτους κυρίου μετὰ τῶν

10. τῇ πόλει κίνδυνον B.

- § 177. 1. τί οὖν φημί; δεῖν πρῶτον vulg. 2. δεῖν om. V6. 4. ἡμῶν Σ, Φ (γρ), Α1; ὑμῶν V6; om. L, vulg. ἐστὶν Σ, Φ (γρ); ἐσθ' Α1; om. L, vulg.
5. Ἐλευσινάδε Σ; Ἐλευσινάδε L'. 6. ἡμᾶς Α2. 7. ἡμέτερα Α1, Σ (corr. from ὑμ-?). 8. παρρησιάζεσθαι Σ, -αι by corr. from ε(?)?, as in ἐπανεῖναι (2) and μεταθέσθαι (3). ἰδοῦσιν Σ, L, V6; εἰδοῦσιν vulg.; εἰδοῦσιν Α1, Υ, Φ.
9. παρέστη ἢ Α2. 11. βοηθήσητε Σ; om. L. 12. ἐάν Σ, L; ἄν vulg.
§ 178. 1. κελεύω O (only in mg.). 2. κατὰ τῶν V6.

10. τὸν...τῇ πόλει: for this order of words see §§ 190², 197⁵, 220²; VIII. 21, XXI. 63, XXV. 40; and for the common order §§ 179⁶, 188⁴. See West., who notices "die so passend gewählten Composita," ἐφ-εστηκότα and δια-λύσειν.

§ 177. 3. μεταθέσθαι, to turn about, explained by φοβεῖσθαι ὑπὲρ Θηβαίων.

4. ἡμῶν and ἐστὶν are omitted by West. and Bl., though they are found in Σ. They are not needed.

5. Ἐλευσινάδε, to the plain of Eleusis, "but no further, lest a friendly demonstration should pass for a menace at Thebes" (Simcox). See note on § 178². This was a convenient place for the army to encamp, and they would be within an easy march of Thebes. The mountain road to Thebes by Phyle was more direct, but rougher and with no good camping place.—τοῖς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ: this term properly included all citizens between 18 and 60: see Arist. Pol. Ath.

42, 4—6 and 34—37. But those between 18 and 20 always remained at home as φρουροί; while those between 50 and 60 were not regularly called into service and served as *δικασταί*, or *public arbiters* (Arist. Pol. Ath. 53, 20—37). Here the 1000 ἰππεῖς are excluded from *οἱ ἐν ἡλικίᾳ*. See also Lycurg. 39: *αἱ δ' ἐλπίδες τῆς σωτηρίας τῷ δήμῳ ἐν τοῖς ὑπὲρ πεντήκοντα ἔτη γεγονόσι καθεωτήκεσαν*, i.e. when the news of the defeat at Chaeronea came, showing that those above fifty were not in the battle.

7. ἐξ ἴσου, on an equality with Philip's friends.

9. τοῖς πωλοῦσι, to those who would sell (conative): M. T. 25.

11. ὑπάρχεθ' ἔτοιμοι, you are ready at hand.

§ 178. 2. ποιῆσαι...στρατηγῶν, i.e. to give the envoys (by decree) concurrent authority with the board of generals.

στρατηγῶν καὶ τοῦ πότε δεῖ βαδίζειν ἐκείσε καὶ τῆς ἐξόδου. ἐπειδὰν δ' ἔλθωσιν οἱ πρέσβεις εἰς Θήβας, πῶς χρῆσασθαι τῷ πράγματι παραινῶ; τούτῳ πάνυ μοι προσέχετε τὸν νοῦν. 5 μὴ δεῖσθαι Θηβαίων μηδὲν (αἰσχροὺς γὰρ ὁ καιρὸς), ἀλλ' ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι βοηθήσειν ἂν κελεύωσιν, ὡς ἐκείνων ὄντων ἐν τοῖς ἐσχάτοις, ἡμῶν δ' ἄμεινον ἢ κείνοι προορωμένων· ἵν' εἰάν μὲν δέξωνται ταῦτα καὶ πεισθῶσιν ἡμῖν, καὶ ἂ 288 βουλόμεθ' ὤμεν διφκημένοι καὶ μετὰ προσχήματος ἀξίου 10 τῆς πόλεως ταῦτα πράξωμεν, ἂν δ' ἄρα μὴ συμβῆ κατατυχεῖν,

3. δεῖ βαδίζειν ἐκείσε Σ, L, A1; ἐκ. δεῖ βαδ. O; δεῖ ἐκ. βαδ. vulg. 4. χρῆσασθαι Σ, L, A1; χρῆσεσθαι F, O; χρήσεσθε vulg. 5. παραινῶ· τούτῳ Σ, L, B, V6; τούτῳ παραινῶ· πάνυ vulg. προσέχετε (σ erased) Σ. 6. δεῖσθαι Σ (w. + over α), L, F, Φ, O; δεῖσθε vulg. 7. ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι Σ, L, F, Φ; ἐπαγγέλλεσθε A1; ἐπαγγέλασθε vulg. ἂν Σ, L; εἰάν vulg. ἐκείνων μὲν A1; ἔκειν ὄντων L. 8. ἐσχάτοις Σ, L; ἐσχ. κωδόνις vulg. κείνοι Σ, L¹, Φ; ἐκείνοι A1, B^a; κείνων L²; ἐκείνων F, B¹. τὸ μέλλον before προορωμένων L, vulg.; om. Σ; after προορ. Σ (γρ). 10. βουλόμεθα Σ. σχήματος A1. 11. ἂν Σ, L; εἰάν vulg. κατὰ

3. *πότε...ἐκείσε*; this question is made a genitive with τοῦ. The subject of βαδίζειν is ἡμᾶς, the Athenian army (West. makes it πρέσβεις). The embassy probably departed for Thebes at once, so as to lose no time in securing the confidence of the Thebans; but the army could not march further than Eleusis until it was invited by Thebes to cross her frontier. This was done in due time (§ 215¹), after negotiations at Thebes (§§ 211—214). To facilitate this movement when the summons should come, the people were asked to empower the embassy at Thebes, in concurrence with the generals at Eleusis, to order a march to Thebes at any moment, and to decide all questions about the march itself (τῆς ἐξόδου).

4. *χρῆσασθαι τῷ πράγματι, to manage the (diplomatic) business.*

5. *τούτῳ...νοῦν*: this special call for close attention was made to excite the audience with the expectation of hearing just what the embassy was to ask of the Thebans, and to impress them the more by the unexpected answer, μὴ δεῖσθαι Θηβαίων μηδέν. It was indeed an unheard of thing for an embassy to be sent to a semi-hostile state in such an emergency, with no demands or even

requests, but with an unconditional offer of military help whenever it might be asked for. Aeschines does not fail to misrepresent this noble act of Demosthenes, and to criticise the course of the embassy: see III. 145, τὸ βουλευτήριον τὸ τῆς πόλεως καὶ τὴν δημοκρατίαν ἄρδην ἐλαθεν ὑφελόμενος, καὶ μετήνεγκεν εἰς Θήβας εἰς τὴν Καδμείαν.

8. *ἡμῶν...προορωμένων* (also with ὡς), on the ground that we foresee (the course of events) better than they (τὸ μέλλον is omitted with Σ): cf. τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι προορᾶν, Plat. Theaet. 166 A.

9. *ἵν'...ὤμεν διφκημένοι, that we may* (in that case) have accomplished what we wish: the perfect subjunctive here and in I. 13 (ἢ πεπραγμένον) expresses future-perfect time, in contrast to the simple future time of πράξωμεν and ἐγκαλώσω (M.T. 103).

10. *προσχήματος, ground of action*: πρόσχημα is what appears on the outside, which may be either mere show or (as here) an honest exhibition of the truth. Cf. the double meaning of πρόφασις, ground of action or pretext; and see πρόθυρα and σχῆμα in Plat. Rep. 365 C.

11. *κατατυχεῖν, to succeed* (= ἐπιτυχεῖν, Hesych.), acc. to Bl., is not elsewhere

ἐκείνοι μὲν αὐτοῖς ἐγκαλῶσιν ἂν τι νῦν ἐξαμαρτάνωσιν, ἡμῶν δὲ μηδὲν αἰσχρὸν μηδὲ ταπεινὸν ἢ πεπραγμένον."

- 179** Ταῦτα καὶ παραπλήσια τούτοις εἰπὼν κατέβην. συνειπαινεσάντων δὲ πάντων καὶ οὐδενὸς εἰπόντος ἐναντίον οὐδὲν, οὐκ εἶπον μὲν ταῦτα οὐκ ἔγραψα δὲ, οὐδ' ἔγραψα μὲν οὐκ ἐπρέσβευσα δὲ, οὐδ' ἐπρέσβευσα μὲν οὐκ ἔπεισα δὲ Θηβαίους, 5 ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἄχρι τῆς τελευταίας διεξήλθον, καὶ ἔδωκ' ἐμάντων ὑμῖν ἀπλῶς εἰς τοὺς περιεστηκότας τῇ πόλει κινδύνοους. καί μοι φέρε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸ τότε γενόμενον.
- 180** Καίτοι τίνα βούλει σέ, Αἰσχίνη, καὶ τίνα ἐμαυτὸν ἐκείνην

τυχήν A2, F; καὶ κατατυχεῖν B (γρ); κατατύχην L¹ (w. γρ ἀτυχεῖν above), B¹; κατατυχεῖν L². 12. αὐτοῖς Σ, L; ἑαυτοῖς vulg. ἐάν V6. ἐξαμαρτάνωσιν Σ, L; ἐξαμαρτῶσιν vulg. ὑμῖν A2. 13. μηδὲ ταπεινὸν om. V6.

§ 179. 5. ἀρχῆς διὰ πάντων L, vulg.; διὰ πάντων om. Σ¹. 6. ὑμῶν om. A1.

§ 180. 1. σέ L; σε vulg. ὦ Αἰσχ. A1.

found in classic writers; but *κατατυχεῖν* occurs in Arist. Pol. IV. (VII.) 11, 1, in a similar sense.

12. *αὐτοῖς ἐγκαλῶσιν*, *may have themselves to blame*.

13. *ἢ πεπραγμένον*: see note on l. 9.

§ 179. 1. *καὶ παραπλήσια*: we have here only a single passage of what must have been one of the most eloquent speeches of Demosthenes.

3. *οὐκ εἶπον μὲν...Θηβαίους*: a most famous example of *climax* (*κλίμαξ*, *ladder*), in which the antitheses of *μὲν* and *δέ* give a wonderful effect. Each of the three leading negatives (*οὐκ*, *οὐδ'*, *οὐδ'*) introduces a pair of clauses of which the second is negative, and which as a whole it negatives. Thus the first *οὐκ* negatives the compound idea, *I spoke, but proposed no measures*; then the positive conclusion thus attained, *I did propose measures*, is taken as an assumption in the next step. Without the help of *μὲν* and *δέ* the mixture of negatives would have made hopeless confusion. Quintilian (IX. 3, 55) thus translates the passage, skillfully using *quidem* for *μὲν* and *sed* for *δέ*: *non enim dixi quidem sed non scripsi, nec scripsi quidem sed non obii legationem, nec obii quidem sed non persuasi Thebanis*.

6. *ἀπλῶς*, *without reserve, absolutely*. — *τοῦς...κινδύνους*: for the order see note on § 176¹⁰.

7. *τὸ ψήφισμα...γενόμενον*: cf. Aesch. III. 25, *πρὶν ἢ τὸν Ἠγήμονος νόμον γενέσθαι*, and II. 160, *ποῖον (νόμον) γενέσθαι κωλύσας*.

§ 180. While the clerk is preparing to read the decree, the orator interrupts his argument and (as frequently happens in such cases) amuses the audience by a few jokes at his opponent's expense.

1. *τίνα βούλει...θῶ*; (M.T. 287), *whom will you that I shall suppose you, and whom myself, to have been on that day?* *εἶναι* is imperfect infinitive (= *ἦσθα*) with *θῶ*, which in this sense takes the infinitive of indirect discourse: cf. Aesch. III. 163, *βούλει σε θῶ φοβηθῆναι*; We see from Plat. Rep. 372 E, *εἰ βούλεσθε καὶ φλεγμάνουσαν πόλιν θεωρήσωμεν*, that *βούλει* or *βούλεσθε* was the principal verb in this construction, and not parenthetical (like *κελεύετε* in *εἰπω κελεύετε καὶ οὐκ ὀργεῖσθε*; Dem. IX. 46), though it may have been the reverse when such expressions were first used. We have, in fact, a *parataxis* of two independent sentences, not yet quite developed into a leading and a dependent sentence, like *cave facias, visne hoc videamus?* etc. So soon as the

τὴν ἡμέραν εἶναι θῶ; βούλει ἑμαυτὸν μὲν, ὃν ἂν σὺ λοιδορούμενος καὶ διασύρων καλέσαις, Βάτταλον, σὲ δὲ μῆδ' ἦρω τὸν τυχόντα, ἀλλὰ τούτων τινὰ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς σκηνῆς, Κρεσφόντην ἢ Κρέοντα ἢ ὃν ἐν Κολλυτῷ ποτ' Οἰνόμαον κακῶς 5 ἐπέτριψας; τότε τοῖνυν κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν καιρὸν ὁ Παιανιεὺς ἐγὼ Βάτταλος Οἰνομάου τοῦ Κοθωκίδου σοῦ πλείονος ἄξιος ὦν ἐφάνην τῇ πατρίδι. σὺ μὲν γε οὐδὲν οὐδαμοῦ χρήσιμος

1. λοιδορούμενος (οἱ over υ) Σ. 3. Βάτταλον Σ (but Βάταλος l. 7); Βάταλον (ττ by corr.) and Βάταλος L; Βάτ. vulg. ἦρω (α erased) Σ; ἦρω (α over ω) L; ἦρω O; ἦρω A1. 5. κακὸς κακῶς A2; καὶ κακῶς Y; ὑποκρινόμενος (after κακῶς) vulg., om. Σ'. 7. ἐγὼ om. A2. Βάτταλος, see l. 3. 8. σοι (for σὺ) A1.

language allowed a conjunction to connect the subjunctive to βούλει (or θέλεις), we find, for example, θέλετε εἶπω; developed into θέλετε ἴνα εἶπω; as in the New Testament: from this comes the modern θέλετε νὰ εἶπω; and perhaps the common future θὰ (=θέλετε νὰ?) εἶπω, I shall say.

2. βούλει ἑμαυτὸν: sc. θῶ εἶναι;—δν ...καλέσαις, i.e. as you would call me, etc.

3. Βάτταλον: this nickname of Demosthenes, which the orator said was given him by his nurse (Aesch. 1. 126), probably referred to his lean and sickly look in childhood and youth; and the attempts of Aeschines to give it an opprobrious or even obscene meaning (as in 1. 131) are probably mere jibes. See Plut. Dem. 4, which gives the most explicit account.—μῆδ' ἦρω τὸν τυχόντα, not even a hero of the common kind: see note on ὦν ἔνυχεν, § 130^b.

4. ἀλλὰ...σκηνῆς, but one of those (great) heroes of the stage.—Κρεσφόντην, in the Cresphontes of Euripides, in which Merope has the chief part: cf. Arist. Eth. III. 1, 17.

5. Κρέοντα: Aeschines played Creon in the Antigone of Sophocles as τριταγωνιστῆς: see XIX. 247, ἐν ἅπασιν τοῖς δράμασι τοῖς τραγικοῖς ἐξαιρετὸν ἔστιν ὡσπερ γέρας τοῖς τριταγωνισταῖς τὸ τοῦ τυράννου καὶ τοῦ τὰ σκῆπτρα ἔχοντος εἰσιέναι.—Οἰνό-

μαον: i.e. this part in the Oenomaus of Sophocles, which represented the chariot-race of Pelops and Oenomaus, by which Pelops won the hand of Hippodameia. This was the subject of one of the pediment-groups of the temple of Zeus at Olympia.—κακῶς ἐπέτριψας, you wretchedly murdered (as we say of a bad actor): the object δν may be understood of either Oenomaus himself or the part. The anonymous life of Aeschines (7) gives a story, told by Demochares, a nephew of Demosthenes, that Aeschines fell on the stage in acting this part: ὑποκρινόμενον Οἰνόμαον διώκοντα Πέλοπα ἀσχυρῶς πεσείν. As Oenomaus was finally killed, there is probably a double meaning in κακῶς ἐπέτριψας. See Hor. Sat. 1. 10, 36: turgidus Alpinus iugulat dum Memnona, with Dissen's note, "cuius caedem ille miseris versiculis narravit." In the deme of Collytus dramas were performed at the Lesser (or country) Dionysia: ἐκ Κολλυτῷ is an additional slur on the tragic performance of Aeschines. See Aesch. 1. 157, πρώην ἐν τοῖς κατ' ἀγροῦς Διονυσίοις κωμῶδων ὄντων ἐν Κολλυτῷ. See Ἀρουραῖος Οἰνόμαος, § 242^b.

6. τότε refers generally to time; κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν καιρὸν to a critical moment.

7. Οἰνομάου τοῦ Κοθωκίδου: Aeschines was of the deme Κοθωκίδαί. The order is chiasitic with Παιανιεὺς Βάτταλος.

ἦσθα· ἐγὼ δὲ πάνθ' ὅσα προσῆκε τὸν ἀγαθὸν πολίτην
10 ἔπραττον. λέγε τὸ ψήφισμά μοι.

ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑ ΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝΟΥΣ.

- 181** [Ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Ναυσικλέους, φυλῆς πρυτανευούσης Αἰαντίδος, σκίροφοριῶνος ἕκτη ἐπὶ δέκα, Δημοσθένης Δημοσθένους Παιανιεύς εἶπεν, ἐπειδὴ Φίλιππος ὁ Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς ἔν τε τῷ παρελη- 289
λυθότι χρόνῳ παραβαίνων φαίνεται τὰς γεγενημένας αὐτῷ συνθήκας
5 πρὸς τὸν Ἀθηναίων δῆμον περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης, ὑπεριδὼν τοὺς ὄρκους
καὶ τὰ παρὰ πᾶσι τοῖς Ἑλλησι νομιζόμενα εἶναι δίκαια, καὶ πόλεις
παραιρεῖται οὐδὲν αὐτῷ προσηκούσας, τινὰς δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναίων
οὔσας δοριαλώτους πεποίηκεν οὐδὲν προαδικηθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου
τοῦ Ἀθηναίων, ἔν τε τῷ παρόντι ἐπὶ πολλῷ προάγει τῇ τε βίᾳ καὶ
182 τῇ ὀμότῃ· καὶ γὰρ Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις ἃς μὲν ἐμφρούρους ποιεῖ
καὶ τὰς πολιτείας καταλύει, τινὰς δὲ καὶ ἐξανδραποδιζόμενος
κατασκάπτει, εἰς ἑνίας δὲ καὶ ἀντὶ Ἑλλήνων βαρβάρους κατοικίζει
ἐπὶ τὰ ἱερὰ καὶ τοὺς τάφους ἐπάγων, οὐδὲν ἀλλότριον ποιῶν οὔτε
5 τῆς ἑαυτοῦ πατρίδος οὔτε τοῦ τρόπου, καὶ τῇ νῦν αὐτῷ παρουσίᾳ
τύχῃ κατακόρως χρώμενος, ἐπιλελησμένος ἑαυτοῦ ὅτι ἐκ μικροῦ
183 καὶ τοῦ τυχόντος γέγονεν ἀνεπίστως μέγας. καὶ ἕως μὲν πόλεις
ἑώρα παραιρούμενον αὐτὸν βαρβάρους καὶ ἰδίας, ὑπελάμβανεν
ἔλαττον εἶναι ὁ δῆμος ὁ Ἀθηναίων τὸ εἰς αὐτὸν πλημμελεῖσθαι·
νῦν δὲ ὄρων Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις τὰς μὲν ὑβριζόμενας, τὰς δὲ ἀνα-
5 στάτους γιγνομένας, δεινὸν ἡγείται εἶναι καὶ ἀνάξιον τῆς τῶν
προγόνων δόξης τὸ περιορᾶν τοὺς Ἑλληνας καταδουλουμένους.
184 διὸ δεδοχθαι τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίων, εὐξαμένους καὶ
θύσαντας τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ ἤρωσι τοῖς κατέχουσι τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὴν

9. ὁ ἅπαντα ΑΙ. ἄ (for ὅσα) ΑΙ. 10. ἔπραττον om. Υ. μοι Σ, L, ΑΙ; om. vulg.

§§ 181—187 contain the spurious “decree of Demosthenes.” Its date, the 16th of Scirophorion (June or July), brought hopeless confusion into the chronology of the campaign before Chaeronea. See Clinton, *Fast. Hellen.* II. under 338 B.C., and his attempt to reconcile impossible dates in Appendix XVI. The real decree was passed in the autumn or early winter of 339—338 B.C., the year of the Archon Lysimachides. The style of the document is a ridiculous parody of that of

Demosthenes (see § 182), and its length was perhaps suggested by the remark of Aeschines (III. 100) on another decree of Demosthenes, *ψήφισμα μακρότερον τῆς Ἰλιάδος*. Lord Brougham’s remarks on this document, written of course in full faith in its genuineness, are now interesting. He says (p. 181): “The style of this piece is full of dignity, and the diction perfectly simple as well as chaste, with the solemnity of a State paper, but without the wordiness or technicality.”

χώραν τὴν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἐνθυμηθέντας τῆς τῶν προγόνων ἀρετῆς,
 290 διότι περὶ πλείονος ἐποιοῦντο τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐλευθερίαν διατη-
 ρεῖν ἢ τὴν ἰδίαν πατρίδα, διακοσίας ναῦς καθέλκειν εἰς τὴν θάλατταν 5
 καὶ τὸν ναύαρχον ἀναπλεῖν ἐντὸς Πυλῶν, καὶ τὸν στρατηγὸν καὶ
 τὸν ἵππαρχον τὰς πεζὰς καὶ τὰς ἱππικὰς δυνάμεις Ἐλευσινάδε
 ἐξάγειν, πέμψαι δὲ καὶ πρέσβεις πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους Ἑλληνας,
 πρῶτον δὲ πάντων πρὸς Θηβαίους διὰ τὸ ἐγγυτάτω εἶναι τὸν
 Φίλιππον τῆς ἐκείνων χώρας, παρακαλεῖν δὲ αὐτοὺς μηδὲν κατα- 185
 πλαγέοντας τὸν Φίλιππον ἀντέχεσθαι τῆς ἑαυτῶν καὶ τῆς τῶν
 ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων ἐλευθερίας, καὶ ὅτι ὁ Ἀθηναίων δῆμος, οὐδὲν
 μνησικακῶν εἴ τι πρότερον γέγονεν ἀλλότριον ταῖς πόλεσι πρὸς
 ἀλλήλας, βοηθήσει καὶ δυνάμεσι καὶ χρήμασι καὶ βέλεσι καὶ 5
 ὄπλοις, εἰδὼς ὅτι αὐτοῖς μὲν πρὸς ἀλλήλους διαμφισβητεῖν περὶ
 τῆς ἡγεμονίας οὐσιν Ἑλλησι καλὸν, ὑπὸ δὲ ἀλλοφύλου ἀνθρώπου
 ἄρχεσθαι καὶ τῆς ἡγεμονίας ἀποστερεῖσθαι ἀνάξιον εἶναι καὶ τῆς
 τῶν Ἑλλήνων δόξης καὶ τῆς τῶν προγόνων ἀρετῆς. ἔτι δὲ οὐδὲ 186
 ἀλλότριον ἡγεῖται εἶναι ὁ Ἀθηναίων δῆμος τὸν Θηβαίων δῆμον
 οὔτε τῇ συγγενείᾳ οὔτε τῷ ὁμοφύλῳ. ἀναμνησκεται δὲ καὶ τὰς
 τῶν προγόνων τῶν ἑαυτοῦ εἰς τοὺς Θηβαίων προγόνους εὐεργεσίας·
 καὶ γὰρ τοὺς Ἡρακλέους παῖδας ἀποστερουμένους ὑπὸ Πελοπον- 5
 νησίῳ τῆς πατρῴας ἀρχῆς κατήγαγον, τοῖς ὄπλοις κρατήσαντες
 τοὺς ἀντιβαίνειν πειρωμένους τοῖς Ἡρακλέους ἐκγόνοις, καὶ τὸν
 Οἰδίπουν καὶ τοὺς μετ' ἐκείνου ἐκπεσόντας ὑπεδεξάμεθα, καὶ ἕτερα
 291 πολλὰ ἡμῖν ὑπάρχει φιλόφροντα καὶ ἐνδοξα πρὸς Θηβαίους·
 διόπερ οὐδὲ νῦν ἀποστήσεται ὁ Ἀθηναίων δῆμος τῶν Θηβαίοις τε 187
 καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἑλλησι συμφερόντων. συνθέσθαι δὲ πρὸς αὐτοὺς
 συμμαχίαν καὶ ἐπιγαμίαν ποιήσασθαι καὶ ὄρκους δοῦναι καὶ λαβεῖν.
 πρέσβεις Δημοσθένης Δημοσθένους Παιανιεύς, Ἵπερείδης Κλεάν-
 δρου Σφήττιος, Μνησιθείδης Ἀντιφάνους Φρεάρριος, Δημοκράτης 5
 Σωφίλου Φλυεύς, Κάλλαισχος Διοσίμου Κοθωκίδης.]

Αὕτη τῶν περὶ Θήβας ἐγίνετο πραγμάτων ἀρχὴ καὶ 188
 κατάστασις πρώτη, τὰ πρὸ τούτων εἰς ἔχθραν καὶ μῖσος καὶ

§ 188. 1. ἐγίνετο Y, Φ; ἐγένετο Σ, L, A1; ἐγένετο vulg.

§ 188. 1. Αὕτη...πρώτη, *this was the first step taken and the first settlement effected in our relations with Thebes: ἐγίνετο*, if we take this rather than the Vulg. ἐγένετο, refers to the progress of

the business in coming to a settlement. See Weil's note: "κατάστασις est ici le contraire de ταραχή." Cf. xx. 11, ἐπειδὴ δ' ἡ πόλις εἰς ἐν ἦλθε καὶ τὰ πράγματα ἐκείνα κατέστη (after the rule of the Thirty),

ἀπιστίαν τῶν πόλεων ὑπηγμένων ὑπὸ τούτων. τοῦτο τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν τότε τῇ πόλει περιστάνα κίνδυνον παρελθεῖν
 5 ἐποίησεν ὥσπερ νέφος. ἦν μὲν τοίνυν τοῦ δικαίου πολίτου
 τότε δεῖξαι πᾶσιν, εἴ τι τούτων εἶχεν ἄμεινον, μὴ νῦν
 189 ἐπιτιμᾶν. ὁ γὰρ σύμβουλος καὶ ὁ συκοφάντης, οὐδὲ τῶν
 ἄλλων οὐδὲν εὐκότες, ἐν τούτῳ πλείστον ἀλλήλων διαφέ-
 ρουσιν· ὁ μὲν γε πρὸ τῶν πραγμάτων γνώμην ἀποφαίνεται,
 καὶ δίδωσιν ἑαυτὸν ὑπεύθυνον τοῖς πεισθεῖσι, τῇ τύχῃ, τῷ

4. τὸν τότε περιστάνα τῇ πόλει B. 6. μὴ τοίνυν A1.
 § 189. 1. οὐδὲ Σ, L (γρ); οὐδενὶ Σ (γρ), A1; ἐν οὐδενὶ L, vulg. 2. οὐδὲν
 (before εὐκότες) vulg., om. O; οὐδενὶ or οὐδεν Σ¹ (now nearly obliterated). 3. μὲν
 γε Σ; μὲν γὰρ L, vulg. 4. ἑαυτὸν Σ, L, A1; αὐτὸν vulg. τῷ καιρῷ Σ, L;
 τοῖς καιροῖς vulg.

and Ar. Ran. 1003, ἥνικ' ἂν τὸ πνεῦμα
 λεῖον καὶ καθεστηκὸς λάβῃ. Hermogenes,
 περὶ ἰδεῶν 1. 9 (III. p. 247 W.), quotes
 this passage and § 199⁴, οὐ λίθοις ἐτείχισα
 κ.τ.λ., as instances of ἀπόστασις and ἀναί-
 ρεσις, with the remark, ὅπως δὲ τὰ ἀσυνδέ-
 τως εἰσαγόμενα, εἰ μακρὰ εἴη τὰ κῶλα, ποιεῖ
 λαμπρὸν τὸν λόγον, ταῖς ἐννοιαις κἂν ἀκ-
 μαῖος ᾖ.

4. παρελθεῖν ὥσπερ νέφος, *to pass by
 like a cloud*, or *to vanish like a passing
 cloud*. The simplicity of this simile was
 much admired by the Greek rhetoricians,
 who quote it nine times (see Spengel's
 index). See Longinus on the Sublime, 39,
 4: ὑψηλὸν γε τοῦτο δοκεῖ νόημα, καὶ ἔστι
 τῷ ὄντι θαυμάσιον, ὃ τῷ ψήφισματι ὁ Δη-
 μοσθένης ἐπιφέρει... ἀλλ' αὐτῆς τῆς διανοίας
 οὐκ ἔλαττον τῇ ἁρμονίᾳ πεφώνηται. He
 then discourses on the fatal effect which
 would result from a change in the order
 of the words, or from the omission or
 addition of a single syllable (as ὡς νέφος
 or ὥσπερ εἰ νέφος), though the sense
 would not be changed: τὸ αὐτὸ σημαίνει,
 οὐ τὸ αὐτὸ δὲ ἔτι σημαίνει. Hermogenes
 περὶ ἰδεῶν (III. p. 367 W.) censures the
 introduction of τὰ πρὸ τούτων... ὑπὸ τούτων
 between this clause and the preceding
 ἀπτη... πρῶτη, which, he says, διέκοψε καὶ
 ἤττων ἐποίησεν αὐτὸν (i.e. τὸν λόγον) φανή-
 ναι λαμπρῶν.

6. τούτων, i.e. *than my measures*.

In the last sentence of § 188, the orator

suddenly breaks off his narrative of the
 negotiation with Thebes, and digresses
 into a most eloquent defence of the policy
 of Athens in resisting Philip, and of his
 own conduct as her responsible leader.
 See note on §§ 160—226.

§ 189. 1. σύμβουλος, *statesman*.—
 συκοφάντης: no modern word, least of
 all the English *sycophant*, gives the full
 meaning of this expressive term, though
 the same combination of malicious in-
 former, dirty pettifogger, common slan-
 derer and backbiter, is unhappily still to
 be seen. Plutarch (Dem. 14) quotes a
 reply of Demosthenes to the people when
 they urged him to undertake a certain
 prosecution: ὑμεῖς ἐμοὶ... συμβούλῳ μὲν
 κἂν μὴ θέλητε χρῆσεσθε, συκοφάντῃ δὲ
 οὐδ' ἂν θέλητε. The word must have
 referred originally to the petty form of
 prosecution for violation of the revenue
 laws known as φάσις, in which half of
 the penalty went to the informer. See
 Ar. Eq. 300: καὶ σε φαίνω τοῖς ποντή-
 ρεσιν ἀδεκατέτρους τῶν θεῶν ἰρὰς ἔχοντα
 κοιλίας. The relation of the word to
 σῦκον is very doubtful. Perhaps the in-
 significance of a fig as the basis of a
 process at law may have suggested συκο-
 φάντης as = σῦκα φαίνων: see φήνας κυνίδιον
 Σεριφίων, Ar. Ach. 542.

4. ὑπεύθυνον, *responsible* in the full
 Attic sense, e.g. liable to the εἶθυναὶ and
 to the γραφὴ παρανόμων.

καιρῶ, τῷ βουλομένῳ· ὁ δὲ σιγήσας ἡνίκ' ἔδει λέγειν, ἂν 5
 τι δύσκολον συμβῆ, τοῦτο βασκαίνει. ἦν μὲν οὖν, ὅπερ 190
 εἶπον, ἐκεῖνος ὁ καιρὸς τοῦ γε φροντίζοντος ἀνδρὸς τῆς
 πόλεως καὶ τῶν δικαίων λόγων· ἐγὼ δὲ τοσαύτην ὑπερβολὴν
 ποιούμαι ὥστε, ἂν νῦν ἔχη τις δεῖξάι τι βέλτιον, ἢ ὄλως
 εἴ τι ἄλλ' ἐνῆν πλὴν ὧν ἐγὼ προειλόμην, ἀδικεῖν ὁμολογῶ. 5
 εἰ γὰρ ἔσθ' ὃ τι τις νῦν ἐώρακεν, ὃ συνήνεγκεν ἂν τότε
 πραχθὲν, τοῦτ' ἐγὼ φημι δεῖν ἐμὲ μὴ λαθεῖν. εἰ δὲ μήτ'
 ἔστι μήτ' ἦν μήτ' ἂν εἰπεῖν ἔχοι μηδεὶς μηδέπω καὶ τήμερον,
 292 τί τὸν σύμβουλον ἐχρῆν ποιεῖν; οὐ τῶν φαινομένων καὶ
 ἐνότων τὰ κράτιστα ἐλέσθαι; τοῦτο τοίνυν ἐποίησα, τοῦ 191
 κήρυκος ἐρωτῶντος, Αἰσχίνη, τίς ἀγορεύειν βούλεται;
 οὐ τίς αἰτιάσθαι περὶ τῶν παρεληλυθότων; οὐδὲ
 τίς ἐγγυᾶσθαι τὰ μέλλοντ' ἔσεσθαι; σοῦ δ' ἀφώνου
 κατ' ἐκείνους τοὺς χρόνους ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις καθημένου, 5
 ἐγὼ παριῶν ἔλεγον. ἐπειδὴ δ' οὐ τότε, ἀλλὰ νῦν δεῖξον·

§ 190. 2. τοῦ τε Α1; τοῦ τότε V6; τοῦ Ο. 4. δεῖξαι τί L; τι δεῖξαι Φ;
 τι om. Α1. ἢ (corr.) ὄλως Σ. 5. τι om. Α1. 6. ἔστω Α1. 8 τι τις Σ,
 vulg.; 8 τι τις L; 8 τις Ο. ἐώρακεν all MSS., Bk.; ἐώρακεν later edd. (see note on
 § 64^b). 8. ἔχοι τις Α2.

§ 191. 1. ἐποίησα ἐγὼ Α1. 3. αἰτιάσθαι Σ, L, Α1; αἰτίσασθαι vulg.
 6. παριῶν Α1; περιῶν L; περιων (i above) Σ; παρελθῶν vulg. ἐπει Α1.

6. δύσκολον: cf. § 176^b.—βασκαίνει: Harpocr. ἀντὶ τοῦ αἰτιάται καὶ μέμφεται καὶ συκοφαντεῖ· Δημοσθ. ἐν τῷ ὑπὲρ Κτησιφώντος.

§ 190. 1. ἦν μὲν οὖν resumes the thought of the last sentence of § 188.

2. τοῦ...ἀνδρὸς: cf. LVII. 49. For the order see note on § 176¹⁰.

3. τῶν δικ. λόγων: with καιρὸς (West., Bl.), or with φροντίζοντος.—τοσαύτην ὑπερβολὴν ποιῶμαι, i.e. I go so far beyond what could be asked of me.

5. ἐνῆν: used personally with τι ἄλλο: cf. 8σα ἐνῆν, § 193⁴, and XXI. 41. So ἐνότων (10): such participles are very often personal (M. T. 761).—ἂν ἐγὼ προειλόμην: cf. § 192², τὴν προαίρεσίν μου τῆς πολιτείας.—ἀδικεῖν, in its so-called perfect sense (M. T. 27).

6. τότε πραχθὲν = εἰ τότε ἐπράχθη.

7. τοῦτ'...δεῖν ἐμὲ μὴ λαθεῖν, I say this ought not to have escaped me (at the time): δεῖν...λαθεῖν represents εἰδει ἐμὲ μὴ λαθεῖν.

7,8. εἰ δὲ...τήμερον: for this compound protasis with a present, a past, and a potential optative united in one supposition, see M. T. 509; notice the three negatives and the emphatic καὶ in μήτ' ἂν...τήμερον. See § 141⁴.—μηδέτω καὶ τήμερον, not yet, even at this day.

9. τῶν φαινομένων καὶ ἐνότων, of the plans which offered themselves to us and were feasible.

§ 191. 3. τίς...παρεληλυθότων; a question to be addressed to a συκοφάντης, not to a σύμβουλος (§ 189).

6. οὐ τότε: sc. εἰδειξας.—ἀλλὰ νῦν (M. T. 513).

εἶπε τίς ἢ λόγος, ὄντιν' ἐχρήν εὐπορεῖν, ἢ καιρὸς συμφέρων ὑπ' ἐμοῦ παρελείφθη τῇ πόλει; τίς δὲ συμμαχία, τίς πράξις, ἐφ' ἣν μᾶλλον ἔδει μ' ἀγαγεῖν τουτουσί;

- 192 Ἄλλὰ μὴν τὸ μὲν παρεληλυθὸς αἰεὶ παρὰ πᾶσιν ἀφέιται, καὶ οὐδεὶς περὶ τούτου προτίθησιν οὐδαμοῦ βουλήν· τὸ δὲ μέλλον ἢ τὸ παρὸν τὴν τοῦ συμβούλου τάξιν ἀπαιτεῖ. τότε τοίνυν τὰ μὲν ἤμελλον, ὡς ἔδοκει, τῶν δεινῶν, τὰ δ' ἤδη 5 παρῆν, ἐν οἷς τὴν προαίρεσίν μου σκόπει τῆς πολιτείας, μὴ τὰ συμβάματα συκοφάντει. τὸ μὲν γὰρ πέρασ ὡς ἂν ὁ δαίμων βουλευθῆ πάντων γίγνεται· ἢ δὲ προαίρεσις αὐτῇ 193 τὴν τοῦ συμβούλου διάνοιαν δηλοῖ. μὴ δὴ τοῦθ' ὡς ἀδίκημ' ἐμὸν θῆς, εἰ κρατῆσαι συνέβη Φιλίππῳ τῇ μάχῃ· ἐν γὰρ τῷ θεῷ τὸ τούτου τέλος ἦν, οὐκ ἐμοί. ἀλλ' ὡς οὐχ ἅπαντα ὅσα ἐνῆν κατ' ἀνθρώπινον λογισμὸν εἰλόμην, καὶ δικαίως 5 ταῦτα καὶ ἐπιμελῶς ἔπραξα καὶ φιλοπόνως ὑπὲρ δύναμιν,

7. εὐπορεῖν Σ; εὐρεῖν vulg. 8. ἢ τις πράξις A2. 9. μᾶλλον om. Y.

§ 192. 1. παρ' ἅπασιν A1; περὶ πᾶσιν L. 2. ὑπὲρ τούτου V6. προστίθησιν V6. τὸ, τε μέλλον (de over te) Σ. 3. πράξις A2. 4. ἤμελλον MSS. 6. συμβάματα Σ, L, B², A1; συμβαίνοντα vulg. 7. αἴτη Σ; αὐτῇ vulg.

§ 193. 2. τῇ μάχῃ Σ, L, F, B (corr.), A1. 2; τῆν μάχην vulg. 3. οὐκ ἐμοί Σ, L; οὐκ ἐν ἐμοί vulg.

8. τῇ πόλει: often taken with συμφέρων (see Bl.); better with παρελείφθη, as in § 107¹⁰, ἀπώλετο τῇ πόλει.

9. μᾶλλον, rather than to my own.

§ 192. 1. ἀφέιται (gnomic), is dismissed from consideration.

3. τὴν...τάξιν, i.e. the statesman at his post: τάξιν keeps up the military figure of § 173⁴⁻⁶.—τότε...παρῆν: application of the general principle to the case in hand; τὰ μὲν ἤμελλον referring to Chaeronea and its results, τὰ δ' ἤδη παρῆν to Philip's presence at Elatea. Though these are now past, they were then future and present.

5. τὴν...πολιτείας: see note on § 190⁵. προαίρεσις implies the deliberate choice of a policy which a statesman should make: here and in τὰ συμβάματα συκοφάντει we have again the σύμβουλος and the συκοφάντης contrasted. For the precise mean-

ing of προαίρεσις, see Arist. Eth. III. 2 (especially § 17): ἀλλ' ἄρα γε τὸ προβουλευμένον (sc. τὸ προαιρετόν); ἢ γὰρ προαίρεσις μετὰ λόγου καὶ διανοίας. ὑποσημαίνειν δ' ἔοικε καὶ τοῖσθα ὡς ἐν τῷ ἐτέρου αἰρετόν. Dissen quotes Diod. XI. 11 on the heroes of Thermopylae: χρῆ γὰρ οὐκ ἐκ τῶν ἀποτελεσμάτων κρίνειν τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας ἀλλ' ἐκ τῆς προαιρέσεως: τοῦ μὲν γὰρ τύχη κυρία, τοῦ δ' ἢ προαίρεσις δοκιμάζεται.

7. ὁ δαίμων: cf. τῷ θεῷ § 193².

§ 193. 2. τῇ μάχῃ: Chaeronea.—ἐν τῷ θεῷ...τέλος: cf. πέρασ and δαίμων in § 192⁶⁻⁷. See II. VII. 101, αὐτὰρ ἔπερθεν νίκης πεπρατ' ἔχονται ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν.

3. οὐκ ἐμοί: many MSS. have ἐν ἐμοί.

5. φιλοπόνως ὑπὲρ δύναμιν, i.e. with greater labour than my strength warranted: cf. §§ 160⁵, 218⁵.

ἢ ὡς οὐ καλὰ καὶ τῆς πόλεως ἄξια πράγματα ἐνεστησάμην
καὶ ἀναγκαῖα, ταῦτά μοι δεῖξον, καὶ τότ' ἤδη κατηγορεῖ μου.
εἰ δ' ὁ συμβὰς σκηπτὸς [ἡ χειμῶν] μὴ μόνον ἡμῶν ἀλλὰ 194
293 καὶ πάντων τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων μείζων γέγονε, τί χρὴ
ποιεῖν; ὥσπερ ἂν εἴ τις ναύκληρον πάντ' ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ
πράξαντα, καὶ κατασκευάσαντα τὸ πλοῖον ἀφ' ὧν ὑπελάμβανε
σωθήσεσθαι, εἶτα χειμῶνι χρησάμενον καὶ ποιησάντων 5
αὐτῷ τῶν σκευῶν ἢ καὶ συντριβέντων ὅλως, τῆς ναυαγίας
αἰτιώτο. ἀλλ' οὐτ' ἐκυβέρνων τὴν ναῦν, φήσειεν ἂν (ὥσπερ

6. ὡς om. O.

§ 194. 1. ἡ χειμῶν MSS., Vöm., Bl.; om. Bk., Dind., Lips., West. μόνων O.
ἡμῶν F. 2. πάντων om. A1. μείζων Y. 4. καὶ πᾶσι vulg.; πᾶσι om. Σ, L1.
5. χρησάμενον καὶ φθαρὲν O. 6. καὶ (after ἡ) om. V6.

6. ἐνεστησάμην, *undertook* (instituted):
cf. § 4¹⁰.

7. καὶ ἀναγκαῖα, *and necessary too*,
added after the verb for emphasis. Blass
remarks that the orator has not yet at-
tained the height from which he speaks
in §§ 199 ff.

§ 194. 1. σκηπτὸς [ἡ χειμῶν]: most
recent editors omit ἡ χειμῶν on the ground
that the orator, after comparing the sud-
den raid of Philip to a thunderbolt, would
not weaken his figure by adding a com-
mon storm. This holds good even when
we admit that χειμῶν and σκηπτὸς are
not the same thing; and this is plain from
Voemel's note. Aristotle (*de Mundo*, 4,
19), after describing κεραυνός, πρηστήρ,
and τυφῶν, adds ἕκαστον δὲ τούτων κατα-
σκήψαν εἰς τὴν γῆν σκηπτὸς ὀνομάζεται.
σκηπτὸς, therefore, is not only a *stroke of*
lightning, but also a *furious thunder-*
storm; while χειμῶν is *winter*, a *winter-*
storm, or a *storm* in general. Perhaps
ἡ χειμῶν here was originally a marginal
reference to χειμῶνι χρησάμενον (5).

2. τί χρὴ ποιεῖν (sc. ἡμεῖς), *what ought*
we to do? Blass and Westermann un-
derstand, as the suppressed reply, "Nothing
at all: least of all blame our leaders."
But I think a much more precise answer
is given in the two following sentences.
The sense is: "What are we to do?
We are to do just what a ναύκληρος
would do if any one were to blame him,

etc. He would say 'I was not κυβερνή-
της,' just as I can say 'No more was
I στρατηγός.'" The apodosis to ἐξ τῆς...
αἰτιώτο being suppressed (except ἂν),
its subject ναύκληρος appears in the pro-
tasis as ναύκληρον, and the implied ὥσπερ
ἂν ναύκληρος ποιήσειεν appears in φήσειεν
ἂν (7) with its quotation, ἀλλ' οὐτ' ἐκυβέρ-
νων...τῶν πάντων. ἡμῶν (1) and ἐγὼ (8)
show that the orator identifies the people
with himself in the comparison with ναύ-
κληρος.

3. ναύκληρον, properly a *shipowner*,
who sails in his own ship (as ἔμπορος),
but generally employs a κυβερνήτης or
sailing-master to navigate the ship. In
Plato's famous figure of the ship of State
(*Rep.* vi. p. 488), the ναύκληρος is the
honest old man Δήμος Πυκνίτης, who
knows little of navigation, and is not
skilful enough to keep a professional
sailing-master in authority, and soon lets
the command of the ship fall into the
hands of the most artful and unscrupulous
landsmen on board.

5. χειμῶνι χρησάμενον: the ναύκλη-
ρος is said to have *met with a storm*.—
ποιησάντων σκευῶν, *when his tackling*
laboured (as we speak of a ship as *labour-*
ing in a heavy sea). But Blass quotes
φιάλαι πεπονηκόται (!) from a Delian
inscription (Dittenberger, *Syll.* No. 367,
207), in support of the meaning *was*
broken.

οὐδ' ἐστρατήγουν ἐγώ), οὔτε τῆς τύχης κύριος ἦν, ἀλλ'
 195 ἐκείνη τῶν πάντων. ἀλλ' ἐκείνο λογίζου καὶ ὄρα· εἰ μετὰ
 Θηβαίων ἡμῖν ἀγωνιζομένοις οὕτως εἵμαρτο πράξαι, τί χρῆν
 προσδοκᾶν εἰ μηδὲ τούτους ἔσχομεν συμμαχοῦς ἀλλὰ Φι-
 λίππῳ προσέθεντο, ὑπὲρ οὗ τὸτ' ἐκείνος πάσας ἀφήκε
 5 φωνάς; καὶ εἰ νῦν τριῶν ἡμερῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ὁδὸν τῆς
 μάχης γενομένης τοσοῦτος κίνδυνος καὶ φόβος περιέστη τὴν
 πόλιν, τί ἂν, εἴ που τῆς χώρας ταῦτο τοῦτο πάθος συνέβη,
 προσδοκῆσαι χρῆν; ἄρ' οἴσθ' ὅτι νῦν μὲν στῆναι, συνελθεῖν,

8. οὐδέ (for οὔτε) Y.

§ 195. 2. τῶν Θηβαίων Y. χρῆν ρ, Markland (conj.); χρῆ Σ, L, vulg.
 5. ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀττ. ὁδὸν Σ, A2; ὁδὸν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀττ. vulg. τῆς μάχης om. V6.
 6. γενομένης Σ, L, A1. 2; γεγενημένης vulg. τοσοῦτο L. περίεσχε
 (στη over σχε) B. 7. που πλησίον τῆς χώρας A1. πάθους A1. 8. οἴσθ'
 L, V6; οἴσθα A1; οἴσθε Y; οἴεσθ' Σ, O, Φ; οἴεσθε vulg.

§ 195. 2. τί χρῆν προσδοκᾶν; this apodosis (like the similar one in lines 7, 8) has two protases, one simply past, the other past with the condition unfulfilled. The apodosis in each case conforms to the latter condition. But we have in line 2 τί χρῆν προσδοκᾶν (without ἄν), but in 7 and 8 τί ἄν...προσδοκῆσαι χρῆν, the two sentences being in other respects similar. We certainly should not notice the difference in sense if the same form (either with or without ἄν) were used in both. And yet the distinction between the two is one of principle, and is generally obvious and important. In the form without ἄν the infinitive is the word on which the chief force falls, while in the form with ἄν the chief force falls on εἶδει, ἐξῆν, ἐνήν, etc., to which the ἄν belongs. Thus ἐξῆν σοι εἰλθεῖν (in this sense) is *you might have gone* (but did not go), while ἐξῆν ἄν σοι εἰλθεῖν is *it would have been possible for you to go* in a certain case (but in fact it was not possible). In many cases (as here) it makes little difference to the general sense whether the chief emphasis falls on the infinitive or on the leading verb; and in these the effect of adding or omitting ἄν is slight. In the present case

we may translate τί χρῆν προσδοκᾶν; *what ought we to have expected* (which we did not find ourselves expecting)? and τί ἄν προσδοκῆσαι χρῆν; *what should we then have had to expect* (which in fact we did not have to expect)? I have discussed this construction at some length in M. T. App. v., and these two examples in p. 409. La Roche denies the existence of χρῆν or ἐχρῆν with ἄν, proposing to emend ἐχρῆν ἄν in Lys. XII. 48, but overlooking the present case.

4. πάσας ἀφήκε φωνάς, i.e. *used all his eloquence*: cf. Eur. Hec. 337, πάσας φθογγὰς λείσα, and Plat. Rep. 475 A, πάσας φωνὰς ἀφίερε. See § 218⁴.

5. τριῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδόν, *three days' journey*, i.e. from Chaeronea (via Thebes) to the Attic frontier at Eleutherae, about 450 stadia. It was about 250 stadia from Eleutherae to Athens; and the whole distance from Chaeronea to Athens is given (§ 230²) as 700 stadia, about 80 miles. (See Bl.)

8. νῦν here and τότε in l. 10 refer only to opposite alternatives (*as it was, and in that case*), but to the same time. See § 200¹. The ἀποσώπησης after τότε δὲ is far more eloquent than any description.

ἀναπνεύσαι, πολλὰ μία ἡμέρα καὶ δύο καὶ τρεῖς ἔδοσαν τῶν εἰς σωτηρίαν τῇ πόλει; τότε δὲ—οὐκ ἄξιον εἰπεῖν ἃ γε ¹⁰ μηδὲ πείραν ἔδωκε θεῶν τινὸς εὐνοία καὶ τῷ προβάλλεσθαι τὴν πόλιν ταύτην τὴν συμμαχίαν ἧς σὺ κατηγορεῖς.

*Ἔστι δὲ ταυτὶ πάντα μοι τὰ πολλὰ πρὸς ὑμᾶς, ἄνδρες **196** δικασταί, καὶ τοὺς περιεστηκότας ἔξωθεν καὶ ἀκρωμένους, ἐπεὶ πρὸς γε τοῦτον τὸν κατάπτυστον βραχὺς καὶ σαφὴς ἐξήρκει λόγος. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἦν σοὶ πρόδηλα τὰ μέλλοντα, Αἰσχίνη, μόνῳ τῶν ἄλλων, ὅτ' ἐβουλευέθ' ἢ πόλις περὶ ⁵ τούτων, τότε ἔδει προλέγειν· εἰ δὲ μὴ προῆδεις, τῆς αὐτῆς ἀγνοίας ὑπεύθυνος εἶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, ὥστε τί μᾶλλον ἐμοῦ σὺ ²⁹⁴ ταῦτα κατηγορεῖς ἢ ἐγὼ σοῦ; τοσοῦτον γὰρ ἀμείνων ἐγὼ **197**

10. ὦν (for ἃ) O (mg.). 11. εὐνοία A1, F, Φ; εὐνοία L(?), O; εθνοια Σ, B, vulg. τῷ Σ, vulg.; τὸ L. προβάλλεσθαι L, Φ; προβάλλεσθαι Σ.

§ 196. 3. τοῦτον Σ, Φ (γρ); τοῦτον αὐτὸν vulg. 4. ἐξήρκει μοι A1. 2. 6. ἔδει σε B (corr.). προ λέγειν (letter erased) Σ. 8. ἐγὼ σοῦ Σ.

§ 197. 1. τοσοῦτῳ A1; τοσοῦτων Y. ἐγὼ σοῦ Σ; ἐγὼ σου vulg.

9. ἀναπνεῦσαι: cf. II. XI. 801, ὀλίγη δέ τ' ἀνάπνευσις πολέμοιο.

10. ἃ γε μηδὲ πείραν ἔδωκε, *which never gave us even a trial* (of their horrors): αὐτῶν is omitted, leaving πείραν ἔδωκε absolute. See note on § 107^b. The negative is μηδὲ because the antecedent of ἃ is indefinite (M. T. 518).

11. τῷ προβάλλεσθαι... συμμαχίαν, *by the state having this alliance to shield her* (lit. *holding it before herself*). The present infin. emphasizes the continued protection; προσβάλλεσθαι would mean *putting it before herself*: cf. § 300², ταῦτα προβαλόμενῳ πρὸ τῆς Ἀττικῆς.

§ 196. 1. Ἔστι μοι πρὸς ὑμᾶς, i.e. *I intend it for you*.—ταυτὶ πάντα τὰ πολλὰ, *all this long argument* (so West.): τὰ πολλὰ may, however, be adverbial, *for the most part, chiefly*, the sense being *all this I intend chiefly for you*.

2. τοὺς περιεστηκότας, *the spectators*, of whom great crowds were present: see Aesch. III. 56, ἐναντίον... τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν ὅσοι δὴ ἔξωθεν περιεστᾶσι, καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὅσοι ἐπιμελὲς γέγονεν ἐπακούειν τῆσδε τῆς κρίσεως· ὁρῶ δὲ οὐκ ὀλίγους

παρόντας, ἀλλ' ὅσους οὐδεὶς πώποτε μέμνηται πρὸς ἀγῶνα δημόσιον παραγερομένους.

3. βραχὺς καὶ σαφὴς λόγος: *this he now puts into a dilemma, of which Hermodogenes, de Invent. IV. 6 (p. 168 W.), thus speaks: τὸ δὲ διλήματόν ἐστι τοιοῦτον ὁλόν... ἦδεις τὰ μέλλοντα ἐσσεσθαι ἢ οὐκ ἦδεις; ἐάν τε γὰρ εἴη ἦδεις, ἀπαντᾷ τί ὄν οὐ προέλεγες; ἐάν τε εἴη οὐκ ἦδεις, τί ὄν ἡμῶν ὡς εἰδῶτων κατηγορεῖς; εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἦδεις, προειπεῖν ὤφειλες· εἰ δὲ οὐκ ἦδεις, τί τῶν ἄλλων ὡς μὴ εἰδῶτων κατηγορεῖς, τῆς ἀγνοίας τῶν μελλόντων κοινῆς ὁσσης πρὸς ἀπαντας ἀνθρώπους.*

4. ἐξήρκει, *was enough for him; i.e. this would be a sufficient reply for him*. ἐξήρκει sometimes has a force somewhat like that of *δικαιῶν ἦν, ἴσον ἦν, καλὸν ἦν*, etc. when they are classed with *ἔδει, χρῆν*, etc. (M. T. 416). So *satis erat* in Latin: see Cic. Lael. xxvi. 96, *satis erat responderi Magnas: Ingentes inquit*. See Lane's Latin Grammar, 1496, 1497. Cf. *θαυμαστὸν ἦν*, § 248^b.

8. ταῦτα: *the charge of ignorance which you bring against me*.

σοῦ πολίτης γέγον' εἰς αὐτὰ ταῦθ' ἃ λέγω (καὶ οὐπω περὶ τῶν ἄλλων διαλέγομαι), ὅσον ἐγὼ μὲν ἔδωκ' ἑμαυτὸν εἰς τὰ πᾶσι δοκοῦντα συμφέρειν, οὐδένα κίνδυνον ὀκνήσας
 5 ἴδιον οὐδ' ὑπολογισάμενος, σὺ δ' οὐθ' ἕτερ' εἶπες βελτίω τούτων (οὐ γὰρ ἂν τούτοις ἐχρῶντο), οὐτ' εἰς ταῦτα χρήσιμον οὐδὲν σαυτὸν παρέσχες, ὅπερ δ' ἂν ὁ φαυλότατος καὶ
 10 δυσμενέστατος ἄνθρωπος τῇ πόλει, τοῦτο πεποιηκῶς ἐπὶ τοῖς συμβάσιν ἐξήτασαι, καὶ ἄμ' Ἀρίστρατος ἐν Νάξῳ καὶ
 198 Ἀριστόλεως ἐν Θάσῳ, οἱ καθάπαξ ἐχθροὶ τῆς πόλεως, τοὺς Ἀθηναίων κρίνουσι φίλους καὶ Ἀθήνησιν Αἰσχίνης Δημοσθένους κατηγορεῖ. καίτοι ὅτ' αὐτῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀτυχήματ' ἐνευδοκιμεῖν ἀπέκειτο, ἀπολωλέναι μᾶλλον οὐτός ἐστι δίκαιος ἢ κατηγορεῖν ἕτερον· καὶ ὅτ' αὐτῶν συνενηνόχασιν οἱ αὐτοὶ καιροὶ καὶ τοῖς τῆς πόλεως ἐχθροῖς, οὐκ ἐνὶ τούτῳ εὖνουν εἶναι τῇ

2. ταῦτα (without ἃ) Σ' (corr. to ταὐτ' ἃ); ταῦτα A2. 5. οὐδ' (corr. to οὐθ') Σ. σὺ δ' οὐδέτερα A1. 6. οὐθ' εἰς Y. 7. σεαυτὸν O. 8. ἄνθρωπος Σ, L', A1; ἄνθ. ποιήσειε vulg. πεποιήκας Y. 10. Ἀριστόλεως L, A1; Ἀριστόλεος Σ; Ἀριστόλαος vulg.

§ 197. 2. ταῦθ' ἃ λέγω, i.e. the events which preceded Chaeronea.

3. τῶν ἄλλων, doubtless later matters.

4. τὰ πᾶσι δοκοῦντα = ἃ πᾶσι ἐδόκει, with reference to votes of the people: cf. 274^b.

5. ἴδιον, *personal*, e.g. the danger of a γραφὴ παρανόμων: cf. §§ 235^b, 249.

6. οὐ...ἐχρῶντο: sc. εἰ ἕτερ' εἶπες βελτίω, εἰς ταῦτα, i.e. in support of my measures.

7. ὅπερ δ' ἂν: sc. ποιήσειεν or ἐποίησεν.

8. τῇ πόλει: for the order see § 176¹⁰. — πεποιηκῶς...ἐξήτασαι, *you are shown to have done after the events*: cf. Hdt. I. 170, ἐπὶ διεφθαρμένοισι Ἴωσι, and § 284^b.

9. Ἀρίστρατος, Ἀριστόλεως: these men and the condition of Naxos and Thasos at this time are known to us only from this passage. It appears that these islands were in the power of Alexander, and that the great success of his arms in Asia was having the same effect in them as in Athens, encouraging the Mace-

donian party to vex their opponents by prosecutions.

10. καθάπαξ ἐχθροὶ, *outright enemies*.

11. καὶ Ἀθήνησιν...κατηγορεῖ: this brings out clearly the meaning of τοῦτο πεποιηκῶς (8).

§ 198. 1. ὅτ'...ἀπέκειτο, *who found matter for glorification in the calamities of the Greeks*: ἀπέκειτο, *were laid up* (as material).

2. ἐνευδοκιμεῖν occurs only here in classic Greek, acc. to Blass, who remarks on the ease with which such compounds with ἐν are made, to be used thus in the infinitive: see Thuc. II. 44, ἐνευδαίμωνῆσαι and ἐντελευτήσασαι; II. 20, ἐνστρατοπεδεῦσαι; Hdt. II. 178, ἐνουκήσαι; VI. 102, ἐνιππεύσαι; Plat. Phaedr. 228 E, ἐμμελετᾶν. — Ἑλλήνων...ἀπέκειτο is a dactylic hexameter.

3. οἱ αὐτοὶ...ἐχθροῖς, i.e. the same occasions in which also the enemies of the state have found their advantage.

4. εὖνουν, *loyal*: see note on § 173⁴.

πατρίδι. δηλοῖς δὲ καὶ ἐξ ὧν ζῆς καὶ ποιεῖς καὶ πολιτεύει 5
καὶ πάλιν οὐ πολιτεύει. πράττεται τι τῶν ὑμῖν δοκούντων
συμφέρειν· ἄφωνος Αἰσχίνης. ἀντέκρουσέ τι καὶ γέγονεν
οἶον οὐκ ἔδει· πάρεστιν Αἰσχίνης. ὡσπερ τὰ ῥήγματα καὶ
τὰ σπάσματα, ὅταν τι κακὸν τὸ σῶμα λάβῃ, τότε κινεῖται.

Ἐπειδὴ δὲ πολὺς τοῖς συμβεβηκόσιν ἔγκειται, βούλομαί 199
τι καὶ παράδοξον εἰπεῖν. καί μου πρὸς Διὸς καὶ θεῶν

§ 198. 5. δὲ καὶ Σ, L, A1. 2, B; δὲ vulg. 5, 6. πολιτεύῃ (bis) MSS., Bk., Bl.
6. ἡμῶν A1. 7. συμφέρειν om. A2.

5. ἐξ ὧν ζῆς, *by the life you live*: cf. ἀπ' αὐτῶν ὧν βεβίωκεν, § 130^a. ζῆν is the regular present to βεβιωκέσθαι, βιώ not being in common use. (See Bl.)—πολιτεύει (MSS. -εῖη): see note on § 119^a.

6. πράττεται... Αἰσχίνης and ἀντέκρουσε... Αἰσχίνης (7, 8): two paratactic conditional expressions, —*suppose something is done*, etc. See § 274. Disсен quotes Cicero's imitation (Phil. II. 22, 55): *Doletis tres exercitus populi Romani interfectos: interfecit Antonius. Desideratis clarissimos cives: eos quoque nobis eripuit Antonius. Auctoritas huius ordinis afflicta est: affixit Antonius.*

8. ῥήγματα καὶ σπάσματα, *ruptures and strains*: ῥήγμα is a *rupture*, either of the flesh or of a vein; σπάσμα is properly the state of *tension* which may lead to a rupture, though the two terms seem sometimes to be used in nearly or quite the same sense. Hippocrates, de Flat. 11 (Littre VI. p. 109), says of ruptures of the flesh: τὰ δὲ ῥήγματα πάσθα γίνεται διὰ τάδε: ὀκόταν ὑπὸ βίης διαστέωσω αἱ σάρκες ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, ἐς δὲ τὴν διάστασιν ὑποδράμῃ πνεῦμα, τοῦτο τὸν πόνον παρέχει. And de Morb. I. 20 (Litt. VI. p. 176), of the veins: ὀκόταν τι τῶν φλεβῶν σπασθὲν ραγῆ, ἡ σπασθῆ μὲν, ραγῆ δὲ μὴ πικτελῶς, ἀλλὰ σπαδῶν ἐν αὐτῷ γένηται (σπαδῶν being the result of σπάω, apparently what Demosth. calls σπάσμα): further, ἐνλοισι δὲ, ὀκόταν γένηται τὰ σπάσματα ἐν τῆσι σαρκῶν ἢ ἐν τῆσι φλεβῶν, ... γίνεται ἀλγήματα πολυχρόνια, ἃ καὶ καλέουσι ῥήγματα. Argan in § 22 (p. 184) he speaks of ῥήγματα πολλά τε

καὶ παντοῖα τῶν φλεβῶν καὶ τῶν σαρκῶν· καὶ τούτων τὰ μὲν παραντικά ἐκδήλα γίνονται, τὰ δὲ ὑστερον χρόνῳ ἀναφαίνεται.

Galen, de Meth. Medendi III. 1 (X. p. 160, Kühn), distinguishes *κάταγμα*, *fracture of a bone*, ῥήγμα, *rupture of the flesh*, and σπάσμα, *rupture of sinews*. See also de Morb. Differ. 11 (VI. p. 872, Kühn): τὸ δὲ ῥήγμα καὶ τὸ σπάσμα τοῦ μὲν αὐτοῦ γένους ἐστὶ. σπλίσσεται δὲ τὸ μὲν ἐν σαρκῶδει, τὸ δ' ἐν νευρῶδει μορῶ, τῶν ἐν αὐτοῖς ἰσθμῶν διασπασθέντων ὑπὸ βίαιας τινὸς θλάσεως.

§ 199. 1. πολὺς ἔγκειται, *is severe (presses hard)* μρον: cf. Thuc. IV. 22, Hdt. VII. 158, and note on πολλῶν ῥέοντι on § 136^c (above).

2. τι καὶ παράδοξον: the orator now rises to a new height. Heretofore he has maintained vigorously (as in § 194) that the policy of Athens in opposing Philip under his lead was sound and hopeful, and that he cannot justly be censured now, even if events have shown the "mistake" of waging war against the Macedonian power. He now suddenly changes his ground, and declares that there has been no "mistake," that no other policy was possible for Athens with her glorious antecedents, even if the whole future, with Chaeronea and its baneful consequences, had been foreseen from the beginning. This is the final answer to the petty criticisms of Aeschines "after the events" (ἐπὶ τοῖς συμβῆσιν, § 197^b). Fox (Kranzrede, p. 172) says: "Niemand soll ihm irgend welche Verlegenheit anmerken, deshalb gesteht er

μηδεὶς τὴν ὑπερβολὴν θαυμάσῃ, ἀλλὰ μετ' εὐνοίας ὁ λέγων θεωρησάτω. εἰ γὰρ ἦν ἅπανσι πρόδηλα τὰ μέλλοντα γενή-
 5 σεσθαι, καὶ προήδεσαν πάντες, καὶ σὺ προύλεγες, Αἰσχίνη, καὶ διεμαρτύρου βοῶν καὶ κεκραγῶς, ὅς οὐδ' ἐφθέγξω, οὐδ' οὕτως ἀποστατέον τῇ πόλει τούτων ἦν, εἴπερ ἡ δόξης ἢ 295
 200 προγόνων ἢ τοῦ μέλλοντος αἰῶνος εἶχε λόγον. νῦν μὲν γ' ἀποτυχεῖν δοκεῖ τῶν πραγμάτων, ὁ πᾶσι κοινόν ἐστιν ἀνθρώποις ὅταν τῷ θεῷ ταῦτα δοκῇ· τότε δ' ἀξιούσα προεστάναι τῶν ἄλλων, εἴτ' ἀποσταῖσα τούτου, Φιλίππῳ
 5 προδεδωκέναι πάντα ἂν ἔσχευεν αἰτίαν. εἰ γὰρ ταῦτα προεἶτ' ἀκονιτὶ, περὶ ὧν οὐδένα κίνδυνον ὄντιν' οὐχ ὑπέμειναν οἱ πρόγονοι, τίς οὐχὶ κατέπτυσεν ἂν σοῦ; μὴ γὰρ τῆς πόλεως
 201 γε, μηδ' ἐμοῦ. τίσι δ' ὀφθαλμοῖς πρὸς Διὸς ἐωρῶμεν ἂν

§ 199. 3. ὁ ἐγὼ λέγων Α1. 4. μέλλ. ἐσεσθαι Α1. 5. πάντες Σ, L, Φ; ἅπαντες vulg. Αἰσχίνη Σ, L, Φ¹; om. vulg. 6. διεμαρτύρω Α1. 7. εἴπερ καὶ O¹.

§ 200. 1. μὲν γ' Σ, L¹, Α1; μὲν γάρ vulg. 4. τῶν Ἑλλήνων Σ (γρ), O (mg.), Φ, Dion. 6. ἀκονεῖται Σ; ἀκονεῖται Bl. οὐχ ἔνα Α1. ὄντιν' οὐχ Σ, L¹, Α1; ὄντιν' οὐχ L², vulg. 7. τίς ἂν Α1 (w. ἂν σου). ἂν σου MSS. (ἂν σου Σ); ἂν σοῦ Bk. γάρ δὲ Α1.

nicht nur das Paradoxe seiner Behauptung selbst zu, sondern macht auch die in der Hypothese *εἰ γὰρ ἦν ἅπανσι πρόδηλα...* liegende Concession durch Häufung der Ausdrücke so grossmüthig und rückhaltlos, dass jedermann die Zuversicht und Siegesgewissheit des Sprechers von vornherein mitempfindet."—*καὶ μου...θαυμάσῃ*: an instance of *προδιόρθωσις*, of which another case is § 221¹, *ἐπεκείσθη* κ.τ.λ., both quoted as examples by Tiberius *περὶ σχημάτων* 8 (VIII. p. 535, W.).

5. *καὶ σὺ προύλεγες*: the figure of Aeschines himself joining in the general warning adds greatly to the picture.

6. *ὅς οὐδ' ἐφθέγξω*, *you who did not even open your mouth*.—*οὐδ' οὕτως*, *not even then*: *οὕτως* sums up in one word the whole of the preceding condition (4—6).

7. *ἀποστατέον... ἦν* = *εἶδει τὴν πόλιν ἀποστήναι*.

8. *τοῦ μέλλοντος αἰῶνος*, *future ages*.

§ 200. 1. *νῦν μὲν...τότε δ'* (3): see note on § 195⁸.

2. *ἀποτυχεῖν*, *to have failed* (in securing).—*τῶν πραγμάτων*, mere material objects, opposed to the high principles which would have been sacrificed in the other case (*τότε*).

3. *ἀξιούσα* (imperf.), *while she had claimed*, followed by the aorist *ἀποσταῖσα*, and then *withdrew*, both past to *ἔσχευεν ἂν*. We might have had *ἤξιου* and *ἀπέστη*: cf. XV. 27, *ὧν ἀπέστη*.

6. *ἀκονιτὶ*, *without a struggle*, *since pulveris*; cf. XIX. 77.—*οὐδένα ὄντιν' οὐχ*, emphatic equivalent of *πάντα*: the natural nominative *οὐδεις ὄστις οὐ* (= *πᾶς*) is illogically declined.

7. *σοῦ* (accented), with special emphasis.—*μὴ γάρ* (sc. *εἰπέ*), *don't say the state, nor me*: *πόλεως* and *ἐμοῦ* continue the case of *σοῦ*.

§ 201. 1. *τίσι δ'...ἐωρῶμεν ἂν*; i. e. *how should we now (dare to) look in the face, etc.?*

τοὺς εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἀνθρώπους ἀφικνουμένους, εἰ τὰ μὲν
 πράγματ' εἰς ὅπερ νυνὶ περιέστη ἡγεμῶν δὲ καὶ κύριος
 ἡρέθη Φίλιππος ἀπάντων, τὸν δ' ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ γενέσθαι ταῦτ'
 ἀγῶνα ἕτεροι χωρὶς ἡμῶν ἦσαν πεποιημένοι, καὶ ταῦτα 5
 μηδεπώποτε τῆς πόλεως ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθε χρόνοις ἀσφάλειαν
 ἄδοξον μᾶλλον ἢ τὸν ὑπὲρ τῶν καλῶν κίνδυνον ἡρημένης.
 τίς γὰρ οὐκ οἶδεν Ἑλλήνων, τίς δὲ βαρβάρων, ὅτι καὶ παρὰ 202
 Θηβαίων καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἔτι τούτων πρότερον ἰσχυρῶν γενο-
 μένων Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ παρὰ τοῦ Περσῶν βασιλέως μετὰ
 πολλῆς χάριτος τοῦτ' ἂν ἀσμένως ἐδόθη τῇ πόλει, ὃ τι
 βούλεται λαβούσῃ καὶ τὰ ἑαυτῆς ἐχούσῃ τὸ κελευόμενον 5
 ποιεῖν καὶ ἑᾶν ἕτερον τῶν Ἑλλήνων προεστάναι. ἀλλ' οὐκ 203

§ 201. 2. μὲν om. O¹. 3. περιέστηκεν A1. 5. ἡμῶν vulg., Bk.,
 Dind., Bl.; ὑμῶν Σ, L, Vöm., West. 7. ἡρημένης Σ²; αἰραμένης ?? (cf. § 208²) Σ¹
 (ρ μενης alone legible).

§ 202. 2. καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἔτι...Λακ. om. A2. γεγενημένων A1. 3. παρ'
 αὐτοῦ τοῦ A2. 6. μὴ εἶν V6 (γρ mg.).

2—7. εἰ τὰ μὲν...ἡρημένης: this elaborate protasis has three divisions; (1) εἰ τὰ μὲν...ἀπάντων, (2) τὸν δὲ...πεποιημένοι, (3) καὶ ταῦτα...ἡρημένης. The clause ἡγεμῶν δὲ...ἀπάντων belongs closely with the preceding εἰ μὲν περιέστη, and τὸν δ' (not ἡγεμῶν δὲ) corresponds to τὰ μὲν. The first division, εἰ...ἀπάντων, contains no unreal condition, except in combination with the second; but the protasis as a whole does express an unreal condition: see M. T. 511.

3. εἰς ὅπερ νυνὶ, to the present state, explained by the following clause.

4. τὸν...ἀγῶνα, the fight to prevent this.

5. ἕτεροι χωρὶς ἡμῶν: this pathetic picture of Athens sitting still and seeing others fight the battle for Grecian liberty becomes more effective when we remember (what Demosthenes never forgot) that Greece at this crisis had no state except Athens able or willing to take the lead, or any important part, in such a struggle. See §§ 304, 305, where the orator speaks freely and openly on this point.

5. καὶ ταῦτα, and this too, introducing the participial clause which completes the supposition.

§ 202. 1. τίς...βαρβάρων: cf. XIX. 312.—παρὰ Θηβαίων: in the time of Epaminondas.

2. παρὰ...Λακεδαιμονίων: after the Peloponnesian war, and before Leuctra.

3. παρὰ...βασιλέως, from Xerxes: see the order given to Mardonius before the battle of Plataea, reported to Athens by Alexander, king of Macedonia (Hdt. VIII. 140): τοῦτο μὲν τὴν γῆν σφὶ ἀπόδος, τοῦτο δὲ ἄλλην πρὸς ταύτην ἐλέσθων αὐτοί, ἤντινα ἂν ἐθέλωσι, ἐόντες αὐτόνομοι. Cf. Hdt. IX. 4, 5; Dem. VI. 11.

4. ὃ τι βούλεται...προεστάναι: i.e. to keep her own and receive anything she wanted, on condition of being subject to Persia. Logically the participles and infinitives would be interchanged, as τοῦτο, the subject of ἐδόθη, is not ποιεῖν and εἶν, but λαβούσῃ and ἐχούσῃ. But the present form gives greater emphasis to the disgraceful part of the proposition, which is in the infinitives.

ἦν ταῦθ', ὡς ἔοικε, τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις πάτρια οὐδ' ἀνεκτὰ οὐδ'
 ἔμφυτα, οὐδ' ἐδυνήθη πώποτε τὴν πόλιν οὐδεὶς ἐκ παντὸς
 τοῦ χρόνου πείσαι τοῖς ἰσχύουσι μὲν μὴ δίκαια δὲ πράττουσι
 5 προσθεμένην ἀσφαλῶς δουλεύειν, ἀλλ' ἀγωνιζομένη περὶ
 πρωτείων καὶ τιμῆς καὶ δόξης κινδυνεύουσα πάντα τὸν
 204 αἰῶνα διατετελεκε. καὶ ταῦθ' οὕτω σεμνὰ καὶ προσήκοντα 296
 τοῖς ὑμετέροις ἦθεσιν ὑμεῖς ὑπολαμβάνετε εἶναι ὥστε καὶ
 τῶν προγόνων τοὺς ταῦτα πράξαντας μάλιστ' ἐπαινεῖτε.
 εἰκότως· τίς γὰρ οὐκ ἂν ἀγάσαιο τοῦ ἀνδρῶν ἐκείνων τῆς
 5 ἀρετῆς, οἳ καὶ τὴν χώραν καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐκλιπεῖν ὑπέμειναν
 εἰς τὰς τριήρεις ἐμβάντες ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ τὸ κελεύμενον
 ποιῆσαι, τὸν μὲν ταῦτα συμβουλευσάντα Θεμιστοκλέα
 στρατηγὸν ἐλόμενοι, τὸν δ' ὑπακούειν ἀποφηνάμενον τοῖς

§ 203. 2. τοῖς τότε Ἀθ. Α1; τότε τοῖς L¹; τότε over τοῖς Σ² (cf. § 205^a); ταῦτα τοῖς Ἀθ. τοῖς τότε, ὡς ἔοικε Α2. 6. δόξης καὶ Α 1. 2, Ο (corr.).

§ 204. 2. ὑμετέροις Σ, L, Α1. 2; ἡμετ. vulg. ἔθεσιν Ο. ὑπολαμβάνετε Σ, L, Β²; ὑπελαμβάνετε Α1, Β¹, vulg. 4. ἀγασθεῖη Cob. (conj.). τὰς ἀρετὰς (late corr. of τῆς ἀρετῆς) Σ. 6. ἐκβάντες V6. 7. μὲν γὰρ Α2. συμβουλευσάντα Α2. 8. ἀποφ. τοῖς ἐπιτατ. Σ, L, Α1; τοῖς ἐπιτ. ἀποφ. vulg.; τοῖς ἐπιτ. om. Harpocr. (under Κυρσίλων), Bl.

§ 203. 2. ὡς ἔοικε, spoken with sarcasm: cf. § 212^b (Bl.).—πάτρια, i.e. *inherited from their ancestors*.—οὐδ' ἀνεκτὰ implies that they revolted morally against the idea; οὐδ' ἔμφυτα that it was against their nature as Athenians.

3. ἐκ παντὸς τοῦ χρόνου, *from the beginning of time*, a rhetorical ὑπερβολή, as in § 66^b; in § 26⁷ it means from the beginning of the transaction in question.

4. μὴ δίκαια: μὴ, not οὐ, as we should say οὐ μὴ δίκαια πράττουσι (G. 1612).

5. προσθεμένην, *taking the side of, attaching herself to*: cf. § 227^b.—ἀσφαλῶς δουλεύειν: the same idea of *security in slavery* is found in the speech of Pericles, Thuc. II. 63 (end).—ἀγωνιζομένη, as partic. of manner, modifies κινδυνεύουσα διατετέλεκε.

6. πρωτείων, τιμῆς, δόξης: cf. § 66⁷.

§ 204. 2. ἦθεσιν, *moral feelings*: see note on § 114^a.

4. ἀγάσαιο: Blass accounts for this epic aorist by the rhythms of ἀλλ' ἀγωνιζο-

μένη (§ 203^a), ὥστε καὶ τῶν προγόνων, and τίς γὰρ οὐκ ἂν ἀγάσαι(το), --L---. Cobet emends it to ἀγασθεῖη.

5. πόλιν ἐκλιπεῖν refers to the time before the battle of Salamis when, by the advice of Themistocles, Athens was abandoned to Xerxes, and all was staked on a sea-fight: so VI. 11. See Cicero, Offic. III. 11, 48: *Cyrsilum quandam, suadentem ut in urbe manerent Xerxemque reciperent, lapidibus obruerunt*. Herodotus, IX. 5, tells a similar story of the stoning of a senator named Lycidas, with his wife and children, before the battle of Plataea, when Mardonius sent his second message to Athens (for the earlier message see note on § 202^a).

6. ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ...ποιῆσαι: ὑπὲρ with the gen. of the infin. for a final clause, as in § 205^b, and in Aesch. III. 1, ὑπὲρ τοῦ... μὴ γίνεσθαι.

8. τὸν ὑπακούειν ἀποφηνάμενον, *who declared himself for obedience*: generally γνώμην ἀποφαινέσθαι, see § 189^b.

ἐπιπαττομένοις Κυρσίλον καταλιθώσαντες, οὐ μόνον αὐτὸν, ἀλλὰ καὶ αἱ γυναῖκες αἱ ὑμέτεραι τὴν γυναῖκ' αὐτοῦ. οὐ 205 γὰρ ἐζήτουν οἱ τότε Ἀθηναῖοι οὔτε ῥήτορα οὔτε στρατηγὸν δι' ὅτου δουλεύουσιν εὐτυχῶς, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ζῆν ἠξίουεν εἰ μὴ μετ' ἐλευθερίας ἐξέσται τοῦτο ποιεῖν. ἤγειτο γὰρ αὐτῶν ἕκαστος οὐχὶ τῷ πατρὶ καὶ τῇ μητρὶ μόνον γεγενῆσθαι, 5 ἀλλὰ καὶ τῇ πατρίδι. διαφέρει δὲ τί; ὅτι ὁ μὲν τοῖς γονεῦσι μόνον γεγενῆσθαι νομίζων τὸν τῆς εἰμαρμένης καὶ τὸν αὐτόματον θάνατον περιμένει, ὁ δὲ καὶ τῇ πατρίδι ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ ταύτην ἐπιδεῖν δουλεύουσαν ἀποθνήσκειν ἐθελήσει, καὶ φοβερωτέρας ἠγήσεται τὰς ὕβρεις καὶ τὰς ἀτιμίας, ἃς 10 ἐν δουλευούσῃ τῇ πόλει φέρειν ἀνάγκη, τοῦ θανάτου.

9. Κυρσίλον L, vulg.; Κύρσιλον Σ.

§ 205. 3. δουλεύουσιν V6; δουλεύουσιν O. Dind., West., Bl.; om. Σ, L¹, Bk., Vöm., Lips. om. Σ, L. αὐτῶν Σ. 5. γεγένεσθαι V6¹. θανάτου Σ, L, F (γρ), Φ (γρ), vulg.; om. O.

εὐτυχῶς (after δουλεύσ.) vulg.,

4. αὐτοῖς (before ἐξέσται) vulg.; 6. ὅτι om. A2. 11. τοῦ

9. καταλιθώσαντες: acc. to Bl., the only Attic example of καταλιθῶ for καταλεύω.

10. αἱ γυναῖκες...αὐτοῦ: the vividness of the picture in the easy flowing narrative is heightened by the irregular insertion of a new subject, αἱ γυναῖκες, as if without premeditation. Aristides (46, p. 287) tells the story more grammatically, but far less forcibly: συλλεγόντες πάντες κατέλευσαν αὐτοὶ μὲν αὐτὸν, αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες τὴν γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ.

With this and § 205 compare the speech of the Athenian envoy at Sparta more than a century earlier, Thuc. 1. 73—75.

§ 205. 3. δι' ὅτου δουλεύουσιν: final relative. With δουλεύουσιν εὐτυχῶς (sarcastic) cf. ἀσφαλῶς δουλεύειν, § 203^b. —εἰ μὴ ἐξέσται, if they could not (were not to be able): εἰ μὴ ἐξέσταιτο might be used (M. T. 694, 695).

5. οὐχὶ...γεγενῆσθαι: cf. Plat. Crit. 50D—51B; and Arist. Eth. 1. 7, 6, τὸ δ' ἀδρακες λέγομεν οὐκ αὐτῷ μόνῳ τῷ ζῶντι βίον μονώτην, ἀλλὰ (sc. τῷ ζῶντι) καὶ γονεῦσι καὶ τέκνοις κ.τ.λ., where αὐτῷ μόνῳ and γονεῦσι both depend on ζῶντι (living for himself alone, and living also for parents etc.), as πατρὶ, μητρὶ, and γονεῦσι in Demosthenes depend on γε-

γενῆσθαι. The passage of Aristotle is sometimes called ungrammatical!

7. τὸν τῆς εἰμαρμένης θάνατον, the death of Fate, i.e. death at an appointed time, opposed to voluntary death, as when one gives his life for his country (cf. ἀποθνήσκειν ἐθελήσει, 9): τὸν αὐτόματον θάνατ. is natural (opposed to violent) death. The two are really the same, from different points of view (see West.). Aulus Gellius (XIII. 1) discusses the saying of Cicero (Phil. 1. 4, 10), multa autem impendere videntur praeter naturam etiam praeterquam fatum, and decides that Cicero means the same by naturam and fatum, both being opposed to violentam et inopinatam mortem. After quoting the present passage of Demosthenes, Gellius thus concludes: Quod Cicero fatum atque naturam videtur dixisse, id multo ante Demosthenes τὴν πεπωμένην et τὸν αὐτόματον θάνατον appellavit. Αὐτόματος enim θάνατος, quasi naturalis et fatalis, nulla extrinsecus vi coactus venit. (See Dissen's note.)

8. καὶ τῇ πατρίδι: sc. γεγενῆσθαι νομίζων.—ὑπὲρ τοῦ...ἐπιδεῖν: cf. § 204^b.

9. δουλεύουσαν: see M. T. 885. With the pres. partic. cf. μὴ μ' ἰδεῖν θανάτῳ, not to see me killed, Eur. Orest. 746.

206 Εἰ μὲν τοίνυν τοῦτ' ἐπεχείρουν λέγειν, ὡς ἐγὼ προήγαγον ὑμᾶς ἄξια τῶν προγόνων φρονεῖν, οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅστις οὐκ ἂν εἰκότως ἐπιτιμήσειέ μοι. νῦν δ' ἐγὼ μὲν ὑμετέρας τὰς τοιαύτας προαιρέσεις ἀποφαίνω, καὶ δείκνυμι ὅτι καὶ πρὸ 5 ἐμοῦ τοῦτ' εἶχε τὸ φρόνημ' ἢ πόλις, τῆς μέντοι διακονίας τῆς ἐφ' ἐκάστοις τῶν πεπραγμένων καὶ ἐμαυτῷ μετεῖναι
207 φημι, οὗτος δὲ τῶν ὄλων κατηγορῶν, καὶ κελεύων ὑμᾶς ἐμοὶ 297 πικρῶς ἔχειν ὡς φόβων καὶ κινδύνων αἰτίῳ τῇ πόλει, τῆς μὲν εἰς τὸ παρὸν τιμῆς ἐμ' ἀποστερηῆσαι γλίχεται, τὰ δ' εἰς ἅπαντα τὸν λοιπὸν χρόνον ἐγκώμι' ὑμῶν ἀφαιρεῖται. εἰ

§ **206**. 1. ὡς ἄρα Α1. 2. προήγαγον O¹. 3. ἔσθ' Σ, L; ἔστω vulg. ὅστις οὐκ ἂν εἰκότως Σ (γρ), vulg.; δτισανὸν κἀνεκοτως (w. erasure after ὄν), Σ; ὅστις ἂν οὐκ ἂν L; ὅστ. ἂν οὐκ εἰκότως O; ὅστις οὐκ ἂν οὐκ εἰκ. F, Y, Φ. 3. ἐπετίμησε Α1, Y, B (over ἐπιτιμήσειε), Dion., Bl.; ἐπιτιμήσειε Σ, vulg. 4. ἀποφαίνω προαιρέσεις L. πρὸς ἐμοῦ O¹.

§ **207**. 2. γεγεννημένῳ (after πόλει) vulg.; om. Σ, L¹, A¹. 4. τῶν λοιπῶν χρόνων (ο over each ω) B.

§§ **206—210** conclude the digression which begins in § 188. The orator here appeals to the judges not to convict Ctesiphon, as this will be a condemnation of the people of Athens for maintaining the ancient glories of the state, the glories of Marathon and Salamis.

§ **206**. 1. εἰ...ἐπεχείρουν...ἐπιτιμήσειέ μοι: this combination of a present unreal condition, *if I were undertaking*, with a future conclusion, *everybody would justly censure me*, is rare, and perhaps strictly illogical. Several good MSS. and Dionysius (p. 1054) have ἐπετίμησε, which Blass adopts. But this past apodosis would compel us to make εἰ ἐπεχείρουν past also, *if I had been undertaking*, which would greatly weaken the whole sentence. We should expect an imperfect with ἂν in the apodosis; and this is implied, though not expressed, in the somewhat condensed form which we have. The real meaning is, *if I were (now) undertaking to tell you this*, the result would be that *all would justly censure me*. This could have been rather pedantically expressed by οὐκ ἂν ἦν ὅστις, but οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅστις is much smoother and more natural.

Our ambiguous *would* only conceals the difficulty. (M.T. 504.)

5. διακονίας, i.e. what he terms the *menial service* is all that he claims for himself. This is in striking contrast with his claim for full recognition of his public services elsewhere: cf. §§ 297—300. But in this grand glorification of Athens and her noble services to freedom, the more he depreciates himself and exalts the state, the stronger does he make his argument that the condemnation of Ctesiphon now would be a condemnation of Athens herself and of all her glorious history.

Notice the antitheses in this passage:—first, the main one, εἰ μὲν and νῦν δέ: then, within the latter, ἐγὼ μὲν and οὗτος δέ (§ 207¹), ὑμετέρας and καὶ ἐμαυτῷ, προαιρέσεις and διακονίας.

§ **207**. 1. τῶν ὄλων: opposed to τῆς ἐφ' ἐκάστοις (διακονίας), § 206⁵.

2. τῆς εἰς τὸ παρὸν τιμῆς: i.e. the crown.

3. τδ...ἐγκώμι': i.e. your glories of the past will be lost for all future time if they are condemned by your vote to-day.

4. ἀφαιρεῖται is conative: cf. § 13¹.

γὰρ ὡς οὐ τὰ βέλτιστα ἐμοῦ πολιτευσαμένου τουδὶ κατα-
 ψηφιεῖσθε, ἡμαρτηκέναι δόξετε, οὐ τῇ τῆς τύχης ἀγνωμοσύνη
 τὰ συμβάντα παθεῖν. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔστιν, οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως 208
 ἡμάρτετε, ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς ἀπάντων ἐλευθερίας
 καὶ σωτηρίας κίνδυνον ἀράμενοι, μὰ τοὺς Μαραθῶνι προκιν-
 δνεύσαντας τῶν προγόνων καὶ τοὺς ἐν Πλαταιαῖς παρατα-

5. οὐ om. O¹. καταψηφίσεσθε A2. 6. τῇ om. O. Two letters erased before ἀγνωμοσύνη (-νη for -νη) Σ.

§ 208. 2. ἡμαρτήκατε A1. 2. οὐδ' ὅλους ἡμαρτήκατε, ὡ Ἀθ. V6. 3. αἰρά-
 μνοι Σ (cf. § 201⁷). μὰ Σ; οὐ μὰ L, vulg. Μαραθῶνι Σ; ἐν Μαρ. L, vulg.
 4. Πλαταιαῖς (ais corr., and ai over ei) Σ; Πλαταιαῖ A1.

5. τουδὶ, Ctesiphon, like τουτονὶ in § 15⁵.

6. ἀγνωμοσύνη, harshness (want of feeling): cf. § 252¹. ἀγνωμονῶ may mean to be thoughtless or inconsiderate: cf. §§ 94², 248⁶.

7. τὰ συμβάντα, what befell you, including Chaeronea.

§ 208. The famous oath by the heroes of Marathon, Plataea, Salamis, and Artemisium here follows. The grandeur of this solemn invocation of the shades of the mighty dead, to support the orator in his last and noblest assertion of the true spirit of Athenian liberty, will strike the most indifferent reader. We do not envy one who is strong enough to read this passage without emotion. Lord Brougham says: "The whole passage, which ends here, and begins εἰ γὰρ ταῦτα προεῖτο ἀκονίτι (§ 200), is deserving of close study, being one of the greatest pieces of declamation on record in any tongue." See Longinus on the Sublime 16: ἀπόδειξιν ὁ Δημοσθένης ὑπὲρ τῶν πεπολιτευμένων εἰσφέρει... "οὐχ ἡμάρτετε, ὡ τὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐλευθερίας ἀγῶνα ἀράμενοι ἔχετε δὲ οἰκεία τούτου παραδείγματα· οὐδὲ γὰρ οἱ ἐν Μαραθῶνι ἡμάρτον οὐδ' οἱ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι κ.τ.λ." ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴ, καθάπερ ἐμπνευσθεὶς ἐξαίφνης ὑπὸ θεοῦ καὶ οἰωνοῖ φοιβόληπτος γενόμενος, τὸν τῶν ἀριστέρων τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὄρκον ἐξεφώνησεν, "οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως ἡμάρτετε, μὰ τοὺς ἐν Μαραθῶνι προκινδυνεύσαντας," φαίνεται δι' ἐνὸς τοῦ ὁμοτικῶ ἰσχυρίσματος, ὅπερ ἐνθάδε ἀποστροφῆν ἐγὼ καλῶ, τοὺς μὲν προγόνους

ἀποθεώσας, ὅτι δεῖ τοὺς οὕτω ἀποθανόντας ὡς θεοὺς ὀμνῆσαι παριστάνων, τοῖς δὲ κρίνουσι τὸ τῶν ἐκεῖ προκινδυνεύσαντων ἐντιθεὶς φρόνημα, τὴν δὲ τῆς ἀποδείξεως φύσιν μεθεστικῶς εἰς ὑπερβάλλον ὕψος καὶ βάθος. Hermogenes περὶ ἰδεῶν 1. 9 (III. pp. 246, 247 W.): εἰ μεθόδοι λαμπρᾶς καὶ τὸ τὰ ἐνδοξα ἐνδοξοτέρως λέγειν (gloriosa etiam gloriosius extulit, Dissen), ὡς περ ἐκεῖνο εἰρηται τὸ οὐ μὰ τοὺς ἐν Μαραθῶνι κ.τ.λ. Among the noted expressions of admiration in ancient writers cited by Reiske and other older editors are Aristid. Art. Rhet. 1. 1, 7 (IX. pp. 344, 345 W.), Clem. Alex. Strom. VI. 2, 20. Quint. XI. 3, 168.

1. οὐκ ἔστιν... ἡμάρτετε, it cannot be that ye erred: οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως = οὐδαμῶς. See critical notes on §§ 47⁵ and 52¹.

3. ἀράμενοι: cf. πόλεμον ἀρασθαι, v. 5.—μὰ τοὺς: most MSS. prefix οὐ, which Σ omits, μὰ generally implying a negation.—τοὺς... προγόνους (those of) our ancestors who bore the brunt of battle at Marathon: προκινδυνεύω is here stand forward (as πρόμαχος) to face the foe; from its idea of contending it may take a dative like μάχομαι, as in Thuc. 1. 73, φάμεν γὰρ Μαραθῶνι μόνοι προκινδυνεύσαι τῷ βαρβάρῳ, a passage which may have suggested προκινδυνεύσαντας to Demosthenes here. Further, προκινδυνεύω, like προμάχομαι and προμαχέω, may mean incur danger (or contend) for (προ-) anyone, as Xen. Hier. x. 8, προνοοῖσι καὶ προκινδυνεύουσι τῶν πολιτῶν; [Andoc.] IV. 1, προκινδυνεύειν τοῦ πλῆθους; Simon.

5 ξαμένους καὶ τοὺς ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχήσαντας καὶ τοὺς ἐπ'
 Ἀρτεμισίῳ καὶ πολλοὺς ἑτέρους τοὺς ἐν τοῖς δημοσίοις
 μνήμασι κειμένους, ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας, οὓς ἅπαντας ὁμοίως
 ἢ πόλις τῆς αὐτῆς ἀξιώσασα τιμῆς ἔθαψεν, Αἰσχίνη, οὐχὶ
 10 τοὺς κατορθώσαντας αὐτῶν οὐδὲ τοὺς κρατήσαντας μόνους.
 δικαίως· ὁ μὲν γὰρ ἦν ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔργον, ἅπασι πέπρα-
 209 κται· τῇ τύχῃ δ' ἦν ὁ δαίμων ἐνεῖμεν ἐκάστοις, ταύτη
 μὲν τῆς παρὰ τούτων τιμῆς καὶ φιλανθρωπίας ἔμ' ἀποστε-
 ρῆσαι βουλόμενος τρόπαια καὶ μάχας καὶ παλαί' ἔργ'
 ἔλεγε, ὧν τίνος προσεδεῖθ' ὁ παρὼν ἀγὼν οὐτοσί; ἐμὲ δέ,
 5 ὧ τριταγωνιστὰ, τὸν περὶ τῶν πρωτείων σύμβουλον τῇ πόλει

8. ἡ πόλις ὁμοίως A1. τιμῆς ἐθαύμασεν F (γρ). 9. αὐτῶν vulg.; αὐτοὺς Σ, L¹, Lips. 10. ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν V6. 11. ἐνεῖμεν Σ, L, A1; ἀπένεῖμεν vulg.
 12. κέρρηται V6.

§ 209. 1. γραμματοκυφῶν Σ. 2. τούτων V6; τούτοις A2. 5. τὸν om. A2. τῶν om. A1.

91 (Bergk), Ἑλλήνων προμαχοῦντες; Ar. Vesp. 987, σοῦ προμάχεται. But the frequent use of ὑπέρ with such genitives makes plain the other force of προ-; as Isoc. IV. 75, τοὺς τοῖς σώμασιν ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος προκινδυνεύσαντας, and Lys. XVIII. 27, τῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐλευθερίας προκεκινδυνευκῶτων, where the meaning is the same as in the present passage. See also Il. XI. 217, ἔθειλεν δὲ πολὺ προμάχεσθαι ἀπάντων, to fight far in the front of all, and XVII. 358, προμάχεσθαι Ἀχαιῶν ἔσχατον ἄλλων (cf. vss. 357—359), with the same force of προ-. In our passage προκινδυνεύω is used absolutely.—Μαραθῶν: as the name of an Attic deme, this is usually a locative dative; but here all mss. except Σ, and most quotations, prefix ἐν.

5. ἐν Σαλαμῖνι: this battle was fought at Salamis; the other sea-fight was off (ἐν) Artemisium. The two land-battles are mentioned first, and then the two sea-fights in the order of importance.

6. δημοσίοις μνήμασι: the public tombs were in the outer Ceramicus, on the road leading to the Academy: see Paus. I. 29, Thuc. II. 34. Those who

fell at Marathon were buried on the battlefield, as a special honour.

7. ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας, in apposition with the preceding accusatives: this was by no means a weak term of praise with Demosthenes: cf. I. 10.—ὁμοίως and τῆς αὐτῆς mutually strengthen each other.

9. αὐτῶν: I adopt this partitive gen. rather than αὐτοῦς (found in Σ, L¹), as I am not convinced that αὐτοῦς can have the force of especially (distinguished from others), ipsos solos (Rauchenstein): see Vömel's note. In defence of English, we may note that this renowned passage, perhaps the most effective ever spoken by an orator, has no less than fifty sigmas in sixty-seven words.

§ 209. The descent from the impassioned patriotic eloquence of the preceding passage to the personal vituperation of this is depressing.

1. γραμματοκυφῶν: ἀπὲρ τοῦ γραμματέως, ὅτι οἱ γραμματεῖς προκεκυφότες γράφουσιν (Etym. Magn.). Cf. § 261².

3. τρόπαια...ἔλεγε: see Aesch. 181.

5. τριταγωνιστὰ: effectively chosen

παριόντα, τὸ τίνος φρόνημα λαβόντ' ἀναβαίνειν ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμ' ἔδει; τὸ τοῦ τούτων ἀνάξι' ἐρούντος; δικαίως μέντ' ἀπέ- 210
 298 θανον. ἐπεὶ οὐδ' ὑμᾶς, ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς
 διανοίας δεῖ τὰς τ' ἰδίας δίκας καὶ τὰς δημοσίας κρίνειν,
 ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν τοῦ καθ' ἡμέραν βίου συμβόλαια ἐπὶ τῶν ἰδίων
 νόμων καὶ ἔργων σκοποῦντας, τὰς δὲ κοινὰς προαιρέσεις εἰς 5
 τὰ τῶν προγόνων ἀξιώματ' ἀποβλέποντας. καὶ παραλαμ-
 βάνειν γ' ἅμα τῇ βακτηρίᾳ καὶ τῷ συμβόλῳ τὸ φρόνημα τὸ
 τῆς πόλεως νομίζειν ἕκαστον ὑμῶν δεῖ, ὅταν τὰ δημόσι'

6. ἀναλαμβάνοντα A1. 7. τοῦ om. L², F, Y, Φ. τὸ τοῦ/τοῦ των (in 2 lines) Σ.
 § 210. 2. ἐπεὶ Σ, L¹; ἔπειτα L (mg.), vulg. ὡ ἄνδρες O; ὡ Ἀθηναῖοι A1.
 5. ἔργ. καὶ νόμων O. 8. δεῖ om. O.

with reference to *πρωτεῖων*, which refers to Athens as competitor for the first prize in the political *ἀγών*, in which Demosthenes is her adviser.

6. τὸ τίνος φρόνημα λαβόντ', *inspired by whose spirit?* Our language generally refuses to translate an interrogative or relative with a participle or infinitive: we may say *with whose spirit should I have been inspired when* etc.?

§ 210. 1. δικαίως μέντ' ἀπέθανον, *but* (in that case) *I should have deserved to die*. μέντ' by crasis for μέντοι ἄν: τοῖ ἄν becomes τᾶν, but whether μέν- should retain its accent is doubtful.

3. διανοίας, *spirit* (way of thinking). —*ἰδίας, δημοσίας*: this has no reference to the ordinary distinction of *γραφαὶ* and *δικαί*, *public* and *private suits*, which correspond generally to our *criminal* and *civil* processes. Here *δική* has its widest legal sense of *lawsuit* in general, including both *γραφῆ* and *δική* (in its narrower sense). *ἰδία δικαί* are those which concern individuals and their ordinary business relations (*συμβόλαια*), which of course must be judged *with reference to special statutes* (*ἐπὶ ἰδίων νόμων*, cf. *ἐπ' ἀληθείας*, § 22¹), which may change from year to year, and *to special facts* (*ἰδίων ἔργων*), without regard to the general policy or the traditions of the state: even criminal suits (*γραφαὶ*) which involve nothing more than the rights or acts of

individuals would be included here. But *δημόσια δικαί* are suits like the present one, which involve a judgment on the general policy of statesmen (*κοινὰς προαιρέσεις*), whose acts are not prescribed by special statutes, but must be governed to a great extent by general principles and traditions of state: these, the orator says, must be judged by reference to the glorious deeds of the past. Demosthenes insists here, as elsewhere, that the only real question involved in this case is that of his own statesmanship and his fidelity to the best traditions of Athens, while Aeschines constantly urges the court to treat it as a common *ἰδία δική* and settle it by reference to ordinary facts and petty details. (See Aesch. 199, 200.) Aeschines saw that here lay his only chance of success in his suit.

7. τῇ βακτηρίᾳ καὶ τῷ συμβόλῳ, *his staff and his ticket*: each judge, who was appointed to sit in any court for the day, received in the morning a staff painted with the same colour as the lintel (*σφηνίσκος*) of the court house in which he was to sit; after entering the court, he gave up his staff to an officer, who gave him a ticket (*σύμβολον*), which entitled him to receive his fee of three obols (*δικαστικόν*) after his day's service. See Arist. Pol. Ath. 63⁷ and col. 32³⁻¹⁵, with Sandys's notes; Meier and Schömann, pp. 160—162.—*φρόνημα*: see § 209⁶.

εἰσίητε κρινούντες, εἴπερ ἄξι' ἐκείνων πράττειν οἴεσθε
 10 χρῆναι.

211 Ἄλλα γὰρ ἐμπεσὼν εἰς τὰ πεπραγμένα τοῖς προγόνοις
 ὑμῶν ἔστιν ἅ τῶν ψηφισμάτων παρέβην καὶ τῶν πραχθέντων.
 ἐπανελθεῖν οὖν ὁπόθεν ἐνταῦθ' ἐξέβην βούλομαι.

Ὡς γὰρ ἀφικόμεθ' εἰς τὰς Θήβας, καταλαμβάνομεν Φι-
 5 λίππου καὶ Θετταλῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων συμμαχῶν παρόντας
 πρέσβεις, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἡμετέρους φίλους ἐν φόβῳ, τοὺς δ'
 ἐκείνου θρασεῖς. ὅτι δ' οὐ νῦν ταῦτα λέγω τοῦ συμφέροντος
 ἕνεκ' ἑμαυτῶ, λέγε μοι τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἣν τότε' ἐπέμψαμεν

212 εὐθύς οἱ πρέσβεις. καίτοι τοσαύτη γ' ὑπερβολῇ συκοφαντίας
 οὗτος κέχρηται ὥστ', εἰ μὲν τι τῶν δεόντων ἐπράχθη, τὸν
 καιρὸν, οὐκ ἐμέ φησιν αἴτιον γεγενῆσθαι, τῶν δ' ὡς ἐτέρως
 συμβάντων ἀπάντων ἐμέ καὶ τὴν ἐμὴν τύχην αἰτίαν εἶναι.
 5 καὶ, ὡς ἔοικεν, ὁ σύμβουλος καὶ ῥήτωρ ἐγὼ τῶν μὲν ἐκ λόγου
 καὶ τοῦ βουλευσασθαι πραχθέντων οὐδὲν αὐτῶ συναίτιος
 εἶναι δοκῶ, τῶν δ' ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις καὶ κατὰ τὴν στρατηγίαν

9. εἰσίητε Α1. οἴεσθαι Σ.

§ 211. 1. ἐμπεσὼν Α2. 3. ὁπόθεν Σ, Σ (γρ), L; ὅθεν vulg. ἐνταῦθ' Σ, L;
 εἰς ταῦτα Σ (γρ), vulg. 4. καταλαμβάνομεν Σ, L, Α1; καταλαμβ. vulg. 6. μὲν
 om. V6. ἕνεκ. V6. 7. ἐκείνων Α2. θρασεῖς O.

§ 212. 2. οὐτοσί O; om. V6. 3. γεγενῆσθαι (w. late +) Σ. 5. ὁ ῥήτωρ O'.
 6. βουλευσασθαι Y. οὐδὲν Σ; οὐθενὸς L, vulg. 7. καὶ (before κατὰ) om. L.

§ 211. He now returns to the ac-
 count of the embassy to Thebes, from
 which he digressed in § 188.

4. ἀφικόμεθ': i.e. the ambassadors.—
 Φιλίππου...πρέσβεις: see Plut. Dem. 18,
 ἐπεμψε δὲ (sc. εἰς Θήβας) καὶ Φίλιππος,
 ὡς Μαρσύας φησὶν, Ἄμύνταν μὲν καὶ
 Κλέαρχον Μακεδόνας, Δάοχον δὲ Θετταλὸν
 καὶ Θρασυδαῖον, ἀντερουήτας (sc. Δημο-
 σθένει).

5. συμμαχῶν: see Philocth. frag. 135,
 Φιλίππου δὲ καταλαβόντος Ἐλάτειαν καὶ
 Κυτίνιον, καὶ πρέσβεις πέμψαντος εἰς Θήβας
 Θετταλῶν, Διανιῶν, Αἰτωλῶν, Δολόπων,
 Φθιωτῶν. Ἀθηναίων δὲ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν
 χρόνον πρέσβεις ἀποστειλάντων τοὺς περὶ

Δημοσθένη, τοῖσι συμμαχεῖν ἐψηφίσαντο.

8. ἣν τότε' ἐπέμψαμεν: opposed to
 νῦν λέγω (7).

§ 212. These words were spoken
 while the clerk was preparing to read the
 letter: cf. § 180.

2. τὸν καιρὸν: see Aesch. 137—141
 and 237—239; esp. ὁ δ' εἰσάγων ἦν ὑμᾶς
 εἰς τὰς Θήβας καιρὸς καὶ φόβος, καὶ χρεῖα
 συμμαχίας, ἀλλ' οὐ Δημοσθένους (141).

3. ὡς ἐτέρως: see note on § 85^f.

4. τύχην: see Aesch. 157.

6. συναίτιος, partner, opposed to μόνος
 αἴτιος (8).

7. τῶν ... ἀτυχηθέντων = ἀ ἡτυχήσα-
 μεν.

ἀτυχηθέντων μόνος αἴτιος εἶναι. πῶς ἂν ὠμότερος συκοφάντης γένοιτ' ἢ καταρατότερος; λέγε τὴν ἐπιστολήν.

299

ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗ.

Ἐπειδὴ τοίνυν ἐποίησαντο τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, προσῆγον **213** ἐκείνους προτέρους διὰ τὸ τὴν τῶν συμμάχων τάξιν ἐκείνους ἔχειν. καὶ παρελθόντες ἐδημηγόρουν πολλὰ μὲν Φίλιππον ἐγκωμιάζοντες, πολλὰ δ' ὑμῶν κατηγοροῦντες, πάνθ' ὅσα πῶποτ' ἐναντί' ἐπράξατε Θηβαίοις ἀναμνησκοντες. τὸ 5 δ' οὖν κεφάλαιον, ἡξίουον ὧν μὲν εὖ πεπόνθησαν ὑπὸ Φιλίππου χάριν αὐτοὺς ἀποδοῦναι, ὧν δ' ὑφ' ὑμῶν ἡδίκηντο δίκην λαβεῖν, ὁποτέρως βούλονται, ἢ διέντας αὐτοὺς ἐφ' ὑμᾶς ἢ συνεμβalόντας εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν· καὶ ἐδείκνυσαν, ὡς ᾤοντο, ἐκ μὲν ὧν αὐτοὶ συνεβούλευον τὰκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς βoσκήματα 10

9. γένοιτο Σ, L; γένοιτ' ἂν vulg. καταρατώτερος A1, O. τούτου (after καταρ.) vulg.; om. Σ, L, A1.

§ 213. 2. τὸ om. Y. 3. δὲ (for μὲν) A2. 4. πάνθ' Σ, L, A1; ἀπανθ' vulg. 5. πρᾶξαντες Y. 6. εὖ πεπόνθησαν A1; εὐπεπόνθησαν Σ; εὐπεπόνθ. L. 7. αὐτοῖς A1, F. ἀποδιδοῦναι B. ὑφ' om. O. ἡμῶν A2. ἡδίκηντο L; ἡδίκηνται Σ² (ai corr.), vulg. δίκην above line, nearly obliterated, Σ. 8. βούλεται A1. διέντας Σ, L, Y, V6, F, Φ, B¹; διέντας vulg. αὐτοὺς L, vulg.; αὐτοὺς Σ; αὐτοὺς Bk. ἡμᾶς Φ, A1. 9. συνεμβalόντας F¹; συμβαλόνας O; συμβαλόνας A2. 10. ἐκ om. A2. αὐτοῖς F, (corr. to αὐτοῖ) B.

§ 213. 1. τὴν ἐκκλησίαν: i.e. at Thebes. The narrative is continued from § 211.

2. τῶν συμμάχων: i.e. of Thebes.

5. τὸ κεφάλαιον, adverbial, in short.

6. ὧν μὲν εὖ πεπόνθησαν, for the benefits they had received, εὖ πάσχειν being the passive of εὖ ποιεῖν: this corresponds to ὧν δ' ἡδίκηντο (7).

7. αὐτοῖς: the Thebans, while αὐτοὺς in 8 refers to the Macedonians.

8. ὁποτέρως βούλονται, in whichever way they pleased, in the mood and tense of the direct form, the exhortation being take vengeance in whichever way you please. ὁποτέρως βούλοντο might have been used: but this might stand for ὁποτέρως ἂν βούλησθε (future).—διέντας αὐτοὺς, i.e. by letting them pass through Boeotia into Attica. The aorists διέντας and συνεμβalόντας have the better authority here: when an aor. partic. denotes

that in which the action of a verb (usually aorist) consists, so that they really designate one act, the two may coincide in time, as in Plat. Phaed. 60 c, εὖ γ' ἐποίησας ἀναμνησας με, you did well to remind me. (See M.T. 150, with the examples.) One of the arguments used to persuade the Thebans is given by Aristotle (Rhet. 11. 23^b): καὶ πάλω πρὸς τοὺς Θηβαίους διεῖναι Φίλιππον εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν, ὅτι "εἰ πρὶν βοηθῆσαι εἰς Φωκεῖς ἤξει, ὑπέσχεοντο ἂν ἄτοπον οὖν εἰ διότι προεῖτο καὶ ἐπίστευσε μή δίσουσι": i.e. if Phillip had asked for a passage through Boeotia before he helped the Thebans against the Phocians (in 346 B.C.), they would have granted it; it would be absurd now for them to refuse it because he had thrown away that opportunity, trusting in their good faith (for the future). (See Cope's note.)

10. ἐκ μὲν...συνεβούλευον, as a con-

καὶ ἀνδράποδα καὶ τᾶλλ' ἀγαθὰ εἰς τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἤξοντα, ἐκ δ' ὧν ἡμᾶς ἐρεῖν ἔφασαν τὰν τῆ Βοιωτία διαρπασθησόμεν' ὑπὸ τοῦ πολέμου. καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ πρὸς τούτοις, εἰς ταῦτα
214 δὲ πάντα συντείνουτ', ἔλεγον. ἃ δ' ἡμεῖς πρὸς ταῦτα, τὰ μὲν καθ' ἕκαστα ἐγὼ μὲν ἀντὶ παντὸς ἂν τιμησαίμην εἰπεῖν τοῦ βίου, ὑμᾶς δὲ δέδοικα, μὴ παρελληλυθῶν τῶν καιρῶν, ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ καὶ κατακλυσμὸν γεγενῆσθαι τῶν πραγμάτων 5 ἡγούμενοι, μάταιον ὄχλον τοὺς περὶ τούτων λόγους νομίσητε·

13. πολλά πολλά Σ. ταῦτα Σ; ταῦτα L, vulg.; ταῦτα A2, V6, Bk.

§ 214. 1. ταῦτα Σ, εἰπομεν (above line) Σ²; ταῦτα εἰπομεν A1; ταῦτα ἀντεῖπομεν vulg., τ. ἀντεῖπαμεν F, Y, O; ἀντεῖπομεν πρὸς ταῦτα L. 2. ἂν τιμησαίμην Σ, L, vulg.; τιμησαίμην B¹, τιμ. ἂν B². 4. εἰ καὶ Σ; εἰ L, vulg. κατακλεισμὸν O. 5. ἡγούμενοι before γεγενῆσθαι A2.

sequence of following their advice, opposed to ἐκ δ' ὧν ἡμᾶς ἐρεῖν ἔφασαν. The arguments here given are of the gross material kind which were generally supposed to have weight at Thebes. Demosthenes (§ 214) seems to imply that his own arguments were of a higher character.

§ 214. 1. ἃ δ' ἡμεῖς: sc. ἐλέγομεν (see crit. note).—τὰ μὲν καθ' ἕκαστα, *the details*, with the subordinate ἐγὼ μὲν and ὑμᾶς δὲ, is in antithesis to δ τι δ' οὖν ἐπέσαμεν (i.e. the sum of what we accomplished) in l. 6.

2. ἀντὶ...τοῦ βίου, as we might say, *I would give my life*: cf. τιμᾶν and τιμᾶσθαι used of estimating the penalty in a lawsuit; and l. 1, ἀντὶ πολλῶν ἂν χρημάτων ἐλέσθαι. It is not hard to see why Demosthenes should be unwilling to repeat any part of this brilliant speech. The hope of brilliant successes of the allies against Philip, which he probably held out, had been disappointed by the crushing defeat at Chaeronea; and the destruction of Thebes three years later must have made the whole tone of this speech now sadly untimely. Plutarch (Dem. 18) gives a graphic account of the Theban assembly and of the address, which was probably one of the orator's greatest efforts: τὸ μὲν οὖν συμφέρον οὐ διέφευγε τοὺς τῶν Θηβαίων

λογισμοῦ, ἀλλ' ἐν ὁμασίῳ ἕκαστος εἶχε τὰ τοῦ πολέμου δεῖνᾶ, ἔτι τῶν Φωκικῶν τραυμάτων νεαρῶν παραμενόντων· ἡ δὲ τοῦ ῥήτορος δύναμις, ὡς φησι Θεόπομπος, ἐκρίπτιζουσα τὸν θυμὸν αὐτῶν καὶ διακαλοῦσα τὴν φιλοτιμίαν ἐπεσκόπησε τοῖς ἄλλοις ἅπασιν, ὥστε καὶ φόβον καὶ λογισμὸν καὶ χάριν ἐμβαλεῖν αὐτοῖς ἐνθουσιώσοντας ὑπὸ τοῦ λόγου πρὸς τὸ καλόν. οὕτω δὲ μέγα καὶ λαμπρὸν ἐφάνη τὸ τοῦ ῥήτορος ἔργον ὥστε τὸν μὲν Φίλιππον εὐθὺς ἐπικηρυκεῖσθαι δεδμενον εἰρήνης. (The last sentence refers to the proposals for peace of which Aeschines speaks in III. 148—151.)

4. ὥσπερ ἐν εἰ...ἡγούμενοι, as (*you would think, ἐνομίσετε ἂν*) if you believed (εἰ ἡγείσθε), etc. (M.T. 227, 868). Strictly we should have either ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ ἡγείσθε (impf.) or ὥσπερ ἂν ἡγούμενοι (= εἰ ἡγείσθε), since a conditional participle is not regularly preceded by εἰ (M.T. 472). But it would seem that the colloquial use of ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ (or ὥσπερ ἀνελ), *quasi*, sometimes caused the true ellipsis to be overlooked and the εἰ to be irregularly added. Somewhat analogous is the use of οὖνεκα (οὐ ἔνεκα) as a preposition for ἔνεκα.—καὶ κατακλυσμὸν; i.e. also a *deluge*, as well as the lapse of opportunity (παρελληλυθῶν τῶν καιρῶν): see West.—τῶν πραγμάτων, objective genitive after κατακλυσμὸν.

ὅ τι δ' οὖν ἐπέισαμεν ἡμεῖς καὶ ἡμῖν ἀπεκρίναντο, ἀκούσατε.
λέγε ταυτὶ λαβών.

ΑΠΟΚΡΙΣΕΙΣ ΘΗΒΑΙΩΝ.

Μετὰ ταῦτα τοῖνον ἐκάλουν ὑμᾶς καὶ μετεπέμποντο. 215
ἐξήτε, ἐβοηθήτε, ἵνα τὰν μέσῳ παραλείπω, οὕτως οἰκείως
300 ὑμᾶς ἐδέχοντο, ὥστ' ἐξω τῶν ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τῶν ἵππέων ὄντων
εἰς τὰς οἰκίας καὶ τὸ ἄστυ δέχεσθαι τὴν στρατιὰν ἐπὶ παῖδας
καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ τὰ τιμιώτατα. καίτοι τρί' ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ 5

6. ὅ τι Σ, L (γρ mg.); δ L, vulg. καὶ ἃ ἡμῖν L, vulg. (V6 ὑμῖν); ἃ om. Σ.
7. ταυτὶ Σ, L, Φ, V6; ταῦτα ΑΓ; ταυτὶ vulg.
§ 215. 1. ἡμᾶς V6. 2. ἐξήτε Σ, L, F, Φ, V6, O¹; ἐξήτε ΑΓ. 2. τὰν Σ,
vulg.; τὰμ F, Bl.; τὰ Y. παραλίπω L, F, Φ, Y. 3. ἡμᾶς V6.

6. ὅ τι...ἀπεκρίναντο (omitting ἃ with Σ): ὅ τι ἐπέισαμεν and ὅ τι ἀπεκρίναντο are the same thing.

§ 215. 1. ἐκάλουν ὑμᾶς: this is what Demosthenes provided for in § 178^{2, 3} (see notes), when he proposed to give the embassy concurrent power with the generals over the movements of the army. This march to Thebes, after the answer of the Thebans had been sent to Athens (μετὰ ταῦτα), is commonly thought to be directly opposed to the account of Aeschines in III. 140: Disen exclaims indignantly, "Haecce manifesta mendacia potuisse coram iudicibus dici!" But Aeschines says only that the march to Thebes took place πρὶν περὶ συμμαχίας μίαν μόνην συλλαβῆν γράψαι Δημοσθένην. Now that the decree of Demosthenes (181—187), which provided for συμμαχίαν καὶ ἐπιγαμίαν (!), is known to be a forgery, we have no reason for thinking that any formal treaty of alliance preceded the invitation of the Athenian army to Thebes. Certainly the reply (ἀποκρίσις) just mentioned implied no such treaty, which Demosthenes could have proposed only after his return to Athens. It appears from the criticisms of Aeschines on the terms of the treaty (141—144) that it was an elaborate document; and it is probable that it was not made and ratified until some time after the march to Thebes, which required no further legislation than

the decree appointing the ambassadors (§ 188). It must be remembered that Demosthenes (§ 178) proposed that the embassy should simply offer the Athenian army to Thebes without insisting on any formal terms, ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι βοηθήσειν ἀν κελεύσωιν.

3. ἐξω...ὄντων: this is commonly referred to the Athenian army, who are supposed to have first encamped outside the city and afterwards to have been invited to enter Thebes and occupy the houses. It is surely far more natural and agrees better with the context to understand that, while the Theban infantry and cavalry (i.e. the whole army) were encamped outside the walls, ready for a march, the Athenian army was quartered in the town. The lack of a pronoun to designate which army is meant is felt in both interpretations; but as the subject is the Thebans, it is more natural to refer the absolute clause to them. Again, the emphasis given twice to παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας (4 and 11) implies that the men were absent; and ἐφ' ὑμῶν ποιήσαντες (12), as a testimony to the σωφροσύνη of the Athenians, implies this still more strongly. And yet the words in dispute are the only possible reference to this absence in the whole passage. Indeed, rather than refer ἐξω...ὄντων to the Athenians, we should almost feel justified in supplying some word like ἐαυτῶν or Θηβαίων (in 3).

ἡμέρα πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις ἔδειξαν ἐγκώμια Θηβαῖοι καθ' ὑμῶν τὰ κάλλιστα, ἐν μὲν ἀνδρείας, ἕτερον δὲ δικαιοσύνης, τρίτον δὲ σωφροσύνης. καὶ γὰρ τὸν ἀγῶνα μεθ' ὑμῶν μᾶλλον ἢ πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐλόμενοι ποιήσασθαι, καὶ ἀμείνους εἶναι καὶ
 10 δικαιοτέρ' ἀξιοῦν ὑμᾶς ἔκριναν Φιλίππου· καὶ τὰ παρ' αὐτοῖς καὶ παρὰ πᾶσι δ' ἐν πλείστη φυλακῇ, παιῖδας καὶ γυναικάς, ἐφ' ὑμῖν ποιήσαντες, σωφροσύνης πίστιν περὶ
 216 ὑμῶν ἔχοντες ἔδειξαν. ἐν οἷς πᾶσιν, ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, κατὰ γ' ὑμᾶς ὀρθῶς ἐφάνησαν ἐγνωκότες. οὔτε γὰρ εἰς τὴν πόλιν εἰσελθόντος τοῦ στρατοπέδου οὔδεις οὐδὲν οὐδ' ἀδίκως ὑμῖν ἐνεκάλεσεν· οὕτω σῶφρονας παρέσχεθ' ὑμᾶς αὐτούς· δῖς
 5 τε συμπαραταξάμενοι τὰς πρώτας, τὴν τ' ἐπὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ

6. περὶ ὑμῶν A1. 2; περὶ ἡμῶν V6. 8. μᾶλλον μεθ' ὑμῶν (i.e. μᾶλλον to follow μεθ' ὑμῶν) Σ. 10. Φιλίππου Σ, L, A1. 2, B; ἢ Φιλίππου vulg. 11. αὐτοῖς Σ; αὐτοῖς L, vulg.; αὐτοῖς Ω; αὐτοῖς Bk. αὐτοῖς δὲ καὶ τὰ παρὰ πᾶσιν ἐν A1 (see Lips.); αὐτοῖς καὶ τὰ παρὰ πᾶσι δὲ ἐν O; αὐτῶς καὶ παρὰ πᾶσι δὲ ἐν Σ.

§ 210. 1. πᾶσιν Σ, L, A1. 2; ἅπασιν vulg. 3. τοῦ στρατ. L, vulg., Bk. Anecd. 160, Bk., Dind., West., Lips.; τοῦ om. Σ, Vöm., Bl. 4. ἐκάλεσεν O. παρέσχετε Σ, L, A1; παρέσχεσθε vulg. ὑμᾶς αὐτούς Σ, V6 (also in line 6). 5. τὰς πρώτας μάχας vulg.; μάχας om. Σ. τὴν τ' Σ, L, A1; τ' om. vulg.

6. καθ' ὑμῶν, *in front of you*, as in VI. 9, καθ' ὑμῶν ἐγκώμιον, not in its common hostile sense. See Arist. Pol. III. 13, 14, κατὰ δὲ τοιοῦτων οὐκ ἔστι νόμος, αὐτοὶ γὰρ εἰσι νόμος, *in respect to (?) such men there is no law, for they are a law unto themselves*. In the parallel passage of St Paul, Gal. v. 23, κατὰ τῶν τοιοῦτων is translated against such, adversus (Vulgate), *wider solche* (Luther), perhaps wrongly. See Rom. ii. 14, ἐναντοῖς εἰσι νόμος, where we have the rest of the passage of Aristotle.

10. δικαιοτέρ' ἀξιοῦν, *that you made juster claims on them*.

11. καὶ παρὰ πᾶσι δ', *and indeed (καὶ) with all mankind*, parenthetically after παρ' αὐτοῖς.

13. ἔχοντες (representing ἔχομεν): *or. obl.* with ἔδειξαν.

§ 210. 2. ὀρθῶς ἐφάνησαν ἐγνωκότες, *it appeared (later) that they had judged rightly (ἐγνώκασαν)*: cf. § 215¹².— οὐτε...οὐδεις οὐδὲν οὐδ': a remarkable

accumulation of emphatic negatives: οὔτε corresponds to τε (5).

3. οὐδ' ἀδίκως (not) *even unjustly*.

4. δῖς τε...πρώτας, *when you twice stood in line with them in the earliest encounters*: some cognate object is implied in συμπαραταξάμενοι: cf. §§ 208⁴, 287⁴. All mss. except Σ add μάχας, as if μαχεσάμενοι had preceded. The natural accus. would be παρατάξεις, following the meaning of συμπαραταξάμενοι and so signifying *battle array or battles*. See Aesch. III. 151, ἐπὶ τὴν παρατάξιν ὤρμησαν. West. and Bl. follow Rehdantz, and take παρατάξεις (implied) in the sense of *military manœuvres or arrangements of troops*, by which Philip's advance into Boeotia was checked without pitched battles. But it is unlikely that thanksgivings would follow such manœuvres, unless some victory resulted. (See §§ 217, 218.)

5. τὴν τ' ἐπὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ, *the river battle*, probably fought on the upper

καὶ τὴν χειμερινὴν, οὐκ ἀμέμπτους μόνον ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς ἀλλὰ
καὶ θανμαστοὺς ἐδείξατε τῷ κόσμῳ, ταῖς παρασκευαῖς, τῇ
προθυμίᾳ. ἐφ' οἷς παρὰ μὲν τῶν ἄλλων ὑμῖν ἐγίνοντο
ἔπαινοι, παρὰ δ' ὑμῶν θυσίαι καὶ πομπαὶ τοῖς θεοῖς. καὶ 217
ἔγωγ' ἠδέως ἂν ἐροίμην Αἰσχίνην, ὅτε ταῦτ' ἐπράττετο καὶ
ζήλου καὶ χαρᾶς καὶ ἐπαίνων ἢ πόλις ἦν μεστῆ, πότερον
συνέθνε καὶ συνευφραίνεται τοῖς πολλοῖς, ἢ λυπούμενος καὶ
στένων καὶ δυσμεναίνων τοῖς κοινοῖς ἀγαθοῖς οἶκοι καθήτο. 5
εἰ μὲν γὰρ παρῆν καὶ μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἐξητάζετο, πῶς οὐ
δεινὰ ποιεῖ, μᾶλλον δ' οὐδ' ὄσια, εἰ ὦν ὡς ἀρίστων αὐτὸς
τοὺς θεοὺς ἐποιήσατο μάρτυρας, ταῦθ' ὡς οὐκ ἄριστα νῦν
301 ὑμᾶς ἀξιοῖ ψηφίσασθαι τοὺς ὁμωμοκότας τοὺς θεοὺς; εἰ δὲ
μὴ παρῆν, πῶς οὐκ ἀπολωλέναι πολλάκις ἐστὶ δίκαιος, εἰ 10

9. ἡμῶν Y.

§ 217. 2. ἐπράττετε A1. 3. ζήλων V6. ἢ πόλις ἦν Σ, L, A1; ἦν ἢ
πόλις vulg. 4. καὶ συνευφραίνεται om. A2. "Laur S folium hoc (incipiens
per καὶ στένων) 156^b alio atramento et fortasse alia manu scriptum est." Vömel.
5. ἐπι ταῖς vulg.; ἐπι om. Σ, L¹, A1. 7. ὡς om. O¹. ἀρίστων ὄντων A1.
αὐτὸς Σ, L, A1, B; αὐτοὺς vulg. 8. οὐκ ἄξια A1. 9. ὁμωμοκότας V6.

Cephisus, which flows through Phocis before it enters Boeotia near Chaeronea.

6. τὴν χειμερινὴν, the "winter battle," probably fought on some wintry day in the hilly parts of Phocis. Many editors still find chronological difficulties in this winter campaign, forgetting that the only trouble arose from the spurious decree in §§ 181—187, dated in midsummer. See Hist. § 78. This reference to two definite encounters seems to make the common interpretation of τὰς πρώτας (5) certain.

8. παρὰ μὲν τῶν ἄλλων ὑμῖν is in strong (double) antithesis to παρὰ δ' ὑμῶν τοῖς θεοῖς.

§ 217. 3. ζήλου, *pride, glory*: see note on § 120^b.

6. μετὰ... ἐξητάζετο, *was counted in with the rest*, the same military figure which is common in this speech: see note on § 173^d.

7. οὐδ' ὄσια, *even impious*.

7, 8. ὡς ἀρίστων... ὡς οὐκ ἄριστα: with reference to the words of Ctesiphon's decree, ὅτι διατελεῖ καὶ λέγων καὶ πρᾶττων τὰ ἄριστα τῷ δήμῳ (Aesch. 49).

If Aeschines joined in the thanksgivings, he declared before the Gods that the policy of Demosthenes was good: but he now asks the court to declare this not good by condemning Ctesiphon.

9. ὁμωμοκότας: of the Heliastic oath.

10. ἀπολωλέναι πολλάκις: cf. XIX. 110, τρις οὐχ ἅπαξ ἀπολωλέναι δικαίως.

See Lord Brougham's note on this argument (p. 153). After speaking of "the beauty of the passage," and "the exquisite diction—the majesty of the rhythm—the skilful collocation—the picturesque description of Aeschines' dismay and skulking from the public rejoicings," he says of the argument: "It is not a complete dilemma: a retort is obvious. Aeschines has only to embrace the second alternative—the second horn—and it could never have transfixed him. 'I did remain at home, not mourning over the success of your measures, but their wickedness, etc.' Nevertheless, there are but very few complete dilemmas, and the one under consideration is quite good enough to pass with an audience in a speech.

ἐφ' οἷς ἔχαιρον οἱ ἄλλοι, ταῦτ' ἐλυπεῖθ' ὄρων; λέγε δὴ καὶ ταῦτα τὰ ψηφίσματά μοι.

ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑΤΑ ΘΥΣΙΩΝ.

- 218** Οὐκοῦν ἡμεῖς μὲν ἐν θυσίαις ἦμεν τότε, Θηβαῖοι δ' ἐν τῷ δι' ἡμᾶς σεσῶσθαι νομίζουσιν, καὶ περιεστηκέναι τοῖς βοηθείας δεήσεσθαι δοκοῦσιν ἀφ' ὧν ἔπραττον οὗτοι, αὐτοὺς βοηθεῖν ἑτέροις ἐξ ὧν ἐπίεσθητ' ἐμοί. ἀλλὰ μὴν οἷας τότε ἠφίει φωνὰς ὁ Φίλιππος καὶ ἐν οἷαις ἦν παραχαῖς ἐπὶ τούτοις, ἐκ τῶν ἐπιστολῶν τῶν ἐκείνου μαθήσεσθε ὧν εἰς Πελοπόννησον ἔπεμπεν. καὶ μοι λέγε ταύτας λαβὼν, ἵν' εἰδῆτε ἢ ἐμὴ συνέχεια καὶ πλάνοι καὶ τάλαιπωρίαὶ καὶ τὰ πολλὰ ψηφίσματα, ἃ νῦν οὗτος διέσυρε, τί ἀπειργάσατο.
- 219** Καίτοι πολλοὶ παρ' ὑμῖν, ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, γεγόνασι ῥήτορες ἔνδοξοι καὶ μεγάλοι πρὸ ἐμοῦ, Καλλίστρατος ἐκείνος,

12. μοι om. A2.

§ 218. 2. τῆς βοηθείας V6, B (τοῖς over τῆς). 3. νομίζουσιν (for δοκοῦσιν vulg.) Σ, L (w. δοκοῦσιν above). αὐτοῖς Σ, L, A1. 2; αὐτοῖς vulg. 4. ἐπίεσθητ' ἐμοί L; ἐπίεσθητέ μοι Σ; ἐπίεσθητέ μοι vulg. 5. ὡς (?) for οἷας L¹ (see Vöm.). 7. ἔπεμπεν (on corr. to εν) Σ; ἔπεμπεν (before εἰς Π.) L; ἔπεμψε L², vulg. 8. εἰδῆτε ὅτι vulg.; ὅτι om. Σ¹, L, A1. συνέχεια καὶ om. A2. πλάνοι Σ, L, A1, B²; πλάνη vulg. 9. ἀπειργάσατο (ei corr. from η?) Σ.

§ 219. 1. ἡμῖν Y (ὕ over ἦ) F. ὦ ἀνδ. Ἄθ. A2; ὦ Ἄθ. A1.

The whole passage would be of certain success in our Parliament." (This quotation is much abridged.)

§ 218. 1. ἐν τῷ...νομίζουσιν, in the belief, corresponding to ἐν θυσίαις, both denoting what occupied their minds.

2. τοῖς...δοκοῦσιν (impf.), to those who had seemed likely to need help, i.e. ourselves.

3. ἀφ' ὧν ἔπραττον, in antithesis to ἐξ ὧν ἐπίεσθητ' ἐμοί: cf. § 213¹⁰⁻¹².—αὐτοῖς, ipsos, i.e. ourselves: for the accus. see Xen. Oec. 11, 23, συμφέροι αὐτοῖς φίλους εἶναι, where φίλοις would be more common (G. 928¹).

4. βοηθεῖν ἑτέροις: subj. of περιεστηκέναι, it had come about.—οἷας ἠφίει φωνὰς: cf. § 195⁴.

6. ἐπιστολῶν: for an earlier letter of Philip to Peloponnesus asking for help,

see § 156.

8. πλάνοι refers especially to his frequent journeys to Thebes while the negotiations were going on, and also to his other embassies (cf. § 244).

9. διέσυρε: see the general ridicule of his decrees in Aesch. III. 100¹⁻². This remark may perhaps refer to the fierce criticism of the terms of the alliance with Thebes (III. 141—143).—τί ἀπειργάσατο: the position of τί is emphatic: cf. σκέψασθε πῶς, § 235⁴. We should expect συνέχεια etc. to be in the accus. by the usual attraction; but they are far more expressive as they stand.

§§ 219—221 were spoken while the clerk was preparing to read the letters of Philip.

§ 219. 2. Καλλίστρατος: the famous orator whose eloquence is said to have

Ἄριστοφῶν, Κέφαλος, Θρασύβουλος, ἕτεροι μυρίαί· ἀλλ' ὁμῶς οὐδεὶς πώποτε τούτων διὰ παντὸς ἔδωκεν ἑαυτὸν εἰς οὐδὲν τῇ πόλει, ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν γράφων οὐκ ἂν ἐπρέσβευσεν, 5 ὁ δὲ πρεσβεύων οὐκ ἂν ἔγραψεν. ὑπέλειπε γὰρ αὐτῶν ἕκαστος ἑαυτῷ ἄμα μὲν ῥαστώνην, ἄμα δ' εἴ τι γένοιτ' ἀναφοράν. τί οὖν; εἴποι τις ἂν, σὺ τοσοῦτον ὑπερήρας 220 ῥώμη καὶ τόλμη ὥστε πάντα ποιεῖν αὐτός; οὐ ταῦτα λέγω, ἀλλ' οὕτως ἐπεπίσμην μέγαν εἶναι τὸν κατειληφτότα κίνδυνον τῇ πόλιν ὥστ' οὐκ ἔδοκει μοι χώραν οὐδὲ πρόνοιαν οὐδεμίαν 302 τῆς ἰδίας ἀσφαλείας διδόναι, ἀλλ' ἀγαπητὸν εἶναι εἰ μηδὲν 5 παραλείπων τις ἂ δεῖ πράξειεν. ἐπεπίσμην δ' ὑπὲρ ἑμαντοῦ, 221

4. πώποτε τούτων Σ, L, A1; τοῦτ. πώπ. vulg. δέδωκεν O. 6. ὑπέλειπε Σ, L¹; ὑπελείπετο L² (mg.), vulg. 7. γένοιτ' Σ, L, A1; γίγνοιτο vulg.
 § 220. 1. τοὺς ἄλλους after τολμῇ L², vulg., before ῥώμη A1; om. Σ, L¹. ταῦτα λέγω Σ, L; λέγω ταῦτα vulg. 3. κινδ. τὸν κατειλ. O. 4. τῇ πόλει B. ὦραν (for χώραν) A1. 2; ὦραν (for ὦραν?) Σ (γρ). οὐδενίαν Φ (γρ). 6. παραλείπων A1, Y.

§ 221. 1, 2. ἐπεπίσμην... ὁμῶς δ' om. O¹, u.

first inspired Demosthenes (as a boy) to devote himself to oratory: see note on § 99⁷.

3. Ἄριστοφῶν: see note on § 70⁴.—Κέφαλος: see § 251.—Θρασύβουλος, of Collytus, who served under his distinguished namesake in the Restoration of 403 B.C. (XXIV. 134). He was afterwards a warm friend of Thebes: see Aesch. III. 138, ἀνὴρ ἐν Θήβαις πιστευθεὶς ὡς οὐδεὶς ἕτερος. Cf. also Lys. XXVI. 21—24; Xen. Hell. v. 1, 26. (West.)

4. διὰ παντὸς, throughout; like ἀπλῶς, §§ 88⁷, 179⁶.

5. οὐκ ἂν ἐπρέσβευσεν... ἔγραψεν: both iterative (M.T. 162): we often use *would* in such iterative expressions, with no potential force; as *he would often tell me stories* (see M.T. 249).

7. ῥαστώνην, enjoyment of ease.—ἂ τι γένοιτ' ἀναφοράν, i.e. *some retreat in case of accident*: εἰ τι γένοιτο depends on an apodosis implied in ἀναφοράν, something to which *he could retreat*; cf. Aeschyl. Sept. 1015, ὡς οὐτ' ἀναστατήρα... εἰ μὴ θεῶν τις ἐμποδῶν ἔσθι δορῆ (M.T. 480). The direct form, ἐάν τι γένηται, might have been used: see Aesch. II. 104, αὐτοῖς κατέλιπον τὴν εἰς

τὸ ἀφανὲς ἀναφοράν ἂν μὴ κείθωμεν. The meaning comes from the middle ἀναφέρσθαι, *to carry oneself back*. But see Harpocr. ἀναφοράν, with reference to this passage: τὸ ἀναφέρειν τὴν αἰτίαν τῶν ἀμαρτηθέντων ἐπ' ἄλλους.

§ 220. 1. ὑπερήρας; did you excel? absolutely, or possibly sc. *τούτους*.

2. ῥώμη: i.e. so as to need no ἀναφορά (§ 219⁸).

3. οὕτως ἐπεπίσμην, *I had so thoroughly convinced myself*. If οὕτως is taken with μέγαν (Bl.), ὥστ' οὐκ ἔδοκει (4) seems out of place.

4. ἔδοκει is first personal (sc. ὁ κίνδυνος); then (without οὐκ) understood as impersonal with ἀγαπητὸν εἶναι.

5. ἀγαπητὸν... πράξειεν: in the direct form, ἀγαπητὸν ἔστιν ἐάν τις... ἂ δεῖ πράξῃ, *we must be content (impers.) if we (shall) do our duty, omitting nothing*. ἐάν τις πράξῃ might have been retained (see note on § 219⁷).

6. ἂ δεῖ=τὰ δεόντα, *our duty*: ἂ is here felt as a definite relative; but with a slight change in the view it might have been ἂ ἄν δεῖ or ἂ δεῖ (Dobree's conjecture), with conditional force. A present indicative is seldom changed to

τυχὸν μὲν ἀναισθητῶν, ὅμως δ' ἐπεπέισμην, μήτε γράφοντ' ἂν ἐμοῦ γράψαι βέλτιον μηδένα μήτε πράττοντα πράξαι, μήτε πρεσβεύοντα πρεσβεῦσαι προθυμότερον μηδὲ δικαιοτέρων. διὰ ταῦτ' ἐν πᾶσιν ἑμαυτὸν ἔταπτον. λέγε τὰς ἐπιστολὰς τὰς τοῦ Φιλίππου.

ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΑΙ.

222 Εἰς ταῦτα κατέστησε Φίλιππον ἡ ἐμὴ πολιτεία, Αἰσχίνη· ταύτην τὴν φωνὴν ἐκείνος ἀφήκε, πολλοὺς καὶ θρασεῖς τὰ πρὸ τούτων τῇ πόλει ἐπαιρόμενος λόγους. ἀνθ' ὧν δικαίως ἔστεφανούμην ὑπὸ τουτωνι, καὶ σὺ παρῶν οὐκ ἀντέλεγες, ὁ δὲ γραψάμενος Διώνδας τὸ μέρος τῶν ψήφων οὐκ ἔλαβεν. Καί μοι λαβὲ ταῦτα τὰ ψηφίσματα τὰ τότε μὲν ἀποπεφευγότα, ὑπὸ τούτου δ' οὐδὲ γραφέντα.

2. ἀναισθητων (-on over -ων) L; ἀναισθητῶν u, some other mss. (see Vöm.), Thom. Mag., most edd.; ἀναίσθητον (adv.) Σ, vulg., Bl. 3. ἀνεν ἐμοῦ Φ, B (ἂν in mg.); ἐμοῦ μὴ Y, O. πρᾶττοντά τι O, F. 4. πρεσβεύοντα om. O. μηδὲ (before δικ.) Σ, L; καὶ τε vulg. 5. πᾶσιν Σ, L, V6; ἀπασιν vulg. λέγε δὴ Φ. 6. τὰς τοῦ Σ, L, Φ, A1. 2; om. B, vulg.; τὰς O.

§ 222. 2. ἀφήκε δι' ἐμέ vulg.; δι' ἐμέ om. Σ, L¹. 3. τῇ πόλ. ἐπαίρ. λόγ. Σ, L, vulg.; τῇ πόλ. λόγ. ἐπαίρ. A1; λόγ. τῇ πόλ. ἐπαίρ. A2. 5. Διώνδας A1. τὸ μέρος Σ, L; τὸ πέμπτον μέρος vulg. (See § 103²). 6. λαβε Σ; λάβε L¹; λέγε L¹, vulg. τὰ τότε μὲν Σ (by corr.), L, vulg., om. Σ¹. 7. οὐ A2.

the optative in such definite relative clauses, as ἃ δέοι would naturally suggest ἃ ἂν δέη here as the direct form; but when no ambiguity can arise, the optative is sometimes found, as in Xen. Hell. v. 4, 8, εἶπεν ὅτι ἀνδρα ἄγοι ὅν εἶρασι δέοι, where the antecedent of ὅν is definite.

§ 221. 1, 2. ἐπεπέισμην (repeated): see note on § 109² (end).

2. τυχόν, perhaps, accus. absol. (M. T. 851).—ἀναισθητῶν: I follow Vömel, Bekk., and West. in this reading, though ἀναισθητόν (adv.) has better ms. authority.—ὅμως, nevertheless, with reference to ἀναισθητῶν.—μήτε... γράψαι: the direct form would be οὐτ' ἂν ἐμοῦ γράψαι βέλτιον οὐδεὶς: for μή thus used with the infin. in *or. obli.*, see M. T. 685. See Plat. Ap. 37 A, and Liddell and Scott, art. μή, B. 5, c. ἂν belongs to γράψαι, πράξαι, and πρεσβεῦσαι, and βέλτιον to both γράψαι and πράξαι.

§ 222. 3. ἐπαιρόμενος: Harpocr.: ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπαυατεινόμενος, Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ ὑπὲρ Κτησιφώντος. Cf. xix. 153, οὐδὲν ἂν ὑμῖν εἶχεν ἀνατεῖναισθαι φοβερὸν (of threats of Philip); and Eur. Iph. T. 1484, παῦσω δὲ λόγχην ἦν ἐπαίρομαι ξένοισι (of a spear uplifted to strike). (Bl.) ἐπαιρόμενος is imperfect, as is shown by τὰ πρὸ τούτων.

4. παρῶν, though present: see §§ 83⁵ and 117⁶.

5. Διώνδας: mentioned with contempt in § 249⁷. He is said (Vit. x. Orat., Dem. 72) to have indicted also the decree of Aristonicus (§§ 83, 223).—τὸ μέρος: see notes on §§ 103², 266⁶.

6. ψηφίσματα: for the plural see note on § 223⁷.—ἀποπεφευγότα, acquitted (on the γραφή παρανόμων): τὸ φεῖγον ψήφισμα, xxiii. 58, is the decree on trial.

7. γραφέντα, indicted: cf. γραφέντα, proposed, § 86⁴. See note on § 56⁴.

ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑΤΑ.

Ταυτὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα, ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τὰς αὐτὰς συλ- **223**
 λαβὰς καὶ ταυτὰ ῥήματα ἔχει ἅπερ πρότερον μὲν Ἀριστόνικος
 νῦν δὲ Κτησιφῶν γέγραφεν οὕτως. καὶ ταυτ' Αἰσχίνης
 οὐτ' ἐδίωξεν αὐτὸς οὔτε τῷ γραψαμένῳ συγκατηγορήσεν.
 καίτοι τότε τὸν Δημομέλη τὸν ταυτὰ γράφοντα καὶ τὸν 5
 Ὑπερείδην, εἶπερ ἀληθῆ μου νῦν κατηγορεῖ, μᾶλλον ἂν
 εἰκότως ἢ τόνδ' ἐδίωκεν. διὰ τί; ὅτι τῷδε μὲν ἔστ' ἀνευεγ- **224**
 κεῖν ἐπ' ἐκείνους καὶ τὰς τῶν δικαστηρίων γνώσεις καὶ τὸ
 303 τοῦτον αὐτὸν ἐκείνων μὴ κατηγορηκέαι ταυτὰ γραψάντων
 ἅπερ οὗτος νῦν, καὶ τὸ τοὺς νόμους μηκέτ' εἶν περι τῶν
 οὕτω πραχθέντων κατηγορεῖν, καὶ πόλλ' ἕτερα· τότε δ' 5
 αὐτὸ τὸ πρᾶγμα ἂν ἐκρίνεται ἐφ' αὐτοῦ, πρὶν τι τούτων

§ 223. 1. ὦ ἄνδρ. vulg.; ὦ om. Σ, L. 5. Δημομέλη Σ, F, Y, Φ, O, B²;
 Δημομέλην L, vulg. 6. Ὑπερείδην L. νῦν om. L.

§ 224. 1. ὅτι τῷδε Σ, L; ὅτι τῷ vulg.; τούτω μὲν γὰρ ἔστιν (without διὰ τί;) A1.
 ἐνεγκεῖν (ἀν- in mg.) A1. 2. ὑπ' (for ἐπ') O. 3. ταυτὰ Σ, L; ταυτὰ vulg.
 4. νῦν Σ, L, A1; νυνὶ vulg. 6. ἂν ἐκρίνετο Σ, L, V6; ἀνεκρίνετο A1, vulg.

§ 223. 1—3. For the questions concerning the decree of Aristonicus and δευτέρου κηρύγματος in § 83⁴, see notes on that passage and on § 120².

4. συγκατηγορήσεν, *aided in the accusation* (as συνήγορος).

5. Δημομέλη... Ὑπερείδην: the two names probably indicate a decree moved by Demomeles (cousin of Demosthenes) and amended or enlarged by Hyperides. Such double or treble bills were common (see C. I. Att. II. Nos. 469 and 1 δ); whence τὰ ψηφίσματα in § 222⁶.

6. εἶπερ... νῦν κατηγορεῖ: the simple present condition is correct here, and more effective than G. H. Schaefer's *κατηγορεῖ*. The following μᾶλλον ἂν ἐδίωκεν implies its own unreal condition, *ei ἐδίωκεν*, within itself. The meaning is, *if he is now accusing me honestly, he would have had more reason for prosecuting D. and H. then than he has for prosecuting Ctes. now*. The distinction of κατηγορεῖν and διώκω here and in l. 4 is the same as in § 9¹: cf. notes on §§ 14⁶, 15⁴.

§ 224. 1. τῷδε, like τῷδε in § 223⁷,

is Ctesiphon, who is called οὗτος in 4; while Aeschines is τοῦτον αὐτὸν in 3.

4. μηκέτ' εἶν...κατηγορεῖν: the principle that "no man can be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence" is distinctly stated in the Attic law: see XX. 147, οἱ νόμοι δ' οὐκ ἐῴσι δις πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν περι τῶν αὐτῶν οὕτε δίκας οὐτ' εὐθύνας οὕτε διαδικασίαν οὐτ' ἄλλο τοιοῦτον οὐδὲν εἶναι, and also XXIV. 55. This could here be urged by Ctesiphon as a moral, not as a legal, argument. Aeschines is prosecuting him now on the ground of charges against Demosthenes which were declared false by the acquittal of Hyperides eight years before,—charges for which he did not similarly prosecute H. then and for which he could not legally prosecute Dem. now. This is all an answer to διὰ τί; (which refers to § 223 (end)).—τῶν οὕτω πραχθέντων, i. e. *matters so settled* (as these charges against Dem.): see XXXVI. 60, ἀκρίεσθαι τῶν οὕτω πραχθέντων.

6. ἐφ' αὐτοῦ, *on its own merits*, i. e. before any judgment of the court had been passed upon the case.

- 225** προλαβεῖν. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἦν, οἶμαι, τότε ὁ νυνὶ ποιεῖν, ἐκ παλαιῶν χρόνων καὶ ψηφισμάτων πολλῶν ἐκλέξαντα ἃ μήτε προῆδει μηδεὶς μήτ' ἂν ᾤθητή τήμερον ῥηθῆναι, διαβάλλειν, καὶ μετενεγκόντα τοὺς χρόνους καὶ προφάσεις ἀντὶ τῶν
 5 ἀληθῶν ψευδεῖς μεταθέντα τοῖς πεπραγμένοις δοκεῖν τι
226 λέγειν. οὐκ ἦν τότε ταῦτα, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῆς ἀληθείας, ἐγγὺς τῶν ἔργων, ἔτι μεμνημένων ὑμῶν καὶ μόνον οὐκ ἐν ταῖς χερσὶν ἕκαστ' ἐχόντων, πάντες ἐγίγνοντ' ἂν οἱ λόγοι. διόπερ τοὺς παρ' αὐτὰ τὰ πράγματ' ἐλέγχους φυγῶν νῦν
 5 ἦκει, ῥητόρων ἀγῶνα νομίζων, ὡς γ' ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, καὶ οὐχὶ τῶν πεπολιτευμένων ἐξέτασιν ποιήσειν ὑμᾶς, καὶ λόγου κρίσιν οὐχὶ τοῦ τῆ πόλει συμφέροντος ἔσσεσθαι.

αὐτοῦ Σ, L; ἑαυτοῦ vulg. πρὶν τι τούτου προλαβεῖν Σ¹, τούτων and προλαβεῖν by corr.; προσλαβεῖν L¹, A1; προλαβεῖν L², vulg. (See Vömel.)

§ 225. 1. ὁ Σ, L, A1; ἃ vulg. ποιεῖν Σ; ποιεῖ L, vulg. 1. πολλῶν om. A2. 5. δοκεῖ τι (ν over τι) Σ.

§ 226. 1. ἐπὶ τῆς Σ, A1, Φ (γρ); ἐπ' αὐτῆς vulg. ἐγγὺς Σ, A1; ἐγγὺς οὐσης L, vulg. 2. μονοουχὶ L². 3. πάντες om. V6. 4. νῦν Σ, L¹, A1; νῦν ὕστερον vulg. 5. ὡς γ' ἐμοὶ Σ, I; ὡς γέ μοι vulg.; ὡς ἐμοὶ A1. 6. ὑπολαμβάνων after ὑμᾶς vulg.; om. Σ, L¹, A1. 7. οὐχὶ Σ, L; οὐ vulg.

§ 225. 1. ὁ νυνὶ ποιεῖν: all MSS. except Σ have ποιεῖ for ποιεῖν. Either can well be understood; but here the appositives διαβάλλειν and δοκεῖν favour ποιεῖν.

2. παλαιῶν χρόνων: i.e. the time of the peace of Philocrates, in regard to which Aeschines introduced many decrees which had no real bearing on the argument (see III. 58—78).

3. μήτ' ἂν...ῥηθῆναι, or thought would be mentioned to-day (ῥηθῆναι ἂν = ῥηθείη ἂν): see M.T. 220¹. The negatives μήτε etc. show that the antecedent of ἃ is indefinite.—διαβάλλειν, to misrepresent (cast reproach upon) the case.

4. προφάσεις, grounds for action, whether true or false. See note on § 178¹⁰.

Demosthenes still clings to his plea that the story of the peace is ancient history. See Essay I. § 4.

§ 226. 1. ἐπὶ τῆς ἀληθείας: cf. § 17².

2. ἐν ταῖς χερσὶν: for the figure West compares *mani-festus*.

3. πάντες οἱ λόγοι, i.e. the whole discussion.

4. τοὺς...φυγῶν: cf. § 15².

5. ῥητόρων ἀγῶνα: cf. Thuc. III. 67²⁰, ποιήσατε δὲ τοῖς Ἑλλήσι παράδειγμα οὐ λόγων τοὺς ἀγῶνας προθήσονται ἀλλ' ἔργων. Weil quotes XIX. 217: οὐδὲ γὰρ ῥητόρων οὐδὲ λόγων κρίσιν ὑμᾶς τήμερον...προσῆκει ποιεῖν, ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ πραγμάτων αἰσχροῦς καὶ δεινῶς ἀπολωλότων τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν αἰσχύνην εἰς τοὺς αἰτίους ἀπέωσασθαι.

6. λόγου...συμφέροντος: λόγου κρίσιν is a trial of eloquence. Cf. the verbal forms λόγον κρίνειν and τὸ τῆ πόλει συμφέρον κρίνειν.

With § 226 the orator ends his grand comparison (begun in § 139) between the part played by Aeschines in rousing the Amphissian war and his own part in uniting Athens and Thebes against Philip.

Εἶτα σοφίζεται, καὶ φησὶ προσήκειν ἧς μὲν οἰκοθεν 227 ἦκετ' ἔχοντες δόξης περὶ ἡμῶν ἀμελήσαι, ὡσπερ δ', ὅταν οἰόμενοι περιεῖναι χρήματά τῃ λογίζησθε, ἂν καθαιρῶσιν αἱ ψῆφοι καὶ μηδὲν περιῆ, συγχωρεῖτε, οὕτω καὶ νῦν τοῖς ἐκ τοῦ λόγου φαινόμενοις προσθέσθαι. θεάσασθε τοίνυν ὡς 5 σαθρὸν, ὡς ἔοικεν, ἐστὶ φύσει πᾶν ὃ τι ἂν μὴ δικαίως ἦ πεπραγμένον. ἐκ γὰρ αὐτοῦ τοῦ σοφοῦ τούτου παρα- 228

§ 227. 3. λογίσηθε Y, V6, Σ¹ (η in mg.). ἂν Σ, Α1; κἄν L (or κἄν), vulg. καθαιρῶσιν Σ¹ (αι over ω); καθαρά ὡσιν L, vulg. 5. προφαυ. V6. πρόσθεσε Α1; προσθέσθαι Ο¹. 6. ὃ τι μὴ δικαίως ἂν ἦ V6.

§§ 227—230. At § 226 the proper defence ends, with the account of the alliance with Thebes. The remainder of the speech, before the epilogue, is devoted to replies to three arguments of Aeschines, one comparing the trial of the case to an investigation of an account (§ 227—251), a second charging Demosthenes with being ill-starred (§§ 252—275), and a third charging him with being a crafty rhetorician (§§ 276—296).

In §§ 227—251 the orator refers to the exhortation of Aeschines to the judges (59—61) to cast aside any prejudices in favour of Demosthenes which they may have, and to proceed as they would if they were examining a long account, prepared to accept any result which the reckoning may bring out. Aeschines refers here only to the facts concerning the peace of Philocrates; but Demosthenes chooses to apply the remarks to his whole political life. While Aeschines referred only to the debit side of the account, Demosthenes speaks of both sides, and especially of what stands on the credit side of his own account with the state, including credit for preventing calamities by his judicious policy. He ends (§ 251) by turning against Aeschines the case of Cephalus, which had been brought up against himself.

§ 227. 1. εἶτα σοφίζεται, then he puts on airs of wisdom, or becomes very subtle, with the same sarcasm as in σοφοῦ παραδείγματος, § 228¹.

2. ἀμελήσαι: Aeschines (III. 60) says, μήτ' ἀπογνώτω μηδὲν μήτε καταγνώτω πρὶν ἀκούσθ.

3. περιεῖναι χρήματά τῃ, that one has a balance in his favour.—λογίζησθε: cf. Aesch. III. 59, καθεζόμεθα ἐπὶ τοὺς λογισμοὺς.—ἂν καθαιρῶσιν... περιῆ, if the counters are decisive and there is no balance remaining. With most recent editors, I follow Σ¹ and read καθαιρῶσιν, the common text having καθαρά ὡσιν, which was referred to the counters being cleared off from the abacus (ἀβαξ or ἀβάκιον): cf. § 231². This was a reckoning-board, on which counters (originally ψῆφοι, pebbles) represented units, tens, etc. according to their position. See the article *Abacus* in Smith's Dict. of Ant. Aeschines says (59), ἐπιπέσας ἀληθὲς εἶναι ὃ τι ἂν αὐτὸς ὁ λογισμὸς αἰρῆ, whatever the account proves (cf. αἰρεῖν τινα κλέπτοντα), and there is a strong presumption that Demosthenes uses a similar expression in his reply. Blass adopts καθαιρῶσιν in the sense of αἰρῶσιν (*erweisen*) but knows no other example. Köchly quotes Dion. Hal. Ant. Rom. VII. 36, ὃ τι δ' ἂν αἱ πλείους ψῆφοι καθαιρῶσι, τοῦτο καὶ ἐν (and again, slightly changed, in 39): here the meaning *determine* is beyond question.

5. προσθέσθαι, acquiesce in: cf. προσθεμένην, § 203⁵.

6. ἦ πεπραγμένον: see § 178¹³, and note on § 178⁹.

δείγματος ὠμολόγηκε νῦν γ' ἡμᾶς ὑπάρχειν ἐγνωσμένους
 ἐμὲ μὲν λέγειν ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος, αὐτὸν δ' ὑπὲρ Φιλίππου·
 οὐ γὰρ ἂν μεταπίθειν ὑμᾶς ἐξήτει μὴ τοιαύτης οὔσης τῆς ³⁰⁴
229 ὑπαρχούσης ὑπολήψεως περὶ ἐκατέρου. καὶ μὴν ὅτι γ' οὐ
 δίκαια λέγει μεταθέσθαι ταύτην τὴν δόξαν ἀξιῶν, ἐγὼ
 διδάξω ῥαδίως, οὐ τιθεὶς ψήφους (οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ὁ τῶν
 πραγμάτων οὗτος λογισμὸς), ἀλλ' ἀναμνησκῶν ἕκαστ'
 5 ἐν βραχέσι, λογισταῖς ἅμα καὶ μάρτυσι τοῖς ἀκούουσιν
 ὑμῖν χρώμενος. ἡ γὰρ ἐμὴ πολιτεία, ἧς οὗτος κατηγορεῖ,
 ἀντὶ μὲν τοῦ Θηβαίου μετὰ Φιλίππου συνεμβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν
 χώραν, ὃ πάντες ᾤοντο, μεθ' ἡμῶν παραταξαμένους ἐκείνου
230 κωλύειν ἐποίησεν· ἀντὶ δὲ τοῦ ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ τὸν πόλεμον
 εἶναι ἐπτακόσια στάδια ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐπὶ τοῖς Βοιωτῶν
 ὀρίοις γενέσθαι· ἀντὶ δὲ τοῦ τοὺς ληστὰς ἡμᾶς φέρειν καὶ

§ 228. 2. νῦν γ' Σ, L; νῦν O; νῦν vulg.; om. A1. ἡμᾶς Σ, L; ἡμᾶς
 V6; ὑμᾶς vulg. 4. οὔσης τῆς om. Oxyrh. pap.

§ 229. 1. γ' οὐκ Oxyrh. pap. 2. τὴν om. Σ¹, over ταύτην Σ². ὑμᾶς
 (after ἀξιῶν) vulg.; om. Σ, L¹, A1. 5. τοῖς ἀκούουσιν om. A1. 7. συνεισ-
 βαλεῖν A1. 2. 8. ἔσεσθαι (after ᾤοντο) vulg.; om. Σ, L¹, A1. ὑμῶν A2.
 συμπαρταξαμένους A1.

§ 230. 1. τὸν om. L¹, O. 3. δὲ above line Σ. ἡμῶν (as above) O.

§ 228. 2. ἡμᾶς (so Σ)...ἐγνωσμέ-
 νους, that it is assumed that we (Aesch.
 and myself) have been thus judged (have
 this reputation): in the direct form ὑπάρ-
 χομεν ἐγνωσμένοι. See note on § 95⁴. It
 appears that ἐγνωσμαι is always passive
 (see Veitch): cf. Eur. H. F. 1287, ὑπο-
 βλεπώμεθ' ὡς ἐγνωσμένοι, and Thuc. III.
 38¹³, ὡς οὐκ ἐγνωσται. For the active see
 Dem. IV. 29, οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἐγνώκεν. Baiter
 (see Dissen) translates thus: confitetur
 nunc nos esse cognitos (h. e. de nobis
 constare) me quidem verba facere pro
 patria, ipsum vero pro Philippo. The
 personal construction is like that of Ar.
 Nub. 918, γνωσθήσει τοι ποτ' Ἀθηναῖος
 οἷα διδάσκει τοὺς ἀνοήτους, you shall be
 shown (for it shall be shown).

4. μὴ τοιαύτης οὔσης = εἰ μὴ τοιαύτη
 ἦν. The unique reading of the Oxyrh.
 papyrus, μὴ τοιαύτης ὑπαρχούσης, is sug-
 gestive.

§ 229. 3. οὐ τιθεὶς ψήφους (con-
 tinuing the figure of § 227), i. e. not by

mere arithmetic or book-keeping.—ὄ
 γὰρ...λογισμὸς, for that is not the way to
 reckon affairs of state.

4. ἀναμνησκῶν ἕκαστ': he renders
 his account, not by setting his services
 against his sins, but by setting the posi-
 tive gain from his public policy against
 the calamities which would have resulted
 from the opposite policy.

5. λογισταῖς: in the double sense of
computers and *comptrollers of accounts*:
 see note on § 117⁷.—τοῖς ἀκούουσιν:
 addressed equally to the court and the
 spectators.

7. μετὰ and συν. emphasize one
 another.

9. κωλύειν: present, of the whole
 business of checking Philip; the aor.
 συνεμβαλεῖν (7) of an incursion.

§ 230. 2. ἐπτακόσια στάδια, about
 80 miles: see note on § 195⁵.

3. γενέσθαι: sc. ἐποίησε. By ὀρίους
 he means the *further confines* of Boeotia.
 —ληστὰς: see note on § 145⁵, and for

ἀγειν ἐκ τῆς Εὐβοίας ἐν εἰρήνῃ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐκ θαλάττης εἶναι πάντα τὸν πόλεμον· ἀντὶ δὲ τοῦ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον 5 ἔχειν Φίλιππον, λαβόντα Βυζάντιον, συμπολεμεῖν τοὺς Βυζαντίους μεθ' ἡμῶν πρὸς ἐκείνον. ἀρὰ σοι ψήφοις ὅμοιοις 231 ὁ τῶν ἔργων λογισμὸς φαίνεται; ἢ δεῖν ἀντανελεῖν ταῦτα, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὅπως τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον μνημονευθήσεται σκέψασθαι; καὶ οὐκέτι προστίθημι ὅτι τῆς μὲν ὠμότητος, ἣν ἐν οἷς καθάπαξ τινῶν κύριος κατέστη Φίλιππος ἔστιν ἰδεῖν, 5 ἑτέροις πειραθῆναι συνέβη, τῆς δὲ φιλανθρωπίας, ἣν τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν πραγμάτων ἐκείνος περιβαλλόμενος ἐπλάττετο, ὑμεῖς καλῶς ποιῶντες τοὺς καρποὺς κεκόμισθε. ἀλλ' ἐῷ ταῦτα.

Καὶ μὴν οὐδὲ ταῦτ' εἰπεῖν ὀκνήσω, ὅτι ὁ τὸν ῥήτορα 232 βουλόμενος δικαίως ἐξετάζειν καὶ μὴ συκοφαντεῖν οὐκ ἂν

4. ἀγειν (d by corr.?) Σ. ἀπὸ τῆς Εὐβ. Α2. 5. πάντα above the line Y.
6. τὸν Φίλ. ἔχειν Α1. τοὺς om. Α1. 7. ἐκείνον ἐποίησεν Α1.
§ 231. 2. ὁ ἐμός V6. 7. ἐπλάττετο Σ, L¹; πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐπλάττετο vulg.
§ 232. 1. ταῦτ' Σ, L, Φ; τοῦτ' vulg.

pirates in general [VII.] 3, 4, 14, 15. The rescue of Oreus and Eretria from Philip (§§ 79, 87) prevented Euboea from being a nest for plunderers.—**φέρειν καὶ ἀγειν**: the common term for general plundering.

4. ἐκ θαλάττης, on the side of the sea, with reference to ἐκ τῆς Εὐβοίας.

5. τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον: for the Hellespont and Byzantium in 340 B.C. see §§ 80, 87, 88, 93, 94, and Hist. §§ 66—68.

§ 231. 1. ψήφοις ὅμοιοις: cf. κόμαι Χαρίτεσσιν ὅμοιοι, II. XVII. 51.

2. ἀντανελεῖν ταῦτα, to strike this off (the services of § 230) in balancing the account, as ψήφοι would be removed from the ἀβάκιον.

4. οὐκέτι προστίθημι, I do not go on (ἐτι) to add, i.e. to the credit side of the account.

5. ἐν οἷς...κατέστη: as in the cases of Olynthus, Thessaly, and Phocis.

6. φιλανθρωπίας: especially Philip's easy terms with Athens after Chaeronea, which were the indirect result of the firm

and dignified attitude of Demosthenes and his friends. See Hist. § 81.

7. περιβαλλόμενος: the common figure of investing oneself with anything (like a garment), hence acquiring.

8. καλῶς ποιῶντες, by the blessing of Heaven: cf. I. 28, ὦν καλῶς ποιῶντες ἔχουσι, and καλῶς ποιῶσι, XXI. 212. This phrase sometimes means *fortunately* (as here), approaching in sense the more common εὖ πράσσειν, to be prosperous: sometimes *doing as one should*, as in XXI. 2, καλῶς καὶ τὰ δίκαια ποιῶν ὁ δῆμος οὕτως ὠρίσθη, and LVIII. 6, καλῶς ποιῶντες τοὺς ἡδικημένους σεσώκατε. To show the distinction between καλῶς ποιῶν and εὖ πράσσειν, Dissen quotes XX. 110, ὅτε δ' ὑμεῖς καλῶς ποιῶντες...ἀμεινον ἐκείνων πράττετε. The active expressions εὖ ποιεῖν and κακῶς ποιεῖν are entirely distinct from καλῶς ποιεῖν.

§§ 232—241. We have here an account of the power of Athens under the leadership of Demosthenes, compared with her earlier resources.

οἷα σὺ νῦν ἔλεγες τοιαῦτα κατηγορεῖ, παραδείγματα πλάττων 305
καὶ ῥήματα καὶ σχήματα μιμούμενος (πάνυ γὰρ παρὰ τοῦτο
5—οὐχ ὄρας;—γέγονε τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, εἰ τουτὶ τὸ ῥήμα
ἀλλὰ μὴ τουτὶ διελέχθη ἐγὼ, ἧ δευρὶ τὴν χεῖρα ἀλλὰ μὴ
233 δευρὶ παρήνεγκα), ἀλλ' ἐπ' αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων ἂν ἐσκόπει
τίνας εἶχεν ἀφορμὰς ἢ πόλις καὶ τίνας δυνάμεις, ὄτ' εἰς τὰ
πράγματ' εἰσήειν, καὶ τίνας συνήγαγον αὐτῇ μετὰ ταῦτ'
ἐπιστὰς ἐγὼ, καὶ πῶς εἶχε τὰ τῶν ἐναντίων. εἴτ' εἰ μὲν
5 ἐλάττους ἐποίησα τὰς δυνάμεις, παρ' ἐμοὶ τὰδίκημ' ἂν
ἐδείκνυεν ὄν, εἰ δὲ πολλῶ μείζους, οὐκ ἂν ἐσυκοφάντει.
ἐπειδὴ δὲ σὺ τοῦτο πέφευγας, ἐγὼ ποιήσω· καὶ σκοπεῖτε
εἰ δικαίως χρήσομαι τῷ λόγῳ.

234 Δύναμιν μὲν τοίνυν εἶχεν ἡ πόλις τοὺς νησιώτας, οὐχ

5. οὐχοῦρας Σ (ὡ over ρᾶ). πράγματα after Ἑλλήνων vulg.; om. Σ, L¹, A¹.
6, 7. δευρὶ (i changed to ei) ...δευρὶ Σ. τὴν χεῖρα...δευρὶ om. F (text), add. mg.
§ 233. 1. ἂν ἐσκόπει A². 3. εἰσήειν Σ, vulg.; εἰσήει B¹ (ut videtur, Lips.);
εἰσήει F, Y. συνήγαγον A². 5. τὰδίκηματα V6. ἂν om. V6; ὄν (for ἂν) A².
6. ἐδείκνυες Y, O¹, F (corr.). δευρα (for δν) V6. ἐσυκοφάντει O, Y, Φ, F (corr.).
7. τοῦτο σὺ A².
§ 234. 1. ἡ πόλις εἶχεν Y.

§ 232. 3. τοιαῦτα: cognate (sc. κατηγορήματα).—παραδείγματα, like the illustration just discussed: cf. παραδείγματα in § 128¹.

4. ῥήματα...μιμούμενος: besides the expressions (ῥήματα) repeated by Aeschines (probably with no little exaggeration) in III. 166, of which he asks (167), ταῦτα δὲ τί ἐστιν, ὧ κινάδος; ῥήματα ἢ θαύματα; we have in 209, ποῖ φύγω, ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι; περιγράψατέ με· οὐκ ἔστιν οἷον ἀναπτῆσομαι, quoted from Demosthenes. See other quotations in 71 and 72, especially ἀπορρήξει τῆς εἰρήνης τὴν συμμαχίαν. Imitations of gestures (σχήματα) are, of course, harder to detect; but there is a plain one in 167, κύκλιω περιδινῶν σεαυτὸν ἔλεγες.—παρὰ τοῦτο γέγονε, depend on this. Dissen quotes Cic. Orat. 8, 27: itaque se purgans iocatur Demosthenes: negat in eo positas esse fortunas Graeciae, hoc an illo verbo usus sit, et huc an illuc manum porrexerit.

5. οὐχ ὄρας; cf. § 266².

6. μὴ τουτὶ: in the second member

of an alternative indirect question, μὴ can be used as well as οὐ.

§ 233. 1. ἐπ'...ἔργων; cf. ἐπὶ τῆς ἀληθείας, § 226¹.

2. ἀφορμὰς, means (for war): ἀφορμὴ is properly a starting-point, or something to set out from (ἀφ' ὧν τις ὀρμᾶται), as in Thuc. I. 90, τὴν τε Πελοπόννησον πᾶσιν ἔφασαν ἰκανὴν εἶναι ἀναχώρησιν τε καὶ ἀφορμὴν.—δυνάμεις: here in the same general sense as δύναμιν in § 234¹ (see note).—ὄτ'...εἰσήειν: before the renewal of the war in 340 B.C. Cf. § 60².

8. εἰ...λόγῳ: cf. § 152², and XXIII. 24, ὡς ἀπλῶς καὶ δικαίως χρήσομαι τῷ λόγῳ.

§ 234. 1. δύναμιν here refers to sources of military power, like allies, even when no actual troops are included: see ὀπλίτην δ', ἱππέα οὐδένα (5). Both δυνάμεις and δύναμις, however, may denote troops: cf. § 237², τῶν πολιτικῶν δυνάμεων, and 247⁴; so Xen. An. I. 3, 12, ἔχει δύναμιν καὶ πεζὴν καὶ ἱπτικὴν καὶ ναυτικὴν. Cf. δυνάμεις § 233².

ἅπαντας, ἀλλὰ τοὺς ἀσθνεστάτους· οὔτε γὰρ Χίος οὔτε Ῥόδος οὔτε Κέρκυρα μεθ' ἡμῶν ἦν· χρημάτων δὲ σύνταξιν εἰς πέντε καὶ τετταράκοντα τάλαντα, καὶ ταῦτ' ἦν προεξιλεγμένα· ὀπλίτην δ', ἱππέα πλὴν τῶν οἰκείων οὐδένα. ὁ δὲ 5 πάντων καὶ φοβερώτατον καὶ μάλισθ' ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐχθρῶν, οὔτοι παρεσκευάκεσαν τοὺς περιχώρους πάντας ἔχθρας ἢ φιλίας ἐγγυτέρω, Μεγαρέας, Θηβαίους, Εὐβοέας. τὰ μὲν 235 τῆς πόλεως οὕτως ὑπῆρχεν ἔχοντα, καὶ οὐδεὶς ἂν ἔχοι παρὰ

3. ἡμῶν O. 4. προεξηλεγμένα O. 5. δ' ἢ ἱππέα vulg.; ἢ om. Σ, L, O, F, Φ, Vöm., West., Lips. Cf. § 94^b. 6. καὶ (after πάντων) om. A1. 2.
7. παρεσκευάκεσαν A1; ἀκείσαν Σ, L, vulg., Bk., Dind.; παρεσκεύασαν A2, V6. ἅπαντας A1. 8. Μεγαρεῖς all MSS., Bk. (see § 237^a). Εὐβοέας Σ, L, vulg.; εὐβοας O¹.

§ 235. 1. καὶ τὰ μὲν A1. 2.

2. οὔτε...ἦν: this refers to the early part of 340 B.C., when Chios and Rhodes were independent of Athens as the result of the Social War (357—355 B.C.), but Byzantium, which then followed Chios and Rhodes, had already renewed her friendship (§ 230^b): see Hist. §§ 2, 63. Corcyra, the old friend and ally of Athens, had become hostile to her before 353 B.C. (see XXIV. 202; Diod. xv. 95).

3. χρημάτων σύνταξιν: Harpocr. says, ἔλεγον δὲ καὶ τοὺς φόρους συντάξεις, ἐπεὶδὴ χαλεπῶς ἔφερον οἱ Ἕλληνες τὸ τῶν φόρων ὄνομα, Καλλιστράτου οὕτω καλέσαντος, ὡς φησι Θεόπομπος. (See Thuc. I. 96; Arist. Pol. Ath. 23²⁰; Aesch. III. 258.) The payment of the original assessment made on the Delian confederacy by Aristides in 478—477 B.C. was first called φόρος from φέρω, as Thucydides explains it, οὕτω γὰρ ὀνομάσθη τῶν χρημάτων ἡ φορά. The First Athenian Empire made the name odious, so that, when the new federation was formed in 378, the term σύνταξις, agreement, was adopted for the annual payment.

4. πέντε καὶ τετταράκοντα τάλαντα: this sorry amount of 45 talents shows the decline of the power of Athens after the Social War. The tribute of 460 talents of the time of Aristides was raised to 600 under Pericles (Thuc. II. 13²³), and (if we

may trust Aesch. II. 175 and Plut. Arist. 24) to 1200 or 1300 after the Peace of Nicias, in large part by the allies commuting personal service for payments of money (Thuc. I. 99). The 45 talents mentioned here must be the minimum. We have uncertain accounts of the later increase. In [Dem.] x. 37, 38, the income of Athens is stated at 130 talents, which was afterwards increased to 400: Boeckh thinks that this may have referred to the annual tribute. Demosthenes is said (Vit. x. Orat. 851 B, decree) to have persuaded the allies to give a σύνταξιν χρημάτων of more than 500 talents. (See Boeckh, Staatsh. d. Ath. I. Bk 3, §§ 17, 19.) For the Second Athenian Confederacy see Grote x. ch. 77.—προεξιλεγμένα, collected in advance, probably by generals to pay their mercenaries. Aeschines (II. 71) speaks of τοὺς περὶ τὸ βῆμα καὶ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν μισθοφόρους, οἱ τοὺς μὲν τάλαιπῶρους νησιώτας καθ' ἑκαστον ἐνιαυτὸν ἐξήκοντα τάλαντα εἰσπραττον σύνταξιν. See Isoc. IV. 132.

5. ὀπλίτην δ', ἱππέα: for the *asynde-ton* cf. § 94^b: most MSS. have ἢ ἱππέα.

7. οὔτοι: Aeschines and his party.—παρεσκευάκεσαν... ἐγγυτέρω: cf. τοὺς θεοὺς Πλεωσ αὐτῶ παρεσκευάζεν, Plat. Leg. 803 E.

§ 235. 2. οὕτως ὑπῆρχεν ἔχοντα, i.e. *this is what we had to depend on.*

ταῦτ' εἰπεῖν ἄλλ' οὐδέν· τὰ δὲ τοῦ Φιλίππου, πρὸς ὃν ἦν ἡμῖν ὁ ἀγὼν, σκέψασθε πῶς. πρῶτον μὲν ἦρχε τῶν ἀκολου-
 5 θούντων αὐτὸς αὐτοκράτωρ, ὃ τῶν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον μέγιστόν
 ἐστὶν ἀπάντων· εἴθ' οὗτοι τὰ ὄπλ' εἶχον ἐν ταῖς χερσὶν αἰεί·
 ἔπειτα χρημάτων εὐπόρει, καὶ ἔπραπτεν ἅ δόξειεν αὐτῷ, οὐ³⁰⁶
 προλέγων ἐν τοῖς ψηφίσμασιν, οὐδ' ἐν τῷ φανερωῷ βουλευό-
 10 μενος, οὐδ' ὑπὸ τῶν συκοφαντούντων κρινόμενος, οὐδὲ γραφὰς
 236 αὐτὸς δεσπότης, ἡγεμῶν, κύριος πάντων. ἐγὼ δ' ὁ πρὸς
 τοῦτον ἀντιτεταγμένος (καὶ γὰρ τοῦτ' ἐξετάσαι δίκαιον)
 τίνος κύριος ἦν; οὐδενός· αὐτὸ γὰρ τὸ δημηγορεῖν πρῶτον,
 οὐ μόνου μετεῖχον ἐγὼ, ἐξ ἴσου προὔτιθεθ' ὑμεῖς τοῖς παρ'
 5 ἐκείνου μισθαρνοῦσι καὶ ἐμοὶ, καὶ ὅσ' οὗτοι περιγένοιτ'
 ἐμοῦ (πολλὰ δ' ἐγίνετο ταῦτα, δι' ἣν ἕκαστον τύχοι πρό-
 237 φασιν), ταῦθ' ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἀπῆτε βεβουλευμένοι. ἄλλ'
 ὅμως ἐκ τοιούτων ἐλαττωμάτων ἐγὼ συμμάχους μὲν ὑμῖν
 ἐποίησα Εὐβοέας, Ἀχαιοὺς, Κορινθίους, Θηβαίους, Μεγαρέας,

3. ἦν om. A2. 4. σκέψεσθε O. ὑπῆρχε V6. ἀκολουθῶν V6.
 5. αὐτοκράτωρ ὦν vulg.; ὦν om. Σ, L, F, Φ, B, Y. δ τῶν...πόλεμον Σ, L, F, Φ;
 τῶν...πόλεμον, δ Y. 6. ἐν ταῖς χερσὶν εἶχον A1; εἶχον ἐν ταῖν χερσῶν A2.
 9. οὐδ' ὑπὸ...κρινόμενος Σ (γρ), vulg., Vöm., West., Lips., Bl.; om. Σ¹. 11. ἀπάν-
 των A1.
 § 236. 4. μόνου Σ, L, A1, B; μόνον vulg. προὔτιθεθ' L, V6; προὔτιθεσθ'
 Σ, Φ; προὔτιθετε vulg. 6. ταῦτα Σ, Φ; τοιαῦτα L, vulg. ἕκαστον (a over
 on) A2. 7. ἀπῆτε Σ; ἀπῆτετε (or ἦ) L, O, vulg.
 § 237. 2. μὲν ἡμῖν συμμάχους O. 3. Μεγαρέας MSS.

7. οὐ προλέγων...βουλευόμενος: two important advantages of a despotism in war. Athens is not the last free state which has suffered from the opposite evils. See Isoc. III. 18, 19.

9. οὐδ'...κρινόμενος was wanting in the original text of Σ, and possibly is a reading which Demosthenes himself replaced by the following οὐδ'...παρανόμων. With the whole passage compare § 249 and I. 4.

§ 236. 3. πρῶτον, to begin with: cf. XX. 54, ὁ λόγος πρῶτον ἀσχερός.

4. μετ-εἶχον: μετ- implies the sharing of the right which the preceding clause states.—προὔτιθεθ': cf. IV. 1, εἰ προὔτιθετο λέγειν.

5. ὅσ'...περιγένοιτ' ἐμοῦ, i.e. as often as they got the better of me. The omitted antecedent of ὅσ' is seen in ταῦθ' (7).

6. τύχοι (M.T. 532): sc. γερόμενον.

7. ταῦθ'...βεβουλευμένοι, i.e. just so often had you taken counsel in the enemy's interest when you left the Assembly: ταῦθ' (cognate with βεβουλευμένοι) are the βουλευματα in which περιγένοιτ' ἐμοῦ, and these counsels you always took in the enemy's interest. Cf. Andoc. III. 29, ἐν βούλευμα τοιούτων ἐβουλευσάμεθα; and Thuc. II. 44¹², ἴσον τι ἦ δίκαιον (sc. βούλευμα) βουλεύεσθαι.

§ 237. 2. ἐκ τοιούτων ἐλαττωμάτων, i.e. with such disadvantages at the outset.—συμμάχους...ἐποίησα: this refers

Λευκαδίου, Κερκυραίου, ἀφ' ὧν μύριοι μὲν καὶ πεντακισχίλιοι ξένοι, δισχίλιοι δ' ἵππεῖς ἄνευ τῶν πολιτικῶν δυνάμεων 5
 συνήχθησαν· χρημάτων δ' ὅσων ἐδυνήθη ἐγὼ πλείστην
 συντέλειαν ἐποίησα. εἰ δὲ λέγεις ἢ τὰ πρὸς Θηβαίου 238
 δίκαια, Αἰσχίνη, ἢ τὰ πρὸς Βυζαντίους ἢ τὰ πρὸς Εὐβοέας,
 ἢ περὶ τῶν ἴσων νυνὶ διαλέγει, πρῶτον μὲν ἀγνοεῖς ὅτι καὶ
 πρότερον τῶν ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐκείνων ἀγωνισαμένων
 τριήρων, τριακοσίων οὐσῶν τῶν πασῶν, τὰς διακοσίας ἢ 5
 πόλις παρέσχετο, καὶ οὐκ ἐλαττοῦσθαι νομίζουσα οὐδὲ κρί-
 νουσα τοὺς ταῦτα συμβουλευσαντας οὐδ' ἀγανακτοῦσ' ἐπὶ
 τούτοις ἐωρᾶτο (αἰσχροὺν γὰρ), ἀλλὰ τοῖς θεοῖς ἔχουσα
 χάριν, εἰ κοινοῦ κινδύνου τοῖς Ἑλλησι περιστάντος αὐτῇ
 διπλάσια τῶν ἄλλων εἰς τὴν ἀπάντων σωτηρίαν παρέσχετο. 10
 307 εἶτα κενὰς χαρίζει χάριτας τουτοισὶ συκοφαντῶν ἐμέ. τί 239
 γὰρ νῦν λέγεις οἱ ἔχρην πράττειν, ἀλλ' οὐ τότε ὧν ἐν τῇ

§ 238. 1. ἢ πρὸς O¹. 3. τῶν νήσων (for τῶν ἴσων) B (γρ), Reiske. διαλέγει
 all MSS., Bk., Bl.; cf. xxiv. 33, διαλέγει Σ; διαλέγη vulg. 5. τὰς om. Y.
 10. παράσχοιτο V6.

§ 239. 1. κενὰς Φ; κενὰς γε A1; γε om. Σ, L, vulg. χαρίζη or -ίζη all
 MSS., Bk., Bl. 2. οἷας (for οἱ') O.

to the grand league against Philip, formed early in 340 B.C. by Demosthenes and Callias of Chalcis. See Hist. § 63 (end), with notes. For the Euboeans see § 79 (above): for the Euboeans, Peloponnesians, and Acarnanians see Aesch. 111. 95—97.

4. μύριοι καὶ πεντακισχίλιοι: this includes the Theban forces, which were added a year after the league was formed.

7. συντέλειαν: this term was applied to the contributions of the new league, rather than σύνταξις (§ 234³): Aesch. (97) calls them σύνταγμα.

§ 238. The orator here exposes with great effect one of the most unlucky blunders of Aeschines (143), that of charging him with imposing *two-thirds* of the expense of the war on Athens, and only one-third on Thebes. Aeschines had forgotten the fleet at Salamis, of which Athens furnished *two-thirds*!

3. καὶ πρότερον, *once also in former days*.

5. τριακοσίων...διακοσίας: the numbers of the ships at Salamis are variously given; but nearly all agree in making the Athenian fleet about two-thirds of the whole. Aeschylus, who was in the battle, is our best authority when (Pers. 339) he gives the total as 310, and Demosthenes nearly agrees with him. Herodotus (VIII. 1, 44, 48, 61) gives the total as 378 (the items giving 366), the Athenians having 200, of which they lent 20 to the Chalcidians. The Athenian orator in Thucydides (I. 74^a) gives the total as 400 and the Athenian ships as *nearly two-thirds*. The text of XIV. 29, which makes the total 200 and the Athenian ships 100, must be corrupt.

8. αἰσχροὺν: sc. ἀνὴρ.—ἔχουσα goes with ἐωρᾶτο like the preceding νομίζουσα, κρίνουσα, and ἀγανακτοῦσ'.

πόλει καὶ παρῶν ταῦτ' ἔγραφες, εἴπερ ἐνεδέχετο παρὰ τοὺς παρόντας καιροὺς, ἐν οἷς οὐχ ὄσ' ἠβουλόμεθα ἀλλ' ὄσα δόξαι τὰ πράγματ' ἔδει δέχεσθαι· ὁ γὰρ ἀντωνούμενος καὶ ταχὺ τοὺς παρ' ἡμῶν ἀπελαυνόμενους προσδεξόμενος καὶ χρήματα προσθήσων ὑπῆρχεν ἔτοιμος.

240 Ἄλλ' εἰ νῦν ἐπὶ τοῖς πεπραγμένοις κατηγορίας ἔχω, τί ἂν οἴεσθε, εἰ τότ' ἐμοῦ περὶ τούτων ἀκριβολογουμένου ἀπῆλθον αἱ πόλεις καὶ προσέθεντο Φιλίππῳ, καὶ ἅμ' Εὐβοίας καὶ Θηβῶν καὶ Βυζαντίου κύριος κατέστη, τί ποιεῖν ἂν ἡ τί

241 λέγειν τοὺς ἀσεβεῖς ἀνθρώπους τουτουσί; οὐχ ὡς ἐξεδόθησαν; οὐχ ὡς ἀπηλάθησαν βουλόμενοι μεθ' ὑμῶν εἶναι; εἶτα τοῦ μὲν Ἑλλησπόντου διὰ Βυζαντίων ἐγκρατῆς καθέστηκε, καὶ τῆς σιτοπομπίας τῆς τῶν Ἑλλήνων κύριος, πόλεμος δ' ὄμορος καὶ βαρὺς εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν διὰ Θηβαίων κεκόμισται, ἄπλους δ' ἡ θάλαττα ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκ τῆς Εὐβοίας ὀρμωμένων

4. παρόντα (σ above) Σ. 5. ὄσα ἠβουλόμεθα Σ, ὄσα ἐβουλόμεθα Α1. 2, Φ; ὄσα ἂν βουλόμεθα L, vulg. 6. ὑμῶν V6. προσδεξόμενος O.

§ 240. 2. εἰ τότ' ἐμοῦ Σ, Α1. 2, Β (mg.); εἰ πότε' ἐμοῦ L; εἰ ποτ' ἐμοῦ vulg. περὶ τούτου Σ, L, F¹; περὶ τούτων vulg., edd. 4. Βυζαντίων V6. 5. λέγειν ὀλεσθε Α1; τουτουσί ὀλεσθε Β (γρ), Υ, Ο (mg.); ὀλεσθε (here) om. Σ, L, Ο¹, Φ, F.

§ 241. 2. οὐχ ὡς ἀπηλάθησαν vulg.; οὐχ ὡς om. Σ¹ (added above the line), Β1. ὑμῶν Σ, L; ἡμῶν vulg. 3. Βυζαντίων Α2, Reiske. κατέστη Α1, Υ, Φ (γρ), Β (γρ); καθέστηκε Σ, L, vulg.; Φίλιππος add. L, Φ (γρ), Β (γρ), om. Σ¹ (added at end of line), vulg. 4. κύριος γέγονε L (above line), vulg.; γέγονε om. Σ, Α1. 6. ἐκ om. Σ, L¹ (added by 1st hand).

§ 239. 3. παρῶν, i.e. in the Assembly, as Aesch. regularly was: see § 273¹.—εἴπερ ἐνεδέχετο: sc. ταῦτα γράφειν.—παρῶν...καιροῦς, in the crises through which we were then living.

4. οὐχ ὄσ'...πράγματ', not all that we wanted (continuously), but all that circumstances (on each occasion) allowed us (M.T. 532). οὐχ ὄσα βουλόμεθα would have meant not all that we wanted in each case.

5. ἀντωνούμενος (conative), bidding against us (trying to buy).

6. προσδεξόμενος...προσθήσων, ready to receive them and to pay them too (προσ-) for coming.

§ 240. 1. νῦν: opposed to εἰ τότ'...ἀπῆλθον.—ἐπὶ τοῖς πεπραγμένοις, i.e. for what I actually did, opposed to the

following supposition (2) that I did nothing.—τί ἂν οἴεσθε: ποιεῖν would naturally follow here, ἂν having its common place before ὀλεσθε (M.T. 220¹): cf. § 225³. But the long protasis εἰ τότ'...κατέστη causes τί and ἂν to be repeated with ποιεῖν (4); cf. IX. 35, τί ὀλεσθε, ἐπειδὴν...γένηται, τί ποιήσων;

2. ἀκριβολογουμένου, quibbling, splitting hairs, part of the unreal condition.

4. τί ποιεῖν ἂν ἡ τί λέγειν represents τί ἐπόλεον ἂν ἡ ἔλεγον; cf. § 241⁷.

§ 241. 1. οὐχ: sc. ἔλεγον ἂν.

3—7. τοῦ μὲν...ληρῶν γέγονεν; this seems to be a continuation of the indirect quotation, with οὐκ ἂν ἔλεγον ὡς understood. But there may be a change to a direct quotation after εἶτα, without ὡς, as Vöm. and West. take it.

ληστῶν γέγονεν; οὐκ ἂν ταῦτ' ἔλεγον, καὶ πολλὰ γε πρὸς
 τούτοις ἕτερα; πονηρὸν, ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, πονηρὸν ὁ συκο- 242
 φάντης αἰεὶ καὶ πανταχόθεν βάσκανον καὶ φιλαίτιον· τοῦτο
 δὲ καὶ φύσει κίναδος τάνθρώπιόν ἐστιν, οὐδὲν ἐξ ἀρχῆς
 ὑγιὲς πεποιηκὸς οὐδ' ἐλεύθερον, αὐτοτραγικὸς πίθηκος,
 ἀρουραῖος Οἰνόμαος, παράσημος ῥήτωρ· τί γὰρ ἢ σὴ 5
 δεωότης εἰς ὄνησιν ἦκει τῇ πατρίδι; νῦν ἡμῖν λέγεις περὶ 243
 τῶν παρεληλυθότων; ὥσπερ ἂν εἴ τις ἰατρὸς ἀσθενουσί μὲν
 308 τοῖς κάμνουσιν εἰσιῶν μὴ λέγοι μηδὲ δεικνύοι δι' ὧν ἀποφεύ-
 ζονται τὴν νόσον, ἐπειδὴ δὲ τελευτήσειε τις αὐτῶν καὶ τὰ

7. ἔλεγεν A2; οὐκ...ἔλεγον O (mg.).

§ 242. 1. ὦ (before ἄνδρες) vulg.; om. Σ, L'. 2. first καὶ om. Φ. 3. κίναδος A1', vulg. 4. ὑγιὲς ἐξ ἀρχ. πεπ. A1; ἐξ ἀρχ. πεπ. ὑγ. A2. 6. τῇ Σ (mg.), Υ (mg.), vulg.; om Σ'.

§ 243. 1. ὑπὲρ Φ. 3. εἰσιῶν om. Φ. λέγοι μηδὲ δεικνύη Σ; λέγη μ. δεικνύη A2; λέγει μ. δεικνύει V6; two opt. vulg. 4. ἐπειδὴν A1.

§ 242. 1. πανταχόθεν, in every way (from every side).—φιλαίτιον: cf. LVII. 34 (end).

3. καὶ φύσει κίναδος, a beast by his very nature: κίναδος nascitur, συκοφάντης fit.—τάνθρώπιον, hominunculus, refers to mental not to bodily stature.

4. ἐλεύθερον, i.e. worthy of a free-born Athenian: cf. μηδὲν ἐλεύθερον φρονῶν, Soph. Phil. 1006.—αὐτοτραγικὸς πίθηκος, a natural tragic ape: Schol. σκοθεὶν καὶ ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ ἔχει τὸ πιθηκίζεσθαι. αὐτο- seems to have the same force as φύσει in 3 (West.). Harpocr. under τραγικὸς πίθηκος has: ἔοικε λέγειν τοῦτο ὁ ῥήτωρ ὡς καὶ περὶ τὴν ὑπόκρισιν ἀνυχούστος τοῦ Διογίνου, καὶ μμουμένου μάλλον τραγωδοῦς ἢ τραγωδεῖν δυναμένου. Paroem. Gr. 1. p. 375: ἐπὶ τῶν παρ' ἄξιαν σεμννομένων. These describe both the imitative and the boastful ape. Cf. § 313^o, τραγικὸς Θεοκρίτης.

5. ἀρουραῖος Οἰνόμαος: see § 180^h and note. Aeschines is called rustic, probably because he "murdered Oenomaus" at the country Dionysia (τοῖς κατ' ἀγρούς), which were sometimes celebrated by performances in the theatre of Collytus (Aesch. 1. 137), though this was a city deme. (See Blass.) See Hesych. under ἀρουραῖος Οἰνόμαος: Δημοσθένης Αἰ-

σχίην οὕτω ἐφη, ἐπεὶ κατὰ τὴν χώραν περιουστῶν ὑπεκρίνετο Σοφοκλέους τὸν Οἰνόμαον. Westermann sees in ἀρουραῖος an allusion to Aeschines as σῦκα ..συλλέγων (§ 262^o), as the mother of Euripides was called ἀρουραία θεῶς (Ar. Ran. 840) as a vender of vegetables. But the meaning of § 262 is too doubtful to build upon.—παράσημος, counterfeit: Harpocr. has ἐκ μεταφορᾶς εἰρηται ἀπὸ τῶν νομισμάτων, κ.τ.λ. See XXIV. 213, and Ar. Ach. 518.

§ 243. 1. νῦν ἡμῖν λέγεις: νῦν has great emphasis, and is repeated in 7: is this the time you take to talk to us of the past?

2. ὥσπερ ἂν (sc. ποιῶν) εἰ: i.e. in talking to us of the past now you act as a physician (would act) if he etc. If ποιῶν had been expressed with ἂν, ἰατρὸς would be its subject.

3. τοῖς κάμνουσιν: the general term for patients, not merely while they are ill (ἀσθενοῦσι) but also after they are dead (ἐπειδὴ τελευτήσειε τις).—εἰσιῶν, i.e. in his visits.—δι' ὧν ἀποφεύζονται: final.

4. ἐπειδὴ...ἔφεροντο, but when one of them had died and his relatives were carrying offerings to his tomb (all part of the supposition), depending on εἰ...διέξιοι (M.T. 177, 558, 560): cf. Plat. Phaed.

5 νομιζόμεν' αὐτῷ φέροιο, ἀκολουθῶν ἐπὶ τὸ μνήμα διεξίω
εἰ τὸ καὶ τὸ ἐποίησεν ἄνθρωπος οὐτοσί, οὐκ ἂν
ἀπέθανεν. ἐμβρόντητε, εἴτα νῦν λέγεις;

244 Οὐ τοίνυν οὐδὲ τὴν ἦταν, εἰ ταύτη γαυριᾶς ἐφ' ἣ
στένειν σε, ὧ κατάρατε, προσήκεν, ἐν οὐδενὶ τῶν παρ' ἐμοὶ
γεγονυῖαν εὐρήσετε τῇ πόλει. οὕτωςι δὲ λογίζεσθε. οὐδαμῶ
πῶποθ', ὅποι πρεσβευτῆς ἐπέμφθην ὑφ' ὑμῶν ἐγὼ, ἡττηθεῖς

5. φαίνοιο Σ, Φ. διεξίω V6. οὕτωςι O¹. ἂν om. Y.

6. ἄνθρωπος MSS.; ἄνθ. Bk. οὗτος Y;

§ 244. 1—3. τοίνυν...οὕτωςι: Oxyrh. pap. (as in Σ).

A1, Reiske.

2. ἐμοῦ A1. 2.

3. εὐρήσητε O.

1. ἦταν αὐτῆν
οὗτ. δὲ λογίζ. om. V6.

4. ὄπου B¹.

ἐξεπέμφθην A1. 2.

παρ' ὑμῶν A2.

72 C, ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀποθάνοι, μένοι. τὰ νομιζόμενα are the *customary* offerings to the dead (*ἐναγίσματα*), brought on the third and ninth days after death: τὰ κατὰ νόμους φερόμενα τοῖς νεκροῖς (Schol.). For views of such offerings see Smith's Dict. Antiq. I. p. 888, and Gardner and Jevons's Greek Antiq. p. 367. Aeschines (225) predicts that Demosthenes will use this illustration, and (189) that he will allude to Philammon the boxer (which he does in § 319); both predictions were of course inserted after the trial. Aeschines says, *τελευτήσαντος δὲ ἐλθῶν εἰς τὰ ἐνατὰ διεξίω*, and Demosthenes probably refers to these ninth-day offerings. τὰ νομιζόμενα φέροιο is often referred to the funeral itself; but it is difficult to explain φέροιο in this sense, even if we suppose an allusion to the *ἐκφορά*.

5. τὸ μνήμα, *the tomb*, built above ground, which may at the same time be a monument: cf. *μνήμασι*, § 208⁷. In the same double sense we must take τάφος in the famous passage, Thuc. II. 43¹⁸, ἀνδρῶν γὰρ ἐπιφανῶν πᾶσα γῆ τάφος.

6. τὸ καὶ τὸ, *this and that*, one of the few colloquial relics of the pronominal article: see IX. 68, *εἶδε γὰρ τὸ καὶ τὸ ποιῆσαι καὶ τὸ μὴ ποιῆσαι*.—*ἄνθρωπος οὕτωςι*: so all the MSS., while recent editors adopt Bekker's *ἄνθρωπος*. But the article may be omitted with demonstratives when the pronoun emphatically

points out a present person or thing; as Plat. Gorg. 489 B, *οὕτωςι ἄνθρωπος οὐ παύσεται φλυαρῶν*, and 505 C, *οὗτος ἄνθρωπος οὐκ ὑπομένει ὠφελούμενος*: see Thuc. I. 51⁶, *νῆες ἐκεῖναι ἐπιπλέουσι, γονδερ ἀρε σήϊς sailing up*. See Gerth's Kühner, II. I, p. 629 d.

7. ἐμβρόντητε, *thunderstruck, stupefied by bronchitis*: cf. *ἐμβρονησθαι*, XIX. 231. For the relation of these words to *τετόφωμαι* see note on § 111⁴.—*εἴτα νῦν λέγεις*; see note on 1. Many editors take *ἐμβρόντητε...λέγεις*; as addressed to the physician by one of the relatives. It seems to me that it is addressed directly to Aeschines, as a question which would apply also to the physician with whom he is compared: cf. *νῦν ἡμῖν λέγεις*; (1).

§ 244. 1. τὴν ἦταν: still having in mind the figure of the reckoning (§ 227), he now argues that the chief item which his enemies place on the debit side, the defeat of Chaeronea, cannot justly be charged to him (cf. *λογίζεσθε* in 3).

2. τῶν παρ' ἐμοῦ, *of what I was responsible for*.

4. ὄποι ἐπέμφθην: for the difference in construction between this and ὄποι *πεμφθεῖν* in § 45 (referring to the same thing), and for *ἐν οἷς κρατηθεῖεν* (8), see note on § 45². Little is known of any of these embassies of Demosthenes except those to Byzantium (§§ 87—89) and Thebes (§ 211 ff.). In IX. 72 there is a

ἀπήλθον τῶν παρὰ Φιλίππου πρέσβειων, οὐκ ἐκ Θετταλίας 5
οὐδ' ἐξ Ἀμβρακίας, οὐκ ἐξ Ἰλλυριῶν οὐδὲ παρὰ τῶν Θρακῶν
βασιλέων, οὐκ ἐκ Βυζαντίου, οὐκ ἄλλοθεν οὐδαμόθεν, οὐ τὰ
τελευταί' ἐκ Θηβῶν, ἀλλ' ἐν οἷς κρατηθεῖεν οἱ πρέσβεις
αὐτοῦ τῷ λόγῳ, ταῦτα τοῖς ὄπλοις ἐπιὼν κατεστρέφετο. ταῦτ' 245
οὖν ἀπαιτεῖς παρ' ἐμοῦ, καὶ οὐκ αἰσχύνει τὸν αὐτὸν εἰς τε
μαλακίαν σκώπτων καὶ τῆς Φιλίππου δυνάμεως ἀξίων ἐν'
ὄντα κρείττω γενέσθαι; καὶ ταῦτα τοῖς λόγοις; τίνας γὰρ
ἄλλου κύριος ἦν ἐγώ; οὐ γὰρ τῆς γε ἐκάστου ψυχῆς, οὐδὲ 5
τῆς τύχης τῶν παραταξαμένων, οὐδὲ τῆς στρατηγίας, ἧς ἔμ'
ἀπαιτεῖς εὐθύνας· οὕτω σκαιὸς εἶ. ἀλλὰ μὴν ὧν γ' ἂν ὁ 246
ῥήτωρ ὑπεύθυνος εἴη, πᾶσαν ἐξέτασιν λαμβάνετε· οὐ παραι-
τοῦμαι. τίνα οὖν ἐστὶ ταῦτα; ἰδεῖν τὰ πράγματα ἀρχόμενα
καὶ προαισθῆσθαι καὶ προειπεῖν τοῖς ἄλλοις. ταῦτα πέπρα-
κταί μοι. καὶ ἔτι τὰς ἐκασταχοῦ βραδυτήτας, ὄκρους, 5

5, 6. οὐκ ἐκ...οὐδ' ἐξ...οὐκ ἐξ...οὐδὲ παρὰ Σ, L, 1st three vulg. (for 1st οὐδ', οὐκ ΑΙ; for last οὐδὲ, vulg. οὐ). 6. παρὰ om. Σ¹ (added in mg.). 7. τὰ τελευταία Σ, L; τὰ τελευταία πρώην L², B (corr.), vulg.; τὰ τελ. νῦν ΑΙ. 2.
§ 245. 2. αἰσχύνει Σ; αἰσχύνῃ (or -νῃ) L, vulg. 3. τῆς τοῦ Υ.
4. γεγενῆσθαι ΑΙ. γὰρ over δὴ V6. 5. οὐδὲ τύχης V6.
§ 246. 1. γ' om. Υ. 2. λαμβάνετε Σ, L; λάμβανε vulg. 4. προ-
αἰσθῆσθαι Σ, V6. 5. ὄκρους V6.

reference to his recent embassies into Peloponnesus, which kept Philip from conquering Ambracia (cf. IX. 27, 34); and in [XII.] 8—10 (Philip's letter) to one to the "kings of Thrace," Teres and Cersobleptes, which was probably contemporary with that to Byzantium. See Hist. §§ 59, 63.

9. ὄπλοις κατεστρέφετο, i.e. he decided these cases by throwing his sword into the scale. Of course this has no reference to the embassies to Byzantium, Thebes, and Peloponnesus above mentioned.

§ 245. 1. ταῦτ' ἀπαιτεῖς, you call me to account for these (§ 244^o).

2. εἰς μαλακίαν: West. cites Aesch. III. 148, 152, 155, and 175. In these Demosthenes is ridiculed for having run away at Chaeronea, when the whole allied army was put to flight. Aeschines

is never charged with this; but he was probably not in the battle at all, being over fifty years old. Probably Demosthenes refers also to the nickname Βάτταλος: see note on § 180^o.

5. τῆς ψυχῆς, the life.

6. τῶν παραταξαμένων, the combatants: §§ 208^o, 216^o.

7. εὐθύνας: used metaphorically.—σκαιὸς, awkward (mentally): cf. § 120^o.

§ 246. 2. λαμβάνετε: plural, as he turns suddenly from Aeschines to the whole assembly.

3. ἰδεῖν...ἀρχόμενα κ.τ.λ.: no one can read the earlier orations of Demosthenes in the light of later events without feeling the justice of this claim to sagacity which he puts forward. He, indeed, of all the statesmen of Athens, saw things in their beginnings, and steadily warned the people of the coming danger.

ἀγνοίας, φιλονεικίας, ἃ πολιτικὰ ταῖς πόλεσι πρόσσεστιν 309
 ἀπάσαις καὶ ἀναγκαῖα ἀμαρτήματα, ταυθ' ὡς εἰς ἐλάχιστα
 συστῆλαι, καὶ τούναντίον εἰς ὁμόνοιαν καὶ φιλίαν καὶ τοῦ
 10 τὰ δέοντα ποιεῖν ὄρμην προτρέψαι. καὶ ταυτὰ μοι πάντα
 247 φθέν. εἰ τοίνυν τις ἔροιθ' ὄντινούν τίσι τὰ πλείστα Φίλιππος
 ὦν κατέπραξε διωκῆσατο, πάντες ἂν εἴποιεν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ
 καὶ τῷ διδόναι καὶ διαφθεῖρειν τοὺς ἐπὶ τῶν πραγμάτων.
 οὐκοῦν τῶν μὲν δυνάμεων οὔτε κύριος οὔθ' ἡγεμῶν ἦν ἐγὼ,
 5 ὥστε οὐδ' ὁ λόγος τῶν κατὰ ταυτὰ πραχθέντων πρὸς ἐμέ.
 καὶ μὴν τῷ διαφθαρῆναι χρήμασιν ἢ μὴ κεκράτηκα Φί-

6. πηλικά (for πολιτικὰ) Α1. καὶ (for ταῖς) Ο. 7. ὡς εἰ Ο; εἰς om. L, V6.
 ἐλάχιστα Σ, L; ἐλάχιστον vulg. 8. συστῆλαι (ν with .) Σ; συστήναι V6.
 φίλαν ἀγαγεῖν Α1. 2. τὴν over τοῦ Σ; τὴν τοῦ L, Lips. 9. τρέψαι Φ.
 πάντα μοι Υ. 10. μήποτε ἀνθρώπων vulg.; ἀνθρ. om. Σ, L¹, Α1. 2. εὖρη Σ,
 L, vulg.; εἶροι F. τὸ κατ' ἐμέ vulg.; τὸ om. Σ, L¹. ἐλλειφθέν (one λ above) Σ.
 § 247. 1. ἔροτο ὄντινούν Σ, L, Α1; ὄντ. ἔρ. vulg. 4. δυναμένων Α1.
 5. εἰς ἐμέ F, Φ. 6. τῷ διαφθ. χρ. ἢ μὴ Σ, L¹, Υ, Φ (γρ), Α1; τῷ μὴ διαφθ. χρ.
 L (corr.), B, O¹; τῷ φθαρῆναι χρ. ἢ μὴ Α2; τῷ διαφθ. χρ. Φ; τὸ διαφθ. χρ. ἢ μὴ
 West.; τοῦ γε διαφθ. χρ. Bl. ἐκράτηκα Α2. Φιλίππων Σ; Φιλίπτου L, vulg.

6. *πολιτικὰ ταῖς πόλεσι*, *inherent in* (*free*) *governments*: a striking case of a favourite Greek form of emphasis, which repeats the idea of a noun in an adjective. Here the whole idea could have been expressed either by *πολιτικὰ* or by *οικεία ταῖς πόλεσι*; but it is made doubly strong by *πολιτικὰ ταῖς πόλεσι*. The Greek constantly emphasizes by what we should call tautology, as in the repetition of negatives. In Aeschyl. Ag. 56, *οἰωνόθροον γόνον δξύβοαν*, we have a remarkable case of emphatic repetition, where the whole idea could have been expressed by *οἰωνῶν γόνον δξύν*, *shrill cry of birds*, but the idea of *cry* is added in both adjectives. *πόλεσι* here has the same reference to free governments which is usually implied in *πολιτεία* (see note on § 65^b): cf. Soph. Ant. 737, *πόλις γὰρ οὐκ ἔσθ' ἥτις ἀνδρός ἔσθ' ἐνός*. With the whole passage cf. §§ 235, 236.

7. *ὡς* belongs to *εἰς ἐλάχιστα*, into the *smallest possible compass*: see § 288⁴.

8. *συστῆλαι*, to contract: *συστέλλω*

sometimes means to *shorten sail*, as in Ar. Ran. 999; cf. Eq. 432, *συστέλλας τοὺς ἀλλᾶντας*.

10. *πεποιήται*: in the same sense as *πέπρακται* (4): see note on § 4^b.—*οὐδέεις μὴποθ'...οὐδέν*: it may be noticed that *οὐδέν* (not *μηδέν*) is the object of *οὐ μὴ εἶρη*; cf. IV. 44, *οὐδέποτ' οὐδέν ἡμῖν οὐ μὴ γένηται τῶν δεόντων*. This seems to show that *οὐ* was felt as the leading negative in these expressions.—*κατ' ἐμέ*: most MSS. have *τὸ κατ' ἐμέ*, as in § 247^b.

§ 247. 3. *τῷ διδόναι*, by *making gifts*.

4. *δυνάμεων*, referring to *στρατοπέδῳ* (2): see note on § 234¹. *καὶ μὴν τῷ διαφθαρῆναι κ.τ.λ.* (6) corresponds to *τῶν μὲν δυνάμεων*, in place of a clause with *δέ*.

5. *ταῦτα* (i.e. *δυνάμεις*): cf. *κατὰ τὴν στρατηγίαν* (§ 212⁷).

6. *τῷ διαφθαρῆναι ἢ μὴ*, in the *matter of being corrupted or not*, far more expressive than *τῷ μὴ διαφθαρῆναι*. Cf. XIX. 4, 7, *ὐπὲρ γε τοῦ προῖκα ἢ μὴ*.

λιππον· ὡσπερ γὰρ ὁ ἄνούμενος νενίκηκε τὸν λαβόντα ἐὰν πρίηται, οὕτως ὁ μὴ λαβὼν καὶ διαφθαρεὶς νενίκηκε τὸν ἀνούμενον. ὥστε ἀήττητος ἢ πόλις τὸ κατ' ἐμέ.

“Α μὲν τοίνυν ἐγὼ παρεσχόμεν εἰς τὸ δικαίως τοιαῦτα **248** γράφειν τοῦτον περὶ ἐμοῦ, πρὸς πολλοῖς ἑτέροις ταῦτα καὶ παραπλήσια τούτοις ἐστίν· ἃ δ' οἱ πάντες ὑμεῖς, ταῦτ' ἤδη λέξω. μετὰ γὰρ τὴν μάχην εὐθύς ὁ δῆμος, εἰδὼς καὶ ἑορακῶς πάνθ' ὅσ' ἔπραττον ἐγὼ, ἐν αὐτοῖς τοῖς δεινοῖς καὶ 5 φοβεροῖς ἐμβεβηκῶς, ἠνίκ' οὐδ' ἀγνωμονῆσαι τι θαυμαστὸν ἦν τοὺς πολλοὺς πρὸς ἐμέ, πρῶτον μὲν περὶ σωτηρίας τῆς πόλεως τὰς ἐμὰς γνώμας ἐχειροτόνει, καὶ πάνθ' ὅσα τῆς φυλακῆς ἔνεκ' ἐπράττετο, ἢ διάταξις τῶν φυλάκων, αἱ

8. καὶ διαφθαρεὶς Σ, L¹; μὴδὲ διαφθ. Σ (γρ), L², vulg.

§ 248. 2. τουτονὶ A1, F.

3. οἱ om. B¹, A1.

ὑμεῖς Σ, L¹; ὑμεῖς

ἴστε vulg.

5. ἑωρακῶς MSS.; ἑορ. Dind., later edd. (cf. § 64)^b.

6. φοβεροῖς καὶ

δεινοῖς Y.

8. βουλευόμενος (after πόλεως) Σ² (above line).

9. φυλάκων Σ.

7. ὁ ἀνούμενος: conative, *he who would buy*.

8. ὁ μὴ λαβὼν καὶ διαφθαρεὶς (= ὅς μὴ ἔλαβε καὶ διεφθάρη), better than μὴδὲ διαφθαρεὶς, as it more closely unites the corruption with taking the bribe, *he who refused to take the bribe and be corrupted*.

§ 248. 1. εἰς τὸ...τοῦτον, i.e. to justify Ctesiphon's language in his decree: see § 57¹.

3. οἱ πάντες ὑμεῖς: sc. *κατέσχεσθε*.

6. ἐμβεβηκῶς, *standing amid, surrounded by*: βέβηκα, *stand*, is related to ἵσταμαι as γέγονα to εἶμι and κέκτημαι to ἔχω.—ἠνίκ' οὐδ'...πρὸς ἐμέ, *when most men might have shown some want of feeling towards me without surprising anyone*: this rather awkward translation shows the force of the construction of θαυμαστὸν ἦν (without *ἄν*) and the infinitive, where the chief potential force falls on the infinitive. (See M.T. 415, 416, and Appendix v. p. 406.) We naturally (but incorrectly) translate *when it would have been no wonder*, throwing the chief force on θαυμαστὸν ἦν, so that *ἄν* seems necessary: Blass reads οὐδ' *ἄν*. The principle is the same as in the more common *εἰκὸς ἦν σε τοῦτο ποιῆσαι, you*

would properly have done this, which by a slight change of emphasis might be *εἰκὸς ἄν ἦν σε τοῦτο ποιῆσαι, it would have been proper for you to do this*. The same is seen in Eur. Med. 490, *εἰ γὰρ ἦσθ' ἄκαις, συγγνωστὸν ἦν σοι τοῦδ' ἐρασθῆναι λέχους, i.e. in that case you might pardonably have been enamoured*: see M.T. 422¹ (last example), while with *ἄν* it would mean *it would have been pardonable in you to be enamoured* (with a slight change in the emphasis).

8. τὰς ἐμὰς γνώμας, *my proposals* of public measures: this and the following πάνθ' ὅσα...ἐπράττετο do not include such general measures for the public safety as the famous decree of Hyperides for the enfranchisement of slaves, the recall of exiles, and similar extreme provisions (see Hist. § 80). An earlier decree passed after Chaeronea, which may have been proposed by Demosthenes, provided for the removal of women and children from the country into fortified places, and directed the generals to garrison all the forts on the frontier with Athenians or metics: see Lycurg. Leocr. 16.

9. ἢ διάταξις τῶν φυλάκων: see Thuc. II. 24, *φυλακὰς κατεστήσαντο κατὰ γῆν*

10 τάφροι, τὰ εἰς τὰ τείχη χρήματα, διὰ τῶν ἐμῶν ψηφισμάτων 310
 ἐγίγνετο· ἔπειθ' αἰρούμενος σιτώνην ἐκ πάντων ἔμ' ἐχειρο-
 249 τόνησεν ὁ δῆμος. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα συστάντων οἷς ἦν
 ἐπιμελὲς κακῶς ἐμὲ ποιεῖν, καὶ γραφὰς, εὐθύνας, εἰσαγγελίας,
 πάντα ταῦτ' ἐπαγόντων μοι, οὐ δι' ἑαυτῶν τό γε πρῶτον,
 ἀλλὰ δι' ὧν μάλισθ' ὑπελάμβανον ἀγνοήσεσθαι (ἴστε γὰρ
 5 δῆπου καὶ μέμνησθ' ὅτι τοὺς πρῶτους χρόνους κατὰ τὴν
 ἡμέραν ἐκάστην ἐκρινόμενην ἐγὼ, καὶ οὗτ' ἀπόνοια Σωσικλέους
 οὔτε συκοφαντία Φιλοκράτους οὔτε Διώνδου καὶ Μελάντου
 μανία οὗτ' ἀλλ' οὐδὲν ἀπείρατον ἦν τούτοις κατ' ἐμοῦ), ἐν

11. ἐκ πάντων om. V6; ἐκ πάντων γ' A2.

§ 249. 1. ἦν om. A2. 4. ἀγνοήσεσθαι Σ, L (θή over ησ); ἀγνοήθησεσθαι vulg. 5. κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκάστην Σ, A1 (σχεδὸν before κατὰ); κατὰ ἡμέραν ἐκάστην L; καθ' ἐκ. σχ. ἡμ. A2; καθ' ἐκ. ἡμ. vulg. 6. οὐδ' (for οστ') Y. 7. οὐδὲ (for 1st ουτε) Y. Μελάντου Σ, L¹, A1. 2; Μελάνου vulg. 8. τοῖς (for τούτοις) Φ.

καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν, ὥσπερ δὴ ἐμελλον διὰ παντὸς τοῦ πολέμου φυλάξειν.

10. τάφροι...τείχη: this sudden repairing of the fortifications in the panic after the battle has nothing to do with the more elaborate work on the walls undertaken in the following year, when Demosthenes was *τειχοποιοῦς* (§ 113^b). Lycurgus (44) thus describes the general enthusiasm: *οὐκ ἔστιν ἦτις ἡλικία οὐ παρέσχετο ἑαυτὴν εἰς τὴν τῆς πόλεως σωτηρίαν, ὅτε ἡ μὲν χώρα τὰ δένδρα συνεβάλλετο, οἱ δὲ τετελευτηκότες τὰς θήκας, οἱ δὲ νεῶ τὰ ὄπλα*. The same excitement prevailed when the walls of Athens were hastily rebuilt after the battle of Plataea, while Themistocles kept the Spartans quiet by diplomacy: see Thuc. I. 90—93. On both occasions tombstones were used in building the walls, and some of these may now be seen in a piece of the wall of Themistocles near the Dipylon gate. Demosthenes gave a talent to the state after the battle of Chaeronea (Vit. x. Orat. p. 851 A).

11. *σιτώνην*, an extraordinary official appointed in special times of distress to regulate the trade in grain and to guard against scarcity. The grain trade was ordinarily in the charge of 35 *σιτοφύλακες* (20 in the city, 15 in the Piraeus): see

Arist. Pol. Ath. 51^b. See Dinarch. I. 78—82.

§ 249. 1. *μετὰ ταῦτα*, i.e. after the first excitement, when Philip's party gained courage at Athens.—*συστάντων*: gen. absol. with the implied antecedent of *οἷς*.

2. *γραφὰς*: here in the most restricted sense of *ordinary public suits*, excluding *εἰσαγγελία*, *εἰσθυναί*, etc. The chief form of *γραφὴ* here would be the *γραφὴ παρανόμων* (§ 250^a).

3. *πάντα ταῦτ'*: emphatic apposition, *all these, I say*.—*οὐ δι' ἑαυτῶν*, *not in their own names*: at first the leading philippizers kept in the background, and put forward such obscure men as those mentioned below.

6—8. *ἀπόνοια*, *μανία*: "the first is the deliberate desperation of a man with nothing to lose, the last the desperation of blind passion" (Simcox).—*Σωσικλέους*...*Μελάντου*: Sosicles and Melantus are otherwise unknown; for Diondas see § 222^b; Philocrates is not the notorious Hagnusian who gave his name to the peace of 346 B.C. (he disappears after he was condemned on the *εἰσαγγελία* brought by Hyperides, XIX. 116), but an Eleusinian (XXV. 44). The imitation of this passage by Cicero (Cat. III. 7) is familiar:

τοῖνν τούτοις πᾶσι μάλιστα μὲν διὰ τοὺς θεοὺς, δεύτερον δὲ δι' ὑμᾶς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἀθηναίους ἐσφζόμην. δικαίως· 10
 τούτο γὰρ καὶ ἀληθές ἐστι καὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν ὁμωμοκότην καὶ
 γνόντων τὰ εὐορκα δικαστῶν. οὐκοῦν ἐν μὲν οἷς εἰσηγγελ- 250
 λόμην, ὅτ' ἀπεψηφίζεσθέ μου καὶ τὸ μέρος τῶν ψήφων τοῖς
 διώκουσιν οὐ μετεδίδοτε, τότε ἐψηφίζεσθε τᾶριστά με
 πράττειν· ἐν οἷς δὲ τὰς γραφὰς ἀπέφευγον, ἔννομα καὶ
 γράφειν καὶ λέγειν ἀπεδεικνύμην· ἐν οἷς δὲ τὰς εὐθύνας 5
 ἐπεσημαίνεσθε, δικαίως καὶ ἀδωροδοκῆτως πάντα πεπράχθαι
 μοι προσωμολογεῖτε. τούτων οὖν οὕτως ἐχόντων, τί προσήκον
 ἢ τί δίκαιον ἦν τοῖς ὑπ' ἐμοῦ πεπραγμένοις θέσθαι τὸν

10. ἄλλους Σ, L¹, A1; ἄλλους ἅπαντας vulg. ἐσφζόμην ἐγώ V 6. 11. ὁμωμοκότην O; ὁμωμοκ. V6 (so § 250¹⁰). 12. ὑπὲρ τῶν τὰ εθορκα γνόντων vulg.; γνόντων τὰ εθορκα Σ, L, A1 (ἐγρωκότην V6).
 § 250. 2. τὸ πέμπτον μέρος vulg.; πέμπτον om. Σ, L¹; cf. § 103². 3. με τὰ ἀρ. Y. 4. διαγράς (!) for γραφὰς A2. ἀπέφευγον Σ, L, F, A1; ἀπέφυγον vulg. 5. λέγ. καὶ γράφ. B. δὲ καὶ O. 6. μοι πεπράχθαι A2.
 7. προσωμολογεῖτε O. προσήκον Σ, L, vulg.; προσήκεν A1.

hoc providebam animo, ... nec mihi P. Lentuli somnum, nec L. Cassii adipēs, nec Cethegi furiosam temeritatem pertimescendam.

10. δι' ὑμᾶς, i.e. through the courts.

11. ἀληθές, in accordance with truth. — ὑπὲρ...δικαστῶν, to the credit of judges, etc.

12. γνόντων τὰ εθορκα, who (not only had sworn, but) gave judgment in accordance with their oaths.

§ 250. 1. ἐν οἷς εἰσηγγελλόμεν: cf. ἐν οἷς ἡμάρτανον, § 19².

2. τὸ μέρος τῶν ψήφων: cf. §§ 103², 266². Here, as in § 103, nearly all MSS. (except Σ) add πέμπτον. The mention of this here is interesting, as it implies that at this time some penalty, either partial ἀτιμία or the fine of 1000 drachmas, was inflicted on the prosecutor who failed to get one-fifth of the votes in an εἰσαγγελία. As this was partly a state prosecution, it was right that the individual prosecutor should be better protected against personal risk than the ordinary γραφόμενος. A comparison of Hyperides (Lycoph. 8), διὰ τὸ ἀκινδύνον αὐτοῖς εἶναι τὸν ἀγῶνα,

with Lycurgus (Leocr. 3), τὸν ἰδίᾳ κινδυνεύοντα, and Pollux (VIII. 52, 53), shows that in earlier times no penalty was inflicted on the εἰσαγγέλλων who failed to get one-fifth of the votes, but that afterwards he was subject to the fine without the ἀτιμία. See Essay IV.⁴

3. τᾶριστά με πράττειν: i.e. the judgment of the court justified this clause of Ctesiphon's decree (§ 57¹).

4. ἔννομα γράφειν: opposed to παράνομα γράφειν: see notes on γραφὰς, § 249².

5. τὰς εὐθύνας ἐπεσημαίνεσθε, ρυτί your seal on my accounts: this probably refers to the official seal of the δικαστήριον before which Demosth. appeared to render his accounts (εἶθυναί) at the end of each term of office. We now know from Aristotle (Pol. Ath. 48¹⁸, 54⁶) that this reference to the court as taking an important part in the εἶθυναί was not a mere form of words. See Dem. XIX. 211, προσελθὼν τοῖς λογισταῖς...ἀπηγόρευε μὴ καλεῖν ἐμέ εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον ὡς δεδωκότα εὐθύνας καὶ οὐκ ὄντα ὑπεύθυνον.

Κτησιφῶντα ὄνομα; οὐχ ὁ τὸν δῆμον ἐώρα τιθέμενον, οὐχ
 10 ὁ τοὺς ὁμωμοκότας δικαστὰς, οὐχ ὁ τὴν ἀλήθειαν παρὰ
 πᾶσι βεβαιούσαν;

251 Naί, φησὶν, ἀλλὰ τὸ τοῦ Κεφάλου καλὸν, τὸ μηδεμίαν
 γραφὴν φεύγειν. καὶ νῆ Δί' εὐδαιμόν γε. ἀλλὰ τί μᾶλλον
 ὁ πολλάκις μὲν φυγὼν μηδεπώποτε δ' ἐξελεγχθεὶς ἀδικῶν 311
 ἐν ἐγκλήματι γίγνοιτ' ἂν διὰ τοῦτο δικαίως; καίτοι πρὸς γε
 5 τοῦτον, ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ τὸ τοῦ Κεφάλου καλὸν εἰπεῖν

9. ὄνομα τὸν Κτ. Υ, Α2. 10. παρὰ om. Α2.
 § 251. 1. τοῦ om. V6. 2. φεύγειν Σ, Φ, Α1; φευγεῖν Β; φυγεῖν Σ (γρ),
 vulg. 3. φυγῶν Σ, L, vulg.; φεύγων Α1.

9. τὸν δῆμον τιθέμενον: this repeated approval of the people refers to the votes mentioned in § 248.

10. δικαστὰς: sc. τιθεμένους. The present judges are addressed above as if they had themselves judged the previous cases.—τὴν ἀλήθειαν: with special emphasis, after τὸν δῆμον and τοὺς δικαστὰς.

This passage is a dignified and fitting conclusion to the line of argument beginning with § 227 concerning the orator's account (λογισμὸς) with the state. His eloquent reply to the appeal of Aeschines to the judges to act as accountants naturally led to a statement of the items which stood to his credit, giving him a new opportunity to enlarge on his services to Athens; and the allusion to εὐθυναί at the close gives a unity to the whole. Now, after a brief allusion (§ 251) to the case of Cephalus, to which Aeschines had appealed, he passes to another matter.

§ 251. 1. τὸ τοῦ Κεφάλου καλὸν may be exclamatory, *there is the glory of Cephalus*; cf. l. 5. But καλὸν is generally taken here as predicate to τὸ τοῦ Κεφάλου (sc. ἐστὶ). (See Aesch. III. 194.) This Cephalus is mentioned above, § 219³, with Callistratus, Aristophon, and Thrasylbulus of Collytus, as if he were their contemporary. He therefore cannot be the father of Lysias, Polemarchus, and Euthydemus, who opens the dialogue of Plato's Republic with Socrates, and was

ἐπὶ γήραος οὐδῶ in the lifetime of Socrates; but a later statesman, who with Thrasylbulus of Collytus was a leader of the Theban party in Athens, and highly respected. Dinarchus (I. 76) speaks of the people of Athens as στρατηγῶν μὲν τοιούτων τετυχηκώς ὡς εἶπον ἄρτίως, συμβούλους δ' ἔχων Ἀρχίνου καὶ Κεφάλου τὸν Κολλυτέα. The generals mentioned were Conon, Iphicrates, Chabrias, and Timotheus; and Archinos was one of the restorers of the democracy with the great Thrasylbulus in 403 (Aesch. II. 176, III. 187, 195). For Cephalus see Schaefer I. 143, 144.—τὸ...φεύγειν, *the (glory of) never being under indictment*: φεύγειν has the best MS. authority, and the continuity of a legal process justifies the tense; τὸ...φυγεῖν would mean simply *never being brought to trial* (equally good). Aeschines (194), after mentioning the boast of Aristophon that he had been acquitted (ἀπέφυγεν) seventy-five times on the γραφὴ παρανόμων, compares this with the higher boast of Cephalus, that he had proposed more decrees than any other man, and yet had never once been indicted by the γραφὴ παρανόμων. Demosthenes does not mention this special suit, but he evidently has it in mind here, as in § 249².

4. πρὸς γε τοῦτον, *so far as this man is concerned*; i.e. Aeschines has done nothing to prevent me from making the boast of Cephalus.

ἔστι μοι. οὐδεμίαν γὰρ πάποτ' ἐγράψατό με οὐδ' ἐδίωξε γραφήν, ὥστε ὑπὸ σοῦ γ' ὠμολόγημαι μηδὲν εἶναι τοῦ Κεφάλου χείρων πολίτης.

Πανταχόθεν μὲν τοίνυν ἂν τις ἴδοι τὴν ἀγνωμοσύνην **252** αὐτοῦ καὶ τὴν βασκανίαν, οὐχ ἥκιστα δ' ἀφ' ὧν περὶ τῆς τύχης διελέχθη. ἐγὼ δ' ὅλως μὲν, ὅστις ἄνθρωπος ὧν ἀνθρώπῳ τύχην προφέρει, ἀνόητον ἡγοῦμαι· ἦν γὰρ ὁ βέλτιστα πράττειν νομίζων καὶ ἀρίστην ἔχειν οἰόμενος οὐκ ὀιδεν εἰ μενεῖ τοιαύτη μέχρι τῆς ἐσπέρας, πῶς χρή περι ταύτης λέγειν ἢ πῶς οὐνειδίξειν ἐτέρῳ; ἐπειδὴ δ' οὗτος πρὸς πολλοῖς ἄλλοις καὶ περὶ τούτων ὑπερηφάνως χρήται τῷ λόγῳ, σκέψασθ', ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ θεωρήσαθ' ὄσῳ καὶ ἀληθέστερον καὶ ἀνθρωπινώτερον ἐγὼ περὶ τῆς τύχης τούτου **10** διαλεχθήσομαι. ἐγὼ τὴν τῆς πόλεως τύχην ἀγαθὴν **253**

6. ἔστιν ἐμοί Y.

§ 252. 1. πανταχόθεν Σ, L; πολλαχόθεν vulg. 3. διελέχθη Φ, B¹ (e over ei), L¹ (?); διελ. περὶ τ. τύχης Y; διελέχθη (γ erased) Σ. 4. παντελῶς ἀνόητον vulg.; παντ. om. Σ, L, F, B¹. ἡγοῦμαι καὶ ἀπαίδευτον, A1. 2. 5. τὰ βέλτ. L, vulg.; τὰ om. Σ¹, Φ. ἔχειν om. V6. 6. μένει Σ (accent by corr.); μένει L (accent on e erased). τοιαύτη μενεῖ A1. 2. μέχρι καὶ A2. 8. ὑπερηφάνως Σ, L, Φ (γρ), A1. 2; ὑπερηφάνῳ vulg. χρήται Σ, L, Φ (γρ); κέχρηται vulg. τῷ om. Y. 10. δικαιότερον (for καὶ ἀληθ.) A1. 11. διαλέξομαι Y, Φ (γρ), B².

§ 253. 1. τὴν τῆς Σ, L, F, B¹, A1; τὴν μὲν τῆς vulg.

6. ἔδιωξε γραφήν, *prosecuted an indictment*, cognate accusative, as in ἐγράψατο γραφήν. Our translation obscures the construction.

7. μηδὲν εἶναι: see M. T. 685.

§§ 252—275. Here Demosthenes replies at great length to scattered remarks of Aeschines about his "bad fortune," which involved in calamity every person, state, or thing which he touched. Though Aeschines refers only to his general *fortune*, Demosthenes chooses to speak chiefly of his *fortunes* in life, which he compares with those of his opponent. He concludes (§§ 270—275) with some forcible remarks on his *fortune* in the other sense.

§ 252. 1. ἀγνωμοσύνην (cf. §§ 94², 207⁶), *want of feeling*.

G. D.

2. περὶ τῆς τύχης: see Aesch. III. 114, 157, 158, with 135, 136; cf. § 212 (above).

3. ὅλως μὲν is opposed to the special exception, ἐπειδὴ δ' οὗτος (7).

4. ἦν, after suggesting the object of ἔχειν, is the object of οἶδεν.

5. βέλτιστα πράττειν: superlative of εἶδ πράττειν. See Soph. O. C. 567: ἔξοιδ' ἀνὴρ ὧν χῶτι τῆς ἐς αἴρωι οὐδὲν πλέον μοι σοῦ μέτεστον ἡμέρας (Weil).

8. ὑπερηφάνως: opposed to ἀνθρωπινώτερον, *more humanly*, i.e. more as one man should speak of another: cf. ὅστις... προφέρει (3).—χρήται τῷ λόγῳ: cf. εἰ δικαίως χρήσομαι τῷ λόγῳ, § 233⁹.

§ 253. 1. τὴν...τύχην: the general good fortune of Athens, as it is here understood, is not mere chance or luck (as in §§ 207⁶ and 306⁶), but the result of

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ἡγοῦμαι, καὶ ταῦθ' ὀρώ καὶ τὸν Δία τὸν Δωδωναῖον ὑμῖν
 μαντευόμενον, τὴν μέντοι τῶν πάντων ἀνθρώπων, ἣ νῦν
 ἐπέχει, χαλεπὴν καὶ δεινὴν· τίς γὰρ Ἑλλήνων ἢ τίς βαρβάρων
254 οὐ πολλῶν κακῶν ἐν τῷ παρόντι πεπειράται; τὸ μὲν τοίνυν
 προελέσθαι τὰ κάλλιστα, καὶ τὸ τῶν οἰηθέντων Ἑλλήνων
 εἰ πρόουσι ἡμᾶς ἐν εὐδαιμονίᾳ διάξειν αὐτῶν ἄμεινον
 πράττειν, τῆς ἀγαθῆς τύχης τῆς πόλεως εἶναι τίθημι· τὸ δὲ
 5 προσκρούσαι καὶ μὴ πάνθ' ὡς ἡβουλόμεθ' ἡμῖν συμβῆναι ³¹²

2. ἡγοῦμαι om. Φ. ταῦθ' Σ, L, F, Φ, A1; τοῦθ' vulg. ὑμῖν Σ, L, vulg.; ἡμῶν
 B (corr.), F², Φ, A2, V6. καὶ τὸν Ἀπόλλω (Ἀπολλῶν A1) τὸν Πύθιον after ὑμῶν Σ
 (mg.), L (corr.), A1 (mg.), B (γρ) without καί. 3. ἀπάντων Υ. 5. παρόντι
 καιρῷ vulg.; καιρῷ om. Σ, L¹, F, Φ, A1.

§ 254. 3. προοίοντο Σ; πρόοιοντο L, A1, B¹, vulg.; προείοντο O, B². ὑμᾶς F.
 ἄν (for ἐν) A2; ἄν ἐν Φ. αὐτῶν Σ, Φ; αὐτοῦς Σ (γρ); αὐτῶν (ὡς over ὦν) F;
 τοῦτων αὐτῶν A1. 2; αὐτῶν ἐκείνων vulg. 5. ὅσα (for ὡς) A1. 2, Υ, F (γρ),
 Φ (γρ). ἐβουλόμεθ' A2. ὑμῖν F.

divine protection and the care of the
 Gods. See the poem of Solon, quoted in
 XIX. 255, which begins
 'Ἡμετέρα δὲ πόλις κατὰ μὲν Διὸς οὔπορ'
 ὀλεῖται

αἴσαν καὶ μακάρων θεῶν φρένας ἀθανάτων·
 τοτὴ γὰρ μεγάλῃμος ἐπίσκοπος ὄβριμοπάτρῃ
 Παλλὰς Ἀθηναίῃ χεῖρας ὑπερθεῖν ἔχει·
 with the orator's comment (256), ἐγὼ δ'
 αἰετὴ μὲν ἀληθῆ τὸν λόγον τοῦτον ἡγοῦμαι
 καὶ βούλομαι, ὡς ἄρ' οἱ θεοὶ σφύσονται ἡμῶν
 τὴν πόλιν. (See notes of Dissen and
 Blass.) So IV. 12: (τῆς τύχης) ἢ περ αἰετὴ
 βέλτιον ἢ ἡμεῖς ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἐπιμελούμεθα.

2. τὸν... Δωδωναῖον: cf. II. XVI. 233,
 Ζεὺ ἄνα Δωδωναίε, Πελασγικὴ τηλόβι
 ναῖω, in the prayer of Achilles. Oracles
 sent from Dodona to Athens are quoted
 by Demosthenes, XXI. 53; cf. XIX. 299,
 ὁ Ζεὺς, ἡ Διώνη (the Queen of Zeus at
 Dodona), πάντες οἱ θεοί. At this time
 Dodona was probably more revered at
 Athens because of the Macedonian in-
 fluence at Delphi: cf. Aesch. III. 130,
 Δημοσθένης δὲ ἀντέλεγε, φιλιππίειν τὴν
 Πυθίαν φάσκων, ἀπαίδευτος ὢν κ.τ.λ.

3. τῶν πάντων ἀνθρώπων, mankind
 in general, as opposed to Athens alone.

5. πολλῶν κακῶν: witness the de-
 struction of Thebes by Alexander; and
 the overthrow of the Persian Empire,
 which was then going on. See Aesch.

III. 132, 133; in 134 he includes Athens
 in the general bad fortune which she
 owes to the baneful influence of Demos-
 thenes.

§ 254. 1. τὸ προελέσθαι τὰ κάλλιστα,
 our choice of the most glorious course: the
 whole sentence through ἄμεινον πράττειν is
 the subject of εἶναι (4), i.e. he includes all
 this in the special good fortune of Athens.

2. οἰηθέντων introduces εἰ πρόουσι...
 διάξειν in *or. obl.*: πρόοιοντο has the best
 MS. authority here, and in v. 15 and XXI.
 212; but Σ¹ has πρόεισε in VI. 8.

3. αὐτῶν: intensive with τῶν Ἑλλή-
 νων, than those very Greeks; almost
 reiterative.—ἄμεινον πράττειν: cf. βέλ-
 τιστα πράττειν, § 252^b. He compares the
 fate of Athens under the Macedonian
 supremacy with that of the Peloponnes-
 ians who remained neutral in the late
 war and the Thessalians who sided with
 Philip: see §§ 64, 65.

4. τῆς τύχης with εἶναι τίθημι: see
 I. 10, τὸ μὲν γὰρ πολλὰ ἀπολωλεκέναι...τῆς
 ἡμετέρας ἀμελείας ἂν τις θεῖη δικαίως (with
 the following τὸ δὲ...θεῖην), where εἶναι is
 omitted. τίθημι in this sense takes the
 infinitive regularly in *or. obl.*: see Aesch.
 III. 163, βούλει σε θεὸς φοβηθῆναι καὶ χρη-
 σασθαι τῷ σαντοῦ τρόπῳ.—τὸ δὲ προσ-
 κρούσαι καὶ μὴ...συμβῆναι, i.e. our
 disaster (euphemistically called collision)

τῆς τῶν ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων τύχης τὸ ἐπιβάλλον ἐφ' ἡμᾶς μέρος μετεληφέναι νομίζω τὴν πόλιν. τὴν δ' ἰδίαν τύχην 255 τὴν ἐμὴν καὶ τὴν ἐνὸς ἡμῶν ἐκάστου ἐν τοῖς ἰδίοις ἐξετάζειν δίκαιον εἶναι νομίζω. ἐγὼ μὲν οὕτωςι περὶ τῆς τύχης ἀξιώ, ὀρθῶς καὶ δικαίως, ὡς ἐμαυτῷ δοκῶ, νομίζω δὲ καὶ ὑμῖν· ὁ δὲ τὴν ἰδίαν τύχην τὴν ἐμὴν τῆς κοινῆς τῆς πόλεως κυριω- 5 τέραν εἶναί φησι, τὴν μικρὰν καὶ φαύλην τῆς ἀγαθῆς καὶ μεγάλης. καὶ πῶς ἐνι τοῦτο γενέσθαι;

Καὶ μὴν εἴ γε τὴν ἐμὴν τύχην πάντως ἐξετάζειν, Αἰσχίνη, 256 προαιρεῖ, πρὸς τὴν σαυτοῦ σκόπει, κἂν εὖρης τὴν ἐμὴν βελτίω τῆς σῆς, παῦσαι λοιδορούμενος αὐτῇ. σκόπει τοίνυν εὐθύς ἐξ ἀρχῆς. καὶ μου πρὸς Διὸς μηδεμίαν ψυχρότητα καταγνῶ μηδεῖς. ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐτ' εἴ τις πενίαν προπηλακίζει, 5 νοῦν ἔχειν ἠγοῦμαι, οὐτ' εἴ τις ἐν ἀφθόνοις τραφεῖς ἐπὶ τούτῳ σεμνύνεται· ἀλλ' ὑπὸ τῆς τουτουῖ τοῦ χαλεποῦ βλασφημίας καὶ συκοφαντίας εἰς τοιούτους λόγους ἐμπίπτειν ἀναγκάζομαι, οἷς ἐκ τῶν ἐνότων ὡς ἂν δύνωμαι μετριώτατα χρῆσομαι.

6. ὑμᾶς V6. 7. μέρος om. A1.
 § 255. 1. ὑμῶν A1, Y, Φ. 3. νομίζω εἶναι V6. μὲν οὖν vulg.; οὖν om. Σ, L¹, A1. ἀξιώ Σ, A1; ἐξετάζειν ἀξιώ L, vulg. 4. ὑμῖν Σ, L, A1; ὑμῖν συνδοκεῖν vulg. 5. τὴν ἰδίαν...τῆς πό (i.e. one line) om. A1 (-λεως remaining at beginning of next line), added in mg.
 § 256. 2. προαιρεῖ Σ; προαιρεῖ L, vulg. σαυτοῦ Σ, L, V6, West., Lips.; σαυτοῦ vulg., Bk., Vöm., Bl. 4. Διὸς Σ, L¹; Διὸς καὶ θεῶν vulg. 5. προπηλακίζει, ν ου εχειν (ν over ο, and ν added above ου) Σ, making προπηλακίζει, νοῦν. 7. τούτου V6. 9. μετριώτατα (ποτ -ητα) Σ.

and our not having everything done as we wished: this is the object of μετεληφέναι, with τὸ...μέρος as appositive, *this I believe that our city has received as the share of the general (bad) fortune of the rest of mankind which falls to our lot.*

6. τὸ ἐπιβάλλον μέρος: cf. τὸ γυγρόμενον, *the quota*, § 104^a. West. quotes Hdt. iv. 115, ἀπολαχόντες τῶν κτημάτων τὸ ἐπιβάλλον, and Diod. I. 1, τὸ ἐπιβάλλον ἐκάστοις ἐκ τῆς πεπραμένης μερίσουσα. Cf. ἐπιβάλλει, § 272^a.

§ 255. 2. ἐν τοῖς ἰδίοις: Aesch. had sought for the fortune of Demosth. ἐν τοῖς δημοσίοις, as in III. 114, συμβέβηκεν αὐτῷ θτου ἂν προσάψηται...τούτων ἐκάστοις ἀνιάτοις συμφοραῖς περιβάλλειν. In 135

Aesch. quotes Hesiod (Works and Days 240 ff.) against Demosthenes.

3. ἀξιώ, judge: "eine seltene Bedeutung (Hdt. vi. 87, ἀξιοῦντες ἀδικέσθαι)." Bl. But here ἀξιώ is not equivalent to νομίζω, but οὕτωςι ἀξιώ = τοῦτο δεῖον εἶναι νομίζω.

4. νομίζω ὑμῖν: sc. δοκεῖν.
 § 256. 4. ψυχρότητα, coldness, want of feeling: cf. τὸ ψυχρὸν τοῦτο ὄνομα, XIX. 187, with Shilleto's note.

7. χαλεποῦ, harsh, unfeeling, stronger than ψυχροῦ.

9. ἐκ τῶν...μετριώτατα, as moderately as the state of the case (τὰ ἐνότα) will permit. The δύναμαι which is commonly omitted with ὡς and the superlative is

257 Ἐμοὶ μὲν τοίνυν ὑπῆρξεν, Αἰσχίνῃ, παιδὶ τὰ προσήκοντα διδασκαλεῖα, καὶ ἔχειν ὅσα χρὴ τὸν μηδὲν αἰσχροὺς ποιήσοντα δι' ἔνδειαν, ἐξελθόντι δ' ἐκ παίδων ἀκόλουθα τούτοις πράττειν, χορηγεῖν, τριηραρχεῖν, εἰσφέρειν, μηδεμιᾶς φιλοτιμίας μήτ' ἰδίας μήτε δημοσίας ἀπολείπεσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῇ πόλει καὶ τοῖς φίλοις χρήσιμον εἶναι· ἐπειδὴ δὲ πρὸς τὰ κοινὰ προσελθεῖν ἔδοξέ μοι, τοιαῦτα πολιτεύμαθ' ἐλέσθαι ὥστε καὶ 313 ὑπὸ τῆς πατρίδος καὶ ὑπ' ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων πολλῶν πολλάκις ἐστεφανῶσθαι, καὶ μηδὲ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς ὑμᾶς ὡς οὐ καλὰ γ'

§ 257. 1. παιδὶ Σ, L¹; παιδὶ μὲν ὄντι φοιτᾶν εἰς Σ (mg. ποι γρ), L (γρ), vulg.
2. καὶ ἔχειν... δι' ἔνδειαν om. A1. 3. παιδίων A1. τὰκόλουθα A2, B (mg.), Y. 6. προσήλθον L (corr.), Φ, O. 8. ὑπ' ἄλλων Ἑλλ. πολλῶν Σ, L; ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλ. vulg. 9. ἐστεφανῶσθαι O. καὶ μὴ A1. δὲκαλαγῆται προειλόμην Σ, οὐ καλα γε ἦν ἢ προειλόμην Σ (γρ).

oftener expressed in the subjunctive (as here) or the optative than in the indicative. Its frequent insertion shows that it was always felt. See especially such complicated expressions as Plat. Rep. 385 C, καθ' ὅσον ἀνθρώπῳ ἐπὶ πλείστον ὁλόν τε, *to the greatest extent possible for man, which without ἀνθρώπῳ would be about equivalent to ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον: ἀνθρώπῳ is added, limiting ὁλόν τε (= δυνατόν), as ἐκ τῶν ἐόντων here limits δύναμαι.* We have again an apology, perhaps an honest one, for the personal vituperation which follows, §§ 257—262.

§ 257. 1. ὑπῆρξεν: the subjects are διδασκαλεῖα and the infinitives ἔχειν and πράττειν, with ἐλέσθαι (γ). Most mss. insert μὲν ὄντι φοιτᾶν εἰς after παιδὶ.—προσήκοντα, i.e. such as children of the better classes attended: one of the charges against his guardian Aphobus (XXVII. 46) is τοὺς διδασκάλους τοὺς μισθοὺς ἀπεστέρηκε.

2. τὸν...ποιήσοντα = *de ποιήσει, he who is to do etc.* (M.T. 527, 530).—αἰσχροὺς, i.e. ἀπελευθεροῦς: this idea of the ignobility of toil is a commonplace with the Greeks, as a slave-holding people. Cf. Ar. Av. 1432, τί γὰρ πάθω; σκάπτειν γὰρ οὐκ ἐπίσταμαι.

3. ἀκόλουθα πράττειν is explained by the rest of the clause, χορηγεῖν...χρήσιμον εἶναι.

4. χορηγεῖν, τριηραρχεῖν: testimony

about all his *λητουργίαι* is given in § 267. He was *χορηγός* in 350 B.C., when he was assaulted by Midias (xxi. 13 ff.); for his numerous trierarchies see XXI. 78, 154, Aesch. III. 51, 52, and cf. § 99^o (above).—εἰσφέρειν, to pay the *εἰσφορά*, or *property-tax*: this was assessed "progressively," the richer being taxed on a larger proportion (*τιμῆμα*) of their actual property than the poorer. (See *Eisphora* in Smith's Dict. Antiq.) The guardians of Demosthenes, to conceal their peculations, continued to enroll their ward in the highest class, so that he paid taxes on a *τιμῆμα* of one-fifth of his property (*οὐσία*), whereas he should have been placed in a much lower class after the inroads upon the estate. See XXVII. 7, εἰς γὰρ τὴν συμμορίαν ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ συνετάξαντο κατὰ τὰς πέντε καὶ ἐικοσι μῶνας πεντακοσίας δραχμῶν εἰσφέρειν, ὅσον περ...οὶ τὰ μέγιστα κεκτημένοι τιμῆματα εἰσφέρον, i.e. they had me so enrolled that I should be assessed on a *τιμῆμα* of 500 drachmas (i.e. 5 minae) for every 25 minae of my estate: in XXVIII. 4 this is said to have made him a leader of the symmory (*ἡγεμὼν τῆς συμμορίας*): see also XXIX. 59, and Boeckh, Staatsh. I. p. 599. See note on § 103^o.

7. ὥστε, with perfect and present infinitive: M.T. 590, 109.

9. ἐστεφανῶσθαι: see §§ 83, 120, 222, 223.

ἦν ἃ προειλόμην ἐπιχειρεῖν λέγειν. ἐγὼ μὲν δὴ τοιαύτη 258
 συμβεβίωκα τύχῃ, καὶ πόλλ' ἂν ἔχων ἕτερ' εἰπεῖν περὶ
 αὐτῆς παραλείπω, φυλαττόμενος τὸ λυπηῆσαι τιν' ἐν οἷς
 σεμνύνομαι. σὺ δ' ὁ σεμνὸς ἀνὴρ καὶ διαπτύων τοὺς ἄλλους
 σκόπει πρὸς ταύτην ποία τινὶ κέχρησαι τύχῃ, δι' ἣν παῖς 5
 μὲν ὦν μετὰ πολλῆς τῆς ἐνδείας ἐτράφη, ἅμα τῷ πατρὶ πρὸς
 τῷ διδασκαλείῳ προσεδρεύων, τὸ μέλαν τρίβων καὶ τὰ βάθρα
 σπογγίζων καὶ τὸ παιδαγωγεῖον κορῶν, οἰκέτου τάξιν οὐκ
 ἐλευθέρου παιδὸς ἔχων, ἀνὴρ δὲ γενόμενος τῇ μητρὶ τελοῦση 259

§ 258. 1. δὴ om. O. 2. περὶ αὐτῆς om. V6. 3. τινας (for τιν') A2.
 4. σεμνὸς vulg., most rec. edd.; σεμνύνομενος Σ, L, Vöm. 5. ταύτη Y, F (γρ),
 Φ (γρ), B²; αὐτὴν O; ταυτὶ O (γρ). ποία Σ; ὅποια Φ, A1; ποία δὴ O. τινὶ
 Σ; τίνι vulg.; τοίνυν corr. to τινι L¹; τινὰ O. 6. τῆς om. vulg.; τῆν ἐνδείας Σ;
 τῆς ἐνδείας L: see Vömel.
 § 259. 1. καὶ τῇ A2.

10. ἃ προειλόμην, i.e. τὴν ἐμὴν προαι-
 ρεσιν: cf. § 190^f.

§ 258. 2. συμβεβίωκα...εἰπεῖν: an
 accidental dactylic hexameter.—πόλλ' ἂν
 ἔχων=πόλλ' ἂν ἔχομι, *though I might*
etc.: cf. § 138^{h, 2}.

3. φυλαττόμενος τὸ λυπηῆσαι (M.T.
 374): the object infinitive takes the place
 of μή λυπησῶ, which in use had become
 an object clause (M.T. 303 C).

6. πρὸς τῷ διδασκαλείῳ: see notes on
 § 129²⁻⁴.

7. προσεδρεύων, *attending* (as a servant).
 —τὸ μέλαν τρίβων: the ink was probably
rubbed from a cake (like India ink) and
 mixed with water.

8. παιδαγωγεῖον, probably a room in
 which the παιδαγωγοί, slaves who brought
 the boys to and from school, waited for
 these to be ready to go home: later it
 was used like διδασκαλείον for a school-
 room.—οἰκέτου...ἔχων: the mention of
 these menial duties implies the same
 condition of father and son as appears in
 § 129: but see Blass.

§ 259. In this section and § 260 we
 have a lively comic description, highly
 caricatured, of some Asiatic ceremonies
 of initiation, in which the mother of
 Aeschines is said to have taken part.
 This was some form of Bacchic worship,

with perhaps a mixture of Orphic mys-
 teries. It seems there was a written
 service (τὰς βιβλους) which Aeschines
 read like a clerk while his mother
 officiated as priestess. The initiation of
 Strepsiades into the Socratic mysteries
 (Ar. Nub. 255—262) probably carica-
 tures some similar worship. Plato, Rep.
 364 E, says of books of Musaeus and
 Orpheus, βιβλων δὲ ὄμαδον παρέχονται
 Μουσαίου καὶ Ὀρφέως, ... καθ' ἃς θνητο-
 λοῦσι, πειθοντες οὐ μόνον ἰδιώτας ἀλλὰ καὶ
 πόλει, ὡς ἄρα λύσεις τε καὶ καθαρμοὶ
 ἀδικημάτων διὰ θυσίων καὶ παιδῶν ἡδονῶν
 εἰσὶ μὲν ἐπιγῶσι, εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ τελευτήσασιν,
 ... αἱ τῶν ἐκεῖ κακῶν ἀπολῦουσιν ἡμᾶς.

See J. H. Wright in *Harvard Studies*
 in *Class. Philol.* vi. pp. 67, 68. He
 makes Glaucothea represent a female
 μητραγόρτης, or priestess of Cybele, the
 Great Mother (μήτηρ θεῶν), and Aeschines
 a μητραγόρτης, or priest of Mên (Sabazius).
 Strabo, p. 471, says that the scene in De-
 mosthenes contains Σαβάζια καὶ Μητρώα.

1. τῇ μητρὶ τελοῦση: see XIX. 281,
 Γλαυκοθέας τῆς τοῦθι θιάσους συναγωγῆς,
 ἐφ' οἷς ἕτερα τέθνηκεν Ἰέρεια, and cf. 249.
 In XIX. 199 we have τὰς βιβλους ἀνα-
 γινώσκοντά σε τῇ μητρὶ τελοῦση, καὶ παῖδ'
 ὄντ' ἐν θιάσοις καὶ μεθύουσιν ἀνθρώποις
 καλινδοῦμενοι.

τὰς βίβλους ἀνεγίγνωσκες καὶ τὰλλα συνεσκευωροῦ, τὴν μὲν νύκτα νεβρίζων καὶ κρατηρίζων καὶ καθαίρων τοὺς τελουμένους καὶ ἀπομάττων τῷ πηλῷ καὶ τοῖς πιτύροις, καὶ ἀνιστὰς ἀπὸ τοῦ καθαρμοῦ κελεύων λέγειν ἔφυγον κακὸν, εὔρον ἄμεινον, ἐπὶ τῷ μηδένα πώποτε τηλικούτ' ὀλολύξαι

2. συνεσκευαῖρου Σ, L¹, vulg. καὶ τὴν Φ. 4. ἀπομάττων ΑΙ.
 5. ἀνιστὰς Σ, L, ΑΙ. 2, Β; ἀναστὰς vulg. κελεύων Σ, ΑΙ, Β; καὶ κελεύων L, vulg.
 6. τηλικούτ' Σ, L; τηλικούτων vulg.

2. **τὰλλα συνεσκευωροῦ**, you helped to conduct the rest of the ceremony: σκευωροῦμαι is properly *look after σκευή* (of any kind), and generally *manage, direct, devise, concoct* (often in a bad sense): cf. IX. 17, τὰ ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ σκευωρούμενον (of Philip). See σκευωρία and σκευωρός.

3. **νεβρίζων** and **κρατηρίζων** are probably transitive and govern τοὺς τελουμένους, like **καθαίρων**, **ἀπομάττων**, and **ἀνιστὰς**, i.e. *dressing them in fawnskins and drenching them with wine*. See Eur. Bacch. 24, νεβρίδ' ἐξάψας χροός, and Sandys' note. They are sometimes taken as neuter, meaning *dressing yourself in a fawnskin and pouring out wine*. Harpocration has, οἱ μὲν ὡς τοῦ τελούontos νεβρίδα ἐνημμένους ἢ καὶ τοὺς τελουμένους διαζωννόντος νεβρίδων· οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ νεβροῦς διασπᾶν κατὰ τινα ἄρρητον λόγον (i.e. as symbolic of the sufferings of Dionysus). Photius explains **κρατηρίζων** by οἶνον... ἀπὸ κρατήρων ἐν τοῖς μυστηρίοις σπένδων. Dissen quotes the passive ἐκρατηρίσθημεν = ἐμεθύσθημεν from Hesychius.

4. **ἀπομάττων**: Harpocration says: οἱ μὲν ἀπολικώτερον ἀκούουσιν ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀποψῆν καὶ λυμαίνόμενος· ἄλλοι δὲ περιεργότερον, ὡς περιπλάττων τὸν πηλὸν καὶ τὰ πιτύρα τοῖς τελουμένοις, ὡς λέγομεν ἀπομάττεσθαι τὸν ἀνδριάντα πηλῷ· ἤλειφον γὰρ τῷ πηλῷ καὶ τῷ πιτύρῳ τοὺς μυομένους, ἐκμυοῦμενοι τὰ μυθολογούμενα παρ' ἐνόιοις, ὡς ἄρα οἱ Τιτᾶνες τὸν Διόνυσον ἐλυμήναντο γύψῳ καταπλασάμενοι ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ γινώρμιο γενέσθαι. Dissen quotes Wytténbach's note on Plut. Mor. p. 166 A: "Lustrationis pars erat ut corpus lustrandum circumlineretur et quasi circumpinseretur

imprimis luto, πηλῷ, tum abstergeretur, quorum illud est περιμάττειν, hoc ἀπομάττειν, sed utrumque promiscue de tota lustratione dicitur." The whole expression then seems to mean *plastering them over with the clay and then rubbing them clean with the bran*.

5. **ἀνιστὰς**: the victim is supposed to be sitting during the operation, like Strepsiadēs (Nub. 256).—**καθαρμοῦ**: for the full force of this word see the passages above quoted under I. 4; the process was a purification and also a charm.—**κελεύων**, subordinate to **ἀνιστὰς**: i.e. *making him get up as he bids him say, etc.*—**ἔφυγον κακὸν, εὔρον ἄμεινον**: this formula was borrowed from initiations and other ceremonies of a higher character, meaning that a new life had opened as the result of the ceremony just ended. Suidas gives (under *ἔφυγον... ἄμεινον*): τάττεται ἐπὶ τῶν ἀπὸ κακοῦ εἰς κρείττον ἐλθόντων. ἔθος γὰρ Ἀθηναίων ἐν γάμοις στέφασθαι ἀμφιβαλὴ παιδα ἀκάνθας μετὰ δρυῶν καρπῶν καὶ φέροντα λικρον πλήρες ἄρτων λέγειν τὸ προκείμενον, ἀνισσόμενον τὴν ἐπὶ τὸ κρείττον μεταβολὴν. τὸ γὰρ ἐκ τῶν δρυῶν καὶ ἀκανθῶν στέμμα κακὸν ἔλεγον. See Eustath. p. 1726, and [Plut.] Prov. Alex. xvi. The saying (Eustathius calls it a *παροιμία*) originally referred to the change from the acorns and thistles of primitive life to the more civilized bread, but was used at weddings and in other ceremonies. The words form a paroemiac, and probably belonged to some metrical formula.

6. **ὀλολύξαι**, used especially of *cries* or *shouts* in religious worship or prayers: see Od. IV. 767, ὡς εἰπούσ' ὀλόλυξε (after

σεμνυνόμενος (καὶ ἔγωγε νομίζω· μὴ γὰρ οἶεσθ' αὐτὸν φθέγγεσθαι μὲν οὕτω μέγα, ὀλολύζειν δ' οὐχ ὑπέρλαμπρον), ἐν δὲ ταῖς ἡμέραις τοὺς καλοὺς θιάσους ἄγων διὰ τῶν ὁδῶν, 260 τοὺς ἐστεφανωμένους τῷ μαράθῳ καὶ τῇ λεύκῃ, τοὺς ὄφεις τοὺς παρείας θλίβων καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς κεφαλῆς αἰωρῶν, καὶ βοῶν εὐοῖ σαβοῖ, καὶ ἐπορχούμενος ὑῆς ἄττης ἄττης ὑῆς, ἕξαρχος καὶ προηγμένων καὶ κιττοφόρος καὶ λικνοφόρος καὶ 5

§ 260. 2. μαράθῳ Σ, L, vulg.; μαράθῳ V6. 3. παρείας A1, B1.
4. ευσαβοι (οι over υσ) Σ; ευ σαβοι (οι over ευ) F; εὐ οἱ σαβοι B; εὐ οἱ σάβοι L; εὐοῖ Σαβοῖ Harpocr., vulg. (See Vömel.) ὑῆς ἄττης ἄττης ὑῆς Σ; ὕῆς B1.; υῖς ἄττης ἄττης υῖς L; ὕῆς ἄττης [ἄττης] ὕῆς Strab. p. 471. 5. κιττοφόρος all MSS. (See Vömel.) λικνοφόρος A2.

a prayer); Aeschyl. Eum. 1043, ὀλολύξατε νῦν ἐπὶ μολπαῖς: Eur. Bacch. 689, ὀλολύξεν ἐν μέσῃσιν σταθεῖσα Βάκχαϊς.

8. φθέγγεσθαι μέγα: the strong voice of Aeschines is often mentioned by Demosthenes; see below, §§ 280, 285^b, 291^b, 313⁷, and especially XIX. 206—208, 216, 337—340; in XIX. 216 he says, μηδ' ἔειπεν καλὸν καὶ μέγα ὄστρος φθέγγεται, μηδ' εἰ φαῖλον ἐγώ, alluding to his own weakness of voice. See Dissen's notes on the whole of this section.

§ 260. 1. ἐν δὲ ταῖς ἡμέραις implies that the ceremonies just described were performed by night.—θιάσους, used especially of Bacchanals; see Eur. Bacch. 680, ὁρῶ δὲ θιάσους τρεῖς γυναικείων χορῶν.

2. τῷ μαράθῳ καὶ τῇ λεύκῃ: see Photius, ταῦτα φυτὰ μυστικά ἐστι· καὶ ἡ μὲν μάραθος ἀγωγὸς ἐστὶν ὄφρων, καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῆς τὸ γήρας (their old hides) ἀποδύονται· ἡ δὲ λεύκη ὄφι Ἡρακλῆς ἀνελθὼν ἐστῆματο τούτῳ. Harpocr. (under λεύκη), after quoting this passage, says, οἱ τὰ Βακχικὰ τελούμενοι τῇ λεύκῃ στέφονται τῷ χθόνιον μὲν εἶναι τὸ φυτὸν, χθόνιον δὲ καὶ τὸν τῆς Περσεφόνης Διόνυσον. τὴν δὲ λεύκην πεφυκέναι φασι πρὸς τῷ Ἀχέροντι, ὅθεν καὶ ἀχερωίδα καλεῖσθαι παρ' Ὀμήρῳ· ἤρριπε δ' ὡς ὅτε τις δρύς ἤρριπεν ἢ ἀχερωῖς' (II. XIII. 389). (For Dionysus, Persephone's son, the Orphic Zagreus, see Gerhard, Mythol. §§ 419, 429, 438.) From μάραθον, fennel, Marathon is said to have been named (cf. Strab. p. 160): for the fondness of serpents for it, see

Ael. Hist. Animal. IX. 16. For serpents in the Bacchic worship, see Eur. Bacch. 102, 697. The white poplar, λεύκη, populus alba, is mentioned in Ar. Nub. 1007. See Bekk. Anecd. p. 279: ἡ δὲ λεύκη τὸ μὲν τῶν φύλλων ἔχει λευκὸν τὸ δ' ἕτερον μέλαν, σύμβολόν τι τοῦ βίου καὶ τοῦ θανάτου.

3. τοὺς παρείας: see Harpocr., παρείαι ὀνομάζονται τινες ὄφεις παρὰ τὸ παρείας μείζους ἔχειν, and Ael. Hist. An. VIII. 12, ὁ παρείας ἢ παρούας πυρρὸς τὴν χροάν, εὐώπτος τὸ ὄμμα, πλατὺς τὸ στόμα, δακεῖν οὐ σφαλερὸς ἀλλὰ πρῶτος. ἔθεν τοι καὶ τῷ θεῶν φιλανθρωποτάτῳ ἱερὸν ἀνήκαν αὐτὸν, καὶ ἐπεφῆμισαν Ἀσκληπιοῦ θεράποντα εἶναι οἱ πρῶτοι ταῦτα ἀνιχνεύσαντες. These harmless snakes were thus sacred to Aesculapius, and were named παρείαι from their fat cheeks.

4. εὐοῖ σαβοῖ: as εὐοῖ, εὐοε, was the cry used in the regular Bacchic worship, so σαβοῖ was used in invoking Σαβάσιος, the Phrygian Bacchus. All points to some Asiatic worship, more or less caricatured.—ὑῆς ἄττης ἄττης ὑῆς: these mystic words stand as a cognate accusative with ἐπορχούμενος; this is what he danced. See Lobeck, Aglaophamus, pp. 652, 1041—46, who quotes Bekk. Anecd. p. 207: ἄττης ὕῆς· τὸ μὲν ὕῆς υῖς, τὸ δὲ ἄττης θεὸς Σαβάσιος. ἄλλοι δὲ ὕῆν τὸν Διόνυσον.

5. ἕξαρχος καὶ προηγμένων designates Aeschines as leader of the song or dance or both: cf. Eur. Bacch. 141, ὁ δ' ἕξαρχος

τοιαυτῷ ὑπὸ τῶν γραδίων προσαγορευόμενος, μισθὸν λαμ- 314
 βάνων τούτων ἐνθρυπτα καὶ στρεπτοὺς καὶ νεήλατα, ἐφ' οἷς
 τίς οὐκ ἂν ὡς ἀληθῶς αὐτὸν εὐδαιμονίσειε καὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ
 261 τύχην; ἐπειδὴ δ' εἰς τοὺς δημότας ἐνεγράφησ ὅπωςδῆποτε
 (ἐὼ γὰρ τοῦτο)—ἐπειδὴ γ' ἐνεγράφησ, εὐθέως τὸ κάλλιστον
 ἐξελέξω τῶν ἔργων, γραμματεύειν καὶ ὑπηρετεῖν τοῖς ἀρχι-

6. τοιαῦτα Σ, L; τὰ τοιαῦτα vulg. γραιδίων Σ; γραδίων L. 8. τίς Σ.
 αὐτὸν (w. both 'and') Σ; αὐτὸν L; αὐτὸν vulg.; "εὐδαιμονήσειεν αὐτὸν? pr. Laur. S,
 nunc ἀντὸν" (Vömel). αὐτοῦ (w. 'and') Σ; αὐτοῦ L, vulg.
 § 261. 2. τοῦτό γε Α1. ἐπειδὴ γ' Σ, L, vulg.; ἐπειδὴ δ' οὐκ
 Α2; ἐπ. γ' ἐνεγράφησ om. Α1. 3. γραμματεύειν Σ, L, Α1, Φ; ὑπογραμμ.
 L³, vulg. ἀρχιδίους Σ, L, vulg.; ἀρχεῖους Σ (γρ), Φ (γρ), Υ, Α1, Β (γρ);
 ἀρχαίους Α2.

Βρόμος, εὐαί.—κίττοφόρος, *ivy-bearer*, the
 ivy being sacred to Bacchus. For the
 reading κιστοφόρος (against all mss.) see
 Vömel's note. See Harpocr. under κίτ-
 τοφόρος: ἐνιοι μετὰ τοῦ σ γράφουσι
 κιστοφόρος· τὰς γὰρ λεγομένας κίστας
 λεράς εἶναι ἔλεγεν τοῦ Διονύσου καὶ ταῖν
 θεαῖν.—λικνοφόρος, *bearer of the win-
 nowing-fan*, λικων, the *mystica vannus
 Iacchi*. See Verg. Georg. 1. 166, and
 Varro quoted by Servius on the passage:
 video ait quod Liberi patris sacra ad
 purgationem animae pertinebant; et sic
 homines eius mysteriis purgabantur sicut
 vannis frumenta purgantur.—καὶ τοιαυ-
 τα, i.e. these (ἔξαρχος κ.τ.λ.) and similar
 names.

7. ἐνθρυπτα, στρεπτοὺς, *sops, twists*:
 for ἐνθρυπτα see the Schol., ψωμοὶ οἶνω
 βεβρεγμένοι; στρεπτοὺς, *πλακούντος εἶδος*
 (Harpocr.), evidently from στρέφω.—
 νεήλατα: κατ' ἑλλειψίν ἀπὸ τοῦ νεήλατα
 ἀλφίτα, τὰ νεωστὶ ἀληλεσμένα, ἃ δὴ μέλιτι
 ἀναδεδιόντες, ἀσταφίδας τε καὶ χλωρούς
 ἐρεβίνθους ἐπεμβάλλωντες, τοῖς τὰ λερά
 τελοῦσιν ἔνεμον (Harpocr.), i.e. *barley
 buns*, made of newly-ground (roasted)
 barley, soaked in honey and covered
 with plums and chick-peas. But Blass
 is right in connecting νε-ήλατα not with
 ἀλέω but with ἐλαίνω: cf. ἐλατήρ, a *flat
 cake* (Ar. Ach. 246, Eq. 1182); acc. to
 Suidas, παρὰ τὸ ταῖς χερσὶν ἐλαίνεσθαι εἰς
 πλάτος. See Bl. and West. on this section.

§ 261. 1. εἰς τοὺς δημότας ἐνεγράφησ:

each deme was responsible for the correct-
 ness of its ληξιαρχικὸν γραμματεῖον, or list
 of citizens. Aristotle's Constitution of
 Athens now gives us clear information
 on the whole subject of the enrolment
 of new citizens. See 42: μετέχουσιν
 μὲν τῆς πολιτείας οἱ ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων γεγο-
 νότες ἀστῶν. ἐγγράφονται δ' εἰς τοὺς
 δημότας ὀκτωκαίδεκα ἔτη γεγονότες· ὅταν
 δ' ἐγγράφονται, διαψηφίζονται περὶ αὐτῶν
 ὀμόσαντες οἱ δημόται, πρῶτον μὲν εἰ δο-
 κοῦσι γεγονέναι τὴν ἡλικίαν τὴν ἐκ τοῦ
 νόμου, ...δεύτερον δ' εἰ ἐλεύθερός ἐστι καὶ
 γέγονε κατὰ τοὺς νόμους...μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα
 δοκιμάζει τοὺς ἐγγραφέντας ἢ βουλή....
 φρουροῦσι δὲ τὰ δύο ἔτη (previously de-
 scribed), χλαμύδας ἔχοντες, καὶ ἀτελεῖς
 εἶσι πάντων...διελεθῶτων δὲ τῶν δυεῖν
 ἐτῶν, ἦδη μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων εἰσίν. (See
 the whole chapter.)—ὅπωςδῆποτε, *some-
 how*, with ἐπειδὴ γ' ἐνεγράφησ, refers to
 the story that his father was a slave, in
 which case it would have been impossible
 for the son to be legally enrolled as a
 citizen without an affirmative vote of
 ὄμοο in the Assembly; while the safe-
 guards against illegal enrolment (see
 Aristotle, above) would have made this
 almost impossible.

3. γραμματεύειν: see §§ 162⁵, 209¹.
 The occupation of a paid private clerk
 (not that of a clerk of the Senate or
 Assembly) was despised at Athens: see
 § 127², δλεθρος γραμματεῖς.—ἀρχιδίους,
petty officers: ἀρχιδίων is here diminutive

δίους. ὡς δ' ἀπηλλάγης ποτὲ καὶ τούτου, πάνθ' ἃ τῶν ἄλλων κατηγορεῖς αὐτὸς ποιήσας, οὐ κατήσχυνας μὰ Δί' οὐδὲν τῶν 5 προὔπηργμένων τῷ μετὰ ταῦτα βίῳ, ἀλλὰ μισθώσας σαυτὸν 262 τοῖς βαρυστόνοις ἐπικαλουμένοις ἐκείνοις ὑποκριταῖς, Σιμύκκα καὶ Σωκράτει, ἐτριταγωνίστεις, σῦκα καὶ βότρυς καὶ ἐλάας συλλέγων ὥσπερ ὄπωρῶνης ἐκ τῶν ἀλλοτριῶν χωρίων, πλείω λαμβάνων ἀπὸ τούτων ἢ τῶν ἀγῶνων, οὓς ὑμεῖς περὶ 5 τῆς ψυχῆς ἠγωνίζεσθε· ἦν γὰρ ἄσπονδος καὶ ἀκήρυκτος ὑμῖν πρὸς τοὺς θεατὰς πόλεμος, ὑφ' ᾧ πολλὰ τραύματ'

4. πάντα (for πάνθ' ἃ) ΑΙ. 5. κατηγόρει ΑΙ. κατήσχυνας Σ.
 6. ὑπηργμένων Υ; προυπηργμένων Ο; προὔπηργμένων Σ.
 § 262. 1. μισθώσας αὐτὸν Σ, V6. 2. ἐκείνοις ἐπικαλ. ΑΙ; ἐκείνοις καλουμένοις V6; ἐπικαλ. ἐκεῖν. vulg. Σιμύκκα Σ, Φ; Σιμύκκα (α above) L; Σιμίκα Ο¹, Β¹ (Σιμύκκα τὸν ὑποκριτὴν, Athen. VIII. p. 348 A); Σιμύλω Σ (γρ), ΑΙ. 2, vulg.; Σιμύδω Υ. 3. ἐλάας Σ, ΑΙ; ἐλάας vulg. 4. ὄπωρῶνης ἐκείνος Α2.
 5. τούτων τραύματα L, vulg.; τραύματα om. Σ. 7. πρὸς Σ, L; ὁ πρὸς vulg. ἐξ ᾧ Β (mg.). τὰ πολλὰ Ο.

of ἀρχή in the sense of ἀρχων. See Aesch. III. 21, ἀρχὴν ὑπεύθυνον μὴ ἀποδημεῖν.

6. τῶν προὔπηργμένων, of your antecedents.

§ 262. 2. τοῖς βαρυστόνοις, the heavy groaners.—Σιμύκκα (so Σ): Theophrastus (Athen. VIII. 348 A) mentions Σιμύκκα τὸν ὑποκριτὴν (perhaps the same man), to whom Stratonicus the harper applied the proverb μέγας οὐδεὶς σαπρὸς ἰχθύς, dividing the words μέγας, οὐδεὶς, σαπρὸς, ἰχθύς (ἰχθύς δὲ διὰ τὴν ἀφωσίαν).

3. ἐτριταγωνίστεις: a company of strolling actors, such as performed at the country festivals, was probably composed of two men, who played the first and second parts and hired another to play the third parts. The description which follows (σῦκα κ.τ.λ.) can hardly apply to the μικρὰ Διονύσια, τὰ ἐν ἀγροῖς, which came in winter (see Bl.).—σῦκα...χωρίων: the meaning of these much disputed words seems to be, that the band of players subsisted chiefly on the fruit which Aeschines, as their hired servant, collected from the neighbouring farms by begging, stealing, or buying, as he found most convenient. He is compared to a small fruiterer (ὄπωρῶνης), who each morning collects

his load of fruit from farms which he has hired, or wherever else he can get it cheapest. Pollux (vi. 128) includes ὄπωρῶνης (with πορνοβοσκός and ἀλλαντοπώλης) in his long list of βλοῖ ἐφ' οἷς ἀντις ὄνειδισθεῖη. See [Dem.] LIII. 21.

5. πλείω...ἀγῶνων, getting more (profit) from these than from your plays (contests).—οὓς (cogn. acc.)...ἠγωνίζεσθε, which you played at the risk of your lives (or in which you fought for your lives), with a pun on the two meanings of ἀγών and ἀγωνίζομαι, fight and play: see IV. 47 τῶν στρατηγῶν ἕκαστος δις καὶ τρίς κρίνεται παρ' ὑμῖν περὶ θανάτου, πρὸς δὲ τοῖς ἰχθυοῦσι οὐδεὶς οὐδὲ ἀπαξ αὐτῶν ἀγωνίσασθαι περὶ θανάτου τολμᾷ, where there is a similar pun on being tried for their lives in court and in battle.

6. ἄσπονδος καὶ ἀκήρυκτος, without truce or herald, i.e. implacable, without even the common decencies of civilized warfare. See Thuc. I. 146, παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐφόκτων ἀκηρύκτως μὲν ἀνυπόκτους δὲ οὐ (before the actual war), and II. 1, ὅτε ἐπεμύγνυτο ἐτι ἀκηρυκτεῖ (after the war began): here heralds are a sign of actual warfare.

7. τραύματ' ἐληφέας: see XIX. 337, ὅτε μὲν τὰ Θυέστου καὶ τῶν ἐπὶ Τροίᾳ κατὰ ἠγω-

εὐληφῶς εἰκότως τοὺς ἀπείρους τῶν τοιούτων κινδύνων ὡς
263 δειλοὺς σκώπτεις. ἀλλὰ γὰρ παρῆς ὦν τὴν πενίαν αἰτιάσαιτ'
 ἂν τις, πρὸς αὐτὰ τὰ τοῦ τρόπου σου βαδιοῦμαι κατηγορή-
 ματα. τοιαύτην γὰρ εἴλου πολιτείαν, ἐπειδὴ ποτε καὶ τοῦτ'
 ἐπήλθέ σοι ποιῆσαι, δι' ἣν εὐτυχούσης μὲν τῆς πατρίδος
 5 λαγῶ βίον ἕξης δεδιῶς καὶ τρέμων καὶ ἀεὶ πληγήσεσθαι
 προσδοκῶν ἐφ' οἷς σαυτῆ συνήδεις ἀδικοῦντι, ἐν οἷς δ'
264 ἠτύχησαν οἱ ἄλλοι, θρασὺς ὦν ὑφ' ἀπάντων ὄψαι. καίτοι
 ὅστις χιλίων πολιτῶν ἀποθανόντων ἐθάρρησε, τί οὗτος

8. κινδύνων om. A1.
 § 263. 1. ὦν Σ, L, O¹, A1, F¹, Φ¹; ἐξ ὦν vulg. τὴν om. O. 2. προσ-
 ὄπου (for τρόπου σου) A2. 3. τούτων (for τοῦτ') A2. 4. ἦλθέ σοι V6.
 5. λαγῶ Σ, vulg.; λαγῶ L; λαγῶν A1 (ν erased). ἕξαι V6. 6. ἀδικων
 (τι above, ω ch. to ου) L. 7. ὑπὸ πάντων A1.
 § 264. 2. ἐθάρρησε A1.

νίξετο, ἐξεβάλλετε αὐτὸν καὶ ἐξεσυρίττετε
 ἐκ τῶν θεάτρων, καὶ μόνον οὐ κατελεύετε
 οὕτως ὥστε τελευτῶντα τοῦ τριταγωνιστεῦ
 ἀποστήναι. This account of the πόλεμος
 makes τραῦματ' here perfectly intelligible;
 but the reading πλείω...τραύματα in 5
 (which all MSS. except Σ have) makes
 endless difficulty and confusion. If τραύ-
 ματα in 5 is referred to wounds received
 in stealing fruit, compared with those
 received on the stage or after the play,
 there is a strange repetition of the latter;
 if there is a reference (as Westermann
 suggests) to fruit used in pelting the actors,
 it is hard to see how figs, grapes, and
 olives could endanger the lives of the
 "heavy groaners."

8. ὡς δειλοὺς σκώπτεις: see § 245²
 and note.

Demosthenes (XII. 246, 247) says that
 Aeschines was a τριταγωνιστῆς also to
 actors of high repute, as Theodorus and
 Aristodemus; and he reminds him of the
 time when he used to play the part of
 Creon in the Antigone with these actors.
 He adds the following: ἐν ἅπασιν τοῖς
 δράμασι τοῖς τραγικοῖς ἐξαιρετὸν ἔστιν ὥσπερ
 γέρας τοῖς τριταγωνισταῖς τὸ τοῦ τυράννου
 καὶ τοῦ τὰ σκῆπτρ' ἔχοντος εἰσιέναι. This
 is mentioned to explain why so important
 a part was given to Aeschines.

§ 263. 3. καὶ emphasizes the rest of
 the clause, τοῦτ'...ποιῆσαι, i.e. when at
 last you took it into your head to try
 this.

5. λαγῶ βίον ἕξης: cf. Dion. Chrys.
 LXVI. p. 357 R. Weil quotes Trag. frag.
 incert. 373 (N.), λαγῶ βίον ἕξης, ὁ πρῶν
 ἄτρομος λέων. "Dicuntur leporeis vitas
 vivere qui semper anxii trepidique vivunt;
 nam ut est apud Herod. III. 108, ὁ λάγος
 ὑπὸ παντὸς θηρεύεται θηρίου καὶ δριμυτοῦ καὶ
 ἀνθρώπου, ac ne somnum quidem capit
 nisi oculis apertis" (Dissen).

7. θρασὺς ὦν...ὄψαι (M. T. 884):
 personal passive construction. Cf. §§ 282,
 284, 286.

§ 264. 1. χιλίων ἀποθανόντων: see
 Diod. XVI. 86, τῶν δ' Ἀθηναίων ἔπεσον
 μὲν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ πλείους τῶν χιλίων, ἦλωσαν
 δὲ οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν δισχιλίω. See Lyc-
 curg. Leocr. 142, χίλιοι τῶν ὑμετέρων
 πολιτῶν ἐν Χαίρωνεῖ ἐτελεύτησαν, καὶ
 δημοσίᾳ αὐτοῖς ἡ πόλις ἔθασεν. Diod.
 XVI. 88 quotes an eloquent passage of the
 speech of Lycurgus at the trial of Lysicles,
 one of the Athenian commanders at
 Chaeronea, who was condemned to death:
 ἐστρατήγει, ὦ Δύσικλες, καὶ χιλίων μὲν
 πολιτῶν τετελευτηκόντων δισχιλίω δ' αἰχ-
 μαλώτων γεγονόντων, τροπαίου δὲ κατὰ τῆς
 πόλεως ἐστηκότος, τῆς δ' Ἑλλάδος ἀπάσης

παθεῖν ὑπὸ τῶν ζώντων δίκαιός ἐστιν; πολλὰ τοίνυν ἕτερ'
 315 εἰπεῖν ἔχων περὶ αὐτοῦ παραλείψω· οὐ γὰρ ὄσ' ἂν δείξαιμι
 προσόντ' αἰσχρὰ τούτῳ καὶ ὄνειδη, πάντ' οἶμαι δεῖν εὐχερῶς 5
 λέγειν, ἀλλ' ὅσα μηδὲν αἰσχρὸν ἐστὶν εἰπεῖν ἐμοί.

Ἐξέτασον τοίνυν παρ' ἄλληλα τὰ σοὶ κάμοι βεβιωμένα, 265
 πράως, μὴ πικρῶς, Αἰσχίνη· εἰτ' ἐρώτησον τουτουσὶ τὴν
 ποτέρου τύχην ἂν ἔλοιθ' ἕκαστος αὐτῶν. ἐδίδασκες γράμ-
 ματα, ἐγὼ δ' ἐφοίτων. ἐτέλεις, ἐγὼ δ' ἐτελούμην. ἐγραμ-
 μάτευες, ἐγὼ δ' ἠκκλησιάζον. ἐτριταγωνίστηκες, ἐγὼ δ' 5
 ἐθεώρουν· ἐξέπιπτες, ἐγὼ δ' ἐσύριπτον. ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐχθρῶν
 πεπολίτευσαι πάντα, ἐγὼ δ' ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος. ἐὼ τᾶλλα, 266
 ἀλλὰ νυνὶ τήμερον ἐγὼ μὲν ὑπὲρ τοῦ στεφανωθῆναι δοκιμά-

4. παραλείπω ΑΙ. δσ' ἀναδείξαιμι Φ.
 § 265. 1. κάμοι Σ; κάμοι οἱ κάμοι L, ΑΙ. 2. πράως Σ¹; πράως (or
 πρώως) καὶ Σ², L, vulg. 3. ποτέρου Σ¹, L, ΑΙ; ὀποτέρου Σ (corr.), vulg.
 4. ἐχόμενες, ἐγὼ δ' ἐχορήγουν. (after ἐτελούμην) vulg., om. Σ, L¹.

δολευούσης, καὶ τούτων ἀπάντων γεγενη-
 μένων σοῦ ἡγουμένου καὶ στρατηγούτου,
 τολμᾶς γῆν καὶ τὸ τοῦ ἡλίου φῶς ὄραν;

5. προσόντ' αἰσχρὰ τούτῳ: cf. § 276^b.
 —εὐχερῶς λέγειν, to be ready to tell: cf.
 § 70^a.

§ 265. In §§ 265, 266 the orator sums
 up vigorously the substance of §§ 257—
 264. Westermann points out that each
 of the five stages of the life of Aeschines
 is mentioned in order, when he was
 (1) a schoolmaster's assistant (§ 258),
 (2) initiator (§§ 259, 260), (3) scribe (§ 261),
 (4) actor (§ 262), (5) politician (§§ 263, 264).
 The words commonly read in l. 4, ἐχόμενες,
 ἐγὼ δ' ἐχορήγουν, correspond to nothing
 that precedes, and are rightly omitted on
 MS. authority. Many ancient rhetoricians
 quote these famous antitheses with ap-
 proval and admiration; but Demetrius
 (περὶ ἔρμην. 250, p. 105 W.) disapproves of
 them on rhetorical grounds, saying κακοτε-
 χροῦντι γὰρ ἔοικε διὰ τὴν ἀνταπόδοσιν,
 μάλλον δὲ παίζοντι, οὐκ ἀγανακτοῦντι.
 We are again shocked by the open avowal
 of the disgrace of earning an honest living;
 the ancients were certainly more honest
 than many of our generation in *expressing*
 this.

1. τὰ...βεβιωμένα: passive of δ...βε-
 βιώκαμεν (cf. § 130^a).

2. πρώως: Spengel quotes Rhet. ad
 Alex. 38, δεῖ δὲ πικρῶ τῷ ἦθει μὴ ἐξετάξω
 ἀλλὰ πρᾶεῖ· τούτων γὰρ τὸν τρόπον οἱ
 λόγοι γιγνόμενοι πιθανώτεροι φανήσονται
 τοῖς ἀκούουσιν, οἱ δὲ λέγοντες αὐτοὺς ἠκιστα
 διαβαλοῦσιν, as referring to this passage,
 and urges on this ground the omission of
 ἐξέπιπτες, ἐγὼ δ' ἐσύριπτον. (See Spengel,
 Preface to Rhet. Gr. II. p. xviii.) Blass,
 however, doubts the reference, and ex-
 plains πρώως as a sarcastic allusion to the
 bitterness of Aeschines. We could wish
 for some sufficient reason for discrediting
 the words in question, chiefly out of regard
 for Demosthenes.

4. ἐφοίτων, went to school: cf. Ar.
 Nub. 916, διὰ σὲ δὲ φοιτῶν οὐδεὶς ἐθέλει
 τῶν μειρακίων.—ἐτελούμην, probably into
 the Eleusinian mysteries.

6. ἐξέπιπτες: ἐκπίπτειν, exigi, is used
 as a passive to ἐκβάλλειν; cf. XIX. 337,
 ἐξεβάλλετε αὐτὸν καὶ ἐξεσυρίπτετε ἐκ τῶν
 θεάτρων. See Arist. Poet. 17^a, 18^b.

§ 266. 2. ὑπὲρ...δοκιμάζομαι: δο-
 κίμασις is any investigation to test the
 fitness or competency of a person for any-
 thing, as for office (its ordinary meaning)

ζομαι, τὸ δὲ μηδ' ὀτιοῦν ἀδικεῖν ἀνωμολόγηται, σοὶ δὲ συκοφάντη μὲν εἶναι δοκεῖν ὑπάρχει, κινδυνεύεις δὲ εἴτε δεῖ
 5 σ' ἔτι τοῦτο ποιεῖν, εἴτ' ἤδη πεπαῦσθαι μὴ μεταλαβόντα τὸ πέμπτον μέρος τῶν ψήφων. ἀγαθῆ γ'—οὐχ ὀρᾶς;—τύχη συμβεβιωκῶς τῆς ἐμῆς κατηγορεῖς.

267 Φέρε δὴ καὶ τὰς τῶν λητοργιῶν μαρτυρίας ὧν ληητούργηκα ὑμῖν ἀναγνώ. παρ' ἃς παρανάγνωθι καὶ σύ μοι τὰς ῥήσεις ἃς ἐλυμαίνου,

ἦκω νεκρῶν κευθμῶνα καὶ σκότου πύλας,

5 καὶ

κακαγγελεῖν μὲν ἴσθι μὴ θέλοντά με,

§ 266. 3. σὺ (for σοί) V6. 4. εἴτ' ἔτι δεῖ σε τοῦτο Y, A2. 5. τὸ πέμπτον μέρος MSS.; πέμπτον om. Dind. (cf. § 103²). 6. ἀγαθῆ γ' Σ, Α1. 2; ἀγ. δ' L, vulg. 7. συμβεβηκῶς Σ (η ch'gd το ω or ιω), A2; συμβεβιωκῶς O¹. ἐμῆς Σ, L¹; ἐμῆς ὡς φαῦλης vulg.

§ 267. 1. λειτουργῶν (ι over γῶ) Σ. 2. ἀναγνώ, παρ' ἃς Σ, L¹, Φ; ἀναγνώ πάσας vulg. παρανάγνωθι Σ, L, F; παρανάγ. δὴ O (ἡμῖν in mg.), Α1. 2, B; παρανάγ. δ' ἡμῖν vulg. μοι om. vulg. 3. ἐλυμῆνω Α1, -άνω Α2. 4. νεκρῶν (ΑΠΠ over εκρ) Σ; ἦκω λιπῶν L, vulg.; λοιπῶν V6. 6. κακαγγελεῖν B, Y; κακ' ἀγγέλλειν Σ, Α1 (corr.); κακαγγέλλειν L, Φ, Α1¹, V6; κακ' ἀγγελεῖν vulg.

or for citizenship; and δοκιμάζομαι here implies that this trial is to test his fitness for the crown.

3. τὸ...ἀδικεῖν ἀνωμολόγηται: cf. § 86², ἀνωμολόγηται τὰ ἄριστα πράττειν. The articular infinitive in *or. obl.* is rare (M. T. 794, 743).—σοὶ ὑπάρχει, *it is in store for you.*

4. κινδυνεύεις corresponds to δοκιμάζομαι (2): the meaning is, *the question with you is.*

5. τοῦτο ποιεῖν, i.e. *to go on being a sycofante.*—πεπαῦσθαι, *to be stopped* (once for all), i.e. by ἀτιμία (cf. § 82²).—τὸ πέμπτον μέρος: Dindorf omits πέμπτον because it is omitted in §§ 103, 222, 250, whereas it appears in other speeches frequently (e.g. XXII. 3). What modern orator or writer would submit to such rules of consistency as critics impose on the ancients?

6. οὐχ ὀρᾶς; cf. 232⁵, 281⁵.

§ 267. 1. φέρε...ἀναγνώ (M. T. 257): the orator does not read the testimony himself; cf. λέγει (9). So φέρε...

εἶπω, XIX. 169, followed by λέγε.—ληητοργιῶν: this includes the public services mentioned in χορηγεῖν and τριηραρχεῖν in § 257⁴, but not εἰσφέρειν, as the property tax was not a λητοργία.

3. ἐλυμῆνω, *used to outrage*: cf. ἐπέτριψας, § 180⁶.

4. ἦκω...πύλας: the *Hecuba* of Euripides begins,

ἦκω νεκρῶν κευθμῶνα καὶ σκότου πύλας
 λιπῶν, ἔν' Αἰδὸς χωρὶς ᾤκιστα θεῶν,
 Πολύδωρος, Ἐκάβης παῖς.

All MSS. except Σ have λιπῶν for νεκρῶν, making the sense of the quotation complete. But such a change is unlikely in so familiar a verse.

6. κακαγγελεῖν...με: this verse is otherwise unknown: κακαγγελεῖν must be pres. infin. of κακαγγελέω (otherwise unknown), depending on θέλοντα. The readings of the best MSS., κακαγγέλλειν or κακ' ἀγγέλλειν (Σ), are plainly impossible. Weil refers to Eur. Tro. 705, οὐχ ἐκὼν γὰρ ἀγγελάω κ.τ.λ.

καὶ κακὸν κακῶς σε μάλιστα μὲν οἱ θεοὶ ἔπειθ' οὔτοι πάντες ἀπολέσειαν, πονηρὸν ὄντα καὶ πολίτην καὶ τριταγωνιστήν. λέγε τὰς μαρτυρίας.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΑΙ.

Ἐν μὲν τοίνυν τοῖς πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τοιούτος· ἐν δὲ τοῖς 268
316 ἰδίοις εἰ μὴ πάντες ἴστε ὅτι κοινὸς καὶ φιλόανθρωπος καὶ τοῖς
δεομένοις ἐπαρκῶν, σιωπῶ καὶ οὐδὲν ἂν εἴποιμι οὐδὲ παρα-
σχόιμην περὶ τούτων οὐδεμίαν μαρτυρίαν, οὔτ' εἴ τινας ἐκ
τῶν πολεμίων ἔλυσάμην, οὔτ' εἴ τισι θυγατέρας συνεξέδωκα, 5
οὔτε τῶν τοιούτων οὐδέν. καὶ γὰρ οὕτω πως ὑπέληφα. 269
ἐγὼ νομίζω τὸν μὲν εὖ παθόντα δεῖν μεμνησθαι πάντα τὸν
χρόνον, τὸν δὲ ποιήσαντ' εὐθύς ἐπιλελησθαι, εἰ δεῖ τὸν μὲν

7. ἔπειτα δὲ vulg.; δὲ om. Σ, Λ, Α1.
πολίτην Σ¹, Λ, F, Φ; καὶ om. vulg.
Σ, Λ, Φ, Β¹, Α1.

§ 268. 3. παρασχόιμην ἂν vulg.; ἂν om. Σ, Λ, Β, F, Φ.
om. Ο¹.

§ 269. 2. μὲν om. V6. πάντα τὸν χρόνον Σ, Λ, Φ, Β, Α1. 2; τὸν πάντα χρ.
vulg. 3. τὸν δ' εὖ ποιήσαντα Α1; εὖ om. Σ, Λ, vulg.; εὖ above line B.
αὐτὸν (after εὐθύς) Υ, Β (γρ), Ο (mg.); αὐτῶν Φ (γρ), F (γρ), Α2 (after ἐπιλ.).

7. The words κακὸν κακῶς σε...ἀπο-
λέσειαν are probably an adaptation of a
verse quoted from Lynceus by Athenaeus,
IV. 150 C, κακὸν κακῶς σέ <γ> ἀπολέσειαν
οἱ θεοί, or both may go back to the source
of Ar. Eq. 2. 3, κακῶς Παφλάγονα...ἀπο-
λέσειαν οἱ θεοί. See Blass.

8. πονηρὸν: with both πολίτην and
τριταγωνιστήν.

§ 268. 2. κοινός, in public relations,
public spirited, in private matters (as here),
devoted, at the service of all: cf. Isoc. I.
10, τοῖς φίλοις κοινός.

3. οὐδὲν ἂν εἴποιμι, *I had rather not
mention anything*.

4. εἴ τινας ἔλυσάμην: these were
Athenians captured by Philip at Olynthus
in 348 B.C., whom Demosthenes ransomed
in 346, when he was in Pella on the
second embassy (Hist. § 40). See XIX.
166—170. Dem. lent various sums to these
prisoners, which they paid for their ran-
soms; when afterwards Philip set all the
other prisoners free without ransom, he
forgave the first their debts to him (ἔδωκα

δωρεὰν τὰ λύτρα), which otherwise they
would have been strictly required by law
to pay (XIX. 170). See [LIII.] II, οἱ νόμοι
κελεύουσι τοῦ λυσαμένου ἐκ τῶν πολεμίων
εἶναι τὸν λυθέντα ἐὰν μὴ ἀποδιδῶ τὰ λύτρα:
but this is hardly sufficient authority for the
severity of the penalty, personal slavery.

5. συνεξέδωκα, i.e. *helped poor citizens
to endow their daughters*: giving a dowry
was an important part of giving a daughter
in marriage: see Meier and Schömann,
pp. 513 ff.

6. οὔτε...οὐδέν, *nor anything else of
the kind*. These words are rather loosely
connected with the preceding clauses with
οὔτε: in all three οὔτε repeats the negative
of οὐδὲν ἂν εἴποιμι κ.τ.λ., so that the con-
struction here is οὔτε ἂν εἴποιμι τῶν τοιού-
των οὐδέν.

§ 269. 1. ὑπέληφα: cf. ὑπέλημαι
(7).

2. ἐγὼ...δεῖν: an iambic trimeter.

3. ποιήσαντ': sc. εὖ.—ἐπιλελησθαι:
cf. πεπαῦσθαι, § 266⁸.

χρηστοῦ τὸν δὲ μὴ μικροψύχου ποιεῖν ἔργον ἀνθρώπου.
 5 τὸ δὲ τὰς ἰδίαις εὐεργεσίαις ὑπομμνήσκειν καὶ λέγειν μικροῦ
 δεῖν ὁμοίον ἐστὶ τῷ ὀνειδίξω. οὐ δὴ ποιήσω τοιοῦτον
 οὐδὲν, οὐδὲ προαχθήσομαι, ἀλλ' ὅπως ποθ' ὑπείλημμαι περὶ
 τούτων, ἀρκεῖ μοι.

270 Βούλομαι δὲ τῶν ἰδίων ἀπαλλαγεῖς ἔτι μικρὰ πρὸς ὑμᾶς
 εἰπεῖν περὶ τῶν κοινῶν. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἔχεις, Αἰσχίνη, τῶν ὑπὸ
 τούτου τὸν ἥλιον εἰπεῖν ἀνθρώπων ὅστις ἀθῶος τῆς Φιλίππου
 πρότερον καὶ νῦν τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου δυναστείας γέγονεν, ἢ
 5 τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἢ τῶν βαρβάρων, ἔστω, συγχωρῶ τὴν ἐμήν—
 εἴτε τύχην εἴτε δυστυχίαν ὀνομάζειν βούλει—πάντων γεγενῆ-

4. μικροψύχου (ρ erased) Σ.
 § 270. 2. εἰπεῖν A2.
 vulg.; σοι om. Σ, L¹, A1.

7. προαχθήσομαι A2. ὁ πῶς L.
 3. τούτου Σ, L; τούτου vulg. 5. συγχωρῶ σοι
 6. πάντων αἰτίαν L, vulg.; αἰτίαν om. Σ¹, Vöm., Bl.

4. μικροψύχου: see note on § 279⁵.
 5. ὑπομμνήσκειν, i.e. *to be always calling to mind*.—μικροῦ δεῖν, the full form of μικροῦ, almost (M. T. 779): cf. § 151³. West. quotes Cic. Lael. xx. 71, odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium; quae meminisse debet is in quem collata sunt, non commemorare qui contulit; and Sen. Benef. II. 10, haec enim beneficii inter duos lex est: alter statim oblivisci debet dati, alter accepti nunquam; lacerat animum et premit frequens meritorum commemoratio. Pericles (Thuc. II. 40) looks at the matter from a different point of view: οὐ γὰρ πάσχοντες εἶ ἀλλὰ δρώντες κτώμεθα τοὺς φίλους κ.τ.λ. See the opposite view of Aristotle's strange μεγαλόψυχος (Eth. IV. 3, 25); δοκοῦσι δὲ καὶ μνημονεύειν οὐς ἀν ποιήσωσι εἶ, ὧν δ' ἀν πάθωσι οὐ. There is a New England saying, "If a man does you a favour, he follows you with a tomahawk all your lifetime."

7. προαχθήσομαι: cf. προσήχθη (sc. τάξαι), VIII. 71.—ὅπως ὑπείλημμαι, as I have been understood, i.e. the general opinion which has been formed of me.

8. ἀρκεῖ μοι: sc. οὕτως ὑπείληφθαι.

§§ 270—275. We have here a sort of peroration to the discourse on Fortune

(§§ 252—275), in which the orator comes at last to the precise point of his opponent's remark, that Demosthenes has brought ill-luck upon every person or state with which he had to do (Aesch. III. 114). Hitherto Demosthenes has spoken far more of his "fortunes" than of his "fortune." See remarks before notes on § 252.

§ 270. 2. ὑπὸ τούτου τὸν ἥλιον, as we say, *under the Sun*: "klingt fast poetisch" (Bl.). See II. v. 267, ὅσοι ἔασιν ὑπ' ἡῷ τ' ἡελίου τε: Od. xv. 349, ζῶουσιν ὑπ' ἀγὰς ἡελίου. In prose ὑπὸ with the accus. generally implies *extension towards* something, an idea which we miss here.

3. ἀθῶος, *unharméd*: cf. § 125², where we have the original meaning, *free from death, penalty*, as in XXIII. 78, ταύτης μὲν (δικῆς) ἀθῶος ἀφίεται, *he is acquitted*.

4. δυναστείας: see §§ 67³, 322⁷.

6. πάντων γεγενῆσθαι, *has fallen to the lot of us all*: the subject is τὴν ἐμήν ... δυστυχίαν, and πάντων refers to all the Athenians (cf. § 272⁴) opposed to τῶν μηδεπώποτ' ἰδόντων ἐμέ in § 271¹. He would admit (he implies) that his own fortune had extended to Athens, were it not that foreign states had suffered the same ill fortune.

σθαι. εἰ δὲ καὶ τῶν μηδεπώποτ' ἰδόντων ἐμὲ μηδὲ φωνῆν 271
 ἀκηκοότων ἐμοῦ πολλοὶ πολλὰ καὶ δεινὰ πεπόνθασι, μὴ
 μόνον κατ' ἄνδρα, ἀλλὰ καὶ πόλεις ὄλαι καὶ ἔθνη, πόσῳ
 δικαιότερον καὶ ἀληθέστερον τὴν ἀπάντων, ὡς ἔοικεν, ἀνθρώ-
 πων τύχην κοινὴν καὶ φορὰν τινα πραγμάτων χαλεπὴν καὶ 5
 οὐχ οἷαν ἔδει τούτων αἰτίαν ἡγεῖσθαι. σὺ τοίνυν ταῦτ' 272
 ἀφείς ἐμὲ τὸν παρὰ τουτοισὶ πεπολιτευμένον αἰτιάῃ, καὶ ταῦτ'
 317 εἰδὼς ὅτι, καὶ εἰ μὴ τὸ ὄλον, μέρος γ' ἐπιβάλλει τῆς βλασφη-
 μίας ἅπασι, καὶ μάλιστα σοί. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἐγὼ κατ' ἑμαυτὸν
 αὐτοκράτωρ περὶ τῶν πραγμάτων ἐβουλευόμην, ἦν ἂν τοῖς 5
 ἄλλοις ῥήτορσιν ὑμῖν ἔμ' αἰτιάσθαι. εἰ δὲ παρήτε μὲν ἐν 273
 ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις ἀπάσαις, αἰεὶ δ' ἐν κοινῷ τὸ συμφέρον ἢ
 πόλις προϋτίθει σκοπεῖν, πᾶσι δὲ ταῦτ' ἐδόκει τότ' ἄριστ'
 εἶναι, καὶ μάλιστα σοί (οὐ γὰρ ἐπ' εὐνοίᾳ γ' ἐμοὶ παρεχώρεις
 ἐλπίδων καὶ ζήλου καὶ τιμῶν, ἃ πάντα προσῆν τοῖς τότε 5
 πραττομένοις ὑπ' ἐμοῦ, ἀλλὰ τῆς ἀληθείας ἠττώμενος δηλον-
 ὅτι καὶ τῷ μηδὲν ἔχειν εἰπεῖν βέλτιον), πῶς οὐκ ἀδικεῖς καὶ

- § 271. 1. ἰδόντων (ν above line) Σ. ἐμὲ om. A2. 3. μόνον om. A2.
 ἄνδρας V6. 4. καὶ ἀληθ. om. A2. 5. καινὴν F.
 § 272. 1. σὺ οὖν A1. 2. τουτοισὶ L. πολιτευόμενον O. 3. εἰ
 μὴ καὶ A1. 2. 5. αὐτοκράτωρ ὦν vulg.; ὦν om. Σ, L, A1. 6. ἐμὲ om. O¹.
 § 273. 2. ἀπάσαις, αἰεὶ δ' ἐν κοινῷ Σ, L; ἀπάσαις αἰεὶ, ἐν κοινῷ δὲ vulg.
 3. ταυτὰ Υ. τὸτ' ἐδόκει ταῦτ' V6. 4. γέ μοι A1. 7. τὸ (for τῷ) Φ; τῶν O¹.

§ 271. 3. κατ' ἄνδρα, i.e. *individuals*, as opposed to πόλεις and ἔθνη.

5. φορὰν τινα πραγμάτων, a *rush of events*: φορὰ in this sense (*impetus*) belongs to φέρομαι, used as in βλα φέρεται, Plat. Phaedr. 254 A, and φερόμενος, with a *rush* (M.T. 837): φορὰν, *crop*, in § 61², belongs to φέρω, *bear, produce*.

6. οὐχ οἷαν ἔδει, *not what it should be* (present in time, M.T. 417); ἔδει here is *ought to be* (but is not), whereas δεῖ would be simply *ought to be* (implying nothing).

§ 272. 3. ἐπιβάλλει: see note on τὸ ἐπιβάλλον μέρος, § 254⁶.

4. ἅπασι: sc. τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις (cf. πάντων, § 270⁶).—εἰ μὲν...ἐβουλευόμην is past, while ἦν ἄν, its apodosis, is present.

κατ' ἑμαυτὸν αὐτοκράτωρ, *an absolute autocrat*: cf. αὐτὸς αὐτοκράτωρ, § 235⁵.

§ 273. 2. ἐν κοινῷ...προϋτίθει σκοπεῖν, *put forward for public consideration*: cf. IV. 1, εἰ περὶ καινοῦ τινος πράγματος προϋτίθετο λέγειν. See § 192², προτίθησι βουλῆν, and § 236⁴, ἐξ ἴσου προϋτίθετε. γνώμας προτιθέναι often means *to open a debate*: cf. Thuc. I. 139¹³, and III. 38², τῶν προθέντων ἀθθις λέγειν, where λέγειν is like σκοπεῖν here.

4. ἐπ' εὐνοίᾳ, *out of devotion*, corresponds to ἀλλὰ ἠττώμενος (6).—ἐμοὶ is dative of advantage with παρεχώρεις, but is also felt with ἐπ' εὐνοίᾳ.

5. ζήλου, *pride*: see §§ 120⁵ (with note), 217².

δεινὰ ποιεῖς τούτοις νῦν ἐγκαλῶν ὧν τότ' οὐκ εἶχες λέγειν
274 βελτίω; παρὰ μὲν τοίνυν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἔγωγ' ὀρῶ πᾶσιν
 ἀνθρώποις διωρισμένα καὶ τεταγμένα πως τὰ τοιαῦτα. ἀδι-
 κεῖ τις ἐκῶν· ὀργὴν καὶ τιμωρίαν κατὰ τούτου. ἐξήμαρτέ
 τις ἄκων· συγγνώμην ἀντὶ τῆς τιμωρίας τούτῳ. οὐτ' ἀδικῶν
 5 τις οὐτ' ἐξαμαρτάνων, εἰς τὰ πᾶσι δοκοῦντα συμφέρειν ἑαυτὸν
 δούς οὐ κατώρθωσε μεθ' ἀπάντων· οὐκ ὄνειδιζεν οὐδὲ λοιδο-
275 ρεῖσθαι τῷ τοιούτῳ δίκαιον, ἀλλὰ συνάχθεσθαι. φανήσεται

8. εἰπεῖν (for λέγειν) A1.
 § 274. 3. ὀργὴν, τιμωρίαν, συγγνώμην (4) Σ, A1; ὀργή, τιμωρία, συγγνώμη vulg.; ὀργὴν, τιμωρίαν, συγγνώμη L. κατὰ τούτου Σ, L, Y, Φ, A1; κατὰ του V6; κατ' αὐτοῦ vulg. ἐξήμαρται L. 4. ἄκων (corr. from ἐκῶν) L. αὐτῷ (for τούτῳ) A2. 5. ἐξαμαρτάνων A1. φέρειν (συμ- in mg.) Σ. αὐτὸν V6.
 6. μετὰ πάντων A1, F, Y. οὐκ om. O. 7. τῷ τοιούτῳ L, vulg.; τοιούτῳ Σ¹ (τῷ in mg.).
 § 275. 1. φανήσεται (ε above) Σ; φανήσεται L; φανήσεται τοίνυν vulg.

8. ὧν: with βελτίω.

Westermann thinks the argument of this section not quite fair ("nicht ganz ehrlich"), as it is not to be assumed that Aeschines assented to all which he did not oppose. But, apart from the obvious irony of parts of the argument (as in οὐ γὰρ ἐπ' εὐνοία κ.τ.λ.), it was surely not too much to expect of the acknowledged "leader of the opposition" in such a desperate crisis, that he should at least protest strongly against measures of such vital importance as those which he censures afterwards, even if he could not propose any positive measures himself. Now it is an important part of the argument of Demosthenes, that Aeschines said nothing whatever on such occasions as the sudden seizure of Elateia by Philip. See § 191⁴, σοῦ δ' ἀφώνου...καθημένον: see the whole passage, §§ 188—191. The only ground on which such neglect can be excused is the one here assumed, that the opposition had no better plan to propose. Even this inability is not made a direct charge against Aeschines; it is merely used as a defence against his unqualified condemnation of the course taken by the state. The plain truth is, of course, that Aeschines really wished to let Philip have his own way at this time.

§ 274. 1. παρὰ...ἀνθρώποις: see two

similar cases of παρὰ in § 297⁴.—τοῖς ἄλλοις πᾶσιν, i.e. all except Aesch.: cf. ἅπαντας ἀνθρώπους, § 275⁴.

2. τὰ τοιαῦτα, i.e. *such* (principles) as the following, explained by the statements in 2—7.—ἀδικεῖ τις ἐκῶν, a man (let us suppose) is guilty of voluntary injustice. We have three such suppositions in independent sentences, with paratactic replies or apodotes. For a similar arrangement see § 117, ἐπέδωκα, ἤρχον, ἀδίκως ἤρξα, with the replies. See also § 198.

3. ὀργὴν καὶ τιμωρίαν: sc. δότε, or διωρισμένην ὀρῶ.

4. οὐτ' ἀδικῶν τις οὐτ' ἐξαμαρτάνων, i.e. one who neither is guilty of injustice nor errs (sc. ἀκῶν).

6. μεθ' ἀπάντων, i.e. in common with everybody.

On the distinction of ἀδικήματα, ἀμαρτήματα, and ἀτυχήματα here recognized, Dissen quotes Arist. Rhet. I. 13, 16: ἐφ' οἷς τε γὰρ δεῖ συγγνώμην ἔχειν, ἐπιεικῆ ταῦτα, καὶ τὸ τὰ ἀμαρτήματα καὶ τὰ ἀδικήματα μὴ τοῦ Ἰσοῦ ἀξιῶν (sc. ἐπιεικὲς ἐστι), μηδὲ δὲ ἀμαρτήματα καὶ τὰ ἀτυχήματα: ἔστι δ' ἀτυχήματα μὲν ὅσα παράλογα καὶ μὴ ἀπὸ μοχθηρίας, ἀμαρτήματα δὲ ὅσα μὴ παράλογα καὶ μὴ ἀπὸ πονηρίας, ἀδικήματα δὲ ὅσα μήτε παράλογα ἀπὸ πονηρίας τ' ἐστίν· τὰ γὰρ δι' ἐπιθυμίαν ἀπὸ πονηρίας.

ταῦτα πάνθ' οὕτως οὐ μόνον τοῖς νόμοις, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ φύσις αὐτῇ τοῖς ἀγράφοις νομίμοις καὶ τοῖς ἀνθρωπίνους ἤθεσι διώρικεν. Αἰσχίνης τοῖνυν τοσοῦτον ὑπερβέβληκεν ἅπαντας ἀνθρώπους ὡμότητι καὶ συκοφαντία ὥστε καὶ ὢν αὐτὸς ὡς 5 ἀτυχημάτων ἐμέμνητο, καὶ ταῦτ' ἐμοῦ κατηγορεῖ.

Καὶ πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις, ὥσπερ αὐτὸς ἀπλῶς καὶ μετ' 276

2. ἐν τοῖς L. vulg.; ἐν om. Σ, A1. νόμοις MSS.; νομίμοις Dind. 3. νομίμοις Σ, vulg.; νόμοις L, O (corr.), Dind. ἤθεσι L, vulg.; om. Σ; ἔθεσι Dind. 4. οὕτως (for τοσοῦτον) V6. ὑπερβέβληκεν O. 6. καὶ om. Υ. κατηγορεῖ A1.

§ 276. 1. αὐτὸς om. A1.

§ 275. 2. τοῖς νόμοις (without ἐν), *by the laws*: cf. § 118⁴, and XX. 57, ταῦτα καὶ νόμοις τισι καὶ δόξαις διώρισται.

3. τοῖς ἀγράφοις νομίμοις, *by the principles of unwritten law*, further explained *by τοῖς ἀνθρωπίνους ἤθεσι*: cf. § 114². The unwritten law is known as the law of Nature, the moral law, the divine law, or the higher law, the law which is not alia lex Romae, alia Athenis. See Plat. Leg. 793 A, ταῦτ' ἐστὶ πάντα τὰ καλούμενα ὑπὸ τῶν πολλῶν ἀγραφα νόμιμα· καὶ οὗς πατριὸς νόμος ἐπονομάζουσιν, οὐκ ἄλλα ἐστὶν ἢ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἐμπαντα.... δεσμοὶ γὰρ οὔτοι πάσης εἰσι πολιτείας, μεταξύ πάντων ὄντες τῶν ἐν γράμμασι τεθέντων τε καὶ κειμένων καὶ τῶν ἐτι τεθησομένων. Aristotle distinguishes two kinds of unwritten law, one the κοινὸς νόμος, ὁ κατὰ φύσιν, the universal law of Nature, the other a branch of the special law of particular States, by which the defects of the written law may be remedied, that is, τὸ ἐπιεικές, *equity*. See Rhet. I. 13, §§ 1, 2: λέγω δὲ νόμον τὸν μὲν ἴδιον τὸν δὲ κοινόν, ἴδιον μὲν τὸν ἐκάστοις ὀρισμένον πρὸς αὐτοὺς, καὶ τοῦτον τὸν μὲν ἀγραφον τὸν δὲ γεγραμμένον, κοινὸν δὲ τὸν κατὰ φύσιν. ἔστι γὰρ, ὃ μαντεύονται τι πάντες, φύσει κοινὸν δίκαιον καὶ ἀδικον, κἂν μηδεμίᾳ κοινωρίᾳ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἢ μηδὲ συνθήκῃ, ὅλον καὶ ἡ Σοφοκλέους Ἀντιγόνη φαίνεται λέγουσα, ὅτι δίκαιον ἀπειρημένον θάψαι τὸν Πολυνεΐκη, ὡς φύσει ὄν τοῦτο δίκαιον. He then quotes Antig. 456, 457, οὐ γὰρ τι... ἐξ ὅτου φάνη, and the verses of Empedocles:

ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν πάντων νόμιμον διὰ τ' εὐρυμέδοντος

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αἰθέρος ἠρεκέως τέταται διὰ τ' ἀπλέτου αὐ γῆς.

In I. 13, §§ 11, 12 Aristotle more distinctly states the distinction of this "universal law" and τὸ ἐπιεικές, *equity*: τῶν δ' ἀγράφων δύο ἐστὶν εἶδη· ταῦτα δ' ἐστὶ τὰ μὲν καθ' ὑπερβολὴν ἀρετῆς καὶ κακίας (*above the legal standard*, Cope),... τὰ δὲ τοῦ ἰδίου νόμου καὶ γεγραμμένου ἔλλειμμα. τὸ γὰρ ἐπιεικές δοκεῖ δίκαιον εἶναι, ἔστι δὲ ἐπιεικές τὸ παρὰ (*degenid*) τὸν γεγραμμένον νόμον δίκαιον.

5. ὡμότητι: cf. ὡμότερος, § 212⁸.—ὡς ἀτυχημάτων: see Aesch. III. 57, τῶν δὲ ἀτυχημάτων ἀπάντων Δημοσθένην αἰτιον γεγενημένον.

§§ 276—296. Here Demosthenes begins by alluding to the attempt of Aeschines to represent him as a skillful sophist and rhetorician, who will impose on the judges by his wily arts. He retorts by showing that his own oratorical power has always been exerted in behalf of Athens, while that of Aeschines has been used to help her enemies or to gratify personal malice. He refers to the testimony of the citizens in choosing him to deliver the eulogy on those who fell at Chaeronea, as a proof of his patriotism. Finally, he declares that the present calamities of Greece have been caused by men of the stamp of Aeschines in various Greek States; and he gives a black list of these traitors who have betrayed their countries to the common enemy.

§ 276. 1. ὥσπερ... εἰρηκῶς, i. e. *posing as one who had always spoken his own thoughts honestly and loyally*: we generally translate (for convenience) *as if he*

13

εὐνοίας πάντας εἰρηκῶς τοὺς λόγους, φυλάττειν ἐμὲ καὶ
 τηρεῖν ἐκέλευεν, ὅπως μὴ παρακρούσομαι μηδ' ἐξαπατήσω, 318
 δεινὸν καὶ γόητα καὶ σοφιστὴν καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτ' ὀνομάζων, ὡς
 5 ἐὰν πρότερός τις εἶπη τὰ προσόνθ' ἑαυτῷ περὶ ἄλλου, καὶ δὴ
 ταῦθ' οὕτως ἔχοντα, καὶ οὐκέτι τοὺς ἀκούοντας σκεψομένους
 τίς ποτ' αὐτός ἐστιν ὁ ταῦτα λέγων. ἐγὼ δ' οἶδ' ὅτι γιγνώ-
 σκετε τοῦτον ἅπαντες, καὶ πολὺ τούτῳ μᾶλλον ἢ ἐμοὶ νομίζετε
 277 ταῦτα προσεῖναι. κάκειν' εὖ οἶδ' ὅτι τὴν ἐμὴν δεινότητα—
 ἔστω γάρ. καίτοι ἔγωγ' ὀρώ τῆς τῶν λεγόντων δυνάμεως
 τοὺς ἀκούοντας τὸ πλείστον κυρίου· ὡς γὰρ ἂν ὑμεῖς
 ἀποδέξησθε καὶ πρὸς ἕκαστον ἔχητ' εὐνοίας, οὕτως ὁ λέγων
 5 ἔδοξε φρονεῖν. εἰ δ' οὖν ἐστι καὶ παρ' ἐμοὶ τις ἐμπειρία
 τοιαύτη, ταύτην μὲν εὐρήσετε πάντες ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς ἐξεταζο-
 μένην ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν ἀεὶ καὶ οὐδαμοῦ καθ' ὑμῶν οὐδ' ἰδίᾳ, τὴν
 δὲ τούτου τοῦναντίον οὐ μόνον τῷ λέγειν ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐχθρῶν,

3. ἐκέλευεν A2. παρακρούσομαι Σ; παρακρούσωμαι L, vulg. 4. ὡς om.
 A2. 5. ἐὰν μὴ A2. εἶποι Y. 6. οὐκ ἐστι (for οὐκέτι) V6. 7. τι (for
 τίς) V6. 9. τοιαῦτα V6.

§ 277. 1. καὶ ἐκεῖνον δ' vulg.; δ' om. Σ, L, A1. 3. τὸ πλείστον μέρος vulg.;
 μέρος om. Σ, L¹. κυρίου Σ, L; κυρίους ὄντας vulg. 4. ἔχοιτ' O. 6. ἐπὶ
 (for ἐν) Y. 7. δεῖ ὑπὲρ O. ἴδιαν A1.

had spoken (quasi vero dixisset, West.), though there is nothing conditional in the participle with ὥσπερ (without ἂν), which merely expresses comparison (M.T. 867): *having, as it were, spoken*, would be more correct, though less clear. See ὥσπερ οὐχ, § 323^b, and note on ὡς (4).

3. ἐκέλευεν: sc. ὑμᾶς—ὅπως μὴ παρακρούσομαι: an object clause after φυλάττειν and τηρεῖν, though its subject appears by attraction (ἐμὲ) in the leading clause (M.T. 304²). This is a reply to Aesch. 16, 174, 206, 207, and other passages.

4—6. ὡς...οὕτως ἔχοντα (accus. abs.), i.e. *assuming that this must needs be so*. ὡς has no more conditional force than ὥσπερ (1), though we find it convenient to use *as if* in translation (M.T. 864): notice οὐκέτι with σκεψομένους, showing that there is nothing conditional in the expression.—οὐκέτι σκεψομένους, *will not further consider*: cf. καὶ δὴ (5), implying *without further thought, alsbald* (Bl.); so xx. 65, καὶ δὴ λελυμένας.

§ 277. 2. ἔστω γάρ, *well! grant that I have it*. Having broken his sentence, he proceeds to say that the hearers have it in their power to neutralize the highest gifts of eloquence by refusing to listen. See XIX. 340, αἱ μὲν τοῖνων ἄλλαι δυνάμεις ἐπεικῶς εἰσαν αὐτάρκεις, ἢ δὲ τοῦ λέγειν, ἂν τὰ παρ' ὑμῶν τῶν ἀκούοντων ἀντιστῆ, διακόπτεται.

3. ὡς ἂν...πρὸς ἕκαστον ἔχητ' εὐνοίας, i.e. *according to your good-will towards each*, εὐνοίας being partitive with ὡς, as in εἰς τοῦτο εὐνοίας.

4. οὕτως φρονεῖν, i.e. εὖ or κακῶς φρονεῖν.

5. ἐμπειρία, substituted modestly for the stronger δεινότητα of l. 1, the original construction being resumed by ταύτην (6).

6. ἐξεταζομένην ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν, *marshalled on your side*, the familiar military figure: see note on § 173⁴, and ἐξεταζόμενην in § 173⁶.

8. τοῦναντίον (adv.): sc. ἐξεταζομένην εὐρήσετε.

ἀλλὰ καὶ εἴ τις ἐλύπησέ τι τούτων ἢ προσέκρουσέ που, κατὰ τούτων. οὐ γὰρ αὐτῇ δικαίως, οὐδ' ἐφ' ἃ συμφέρει τῇ¹⁰ πόλει, χρῆται. οὔτε γὰρ τὴν ὀργὴν οὔτε τὴν ἔχθραν οὐτ' **278** ἄλλ' οὐδὲν τῶν τοιούτων τὸν καλὸν κάγαθὸν πολίτην δεῖ τοὺς ὑπὲρ τῶν κοινῶν εἰσεληλυθότας δικαστὰς ἀξιούν αὐτῶ βεβαιούν, οὐδ' ὑπὲρ τούτων εἰς ὑμᾶς εἰσιέναι, ἀλλὰ μάλιστα μὲν μὴ ἔχειν ταῦτ' ἐν τῇ φύσει, εἰ δ' ἄρ' ἀνάγκη, πράως καὶ **5** μετρίως διακείμεν' ἔχειν. ἐν τίσιν οὖν σφοδρὸν εἶναι τὸν πολιτευόμενον καὶ τὸν ῥήτορα δεῖ; ἐν οἷς τῶν ὄλων τι κινδυνεύεται τῇ πόλει, καὶ ἐν οἷς πρὸς τοὺς ἐναντίους ἐστὶ τῶ δῆμῳ, ἐν τούτοις· ταῦτα γὰρ γενναίου καὶ ἀγαθοῦ πολίτου. **319** μηδενὸς δ' ἀδικήματος πώποτε δημοσίου—προσθήσω δὲ μηδ' **279** ἰδίου—δίκην ἀξιώσαντα λαβεῖν παρ' ἐμοῦ, μήθ' ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως μήθ' ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ, στεφάνου καὶ ἐπαίνου κατηγορίαν

10. αὐτῇ Ο.

§ **278**. 3. δικαστὰς εἰσελ. Α1. ἀντῶ Σ; αὐτῶ L, vulg. 5. ἀν over ἀνάγκη Σ. 6. διακείμεν' Σ, L, Α1; διακείμενον vulg. 7. τί L. 8. ἐστὶ τι vulg.; τι om. Σ, L, Α1. 2. γὰρ ἐστὶ Α1.

§ **279**. 1. δ' om. Ο¹. 2. ἀκῆς Υ; δικῆς Σ. ἀξιώσαντα L¹. 3. αὐτοῦστεφάνου Σ¹, ου over second τ Σ²; αὐτοῦ τοῦ L; τοῦ om. vulg.; ὑπὲρ τοῦ στεφάνου (αὐτοῦ om.) V6. νῦν κατηγ. Α1; κατηγ. νῦν vulg.; νῦν om. Σ, L.

9. κατὰ τούτων (sc. τῶ λέγειν), opposed to ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐχθρῶν. τούτων refers to *τις*, by a carelessness or indifference not uncommon: see § 99² and II. 18, *εἰ τις... τούτους*. We are all familiar with *anybody* becoming *them* in conversation. The whole expression *εἰ τις ἐλύπησέ τι...κατὰ τούτων* is opposed to *οὐδ' ἰδίᾳ* (7), as *ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐχθρῶν* is opposed to *ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν* (7). West. thinks that there is an allusion to Timarchus here and in § 307⁶.

§ **278**. 3. ὑπὲρ τῶν κοινῶν, with *εἰσεληλυθότας*, i.e. to *give judgment for the good of the State*, opposed to *ὀργὴν...βεβαιούν*.—*ἀξιούν αὐτῶ βεβαιούν*, to *ask (them) to confirm for him*, i.e. by condemning his opponent.

4. ὑπὲρ τούτων, for these ends, i.e. to gratify his *ὀργή* or *ἐχθρα*.—*μάλιστα μὲν, best of all*.

5. *εἰ δ' ἄρ' ἀνάγκη*, i.e. *but if after all he must have these feelings*.

6. ἐν τίσιν...δεῖ; i.e. when should an orator use all his powers?

7. τῶν ὄλων τι, *any of the supreme (entire) interests of the State*: cf. §§ 28⁶, 303⁹.

8. ἐστὶ τῶ δῆμῳ, *the people have to do etc.*

9. ἐν τούτοις; with strongest emphasis, in reply to ἐν τίσιν; (6).

§ **279**. Still answering the question ἐν τίσιν...δεῖ; (§ 278⁶), he describes the present suit as one which does not justify vehemence in an orator.

1. μηδ' ἰδίου (sc. ἀδικήματος) continues the construction of *δημοσίου*: cf. VIII. 39, 40, *ἐχθρὸς δὴ τῇ πόλει...προσθήσω δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις*.

3. στεφάνου...κατηγορίαν, *an accusation against a crown and a vote of thanks* (i.e. against a proposition to confer these): nearly all decrees conferring a crown had the words *ἐπαινεῖσαι καὶ στεφανώσαι*.

ἦκειν συνεσκευασμένον καὶ τοσουτουσι λόγους ἀηλωκένοι
 5 ἰδίας ἔχθρας καὶ φθόνου καὶ μικροψυχίας ἐστὶ σημεῖον,
 οὐδενὸς χρηστοῦ. τὸ δὲ δὴ καὶ τοὺς πρὸς ἔμ' αὐτὸν ἀγῶνας
 280 εἶασαντα νῦν ἐπὶ τόνδ' ἦκειν καὶ πᾶσαν ἔχει κακίαν. καὶ
 μοι δοκεῖς ἐκ τούτων, Αἰσχίνη, λόγων ἐπίδειξιν τινα καὶ
 φωνασκίας βουλόμενος ποιήσασθαι τούτον προελέσθαι τὸν
 ἀγῶνα, οὐκ ἀδικήματος οὐδενὸς λαβεῖν τιμωρίαν. ἔστι δ'
 5 οὐχ ὁ λόγος τοῦ ῥήτορος, Αἰσχίνη, τίμιον, οὐδ' ὁ τόνος τῆς
 φωνῆς, ἀλλὰ τὸ ταῦτ' προαιρεῖσθαι τοῖς πολλοῖς καὶ τὸ τοὺς
 281 αὐτοὺς μισεῖν καὶ φιλεῖν οὐσπερ ἂν ἡ πατρίς. ὁ γὰρ οὕτως
 ἔχων τὴν ψυχὴν, οὗτος ἐπ' εὐνοίᾳ πάντ' ἐρεῖ· ὁ δ' ἀφ' ὧν ἡ
 πόλις προορᾶται κίνδυνόν τιν' ἑαυτῇ, τούτους θεραπεύων οὐκ
 ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς ὀρμῆι τοῖς πολλοῖς, οὐκουν οὐδὲ τῆς ἀσφαλείας
 5 τὴν αὐτὴν ἔχει προσδοκίαν. ἀλλ'—ὀρᾶς;—ἐγώ· ταῦτα

4. τοσούτους Α1. 6. καὶ οὐδενὸς V6. ἐμὲ αὐτὸν Σ, L, vulg.; ἐμαυτὸν Α1.
 7. νῦν δ' ἐπὶ F. καὶ Α1; om. L, vulg.; ἔχων L; καὶ πᾶσαν ἔχει κακίαν om. Σ.

§ 280. 1. καὶ μοι Σ, L, O, B, Α1; κάμοι Vöm., West.; καὶ ἔμοιγε Υ.
 2. Λόγων ἐπὶδ. τινα καὶ φωνασκίας Σ, L, F, Φ; τῶν λόγων, ἐπὶδ. τινα φωνασκίας vulg.;
 ἐκ τῶν λόγων τούτων, Αισχ. V6. 3. προσελέσθαι Υ. 5. τίμιον Σ, L; τίμιος
 vulg. 6. ταῦτα Α1. τοὺς αὐτοὺς καὶ Α2; τοὺς ἐχθροὺς V6.

§ 281. 2. οὕτως L. 3. κίνδυνόν τινα Σ¹, L; τινα κίνδυνον Σ (corr.), vulg.
 4. ἐπὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς B, V6; ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτοῖς O¹, αὐτῆς O (mg.). ὀρᾶ V6. δόκουν
 Σ, L; οὐκουν Α1. 5. ταῦτα Α1, O.

4. συνεσκευασμένον, *having trumped up*.

5. μικροψυχίας, *littleness of soul*, opposed to μεγαλοψυχία, § 68⁴: cf. § 269⁴.

6. οὐδενὸς χρηστοῦ: neuter, cf. πάντα τὰ χρηστά, XX. 165.—τοὺς...ἀγῶνας εἶασαντα with ἐπὶ τόνδ' ἦκειν recurs to the idea of § 16.

7. καὶ strengthens πᾶσαν, *the very depth of baseness*: πᾶσαν ἔχει κακίαν, -----.

§ 280. 3. φωνασκίας, *declamation* (practice of voice): cf. § 308⁹, and φωνασκίας and πεφωνασκηκῶς in XIX. 255, 336.

6. ταῦτ' προαιρεῖσθαι τοῖς πολλοῖς: cf. §§ 281⁵, 292⁴.

§ 281. 3. τούτους renews emphatically the antecedent implied in ἀφ' ὧν.—οὐκ...ὀρμῆι (sc. ἀγκύρας), *does not ride at the same anchor*, an oft-quoted saying. See Harpocr. under οὐκ ἐπὶ τῆς κ.τ.λ.,

and Apostolius XIII. 55 (Paroem. Gr. II. p. 591): both note the ellipsis of ἀγκύρας. Another expression was ἐπὶ δυοῖν ὀρμῆι (sc. ἀγκύραι), ἐπὶ τῶν ἀστεμφῶς ἐχόντων (Apostol. VII. 61), to which Solon refers in his comparison of Athens with her two senates to a ship with two anchors: Plut. Sol. 19, οὐδμενος ἐπὶ δυοῖν βουλαῖς ὥσπερ ἀγκύραις ὀρμοῦσαν ἦτρον ἐν σάλῳ τὴν πόλιν ἔσεσθαι. See the singular turn given to the proverb in LVI. 44. Cf. Soph. Ant. 188—190, quoted in XIX. 247.

4. οὐκουν οὐδέ: the two negatives unite their force, and that of οὖν, *therefore*, remains: οὐκουν οὐδέ would give essentially the same sense.

5. ὀρᾶς; see οὐχ ὀρᾶς; §§ 232⁵, 266², and οὐ γὰρ; § 136².—ἐγώ: the ellipsis may be supplied from οὕτως ἔχων τὴν ψυχὴν (1), with the preceding τὸ ταῦτ'...φιλεῖν.

γὰρ συμφέρονθ' εἰλόμην τουτοισί, καὶ οὐδὲν ἐξαίρετον οὐδ' ἰδίων πεποίημαι. ἀρ' οὖν οὐδὲ σύ; καὶ πῶς; ὃς εὐθέως 282
 μετὰ τὴν μάχην πρεσβευτῆς ἐπορεύου πρὸς Φίλιππον, ὃς
 ἦν τῶν ἐκείνους τοῖς χρόνοις συμφορῶν αἴτιος τῇ πατρίδι,
 καὶ ταυτ' ἀρνούμενος πάντα τὸν ἔμπροσθε χρόνον ταύτην
 τὴν χρείαν, ὡς πάντες ἴσασιν. καίτοι τίς ὁ τὴν πόλιν 5
 ἐξαπατῶν; οὐχ ὁ μὴ λέγων ἃ φρονεῖ; τῷ δ' ὁ κῆρυξ
 καταρᾶται δικαίως; οὐ τῷ τοιούτῳ; τί δὲ μείζον ἔχοι τις
 320 ἂν εἰπεῖν ἀδίκημα κατ' ἀνδρὸς ῥήτορος ἢ εἰ μὴ ταῦτα φρονεῖ
 καὶ λέγει; σὺ τοῖνυν οὗτος εὐρέθης. εἶτα σὺ φθέγγει καὶ 283

6. τουτοισί L.

§ 282. 2. μάχην εὐθέως V6. πρεσβ. om. A2. 3. ἐν ἐκείνοις L, vulg.;
 ἐν om. Σ, O. 4. χρόνον ταύτης B. 5. τίς ἦν A2. 7. καθ' ἐκάστην
 ἐκκλησίαν (after καταρᾶται) Σ (γρ), F (γρ), Φ (γρ). 8. ἢ ἐλ Σ, L, O, B; ἢ om. F,
 A1. ταῦτα φρονεῖ καὶ λέγει Σ¹ (?); ταυτ' ἃ φρονεῖ καὶ λέγει Σ (corr.); ταυθ' ἃ φρονεῖ
 καὶ λέγει L (ταῦτα ἃ A1); ταῦτα καὶ φρονεῖ F. 9. οὗτος Σ, L, O¹, B¹, A1; τοιού-
 τος vulg.

§ 283. 1. φθέγγη MSS.

6. εἰλόμην, in the sense of προαιρεῖσθαι (§ 280^b).

§ 282. 1. ἀρ' οὖν οὐδὲ σύ; can the same be said also of you? i.e. οὐδὲν... πεποίησαι.

2. πρεσβευτῆς πρὸς Φίλιππον: Aeschines (III. 227) says of this, τῆς μάχης ἐπιγενομένης... ὑπὲρ τῆς σωτηρίας τῆς πόλεως ἐπρεσβεύομεν. Aeschines, Demades (from whom the peace was named, § 285^b), and probably Phocion, went to Philip to negotiate a peace after Chaeronea. As Blass remarks, it was very important that *personae grauae* should be sent on this critical mission; and Aeschines was well qualified. See Hist. § 81.

4. ταύτην τὴν χρείαν: this, taken with τὸν ἔμπροσθε χρόνον, refers to earlier personal intercourse with Philip. Aeschines is now less anxious to repudiate this charge, in the day of Alexander's great success in Asia: see III. 66, ὁ γὰρ μισαλέξανδρος νυνὶ φάσκων εἶναι καὶ τότε μισοφιλιππος Δημοσθένης, ὁ τὴν ξενίαν ἐμοὶ προφέρων τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου, and cf. §§ 51, 52 (above).

7. καταρᾶται: a most comprehensive curse (ἀρά) was a part of the religious

ceremony at the opening of each meeting of the Senate and Assembly. See XXIII. 97: διόπερ καταρᾶται καθ' ἐκάστην ἐκκλησίαν ὁ κῆρυξ... ἐλ τις ἐξαπατᾷ λέγων ἢ βουλὴν ἢ δῆμον ἢ τὴν ἡλιαίαν. Add to this XIX. 70: ταυθ' ὑπὲρ ὧμων καθ' ἐκάστην τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ὁ κῆρυξ εἴχεται νόμῳ προστεταγμένα, καὶ ὅταν ἡ βουλὴ καθῆται, παρ' ἐκείῃ πάλιν. (It is added that Aeschines, as ὑπογραμματεῖον ὧμων καὶ ὀνηρητῶν τῆ βουλῆ, had the duty of dictating this curse to the herald.) Blass quotes Dinarch. I. 47 (of Demosth.), κατάρatos δὲ καθ' ἐκάστην ἐκκλησίαν γινόμενος, ἐξεληλεγμένος δῶρα κατὰ τῆς πόλεως εἰληφῶς, ἐξηπατηκῶς δὲ καὶ τὸν δῆμον καὶ τὴν βουλὴν παρὰ τὴν ἀράν, καὶ ἕτερα μὲν λέγων ἕτερα δὲ φρονῶν, which shows that ὁ μὴ λέγων ἃ φρονεῖ (6) was included in the same curse. See also Dinarch. II. 16, ἀρὰς ποιούμενοι ἐλ τις δῶρα λαμβάνων μετὰ ταῦτα (Blass μὴ ταῦτά) λέγει καὶ γινώσκει περὶ τῶν πραγμάτων, ἐξῶλη τούτων εἶναι. See note on § 130^c.

9. οὗτος: cf. ἐφάνην οὗτος ἐγώ, § 173^a.
 § 283. 1. φθέγγει (MSS. φθέγγη): see note on § 119^d, and cf. ἤγει (2).

βλέπειν εἰς τὰ τούτων πρόσωπα τολμᾶς; πότερ' οὐχ ἡγεί
 γιγνώσκειν αὐτοὺς ὅστις εἶ; ἢ τοσοῦτον ὕπνου καὶ λήθην
 ἅπαντας ἔχειν ὥστ' οὐ μεμνήσθαι τοὺς λόγους οὐς ἔδημη-
 5 γόρεις ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ, καταρώμενος καὶ διομνύμενος μηδὲν
 εἶναι σοὶ καὶ Φιλίπῳ πρᾶγμα, ἀλλ' ἐμὲ τὴν αἰτίαν σοι
 ταύτην ἐπάγειν τῆς ἰδίας ἕνεκ' ἔχθρας, οὐκ οὔσαν ἀληθῆ.
 284 ὡς δ' ἀπηγγέλθη τάχισθ' ἡ μάχη, οὐδὲν τούτων φροντίσας
 εὐθέως ὠμολόγεις καὶ προσεποιῶν φιλίαν καὶ ξενίαν εἶναι
 σοι πρὸς αὐτὸν, τῇ μισθαρνίᾳ ταῦτα μετατιθέμενος τὰ
 ὀνόματα· ἐκ ποίας γὰρ ἴσης ἢ δικαίας προφάσεως Αἰσχίνῃ
 5 τῷ Γλαυκοθέας τῆς τυμπανιστρίας ξένος ἢ φίλος ἢ γνώριμος
 ἦν Φίλιππος; ἐγὼ μὲν οὐχ ὀρώ, ἀλλ' ἐμισθώθης ἐπὶ τῷ τὰ
 τουτωνὶ συμφέροντα διαφθείρειν. ἀλλ' ὅμως, οὕτω φανερώς
 αὐτὸς εἰλημμένος προδότης καὶ κατὰ σαυτοῦ μνηστῆς ἐπὶ

2. τούτων Σ, Υ; τουτωνὶ L, vulg. ἡγεί Σ; ἡγή L; ἡγή vulg. 3. εἰη τοσοῦτον Σ.
 5. πολέμῳ Σ (Δη over πολ), L (δήμῳ over πολεμῳ), ΑΙ; δῆμῳ vulg.
 § 284. 2. εὐθέως Σ¹ (εὐθὺς corr.); εὐθὺ L, vulg. 4. Αἰσχίνῃ Σ, L, O, Y, Φ;
 Αἰσχίνῃ vulg. 5. γλυκοθέας Σ. 8. αὐτὸς Σ, L, O, ΑΙ. 2, B; αὐτοῖς vulg.

3. ὅστις εἶ, *who you are*: "nicht *quis sis*, sondern *qui sis*" (Westermann).

4. ὥστ' οὐ μεμνήσθαι, (so) *that they do not remember*, not (so) *as not to remember*: this is a regular case of ὥστε οὐ with the infinitive in indirect discourse, where the direct form would have been τοσοῦτον ὕπνον... ἔχουσιν ὥστ' οὐ μέμνηται (M. T. 594). See Shilleto, Append. B. to Dem. de Falsa Leg., pp. 279—284, who discusses this passage; Madvig, Synt. § 205, Anm. 3; Gildersleeve, Am. Jour. of Philol. VII. p. 174 (whose whole article deserves careful study). A few exceptional cases of ὥστε οὐ with the infinitive, noticed by Shilleto, p. 283, have never been satisfactorily explained (M. T. 598).

5. ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ: opposed to μετὰ τὴν μάχην (§ 282^b) when Aeschines went on his embassy to Philip.—καταρώμενος καὶ διομνύμενος, *cursing* (i.e. protesting, with curses on himself if he was false) and *swearing*; like Matth. Evang. xxvi. 74, τότε ἤρξατο (Πέτρος) καταθεματίζειν καὶ ὀμνύειν, *then began he to curse and to swear*.

6. τὴν αἰτίαν ταύτην: i.e. *the charge* of intimate relations with Philip.

§ 284. 2. ὠμολόγεις: i.e. *your friendship* with Philip.—φιλίαν καὶ ξενίαν: see §§ 51, 52.

3. μετατιθέμενος, *substituting* (*applying by exchange*).

5. τυμπανιστρίας, *timbral-beater*: the *τύμπανον*, *kettle-drum*, was a favourite instrument in the Asiatic ceremonies described in §§ 259, 260. See Eur. Bacch. 58 (Dionysus speaks), ἀρεσθε τάπιχώρι' ἐν πόλει Φρυγῶν τύμπανα, ῥέας τε μητρὸς ἐμά θ' εὐρήματα, with 123—125; Hel. 1346 ff., χαλκοῦ δ' αὐδὰν χθονίαν τύπανά τ' ἔλαβε βυρσοτενὴ κ.τ.λ.; and Ar. Lys. 388, χῶ τυμπανισμὸς χολ πικροὶ σαβάγιοι. (See Bl.)—ἢ γνώριμος (after ξένος ἢ φίλος), *or even an acquaintance*.

8. κατὰ σαυτοῦ... συμβᾶσι, *an informer against yourself after the facts*, whereas παρὰ τὰ συμβάντα (cf. § 285^a) he had denied everything which told against him (§ 283^a). See § 197^a and note.

τοῖς συμβάσει γεγωναῖς, ἐμοὶ λοιδορεῖ καὶ ὀνειδίζει ταῦτα, ὧν πάντας μᾶλλον αἰτίους εὐρήσεις.

10

Πολλὰ καὶ καλὰ καὶ μεγάλα ἢ πόλις, Αἰσχίνη, καὶ 285
προείλετο καὶ κατώρθωσε δι' ἐμοῦ, ὧν οὐκ ἠμνημόνησεν.
σημείον δέ· χειροτονῶν γὰρ ὁ δῆμος τὸν ἐροῦντ' ἐπὶ τοῖς
τετελευτηκόσι παρ' αὐτὰ τὰ συμβάντα οὐ σέ ἐχειροτόνησεν
προβληθέντα, καίπερ εὐφωνον ὄντα, οὐδὲ Δημάδην, ἄρτι 5
πεποιηκότα τὴν εἰρήνην, οὐδ' Ἡγήμονα, οὐδ' ἄλλον ὑμῶν
οὐδένα, ἀλλ' ἐμέ. καὶ παρελθόντος σοῦ καὶ Πυθοκλέους

9. λοιδορεῖ Σ; λοιδορεῖς Υ; λοιδορῆ vulg. 10. μᾶλλον αἰτίας Ο; αἰτίους μᾶλλον Υ, Α1. εὐρήσεις ἢ ἐμέ vulg.; ἢ ἐμέ om. Σ, L¹.

§ 285. 1. πολλὰ καλὰ Ο. 2. κατώρθωσε, ἐμνημόνησεν Ο. 4. τετελευτηκόσι Ο. σέ vulg., Bk., Dind., West., Lips.; σ' ἐχειροτόνησεν Σ, Vöm., Bl. (see Schaeef. App.). 6. Ἡγεμόνα L, Α1.

10. πάντας μᾶλλον, i.e. *any rather than myself*: most MSS. add the implied ἢ ἐμέ.

§ 285. 1. πολλὰ καὶ καλὰ κ.τ.λ.: these accusatives are direct objects of προείλετο, but probably cognate with κατώρθωσε. Demosth. invariably uses κατορθῶ in its neuter sense of *succeed*, as in II. 20, ἐπισκοτεῖ τοῖτους τὸ κατορθοῦν, and Cor. § 274⁶, οὐ κατώρθωσε. If an object is added, as in XXI. 106, εἰ γὰρ ἐν ὧν ἐπεβούλευσε κατώρθωσεν, it is cognate: see XXIV. 7, XXXVII. 2. So in Cor. § 290², τοῦ κατορθοῦν τοὺς ἀγωνιζομένους is not causing the combatants to succeed (as L. and S. give it), but *the success of the combatants*, as in πάντα κατορθοῦν, *to succeed in all things*, just preceding. The active use of κατορθῶ elsewhere is well known, as in Soph. El. 416, κατώρθωσαν βροτοῖς.

3. τὸν ἐροῦντ', i.e. the orator for the public funeral. The funeral eulogy on those who fell in battle was first introduced (acc. to Diod. xi. 33) in the Persian wars. We have one genuine ἐπιτάφιος λόγος, that of Hyperides in honour of those who fell in the Lamian war (322 B.C.); the famous eulogy of Pericles in 430 B.C., given in the words of Thucydides (II. 35—46), with one in Plat. Menex. (236—249), sportively ascribed to Aspasia by Socrates. The

one ascribed to Lysias (II.) is of doubtful authenticity, and that found among the speeches of Demosthenes (LX.) is certainly spurious.

4. παρ' αὐτὰ τὰ συμβάντα: i.e. when there might have been a strong public prejudice against him, as a leader who had failed (cf. § 248⁶).

5. προβληθέντα, *nominated*: cf. § 149². Demosth. here agrees with Thuc. II. 34¹⁷, ἡρημένοι ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως, in making the people elect the orator; but Plat. Menex. 234 B represents the Senate as the electing body, which perhaps refers only to a nomination by the Senate of several candidates from whom the Assembly chose one.—Δημάδην: see note on § 282² and Hist. § 81.

6. Ἡγήμονα, mentioned by Aeschines (III. 25): he belonged to the Macedonian party at Athens with Demades and Pythocles. Phocion, Hegemon, Pythocles, and others were put to death by vote of the Athenian Assembly in 317 B.C. (Plut. Phoc. 33—35). See Grote XII. Ch. 96, p. 479. For the partizanship of Pythocles with Philip in 343 B.C. see XIX. 225, 314 (Ἰσα βαίμων Πυθοκλεῖ): see Schaefer II. 312.

7. παρελθόντος before σοῦ καὶ Πυθοκλέους, but κατηγοροῦντων after these words.

ὡμῶς καὶ ἀναιδῶς, ᾧ Ζεῦ καὶ θεοί, καὶ κατηγορούντων ἐμοῦ 321
 ταῦθ' ἄ καὶ σὺ νυνὶ καὶ λοιδορουμένων, ἔτ' ἄμεινον ἐχειρο-
 286 τόνησέν με. τὸ δ' αἴτιον οὐκ ἄγνοεῖς μὲν, ὅμως δὲ φράσω
 σοι καγῶ. ἀμφότερ' ἤδεσαν αὐτοὶ, τὴν τ' ἐμὴν εὐνοίαν καὶ
 προθυμίαν μεθ' ἧς τὰ πράγματ' ἔπραττον, καὶ τὴν ὑμετέραν
 ἀδικίαν· ἃ γὰρ εὐθενούντων τῶν πραγμάτων ἠρνεῖσθε διο-
 5 μνύμενοι, ταῦτ' ἐν οἷς ἔπταισεν ἡ πόλις ὠμολογήσατε. τοὺς
 οὖν ἐπὶ τοῖς κοινοῖς ἀτυχήμασιν ὧν ἐφρόνουσιν λαβόντας
 ἀδειαν ἐχθροὺς μὲν πάλαι, φανεροὺς δὲ τότ' ἠγήσαντο αὐτοῖς
 287 γεγενῆσθαι· εἶτα καὶ προσήκειν [ὑπολαμβάνοντες] τὸν
 ἐρούνητ' ἐπὶ τοῖς τετελευτηκόσι καὶ τὴν ἐκείνων ἀρετὴν κοσ-
 μήσοντα μῆθ' ὀμωρόφιον μῆθ' ὀμόσπονδον γεγενημένον
 εἶναι τοῖς πρὸς ἐκείνους παραταξαμένοις, μηδ' ἐκεῖ μὲν

9. ὡμῶς V6. 9. ταῦτα Σ, L, vulg.; ταῦτ' B³ (see Schaeff. App.), Bk., Dind., Lips.; ταῦθ' West., Bl. καὶ (before σὺ) om. V6. 10. με Σ, L; ἐμέ vulg.

§ 286. 2. καὶ ἐγὼ Σ, L. οὔτοι A1. 2. 4. εὐθύνωντων O; εὐρεθέντων V6. 7. αυτοῖς Σ; αὐτοῖς L, vulg.

§ 287. 1. ὑπολαμβάνοντες Σ, L, F, Φ, in [] Bl.; ὑπελάβανον vulg.; ὑπέλαβον Y, A2. 2. ἐρούνητα Σ, L, A1. 2; ἐρούνητα τότ' vulg. 3. μηδ' (for 1st μῆθ') A1. ὀμωρόφιον L¹. 4. παραταξαμ (ous above) L².

9. ἄ καὶ σὺ νυνί, i.e. *which you again (καὶ) now charge me with.*—ἔτ' ἄμεινον, *all the more eagerly*: acc. to Bl. not elsewhere found in this sense.

§ 286. 2. αὐτοί, *of themselves* (without being told).

4. ἄ γὰρ...ὠμολογήσατε repeats for the whole Macedonian party what was said of Aeschines in §§ 282, 283. For *διομνύμενοι* see § 283⁶.

5. τοὺς...λαβόντας ἀδειαν, i.e. *those who gained license to speak their minds with impunity*, etc. See §§ 198, 263⁷. *ἀδεια* is now used in Athens for an ordinary *permit*, e.g. to visit the Acropolis by moonlight.

§ 287. 1. εἶτα καὶ προσήκειν: sc. ἠγήσαντο (from § 286⁷). I bracket *ὑπολαμβάνοντες* with Blass: a mere carelessness in style, aiming at no rhetorical effect, seems inadmissible in *this oration*: see note on § 317⁶. See critical note (above).

3. ὀμωρόφιον: to be *under the same*

roof with anyone had a peculiar significance to the Greeks. Trials for homicide were held in the open air that neither the judges nor the prosecutor (usually a relative) might be under the same roof with the accused. See Ant. v. 11; and cf. Dem. xx. 158, and Plat. Rep. 417 A, where the ruling class are forbidden to go under the same roof with gold or silver.—*γεγενημένον εἶναι*, not a mere pleonasm for *γεγενῆσθαι*, but expressing more forcibly the combination of past and future which is often seen in *γεγενῆσθαι* (M. T. 102, 109), i.e. they thought he *should not be one who had been under the same roof, etc.*

4. παραταξαμένοις: see § 208⁴, and note on *συμπαραταξαμένοις*, § 216⁴.—*ἐκεῖ κωμάειν*: the *revelling* in Philip's camp after the victory at Chaeronea was notorious. See Plut. Dem. 20, where the story is told of the drunken Philip rushing out among the slain and chanting the introductory words of the decrees of

κωμάζειν καὶ παιωνίζειν ἐπὶ ταῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων συμφοραῖς 5
 μετὰ τῶν αὐτοχείρων τοῦ φόνου, δεῦρο δ' ἔλθοντα τιμᾶσθαι,
 μηδὲ τῇ φωνῇ δακρῦειν ὑποκρινόμενον τὴν ἐκείνων τύχην,
 ἀλλὰ τῇ ψυχῇ συναλαγεῖν. τοῦτο δ' ἐώρων παρ' ἑαυτοῖς καὶ
 παρ' ἐμοί, παρὰ δ' ὑμῖν οὔ. διὰ ταῦτ' ἔμ' ἐχειροτόνησαν
 καὶ οὐχ ὑμᾶς. καὶ οὐχ ὁ μὲν δῆμος οὕτως, οἱ δὲ τῶν 288
 τετελευτηκῶτων πατέρες καὶ ἀδελφοὶ οἱ ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου τόθ'
 αἰρεθέντες ἐπὶ τὰς ταφὰς ἄλλως πως· ἀλλὰ δεόν ποιεῖν
 αὐτοὺς τὸ περιδείπνον ὡς παρ' οἰκειοτάτῳ τῶν τετελευτηκῶτων,

5. παιωνίζειν Σ, L, F, Y, A1; παιανίζειν vulg. 6. δεῦρο δ' L, Σ², vulg., δ'
 om. V6; δεῦρ' Σ¹, Vöm. ἐλθόντα Σ, L¹ (?), A1. 2; ἐλθόντας vulg. (see 7).

7. μηδέ Σ, L¹, A1. 2, B; καὶ μηδέ vulg. ὑποκρινόμενον A1; ὑποκρινόμενος Σ, L,
 Vöm. (cf. 6). 8. καὶ παρ' ἑαυτοῖς O. 9. παρ' ὑμῖν δ' σὺ A2.

§ 288. 1. τετελευτηκῶτων O. αὐ (before ὑπὸ) Σ, L; om. vulg. τόθ' om. V6.
 4. οἰκειοτάτῳ (ε over ι) Σ; οἰκειοτάτων Y¹. τῶν om. O, Y. τετελευτηκῶτων O.

Demosthenes, which make an iambic tetrameter: παραντίκα...ἐπὶ τῇ νικῇ διὰ τὴν χαρὰν ἐξυβρίσας, καὶ κωμάσας ἐπὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς μεθύω, ἦδε τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ Δημοσθένους ψηφίσματος πρὸς πόδα διαιρών καὶ ὑποκρούων, Δημοσθένης Δημοσθένους Παιανιεύς τὰ δ' εἶπεν. Theopompus, frag. 262, relates that Philip invited the Athenian envoys to supper, and after they had withdrawn spent the night in a drunken revel with companions of both sexes until daybreak, when he dismissed these and rushed in upon the Athenians in their lodgings (ἐκώμαζεν ὡς τοὺς πρέσβεις). Schaefer, III. 29, quotes an anonymous address to Demades in Herodian. σχημ. (VIII. 602 W.): σὺ μὲν γὰρ εἴλαβες, Δημάδη, δῶρα παρὰ Φιλίππου, ἐγὼ δὲ οὐκ εἴλαβον· καὶ σὺ μὲν συνέπιπες αὐτῷ κατὰ τῆς πόλεως εὐχαουμένην, ἐγὼ δὲ οὐ συνέπιπον· καὶ σὺ μὲν συνηρέχθης τοῖς ἐκείνου πρέσβεισι συνομνύμενος (Sauppe σεμνωόμενος), ἐγὼ δὲ οὐ συνηρέχθην. See XIX. 128, where Aeschines is charged with joining familiarly in the festivities held by Philip after the destruction of the Phocians (see Hist. § 48). It is fair to give Plutarch's addition to his account in Dem. 20 (quoted above): ἐκνήψας δὲ καὶ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ περιστάματος αὐτὸν ἀγῶνος ἐν νῶ λαβῶν, ἐφάρτε τὴν δεωδότηα καὶ τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ ῥήτορος, ἐν

μέρει μικρῷ μιᾶς ἡμέρας τὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡγεμονίας καὶ τοῦ σώματος ἀναρρίψαι κίνδυνον ἀναγκασθεὶς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ.

6. τῶν αὐτοχείρων: αὐτόχειρ is properly one who commits any deed *by his own hands* or by his own act, as in XXI. 60. τῆς ἀσελγείας ταύτης αὐτόχειρ, and Soph. Ant. 306, τὸν αὐτόχειρα τοῦδε τοῦ τάφου. It also, when φόνον is easily understood, means a *murderer*, as in XXI. 116, τὸν αὐτόχειρα ἔχοντες, like αὐθέντης, cf. Eur. H. F. 1359, παιδῶν αὐθέντην ἐμῶν.

7. τῇ φωνῇ δακρῦειν: a strong metaphor, opposed to τῇ ψυχῇ συναλαγεῖν (8).—ὑποκρινόμενον, like a *play-actor*: cf. ὑποκρίνεται, *he plays his part*, § 15^a.—τὴν τύχην: object of δακρῦειν. Bl. takes it with ὑποκρινόμενον, as in XIX. 246, Ἄντιγόνην ὑποκρίεται.

10. ὑμᾶς, i.e. *any one of you*: cf. ὑμῶν, § 285^b.

§ 288. 1. οὐχ, negating the two clauses with μὲν and δέ: cf. § 13¹⁰, and the grand climax in § 179, with notes.

2. πατέρες καὶ ἀδελφοί: the public funeral was in charge of a committee of relatives of those who had fallen, chosen by the people.

4. τὸ περιδείπνον, *the funeral banquet*: see Hermann (Blümner), Gr. Priv. Ant. § 39 (p. 371); Smith, Dict. Ant. under

5 ὡσπερ τᾶλλ' εἴωθε γίγνεσθαι, τοῦτ' ἐποίησαν παρ' ἐμοί.
εἰκότως· γένοι μὲν γὰρ ἕκαστος ἐκάστῳ μᾶλλον οἰκεῖος ἢν
ἐμοῦ, κοινῇ δὲ πᾶσιν οὐδεὶς ἐγγυτέρω· ᾧ γὰρ ἐκείνους
σωθῆναι καὶ κατορθῶσαι μάλιστα διέφερον; οὗτος καὶ 322
παθόντων ἂ μήποτ' ὄφελον τῆς ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων λύπης πλείστον
10 μετείχεν.

289 Λέγε δ' αὐτῷ τοῦτὶ τὸ ἐπίγραμμα, ὃ δημοσίᾳ προεἰλεθ'
ἢ πόλις αὐτοῖς ἐπιγράψαι, ἢ εἰδῆς, Αἰσχίνη, καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ
τούτῳ σαυτὸν ἀγνώμονα καὶ συκοφάντην ὄντα καὶ μιαρὸν.
λέγε.

5. εἴωθε Y. 7. γὰρ τὸ vulg.; τὸ om. Σ, L, B. 9. τῶν παθόντων V6.
§ 289. 1. αὐτῷ (for αὐτῷ) A2. τοῦτὶ Σ, L, B, A1. 2; τοῦτο vulg. 2. ἢ
πόλις προεἰλετο V6 (mg.). ἔδης V6 (mg.). 3. αὐτὸν (for σαυτὸν) Y. ὄντα
καὶ συκοφ. ὄντα Y. ὄντα μιαρὸν O. (δ δημοσίᾳ...λέγε, lines 1—4, omitted
in V6, added in mg.)

The Epigram is omitted in Σ, A1, V6; also in text of L, added in margin.

Funus; Cic. Leg. II. 25.—ὡς παρ' οἰκειο-
τάτῳ, at the house of him who stood in the
closest possible relation to the deceased, as
at private funerals the nearest relative.
ὡς belongs to οἰκειοτάτῳ, in the usual in-
tensive sense: cf. § 247, ὡς εἰς ἐλάχιστα.

5. ὡσπερ... γίγνεσθαι, i.e. as is the
custom at private funerals, referring to ὡς
παρ' οἰκειοτάτῳ (West.)—ἐποίησαν: like
ποιεῖν in 3.

7. ᾧ... διέφερον, i.e. who had most at
stake, i.e. in their success.

8. καὶ (end), likewise, with παθόντων
... ὄφελον.

9. ἂ μήποτ' ὄφελον (sc. παθεῖν), lit.
which would they had never suffered: this
rather poetic form of an unattained wish
is used here for animation, and again in
§ 320⁶. See M. T. 734, 736.

§ 289. 1. δημοσίᾳ, with ἐπιγράψαι.
—προεἰλεθ' ἢ πόλις, more formal than
the usual ἔδοξε τῇ πόλει, perhaps implying
(as H. Jackson suggests) a choice from a
number of epigrams sent in by competing
poets.

2. ἢν εἰδῆς... μιαρὸν: explained in
§ 290.

EPIGRAM. This cannot be the genuine
epitaph inscribed on the public monu-
ment of the heroes of Chaeronea. This

monument was standing on the road to
the Academy in the time of Pausanias
(I. 29, 13), and it is to be hoped that
excavations may bring the real inscription
to light. The present epigram, as most
scholars have seen, has too little poetic
merit and too slovenly a style to be ac-
cepted as genuine. The spurious decrees
and other documents in this oration, more-
over, establish a presumption against any
document which professes to have been
read by the clerk and not by the orator.
This epigram is not in the older MSS.,
and it appears in the Anthol. Graeca, III.
p. 314 (de Bosch), IV. p. 249 (Jacobs).
We can be sure of one genuine verse (9),
which is quoted by Demosthenes in § 290¹
(see note on this verse). A small frag-
ment of an inscription has been found
near the Olympieum at Athens, cut (acc.
to Köhler) between 350 and 300 B.C.,
which contains parts of six words of an
epigram in the Anthol. Pal. VII. 245: this
epigram was evidently inscribed to the
heroes of Chaeronea. See C. I. Att. II.
3, No. 1680. The full epigram is as
follows, the letters found in the inscription
being printed in heavy type:—

Ἦ χρόνα, παντοίων θηητοῖς πανεπίσκοπε
δαίμον,

ΕΠΙΓΡΑΜΜΑ.

[Οἶδε πάτρας ἔνεκα σφετέρας εἰς δῆριν ἔθεντο
 ὄπλα, καὶ ἀντιπάλων ὕβριν ἀπεσκέδασαν.
 μαρνάμενοι δ' ἀρετῆς καὶ δείματος οὐκ ἐσώσαν
 ψυχὰς ἀλλ' Ἀἴδην κοινὸν ἔθεντο βραβῆ,
 οὐνεκεν Ἑλλήνων, ὡς μὴ ζυγὸν αὐχένι θέντες (5)
 δουλοσύνης στυγερὰν ἀμφὶς ἔχωσιν ὕβριν.
 γαῖα δὲ πατρίς ἔχει κόλποις τῶν πλείστα καμόντων
 σώματ', ἐπεὶ θνητοῖς ἐκ Διὸς ἦδε κρίσις·
 μηδὲν ἀμαρτεῖν ἐστι θεῶν καὶ πάντα κατορθοῦν
 ἐν βιοτῇ· μοῖραν δ' οὐ τι φυγεῖν ἔπορευ.] (10)

ΕΠΙΓΡΑΜ. v. 4. βράβην MSS., Bk.; βραβῆ Schneider. 9. θεῶν MSS. (see § 290²). κατορθοῦν L. 10. φεύγειν L, F, Φ, Y. ἔπορευ L, vulg.; ἔπορον O.

Ἄγγελος ἡμετέρων πᾶσι γενοῦ πάθειον
 ὅτι ἐρὰν σφῆεν περὶ ὧμενοι Ἑλλάδα χώρων
 Βοιωτῶν κλεινοῖς θηήσκομεν ἐν διαπέδοις.
 This, though genuine, cannot, of course, be the inscription quoted by Demosthenes, as it does not have the verse *μηδὲν... κατορθοῦν*: but there were undoubtedly many epigrams commemorating the men of Chaeronea (cf. note on § 289¹).

v. 1. ἔθεντο ὄπλα, *arrayed themselves* (lit. *placed their arms*): cf. Plat. Rep. 440 E, *τίθεσθαι τὰ ὄπλα πρὸς τοῦ λογιστικοῦ* (of the *θυμὸς*), *arrays itself on the side of the reason*; and Arist. Pol. Ath. 8²⁹, *ὅτι ἂν στασιαζούσης τῆς πόλεως μὴ θῆται τὰ ὄπλα μηδὲ μεθ' ἑτέρων*, i.e. *who takes sides with neither party*. These examples are enough to show, if proof were still needed, that the old interpretation of *τίθεσθαι ὄπλα* (as in Thuc. II. 2, twice), *to pile and stack arms* (see Arnold's note), is untenable, though it still lingers (see Lidd. and Scott).

v. 2. ἀπεσκέδασαν, *scattered, brought to nought*: a patriotic exaggeration as applied to Chaeronea, perhaps referring to some special exploits of the Athenians. Diod. (xvi. 86) says, *μέχρι μὲν τις οὐκ ἀγῶν ἀμφιδοξομένης εἶχε τὰς ἐλπίδας τῆς νίκης*. Cf. Lycurgus (Leoc. 49), *εἰ δὲ δεῖ καὶ παραδοξότατον μὲν εἰπεῖν ἀληθὲς δὲ, ἐκείνοι νικῶντες ἀπέθανον*.

v. 3. ἀρετῆς καὶ δείματος must depend on βραβῆ, by an *hyperbaton* which would

be incredible in the genuine epitaph; *οὐκ ἐσώσαν ψυχὰς ἀλλ'* being introduced in place of a participial clause like *οὐ σώσαντες ψυχὰς*. The meaning evidently is, *in the battle, while they sacrificed their lives, they left to the God of Death to judge whether they showed courage or fear*. There is a similar *hyperbaton* in Xen. Hell. vii. 3, 7: *ὑμεῖς τοὺς περὶ Ἀρχίαν καὶ Ἰπάτην, ... οὐ ψήφον ἀνεμίειατε, ἀλλ' ὅποτε πρῶτον ἐδυνάσθητε ἐτιμωρήσασθε* (West.).

v. 5. οὐνεκεν Ἑλλήνων belongs to vv. 3, 4.—*ζυγὸν αὐχένι θέντες*, a strange expression for classical times, but common in later poetry, as in the Anthology (Blass).

v. 6. ἀμφὶς ἔχωσιν (with *μη*), *have about them*, like a yoke: cf. Od. III. 486, *σεῖον ζυγὸν ἀμφὶς ἔχοντες*.

v. 7. τῶν πλείστα καμόντων, *of men who most grievously laboured*, referring to the defeat; to these words *ἐπεὶ* (v. 8) refers back.

v. 9, 10. *μηδὲν... ἐν βιοτῇ*, *it is the gift of the Gods* (for men) *never to fail and always to succeed in life*, i.e. this is a miraculous exception in mortal life; opposed to which is the fixed rule that death is appointed for all, *μοῖραν... ἔπορευ* (sc. *Ζεὺς βροτοῖς*). The two verses contain the *ἐκ Διὸς κρίσις*; but the change of construction in *μοῖραν... ἔπορευ* is awkward, and *ἐν βιοτῇ* is always felt to be an unnatural addition to v. 9. It is now known

- 290** Ἀκούεις, Αἰσχίνη, καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ τούτῳ μὴδὲν ἄμαρτεῖν
 ἔστι θεῶν καὶ πάντα κατορθοῦν; οὐ τῷ συμβούλῳ τὴν
 τοῦ κατορθοῦν τοὺς ἀγωνιζομένους ἀνέθηκε δύναμιν, ἀλλὰ
 τοῖς θεοῖς. τί οὖν, ὦ κατάρτα', ἐμοὶ περὶ τούτων λοιδορεῖ,
 5 καὶ λέγεις ἄ σοὶ καὶ τοῖς σοῖς οἱ θεοὶ τρέψειαν εἰς κεφαλὴν;
291 Πολλὰ τοίνυν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ ἄλλα κατηγορη-
 κότης αὐτοῦ καὶ κατεψευσμένου, μάλιστα' ἐθαύμασα πάντων
 ὅτε τῶν συμβεβηκότων τότε τῇ πόλει μνησθεῖς οὐχ ὡς ἂν

§ 290. 1. ὡς τὸ (after τούτῳ) L, vulg.; om. Σ (erasure above the line), ΑΙ. ἐξαμαρτεῖν B. 2. θεον (not θεου), changed to θεῶν, Σ; θεῶν vulg.; θεοῦ Y, ΑΙ. κατορθῶν ΑΙ. οὐ τῷ συμβ. τὴν τοῦ κατ. Σ (mg.), om. Σ'. 4. ὦ om. Φ. λοιδορεῖ Σ; λοιδορῇ L, vulg. 5. οἱ θεοὶ om. L. εἰς τὴν κεφ. B.

§ 291. 1. κατηγοροῦντος V6. 2. καταψευσαμένου O, V6. μάλιστα' Σ, ΑΙ; ἐν μάλιστα L, vulg. πάντων Σ, ΑΙ; ἀπάντων L, vulg. 3. ὅτε Σ, ΑΙ; ὅτι vulg.; ὅτι (e over i) L. μνησθεῖς Σ, L, ΑΙ, B; ἀμαμνησθεῖς vulg.

that the words μὴδὲν ἄμαρτεῖν ἔστι θεοῦ (or θεῶν) καὶ πάντα κατορθοῦν are a verse of the epigram of Simonides on the heroes of Marathon, of which two other lines are preserved:

Ἑλλήνων προμαχοῦντες Ἀθηναῖοι Μαρα-
 θῶνι
 χρυσοφόρων Μήδων ἐστόρεσαν δύνα-
 μιν.

See Kirchhoff (Hermes vi. 487—489) who quotes a MS. scholium on Gregory Nazianz. Or. in Julian. II. p. 169 D: τὸ ἀναμάρτητον, φησὶν, ὑπὲρ ἡμᾶς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους: τὸ δὲ μικρόν τι πταίσαντας ἐπανάγεσθαι τε καὶ διορθοῦσθαι ἀνθρώπων ἔστιν καλῶν τε κάγαθῶν. λέγει δὲ Σιμωνίδης (eis δ' οὗτος τῶν θ' Ἰυρικῶν) ἐν ἐπιγράμματι βηθέντι αὐτῷ ἐπὶ τοῖς Μαραθῶνι πεσοῦσιν Ἀθηναίων τὸν στίχον τοῦτον, Μὴδὲν ἄμαρτεῖν ἔστι θεοῦ καὶ πάντα κατορθοῦν. See Bergk, Poet. Lyr., Simon. fr. 82, with the note. See Themist. Or. xxii. p. 276 B, ἐπεὶ δὲ τὸ μὴδὲν ἄμαρτάνειν ἔξω τῆς φύσεως κεῖται τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης, ... τὸ ἐπιγράμμα ἀληθέστερον δ' Ἀθήνησιν ἐπιτέγραπται ἐν τῷ τάφῳ τῷ δημοσίῳ· καὶ γὰρ τοῖς θεοῖς μόνους τὸ πάντα κατορθοῦν ἀπονέμει. These two quotations refer beyond doubt to a verse in which "never to fail and always to succeed" is called a divine preroga-

tive; while it is also certain that in the same words in the inscription quoted by Demosthenes these are called a privilege sometimes granted by the Gods to favoured mortals (see § 290). The original verse of Simonides, μὴδὲν...κατορθοῦν (without ἐν βιοτῇ), was probably used 152 years after the battle of Marathon, as a well-known verse, in the genuine epigram on those who fell at Chaeronea. still without ἐν βιοτῇ, but with a different meaning; and in this new sense it was quoted by Demosthenes in § 290. The writer of the spurious epigram in § 289 borrowed the genuine line (perhaps from the text of Demosthenes), and added the whole of v. 10. In v. 9, as in § 290², θεῶν has the best authority (see critical note). In the scholium on Greg. Nanz. we have θεοῦ, which Bergk thinks may be a Christian substitution for θεῶν. See notes of West. and Bl.

§ 290. 1. μὴδὲν...κατορθοῦν: see note on § 289, vv. 9, 10.

3. ἀνέθηκε: the epigram or its composer, or perhaps ἡ πόλις, is the subject.

5. ἄ...εἰς κεφαλὴν: cf. XIX. 130, ἄ νυν εἰς κεφαλὴν ὑμᾶς αὐτῷ θεὸς τρέψει.

§ 291. 3. ὡς ἂν: sc. ἔσχε or σχοίη: cf. § 197⁷.

εὖνους καὶ δίκαιος πολίτης ἔσχε τὴν γνώμην, οὐδ' ἐδάκρυσεν,
 οὐδ' ἔπαθε τοιοῦτον οὐδὲν τῇ ψυχῇ, ἀλλ' ἐπάρας τὴν φωνὴν 5
 323 καὶ γεγηθῶς καὶ λαρυγγίζων ᾤετο μὲν ἐμοῦ κατηγορεῖν
 δηλονότι, δεῖγμα δ' ἐξέφερε καθ' ἑαυτοῦ ὅτι τοῖς γεγενημένοις
 ἀνιαροῖς οὐδὲν ὁμοίως ἔσχε τοῖς ἄλλοις. καίτοι τὸν τῶν 202
 νόμων καὶ τῆς πολιτείας φάσκοντα φροντίζειν, ὥσπερ οὗτος
 νυνὶ, καὶ εἰ μηδὲν ἄλλο, τοῦτό γ' ἔχειν δεῖ, ταῦτα λυπεῖσθαι
 καὶ ταῦτα χαίρειν τοῖς πολλοῖς, καὶ μὴ τῇ προαιρέσει τῶν
 κοινῶν ἐν τῷ τῶν ἐναντίων μέρει τετάχθαι· ὁ σὺ νυνὶ 5
 πεποικῶς εἰ φανερός, ἐμὲ πάντων αἴτιον καὶ δι' ἐμὲ εἰς
 πράγματα φάσκων ἐμπεσεῖν τὴν πόλιν, οὐκ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐμῆς
 πολιτείας οὐδὲ προαιρέσεως ἀρξαμένων ὑμῶν τοῖς Ἑλλησι
 βοηθεῖν· ἐπεὶ ἐμοί γ' εἰ τοῦτο δοθείη παρ' ὑμῶν, δι' ἐμὲ ὑμᾶς 203
 ἡναντιῶσθαι τῇ κατὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀρχῇ πραττομένῃ,

4. καὶ Σ, L, A1. 2; οὐδὲ vulg. 5. τοιοῦτον οὐδὲν Σ, L, A1; οὐδ. τοι. vulg.;
 οὐδὲν om. A2. 6. καὶ (before γεγ.) om. O. 7. δεῖγμα (i over ei) Σ.

§ 202. 3. γ' om. A1. τὰ ταῦτα L, vulg.; τὸ om. Σ, A1. 3. 4. ταῦτα...
 ταῦτα A1. 5. τετάχθαι μέρει A2. 6. φανερός L¹, O. 7. οὐκ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐμῆς
 πολιτείας οὐδὲ προαιρέσεως ἀρξαμένων ὑμῶν τοῖς Ἑλλησι βοηθεῖν· ἐπεὶ ἐμοί γ' εἰ τοῦτο δοθείη παρ' ὑμῶν, δι' ἐμὲ ὑμᾶς 203
 ἡναντιῶσθαι τῇ κατὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀρχῇ πραττομένῃ,

§ 203. 1. δοθείη δωρεὰ A2. 2. τοσαῦτα δι' ἐμὲ vulg.; τοσαῦτα om. Σ, L¹,
 A1. 2, Y. 3. ὑμῶν ἐναντιῶσθαι A2.

4. εὖνους: see note on § 173⁴.—ἔσχε
 τὴν γνώμην, was disposed.

6. λαρυγγίζων: see Harpocr., τὸ
 πλατύνειν τὴν φωνὴν καὶ μὴ κατὰ φύσιν
 φθέγγεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐπιτηδεύειν περιεργότερον
 τῷ λάρυγγι χρῆσθαι οὕτως ἐλέγετο. Cf.
 Ar. Eq. 358, λαρυγγίῳ τοῖς ῥήτορας, I
 will screech down the orators.

7. δεῖγμα ἐξέφερε, he was making an
 exhibition, giving a specimen: cf. XIX. 12.
 —ἔτι...τοῖς ἄλλοις: depending on the
 verbal force of δεῖγμα. A bazaar in the
 Piraeus, where samples of goods (δειγ-
 ματα) were exhibited, was called the
 Δεῖγμα: see Harpocr.—τοῖς γεγεν. ἀνια-
 ροῖς: causal dative with ἔσχε, was affected:
 cf. ἔσχε τὴν γνώμην (4).

8. τοῖς ἄλλοις: with ὁμοίως.

§ 202. 1. τῶν νόμων: Aeschines
 began his speech (1—8) with a grand
 glorification of the laws, and of the γραφὴ
 παρανόμων as the great bulwark of the

constitution.

3. ταῦτα...τοῖς πολλοῖς: cf. § 180⁶,
 τὰ ταῦτα προαιρέσθαι κ.τ.λ.

4. τῇ προαιρέσει τῶν κοινῶν: cf.
 § 192⁵ and l. 8 (below); see §§ 93³,
 317².

5. τετάχθαι, to be found (posted).

7. πράγματα, troubles: cf. Ar. Ach.
 310, ἀπάντων αἰτίου τῶν πραγμάτων.
 See Aesch. III. 57, τῶν δὲ ἀτυχημάτων
 ἀπάντων Δημοσθένειν αἴτιον γεγενημένων.
 —οὐκ...βοηθεῖν: this suggests forcibly
 that the policy of Demosthenes of helping
 friendly states against Philip has followed
 the traditional policy of Athens: see §§ 95
 —100. Demosth. here only denies that
 he began this policy (οὐκ ἀρξαμένων).

§ 203. 2. τῇ...πραττομένῃ, the do-
 minion which was growing up: cf. § 62^{1,2},
 and XXIII. 11, ὁ Κερσοβλέπτη πρᾶττων
 τὴν ἀρχήν, the active form of ἡ πραττο-
 μένη ἀρχή.

μείζων ἂν δοθείη δωρεὰ συμπασῶν ὧν τοῖς ἄλλοις δεδώκατε. ἀλλ' οὐτ' ἂν ἐγὼ ταῦτα φῆσαιμι (ἀδικοῖν γὰρ ἂν ὑμᾶς), 5 οὐτ' ἂν ὑμεῖς εὖ οἶδ' ὅτι συγχωρήσαίτε· οὗτός τ' εἰ δίκαια ἐποίει, οὐκ ἂν ἔνεκα τῆς πρὸς ἐμὲ ἔχθρας τὰ μέγιστα τῶν ὑμετέρων καλῶν ἔβλαπτε καὶ διέβαλλεν.

- 294** Ἄλλὰ τί ταῦτ' ἐπιτιμῶ, πολλῶ σχετλιώτερ' ἄλλα κατηγορηκός αὐτοῦ καὶ κατεψευσμένος; ὅς γὰρ ἐμοῦ φιλιππισμόν, ὧ γῆ καὶ θεοί, κατηγορεῖ, τί οὗτος οὐκ ἂν εἴποι; καίτοι νῆ τὸν Ἡρακλέα καὶ πάντας θεοὺς, εἴ γ' ἐπ' ἀληθείας 5 δέοι σκοπεῖσθαι, τὸ καταψεύδεσθαι καὶ δι' ἔχθραν τι λέγειν ἀνελόντας ἐκ μέσου, τίνες ὡς ἀληθῶς εἰσιν οἷς ἂν εἰκότως καὶ δικαίως τὴν τῶν γεγενημένων αἰτίαν ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀναθίεν ἅπαντες, τοὺς ὁμοίους τούτῳ παρ' ἐκάστη τῶν ³²⁴
- 295** πόλεων εὐροῖτ' ἂν, οὐ τοὺς ἐμοί· οἱ, ὅτ' ἦν ἀσθενῆ τὰ Φιλίππου πράγματα καὶ κομιδῆ μικρὰ, πολλάκις προλεγόντων ἡμῶν καὶ παρακαλούντων καὶ διδασκόντων τὰ βέλτιστα, τῆς ἰδίας ἔνεκ' αἰσχροκερδίας τὰ κοινῇ συμφέροντα προτέντο,

3. μείζων L. ἐμοὶ over ἂν B. ἀπασῶν A2. τοῖς om. A2. 4. ταῦτα om. A2. ἂν (after γὰρ) om. O. 5. συγχωρήσαίτε A1; συγχωρήσητ' εὖ οἶδ' ὅτι A2. τὰ δίκαια A1. 2. 6. πρὸς με A1.

§ 294. 1. ἐπιτιμῶ Σ¹, ἐπειτιμῶ Σ². 2. καταψευσαμένου V6. 4. καὶ (for καὶ τοῖ) Φ. πάντας Σ, L, Y, A1; πάντας τοὺς vulg. 5. κατεψεύσθαι A¹. 6. ἀνελόντες V6. 9. εὐροῖτ' ἂν Σ, Y, F (γρ), A1; εὐροῖ τις ἂν L, B, vulg. οὐ Σ, Y, A1. 2; οὐχί L, vulg. τοῖς ἐμοί Φ.

§ 295. 4. ἔνεκεν L. αἰσχροκερδίας Σ, L; -είας vulg.

5. εὖ οἶδ' ὅτι, as usual, parenthetic: οἶδ' ὅτι can be thus used even with a participle, as in IX. 1, XIX. 9.

7. ἔβλαπτε καὶ διέβαλλεν (with ἂν): conative.

In §§ 294—296 Demosthenes gives a "black list" of the traitors who have helped Philip or Alexander in subjugating Greek states, and declares that Aeschines is the representative of this pestilent class in Athens. Saving his own country from the disgrace of joining or abetting this foul plot against liberty is the great service for which he claims the name of patriot.

§ 294. 2. ἐμοῦ φιλιππισμόν: the pronoun is emphatic, *me, of all men*. The word Philippic in all languages is a stand-

ing answer to the charge of Aeschines.

6. ἀνελόντας ἐκ μέσου, *discarding*: cf. XLV. 84.

8. ἀναθίεν: cf. § 290⁵.

9. εὐροῖτ' (εὐροῖτε) ἂν, *you would find*, appealing suddenly to the court or the audience: we must understand ὑμᾶς with ἀνελόντας (6). The other reading, εὐροῖ τις ἂν, would involve a change from the plural ἀνελόντας (sc. τινάς) to the more explicit singular with τις.

§ 295. 1. ὅτ' ἦν ἀσθενῆ, i.e. in the state described in II. 14—21.—τὰ Φ. πράγματα, i.e. *his condition*.

2. προλεγόντων...τὰ βέλτιστα, as in the Olynthiacs and the First Philippic.

τοὺς ὑπάρχοντας ἕκαστοι πολίτας ἔξαπατῶντες καὶ διαφθει- 5
 ροντες, ἕως δούλους ἐποίησαν,—Θετταλοὺς Δάοχος, Κινέας,
 Θρασύδαος· Ἀρκάδας Κερκιδᾶς, Ἱερώνυμος, Εὐκαμπίδας·
 Ἀργείους Μύρτις, Τελέδαμος, Μνασέας· Ἡλείους Εὐξίθεος,
 Κλεότιμος, Ἀρίσταιχος· Μεσσηνίους οἱ Φιλιάδου τοῦ
 θεοῖς ἔχθροῦ παῖδες Νέων καὶ Θρασύλοχος· Σικυωνίους 10
 Ἀρίστρατος, Ἐπιχάρης· Κορινθίους Δείναρχος, Δημάρετος·
 Μεγαρέας Πτοιόδωρος, Ἐλιξος, Πέριλλος· Θηβαίους Τιμόλας,
 Θεογεῖτων, Ἀνεμοίτας· Εὐβοέας Ἴππαρχος, Κλείταρχος,
 Σωσίστρατος. ἐπιλείψει με λέγονθ' ἢ ἡμέρα τὰ τῶν προ- 296
 δοτῶν ὀνόματα. οὗτοι πάντες εἰσὶν, ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τῶν

7. Θρασύδαος Σ, L, A1¹; Θρασύδαος vulg.; Θρασύλαος Y, F (γρ), A1 (corr.).
 Κερκιδᾶς vulg., Polyb.; Κερκιδας Σ; Κερκιδας L¹, Φ, A1; Κερκιδας L². Εὐκαμπίδας
 Σ, L, A1, Y; om. V6; Εὐκαλπίδας vulg. 11. Δείναρχος Σ¹. 12. Περύλαος
 Σ, L; Πέριλλος Y, F (γρ), Phot.; Πέριλλος Harpocr., Suid.; Περύλαος A1; om. A2.
 (See § 48^b.) Τιμόλας Σ, L, Polyb.; Τιμόλαος vulg. (See § 48^b.) 13. Κλεί-
 ταρχος om. A2.

§ 296. 1. ἐπιλίπει (i changed to ei) Σ; ἐπιλείψαι A1.

2. ὦ ἄνδρες V6.

5. τοὺς ὑπάρχοντας πολίτας, *their own fellow-citizens*, those with whom each was concerned or had to deal: see note on § 1^b. Most of the traitors in the following list have been rewarded by deserved obscurity; those who would rescue them from this may consult Dis-en's, Westermann's, and Blass's collections of the scanty knowledge of them found elsewhere. I give a few references. Daochus and Thrasydus were the Thessalian ambassadors sent by Philip to Thebes in 339 B.C. (see note on § 211^b). See Plut. Dem. 18. Theopompus (Athen. vi. p. 249 C) calls Thrasydus μικρὸν μὲν τὴν γνώμην, κόλακα δὲ μέγιστον. Hieronymus is mentioned in XIX. 11; and in the Scholia as a pupil of Isocrates. The sons of Philiadēs are mentioned in [XVII.] 4—7, as restored to power in Messene by Alexander after they had been expelled by a popular revolution. Perillus and Ptoeodorus are mentioned in XIX. 295; and Perillus, Timolaus, and Aristratus in § 48 (above). Hipparchus and Clitarchus were set up as tyrants in Eretria by Philip about 343 B.C.: see IX. 57, 58, and §§ 71,

80, and 81 (above). Many of the names are found in Harpocration and Suidas. With this whole passage compare §§ 45—49, and Polyb. XVII. 14. Polybius censures Demosthenes for calling some of these men traitors, especially the Arcadians and Messenians, maintaining that they did what they believed to be for the best interest of their own states. He says: *εἰ δὲ τηροῦντες τὰ πρὸς τὰς πατρίδας δίκαια κρίσει πραγμάτων διεφέροντο, νομίζοντες οὐ ταῦτο συμφέρον Ἀθηναίοις εἶναι καὶ ταῖς ἑαυτῶν πόλεσιν, οὐ δὴ που διὰ τοῦτο καλεῖσθαι προδοτὰς ἐχρήν ὑπὸ Δημοσθένους*. See the whole essay on traitors, Polyb. XVII. 13—15. Demosthenes, looking back on his long struggle with Philip, felt that this selfish regard for the temporary interests of special cities, which always proved fatal to Hellenic unity, and this utter disregard of the good of Greece as a whole, really amounted to treachery.

§ 296. 1. ἐπιλείψει...ὀνόματα: emphatic *asyndeton*. Cf. the Epistle to the Hebrews, xi. 32, ἐπιλείπει με ὁ χρόνος, and Cic. Nat. Deor. III. 32 (81), dies deficiat si velim numerare.

αὐτῶν βουλευμάτων ἐν ταῖς αὐτῶν πατρίσιν ὧν περ οὔτοι
 παρ' ὑμῖν, ἄνθρωποι μιαιοὶ καὶ κόλακες καὶ ἀλάστορες,
 5 ἠκρωτηριασμένοι τὰς ἑαυτῶν ἕκαστοι πατρίδας, τὴν ἔλευ-
 θερίαν προπεπωκότες πρότερον μὲν Φιλίππῳ νῦν δ' Ἀλεξ-
 ἀνδρῷ, τῇ γαστρὶ μετροῦντες καὶ τοῖς αἰσχίστοις τὴν
 εὐδαιμονίαν, τὴν δ' ἐλευθερίαν καὶ τὸ μηδέν' ἔχειν δεσπότην
 αὐτῶν, ἃ τοῖς προτέροις Ἑλλησιν ὄροι τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἦσαν
 10 καὶ κανόνες, ἀνατετροφότες.

3. ταῖς αὐτῶν V6; ταῖς αὐτῶν Σ, L, vulg. 9. αὐτῶν L, vulg.; αὐτῶν Σ.
 πρότερον A1. 10. ἀνατετροφότες vulg.; ἀνατετραφότες Σ, Bk.; both -τρα-
 and -τρο- L.

2. τῶν αὐτῶν βουλευμάτων, (men) of
 the same purposes: this genitive of quality
 is as rare in Greek as it is common in
 Latin. See Aesch. III. 168, θεωρήσατ'
 αὐτὸν, μὴ ὀπότερου τοῦ λόγου ἀλλ' ὀπο-
 τέρου τοῦ βίου ἐστίν, and Thuc. III. 45²⁰,
 ἀπλῶς τε ἀδύνατον καὶ πολλῆς εὐθυσίας.
 Krüger (Spr. 47, 6, 10) and West. call
 these possessive genitives; and Weil
 quotes IX. 56, τινὲς μὲν Φιλίππου... τινὲς
 δὲ τοῦ βελτίστου, which, however, is not
 the same thing.

4. ἀλάστορες, accursed wretches (ap-
 plied to Philip in XIX. 305); properly
 victims of divine vengeance, as in Soph.
 Aj. 374, μεθήκα τοὺς ἀλάστορας, the
 primary meaning (probably) being a
 divine avenger, as in Aeschyl. Pers. 354,
 φανεῖς ἀλάστωρ ἢ κακὸς δαίμων.

5. ἠκρωτηριασμένοι, who have out-
 raged (lit. mutilated): see Harpocr., ἀπτι
 τοῦ λελυμασμένοι· οἱ γὰρ λυμαινόμενοι
 τῶν ἐλώθασαι περικόπτεται αὐτῶν τὰ ἄκρα.
 In Aeschyl. Cho. 439 and Soph. El. 445
 there is the same idea in ἐμασχαλίσθη,
 μασχαλίω being to mutilate a dead body
 by cutting off the extremities (τὰ ἄκρα)
 and putting them under the armpits
 (μασχάλαι): see Kittredge on *Armpitting*
among the Greeks, Am. Journ. of Philol.
 VI. pp. 151—169. Perhaps such strong
 metaphors as this suggested to Aeschines
 the absurd expressions which he pretends
 to quote from Demosthenes in III. 166,
 ἀμπελοργουσί τινες τὴν πόλιν, ἀνατεμη-

κασί τινες τὰ κλήματα τὰ τοῦ δήμου,
 and others. See Dem. III. 31, ὑμεῖς
 ἐκνευρισμένοι καὶ περιρρημένοι χρήματα
 κ.τ.λ.—τὴν ἐλευθερίαν προπεπωκότες: for
 the successive steps by which προτιν
 comes to mean *recklessly sacrifice*, see
 Lidd. and Scott: cf. III. 22. An inter-
 mediate meaning, *present a cup* (or other
 gift) *after drinking one's health*, is seen
 in XIX. 139, πίνων καὶ φιλανθρωπεύμενος
 πρὸς αὐτοὺς ὁ Φίλιππος ἀλλὰ τε δὴ πολλὰ,
 οἶον αἰχμάλωτα καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα, καὶ τελευ-
 τῶν ἐκπώματ' ἀργυρὰ καὶ χρυσὰ προτινεν
 αὐτοῖς, i.e. in drinking their health, he
 gave them these various gifts. See also
 Pind. Ol. VII. 1—6, φιάλαν ὡς εἰ τις
 ἀφνειὰς ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἐλὼν ἔνδον ἀμπέλου
 καχλάζουσαν δρόσω δωρήσεται νεανία
 γαμβρῷ προτινῶν σκοθεν οἰκαδε, κ.τ.λ.,
 and the Schol. on v. 5, προτινεν ἐστὶ
 κυρίως τὸ ἅμα τῷ κράματι τὸ ἀγγεῖον χαρί-
 ζεσθαι... καὶ Δημοσθένης τοὺς προδιδόντας
 τὰς πατρίδας τοῖς ἐχθροῖς προτινεν ἐφη.

7. τῇ γαστρὶ μετροῦντες: see note on
 § 48^b (on Τιμόλας). See Cic. Nat. Deor.
 I. 40 (113), quod dubitet omnia quae ad
 beatam vitam pertineant ventre metri.

9. ὄροι καὶ κανόνες, bounds and
 rules, i.e. they applied these as tests to
 whatever was presented to them as a
 public good.—ἦσαν: plural, agreeing with
 ὄροι and κανόνες.

10. ἀνατετροφότες, having overturned
 (i.e. reversed) these tests.

Longinus on the Sublime, 32, refers to

Ταύτης τοίνυν τῆς οὕτως αἰσχροῦ καὶ περιβοήτου συστά- 297
 325 σεως καὶ κακίας, μᾶλλον δ', ὡς ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, προδοσίας,
 εἰ δεῖ μὴ ληρεῖν, τῆς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐλευθερίας, ἣ τε πόλις
 παρὰ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις ἀναίτιος γέγονεν ἐκ τῶν ἐμῶν πολι-
 τευμάτων καὶ ἐγὼ παρ' ὑμῖν. εἰτά μ' ἐρωτᾷς ἀντὶ ποίας 5
 ἀρετῆς ἀξιώ τιμᾶσθαι; ἐγὼ δέ σοι λέγω ὅτι, τῶν πολιτευο-
 μένων παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλησι διαφθαρέτων ἀπάντων, ἀρξαμένων
 ἀπὸ σοῦ, πρότερον μὲν ὑπὸ Φιλίππου νῦν δ' ὑπ' Ἀλεξάνδρου,
 ἐμὲ οὔτε καιρὸς οὔτε φιλανθρωπία λόγων οὔτ' ἐπαγγελιῶν 298
 μέγεθος οὔτ' ἐλπίς οὔτε φόβος οὔτ' ἄλλ' οὐδὲν ἐπήρην οὐδὲ
 προηγάγετο ὧν ἕκρινα δικαίων καὶ συμφερόντων τῇ πατρίδι
 οὐδὲν προδοῦναι, οὐδ', ὅσα συμβεβούλευκα πώποτε τουτοισι,
 ὁμοίως ὑμῖν ὡσπερ ἂν τρυτάνη ρέπων ἐπὶ τὸ λῆμμα συμβε- 5

§ 297. 1. ὡ om. A1. 3. δὴ (for δεῖ) O. 4. παρ' ἅπασιν V6.
 6. δέ Σ, L; δὴ vulg.

§ 298. 1. οὔτε φόβος οὔτε χάρις L, vulg.; οὔτε χάρις om. Σ¹ (added above), O.
 4. τουτοῖς A1; τουτοῖσιν A2, B. 5. ὡσπερ ἂν τρυτάνη F, Y; ὡσπερ ἂν τρυτανῆ
 (later *el en* over *αν τρ*, *é in en* now erased) Σ; ὡσπερ ἂν *el en* τρυτάνη L, B, O¹, vulg.;
 ὡσπερ *en* τρυτάνη A1. 2.

this passage (4—10) as a proper exception to the rule (of which Demosthenes was a *δρος*) allowing only two or at most three metaphors on one point (*ἐπὶ ταύτου*). He says: ὁ τῆς χρεῖας δὲ καιρὸς, *ἐνθα τὰ πάθη χεῖμαρρου δίκην ἐλαύνεται, καὶ τὴν πολυ-*

πλήθειαν αὐτῶν ὡς ἀναγκαίαν ἐνταῦθα συνεφέλκεται. Then, after a quotation of this passage, he adds, *ἐνταῦθα τῷ πλήθει τῶν τροπικῶν ὁ κατὰ τῶν προδοσιῶν ἐπιπροσθεῖ τοῦ ῥήτορος θυμὸς.*

THE EPILOGUE, §§ 297—323. Here we have the four characteristics of the *ἐπίλογος*, as Aristotle gives them (Rhet. III. 19, 1): arguments which will dispose the hearers favourably to the speaker and unfavourably to his opponent, amplification and depreciation, excitement of emotions, and recapitulation. He begins by claiming for himself the credit of keeping Athens free from the notorious conspiracy against Grecian liberty which he has just mentioned; and he charges Aeschines with failing in all the characteristics of a patriotic citizen which his own course exemplifies (§§ 297—300). He recapitulates some of his chief services in providing Athens with means of defence, and asks what similar claims Aeschines has to

the public gratitude (§§ 301—313). He objects to being compared with the great men of former times, though he declares that he can bear such a comparison far better than his opponent (§§ 314—323).

§ 297. 1. *περιβοήτου, notorious.*

3. *εἰ δεῖ μὴ ληρεῖν*, i.e. to call things by their right names, referring to *προδοσίας*.

4. *παρὰ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις*, i.e. *in the minds of all men*; but *παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλησι* (7), *among the Greeks*; in § 274¹ both ideas are combined.

5. *ἐρωτᾷς*; see Aesch. 236.

7. *ἀπάντων*: exaggeration; but see § 304.—*ἀρξαμένων ἀπὸ σοῦ, yourself first and foremost.*

§ 298. 4. *οὐδ'...ὁμοίως ὑμῖν...συμ-*

βούλευκα, ἀλλ' ἀπ' ὀρθῆς καὶ δικαίας καὶ ἀδιαφθόρου τῆς ψυχῆς· καὶ μεγίστων δὴ πραγμάτων τῶν κατ' ἑμαυτὸν ἀνθρώπων προστὰς πάντα ταύθ' ὑγιῶς καὶ δικαίως πεπολί-
 299 τευμαι. διὰ ταύτ' ἀξιῶ τιμᾶσθαι. τὸν δὲ τειχισμὸν τοῦτον, ὃν σύ μου διέσυρες, καὶ τὴν ταφρείαν ἄξια μὲν χάριτος καὶ ἐπαίνου κρίνω, πῶς γὰρ οὐ; πόρρω μέντοι πού τῶν ἑμαυτῶ πεπολιτευμένων τίθεμαι. οὐ λίθοις ἐτείχισα τὴν πόλιν οὐδὲ 5 πλίνθοις ἐγώ, οὐδ' ἐπὶ τούτοις μέγιστον τῶν ἑμαυτοῦ φρονῶ·

7. πάντα μοι πέπρακται (after ψυχῆς) L² (mg.), vulg.; om. Σ, L¹, A1; μοι om. Φ. τῶν (before κατ') om. Σ¹ (added above, now nearly erased). 8. προστ with ἀσ added Σ. ταύθ' om. A1. δικαίως καὶ ἀπλῶς A1. 2.
 § 299. 2. ταφρεῖαν A1; φατρεῖαν (!) V6. 3. πού om. A1. 4. οὐ λίθοις Σ, L¹, F, Φ, A1; οὐ γὰρ λίθ. B, vulg.

βεβούλευκα (5), *nor have I given my advice, like you, inclining towards gain like a balance*, i.e. as a balance would incline if a weight were put into one of the scales: ὡσπερ ἄν (sc. βέποι). This is illustrated by a striking passage in V. 12: *προῖκα τὰ πράγματα κρίνω καὶ λογιζομαι, καὶ οὐδὲν λῆμμι ἂν οὐδεὶς ἔχοι πρὸς οἷς ἐγὼ πεπολίτευμαι καὶ λέγω δεῖξαι προσηρημένον. ὀρθὸν οὖν, ὅ τι ἂν ποτ' ἀπ' αὐτῶν ὑπάρχη τῶν πραγμάτων, τὸ συμφέρον φαίνεται μοι. ὅταν δ' ἐπὶ θάτερα ὡσπερ εἰς τρυτάνην ἀργύριον προσενέγκῃς, οἴχεται φέρον καὶ καθελκυε τὸν λογισμὸν ἐφ' αὐτὸ, καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἔτ' ὀρθῶς οὐδ' ὑγιῶς ὁ τοῦτο ποιήσας περὶ οὐδενὸς λογιζαίτο.* (See notes of Westermann and Dindorf on this passage.) See also Lucian, *Amor.* 4, ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ ὁ πηλγείς ἐκατέρῳ καθάπερ ἀκριβῆς τρυτάνη ταῖς ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα πλάστιγγιν ἰσορρόπως ταλαντεύομαι.

7. **μεγίστων** ... ἀνθρώπων, lit. *the weightiest concerns of (all) the men of my time* (partitive).

§ 299. 1. **τειχισμὸν**, the repairing of the walls of Athens in 337—336 B.C., for which Demosthenes was *τειχοποῖός*. For the decree providing for the appointment of *τειχοποῖοι* by the tribes in 337 B.C. and its exact date, see Aesch. III. 27. Demosthenes was then appointed *τειχοποῖός* by his tribe, the Πανδιωίς, and received from the treasury (according to

Aesch. 31) nearly ten talents for the expenses (see § 113^a and note).

2. **δὴν σύ μου διέσυρες**: cf. *τοῦτό μου διαβάλλει* § 28².

3. **πόρρω**, i.e. *far below*.

4. **οὐ λίθοις ἐτείχισα τὴν πόλιν**: a famous passage, often quoted by the rhetoricians. See the beginning of the *ὑπόθεσις* of Libanius. Plutarch (*Lycurg.* 19; *Lac. Apophth.*, *Lyc.* 28) quotes a saying of Lycurgus the law-giver, *οὐκ ἂν εἴη ἀτειχιστὸς πόλις ἄτις ἀνδράσι καὶ οὐ πλίνθοις ἐστεφάνωται*. Lord Brougham is eloquent on this passage (see p. 200). Whiston refers to Sir Wm Jones's ode, "What constitutes a State?" However familiar the idea may have been, the passage is a most effective answer to the taunts of Aeschines (236) about the walls and ditches.

5. **πλίνθοις**: not "tiled-roofs" (as Lord Brougham strangely translates), but *sun-dried bricks*, of which no small part of the walls of Athens and of the Long Walls to the Piraeus were built. The brick wall was built on a solid foundation of stone, the height and thickness of which differed according to the importance of the position. Dörpfeld (in Schuchhardt, Schliemann's Excavations, p. 342, *Engl. Tr.*), in describing the walls of the Second City on the hill of Troy, says: "Such walls of defence, built of brick

ἀλλ' ἔαν τὸν ἐμὸν τειχισμὸν βούλη δικάϊως σκοπεῖν, εὐρήσεις
 ὄπλα καὶ πόλεις καὶ τόπους καὶ λιμένας καὶ ναῦς καὶ
 [πολλοὺς] ἵππους καὶ τοὺς ὑπὲρ τούτων ἀμυνομένους. ταῦτα 300
 προῦβαλόμην ἐγὼ πρὸ τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ὅσον ἦν ἀνθρωπίνῳ
 λογισμῷ δυνατὸν, καὶ τούτοις ἐτείχισα τὴν χώραν, οὐχὶ τὸν
 326 κύκλον τοῦ Πειραιῶς οὐδὲ τοῦ ἄστεως. οὐδέ γ' ἠτήθην
 ἐγὼ τοῖς λογισμοῖς Φιλίππου, πολλοῦ γε καὶ δεῖ, οὐδὲ ταῖς 5
 παρασκευαῖς, ἀλλ' οἱ τῶν συμμάχων στρατηγοὶ καὶ αἱ

6. βούλη (ei over η) Y. δικάϊως om. V6. 7. καὶ πόλεις om. A1.
 8. πολλοὺς MSS., Vöm., Bl.; in [] Reiske, Bk.; om. West., Lips. ἀμυνο-
 μένους Σ, L, vulg.; ἀμυνομένους B.
 § 300. 2. προῦβαλόμην Y, V6. Ἀττικῆς (τ above) Σ. ὄσα Y.
 3. πόλιν (for χώραν) A2 (with χώραν in mg.). τὸν om. O. 4. κύκλον μόνον
 vulg.; μόνον om. Σ, L', A1. ἄστεως Σ; ἄστεος L, vulg. 5. τοῖς τοῦ Φιλ.
 λογ. V6.

with a low substructure of stone, were in use at every period of antiquity, as we see in the brick walls of Eleusis, which are still well preserved, and in the town walls of Athens, of which some fragments are still to be seen." See Vitruvius, II. 8, 9: nonnullis civitatibus et publica opera et privata, domos etiam regias e latere structas licet videre, et primum Athenis murum qui spectat Hymettum montem et Pentelensem: cf. Plin. N. H. XXXV. 14, 172. See C. I. Att. II., No. 167 (334—326 B.C.), lines 55, 58, 75. See Thuc. I. 93, οἱ θεμέλιοι παρῶν λίθων ὑπόκεινται (of the walls of Athens). The stone walls of Mantinea, which are still standing almost complete, have at most only four courses of stone, which were once surmounted by a wall of brick: Pausanias describes this wall as ὠμῆς ὑπόδομημένον τῆς πλῆθου, built of raw (i.e. unbaked) bricks (VIII. 8, 7). See Curtius, Peloponnesos, I. p. 236. The common use of unbaked bricks explains the mystery of the disappearance of so many miles of wall between Athens and the Piræus, and around these towns themselves.

7. τόπους, countries, Euboea, Boeotia, the Chersonese, as opposed to cities.

8. I have bracketed πολλοὺς, to avoid the difficulty of taking it with both ἵππους and τοὺς ἀμυνομένους or changing its posi-

tion to another unsatisfactory one. Vömel, who retains it, refers to § 237^b, δισχίλια ἵππεῖς.—τοὺς ὑπὲρ τούτων ἀμυνομένους, the defenders of these (our fellow-citizens); τούτων for τούτων, "wegen des Hiatus" (Bl.). The present ἀμυνομένους is amply justified by Isoc. VIII. 139, πολλοὺς ἐξομεν τοὺς ἐτοίμους καὶ προθύμους συναγωνιζομένους ἡμῶν, and Lycurg. Leocr. 54, ἐλαχίστους ἐξετε τοὺς ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν κινδυνεύοντας. (West.)

§ 300. 2. προῦβαλόμην: cf. §§ 97^b and 301^b.—ἀνθρωπίνῳ λογισμῷ: cf. § 193^d.

3. τὸν κύκλον τοῦ Πειραιῶς: the circuit of the Piræus was assigned to the tribe Pandionis, to which Demosthenes belonged. See the decree in Plut. Mor. p. 851 A, δύο τάφρους περὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ ταφρεύσας (of Demosthenes).

5. λογισμοῖς may refer to the encounter with Python (§ 136) and also to the embassies mentioned in § 244.—Φιλίππου: with ἠτήθην.

6. οἱ τῶν συμμάχων στρατηγοὶ: the only generals of the allies of whom we hear are the two Thebans, Proxenus, who commanded the mercenary force which was beaten and destroyed by Philip at Amphissa (see Hist. § 78), and Theagenes, who led a phalanx at Chaeronea: of these Dinarchus (I. 74) says, ἐπὶ δὲ τοῖς

δυνάμεις τῇ τύχῃ. τίνες αἱ τούτων ἀποδείξεις; ἐναργεῖς καὶ φανεραί. σκοπεῖτε δέ.

- 301** Τί χρῆν τὸν εὐνοῦν πολίτην ποιεῖν, τί τὸν μετὰ πάσης προνοίας καὶ προθυμίας καὶ δικαιοσύνης ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος πολιτευόμενον; οὐκ ἐκ μὲν θαλάττης τὴν Εὐβοίαν προβαλέσθαι πρὸ τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ἐκ δὲ τῆς μεσογείας τὴν Βοιωτίαν, 5 ἐκ δὲ τῶν πρὸς Πελοπόννησον τόπων τοὺς ὁμόρους ταύτη; οὐ τὴν σιτοπομπίαν, ὅπως παρὰ πᾶσαν φιλίαν ἄχρι τοῦ
- 302** Πειραιῶς κομισθῆσεται, προιδέσθαι; καὶ τὰ μὲν σῶσαι τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἐκπέμποντα βοθηθείας καὶ λέγοντα καὶ γράφοντα τοιαῦτα, τὴν Προκόννησον, τὴν Χερρόνησον, τὴν Τένεδον, 5 τὰ δ' ὅπως οἰκεία καὶ σύμμαχ' ὑπάρξει πρᾶξαι, τὸ Βυζάντιον, τὴν Ἄβυδον, τὴν Εὐβοίαν; καὶ τῶν μὲν τοῖς ἐχθροῖς

§ 301. 1. *χρῆ* A1. 2. *φιλοτιμίας* (for *προθ.*) Φ (γρ). 5. *πρὸς* added in mg. Σ. 6. *σιτοπομπίαν* Σ, L, vulg. (see § 87^o). 7. *Πειραιῶς* Σ² (by corr. fr. *Πειρέως*); *Πειραιῶς* L. *περιιδέσθαι* Y.

§ 302. 3. *Προκόννησον* Σ, vulg.; *Προκόννησον* L; *Προκόννησον* A2, B. 4. *ὑπάρξει* Σ, L, A1, Φ; *ὑπάρξει* vulg. 5. *ἄβυδον* Σ ('later).

ξένοις τοῖς εἰς Ἀμφισσαν συλλεγεῖσι Πρόξενος ὁ προδότης ἐγένετο, ἡγεμῶν δὲ τῆς φάλαγγος κατέστη Θεαγένης, ἄνθρωπος ἀτυχήης καὶ δωροδόκος ὡς περ οὗτος (Demosthenes). Plutarch (Mor. 259 D) describes Theagenes as having the same public spirit as Epaminondas and Pelopidas. See notes on §§ 264 and 303⁷.

In §§ 301—318 the orator recapitulates his own chief services, with which he compares the public career of Aeschines.

§ 301. 1. *τί χρῆν κ.τ.λ.*, *what was his duty?*—*ποιεῖν*, of a course of action, to be explained by several aorists, each of a special act. In the following series of questions, all introduced by *χρῆν*, the orator states the various problems which faced the Athenian statesman of that day and the obvious solutions of them.

3. *ἐκ θαλάττης*: cf. § 230⁴.—*προβαλέσθαι*: cf. *προβαλόμην*, § 300². With this figure of *throwing up* Euboea as a wall of defence to Attica, compare that in § 71³ (see note). See Aesch. III. 84, *ναί, ἀλλὰ χαλκοῖς καὶ ἄδαμαντινοῖς τεύχεσιν, ὡς αὐτὸς φησι, τὴν χώραν ἡμῶν ἐτείχεσε, τῇ τῶν Εὐβοέων καὶ Θηβαίων συμμαχίᾳ, per-*

haps added later, as a sarcastic allusion to this passage.

5. *τοὺς ὁμόρους ταύτη*, *our neighbours on this side*, as Megara and Corinth (cf. § 237).

6. *παρὰ πᾶσαν φιλίαν* (sc. γῆν): i.e. *that the corn-trade should pass along an entirely friendly coast* (cf. § 87^o). For the subject of §§ 301, 302, see §§ 71, 79—82, 87—89, 240, 241, and Hist. §§ 58, 63, 64, 67, 68.

§ 302. 1. The measures mentioned in *τὰ μὲν σῶσαι* and *τὰ δ'...πρᾶξαι* (4) were designed to secure a friendly coast for the corn-trade (§ 301^o).—*τῶν ὑπαρχόντων* belongs strictly only to *τὰ μὲν*, potentially also to *τὰ δέ*, i.e. places which we depended on securing (cf. *πρᾶξαι ὅπως ὑπάρξει*).

2. *γράφοντα τοιαῦτα*, *by proposing measures accordingly*.

5. Ἄβυδον: see Hist. § 63.—*Εὐβοίαν*: Weil proposes *Σηλυμβρίαν*, as Euboea has been just mentioned; but Euboea, with its long coasts, was always essential to the safety of the corn trade.

ὑπαρχουσῶν δυνάμεων τὰς μεγίστας ἀφελεῖν, ὧν δ' ἐνέλειπε τῇ πόλει, ταῦτα προσθεῖναι; ταῦτα τοῖνυν ἅπαντα πέπρακται τοῖς ἐμοῖς ψηφίσμασι καὶ τοῖς ἐμοῖς πολιτεύμασι, ἃ καὶ **303** βεβουλευμένα, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐὰν ἄνευ φθόνου τις βούληται σκοπεῖν, ὀρθῶς εὐρήσει καὶ πεπραγμένα πάση δικαιοσύνη, καὶ τὸν ἐκάστου καιρὸν οὐ παρεθέντα οὐδ' ἀγνοηθέντα οὐδὲ προεθέντα ὑπ' ἐμοῦ, καὶ ὅσ' εἰς ἐνὸς 5 ἀνδρὸς δύναμιν καὶ λογισμὸν ἤκεν, οὐδὲν ἔλλειφθέν. εἰ δὲ ἡ δαίμονός τις ἢ τύχης ἰσχύς ἢ στρατηγῶν φαυλότης ἢ τῶν προδιδόντων τὰς πόλεις ὑμῶν κακία ἢ πάντα ταῦτ' **327** ἐλυμαίνεται τοῖς ὄλοις ἕως ἀνέτρεψεν, τί Δημοσθένης ἀδικεῖ; εἰ δ' ὅλος ἐγὼ παρ' ὑμῖν κατὰ τὴν ἐμαντοῦ τάξιν, εἰς ἐν **304** ἐκάστη τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων ἀνὴρ ἐγένετο, μᾶλλον δ' εἰ ἐν' ἄνδρα μόνον Θετταλία καὶ ἐν' ἄνδρ' Ἀρκαδία ταῦτα

6. ἐνέλειπε Σ, L, A1, Y; ἐπέλειπε vulg. 7. τοῖνυν ὑμῖν L, vulg.; ὑμῖν om. Σ, A1.
 § 303. 3. βούληται τις A1. 4, 5. οὐδ' ἀγνοηθέντα οὐδὲ προεθέντα vulg., om. L¹, add. mg. 5. προεθέντα (for προδοθ.) Σ, Y, A1; παρεθέντα F. ἐνὸς ἀνδρὸς Σ, L, Y, V6; ἀνδρὸς ἐνὸς vulg. 6. σύνεσις (for δύναμιν) A2. ἐλλειφθέν L, vulg., (late H over ει) Σ. 7. τινος after τύχης A2. τῶν στρατηγῶν Φ. 8. ἡ (before πάντα) om. A1; ἡ καὶ Σ (γρ), Φ (γρ). πάντα ταῦτα Σ, L, vulg.; ταῦτα πάντα A1. ἅμα (after ταῦτα) Σ (γρ), vulg.; om. Σ, L, V6.
 9. ἐλυμαίετο Σ, L, Y, O (corr.); ἐλυμῆματο vulg. ἀνέτρεψε vulg.; ἀνέτρεψαν Σ, L, Y, Φ; ἀνέτρεψε (a over final ε) B; ἀνέστρεψε V6.
 § 304. 1. εἰ δ' ὅλος L; εἰ ὅσ Σ¹ (corr. to εἰ δ' ὅλος); εἰ δ' ὅλος ἦν vulg.; ἦν om. Σ, L, Y, A1. 2. ἀνὴρ om. A2. 3. ἄνδρα μόνον Σ, L, vulg.; μόνον ἀνδ. A2.

6. τὰς μεγίστας: especially Thebes in 339 B.C.—ὧν ἐνέλειπε τῇ πόλει, *what the city lacked*: ἐλλείπει is sometimes impersonal, like ἐνδεῖ, as here; so Plat. Leg. 844 B, εἰ τισι τόποις...ἐλλείπει τῶν ἀναγκαίων πωμάτων, and 740 C.

§ 303. 2. βεβουλευμένα ὀρθῶς εὐρήσει (or. obl.) refers chiefly to πολιτεύματα.

4. οὐ παρεθέντα...προεθέντα, *opportunitatem cuiusque rei non per negligentiam praetermissam nec ignoratam nec proditam* (Dissen). παρεθέντα implies carelessness (cf. VIII. 34). προεθέντα wilfulness (cf. VIII. 56).

5. ὅσ' implies τοσοῦτων, depending on οὐδέν.

7. δαίμονος ἢ τύχης: cf. τὸν δαίμονα καὶ τὴν τύχην, Aesch. III. 115, 157. The strength (ισχύς) of the superhuman powers

is opposed to the weakness and incapacity (φαυλότης) or the treachery of men. One of the Athenian generals at Chaeronea, Lysicles, was accused of treachery by Lycurgus and condemned to death (Diod. XVI. 88): see note on §§ 264¹ and 300⁶.

9. τοῖς ὄλοις: see note on § 278⁷.—ἀνέτρεψεν, *overset*, the familiar figure of the ship of state: the better MSS. have ἀνέτρεψαν, which West. defends on the ground that of προδιδόντες is the logical subject; but this should affect ἐλυμαίετο also.—ἀδικεῖ, not *is doing wrong*, but *is to blame* for a past wrong (M. T. 27).

§ 304. 3. Θετταλία...Ἀρκαδία: see §§ 63, 64. "Philip's party in the one opened Northern Greece to him, and in the other neutralized the Peloponnesus" (Simcox).

φρονούντ' ἔσχεν ἐμοί, οὐδείς οὔτε τῶν ἔξω Πυλῶν Ἑλλήνων
 305 οὔτε τῶν εἴσω τοῖς παροῦσι κακοῖς ἐκέχρητ' ἄν, ἀλλὰ
 πάντες ἄν ὄντες ἐλεύθεροι καὶ αὐτόνομοι μετὰ πάσης ἀδείας
 ἀσφαλῶς ἐν εὐδαιμονίᾳ τὰς ἑαυτῶν ψῆκον πατρίδας, τούτων
 5 τοσοῦτων καὶ τοιούτων ἀγαθῶν ὑμῖν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἀθη-
 ναίοις ἔχοντες χάριν δι' ἐμέ. ἵνα δ' εἰδῆτε ὅτι πολλῶ τοῖς
 λόγοις ἐλάττωσι χρώμαι τῶν ἔργων, εὐλαβούμενος τὸν φθόνον,
 λέγε μοι ταυτὶ καὶ ἀνάγνωθι λαβὼν τὸν ἀριθμὸν τῶν βοθηεῶν
 κατὰ τὰ ἐμὰ ψηφίσματα.

ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΒΟΗΘΕΙΩΝ.

306 Ταῦτα καὶ τοιαῦτα πράττειν, Αἰσχίνῃ, τὸν καλὸν κάγαθὸν
 πολίτην δεῖ, ὧν κατορθουμένων μὲν μεγίστοις ἀναμφισβη-

4. ἔσχεν Σ, L, A1; ἔσχον vulg. οὐδένας (for οὐδείς) Cobet, Vöm. 5. ἐκέχρητ' ἄν vulg.; ἐκέχρητ' ἄν Σ, L, Cob., Vöm.

§ 306. 3. τούτων Σ, L¹; τῶν vulg. 7. λαβὲ (for λέγε) A1.
 Σ and L end the text with ἀνάγνωθι λαβὼν followed (in Σ) by ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΒΟΗΘΕΙΩΝ | ΚΑΤΑ ΤΑ ΕΜΑ ΨΗΦΙΣΜΑΤΑ (in two lines). (See Vömel's note.)

§ 306. 1. ταῦτα καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα vulg.; τὰ om. Σ, O, F, Φ, V6; αὐτὰ καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα L. 2. ὦ γῆ καὶ θεοὶ (after μὲν) L², vulg.; om. Σ, L¹, Y. ἐν μεγίστοις vulg.; ἐν om. Σ, L, B, A1. 2.

4. οὐδείς...ἐκέχρητ' ἄν: Cobet reads by conjecture οὐδένας (as Σ has ἐκέχρητ' ἄν), referring to v. 5 and XIX. 66. See § 23^b, πρὸς οὐδέν', where Cobet and Dindorf read οὐδένας with several mss.

§ 306. 2. ἄν is repeated with ψῆκον, contrary to general usage, because of the change of time from *would have fallen into* (ἐκέχρητ' ἄν) to *would now be dwelling in*. This mention of Thessaly and Arcadia has special reference to the final struggle with Philip (Bl.).

7. λέγε καὶ ἀνάγνωθι: cf. XIX. 70, and note on § 28^a.—βοθηεῶν: forces sent out for special purposes, like those mentioned in § 302^a: see IV. 32, μὴ βοηθείαις πολεμεῖν (ὕστεριον μὲν γὰρ ἀπάντων) ἀλλὰ παρασκευῆ συνεχεῖ καὶ δυνάμει, and cf. IV. 41. The famous expedition which checked Philip at Thermopylae in 352 B.C. (IV. 17) is called a βοήθεια in XIX. 84. Often βοήθεια means a mere *raid*.

§ 306. 1. ταῦτα...πράττειν...δεῖ sums up the reply to the question τί χρῆν... ποιεῖν; in § 301¹, but with a change in tense. He asked *what was the duty etc.*, with special reference to the case in hand; and he replies in general terms *this is the duty*. ποιεῖν and πράττειν have here the same sense, as have χρῆ (in χρῆν) and δεῖ. Spengel and West. changed δεῖ here to εἶθι to complete the correspondence with § 301¹. But if we read εἶθι here, we must supply δεῖ with the infinitives in § 307; see ἄν...λυτήση (§ 307^b).

2. κατορθουμένων = εἰ κατορθούτο, *if they had been successful* (as they were not), to which the apodosis is ὑπῆρχεν εἶναι, *it belonged to us to be*, i.e. *we should properly have been*: ὑπῆρχεν may be used with the infinitive like εἶθι and χρῆν.—μεγίστοις (sc. ἡμῶν)...καὶ τὸ δικαίως προσῆν, i.e. *indisputably, and (I might add) justly, greatest*: δικαίως stands as a mere

τήτως ὑπῆρχεν εἶναι, καὶ τὸ δικαίως προσῆν, ὡς ἑτέρως δὲ
 συμβάντων τὸ γοῦν εὐδοκιμῆν περίεστι καὶ τὸ μηδένα
 μέμφεσθαι τὴν πόλιν μηδὲ τὴν προαίρεσιν αὐτῆς, ἀλλὰ τὴν 5
 τύχην κακίζειν τὴν οὕτω τὰ πράγματα κρίνασαν, οὐ μὰ Δί' 307
 οὐκ ἀποστάντα τῶν συμφερόντων τῇ πόλει μισθώσαντα δ'
 αὐτὸν τοῖς ἐναντίοις, τοὺς ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐχθρῶν καιροὺς ἀντὶ
 τῶν τῆς πατρίδος θεραπεύειν, οὐδὲ τὸν μὲν πράγματ' ἄξια
 τῆς πόλεως ὑποστάντα λέγειν καὶ γράφειν καὶ μένειν ἐπὶ 5
 τούτων βασκαίνειν, ἂν δέ τις ἰδίᾳ τι λυπήσῃ, τοῦτο μεμνη-
 σθαι καὶ τηρεῖν, οὐδέ γ' ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν ἄδικον καὶ ὑπουλον,
 328 ὃ σὺ ποιεῖς πολλάκις. ἔστι γὰρ, ἔστιν ἡσυχία δικαία καὶ 308
 συμφέρουσα τῇ πόλει, ἣν οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν ὑμεῖς
 ἀπλῶς ἄγετε. ἀλλ' οὐ ταύτην οὗτος ἄγει τὴν ἡσυχίαν,
 πολλοῦ γε καὶ δεῖ, ἀλλ' ἀποστὰς ὅταν αὐτῷ δόξῃ τῆς

3. ὑπάρχειν Φ, Β, corr. to ὑπῆρχεν F. 5. πόλιν καὶ V6. 6. τούτω
 changed to οὕτω Σ. κρίνουσαν ΑΙ. 2.
 § 307. 2. οὐκ om. F. 4. τῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς Φ, Α2. 5. μένειν καὶ Ο (corr.).
 6. τούτων προελέμενον Α2; τούτοις προελ. L; τούτων προελ. ΑΙ; προελέμενον om. Σ,
 vulg. ἂν Σ, L, V6; ἐάν vulg. τι om. Α2. λυπήσῃ Σ. 7. οὐδέ γ'
 Σ, L, Y, V6; γ' om. vulg. 8. ὃ Σ, L, ΑΙ; ὡς vulg.
 § 308. 2. ὑμεῖς ἀπλῶς Σ, L, vulg.; ἀπλῶς ὑμεῖς ΑΙ. 4. δοκῇ (οξ over οκ) F.

word with the article; and προσῆν is *be-
 longed there*, i.e. *might properly be added*.

3. *ὡς ἑτέρως*, otherwise: see note on
 § 85^b.

4. *συμβάντων*, not conditional (like
κατορθομένων), but simply temporal, *now*,
when they (have) resulted otherwise.—
περίεστι, *there is left to us*: the subject is
τὸ εὐδοκιμῆν καὶ τὸ μηδένα...κρίνασαν (6).

6. *κακίζειν*: the subject is *πάντας*, to
 be supplied from the preceding subject
μηδένα. The same carelessness of ex-
 pression is still common; a famous case is
 the clause of the United States Con-
 stitution concerning fugitive slaves: "No
 person held to service or labor in one
 state, under the laws thereof, escaping
 into another, shall...be discharged from
 said service or labor, but shall be de-
 livered up etc."

§ 307. 1. *οὐ μὰ Δί' οὐκ*: emphatic

repetition, not a double negative: *δεῖ* is
 understood here from § 306^b, and on
 it depend the infinitives *θεραπεύειν* etc.
 through *ἄγειν* (7).

2. *ἀποστάντα*: strongly opposed to
θεραπεύειν (4) and *ὑποστάντα* (5).

4. *τῶν τῆς πατρίδος* (sc. *καιρῶν*),
 instead of the fuller form with *ὑπὲρ* (as in
 3).—*τὸν ὑποστάντα*, *the man who has
 bound himself (undertaken)*, object of
βασκαίνειν.

7. *ὑπουλον*, lit. *festering within*, of
 the quiet of Aesch., *false, hollow*: see
 Thuc. VIII. 64 (end), *τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθη-
 ναίων ὑπουλον αὐτονομίαν* (Bl.).

§ 308. 2. *οἱ πολλοί*, here simply
the majority.

3. *ἀπλῶς*, *in honest simplicity*, with-
 out pretence, opposed to *ὑπουλος ἡσυχία*
 (307^b).—*οὐ ταύτην*: cf. Aesch. III. 215,
 216.

5 πολιτείας (πολλάκις δὲ δοκεῖ) φυλάττει πηνίκ' ἔσεσθε μεστοὶ
 τοῦ συνεχῶς λέγοντος ἢ παρὰ τῆς τύχης τι συμβέβηκεν
 ἐναντίωμα ἢ ἄλλο τι δύσκολον γέγονε (πολλὰ δὲ τάνθρώ-
 πινα). εἴτ' ἐπὶ τούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ ῥήτωρ ἐξαίφνης ἐκ τῆς
 ἡσυχίας ὥσπερ πνεῦμ' ἐφάνη, καὶ πεφωνασκηκῶς καὶ συνει-
 10 λοχῶς ῥήματα καὶ λόγους συνείρει τούτους σαφῶς καὶ
 ἀπνευστεῖ, ὄνησιν μὲν οὐδεμίαν φέροντας οὐδ' ἀγαθοῦ κτῆσιν
 οὐδενὸς, συμφορὰν δὲ τῷ τυχόντι τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ κοινὴν
 309 αἰσχύνην. καίτοι ταύτης τῆς μελέτης καὶ τῆς ἐπιμελείας,
 Αἰσχίνην, εἴπερ ἐκ ψυχῆς δικαίας ἐγίγνετο καὶ τὰ τῆς πατρί-
 δος συμφέροντα προηρημένης, τοὺς καρποὺς ἔδει γενναίους
 καὶ καλοὺς καὶ πᾶσιν ὠφελίμους εἶναι, συμμαχίας πόλεων,
 5 πόρους χρημάτων, ἐμπορίου κατασκευὴν, νόμων συμφερόντων

5. φυλάττει V6. πηνικ' Σ, L; ὀπνίκα (or κ') vulg.; ὀπνικ' ὑμεῖς A1.2.
 ἔσεσθαι (e over ai, now erased) Σ; ἐστὲ L, vulg. 6. ἢ om. Σ (add. mg.).
 7. γὰρ (for δὲ) V6. 9. ἀεφάνη A1. συνειλοχῶς vulg.; συνειλεχῶς Σ, B¹, Φ, Bk.;
 συνειληχῶς Y, B², F (γρ), O²; in XXI. 23, συνειλοχα Σ. 10. συνείρει B¹, Phot.;
 συνήρει Σ, B²; συνήρει Y. 11. ἀπνευστεῖ Σ.
 § 309. 1. Αἰσχίνην after μελέτης (1) A1, om. V6. 3, 4. καλοὺς καὶ γεν-
 ναίους Φ, A1. 5. παρασκευὴν A2.

5. φυλάττει πηνικ' ἔσεσθε μεστοί, *he watches* (to see) *when you will be sated*, an indirect question where we might expect a temporal clause: ὀπνίκα is the common reading.

6. τοῦ συνεχῶς λέγοντος, *with your regular speaker*, i.e. the one who is continually advising you: see Plut. Cim. 5, ὁ δῆμος... μεστός ὢν τοῦ Θεμιστοκλέους.

7. τάνθρώπινα: sc. ἐναντιώματα.

8. ῥήτωρ, *as an orator*, predicate to ἐφάνη (gnomic).

9. ὥσπερ πνεῦμ', *with ἐξαίφνης*.—πεφωνασκηκῶς: cf. § 280^b.—συνειλοχῶς, the only proper perf. act. of συλλέγω, though here Σ has συνειλεχῶς. Σ has συνειλοχα in XXI. 23. Cf. συμφορήσας, § 15^a.

10. ῥήματα: cf. § 232^a.—συνείρει, *reels off* (*strings together*).

11. ἀπνευστεῖ, *all in one breath* (*without taking breath*).

12. τῷ τυχόντι, *cuius, to any one who happens to hear them*: see note on § 130^a.².

—κοινὴν, *public*, opposed to τῷ τυχόντι.

13. αἰσχύνην: Bl. refers this to the speech described in § 35.

§ 309. 1. μελέτης, ἐπιμελείας, *practice, study*, referring to § 308^{a-11}.

2. τὰ... προηρημένης, *one which had made the interests of the fatherland its choice* (προαίρεσιν), connected by καὶ to δικαίας.

3. ἔδει εἶναι, *ought to have been*, implying that in the case of Aeschines they were not so.—γενναίους: often used literally of fruits, as in Plat. Leg. 844 E, τὴν γενναίαν νῦν λεγομένην σταφυλὴν ἢ τὰ γενναῖα οὔκα ἐπορομαζόμενα (Bl.): see also Plat. Rep. 372 B, μάζας γενναίας καὶ ἄρτους.

5. ἐμπορίου κατασκευὴν: i.e. securing new commercial rights for Athens in some foreign seaport: see XX. 33, κατασκευάσας ἐμπόριον Θεοδοσίαν, with Sandys's note. Weil quotes Dinarch. I. 96, τί κατασκεύακεν οἰκοδόμημα Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ ἐμπορίῳ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ;

θέσεις, τοῖς ἀποδειχθεῖσιν ἐχθροῖς ἐναντιώματα. τούτων **310**
 γὰρ ἀπάντων ἦν ἐν τοῖς ἄνω χρόνοις ἐξέτασις, καὶ ἔδωκεν
 ὁ παρελθὼν χρόνος πολλὰς ἀποδείξεις ἀνδρὶ καλῶ τε καὶ αἰσθητῶ,
 ἐν οἷς οὐδαμῶς σὺ φανήσῃ γεγονῶς, οὐ πρῶτος, οὐ δεύτερος,
 οὐ τρίτος, οὐ τέταρτος, οὐ πέμπτος, οὐχ ἕκτος, οὐχ ὅποστος- **5**
 οὖν, οὐκ οὖν ἐπὶ γ' οἷς ἡ πατὴρ ἠὲ ζήτατο. τίς γὰρ συμ- **311**
 μαχία σοῦ πράξαντος γέγονε τῇ πόλει; τίς δὲ βοήθεια ἢ
 κτήσις εὐνοίας ἢ δόξης; τίς δὲ πρεσβεία, τίς διακονία δι'
329 ἦν ἡ πόλις ἐντιμότερα; τί τῶν οἰκείων ἢ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν
 καὶ ξενικῶν οἷς ἐπέστης ἐπηνώρθωται; ποῖαι τριήρεις; ποῖα **5**
 βέλη; ποῖοι νεώσοικοι; τίς ἐπισκευὴ τειχῶν; ποῖον ἰππικόν;
 τί τῶν ἀπάντων σὺ χρήσιμος εἶ; τίς ἡ τοῖς εὐπόροις ἢ τοῖς

§ **310**. 2. ἦν καὶ ἐν A2. ἔδωκεν twice in Σ. 3. τε om. O. 4. φανήσῃ Σ; φανήσῃ vulg. 6. ἐπὶ γ' οἷς Σ, L, A1; ἐπεὶ γε καὶ vulg.; ἐπεὶ οἷς Y, F (γρ); ἐπὶ οἷς γε καὶ O.

§ **311**. 1. γὰρ om. A2. 4. ἐντιμότερα γέγονε vulg.; γέγ. om. Σ, L'. 5. οἷς vulg.; οἷς O; ἀς Σ; ἀς L; ἐφ' ἃ A1; οἷς ἐπέστη om. F. ἐπηνώρθ. διὰ σέ vulg.; διὰ σέ om. Σ, L'. 7. γέγονας (for εἶ) A1. 2.

§ **310**. 1. τούτων ἦν ἐξέτασις: ἐξέτασις is again a military term, as in § 320^o, where it means a *muster* or *review* of hirelings etc., in which they were called forth to show themselves. Here, with a genitive denoting public services, it means likewise *calling out* and *arraying* such services to a man's credit. (See note on § 173⁴.)

2. ἔδωκεν...ἀποδείξεις, i.e. the past gave many opportunities for showing such services, as it were, arraying them for a review.

4. ἐν οἷς, in which class (the καλοὶ τε καὶ αἰσθητοί), as if ἀνδράσι had preceded.—οὐδαμῶς: cf. § 320^o.

5. οὐχ ὅποστος οὖν (cf. ὅστις οὖν), not in any rank whatsoever. Dissen thinks this alludes to a Delphic oracle given to the Megarians, quoted in the Scholia to Theoc. XIV. 48, 49, of which the last two verses are:

ὑμεῖς δ' ὦ Μεγαρεῖς οὔτε τρίτοι οὔτε τέταρτοι
 οὔτε δωδέκατοι, οὔτ' ἐν λόγῳ οὔτ' ἐν ἀριθμῶ.

For the whole oracle (8 vss.) see the

Scholia in Ahrens's *Bucol. Gr.* II., p. 381: see also Menander, frag. 154 (Kock).

6. οὐκ οὖν ἐπὶ γ' οἷς, at all events, not in matters in which, etc.

§ **311**. These questions are arguments for the judgment just pronounced upon Aeschines. After the third question, the conjunctions are omitted in the speaker's vehemence. With the whole passage compare XIX. 282.

4. τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν, opposed to τῶν οἰκείων, is the so-called *foreign policy* of Athens, i.e. her policy with other Greek states: see note on § 59^o. Here τῶν ξενικῶν is added to include her relations to other than Greek states, both being opposed to τῶν οἰκείων, her *domestic policy*.

5. ποῖαι τριήρεις; sc. γεγόνασι τῇ πόλει.

7. τί...χρήσιμος εἶ; what in the world (τῶν ἀπάντων) ARE you good for?—τίς ἢ...χρημάτων; what public financial aid has ever come from you to either rich or poor? This is commonly referred to an equalization of the public burdens, by which both rich and poor would be bene-

ἀπόροις πολιτικῇ καὶ κοινῇ βοήθεια χρημάτων; οὐδεμία.
 312 ἄλλ', ὦ τᾶν, εἰ μηδὲν τούτων, εὐνοιά γε καὶ προθυμία· ποῦ;
 πότε; ὅστις, ὦ πάντων ἀδικώτατε, οὐδ' ὄθ' ἅπαντες ὅσοι
 πάποτ' ἐφθέγγαντ' ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος εἰς σωτηρίαν ἐπεδίδοσαν,
 καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον Ἀριστόνικος τὸ συνειλεγμένον εἰς τὴν
 5 ἐπιτιμίαν, οὐδὲ τότε οὔτε παρήλθες οὔτ' ἐπέδωκας οὐδὲν, οὐκ

8. [χρημάτων] Weil, Bl. παρὰ σοῦ (after χρημάτων) vulg., om. Σ, Α1 (add. mg.). οὐδεμία περί σοῦ V6.

§ 312. 1. ὦ τᾶν Σ. μηδὲν πάντων Α1. εὐνοιά τις καὶ Ο. προθυμία· ὅτου ποτέ Σ, L (γέ ποῦ ποτε mg.). 2. ὅτι ἅπαντες (ὅτι corr. to ὅτε) Σ. 3. ἐπεδίδ. εἰς σωτηρίαν Α1. 4. εἰς τὴν ἐπιτιμίαν ἀργύριον Α1; ἀργύριον εἰς τὴν ἐπιτιμίαν L², vulg.; ἀργύριον om. Σ, L. 5. οὔτε (after τότε) om. F, Φ, Α2. οὐδὲ (for οὐτ') Φ.

fitted. But Demosth. has always prided himself on transferring such burdens from the poor to the rich (see §§ 102, 103). It must be that "to either rich or poor" means *to anybody at all*.—**πολιτικῇ καὶ κοινῇ** is a rhetorical amplification, like the cases in the note to § 4^o: see xxv. 22, *ἔρανος γὰρ ἐστὶ πολιτικὸς καὶ κοινὸς πάνθ' ὅσα, ταξάντων τῶν νόμων, ἕκαστος ἡμῶν ποιεῖ*.

Dinarchus seems to have learnt a lesson from this passage, when in his speech against Demosthenes (96) he says, *ποῖαι γὰρ τριῆρεις εἰσὶ κατεσκευασμέναι διὰ τούτου, ὥσπερ ἐπὶ Εὐβούλου, τῇ πόλει; ἢ τοῖοι νεώσοικοι τούτου πολιτευομένου γεγόνασι; πότε οὔτος ἢ διὰ ψηφίσματος ἢ νόμου ἐπηνώρθωσε τὸ ἱπτικόν; κ.τ.λ.* In the decree in Plut. Mor., p. 852 c, it is said of the financier Lycurgus, *χειροτονηθεὶς δ' ἐπὶ τῆς τοῦ πολέμου παρασκευῆς, ὅπλα μὲν πολλὰ καὶ βελῶν μυριάδας πέντε ἀνήγγεκεν εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, τετρακοσίας τριῆρεις πλωίμους κατεσκεύασε, τὰς μὲν ἐπισκευάσας, τὰς δ' ἐξ ἀρχῆς ναυπηγησάμενος· πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ἡμέτερα παραλαβὼν τοῦτε τε νεωσοίκοι καὶ τὴν σκευοθήκην καὶ τὸ θέατρον τὸ Διονυσιακὸν ἐξεργάσατο καὶ ἐπετέλεσε, τό τε στάδιον τὸ Παναθηναϊκὸν καὶ τὸ γυμνάσιον τὸ κατὰ Λύκειον κατεσκεύασε, καὶ ἄλλαις πολλαῖς κατασκευαῖς ἐκόσμησε τὴν πόλιν.* This enumeration shows the standard of comparison which Demosthenes had in mind, though he never professed to come up to

it himself in his public improvements.

§ 312. 1. *ὦ τᾶν*, a familiar form of address, found in three other passages of Demosthenes, I. 26, III. 29, XXV. 78; in all introducing an imaginary retort of an opponent.

3. *ἐφθέγγαντ'*: cf. § 199^o, *ὅς οὐδ' ἐφθέγγεω*.—*εἰς σωτηρίαν ἐπεδίδοσαν*, i.e. *made contributions (ἐπιδόσεις, § 171⁷) for the safety of the state*. Such were made after Chaeronea, and again before the destruction of Thebes by Alexander: for the latter see xxxiv. 38, *ὅτε μὲν Ἀλέξανδρος εἰς Θήβας παρήει, ἐπεδῶκαμεν ἡμῖν τάλαντον ἀργύριον*.

4. *τὸ συνειλεγμένον* (sc. ἀργύριον), i.e. *money contributed* to pay some debt to the state which made him *ἄτιμος*, and thus to make him again *ἐπίτιμος*. Every defaulting public debtor was *ipso facto* *ἄτιμος*. From this allusion to Aristonicus (who is probably the one mentioned in §§ 83, 223), Schaefer (III. p. 136) argues that Demosthenes refers only to the contributions of 335 B.C., since after Chaeronea the decree of Hyperides restored all public debtors to *ἐπιτιμία*. The suggestion of Blass, that Aristonicus gave the money contributed for his *ἐπιτιμία* to the state after his *ἄτιμία* had been legally removed, instead of returning it to the donors, does not make his generosity so extraordinary as to deserve such public notice.

ἀπορῶν, πῶς γάρ; ὅς γε κεκληρονόμηκας μὲν τῶν Φίλωνος τοῦ κηδεστοῦ χρημάτων πλειόνων ἢ πεντεταλάντων, διτάλαντον δ' εἶχες ἔρανον δωρεὰν παρὰ τῶν ἡγεμόνων τῶν συμμοριῶν ἐφ' οἷς ἐλυμήνω τὸν τριηραρχικὸν νόμον. ἀλλ' 313 ἵνα μὴ λόγον ἐκ λόγου λέγων τοῦ παρόντος ἐμαυτὸν ἐκκρούσω, παραλείψω ταῦτα. ἀλλ' ὅτι γ' οὐχὶ δι' ἔνδειαν οὐκ ἐπέδωκας, ἐκ τούτων δῆλον, ἀλλὰ φυλάττων τὸ μηδὲν ἐναντίον γενέσθαι παρὰ σοῦ τούτοις, οἷς ἅπαντα πολιτεύει. ἐν τίσιν 5 οὖν σὺ νεανίας καὶ πηνίκα λαμπρός; ἦνικ' ἂν κατὰ τούτων τι δέη, ἐν τούτοις λαμπροφωνότατος, μνημονικώτατος, ὑποκριτῆς ἄριστος, τραγικὸς Θεοκρίνης.

6. γε κεκληρονόμηκας MSS.; γ' ἐκεκληρονομήκεις A. Schaefer (Dem. III. 125), Bl. 7. πέντεταλάντων (as one word, et united) Σ; πέντε ταλάντων L, vulg. 8. δωρεὰν om. A1 (add. mg.).

§ 313. 4. ἀπέδωκας O. 5. σοῦ above line Σ. πολιτεύη MSS., Bk., Bl. 6. ἦνικ' ἂν...δέη Σ¹; ἂν εἰπὲν τι (bef. κατὰ) vulg.; τούτων εἰπὲν τι Σ², L, A1; εἰπὲν om. Σ¹. 7. δύο B², O, Y, F, Φ.

6. τῶν Φίλωνος...πεντεταλάντων, the estate of your brother-in-law Philo, which was (sc. ὄντων) more than five talents.

7. διτάλαντον ἔρανον, a contribution of two talents. There is probably a sarcastic reference to the common meaning of ἔρανος.

8. ἡγεμόνων: see note on § 103².

9. ἐφ' οἷς ἐλυμήνω, for the damage you did: οἷς for a cognate ἄ, as in § 18². This attack of Aeschines on the trierarchic law was not made when the law was enacted in 340 B.C., but probably after Chaeronea. Demosthenes says (§ 107^b) that through the whole war (i.e. 340—338 B.C.) the naval armaments were fitted out under his law; and the statement of Aeschines (III. 222), ἐξηλέγχθησι ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἐξήκοντα καὶ πέντε νεῶν ταχυαντουσῶν τμητάρχους ὑφηρημένος, shows that evidence as to the working of the new law in details was derived from actual experience. See Boeckh, Staatsh. I. p. 668, note b: Schaefer II. 527.

§ 313. 2. λόγον ἐκ λόγου λέγων, by saying one thing after another.—τοῦ παρόντος (sc. λόγου) ἐμαυτὸν ἐκκρούσω, cut myself off from (discussing properly) the subject immediately before us.

3. ὅτι γ' οὐχὶ δι' ἔνδειαν οὐκ ἐπέδωκας, that it was not through poverty that you did not contribute; each negative having its own force, as the second is not a compound (G. 1618).

4. ἀλλὰ connects φυλάττων to δι' ἔνδειαν, both being causal.—φυλάττων τὸ ...γενέσθαι: see M. T. 374; and note on § 258².

5. τούτοις, οἷς: not simply to those for whom (which would hardly be τούτοις), but to these persons (§ 312^b), for whom (in whose interest) etc.

6. νεανίας, often used in the sense of vigorous, lively, like the adjective νεανικός: it occurs only twice in Demosthenes, here and § 136¹.—ἦνικ' ἂν...τι δέη: supply εἰπὲν, which most MSS. insert either before or after κατὰ τούτων.

8. τραγικὸς Θεοκρίνης: see Harpocr., τὸν γούν πάλαι μὲν ὑποκριτὴν τραγικὸν ὄστερον δὲ συκοφάντην εἰκότως ὠνόμασε τραγικὸν Θεοκρίνην. Theoclines is the one accused in Or. LVIII. (Bl.). Cf. § 242⁴ b.

In §§ 314—323 the orator complains of the unfairness of judging him, as Aeschines has done (178—190), by comparison with the great men of ancient

- 314 Εἶτα τῶν πρότερον γεγενημένων ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν μέμνησαι. καὶ καλῶς ποιεῖς. οὐ μέντοι δίκαιόν ἐστιν, ἄνδρες Αθηναῖοι, τὴν πρὸς τοὺς τετελευτηκότας εὐνοίαν ὑπάρχουσαν προλαβόντα παρ' ὑμῶν πρὸς ἐκείνους ἐξετάζειν καὶ παρα- 330
- 315 βάλλειν ἐμὲ τὸν νῦν ζῶντα μεθ' ὑμῶν. τίς γὰρ οὐκ οἶδε τῶν πάντων ὅτι τοῖς μὲν ζῶσι πᾶσιν ὑπεστί τις ἢ πλείων ἢ ἐλάττων φθόνος, τοὺς τεθνεώτας δ' οὐδὲ τῶν ἐχθρῶν οὐδεὶς ἔτι μισεῖ; οὕτως οὖν ἐχόντων τούτων τῇ φύσει, πρὸς τοὺς 5 πρὸ ἐμαντοῦ νῦν ἐγὼ κρίνωμαι καὶ θεωρῶμαι; μηδαμῶς· οὔτε γὰρ δίκαιον οὐτ' ἴσον, Αἰσχίνη, ἀλλὰ πρὸς σέ καὶ ἄλλον εἴ τινα βούλει τῶν ταῦτά σοι προηρημένων καὶ

§ 314. 1. ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν Σ, L, Y, Φ, V6; ἀνδ. ἀγ. vulg. 2. ὦ ἄνδρες vulg.; ὦ om. Σ, L, O, B. 3. τετελευτηκότος O. 4. προλαβόντα Σ, O, A1; προσλαβόντα L, vulg. 5. τὸν νῦν ζῶντα Σ, L, O, Y; τὸν συζῶντα vulg.

§ 315. 2. ἀπάντων V6, Stob. 3. τοὺς δὲ τεθν. A2. 4. οὐν om. O. τούτων ἐχόντ. V6. 5. πρὸ om. A1. κρίνωμαι Σ, B; κρίνομαι L, vulg. θεωρῶμαι Σ, O¹, Y, Φ, B; θεωροῦμαι L, vulg. 6. ἴσον ἐστίν Φ, A2. L has πρσ (δ ἐ above) for πρὸς σέ. 7. δεττινα (for εἴ τινα) A1. 2. βούλη Σ. ταυτασὶ Σ; σοι om. V6. προηρημένων Σ.

times. But he shrinks from no comparison with his contemporaries. In §§ 321—323 he states two points, which he claims for himself, in the character of the μέτριος πολίτης.

§ 314. 1. τῶν πρότερον γεγενημένων: in III. 181 Aeschines calls on the court directly to compare Demosthenes with Themistocles, Miltiades, the heroes of Phyle, and Aristides; and he does this very effectively.

3. τὴν... ὑπάρχουσαν, *the devotion which it is to be assumed you feel towards the dead.*

4. προλαβόντα, *securing for himself in advance, taking advantage of.* Bl. refers to XIX. 277, τὸ πιστευθῆναι προλαβόντα παρ' ὑμῶν εἰς τὸ μελίσσω δύνασθαι κακοῦργεῖν καταχρῆσθαι.

Dissen quotes [Cic.] in Salust. II. 5: Quare mihi noli antiquos viros obiectare. ...Neque me cum iis conferri decet qui iam decesserunt omnique odio carent et invidia, sed cum iis qui mecum una in re publica versati sunt. See Hor. Od. III.

24, 31, Virtutem incolumem odimus, Sublatam ex oculis quaerimus invidi.

§ 315. 2. τοῖς μὲν ζῶσι... φθόνος, κ.τ.λ.: cf. Thuc. II. 45, φθόνος γὰρ τοῖς ζῶσι πρὸς τὸ ἀντίπαλον, τὸ δὲ μὴ ἐμποδῶν ἀνανταγωνίστω εὐνοίᾳ τειμήται.—ὑπεστί, implying more or less *concealment*: cf. § 36². West. quotes Tac. Orat. 18; Vell. II. 92.

5. κρίνωμαι; *am I to be judged?* With the answer, μηδαμῶς, we must understand κρίνωμαι in the sense, *let me not be judged* (M.T. 257): cf. Plat. Rep. 527 c, τιθῶμεν; with answer τιθῶμεν. If the deliberative subjunctive is the interrogative of the hortatory subjunctive, so that ἐλθῶμεν; *shall we go?* is the interrogative of ἐλθῶμεν, *let us go*, the common connection of the two (as here) is most natural (M.T. 291).

6—8. Here πρὸς σέ and ζώντων were pronounced with special emphasis. Sup-
ply ἐμὲ κρίνεσθαι. With προηρημένων cf. § 309².

ζώντων. κάκεινο σκόπει. πότερον κάλλιον καὶ ἄμεινον 316
 τῇ πόλει διὰ τὰς τῶν πρότερον εὐεργεσίας, οὕσας ὑπερμεγέ-
 θεις,—οὐ μὲν οὖν εἴποι τις ἂν ἡλίκας,—τὰς ἐπὶ τὸν παρόντα
 βίον γιγνομένας εἰς ἀχαριστίαν καὶ προπηλακισμόν ἄγειν,
 ἢ πᾶσιν ὅσοι τι μετ' εὐνοίας πράττουσι τῆς τούτων τιμῆς 5
 καὶ φιλανθρωπίας μετεῖναι; καὶ μὴν εἰ καὶ τοῦτ' ἄρα δεῖ μ' 317
 εἰπεῖν, ἢ μὲν ἐμὴ πολιτεία καὶ προαίρεσις, ἂν τις σκοπῇ,
 ταῖς τῶν τότε ἐπαινουμένων ἀνδρῶν ὁμοία καὶ ταῦτ' αὖ βουλο-
 μένη φανήσεται, ἢ δὲ σὴ ταῖς τῶν τοὺς τοιούτους τότε
 συκοφαντούντων· δῆλον γὰρ ὅτι καὶ κατ' ἐκείνους ἦσαν 5
 τινες, οἱ διασύροντες τοὺς ὄντας τότε τοὺς [δέ] πρότερον γε-
 γενημένους ἐπήνουν, βάσκανον πρᾶγμα καὶ ταῦτ' οὖν ποιοῦντες
 σοί. εἶτα λέγεις ὡς οὐδὲν ὁμοίός εἰμι ἐκείνους ἐγώ; σὺ 318
 δ' ὁμοίος, Αἰσχίνης; ὁ δ' ἀδελφὸς ὁ σός; ἄλλος δέ τις τῶν

§ 316. 1. ἄμεινον, Αἰσχίνης V6. 2. πρότερον Σ, L, O, A1, B; προτέρων
 vulg. οὕσας om. L. 3. οὐδέ μὲν (i. e. οὐ μὲν) Σ, Y. 3. περὶ (for ἐπὶ) F, Lips.
 4. ἀχρηστίαν Y. 5. τῆς om. Σ (γρ). παρὰ τούτων Σ (γρ), L, vulg.; παρὰ
 om. Σ, Y.

§ 317. 1. καὶ (after εἰ) om. A1. 2. ὀρθῶς σκοπῇ L, vulg.; ὀρθῶς om. Σ.
 3. ἀνδρῶν om. Y. ταῦτα O. βουλευομένη V6. 4. Σ (γρ) has ἡ δὲ
 σὴ· τίς· τῶν...συκοφ.; τῶν τοὺς ἄλλους συκ. A1. 6. τοὺς χρόνους after τινες L²,
 vulg.; before ἦσαν (5) Φ, A1 (mg.), V6; om. Σ, L¹, Y, A1. οἱ διασύροντες Σ, L (of),
 B, vulg.; οἱ διέσυρον μὲν A1, οἱ διέσυρον τοὺς ὄντας μὲν A2; μὲν om. Σ, L, O, F,
 V6; οἱ διασύροντες τ. ὄντ. τότε τοὺς προτ. γεγ. ἐπήνουν (om. δέ), Reiske, Weil.
 7. ἐπαινούσας A2. καὶ ταῦτ' om. V6; καταυτο Φ, F (γρ), B¹; καὶ ταῦτ' vulg.

§ 318. 2. ὁ ἀδελφὸς Σ.

§ 316. 3. οὐ...ἡλίκας, *no man can tell how great*: οὐ μὲν οὖν, as usual, is emphatic and corrective.—ἐπὶ τὸν παρόντα βίον γιγνομένας (sc. εὐεργεσίας), *shown to the present generation*.

4. εἰς ἀχαριστίαν ἄγειν: cf. § 112⁷.

5. τιμῆς καὶ φιλανθρωπίας: cf. § 209².

§ 317. 1. εἰ...εἰπεῖν: he makes this slight apology for asserting even the following claim to be compared with the great men of old, after disclaiming all comparison with them.

2. πολιτεία καὶ προαίρεσις: cf. §§ 93², 192⁵.

3. ἐπαινουμένων: imperfect, like συκοφαντούντων (5), as is shown by τότε.

6. διασύροντες...ἐπήνουν: I keep the reading of Σ, but omit δέ after τοὺς. The

reading διασύροντες with τοὺς δέ is too ungrammatical and needlessly awkward for this oration: διέσυρον μὲν seems an obvious attempt to correct this corrupt combination. διασύρω, *ridiculate*, is a favourite word with Demosthenes: it occurs elsewhere in this speech in §§ 27⁶, 126⁸, 180², 218⁹, 299², 323⁴, always in the same sense.

§ 318. 2. ὁ δ' ἀδελφὸς ὁ σός: Aeschines had two brothers, Philochares, older than himself, and Aphobetus, the youngest of the family. He describes Philochares (II. 149) as a distinguished military man, who was chosen general in three successive years; and Aphobetus as holding a high position in the revenue department, and going as ambassador to

νῦν ῥητόρων; ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ οὐδένα φημί. ἀλλὰ πρὸς τοὺς
ζῶντας, ὧ χρηστὲ, ἵνα μηδὲν ἄλλ' εἶπω, τὸν ζῶντα ἐξέταζε
5 καὶ τοὺς καθ' αὐτὸν, ὥσπερ τᾶλλα πάντα, τοὺς ποιητὰς, τοὺς 331
319 χοροὺς, τοὺς ἀγωνιστάς. ὁ Φιλάμμων οὐχ, ὅτι Γλαύκου τοῦ
Καρυστίου καὶ τινων ἐτέρων πρότερον γεγενημένων ἀθλητῶν
ἀσθενέστερος ἦν, ἀστεφάνωτος ἐκ τῆς Ὀλυμπίας ἀπήει,
ἀλλ' ὅτι τῶν εἰσελθόντων πρὸς αὐτὸν ἄριστ' ἐμάχετο,
5 ἐστεφανοῦτο καὶ νικῶν ἀηγορεύετο. καὶ σὺ πρὸς τοὺς
νῦν ὄρα με ῥήτορας, πρὸς σαυτὸν, πρὸς ὄντινα βούλει τῶν
320 ἀπάντων· οὐδέν' ἐξίσταμαι. ὦν, ὅτε μὲν τῇ πόλει τὰ

3. γὰρ om. A2. 5. καθ' αὐτὸν Σ; κατ' αὐτὸν Φ; καθ' αὐτὸν Ο; κατὰ σαυτὸν A1. 2.

§ 319. 2. ἐτέρων om. A1. 4. αὐτὸν Σ; αὐτὸν L, vulg.; om. A2.
7. οὐδένα Σ, Υ; οὐδένα (θενι over δένα) L; οὐδενί Σ (γρ), vulg.

the king of Persia. Demosthenes (XIX. 237, 249) has no praise for them, but casts no reproach upon either. It is generally thought that Aphobetus is here meant: see Schaefer i. 231.

4. ὦ χρηστὲ, *my good man*, ironical: cf. §§ 30², 89⁶.—ἵνα...εἶπω: this is generally understood to refer to the gentle style of address in *χρηστὲ*, *to call you nothing more*: see West. and Bl. But it may refer to *πρὸς τοὺς ζῶντας* (3), and imply that he will not press the slight claim to a comparison with the men of old which he makes in § 317: it will then mean, *to claim no more than this*.

5. τοὺς καθ' αὐτὸν: with *πρὸς* (3).—ὥσπερ τᾶλλα πάντα, i.e. *as in other cases*, less exact than *τοὺς ἄλλους πάντας*.—τοὺς ποιητὰς...ἀγωνιστάς, i.e. *as in dramatic and other contests of that nature, and in the public games*. See § 319.

§ 319. 1. Φιλάμμων is chosen as an Athenian who had recently returned as an Olympic victor. See the verse in Arist. Rhet. III. 11, 13, ὥσπερ Φιλάμμων ζυγομαχῶν τῷ κωρύκῳ. Glaucus, on the contrary, was one of the most famous boxers of the time of the Persian wars, who, besides gaining a victory at Olympia, gained two Pythian, eight Nemean, and eight Isthmian prizes. Pausanias (VI.

10, 1—3) saw his statue at Olympia. See the fragment of the ode of Simonides in his honour (fr. 8, Bergk): οὐδὲ Πολουδέικος βία χεῖρας ἀπτεῖναιτ' ἂν ἐναντίον αὐτῷ, οὐδὲ σιδάρεον Ἰλκμάνας τέκος. Aeschines (III. 189) refers to this comparison as one which he "heard that Demosthenes would make." This is evidently a bold addition which Aeschines made to his speech after it was spoken. If Demosthenes had heard this anticipation of his effective allusion, with the weak answer of Aeschines, he would certainly have replied to both in his own speech. The point of the comparison is slightly changed by Aeschines, perhaps to conceal its origin.

4. εἰσελθόντων: cf. Soph. El. 700; Xen. An. VI. 1, 9.

6. ὄρα με: cf. θεωρῶμαι; (§ 315⁵) and ἐξέταζε (§ 318⁴).

7. οὐδέν' ἐξίσταμαι, *I shrink from no one*: this reading of the best mss. agrees with Lobeck's rule (note on Soph. Aj. 82), that *ἐξίσταμαι*, *declinare*, takes the accusative, but in the sense of *cedere*, the dative. But here Lobeck would read *οὐδενί*; and Shilleto agrees with him (note on XIX. 225), remarking "obviously the sense is *I yield to no one*, as Aj. 672." Recent editors are undoubtedly right in

βέλτισθ' ἐλέσθαι παρῆν, ἐφάμιλλον τῆς εἰς τὴν πατρίδ' εὐνοίας ἐν κοινῷ πᾶσι κειμένης, ἐγὼ κράτιστα λέγων ἐφαινόμην, καὶ τοῖς ἐμοῖς καὶ ψηφίσμασι καὶ νόμοις καὶ πρεσβείαις ἅπαντα διωκεῖτο, ὑμῶν δ' οὐδεὶς ἦν οὐδαμοῦ, πλὴν εἰ τούτοις 5 ἐπηρεάσαι τι δέοι· ἐπειδὴ δ' ἂ μῆποτ' ὄφελεν συνέβη, καὶ οὐκέτι συμβούλων, ἀλλὰ τῶν τοῖς ἐπιταττομένοις ὑπηρετούντων καὶ τῶν κατὰ τῆς πατρίδος μισθαρνεῖν ἐτοίμων καὶ τῶν κολακεύειν ἕτερον βουλομένων ἐξέτασις, τηνικαῦτα σὺ καὶ τούτων ἕκαστος ἐν τάξει καὶ μέγας καὶ λαμπρὸς ἵπποτρόφος, 10 ἐγὼ δ' ἀσθενής, ὁμολογῶ, ἀλλ' εὖνους μᾶλλον ὑμῶν τουτοισί.

§ 820. 2. αἰρεῖσθαι παρῆν A2. 3. ἐγὼ κράτιστα Σ, L, vulg.; ἐγὼ τὰ βέλτιστα A1. 2. 4. καὶ (after ἐμοῖς) Σ, L, O, Φ; om. vulg. 5. ἦν om. F, Φ. τούτους Φ. 6. ὄφελεν Σ. 8. μισθαρεῖν (ρ above the line) Σ. ἐτοίμων δ'των A2. 9. ἕτερον Σ, L, Y; ἐτέρους vulg. ἐξέτασις ἦν vulg.; ἦν om. Σ, L. 11. τούτοις B, Φ.

preferring οὐδένα (as above). For the dative see Soph. Phil. 1053, *ῥῦν δὲ σοὶ γ' ἐκὼν ἐκοτήσομαι*.

§ 820. 1. ἄν, partitive with κράτιστα λέγων (3).

2. ἐφάμιλλον...κειμένης: the figure of a public contest is kept up, the privilege of showing devotion to the state being a prize open to general competition (ἐφάμιλλον). There is an active use of ἐφάμιλλος: see Xen. Mem. III. 3, 12, οὐδεὶς (χορὸς) τούτῳ ἐφάμιλλος γίνεται, *entering into competition*. See also Plat. Rep. 433 D, οὐκοῦν δικαιοσύνην τό γε τούτοις ἐνάμιλλον ἂν εἰς ἀρετὴν πόλεως θεῖης;

5. ἦν οὐδαμοῦ: cf. § 310⁴.—εἰ...τι δέοι: the optative implies frequent occasions for insulting the people.

6. ἂ μῆποτ' ὄφελεν (sc. συμβῆναι), i.e. the defeat: see 288⁹, and note οὐκέτι, opposed to ὅτε...παρῆν (1).

9. ἕτερον: this is the vague term by which Demosthenes often alludes to Alexander: see § 323^{1,8}.—ἐξέτασις: the familiar military figure recurs, i.e. a call for these, as for a review; and this is carried out in ἐν τάξει: see note on § 173⁴.

10. ἵπποτρόφος: the keeping of horses was a sign of wealth, and the word im-

plies that Aeschines had become a richer and more powerful man at Athens since the complete establishment of Alexander's supremacy. Cf. Ar. Nub. 15. There is also an allusion to the military review implied in ἐξέτασις and ἐν τάξει, in which Aeschines appears in splendour as one of the ἱππεῖς.

11. ἀσθενής: Aeschines (159) speaks of Dem. at this time as ὑπότρομος, παριῶν ἡμῶν ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα. Westermann thinks this passage alludes to the time when Philip was made a citizen of Athens and his statue was erected in the city (Plut. Dem. 22; Paus. 1. 9, 4). It more probably refers to the recent honours paid to Alexander: see C. I. Att. II. no. 741, dated by Köhler in 331 B.C., fragm. f, g, στεφάνων δυοῖν, οἷς ὁ δῆμος ὁ Ἀθηναίων ἐστεφάνωσε Ἀλέξανδρον]. Köhler thinks two crowns were voted to Alexander, to elude a law forbidding the value of any crown voted by the people to exceed 1000 drachmas. These two gold crowns weighed 97 staters and one drachma (1½ lbs. avoird.) and were worth about 1950 Attic drachmas (silver). See Hist. § 8, note 2.

- 321 δύο δ', ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τὸν φύσει μέτριον πολίτην ἔχειν δεῖ (οὕτω γάρ μοι περὶ ἔμαντοῦ λέγοντι ἀνεπιφθονώτατον εἰπεῖν), ἐν μὲν ταῖς ἔξουσίαις τὴν τοῦ γενναίου καὶ τοῦ πρωτείου τῇ πόλει προαίρεσιν διαφυλάττειν, ἐν παντὶ δὲ 5 καιρῷ καὶ πράξει τὴν εὐνοίαν· τούτου γὰρ ἡ φύσις κυρία, τοῦ δύνασθαι δὲ καὶ ἰσχύειν ἕτερα. ταύτην τοίνυν παρ' 322 ἐμοὶ μεμενηκυῖαν εὐρήσεθ' ἀπλῶς. ὁράτε δέ. οὐκ ἔξαιτούμενος, οὐκ εἰς Ἀμφικτύονας δίκας ἐπαγόντων, οὐκ ἀπειλούντων, οὐκ ἐπαγγελλομένων, οὐχὶ τοὺς καταράτους τούτους 332 ὥσπερ θηρία μοι προσβαλλόντων, οὐδαμῶς ἐγὼ προδέδωκα

§ 321. 1. ὡ ἄνδρες vulg.; ὦ om. Σ, L, F, V6. ταῦτα τὸν vulg.; ταῦτα om. Σ, L¹. 3. γενναίου (v above the line) Σ. καὶ τὴν τοῦ πρ. L², vulg.; τὴν om. Σ, L¹, A1, O; τοῦ om. O, V6. 6. τοῦ δὲ δύνασθαι A1, O. ἕτερα Σ, L, vulg.; ἕτερα V6: "sc. ἡ Τύχη" (H. Wolf).

§ 322. 1. οὐκ εἰς ἀμφικτύονας δίκας Σ; οὐκ Ἀμφικτυονικὰς δίκας L, vulg. ἐπαγόντων μοι L, vulg.; μοι om. Σ, O, A1. οὐκ ἀπειλούντων L, vulg.; om. Σ¹ (added above the line). 3. ἐπαγγελλομένων L. οὐχὶ Σ, L¹, vulg.; οὐ A1; οὐχ ὅτι L (corr.), Φ, B. 4. προσβαλλόντων (προσ by corr.) Σ. ἐγὼ προδέδωκα Σ, L, O, A1; προσ. ἐγὼ vulg.

§ 321. μέτριον: see § 10⁷.

2. οὕτω (with εἰπεῖν): he uses μέτριος here modestly, as he is speaking of himself; but he means the man called καλὸς κάγαθος πολίτης in § 278^a and 306¹ (see Bl.).

3. ἐν ταῖς ἔξουσίαις, i.e. δε...εἰλέσθαι παρῆν, 310¹, in time of power.—τὴν... προαίρεσιν, the policy which aims at nobility and pre-eminence; and τῇ πόλει διαφυλάττειν, to guard this always for the state. For τοῦ πρωτείου see § 66⁷.

5. πράξει (sc. ἐν πάσῃ) may mean in every act (of the statesman). But Blass is probably right in taking it in the sense of fortune, like εἶ and κακῶς πράττειν: see Aeschyl. Prom. 695, πράξιν Ἰοῦς; Hdt. III. 65 (end), ἀπέκλειε πᾶσαν τὴν ἐνωτοῦ πράξιν; and Soph. Tr. 294, εὐτυχὴ κλόουσα πράξιν τήνδε.—εὐνοίαν, loyal devotion to the state: so in § 322^b. See note on § 173⁴.—τούτου, i.e. τὴν εὐνοίαν διαφυλάττειν.

6. ἕτερα, other things, as chance or Fortune, which he cannot control. H. Wolf read ἕτερα, another power (i.e. Fortune), which he thus explained: ἡ Τύχη, ἕταιρα ὄσα καὶ Σειρῆν καὶ δραπέτις.

So Blass: "verdeckter Ausdruck für ἡ Τύχη."—ταύτην: i.e. τὴν εὐνοίαν.

7. ἀπλῶς, absolutely, without exception.

§ 322. 1. ἔξαιτούμενος, i.e. by Alexander; see the next note and note on § 41^b.

2. εἰς Ἀμφικτύονας, before the Amphictyonic Council: cf. ἐν Ἀμφικτύοισιν, XIX. 181 (also without the article). When Alexander demanded the orators of Athens in 335 B.C., he doubtless intended to have them tried by the Amphictyonic Council: see Aesch. III. 161, καὶ τὸ πάντων δεινότερον, ὑμεῖς μὲν τοῦτον οὐ προὔδοτε, οὐδ' εἰσάσατε κριθῆναι ἐν τῷ τῶν Ἑλλήνων σινεδρίῳ. Notice the spirit of this sentence. What a trial this would have been for Demosthenes, Hyperides, and Lycurgus!—δίκας ἐπαγόντων, bringing suits (against me): see § 249^b.

3. ἐπαγγελλομένων: cf. ἐπαγγελίων μέγεθος, § 298¹.—τοὺς καταράτους τούτους, the whole pack of sycophants mentioned in § 249, Sosicles, Diondas, Melantus, etc.

4. προσβαλλόντων, setting them on (as θηρία); cf. προσβάλλεσθαι, to attack.

τὴν εἰς ὑμᾶς εὐνοίαν. τὸ γὰρ ἐξ ἀρχῆς εὐθὺς ὀρθὴν καὶ δικάϊαν τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς πολιτείας εἰλόμην, τὰς τιμὰς, τὰς δυναστείας, τὰς εὐδοξίας τὰς τῆς πατρίδος θεραπείειν, ταύτας αὖξειν, μετὰ τούτων εἶναι. οὐκ ἐπὶ μὲν τοῖς ἐτέρων εὐτυχή- 323
μασι φαιδρὸς ἐγὼ καὶ γεγηθὼς κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν περιέρχομαι, τὴν δεξιὰν προτείνων καὶ εὐαγγελιζόμενος τούτοις οὓς ἂν ἐκέισε ἀπαγγέλλειν οἴωμαι, τῶν δὲ τῆς πόλεως ἀγαθῶν

5. εὐθὺς om. B¹, V6.

7. τὰς (before τῆς) om. Y, F.

§ 323. 4. ἐπαγγέλλειν B.

6. τὴν om. O, Φ, A2, V6.

τῆς πολ. τὴν ὁδὸν L.

5. ὀρθὴν...εἰλόμην: cf. § 321^a, τὴν... προαίρειν.

7. δυναστείας: cf. §§ 67^a, 270^a. δυναστεία means *lordly power*; and when it refers to a ruler, it often means *absolute power* or *despotism*. But it can also mean (as here), in a good sense, the lordly power which Athens once exercised over her dependent states, and which she always aspired to exercise.—θερατεύειν, αὖξειν, εἶναι explain ὀρθὴν ὁδὸν.

8. μετὰ τούτων εἶναι, *to be faithful to these* (τὰς τιμὰς...τὰς τῆς πατρίδος), lit. *to be on their side*: see Ar. Ach. 661, τὸ γὰρ εὐ μετ' ἐμοῦ καὶ τὸ δίκαιον ἐξέμμηχον ἔσται.

§ 323. 1. ἐτέρων, i.e. the Macedonians; as ἕτερος (8) and ἕτερον (§ 320^b) refer to Alexander.—εὐτυχήμασι: the victories of Alexander at the Granicus (334 B.C.), at Issus (333 B.C.), and at Arbela (331 B.C.), were still fresh in recollection, the last not yet a year old.

3. εὐαγγελιζόμενος, properly *announcing good tidings* (cf. εὐαγγέλιον, *Gospel*, but here *congratulating on good news*, e.g. saying "*This is a great victory.*" It cannot mean actually *informing*.—τούτοις οὓς ἂν...οἴωμαι: the apparently definite antecedent is peculiar before the conditional relative clause. He means *any of those men* (a well-known class) *who* (on any occasion) *I think are likely to report thither* (to Macedonia) such an event as my congratulating them on a Macedonian victory. Cf. § 313^b, τούτοις, οἷς, where, however, the relative is not conditional. It has, I believe, never been

asked who these men were. There were, of course, many Macedonians in Athens at this time, and there were many Athenians who would welcome news of Macedonian victories. But we must remember that the greatest Macedonian who ever lived, the philosopher Aristotle, was then a resident in Athens at the head of the Lyceum. His relations with the Court of Pella and with Alexander were most intimate. Who would be more likely to report to Pella, or even to Alexander himself, that Demosthenes had congratulated him on the victory at Arbela, if he had any such pleasant fact to report? It would be interesting, though not quite pleasant, to find an allusion to the great philosopher in this striking passage.

4. τῶν...ἀγαθῶν: these *advantages* gained by Athens may refer to the early successes of the Spartan king Agis in his revolt against Macedonia in the spring of 330 B.C. (Diod. XVII. 63). Though Diodorus says that Athens did not join in this insurrection, yet Aeschines (167) quotes Demosthenes as saying, *ὡς ἀντιπράττων Ἀλεξάνδρῳ, "ὁμολογῶ τὰ Λακωνικὰ συστῆσαι ὁμολογῶ Θετταλοῦς καὶ Περραιβοῦς ἀφιστάναι,*" which shows that Demosthenes at least claimed some share in this Spartan movement, as well as in the Thracian rebellion which occurred at the same time (Diod. XVII. 62). See Grote XII., Ch. 95. The words τῶν...ἀγαθῶν might also refer to the interest of Athens in the reverses of Alexander, which were occasionally reported from

5 πεφρικῶς ἀκούω καὶ στένων καὶ κύπτων εἰς τὴν γῆν, ὥσπερ οἱ δυσσεβεῖς οὔτοι, οἱ τὴν μὲν πόλιν διασύρουσιν, ὥσπερ οὐχ αὐτοὺς διασύροντες ὅταν τοῦτο ποιῶσιν, ἔξω δὲ βλέπουσι, καὶ ἐν οἷς ἀτυχησάντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων εὐτύχησεν ἕτερος, ταῦτ' ἐπαινοῦσι καὶ ὅπως τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον μενεῖ φασὶ
 10 δεῖν τηρεῖν.

324 Μὴ δῆτ', ὦ πάντες θεοὶ, μηδεὶς ταῦθ' ὑμῶν ἐπινεύσειεν, ἀλλὰ μάλιστα μὲν καὶ τούτοις βελτίω τινὰ νοῦν καὶ φρένας ἐνθείητε, εἰ δ' ἄρ' ἔχουσιν ἀνιάτως, τούτους μὲν αὐτοὺς καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐξώλεις καὶ προώλεις ἐν γῆ καὶ θαλάττῃ ποιήσατε,

5. ἀκούων Φ, Β. στένων Ο. 6. δυσσεβεῖς Ο. καὶ ὥσπερ V6. 7. αὐτοὺς Ο. βλέπωνιν (ou over ω) L. 8. εὐτύχησεν ἕτερος Σ, L, vulg.; ἕτ. εὐτύχ. Ο, Α1; ἕτ. ἤτ. V6. 9. μενεῖ Σ; μένει Α1; διαμενεῖ L, vulg.; διαμένη Α2; διαμένει Φ.
 § 324. 1. ὑμῶν ταῦτ' Ο, Α1. ἐπινεύσειεν Α2. 3. οὕτως ἀνιάτως vulg.; οὕτως om. Σ, L, Ο, Υ, Α1. 3, 4. καθ' αὐτοὺς Ο. 4. καὶ προώλεις om. Α1. ποιήσατε Σ, V6; ποιήσατε L; ποιήσατε τε vulg.

Asia: Aeschines (164) describes Demosthenes on one such occasion as ἐπιδικνύων τισὶ τὸ ἐμὸν πρόσωπον ὡς ἐκτεπληγμένου καὶ ἀθυμοῦντος, καὶ χρυσόκερων ἀποκαλῶν καὶ κατεστέφθαι φάσκων εἰ τι πταῖσμα συμβήσεται Ἀλεξάνδρῳ. This was when it was reported that Alexander was shut up in Cilicia, and αὐτίκα μάλ᾽ ἐμελλε συμπατηθῆσθαι ὑπὸ τῆς Περσικῆς ἰκπυ. But it seems less likely that Demosthenes would refer to such rumours in the present passage. The story shows, however, that the mere report of a disaster to Alexander roused the spirit of liberty at Athens, even in her deep humiliation.

5. κύπτων εἰς τὴν γῆν: cf. Caes. B. G. 1. 32, 2, tristis capite demisso terram intueri.

6. διασύρουσιν: cf. § 317^a.—ὥσπερ οὐχ with the participle shows that there is nothing conditional in the expression: see note on § 276¹.

7. ἔξω βλέπουσι: cf. Plut. Arat. 15, ταῖς ἐλλείσιν ἔξω βλέπων.

8. ἐν οἷς (cf. § 19^d) belongs equally to ἀτυχησάντων and εὐτύχησεν.

9. ταῦτ', this state of things (ἐν οἷς... ἕτερος), understood also as subject of μενεῖ.

§ 324. The Peroration is confined to this single impressive sentence. As he began his oration by beseeching the Gods to put it into the hearts of the judges to hear him impartially, so now he implores them to change the hearts of the traitors within the State, or, if it is too late for this, to annihilate them utterly as the only hope of safety to honest men. See Lord Brougham's remarks on the peroration.

2. μάλιστα μὲν, if possible, best of all.

3. ἐνθείητε, may you inspire in them: this combines the wish with an exhortation, which the optative sometimes expresses in poetry (M. T. 725). In the clause with δὲ we have the imperatives ποιήσατε and δότε: see critical note.—εἰ δ' ἄρ', but if, as may be,—but if after all.—αὐτοὺς καθ' ἑαυτοὺς: the strongest expression for by themselves.

4. ἐξώλεις καὶ προώλεις ποιήσατε, cause them to be destroyed utterly and before their time: see Shilleto's note on XIX. 172, ἐξώλης ἀπολοιμῆν καὶ προώλης. The Scholia have: ἐξώλης ὁ ἀξίος ἀπωλείας, προώλης δὲ ὁ πρὸ τοῦ καιροῦ τοῦ θανεῖν αὐτὸν φθαρεῖς. Westermann quotes an inscription of Halicarnassus from Keil,

ἡμῖν δὲ τοῖς λοιποῖς τὴν ταχίστην ἀπαλλαγὴν τῶν ἐπηρητη- 5
μένων φόβων δότε καὶ σωτηρίαν ἀσφαλῆ.

6. δότε vulg.; δότε (η over ι) Σ; δότε over δοιητε L. ἀσφαλῆ· + Σ.
See Essay VIII. § 1.

Sched. Epigr., p. 36: ἐξώλης καὶ πανώλης
ἔστω καὶ γένος ἐκ γένους, καὶ μήτε γῆ βατὴ
αὐτῷ μήτε θάλασσα πλωτή.—ἐν γῆ καὶ
θαλάττῃ, i.e. everywhere, in all their
ways.

5. ἐπηρητημένων, *impending*: for the
passive of ἐπαρτῶ see XXIII. 140, τοσοῦ-
τος ἐπήρηται φόβοι. Cf. Aesch. I. 175,
φόβους ἐπήρησα τοῖς ἀκρωμένους, i.e. *I*
caused terrors to hang over them (im-
pendere). (See Blass.)

6. σωτηρίαν ἀσφαλῆ, *safety which*
cannot be shaken.

With these solemn but hopeful words
of good cheer, Demosthenes leaves his
case and his reputation with perfect con-
fidence in the hands of the judges. Since
the success of his burst of eloquence in
§§ 51, 52, he has felt no anxiety about
the judgment, and his courage has in-
creased steadily in every stage of his
argument.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

FROM THE ACCESSION OF PHILIP OF MACEDON TO THE BATTLE OF CHAERONEA.

I. FROM THE ACCESSION OF PHILIP IN 359 TO 352 B.C.

1. The battle of Mantinea and the death of Epaminondas in 362 B.C. mark the beginning of a new era in Greek history. The brilliant statesmanship and military genius of Epaminondas had raised Thebes to the highest position as a military power, and had reduced Sparta from her leadership of Greece to a condition of extreme danger. Sparta was held in check by the new hostile towns of Megalopolis and Messene, and she had suffered for the first time the humiliation of seeing an invading army within her streets. Athens, alarmed by the aggressive power of Thebes, thought it expedient to forget her ancient enmity and even her recent wrongs, and to make common cause with her old rival: at Mantinea Athens and Sparta fought side by side against Thebes. The death of Epaminondas at the moment of victory broke the spirit and the power of Thebes; Athens was suddenly relieved of her great alarm, and now no longer feared the removal of her Propylaea to the Cadmea of Thebes. Greece was left without a head, and Athens was encouraged to hope for a recovery of the leadership which she had lost by the Peloponnesian War.

2. During the five succeeding years Athens devoted herself to establishing her power in the North, especially in her old dominion, the Thracian Chersonese, which, after a long struggle and many reverses, came anew into her possession in 357 B.C. Earlier in the same year she had made her famous expedition for the liberation of Euboea, of which Demosthenes often speaks with pride¹, when she cleared the whole island of Thebans in thirty days and wrested it permanently from

¹ Dem. Cor. 99.

Thebes, which had held it since the battle of Leuctra in 371 B.C. In 357 B.C. the new Athenian confederacy reached its greatest power and extent. It included a large part of the islands of the Aegean, Byzantium, the Chersonese and the south of Thrace, Potidaea, Methone, and Pydna, with much of the coast of the Thermaic Gulf¹. But in the autumn of that year the hopes of Athens were violently shattered by the outbreak of the Social War, in which Chios, Cos, Rhodes, and Byzantium, encouraged by Mausolus of Caria, suddenly revolted and weakened her power at its most vital points. This disastrous war ended in the spring of 355, when Athens was compelled to acknowledge the independence of the four seceding states². Thus crippled she found herself in the face of a new and more dangerous enemy.

3. In 359 B.C. Philip II. succeeded to the throne of Macedonia at the age of twenty-three. Macedonia had hitherto filled only a small place in Greek politics: there was no quarter which threatened less danger to Grecian liberty³. Under Philip this was suddenly changed. This crafty king lost no time in laying his plans for his great object, the extension of his power and influence over the states of Greece. His regular policy, which he never deserted and which seldom deserted him, was to interfere in a friendly way in the quarrels of Greek states in the hope of getting one or both of the parties into his own power. He began in the year of his accession by offering help to Athens in her dispute about the possession of her old colony Amphipolis. He proposed a treaty of peace with Athens, with the understanding that he would secure Amphipolis for her and receive Pydna (on his own coast) in exchange. These negotiations, though known to the Senate, were kept secret from the people of Athens⁴; but great hopes were based on Philip's friendship, and Athens not only neglected to take Amphipolis when it was left ungarrisoned by Philip, but refused to help the town afterwards when Philip was besieging it and her aid was asked⁵. But

¹ Dem. IV. 4 refers to this time: *εἶχομέν ποθ' ἡμεῖς Πύδναν καὶ Ποσειδαιαν καὶ Μεθώνην καὶ πάντα τὸν τόπον τοῦτον οἰκείων κύκλι.*

² See Grote XI. Ch. 86, pp. 310, 325; Schaefer, Demosth. u. seine Zeit, I. pp. 166—172.

³ See Grote XI. p. 279: "Among the hopes and fears of most Grecian cities, Macedonia then passed wholly unnoticed: in Athens, Olynthus, Thasus, Thessaly, and a few others, it formed an item not without moment, yet by no means of first-rate magnitude."

⁴ See Theopompus, frag. 189 (Müller); Schaefer II. p. 20. This state secret was the *θρυλούμενον ἀπόρητον* mentioned in Dem. II. 6 (see the Schol.).

⁵ Dem. I. 8.

when Philip captured the place in 357 he refused to give it to her, though he had again promised to do so during the siege¹. This soon led to a war between Philip and Athens, called the Amphipolitan War, which continued about eleven years, until it was ended in 346 by the Peace of Philocrates. One of Philip's first acts in this war was the seizure of Pydna, which was to have been the price of Amphipolis. He soon afterwards captured Potidaea, a colony of Corinth, then subject to Athens, and gave it to Olynthus, with which he was then forming an alliance. Soon after the capture of Potidaea (356) three messages came to Philip at the same time, one announcing a victory of Parmenio over the Illyrians, another a victory of his horse in the Olympic races, and a third the birth of his son Alexander². In the same year he founded Philippi, near Mt Pangaeus in Thrace, on the site of the Thracian town Crenides, to enable him to work the gold-mines of that region, from which he soon derived a revenue of over a thousand talents yearly³. In 353 he besieged and captured the Athenian possession Methone⁴.

4. He now entered upon a grander scheme of intervention, of which perhaps he hardly suspected the issue. This was to end, after many years of unremitting exertion, in the bitter humiliation of Athens, the annihilation of an ancient Greek race, and his own instalment as a member (and the leading member) of the venerable Amphictyonic Council. About 356 B.C. the disastrous Phocian War between the Amphictyonic Council and Phocis had begun. It resulted from a quarrel between Phocis and Thebes about military service, in the course of which the Thebans and Thessalians induced the Council to fine the Phocians for some act of real or constructive sacrilege⁵. They refused to pay the fine, and the Council voted to treat them as it had treated the sacrilegious Cirrhaeans in the time of Solon⁶, by seizing their land and consecrating it to the Delphian Apollo, and putting the whole Phocian race under a terrible curse. The Phocians, under their

¹ Dem. xxiii. 116: Φίλιππος, ὅτε μὲν Ἀμφίπολιν ἐπολιόρκει, τῷ ὑμῶν παραδῶ πολιορκεῖν ἔφη, ἐπειδὴ δ' ἔλαβε, καὶ Ποτειδαίαν προσαιδέλετο. Cf. [vii.] 27.

² Alexander was born (Plut. Alex. 3) on the 6th of Hecatombaeon (July 21), 356 B.C.

³ Diod. xvi. 8: see below § 8, n. 2.

⁴ For Philip's successive aggressions on Athens from 357 to 353 B.C. see Grote xi. 331—336; Schaefer II. 21—31; and Dem. i. 12, Cor. 69.

⁵ See Paus. x. 2, 1: κατέλαβεν αὐτοὺς (the Phocians) ζημιωθῆναι χρήμασι ὑπὸ Ἀμφικτυόνων· οὐδ' ἔχω τοῦ λόγου τὸ ἀληθὲς ἐξευρεῖν, εἰτε ἀδικήσασιν ἐπεβλήθη σφίσι, εἰτε Θεσσαλοὶ κατὰ τὸ ἐκ παλαιοῦ μῦθος γενέσθαι τῆν ζημίαν τοῖς Φωκείοσιν ἦσαν οἱ πράξαντες. Schaefer i. 488—490.

⁶ See below, § 72 (end).

leader Philomelus, decided to resist; and they revived an old claim to the management of the temple of Delphi, which had caused a short Sacred War in 448 B.C. At that time the Phocians, under the protection of Athens, had seized the temple and expelled the Delphians; the Spartans sent an army which restored the temple to the Delphians, soon after which the Athenians sent another army which placed the Phocians again in possession¹. Athens was thus committed by her action ninety years before to the Phocian side of the question; Sparta was herself already under the Delphic ban by her refusal to pay a fine imposed on her for seizing the Cadmea of Thebes in 382 B.C.

5. Under these circumstances Philomelus with a body of Phocians seized the temple. The loyal Amphictyons, now chiefly Thebans, Thessalians, and Locrians, raised a large army to attack them, and they in turn raised a large mercenary force to defend the temple. After many promises to respect the sacred treasures, Philomelus was soon reduced to the necessity of using these to pay his soldiers; and in a few years the costly offerings of gold and silver, with which the religious pride of Greece and the munificence of strangers like Croesus had stored this venerable temple, had been melted down to supply the needs of the Phocian mercenaries. Philomelus was killed in a skirmish in 354 B.C., and was succeeded by Onomarchus, who continued the spoliation of the temple with still greater energy. He even used the bronze and iron relics to make arms for his troops. He and his successors gave the most precious relics, as the necklaces of Helen and of Harmonia (daughter of Ares and Aphrodite, and wife of Cadmus), to their wives or mistresses to wear; and Diodorus piously relates the sad fates which befel these unfortunate women². This state of things caused a scandal throughout Greece, which was easily magnified by the enemies of the Phocians, and obliged even their traditional friends, like the Athenians, to be cautious in expressing their sympathies by word or deed³. The religious excitement also made it easy and attractive for an unscrupulous outsider like Philip to intervene on the side of piety, and thus to pose as the champion of the God of Delphi. This Philip did at the earliest opportunity.

¹ Thuc. I. 112. After the decline of the Athenian power the Phocians lost their control of the temple, and the Peace of Nicias (421 B.C.) recognized the Delphians as managers.

² Athen. VI. p. 232 E; Diod. XVI. 64.

³ See the cautious words of Demosthenes (Cor. 18) on the feeling and the policy of Athens concerning the Phocians. For the earlier account of the Phocian War see Grote XI. Ch. 87, Schaefer I. 488—507.

6. He had already interfered in the affairs of Thessaly by aiding the Aleuadae of Larissa in their contest against Lycophron, despot of Pherae. In 353—352 B.C., soon after his capture of Methone, he attacked Lycophron with such vigour that the despot invoked the aid of Onomarchus and his Phocian army. The Phocians had now become so powerful with their ill-gotten wealth that they had marched forth from Delphi and were practically masters of Boeotia and of the whole region south of Thermopylae. A force of Phocians under Phayllus, the brother and afterwards the successor of Onomarchus, who marched to the aid of Lycophron, was defeated by Philip, and compelled to retreat beyond Thermopylae. Onomarchus then entered Thessaly with his whole army, and defeated Philip in two battles. But Philip soon returned with a new army, and defeated the Phocians completely. Onomarchus, it was said, was slain in the retreat by some of his own men. Lycophron was obliged to abandon Pherae, which was taken by Philip, who also captured the important seaport of Pagasae, which gave him control of the whole Pagasaean Gulf. The Phocian army was annihilated; but Phayllus took his brother's command, and easily raised another mercenary force by offering double pay, which the sacred treasures still provided¹.

7. While this new force was collecting, the road through Thermopylae lay open to Philip; but he delayed his march southward until he could settle the affairs of southern Thessaly. Since his defeat of the Phocians he was hailed as a protector by their enemies, and he was already recognized as the avenger of Apollo, who was to restore the holy temple to its rightful lord; and it was confidently expected that he would pass Thermopylae with his army and become a power in Central Greece. But at this momentous crisis Athens became fully alive to the danger which threatened Greece and especially herself. With an energy which was unusual at this period and recalled the most glorious of her older days, she sent a force by sea to Thermopylae, which was sufficient to prevent Philip from even attempting to force the pass, and which (strange to say) arrived in time. Demosthenes often alludes with pride to this exploit of Athens, and compares it with her many expeditions which were sent too late². This took place shortly before midsummer, 352 B.C.³ Though Philip received a temporary check at this time, he was now recognized as a power to be reckoned with in the

¹ See Grote XI. 408—418; Schaefer I. 505—510, II. 31—32.

² See Dem. Cor. 32, IV. 17, 35, XIX. 84 (cf. 322).

³ See Grote XI. 415; Schaefer I. 510.

settlement of the Sacred War; and he used this position with great skill, until six years later he was enabled to end the war on his own terms, to humiliate Athens, and by a single blow to make himself a recognized partner in Greek affairs.

II. EARLY LIFE OF DEMOSTHENES.—EVENTS FROM 352 TO 348 B.C.

8. In 354 B.C., two years before Philip was repulsed at Thermopylae by Athens, a statesman appeared in the Athenian Assembly who was to be his most able and persistent opponent, and to whom it was chiefly due that his plans for the subjugation of Greece were delayed more than fifteen years. Demosthenes, son of Demosthenes, was born at Athens, according to the date now generally accepted, in 384—383 B.C., the year in which probably Aristotle was born at Stageiros¹. The father of Demosthenes died in 376—375, leaving his son in his eighth year and a daughter in her fifth. He left an estate of about fifteen talents (£3000 or \$15000)², to be managed during the

¹ We have the most conflicting statements of the year in which the orator was born. The date 384—383 agrees with what Demosthenes says in xxx. 15, that Aphobus was married in the last month of the archonship of Polyzelus (i.e. mid-summer 366 B.C.), and that immediately afterwards he himself became of age (18) and passed his *δοκιμασία*. It also agrees generally with his statements in xxvii. 4, 17, and 29, that he was seven years old (*ἑπτὰ ἐτῶν ὄντα*), i.e. in his eighth year, at his father's death, and that he was under guardianship ten years (before 366). It is confirmed by Hyperides (in Dem., Col. xxii. 5), who refers to Demosthenes (in 324—323 B.C.) as "over sixty years old." It is directly opposed to Dem. xxi. 154, where the orator says that he is thirty-two years old (in 349—348): there is probably an error in the text here: and this is repeated by Dion. Hal. (Amm. p. 724), who gives 381—380 for the birth of Demosthenes. See Schaefer I. 269, with Beilage II. (1st ed.); Blass, Chron. Dem. (in Teubner ed.), p. 5.

The lives of Demosthenes and Aristotle coincide almost exactly, as Aristotle died at Chalcis in the autumn of 322 B.C., a few weeks before the death of Demosthenes at Calauria.

For another opinion on these dates, by which Demosthenes was born in 383 and the Midiana is dated in 350, when he was 32 years and 11 months old, see Unger in the *Berichte of the Munich Academy*, 1879, II. p. 173.

² I give the modern value of the weight of pure silver which made the Solonic talent (57½ lbs. avoird.) at £200 or \$1000, this being the average value for many years before the recent decline in the value of silver (see Lidd. and Scott under *τάλαντον*). This assumes a value of 57 pence per ounce Troy of pure silver, and 52½ pence per ounce of English standard silver (.925 fine). If standard silver were to fall to 26½ pence per ounce (Oct. 6, 1899, it was 26½), the actual value of a talent weight of silver would be £100.

son's minority by three guardians, Aphobus, Demophon, and Theripides. These faithless trustees mismanaged the property ten years in the most dishonest manner, so that the estate had nearly vanished when their ward attained his majority in 366 at the age of eighteen. Demosthenes immediately began legal proceedings against his guardians, from each of whom he claimed ten talents; but he brought only one suit to trial, that against Aphobus, the chief guardian and the chief offender. During two years he attempted to bring his guardians to terms by private negotiations; and the young man hesitated long and anxiously before appearing in the courts against men of wealth and influence, with whom he must contend at a great disadvantage with his inexperience and his broken fortunes. All this time and even earlier he was preparing for the great contest. He secured the services of Isaeus, a jurist of great experience in the courts, who was deeply learned in the Attic law, especially in that relating to inheritance and the management of estates. According to one account Isaeus lived in the house of Demosthenes four years as his adviser¹.

9. At length, in 364 B.C., the suit against Aphobus was ready for trial in the Archon's court. But four or five days before the day of trial Aphobus tried a last desperate trick to compel Demosthenes to abandon his suit. Thrasylochus, a friend of Aphobus, on whom the duty of the trierarchy had regularly been imposed, came with his brother, the rich and powerful Midias², to Demosthenes, and demanded that he should either take the trierarchy or accept *ἀντιδοῖς*. This meant that Demosthenes must either assume the trierarchy without further question, as if it were legally imposed on him, or else submit to a *διαδικασία* before the board of Generals to decide whether he was bound to bear the expense rather than Thrasylochus, regard being had to their respective wealth and to the time since either had borne the burden. If this decision went against him, he must either assume the trierarchy or exchange property with Thrasylochus. The first step in the process called *ἀντιδοῖς* was an official sealing of both estates to prevent diminution, and the *suspension of all lawsuits* the issue of which might impair the value of either property. This last was the real object of the whole trick, as it was assumed that Demosthenes in his poverty could not take the trierarchy, and that the time was too short for a *διαδικασία*. Demosthenes at first accepted the *ἀντιδοῖς*, i.e. he refused to take the trierarchy thus fraudulently tendered, and decided to submit his case to

¹ See Plut. Dem. 5; Vit. X. Orat. p. 844 C.

² See § 15, below.

the regular *διαδικασία*, in which he felt sure of obtaining justice. But the time proved to be too short for this; and he therefore was compelled to take the trierarchy, as the only means of bringing his suit to trial¹. He paid twenty minae (one-third of a talent), the sum for which Thrasylochus had already hired a contractor to perform the duties of the trierarchy, which was a *συντριηραρχία*².

Though the estate of Demosthenes had been so grossly squandered, the crafty guardians had allowed their ward to be assessed for the property tax in the highest class, as one of the "leaders of Symmories." This obliged him to bear all the special burdens of the richest citizens, including the trierarchy³.

10. As was the rule in private suits⁴, the case came first before a public arbiter (*δαιτητής*), who condemned Aphobus. In the Heliastic court, to which he appealed, the result was the same, and Demosthenes was awarded his full damages, ten talents. In this trial he delivered his two orations against Aphobus (xxvii. and xxviii.). But he found it impossible to obtain either his estate or his damages from his wily opponent. In attempting to seize a piece of land belonging to Aphobus he was met by Onetor, brother-in-law of Aphobus, who asserted that the land was his own, having been taken by him as security for the dowry of his sister, whom Aphobus had married and divorced. Demosthenes now brought a *δίκη ἐξούλης*, or suit of ejectment, against Onetor, charging him with "ejecting" him illegally from land to which he had a legal claim⁵. In this case he delivered his two orations against Onetor (xxx.

¹ See Dem. xxviii. 17: *ἀντίδοσιν ἐπ' ἐμέ παρεσκεύασαν, ἔν', εἰ μὲν ἀντιδοίην, μὴ ἐξείη μοι πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἀντιδικεῖν ὡς καὶ τῶν δικῶν τούτων τοῦ ἀντιδιδόντος γεγραμμένων, εἰ δὲ μὴδὲν τούτων ποιοίην, ἔν' ἐκ βραχείας οὐσίας λητουργῶν παντάπασιν ἀναιρεθείην.... ἀντέδωκα μὲν, ἀπέκλεισα δὲ ὡς διαδικασίας τευξόμενος· οὐ τυχῶν δὲ ταύτης, τῶν χρόνων ὑπογύων ὄντων, ἵνα μὴ στερηθῶ τῶν δικῶν, ἀπέτισα τὴν λητουργίαν ὑποθεὶς τὴν οἰκίαν καὶ τάμαυτοῦ πάντα.* Dem. accepted the *ἀντίδοσις* (*ἀντέδωκα μὲν*), but with the common proviso (*ἀπέκλεισα δὲ*) that a *διαδικασία* should finally settle the case; but Thrasylochus had skillfully left no time for this. See also xxi. 78. For *ἀντίδοσις*, as applicable to all forms of *λητουργία*, see Boeckh, *Staatsh. d. Ath.* i. pp. 673 ff. (esp. 677), with Fränkel's note 883 (ii. p. 130*).

² Dem. xxi. 80, 154. The whole trierarchy, of which Thrasylochus had one half imposed on him, cost forty minae. See Boeckh, *Staatsh. d. Ath.* i. 642, 671.

³ Dem. Cor. 103^a and note, xxvii. 7, 9; Boeckh, *ibid.* pp. 599—601, 613.

⁴ Arist. Pol. Ath. 53, a passage which finally settles a disputed question.

⁵ The *δίκη ἐξούλης* has many points in common with the old action of ejectment, on which see Encyclop. Britann. under Ejectment. See hypothesis to Dem. xxx.: *διόπερ ἐξούλης αὐτῷ δικάζεται ὁ Δημοσθένης, ὡς ἐκ τῶν Ἀφόβου πρότερον, νῦν δὲ αὐτῷ γεγενημένων, ἐξεληλαμένος...τὸ δὲ τῆς ἐξούλης ὄνομα Ἀττικῶν· ἐξέλλειν γάρ*

and xxxi.), probably in 362—361. The issue of this second suit is not known. It is certain that Isaeus advised and supported the young orator in all these suits, and he probably composed many passages in the speeches themselves¹.

11. The training in law and rhetoric which Demosthenes gained in preparing for this early contest, and his long experience in the various processes of the courts, were by no means lost. He found himself, at the age of twenty-three, mainly dependent on himself for support; and he adopted the profession of *λογογράφος* or legal adviser, the duties of which included writing speeches for clients to deliver in court (whence the name). In the period from 360 to 356 B.C. he composed for clients the private orations numbered xli., li., and lv.² It is very plain, however, that Demosthenes soon aimed at something much higher than writing speeches and giving advice in private lawsuits. Before he was thirty years old he had distinguished himself as an advocate in cases of important public interest, in which the constitutionality of laws or decrees was judicially tested³. His arguments in such cases of *γραφὴ παρανόμων* (of which more will be said elsewhere) are those against Androtion (xxii., 355—354 B.C.), against Leptines (xx., same year), against Timocrates (xxiv., 353—352), and against Aristocrates (xxiii., 352—351). But he had already twice appeared as a speaker in the Athenian Assembly, once in 354—353, when he delivered his speech on the Symmories (xiv.), proposing a reform in the system of assessing taxes and equipping the navy, and once again in 353—352, when he defended the rights of Megalopolis (xvi.) against Spartan aggression. In neither of these public speeches is there anything which shows that the orator was seriously anxious about the dangers which already threatened Athens from the north. It is impossible that less than a year before the First Philippic none of the forebodings which there appear should have been felt; but probably Demosthenes thought that the moment for open and energetic speech and action on his part against Philip had not yet come.

ἔλεγον τὸ ἐξωθεῖν καὶ ἐκβάλλειν βίη. *ἐξούλης* is therefore the act of *ejection*, which is charged as an offence, used like *κλοπή* in *δικὴ κλοπῆς*. See Harpocr. s.v. *ἐξούλης*; Smith, Dict. Ant. *Exoules Dike*; Meier and Schömann 665—668.

¹ For example, a long passage in xxx. 37, which approves the examination of slaves under torture and has often been quoted as a reproach against Demosthenes, is found almost verbatim in Isaeus viii. 12.

² For the dates of these and other early speeches see Blass, Chron. Dem. pp. 18 ff.

³ For the *γραφὴ παρανόμων* see Essay 11.

12. Probably the sudden panic about midsummer 352, which roused Athens to her energetic movement to Thermopylae (§ 7), gave the question of checking Philip's aggressions a new and serious importance¹. A few months later (Nov. 352) the alarming news came that Philip was besieging Heraion Teichos, a fortified post near the Thracian Chersonese². Again Athens acted with energy, and voted to equip forty triremes, to be manned by Athenians, and to levy a tax of sixty talents. But a report that Philip was ill, followed by another that he was dead³, stopped these preparations, and nothing was done. Philip's cruisers committed some daring aggressions on the coasts of Euboea and even of Attica. In the spring of 351 the Athenian Assembly met to consider his hostile behaviour, which was now a familiar subject. Demosthenes was the first to speak, and he spoke with no uncertain sound. This earliest of his speeches against Philip, the First Philippic⁴, is an earnest and solemn appeal to the people to take decisive steps against an enemy who is every day becoming more dangerous. Demosthenes is now thoroughly aroused, and henceforth the single object of his political life is to excite the Athenians to effective action against Philip. He now proposes a new plan for a permanent military and naval force, to supersede the spasmodic efforts of the past, which had generally failed of their purpose. In this speech he established his claim to statesmanship, on the ground of "seeing things in their beginning and proclaiming them to others"; and in his final review of his political life twenty-one years later he appeals to this with honest pride⁵. So far as we know, this great speech produced no effect⁶. The dull honest conservatism of Eubulus, who held the attention and controlled the votes of the Assembly, lulled the people into a dream of false security and prevented immediate action on each emergency. The policy of Eubulus was that of "peace at any price," at this critical time a most disastrous one, of which he failed to see the danger.

13. A few months after the First Philippic, probably in the autumn of 351, Demosthenes made his speech in the Assembly for the Freedom

¹ The opening of the First Philippic shows that, though Philip's encroachments had been often discussed, no serious action had ever been proposed.

² See III. 4: μέμνησθε ὅτ' ἀπηγγέλθη Φιλίππος ὑμῶν ἐν Θράκη τρίτον ἢ τέταρτον ἔτος τοῦτ' Ἡραῖον τεῖχος πολιορκῶν. τότε τοίνυν μὴν μὲν ἦν Μαιμακτηριῶν. This was in Nov. 352, more than three years before the Third Olynthiac (349—348).

³ See IV. 11: τέθηκε Φιλίππος; οὐ μὰ Δι'. ἀλλ' ἀσθενεῖ; τί δ' ὑμῶν διαφέρει;

⁴ See Schaefer II. 73; Grote XI. 431.

⁵ Ἰδεῖν τὰ πράγματα ἀρχόμενα κ.τ.λ. Cor. § 246. See Grote XI. 442.

⁶ But see Schaefer II. 76.

of the Rhodians (xv.)¹. The now penitent Rhodian democracy, four years after the Social War, sought help from Athens against the oligarchy which had been supported by Mausolus, who had recently died. The Athenians, however, could not so soon forget their grievances, and refused their help.

14. Philip's intrigues in Euboea soon made new troubles. Since the victorious expedition in 357 (§ 2) Euboea had been nominally in friendship with Athens. But after Philip gained control of southern Thessaly in 353—352 (§ 6), he constantly used his influence to alienate the island from Athens. In the First Philippic letters were read from Philip to Euboeans, showing hostility to Athens; and we hear of his cruisers off Geraestus². Early in 350 the Athenians were asked for help by Plutarchus, a sort of despot in Eretria, who was hard pressed by his enemies and professed to be a friend of Athens. Against the strong opposition of Demosthenes, it was voted to send an army to Euboea to help him, under the command of Phocion. This expedition had various fortunes in a few weeks. Plutarchus proved treacherous, and the Athenians were for a time in great danger; but Phocion gained a decisive victory at Tamynae, the news of which was brought to Athens by Aeschines just before the Great Dionysia (end of March)³. Later Phocion returned to Athens with most of his army, leaving a garrison in Euboea to be captured by the enemy and ransomed. Affairs remained in this position two years, until a peace was made in 348, in which the independence of Euboea was recognized. Athens and Euboea remained unfriendly, until the intrigues of Philip in 343—342 (§ 58, below) again brought them into amicable relations⁴.

15. The Great Dionysiac festival of 350 was important for the fortunes of Demosthenes. His tribe, the Pandionis, chose no choregus for this year, and he volunteered to take the duties and bear the expense of the *χορηγία*. While he was sitting in the orchestra of the theatre at the festival, amid all the pomp and state of the ceremony, being a sacred as well as a public official, wearing his crown of office, his old enemy, the wealthy Midias (§ 9), came forward and struck him several

¹ Schaefer I. 473—487.

² Dem. IV. 34. 37.

³ Aesch. II. 169—171; Dem. XXI. 163. The chronology of this period is very uncertain: I follow Dion. Hal., and Schaefer II. 79.

⁴ In XIX. 75 (earlier in 343 B.C.) Demosthenes speaks of *τοῦς καταράτους Εὐβοέας*: cf. Cor. § 234^b. For the judgment of Demosthenes on the Euboean War of 350—348 see v. 5. For the campaign see Grote XI. 473—481; Schaefer II. 78—86.

times in the face with his clenched fist¹. This was not merely a personal outrage, but an insult to the state and to a great religious festival; and it could be dealt with only by the most public legal process. This was the *προβολή*, in which the case first came before the Assembly for its preliminary judgment, and afterward, if the decision was adverse to the accused, could be tried before an ordinary popular court. The Assembly, at a special meeting in the Dionysiac Theatre, unanimously condemned Midias. This adverse vote (*καταχειροτονία*) of the people was not a judicial condemnation; it merely sent the case to the court, if the accuser saw fit to bring it there, with a *praejudicium* against the defendant, which would stand for what it was worth with the judges. A man of influence and wealth, like Midias, might easily, after the lapse of many months, put obstacles in the way of a judgment by the Heliastic Court, which would not be available in the public Assembly, held immediately after the outrage. It is not surprising, therefore, that the young orator, after his decisive victory over Midias in the unanimous popular vote, yielded to the advice of judicious friends and avoided a further contest with a powerful man, who could always give him trouble in his public career. He compromised the case, and received a sum of money as damages². The existing oration against Midias (xxi.), which appears to have been carefully composed for delivery in court, was of course never spoken: its professed date (according to the chronology here followed) is 349—348 B.C.³

16. A year later (in 349) Philip took a most important step in his grand plan by attacking the Olynthiac confederacy of thirty-two free Greek towns in the Chalcidic peninsula. In less than a year he had captured and destroyed all these, including Stageiros, the birth-place of Aristotle, and sold the inhabitants into slavery⁴. Olynthus, the head of this confederacy, had long been an important and flourishing city, generally hostile to Athens, and before 352 friendly to Philip. He

¹ For the affair of Midias and its consequences, see Dem. xxi., the speech against Midias; Schaefer II. 94—101; Grote XI. 478, 479.

² Aeschines (III. 52) speaks of this compromise as a disgraceful proceeding: ἀπέδοτο τριάκοντα μῶν (half a talent) ἅμα τὴν τε εἰς αὐτὸν ὄβριον καὶ τὴν τοῦ δήμου καταχειροτονίαν. He is of course no authority for the price.

³ See xxi. 13, where he mentions midsummer 351 as τρίτον ἔτος τουτί, as if he were speaking in 349—348.

⁴ Dem. IX. 26: Ὀλυνθίων μὲν δὴ καὶ Μεθώνων καὶ Ἀπολλωνίαν καὶ δύο καὶ τριάκοντα πόλεις ἐπὶ Θράκης ἐῶ, ἅς ἀπάσας οὕτως ὡμῶς ἀνήρκεεν ὥστε μηδ' εἰ πύποι' ὑπέστησαν προσελθόντ' εἶναι βῆδιον εἰπεῖν. Cf. XIX. 266: πρὶν ἐξελεθεῖν ἐνιαυτὸν τοῦ πολέμου τὰς πόλεις ἀπάσας ἀπολωλέκεσαν τὰς ἐν τῇ Χαλκιδικῇ οἱ προδιδόντες.

encouraged her in her enmity to Athens by giving her Potidaea, which he took from Athens in 356, having already given her the Macedonian Anthemus. But the rapid advance of Philip's power in 353—352, which brought him to Thermopylae and almost carried him further, alarmed the enterprising city, and in the autumn of 352 she was in friendship, if not in alliance, with Athens¹. In the autumn of 349 an embassy from Olynthus came to Athens, asking help against an attack from Philip, and proposing a formal alliance². Athens accepted the alliance; but nothing was done with sufficient energy to save Olynthus or any of her confederate towns. Three embassies came from Olynthus to Athens, and three fleets were sent by Athens to Olynthus; the last fleet was still at sea when Olynthus fell. The city was captured, after a brave defence, by the help of traitors within the walls, probably in the early autumn of 348³. Many Athenian citizens were captured with the city⁴. With or before Olynthus fell the other Chalcidic towns, and the destruction was complete and terrible. Seldom had anything shocked the feelings of the Grecian world like this. Travellers in Peloponnesus (Aeschines among others) saw on the roads troops of Olynthian captives driven off to slavery⁵.

17. During the Olynthian war Demosthenes delivered his three Olynthiacs, masterpieces of eloquence, full of earnest appeals to the patriotism and public spirit of the Athenians and to their sense of duty and honour⁶. The wise prediction of the First Philippic, "if we do not now fight Philip there (in the north), we shall perhaps be compelled to fight him here⁷," is now repeated in fresh words and with redoubled force. No more powerful arguments were ever addressed to any people;

¹ Dem. xxiii. 109, εἰτ' Ὀλύνθιοι μὲν ἴσασι τὸ μέλλον προορᾶν, κ.τ.λ. Liban. ὑποθ. to Dem. i. (§ 2), ἀποδημοῦντα δὲ τηρήσαντες αὐτὸν (Φίλιππον Ὀλύνθιοι) πέμψαντες πρέσβεις πρὸς Ἀθηναίους κατελύσαντο τὸν πρὸς αὐτοὺς πόλεμον. Schaefer II. 121 refers to these negotiations with Athens; also to C. I. Att. II. no. 105, of 351 B.C., which is too mutilated to count as historical authority for an alliance.

² Dem. i. 2, 7.

³ Diod. xvi. 53, φθείρας χρήμασι...Εὐθυκράτην τε καὶ Λασθένην, κ.τ.λ. See Dem. VIII. 40, IX. 56, 66, XIX. 265. For the details of the Olynthian war, see Schaefer II. 124 ff., for the dates 156—159; Grote XI. 454 ff.

⁴ See § 19.

⁵ See the account given by Aeschines of his meeting the Arcadian Atrestidas returning home with thirty Olynthian women and children, Dem. XIX. 305, 306. See Grote XI. 505, 510.

⁶ The traditional order of the Olynthiacs is defended by Schaefer II. 159—165; for other opinions see Grote XI. 499—504.

⁷ IV. 50.

and yet the quieting influence of Eubulus and his party prevented all efficient and timely action. The Third Olynthiac has a forcible appeal to the Athenians to use the Theoric (or festival) fund for military purposes¹, a measure which was never passed until shortly before the battle of Chaeronea. At the end of the Olynthiac war (348) Demosthenes was probably in his thirty-sixth year. All the public speeches made by him before the events of 346 have already been mentioned.

III. THE PEACE OF PHILOCRATES.

347—346 B.C.

18. When Philip had destroyed Olynthus and the thirty-two Greek towns of Chalcidice, he naturally turned his eyes southward and bethought himself of the land of his hopes beyond Thermopylae. Experience had shown him that while he was at open war with Athens he could hardly hope to pass Thermopylae without a desperate struggle; and for this he hardly felt prepared. Whether he had already planned the artful scheme by which two years later he entered Greece, hailed with acclamation as the champion of Apollo and the protector of Delphi, or whether he had some less pretentious plan in view, he now saw that at least a temporary peace with Athens was absolutely necessary. Even before the capture of Olynthus, envoys from Euboea had brought to Athens a pleasant message from Philip that he wished for peace. Soon after this, Phrynon of Rhamnus was captured by one of Philip's cruisers, as he claimed, during the Olympic truce (i.e. about midsummer 348). He was released on payment of a ransom; and he persuaded the Athenians to send a public envoy with him to ask Philip to restore his ransom money. Ctesiphon (not the defendant in the suit on the Crown) was sent on this mission². Philip received both Ctesiphon and Phrynon with great kindness and granted their request. Ctesiphon reported that Philip wished to make peace as soon as possible³. The Athenians were delighted; and it was unanimously voted, on the motion of Philocrates, that Philip might send a herald and envoys to Athens to treat for peace. A certain Lycinus brought a *γραφὴ παρανόμων* against this decree, with a penalty of a hundred talents, on what ground we are not directly informed. Demosthenes

¹ III. 18—20. See Grote XI. 491—499.

² For this and the following events of §§ 18 and 19, see Aesch. II. 12—19.

³ Aesch. II. 12, 13.

appeared as the advocate of Philocrates, and Lycinus failed to get a fifth of the votes of the court¹.

19. At about this time Olynthus was captured². The consternation caused by this event did much to cause the almost universal desire for peace at Athens. Among the Athenians captured at Olynthus were Iatrocles and Eueratus, whose relatives appeared in the Assembly with suppliant olive branches and besought the people to rescue their kinsmen. Their entreaty was supported by Demosthenes and Philocrates, but not by Aeschines³. The people were deeply moved by this solemn supplication, and voted to send the actor Aristodemus, who was professionally intimate at the Macedonian court, to intercede with Philip for the two prisoners⁴. This mission also was perfectly successful. Iatrocles soon returned to Athens, released by Philip without ransom. Afterwards Aristodemus, who was probably detained by professional engagements, appeared after a summons from the Senate, and reported that Philip was full of kindness and wished both peace and alliance with Athens. Aristodemus was complimented by a crown, on the motion of Demosthenes⁵. The return of Aristodemus to Athens took place after the beginning of the year 347—346, the archonship of Themistocles, in which Demosthenes was for the second time a senator, the year of the peace of Philocrates⁶.

¹ Aesch. II. 14. In III. 62 Aeschines uses this support of Philocrates by Demosthenes as evidence of an early collusion between the two. But Demosthenes might consistently help to remove a mere technical obstruction to this preliminary step towards peace. Even a vote forbidding negotiations for peace with Philip, such as Aeschines obscurely hints at (II. 13), could not have been a νόμος, which alone could justify the γραφή παρανόμων. The whole process of Lycinus looks like a mere political trick. Moreover, Philocrates was not yet discredited as a minion of Philip.

² Aesch. II. 15.

³ Ibid. συνηγόρου Φιλοκράτης καὶ Δημοσθένη, ἀλλ' οὐκ Αἰσχίνη. This is said after the condemnation of Philocrates.

⁴ See Grote XI. 516, 517: he compares this with the memorable scene in the Assembly in 406 B.C., when the relatives of the men who had been left on the wrecks to perish after the victory at Arginusæ came before the people, dressed in black and with shaven heads to excite sympathy.

⁵ Aesch. II. 15—17. Demosthenes twice (XIX. 12, 315) speaks of the actor Neoptolemus, in connection with Aristodemus and Ctesiphon, as bringing deceitful messages from Philip. Grote (XI. 517) thinks that he was one of the envoys to Philip. But his may have been private messages, sent informally at about the same time with the others.

⁶ Though Aeschines (II. 14, 15) puts the first proposal of Philocrates for peace and his indictment (§ 18, above) at about the time of the capture of Olynthus (autumn of 348), he distinctly puts the return of Aristodemus from Macedonia in the next

20. In the previous year, after the fall of Olynthus, a significant movement against Philip was made by Eubulus, with the active aid of Aeschines, of whom we then hear for the first time in political life. The famous rival of Demosthenes was the son of respectable parents, who had been reduced to poverty in the Peloponnesian War. We cannot accept as historical either of the two accounts of his parentage and his youth which are given by Demosthenes¹. Neither orator is authority for the life or personal character of the other. Like Demosthenes, he was left to his own resources to earn his living; but he was less favoured by genius and by fortune than his rival. As a young man he was a play-actor and took many important parts, as that of Creon in the *Antigone* and that of Oenomaus in the tragedy of Sophocles of that name². He also did service as a clerk, publicly in the Senate and Assembly, and privately in the employ of Aristophon and Eubulus³. His friendly relations with Eubulus were often of great service to him in his public life. He was strong and vigorous, had a powerful voice, and was a ready speaker. In all these respects Nature had given him a great advantage over Demosthenes; but he lacked the steady rhetorical training by which his rival, even as a young man, made himself an accomplished orator⁴. Though he was about six years older than Demosthenes, he appeared in public life much later. He served in various campaigns, in Euboea in 357 and 350, and at Mantinea in 362.

21. On the occasion referred to (§ 20), probably in the winter or spring of 348—347, Eubulus addressed the Assembly against Philip, calling him the common enemy of the Greeks and swearing by his children that he wished that Philip were dead⁵. He proposed a decree for sending embassies to the Peloponnesus and all other parts of Greece—Demosthenes says, “all but to the Red Sea”—to summon an Hellenic synod at Athens and inaugurate a general Greek war against

Attic year, 347—346 (II. 16, 17). Aristodemus must have gone to Macedonia early in 347; and *ἐπήγει χρόνος* (Aesch. III. 62) covers nearly a year after the acquittal of Philocrates. The new movement of Eubulus and Aeschines (§ 21, below) probably diverted the minds of the people from peace at this time (see Dem. XIX. 12).

¹ Cf. XIX. 249, 250; Cor. 129, 130.

² Dem. XIX. 246, 247; Cor. 180.

³ Dem. XIX. 70; cf. Cor. 162; Anon. Vit. Aesch. § 3, *ὄντα δὲ λαμπρόφωνον γραμματεῦσαι Ἀριστοφῶντι καὶ μετὰ τούτων Εὐβούλῳ, κ.τ.λ.*

⁴ See Cic. de Orat. III. 28: *suavitatem Isocrates, subtilitatem Lysias, acumen Hyperides, sonitum Aeschines, vim Demosthenes habuit.*

⁵ Dem. XIX. 292.

Philip. This measure was eloquently supported by Aeschines and was adopted with enthusiasm. Aeschines brought before the Senate and Assembly an actor, Ischander, with whom he had once played, and who professed to bring reports from friends of Athens in Arcadia. Demosthenes says that Aeschines then professed to be the first Athenian who had discovered that Philip was plotting against the Greeks and corrupting leading men in Arcadia¹. Aeschines was one of the envoys sent out; and on his return from Arcadia he repeated the many fine speeches which he had made in behalf of Athens before the great Arcadian assembly called the Ten Thousand (*οἱ μύριοι*) at Megalopolis², where he attacked Hieronymus, a partizan of Philip, a reputed scholar of Isocrates, who opposed him³. Demosthenes appears to have taken no interest in these embassies, of which he speaks in a disparaging tone. He probably distrusted any movement in which men like Eubulus were the leaders, and experience had shown him that the grand plan of uniting all Greece in a war against Philip would end in failure and give Philip fresh encouragement for conquest. The event proved Demosthenes right. No Hellenic synod met in Athens, and within a year Eubulus and Aeschines were both playing into Philip's hands. It must be remembered that the "still absent envoys," who play so important a part in the story of the peace (as told by Aeschines in 330 B.C.), for whose return Demosthenes is said to have refused to delay the negotiations *for peace*, are these very messengers of war⁴.

22. But whatever the Athenians may have thought of the jingoism of Aeschines and Eubulus at this time, there can be no doubt that a year later (347—346) the prospect of an honourable peace with Philip was extremely welcome to all sober-minded men at Athens. Her recent losses and disasters secured a favourable hearing for the friendly messages from Pella. There can be no doubt that Demosthenes then felt strongly inclined to peace, as a matter of policy; and it is hardly

¹ Dem. XIX. 10, 303, 304. For Ischander see Harpocr., and Schaefer I. 246—248.

² Doubtless in the Thersilion, the great hall in which the Arcadian Assembly met, adjoining the theatre of Megalopolis, excavated by the British School at Athens in 1890—91. See Supplem. Papers of the Hellenic Society I., with plates.

³ Dem. XIX. 11, with Schol. (p. 344, 8); Aesch. II. 157. See Schaefer II. 169—172; Grote XI. 508—511. It was on this mission to Arcadia that Aeschines met Atrestidas with his Olympian captives (§ 16, above).

⁴ See § 32 (below); Aesch. II. 57, *ἵνα κοινῇ καὶ πολεμοῦεν, εἰ θεοὶ, Φιλίππῳ μετ' Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τῆς εἰρήνης, εἰ τοῦτο εἶναι δοκοῖη συμφέρον, μετέχοιεν*. Cf. Aesch. III. 58, 64, 68: though he now always includes eventual peace as one of the objects, yet *παρακαλοῦντες ἐπὶ Φιλίππον* (68) still emphasizes the hostile character of the missions.

possible that he had yet begun to suspect the crafty scheme by which peace with Philip would be turned to the disgrace of Athens and the triumph of her bitterest foes¹. And yet it seems hardly possible that the terrible spectre of the Sacred War, just beyond their borders, should not have filled all sober Athenians with alarm, especially when they remembered Philip's march to Thermopylae five years before. Philip, himself, we may be sure, never lost sight of the prize which had once seemed within his grasp.

23. Since Philip's repulse from Thermopylae in 352, the Sacred War had been waged with increasing bitterness, but with no prospect of a conclusion. In 351 the death of Phayllus left the leadership to Phalaecus, son of Onomarchus (§ 6), a mere boy, who at first had a guardian and military adviser, appointed by his uncle Phayllus. The Thebans were now the chief opponents of the Phocians, and Boeotia became the chief seat of war. Neither side gained any decisive advantage. At one time the Phocians held three fortresses in Boeotia, Orchomenus (the ancient Minyan stronghold), Coronea, and Corsiaë. But the resources of both parties were now exhausted. The Thebans called on Philip for help; but he sent only a few soldiers, wishing to check their "Leuctric pride²." The Great King sent them 300 talents of silver. The Phocians had come to the end of the Delphic treasures, after robbing the temple of gold and silver of the value of about 10,000 talents. They received help from various Greek states, including 1000 men from Sparta and 2000 from Achæa. It is probable that their army never fell below 10,000³.

24. The Phocians were now anxious lest a new invasion from Thessaly with help from Philip might suddenly end their power. Their army was mutinous from lack of pay, and the authority over it which remained was divided. Envoys were sent to Athens asking help, and offering the Athenians the towns commanding the pass of Thermopylae,—Alponus, Thronium, and Nicaea. This offer pleased the Athenians greatly; and they ordered Proxenus to take possession of the three towns, and voted

¹ A few years later Demosth. admits that the Athenians (doubtless including himself) were deceived by Philip's friendly messages: cf. XIX. 12, τῶν ἐκεῖθεν ἀπαγγελλόντων οὐδ' ὅτι οὖν ὀγιέει. There is no inconsistency between this judgment after the facts and his proposing a crown for Aristodemus when he brought back one of these very messages (Aesch. II. 17).

² Diod. xvi. 58.

³ The Phocian force which surrendered to Philip in 346 numbered over 10,000: see Dem. XIX. 230. For the events of the Phocian war above briefly mentioned, see Schaefer II. 180—192; Grote XI. 519—521, with the authorities cited.

to call out the citizen soldiers up to the age of thirty and to man fifty triremes. But Proxenus now found men in authority at Thermopylae who repudiated the message sent to Athens, and the envoys themselves were in prison for making the offer. Proxenus was dismissed with insult, and the fleet and army were never sent. The Phocians remained in possession of Thermopylae, confident of their ability to hold it. A friendly offer of Sparta to garrison the pass was also rejected with insult¹. In spite of her discouraging repulse, Athens felt that the fate of Greece depended on having Thermopylae held secure against any invasion from the North. Notwithstanding the sacrilegious plundering of Delphi, which no one ventured to approve openly, Athens had the strongest political reasons, which were easily reinforced by moral motives, for protecting the Phocians, especially against Philip². A formal alliance had existed for many years between Athens and Phocis³, and it was naturally assumed at Athens (except by Philip's friends) that peace with Philip would protect the Phocians against all danger from him. Proxenus was all this time with his fleet north of Euboea. It was probably in this spirit that Athens received the friendly propositions which Aristodemus brought from Philip⁴.

25. Soon after the cordial reception of Aristodemus (§ 19), Philocrates, supported by Eubulus and Cephisophon, proposed a decree for sending ten ambassadors to Philip, to discuss terms of peace and to ask him to send ambassadors to Athens with full powers to negotiate⁵. The following were sent: Philocrates (the mover), Demosthenes, Aeschines, Ctesiphon (the former envoy to Philip), Phrynon, Iatrocles, Aristodemus, Nausicles, Cimon, Dercylus⁶. To these Aglaocreon of Tenedos was afterwards added by the Assembly as a representative of the allies. The embassy was appointed and sent in February, 346 B.C.⁷ It is difficult and often impossible to give a trustworthy account of the events from the sending of the first embassy to the return of the second in

¹ See Aesch. II. 132—134.

² The mixed feelings of Athens are well described by Demosthenes, Cor. 18²—4.

³ Dem. XIX. 61, 62: cf. Aesch. III. 118.

⁴ See § 19 (end).

⁵ Dem. Cor. XIX. 95.

⁶ The ten names are given in the second *ὑπόθεσις* to Dem. XIX. p. 336¹. All except Nausicles are mentioned in Aesch. II. 8, 19, 20, 21, 42, 47; for Nausicles see II. 18, for Aglaocreon II. 20.

⁷ This date is fixed by the return of the embassy about the first of Elaphebolion (March 28): we may allow from 30 to 50 days for the time of absence. The second embassy, which Demosthenes charges with criminal waste of time, was absent less than 70 days. See Schaefer II. 194, n. 3.

July. We generally have to depend on the testimony of either Demosthenes or Aeschines, or on the contradictory statements of both; and these are given in the arguments of the lawsuits of 343 and 330 B.C., in which the two witnesses are the opposing speakers. Demosthenes is, however, fairly entitled to greater credence; for there is no fact stated by him which can be proved to be positively and intentionally false by other evidence, while several of the strongest statements of Aeschines are proved to be absolutely false by his own previous or later accounts of the same transactions.

26. We depend chiefly on Aeschines for the account of the first embassy¹; and there is little doubt that, due allowance being made for exaggerations and prejudiced views of the behaviour of Demosthenes, this is in general substantially correct. According to this, on the journey to Pella Demosthenes made himself disagreeable to his colleagues, and boasted loudly of the way in which he meant to stop Philip's mouth². The envoys went by land to Oreus, in the north of Euboea, and thence by sea to Halus, on the south side of the Gulf of Pagasae, a town claimed by Athens as an ally³. Parmenio, Philip's general, was then besieging Halus, which Philip wanted to give to his friends the Pharsalians. The embassy passed through the Macedonian camp to Pagasae, Larissa, and Pella⁴. On arriving at Pella, the envoys were courteously received by Philip at a formal interview, in which they addressed the king in the order of their ages, Demosthenes speaking last, directly after Aeschines. Aeschines says nothing of the speeches which preceded his; but he devotes the greater part of his story to his own eloquent argument, in which (as he says) he made a powerful appeal to Philip in defence of the right of Athens to Amphipolis, reminding him of the early history of the town, and going back to the children of Theseus. He spoke of the appointment of Iphicrates as the Athenian commander there, and reminded Philip of the occasion

¹ See Aesch. II. 20—43. The account of the two embassies to Philip and of the negotiations for peace is given in Grote XI. Ch. 89, and Schaefer II. Buch 3, Ch. 5, Buch 4, Ch. 1; and no further general references to these will be necessary. As the first embassy had no power to negotiate, the details of its conduct are less important.

² Aesch. II. 21: ὥστε ἀπορράψαι τὸ Φιλίππου στόμα ἄλοισχολῶ ἀβρόχῳ, *he would sew up his mouth with an unsoaked rush*, i.e. with no great trouble.

³ Philip thought it necessary to specify in his proposed terms of peace that Halus should be excluded from the allies of Athens: see Dem. XIX. 159, 174, and § 33 (below).

⁴ Strabo, p. 433; Dem. XIX. 163: ἀπῆραν διὰ τοῦ πολέμου στρατεύματος. This siege of Halus, after negotiations for peace were begun, illustrates Dem. Cor. 26.

when his mother, Eurydice, placed him with his brother Perdiccās (both children) on the knees of Iphicrates, and begged the general to treat her two boys with brotherly affection, as their father Amyntas had adopted him as a son. This harangue about a matter which had been settled more than ten years shows how Aeschines failed to see the real questions at issue, or possibly how he carefully avoided all questions which it would be unpleasant to Philip to discuss, i.e. all real questions. He could hardly have imagined that Philip would allow his title to Amphipolis to be called in question at this time.

27. Aeschines then describes the appearance of Demosthenes before Philip. He was (we are told) so embarrassed that he could hardly utter a word; and after a few vain attempts to speak, he became silent. Philip encouraged him and tried to relieve his embarrassment, but all in vain. He remained speechless, and the herald conducted the embassy from the royal presence. This account is probably much exaggerated; but it is hardly possible that the whole story is an invention. Grote is probably right in thinking that Demosthenes was taken with a kind of "stage fright" when he suddenly found himself formally addressing the king whom he had so often denounced, and when he was probably insulted by the officers of Philip who were in attendance at the palace on this ceremonious occasion, so that he may well have been physically unable to speak¹. It is significant that Demosthenes does not mention his own speech or that of Aeschines. Philip soon recalled the embassy, and replied to their arguments, especially those of Aeschines, but made no allusion to Demosthenes². He ended his address with the usual assurances of friendship. Most of the envoys were struck by the dignity, wit, and gracious manners of Philip, and by his skill in replying to what had just been said to him³.

28. The returning envoys arrived in Athens about the first of Elaphebolion (March 28) 346 B.C.⁴ They made their regular reports

¹ Grote xi. 530. Schaefer (ii. 202—205) has little faith in the whole tale of Aeschines about the interview with Philip. Strangely enough Demosthenes (xix. 253) reports Aeschines as telling the Assembly (apparently on his return from the first embassy) that he said nothing to Philip about Amphipolis, but left the subject to Demosthenes. It seems incredible that Aeschines could have repudiated a speech just made, which a few years later he reports at length, partly *verbatim*; and equally incredible that Demosthenes could forget or overlook such an occasion as his first interview with Philip. The evidence here is conflicting, but unimportant.

² Plutarch (Dem. 16) says that Philip replied to Demosthenes *μετὰ πλείστης ἐπιμελείας!*

³ Aesch. ii. 41—43: cf. 51, 52.

⁴ See § 25 (above), n. 7, and § 29 (below).

to the Senate and the Assembly; and they received the regular complimentary votes and the invitation to dinner in the Prytaneum, on the motion of Demosthenes as senator. They brought home a letter from Philip, expressing great friendship and his hope of both peace and alliance¹. There can be no doubt that Demosthenes returned fully persuaded that *some* peace should be made as soon as possible, to settle the important questions which the war kept open². Down to this time—in fact, until the nineteenth of Elaphebolion—he had no suspicion of the loyalty and political honesty of Aeschines³. There can be little doubt that Philocrates was already secured for Philip's interest; and it was not long before Aeschines (perhaps honestly at first) was acting with him to gain Philip's ends.

29. Immediately after the return of the embassy, Demosthenes proposed two decrees in the Senate to secure peace at the earliest moment. The Great Dionysiac festival was approaching, during which all public business would be suspended. These decrees enacted that safe-conduct should be granted to Philip's envoys and herald, who were now on their way to Athens, and that the Prytanes should call a special meeting of the Assembly, to be held on the eighth of Elaphebolion (April 5) if Philip's embassy should then have arrived, to discuss terms of peace. The envoys came too late for this day; but after their arrival Demosthenes proposed another decree appointing the eighteenth and nineteenth of Elaphebolion (April 15 and 16) for two meetings, in which both peace and alliance with Philip should be considered. It was further voted that the first meeting should be given to debate, and that in the second the votes should be taken without discussion⁴. The usual result followed, and speeches were made in both meetings.

30. The two meetings were held on the appointed days, after the Dionysia. The Macedonian envoys, Antipater, Parmenio, and probably Eurylochus, were present during a part of the sessions⁵. Demosthenes,

¹ Aesch. II. 45, 46, 50; Dem. XIX. 40, 41.

² Aesch. III. 63: *κάκειθεν ἐπαρήκων ἐπαινέτης ἦν τῆς εἰρήνης, κ.τ.λ.*

³ Dem. XIX. 13: *καὶ μέχρι τοῦ δευρ' ἐπαρελθεῖν ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης πρεσβείας ἐμὲ... διεφθαρμένος καὶ πεπρακῶς αὐτὸν ἐλάσθαιεν.* The remainder of XIX. 12—16 shows his opinion after his eyes were opened.

⁴ Aesch. III. 63, 66—68: cf. II. 54, 65, 109. See § 36, below.

⁵ Dem. XIX. 69 gives Antipater and Parmenio: the 2nd Argument to XIX. (p. 336¹⁰) adds Eurylochus. It is hardly possible that the foreign envoys were present during the discussion of the terms of peace: this is shown by *καλέσαι τοὺς πρέσβεις*, XIX. 144.

as senator, showed the distinguished envoys all proper courtesies, inviting them to a grand private entertainment and proposing decrees to admit them to the Assembly and to make them guests of honour at the Dionysia. He personally escorted them to the theatre, where curtains had been provided to shield them from the early morning air and cushions to cover the stone seats. And when they departed for home, he hired three yokes of mules for them and escorted them on horseback to Thebes¹.

31. One of the strangest charges made by Aeschines against Demosthenes is that of corrupt collusion with Philocrates in making the peace. Philocrates went into exile as a convicted criminal early in 343 B.C., fleeing from Athens to escape the sentence of death which was soon passed upon him for treachery and bribery in making the peace which is a reproach to his name². Aeschines can henceforth think of no graver charge than this, with which he introduces his accusation of Demosthenes with regard to the peace: "Now I return to the peace which you and Philocrates proposed³." Can it be believed that this is the same Aeschines who fifteen years before had described this same peace as "the peace made by me and Philocrates"⁴? His chief argument for the collusion is that Demosthenes caused the peace to be made in such unseemly haste that the Greek states which had been invited by Athens to an Hellenic council for mutual defence could not be represented in the negotiations. He constantly alludes to "the still absent embassies, which you sent to the Greeks."

32. These are the "roving envoys," which were sent out on the motion of Eubulus, more than a year before, to unite the Greeks in a common cause against Philip. Aeschines himself says that, when Philip's envoys came to Athens, the Athenian envoys were still absent, "summoning the Greeks against Philip⁵." All these Greeks, it must be remembered, were already at peace with him⁶. On what possible

¹ Dem. XIX. 235; Aesch. II. 55, 110, 111, III. 76. See the reply of Dem. (Cor. 28) about the invitation to the theatre.

² See Essay IV. § 4.

³ Aesch. III. 57: *καὶ δὴ ἐπανάγω ἑμαυτὸν ἐπὶ τὴν εἰρήνην ἣν σὺ καὶ Φιλοκράτης ἐγράψατε*. Cf. II. 56. See the reply to this in Dem. Cor. 21.

⁴ Aesch. I. 174: *τὴν εἰρήνην τὴν δι' ἐμοῦ καὶ Φιλοκράτους γεγενημένην*.

⁵ See § 21, note 4, with references. See Aesch. III. 65, *δρῶντες ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς μὲν παρακαλοῦντας ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον*, and 68, *ἀπεδήμιον παρακαλοῦντες τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐπὶ Φιλίππον*.

⁶ Dem. Cor. 24^a.

ground now could Aeschines, who had been one of the embassy which invited Philip's envoys to Athens to negotiate a peace, demand after their arrival that all negotiations should be suspended until the return of envoys who had been absent more than a year stirring up hostility against Philip, and had shown no signs of returning or reporting? These "absent envoys" were pure inventions. Aeschines declares positively that not one of them had returned when the peace was made, and Demosthenes that there was no embassy then out¹. This contradiction can be reconciled only by the explanation given by Demosthenes, that all the Greeks had long ago been tried and found wanting,—in fact, that Athens could find no states ready to join her in resisting Philip². Aeschines expressed the same opinion in 343 B.C.³ It is evident that Aeschines uses the word *πρέσβεις* in a very wide sense: his envoys were probably in great part not ambassadors with regular commissions, who were expected to report formally to the Senate and Assembly, but informal messengers, who were asked to sound public opinion in various states, to which many of them may have been going on business of their own, with the understanding that no reports were expected unless they had some message of importance to give. It is most probable that no reports had been made simply because there were no favourable responses to report, and that no delay of the peace would have changed this result. At the same time, it is not surprising that the assembled allies, who knew little of the facts, were made to believe (as their vote shows) that delay might bring some new states to join in the peace⁴.

33. We have the most contradictory accounts from the two orators

¹ Aesch. II. 58, 59; Dem. Cor. 23^{6, 7}. See note on the last passage, and the whole of Cor. 20 and 24. It is said in Dem. XIX. 16, to which Aesch. II. 58, 59 is a reply, that Aeschines spoke on the 19th of Elaphebolion in the presence of envoys (*πρέσβειων*) *οὐκ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων μετεπέμψασθε ὑπὸ τούτου πεισθέντες*. This seems to show that some states had sent envoys in response to the invitations of the previous year, who were actually present when the peace was made. But it is hardly credible that any state could have been so far influenced by the Athenian embassies, which Demosthenes (Cor. 23) says were all failures, as actually to send envoys to the proposed Hellenic synod at Athens, which never had even a prospect of meeting. Schaefer (II. 215) suggests with great probability that these "envoys" were *θεωροί* sent by certain states to the Dionysiac festival, who remained in Athens to watch the negotiations for peace. Such visitors might have brought informal messages from home in response to the Athenian proposals of the previous year. In this case Demosthenes uses *πρέσβεις* in as misleading a sense as Aeschines.

² Dem. Cor. 23.

³ Aesch. II. 79.

⁴ Ibid. II. 60.

of the proceedings in the two meetings of the Assembly. In the first, on the eighteenth of Elaphebolion (April 15), the Macedonian envoys appeared before the people and stated plainly and firmly the terms on which Philip would make peace. These were, in general, *ἐκατέρους ἂ ἔχουσιν ἔχειν, uti possidetis*; that is, no questions were to be raised as to Philip's right to any of the places which he had taken from Athens and still held, of course including Amphipolis¹. It was also stated that Philip would not recognize as allies of Athens either the Halians (whom he was besieging) or the Phocians². In conformity with these announcements, probably after Philip's ambassadors had withdrawn, Philocrates, who was now acting in harmony with them, proposed a formal decree, establishing peace and alliance between Philip and his allies and Athens and her allies, excepting the Halians and Phocians³. It is evident that the clause excluding the Halians and Phocians was heard by most of the Athenians with surprise and alarm. It signified plainly that Philip would do, in spite of the peace, the very thing which it was supposed the peace would prevent, that is, pass Thermopylae and overwhelm the Phocians with the help of the Thebans, while Athens would have her hands tied by the peace. Demosthenes now had his eyes thoroughly opened. Though he had favoured and even urged peace, as preferable to disastrous war, he was no advocate of "peace at any price," and he now saw that the price was to be too high⁴. He strongly opposed the motion of Philocrates, and advocated "the resolution of the allies," which was, according to Aeschines, favoured by himself and all the other speakers in the first assembly⁵. From Aeschines, who appears to be not yet in the complete confidence of Philocrates and the Macedonian envoys, we have a final burst of exalted patriotism. As Demosthenes reports him, he declared that, though he thought a peace should be made, he would never advise Athens to make the peace proposed by Philocrates so long as a single Athenian

¹ [Dem.] VII. 26: φησὶ δ' (sc. Φίλιππος) Ἐμφίπολις ἐαυτοῦ εἶναι· ὑμᾶς γὰρ ψηφίσασθαι ἐκεῖνον εἶναι δεῖ· ἐψηφίσασθε ἔχειν αὐτὸν ἂ εἶχεν. See Schol. on VII. 18 (p. 81⁴): ὁ Φιλοκράτης ἐν τῷ ψηφίσματι γέγραφεν ἐκατέρους ἂ ἔχουσιν ἔχειν, χαριζόμενος Φιλίππῳ· πολλὰ γὰρ ἀλλότρια ἠρπάκει.

² Schaefer II. 225. Cf. Just. VIII. 4.

³ Dem. XIX. 159 and 321 (quoted § 35, note 1), with 278. The motion of Philocrates in the Assembly presupposes some previous authority granted by the Senate: see Schaefer II. 225, n. 2.

⁴ Dem. XIX. 96: βουλευομένων ὑμῶν οὐ περὶ τοῦ εἰ ποιητέον εἰρήνην ἢ μὴ (ἐδέδοκτο γὰρ ἦδη τοῦτό γε), ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ τοῦ ποῖαν τινά.

⁵ Aesch. III. 71.

was left alive¹. Finally, on the motion of Demosthenes, the Assembly rejected the proposition of Philocrates and adopted what was called the resolution of the allies, whose regular synod (*συνέδριον*) was then in session at Athens. The Macedonian envoys were then recalled and informed of this action².

34. It is somewhat uncertain what is here meant by "the resolution of the allies" (*τὸ τῶν συμμάχων δόγμα*). We have two accounts of this from Aeschines³. In one he mentions only a clause recommending a postponement of the discussion about peace until the return of the "absent envoys"; but the fact that the discussion was going on by general consent makes it impossible that this clause was advocated by "all the speakers in the former Assembly." In the other he mentions a recommendation that only peace, and not alliance, should be discussed; but this he deduces from the entire omission of the word "alliance" in the resolution, and it is obvious that neither Demosthenes nor all the other speakers could have opposed alliance⁴. He there mentions also the proposed provision that three months should be allowed, after the making of the peace, in which any Greek state might claim the advantages of the peace and be recorded on the same column with Athens and her allies⁵. This is the only part of the resolution which had any significance whatever on that day; and it must be this, *and this alone*, which was adopted by the Assembly. This provision, if it were granted by Philip, would ensure the safety of the Phocians; for they could then have claimed the protection of the peace as Greeks, without being recognized by Philip as allies of Athens. This important provision, supported, as it appears, by the authority of the synod of allies, was advocated by Demosthenes, as the only substitute for the fatal proposition of Philocrates which was at all likely to be accepted by the Assembly⁶. Aeschines says that the general opinion, when the first

¹ Dem. XIX. 13—16.

² Ibid. 144: *κρατούστος ἐμοῦ τὴν προτέραν ἡμέραν, καὶ πεπεικῶτος ὑμᾶς τὸ τῶν συμμάχων δόγμα κυρώσαι καὶ καλέσαι τοὺς πρέσβεις τοὺς τοῦ Φιλίππου.*

³ Aesch. II. 60 and III. 69, 70.

⁴ Aesch. III. 68, 71.

⁵ Aesch. III. 70: *ἐξείναι τῷ βουλομένῳ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐν τρισὶ μηνσὶν εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν στήλην ἀναγεγράφθαι μετ' Ἀθηναίων καὶ μετέχειν τῶν ὄρκων καὶ τῶν συσθηκῶν.* A decree of 378—377 B.C. in C. I. Att. II. no. 17 provides for a similar inscription upon a στήλη (II. 69—72): *εἰς δὲ τὴν στήλην ταύτην ἀναγράφειν τῶν τε οὐσιῶν πόλεων συμμαχιῶν τὰ ὀνόματα καὶ [ἦ]τις ἂν ἄλλη σύμμαχος γί[γ]νηται.*

⁶ See Dem. XIX. 144 (quoted above, note 2). The skill of Demosthenes in persuading the Assembly to adopt this proposition, which completely nullified the proposition of Philocrates, even if this passed with the excluding clause, is hardly

Assembly adjourned, was that there would be peace, but that alliance would be made (if at all) later, in conjunction with all the Greeks.

35. The following night brought about a great and sudden change in the whole situation. Philocrates had been too bold in pressing on the Assembly the plan of the Macedonian envoys. The sudden disclosure of Philip's designs against the Phocians and of his determination to use the peace for their destruction had caused so great excitement and roused so much opposition, that it was hopeless to attempt to pass the original excluding clause. At the same time it was seen to be fatal to all Philip's plans to allow the proposition of the allies to be finally adopted. Philocrates was therefore compelled to amend his decree during the night, probably in consultation with Antipater and Parmenio. He brought it before the Assembly the next day without the excluding clause, reading simply "the Athenians and their allies¹." This change, which after the statements of the previous day meant nothing, appears to have allayed the excitement in great measure, and the decree in this form was finally passed without much opposition. This could not have been effected until the public apprehensions about the Phocians had been quieted by diplomatic promises, like those which were so effectual after the return of the second embassy a few months later. Antipater and Parmenio simply maintained their ground, that Philip could not admit the Phocians as parties to the peace; but their friends in the Assembly (Philocrates and perhaps Aeschines) assured the people "on authority" that, though Philip could not offend the Thebans and

appreciated by Grote, who condemns Demosthenes for not opposing Philocrates with greater energy. He was doubtless taken by surprise by the excluding clause, and it was a triumph to cause its rejection and the adoption of an effective substitute. That Philip's envoys were able to cajole the Assembly the next day by plausible promises into adopting the amended form of the decree of Philocrates, which then seemed innocent to the majority, is not surprising, nor a reproach to Demosthenes.

¹ Dem. XIX. 159: *τὴν τε γὰρ εἰρήνην οὐχὶ δυνηθέντων ὡς ἐπεχείρησαν οὗτοι, πλὴν Ἀλέων καὶ Φωκῶν, γράψαι, ἀλλ' ἀναγκασθέντος ὑφ' ἡμῶν τοῦ Φιλοκράτους ταῦτα μὲν ἀπαλείψαι, γράψαι δ' Ἀντικρυς Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίων συμμάχους.* See also 321: *ἐντεύθεν οἱ μὲν παρ' ἐκείνου πρέσβεις προδλεγον ὑμῖν ὅτι Φωκίας οὐ προσδέχεται Φιλίππος συμμάχους· οὗτοι δ' ἐκδεχόμενοι τοιαυτ' ἐδημηγόρουν, ὡς φανερώς μὲν οὐχὶ καλῶς ἔχει τῷ Φιλίππῳ προσδέξασθαι τοὺς Φωκίας συμμάχους διὰ τοὺς Θεβαίους καὶ τοὺς Θετταλοὺς, ἀν δὲ γένηται τῶν πραγμάτων κύριος καὶ τῆς εἰρήνης τύχη, ἅπερ ἀν συνθέσθαι νῦν ἀξιώσασμεν αὐτὸν, ταῦτα ποιήσει τότε.* See further 220: *μεῖζονα ἢ κατ' Ἀμφίπολιν εὐ ποιήσειν ἡμᾶς ἐὰν τύχη τῆς εἰρήνης, Εἰβόσιαν Ὀρωπὸν ἀποδώσειν, κ.τ.λ.* Demosthenes says (XIX. 15, 16) that he still opposed Philocrates, and advocated the resolution of the allies, adopted the day before, while Aeschines made the abominable speech which he quotes (see below, §§ 36, 37). It would be interesting to know how Aeschines spent the night before the second meeting.

Thessalians by publicly recognizing the Phocians, he would still, when the peace gave him greater freedom of action, do all that Athens could ask of him¹.

36. It is impossible to determine precisely what was said or done by Aeschines and Demosthenes in the second meeting of the Assembly, in which the peace was actually voted. Nowhere are our two witnesses more hopelessly at odds. Demosthenes says that Aeschines, after his eloquent speech the day before, protesting vehemently against the motion of Philocrates, now told the people not to remember their ancestors nor to listen to stories of ancient sea-fights and trophies, but to enact that they would not help any one who had not previously helped Athens (meaning the Phocians)². Instead of simply denying that he made such a speech and proving his denial by witnesses, Aeschines undertakes to show that he could not have spoken at all on the second day because by the decree of Demosthenes no speeches were to be made on that day!³ But this argument (in 343 B.C.) is answered by his own account thirteen years later of a speech made by Demosthenes in that very meeting. He repeats what he calls a "disagreeable metaphor" then used by Demosthenes, that we must not *wrench off* (*ἀπορρηξαι*) alliance from peace. Demosthenes (he says) then called on Antipater formally to answer a question, doubtless concerning Philip's unwillingness to make peace without alliance, which Antipater answered, probably reaffirming Philip's refusal⁴. Aeschines calls this "collusion with Philocrates."

37. Though Aeschines denies so stoutly that no one could have spoken in the second meeting, he further recounts a speech of his own, which must have been the one to which Demosthenes alludes, in which he says he advised the people to remember the glorious deeds of their ancestors, but to forget their mistakes, like the Sicilian expedition and the delay in ending the Peloponnesian war⁵. But he maintains that this speech was made in the first meeting, and that he made but one speech in the discussion, which Demosthenes has divided. When we consider that our testimony comes from the two opposing orators at the trial of Aeschines, and make all possible allowance for exaggeration and

¹ See quotations in the preceding note.

² Dem. XIX. 16.

³ Aesch. II. 63—66: see end of § 29 (above).

⁴ Aesch. III. 71, 72.

⁵ See Aesch. II. 74—77, where the substance of the speech is given. An historical mistake is made in 76, where he says that the Sicilian expedition was sent after the fortification of Decelea by the Spartans!

misrepresentation, we must admit that Aeschines reports his speech more fairly than Demosthenes. But when we weigh the testimony as to the date of the speech which Aeschines reports, we must decide that it was delivered on the second day, as Demosthenes declares. Eubulus finally threw the weight of his dignity and influence into the scale, and told the people plainly that they must either accept the terms proposed by Philocrates and advocated by Aeschines or man their fleet, levy a war tax, and use their festival fund to pay soldiers¹. We have no statement of the final position of Demosthenes except his assurance that at the second meeting he opposed Philocrates (whom the people at first refused to hear) and tried to amend his proposition for the peace², still advocating the resolution of the allies adopted the day before. He put no trust in the flattering assurances of Athenians like Philocrates, who professed to speak for the absent Philip while his own ambassadors were silent. But he was probably made more hopeful by the refusal of the people to exclude the Phocians by name, which left Athens free to act; and he perhaps trusted in the power of Athens to stop Philip again at Thermopylae if he should attempt to force the pass after the ratification of the peace³. There is no reason to doubt that he did his best, fighting almost single-handed in a desperate strait.

38. The peace of Philocrates, thus voted by the Athenian Assembly on the nineteenth of Elaphebolion (April 16), 346 B.C., ended the Amphipolitan War, which was begun in 357. A few weeks later, the aged Isocrates sent to Philip his address called *Φίλιππος*, in which he expressed his joy at the peace and his hopes of much good to result from Philip's leadership.

A few days after the peace was voted, the same ten ambassadors, with Aglaocreon as representative of the allies⁴, were appointed to return to Macedonia and receive the oaths of Philip and his allies to the peace and alliance. In an Assembly held on the twenty-fifth of Elaphebolion, in which Demosthenes presided⁵, it was voted that the

¹ Dem. XIX. 291.

² *Ibid.* 15: ἐμοῦ τῷ τῶν συμμάχων συνηγοροῦντος δόγματι καὶ τὴν εἰρήνην ὅπως ἴση καὶ δίκαια γένηται πράττοντος. Cf. 292: αἰσχρὰν ἀντ' ἰσης συνέβη γενέσθαι τὴν εἰρήνην.

³ The rather mixed feelings of Demosthenes at this time appear in XIX. 150: μέχρι τούτου γε (the departure of Philip's envoys) οὐδὲν ἀπήκεστον ἦν τῶν πεπραγμένων, ἀλλ' αἰσχρὰ μὲν ἡ εἰρήνη καὶ ἀναξία τῆς πόλεως, ἀντὶ δὲ τούτων δὴ τὰ θαυμάσια ἀγαθὰ ἡμῶν ἐμελλεν ἔσσεσθαι.

⁴ Dem. XIX. 163—165; Aesch. II. 97, 126. See Schaefer II. 240.

⁵ Demosthenes was still senator; and he was the one of the nine *πρόεδροι* (chosen each morning by the *ἐπιστάτης* of the Prytanes from the senators of the nine other

representatives of the allies of Athens then present in the synod should take the oath on that day before the Macedonian envoys in the name of their respective states¹. The Phocians were probably not represented in the synod: otherwise the whole question of their admission to the oaths would have been raised and finally decided at this time. Whether Cersobleptes, the Thracian king, whose friendship Athens valued, was represented in the oath-taking or not, cannot be determined. In either case, he was excluded from the treaty by Philip, and his country in Thrace had been occupied by Philip's troops on the day before the oaths were taken at Athens².

39. As Aeschines gives us our chief account of the first embassy, so Demosthenes tells the story of the second³. When the oaths had been taken, Demosthenes urged his colleagues on the embassy to set out with all speed to administer the oaths to Philip, knowing well that every day might be of the greatest importance to Athens. Philip was all this time vigorously pressing his conquests in Thrace, after Athens had tied her hands by making the peace. As his entreaties availed nothing, he procured (3rd of Munychion, April 29) a decree of the Senate (which the people had empowered to act until the next Assembly), directing the embassy to depart at once, and ordering Proxenus, who still kept his fleet north of Euboea, to convey them to Philip, wherever he might be⁴. In defiance of this vote, the embassy first waited a long time at Oreus in Euboea⁵; and then, instead of sailing with Proxenus, travelled by a

tribes) to whom it came by lot to preside in the Senate or the Assembly, as *ἐπιστάτης τῶν προέδρων*. See Aesch. II. 82, III. 73, 74.

¹ Aesch. II. 82—85.

² See Dem. XIX. 174; Aesch. II. 90. Aeschines tells us (in III. 73, 74 and II. 83, 84) two directly opposite stories of the exclusion of Cersobleptes from the oaths; one, that he had no delegate in the synod and therefore was excluded; the other that a person claiming to be his representative was admitted on a motion put to vote by the other *πρόεδροι* after Demosthenes had refused (as *ἐπιστάτης*) to take the vote. The spelling *Κερσεβλέπτης* occurs in a newly found Delphic inscription of about 350 B.C. See Bull. de Corresp. Hellén. 1896, pp. 466—496. See also C. I. Att. IV. 2, no. 65, *δ*.

³ We have in Dem. XIX. a clear and full account of the second embassy and its disastrous results, generally in the following order: 150—173, 17—66; and in Cor. 25—27, 30—36, a brief but graphic résumé of the same events, somewhat modified by the changes of the past thirteen years. Though Aeschines denies some of the details, he says nothing which breaks the force of the clear and straightforward statements of Demosthenes.

⁴ Dem. XIX. 154.

⁵ Demosthenes is said by Aeschines (II. 89) to have charged him with waiting in Oreus to secure appointments as *πρόξενοι* for himself and some of his colleagues, *προξενίας κατασκευαζόμενοι (γινόμενοι πρόξενοι, Schol.)*. This is confirmed by Dem.

circuitous land route to Pella, where they arrived twenty-three days after leaving Athens. There they waited twenty-seven days for Philip's return from his conquests in Thrace¹. In the time thus gained he had captured several Thracian towns, (among others) Doriscus, Serrhium, and Ἰερὸν ὄρος, in which Cersobleptes was taken prisoner. Demosthenes constantly protested against this delay in the most vigorous terms².

40. The Athenians found at Pella envoys from Thebes, Thessaly, Sparta, and other Greek states, awaiting Philip's return³. There were also envoys from Phocis, anxiously waiting to learn their fate⁴. Philip received the Athenians in the presence of the other envoys, and surrounded by his army, which was ready for his march to Thermopylae⁵. Demosthenes says nothing of the speeches at this interview; but Aeschines says that Demosthenes abused his colleagues and flattered Philip, recounting his services in supporting Philocrates and hastening the peace. Aeschines then made his own speech, in which he exhorted Philip to enter Greece as the friend of the Phocians and the enemy of the Thebans, intimating to him quite plainly that, though the Phocians by the fortunes of war succeeded in seizing the temple of Delphi, the Thebans intended to seize it and were therefore no less guilty than the Phocians⁶. The result of this speech, when it was repeated in much plainer language at Athens after the return of the embassy (see §§ 44, 45), in preventing the Athenians from doing anything to protect the Phocians, shows that Philip had as yet given no public indication of his real intentions to either side.

While the envoys were at Pella, Philip sent them large presents of gold, of which Demosthenes refused to accept his share⁷. He devoted

Cor. 82³ (see note), where Aeschines is said to have entertained the envoys of the tyrants of Oreus and Eretria in 343—342 as their πρόξενος. See Schaefer II. 249, n. 2.

¹ Dem. XIX. 154, 155; Cor. 25—27. In Cor. 30 Demosthenes says that the embassy "sat three whole months in Macedonia" before Philip returned. Of course there is no attempt to deceive in this rhetorical exaggeration, as it is from Demosthenes himself (XIX. 155) that we know the exact time (50 days), including the journey from Athens. In XIX. 158, just after giving this exact time, he says the embassy was absent "three whole months."

² Dem. VIII. 64, IX. 15, Cor. 27, XIX. 156: cf. Aesch. III. 82.

³ Aesch. II. 108, 112, 136; Dem. XIX. 139.

⁴ Justin VIII. 4; Dem. IX. 11.

⁵ Aesch. II. 103, 132.

⁶ For the two speeches see Aesch. II. 108—112, 113—117; and Dem. XIX. 20, 21, for the report made by Aeschines in Athens of his address to Philip.

⁷ Dem. XIX. 166—168.

much of his time to procuring the release of the Athenian captives who were still in Philip's hands. He lent several of these the money needed for their ransom, which he later refused to receive back when Philip released the other prisoners without ransom¹.

41. When the time came for Philip to swear to the peace, the majority of the embassy supported Philocrates and Aeschines in allowing him formally to exclude the Phocians, the Halians, and Cersobleptes from the recognized allies of Athens. In the same way the Cardians were later accepted as allies of Philip². In fact, Demosthenes was generally outvoted in the deliberations of the embassy³. The embassy refused by vote to send to Athens a letter written by Demosthenes, and sent one of their own with a different account of their doings⁴. Demosthenes hired a vessel to take him home alone; but Philip forbade him to depart⁵. In this state of things we can easily believe what Aeschines says, that no one would willingly mess with Demosthenes or lodge at the same inn with him⁶.

42. After Philip had sworn to the peace, the embassy had no further pretext for wasting time at Pella. They had been instructed also to administer the oaths to Philip's allies in their respective cities; but nothing like this had yet been done⁷. Here Demosthenes makes a downright charge of corruption against Philip, that of bribing the embassy to wait until his army was ready to march to Thermopylae⁸. All was now ready. Then followed a most disgraceful and humiliating spectacle. Philip marched forth from his capital with his army for the invasion of Greece, the result of which—whether he favoured the Thebans or the Phocians—must be the humiliation of a proud people; and in his train followed meekly (with one exception) an Athenian embassy which had basely betrayed the interests of Athens. There followed also a band of Phocian suppliants, who must now have known that the downfall of their race was impending. When they arrived at Pherae, the

¹ Dem. XIX. 169, 170.

² Ibid. 44: ἐκ τοῦ, ὅτε τοὺς ὄρκους ἤμελλε Φίλιππος ὀμνῦναι τοὺς περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης, ἐκσπόνδους ἀποφανθῆναι τοὺς Φωκέας ὑπὸ τούτων. Cf. 278: οὐ τὸ μὲν ψήφισμα Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίων συμμάχοις, οὗτοι δὲ Φωκέας ἐκσπόνδους ἀπέφηναν; and 174. For the Cardians see v. 25, VIII. 66; and § 61 (below). For the ψήφισμα see § 35 (above), and Dem. XIX. 159.

³ Dem. XIX. 173.

⁴ Ibid. 174.

⁵ Ibid. 51, 323.

⁶ Aesch. II. 97.

⁷ Dem. XIX. 278: οὐ τὸ μὲν ψήφισμα τοὺς ἀρχοντας ὀρκοῦν τοὺς ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν, οὗτοι δὲ οὐς Φίλιππος αὐτοῖς προσέπεμψε, τούτους ὤρκισαν;

⁸ Dem. Cor. 32: ὠνεῖται παρ' αὐτῶν ὄπως μὴ ἀπιμεν.

long-neglected duty of administering the oath to Philip's allies—or rather to those whom Philip saw fit to summon as their representatives—was performed in a tavern, “in a manner which was disgraceful and unworthy of Athens,” as Demosthenes adds¹.

43. After this ceremony the embassy returned to Athens without more delay, arriving on the thirteenth of Scirophorion (July 7), after an absence of about ten weeks. When they arrived, Philip was already at Thermopylae, negotiating with the Phocians for a peaceable surrender of the pass². This was just what Philip had planned: the Athenians had now little time to consider whether they should send a fleet to defend Thermopylae, and he trusted to the quieting reports of his friends on the embassy to prevent any hostile action. The scheme worked perfectly. A temporary obstruction was caused by the report of Demosthenes to the Senate. There he told the plain truth, that Philip was at the gates of Hellas, ready to attack the Phocians; and he urged that an expedition should even then be sent to Thermopylae with the fifty triremes which were kept ready for such an emergency. The Senate believed Demosthenes, and passed a vote expressing their approval of his conduct. They insulted the embassy in an unprecedented manner, by omitting the customary vote of thanks and the invitation to dine in the Prytaneum³.

44. But Philocrates and Aeschines had planned their scheme too artfully to be thus thwarted; and in the Assembly of the sixteenth of Scirophorion, probably held the day after the meeting of the Senate, all was changed. Here Demosthenes found a body of his enemies, who would not permit him to be heard or the vote of the Senate to be read⁴. Aeschines at once took the platform, and easily carried the meeting with him by disclosing the private information about Philip's real plans which (he said) Philip had confided to him at Pella. He admitted that Philip was at Thermopylae with his army; but he assured the people that, if they would stay at home quietly two or three days, they would hear that Philip was besieging Thebes, restoring the smaller Boeotian towns to independence, and compelling the Thebans (not the Phocians) to pay for the treasure stolen from Delphi. He repeated the advice

¹ Dem. XIX. 158.

² Ibid. 58. From the 3rd of Munychion, when the Senate directed the embassy to depart (see § 39), to the 13th of Scirophorion is 69 days. We do not know how soon the order of the Senate was obeyed.

³ Ibid. 18, 31, 32; and 322, *τὴν δὲ βοήθειαν εἶπει κωλύσαι τὴν εἰς τὰς Πύλας, ἐφ' ἣν αἱ πεντήκοντα τριήρεις ὁμῶς ἐφώρμουν*. See Cor. 327-9.

⁴ Dem. XIX. 23, 35.

which (he said) he had given to Philip, for which a price had been set on his head at Thebes. He also implied that Euboea was to be given to Athens as a recompense for Amphipolis, and hinted obscurely at a restitution of Oropus to Athens¹. Then Philip's letter was read, full of general friendliness, but containing absolutely nothing about the Phocians and no promises of any kind. Demosthenes charges Aeschines with being the writer of this letter². After the astounding disclosures made by Aeschines, it is not strange that Demosthenes could gain no hearing, and that the people felt hopeful and happy, proud of the diplomatic triumph of Aeschines and convinced that Demosthenes was a hopeless grumbler³.

45. In this temper the Assembly was ready to vote almost anything which would make it easy for Philip to carry out his beneficent plan. A decree was passed, on the motion of Philocrates, publicly thanking Philip for his friendly promises, extending the peace and alliance to posterity, and (what was more important) enacting that, if the Phocians still refused to surrender the temple "to the Amphictyons," the Athenians would compel them to do so by force⁴. They then appointed ten ambassadors, chiefly members of the previous embassies, to report these proceedings to Philip at Thermopylae. Demosthenes at once refused to go on this embassy. Aeschines made no objection at the time; but afterwards, when it was thought that his presence in Athens would be important at the coming crisis, he excused himself on the ground of illness, and his brother, probably Aphobetus, went in his place⁵.

Soon afterwards came two letters from Philip, inviting the Athenians to send a force to join him at Thermopylae⁶. As Demosthenes shows,

¹ Dem. XIX. 19—22, 35, 74, 220, 324—327; Cor. 35; v. 9, 10; VI. 30; cf. Aesch. II. 136. The obscure language of Aeschines (II. 121) *οὐκ ἐν τῷ ψηφισματι μόνον ἡμᾶς ἐπῆρει* is rightly explained by Schaefer (II. 269 n.) as meaning that *it was not by a mere decree* (as after the first embassy) *that Demosthenes expressed his approval of us*. This "approval" consisted in a sarcastic remark, *οὐκ ἔφη με, ὡς περ ἐκεῖ εἶπον, οὕτως ἐν τῷ παρόντι λέγειν, ἀλλ' ἐκεῖ διπλασίως ἄμεινον* (122), i.e. Demosthenes implied that Aeschines's address to Philip *far outdid* (in enormity) his account of it to the Assembly.

² Dem. XIX. 36—41.

³ Ibid. 23, 24.

⁴ Ibid. 48—50: here it is said of the so-called Amphictyons, *ποιοῖς; οὐ γὰρ ἦσαν αὐτόθι πλὴν Θηβαῖοι καὶ Θετταλοί*.

⁵ Ibid. 121—124 (see § 47, below).

⁶ Ibid. 51, 52: *ἐπιστολὰς δύο καλοῦσας ἡμᾶς, οὐχ ἑ' ἐξέλθοιτε*. See Aesch. II. 137: *ὑμῖν δὲ οὐκ ἐπεμψεν ἐπιστολὴν ὁ Φίλιππος ἐξέτινα πάσῃ τῇ δυνάμει βοηθήσοντα τοῖς δίκαιοις; to help the cause of justice!*

these were really sent to prevent them from marching out, as Philip thought this cordial invitation would quiet their alarm, and so be the surest means of keeping them at home. We hear of no appeals from Aeschines or his friends urging the acceptance of the invitation. Indeed, public opinion at Athens was changing, so that perhaps there was danger of the invitation being accepted in a different spirit¹. Aeschines even says that some of the party of Demosthenes prevented its acceptance, professing to fear that the Athenian force might be held as hostages by Philip².

46. There were Phocian envoys at Athens on the return of the embassy from Pella, and they remained until after the assembly of the sixteenth of Scirophorion. The action then taken showed them that they had nothing to hope from Athens, and they returned home with this unwelcome news. With the help of Athens by land and sea, Phalaecus and his army of 10,000 infantry and 1000 cavalry might still have held Thermopylae against Philip. But without help this was impossible³. The Lacedaemonians had already deserted them⁴, and now nothing was left but to surrender on the best terms which could be made. Demosthenes declares that the action of the Assembly on the 16th was the direct cause of the surrender of the Phocians on the 23rd⁵.

47. The third Athenian embassy set out for Thermopylae about the 21st of Scirophorion (July 15). When they came to Chalcis, they heard that the Phocians had surrendered, while Philip had openly declared himself for the Thebans, and all the hopes in which Athens had indulged were at an end. As the envoys had no instructions to meet this emergency, they returned to Athens at once. One of them, Dercylus, who was in advance of the rest, came directly into a meeting of the Assembly in the Piraeus (on the 27th) and reported his alarming news from Thermopylae⁶. The people were struck with panic at the

¹ Dem. XIX. 122 (end).

² Aesch. II. 137.

³ Dem. XIX. 58, 123.

⁴ Ibid. 73, 76, 77.

⁵ See the calculation in Dem. XIX. 58, 59. Allowing four days for the news of the 16th to reach the Phocians and three days more for making terms, he puts the surrender on the 23rd (July 17). Four days later (on the *τετράς φθίνοντος*, the 27th) the news came to the Assembly in the Piraeus. Usener (Rhein. Mus. XXXIV. 440), who omits the *ἐνάτη φθίνοντος* (though it is expressly mentioned in the text of Demosthenes), places the surrender a day earlier. See Schaefer II. 282, note 1. If we assume that Scirophorion this year had 30 days, there is no day to be omitted.

⁶ Dem. XIX. 60, 125: cf. Aesch. II. 94, 95.

tidings, and voted, on the motion of Callisthenes, to remove the women and children from the country into protected towns or fortresses, to put the Piraeus and the forts in a state of defence, and to hold the coming festival of the Heraclea, usually held in the country, within the city walls¹. Such a panic had not been known in Athens since the last days of the Peloponnesian War. They also voted to send to Philip the same embassy which had returned from Chalcis, with instructions to watch the proceedings of the Amphictyonic Council, which Philip was expected to summon at once². The Athenians were not only in great alarm, but in absolute uncertainty about Philip's next step. He might even join the Thebans in a march upon Athens; and the road was open. Even Aeschines admits the bitter disappointment at Athens and the bitter feeling against the ambassadors³.

Soon after the surrender of the Phocians, Philip addressed a diplomatic letter to the Athenians, evidently in an apologetic tone, deprecating their indignation at his unexpected course, and trying to conciliate them by assurances of his continued friendship. As Demosthenes says, it was written really to inform the Thebans and Thessalians that he was acting directly against the wishes and the hopes of Athens⁴.

48. The embassy soon departed on its new mission by way of Thebes. Aeschines had now no fear of the Thebans or of the price they had set upon his head⁵. They arrived at Philip's camp just in time to be present at the festivities with which he and the Thebans were celebrating the joyous conclusion of the war and their triumph over the sacrilegious Phocians; and they appear to have had no scruples against

¹ Dem. XIX. 86, Cor. 36; Aesch. III. 80. Aesch. II. 139 says *ἐσκεναγωγήσαν ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν, πρεσβευτοῦ ἐμοῦ τὴν τρίτην ἡδὴ πρεσβείαν*, from which Schaefer (II. 293, n. 3) infers that the decree was not passed until after the next departure of the embassy (§ 48). But Dem. XIX. 125 implies clearly that the decree was passed either at the meeting in the Piraeus or immediately afterwards; and the words of Aesch. state only that the *execution* (not the passage) of the decree followed his departure.

² Aesch. II. 95: *προσαναγκάζοντος τοῦ δήμου μηδὲν ἦττον πρεσβεῖν ἡμᾶς*. This seems to imply a reappointment of the embassy, and this agrees with Dem. XIX. 172, *ἐπὶ τὴν τρίτην πρεσβείαν δις με χειροτονησάντων ὑμῶν δις ἐξωμοσάμεν*. In XIX. 126 Demosthenes charges Aeschines with going on this embassy without any authority at all.

³ Dem. XIX. 328: *γέγονε τὰ πράγματα πάνθ' ὥσπερ αἰνίγμα τῇ πόλει*. Aesch. III. 80.

⁴ See Dem. Cor. 39, 40, with notes.

⁵ Dem. XIX. 21, 127. We have only the repeated authority of Demosthenes (see § 44, above) for the reported statement of Aeschines on this point.

joining in the celebration¹. Philip had himself accepted the surrender of the Phocians on condition that Phalaecus with his 8000 mercenaries should be allowed to depart whithersoever they pleased; and they withdrew to Peloponnesus². But the Phocian people were handed over to a far less merciful power. Philip had entered Phocis as the champion of Apollo, whose violated temple he was to restore to its rightful guardians, the Amphictyonic Council. He therefore lost no time in calling a meeting of this venerable body, or rather what he chose to call by this distinguished name³. The Council voted to expel the Phocians, and to give their two votes to Philip, thus putting a foreign king in the place of one of the original Amphictyonic tribes. The Phocian towns, except Abae with its ancient temple of Apollo, twenty in number, were to be destroyed, and the people to be divided into villages of not more than fifty houses; their horses were to be sold for the benefit of the temple, and their arms thrown down precipices; and they were to pay sixty talents yearly to the temple until the stolen treasure should be made good⁴. We have records of payments made by the Phocians on this account from 344 to 337 B.C.⁵ Any Phocian who was personally guilty of plundering the temple was declared accursed and outlawed⁶. This

¹ Dem. XIX. 128, 130, Cor. 287. See the lame defence of Aeschines, who does not deny that he took part in these festivities, II. 162, 163: *ἐκλήθην ἐπὶ ξένια μετὰ τῶν συμπρέσβειων, κ.τ.λ.* He seems to think that the number of guests, about 200, and the fact that he only joined in the chorus as a common singer, excused him. See Essay IV. § 6.

² See § 52, below.

³ Demosthenes (v. 14) calls this assembly *τοῦς συνελλυθῆτας τοῦτους καὶ φάσκοντας Ἀμφικτύονας νῦν εἶναι*. See XIX. 50: *οὐδεὶς δ' ἄλλου παρόντος τῶν Ἀμφικτύωνων πλὴν Θετταλῶν καὶ Θηβαίων*. Cf. XIX. 327. Athens had no part in the Ionian representation, nor Sparta in the Dorian; the Phocians were gone; Boeotia was only Thebes; the Locrians were present; six of the other Amphictyonic tribes (Aesch. II. 116) were Thessalian.

⁴ Diod. XVI. 60; Paus. x. 3, 3; Dem. XIX. 81, 141, Cor. 36, 42, IX. 19, 26. Cf. Aesch. II. 9, III. 80.

⁵ The French explorers at Delphi have found an interesting inscription recording several payments made by the Phocians, published by Émile Bourguet in the Bull. de Corresp. Hellén. 1897, pp. 321—344. By comparison of this with another inscription containing temple records (ibid. pp. 477—496), Bourguet shows with great probability that the Phocians made eight semi-annual payments of thirty talents each in 344—340 B.C., two annual payments of thirty talents in 339 and 338, one of ten talents in 337, and an "eighteenth" of ten talents in a later year, which assumes six intermediate payments. The reduction to ten talents followed the battle of Chaeronea. These talents were probably of the Aeginetan standard, about $\frac{8}{10}$ heavier than the Attic (see above, § 8, note 2). See American Journal of Archaeology, 1899, p. 306.

⁶ Diod. XVI. 60.

terrible sentence was executed with more than strict exactness, with the Thebans for executioners¹. When Demosthenes went to Delphi more than two years later, he witnessed the pitiable condition of Phocis and its wretched people, with walls and houses destroyed, and nobody to be seen except old women and little children and miserable old men². A harder fate still befell Orchomenus, Coronea, and probably Corsiae in Boeotia, for their adherence to the Phocians. Their walls were razed and the inhabitants sold into slavery. Boeotia, with a substantial piece of Phocis³, was then brought under the dominion of Thebes. Sparta, for assisting the Phocians, was excluded from the Delphic temple. The *προμαντεία*, precedence in consulting the oracle, which the Phocians had granted to Athens in the time of Pericles for her help in the short Sacred War of 448 B.C., was taken from her and given to Philip⁴. Still, it was the decided policy of Philip to have no open breach with Athens at this time⁵.

¹ Dem. XIX. 325: τὰ Φωκῶν τεῖχη κατεσκάπτετο· Θηβαῖοι δ' ἦσαν οἱ κατασκάπτοντες.

² Ibid. 64—66. Demosthenes saw good reason for exclaiming τούτων δευτέρα οὐ γέγονεν οὐδὲ μείζω πράγματ' ἐφ' ἡμῶν ἐν τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, οἶμαι δ' οὐδ' ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν χρόνῳ. For a graphic account of the state of Phocis at this time, see Justin, VIII. 5.

³ Dem. XIX. 112, 127, 325; VIII. 65, οὐκ ἦν ἐν Θήβαις ἀσφαλὲς (λέγειν τὰ Φιλίππου), πρὶν τὴν Βοιωτῶν ἀπέδωκε καὶ τοὺς Φωκέας ἀνεῖλεν. XIX. 141, Ὀρχομενὸς. Κορώνεια, Κορσαίαι, τὸ Τιλφωσσαῖον, τῆς τῶν Φωκῶν χώρας ὁπόσην βούλονται.

⁴ Plut. Per. 21; Dem. IX. 32 (one of the doubtful passages), XIX. 327 (end). For Sparta see Paus. X. 8, 2.

⁵ Among the most interesting inscriptions recently found at Delphi are two of the fourth century B.C. containing business accounts of the Amphictyonic Council and especially of the board of *ναοποιοί*, Temple-builders, who probably had charge of building the still unfinished temple (see § 72, p. 287, note 3). See Bull. de Corresp. Hellén. 1896, pp. 197—241, 1898, pp. 303—328. During the time from 353 to 346 B.C. only two of the semi-annual meetings of this board are mentioned, one with four members present, and one in the spring of 348 with ten (a Delphian, an Athenian, two Locrians, a Megarian, an Epidaurian, a Lacedaemonian, two Corinthians, and a Phocian). Four times the omission of the meeting is noted, οὐ συνήλθον. This was during the hardest stress of the Phocian War. But in the archonship of Damoxenus, which Bourguet identifies with great certainty as 346—345 B.C., we find this entry: Ἐπι Δαμοξένου ἄρχοντος, ὀπωρινῶς πυλαίας, ἐπεὶ ἂ ἐλρήνα ἐγένετο, ναοποιοὶ συνήλθον. Now there were present 36 members, including nine Thessalians and three Thebans (long strangers to Delphi), two Athenians, three Spartans, and one Delphian. No Phocians are present; but in their place is the ominous entry, Φίλιππος Μακεδών, Τιμανορίδας Μακεδών (Philip's name standing thus, the tenth in the list). This was at the meeting of the Council called by Philip in the autumn of 346, after the surrender of the Phocians (see above, § 48). The *ναοποιοί*, being a permanent board, had not yet been reconstituted, except that Philip and another Macedonian had quietly stepped into the places of the absent Phocians.

49. The Pythian games were celebrated at Delphi at their regular time, in September 346 B.C.¹ Philip was empowered by the Amphictyonic Council to hold the festival with the Boeotians (i.e. the Thebans) and the Thessalians². The games were celebrated by Philip with unusual splendour, but with no delegates present from either Athens or Sparta. For 240 years Athens had sent her deputation to these games with great pomp and ceremony over the Sacred Way, which Apollo had once trodden on his progress from Delos to Delphi; and her absence now was an historic event³. Thus was Philip formally installed in his long-coveted position as a power in Greece, representing in his own person one of the original Greek peoples which had in immemorial antiquity established the Amphictyonic union.

Thus ended the disastrous Sacred War, after a duration of more than ten years, with the exaltation of Philip and the humiliation of Athens, though neither was a party to the war or was even interested in it when it began.

50. Before returning home after the Pythian games, Philip determined to secure from Athens at least a formal recognition of his new position as an Amphictyonic power. He therefore sent thither a deputation of his own with Thessalian envoys (probably Amphictyons), to ask for a confirmation of his election to the Council⁴. The conspicuous absence of Athens from both Council and games embarrassed and annoyed Philip greatly. Athens also was in a delicate position. Philip still had his powerful army with him, and he could summon Thebans, Locrians, and Thessalians to support him in an Amphictyonic war, if Athens should refuse his request. It would have been simple madness for Athens, in her isolation and humiliation, to defy him by a downright refusal. But the people were in no mood to assent to what they deemed a disgrace to Greece and an insult to themselves. When

¹ The Pythian games were celebrated in the third year of each Olympiad, near the end of the Delphic month *Βουκάτιος*, which corresponds generally to the second Attic month, *Μεταγειθνιον*. The year 346—345 B.C. began July 25. See Essay III. § 3, p. 329, n. 2. Pausanias x. 7, 8 refers to this Pythian festival as *πρώτη Πυθιάδι ἐπι ταῖς ἐξήκοντα, καὶ Ἰολαῖδας ἐνίκᾳ Θηβαῖος*, i.e. the 61st, counting from 586 B.C.

² Diod. xvi. 60.

³ Dem. xix. 128, *ὥστε μήτε τοὺς ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς θεωροὺς μήτε τοὺς θεσμοθέτας εἰς τὰ Πύθια πέμψαι*. See Aeschyl. Eumen. 9—16.

⁴ Dem. xix. 111—113: this describes the exciting scene in the Assembly, ending with the sarcastic remark of Aeschines before Philip's envoys (113), *πολλοὺς τοὺς θορυβοῦντας εἶναι, ὀλιγοὺς δὲ τοὺς στρατευομένους ὅταν δέη*. Demosthenes makes no allusion to his own speech.

Aeschines came forward alone to urge compliance, he was hooted and could get no hearing. Demosthenes was perhaps the only man in Athens who could persuade the Assembly to take the humiliating course which prudence now made necessary. This he did in his speech *On the Peace* (v.), in which, while he makes no attempt to conceal the false position in which Athens had ignorantly allowed herself to be placed, he yet advises her not to court further calamity by a vain resistance to an accomplished fact¹. We do not know what reply he proposed to the Amphictyonic message; but we may be sure that it conceded nothing in principle, while it formally declined to oppose the will of the Amphictyons in electing Philip to their Council.

IV. SIX YEARS OF NOMINAL PEACE.

346—340 B.C.

51. The peace of Philocrates lasted, at least in name, until the formal renewal of the war with Philip in 340 B.C. But all this time Philip was busy in extending his power, especially to the detriment of Athens. In 344 we find him subjugating Illyrians and Triballi², and soon afterwards breaking up free governments in Thessaly, putting garrisons into the citadels, seizing the revenues of the ports, and establishing a decadarchy³. He interfered in the disputes of Sparta with Argos, Messene, and Megalopolis, sending help to the latter. Athens, on the motion of Demosthenes, voted to send envoys to Peloponnesus to counteract this dangerous influence, and of these Demosthenes was chief. In the *Second Philippic* he repeats parts of his speech to the Messenians, in which he warned them of the fate of Olynthus and exhorted them to repel Philip's friendly advances⁴. But Philip's promises were more powerful than the eloquence of Demosthenes, and we soon find Argos and Messene (instigated by Philip) sending envoys to Athens, complaining that she supported Sparta in preventing

¹ See the whole speech *On the Peace*. For remarks on this speech, the genuineness of which has often been doubted, see Schaefer II. 295—303. The striking contrast between this and the *Second* and *Third Philippics* is to be explained by the difference in circumstances, which made the former a political necessity.

² Dem. Cor. 44¹ (see note).

³ Dem. VI. 22, IX. 12, [VII.] 32; cf. Cor. 64, 65. For the later tetrarchies in Thessaly, see IX. 26.

⁴ See VI. 9, 13, 15, 20—25.

them from gaining their freedom. With these came envoys from Philip, complaining that Athens had charged their master with breaking his promises¹.

52. In the assembly which discussed the reply to be given to these embassies (late in 344 B.C.), Demosthenes delivered his Second Philippic². This gives a statesmanlike review of Philip's conduct towards Athens since the peace, showing that he had been constantly aggressive and deceitful, while Athens had been kept quiet by his partisans in the Assembly, who assured her of his goodwill and friendly intentions. He proposed a definite answer to the embassies, of which we can judge only by the firm character of the speech itself. We hear of no positive results of this mission, but we hear no more of the disputes in Peloponnesus which caused it. Still, Philip continued to acquire influence there, and the governments leaned on him for support and became more and more subservient to his wishes. Many Arcadian towns erected statues to him, and offered to open their gates to him if he would visit them: the Argives were of the same mind³. The Eleans were also under his spell; and the party in power, supported by Philip, murdered in cold blood the last remnant of the Phocian mercenaries, who were captured in the service of the opposite party⁴. At about the same time (344—343) Philip made an unsuccessful attempt to get possession of Megara by the help of his friends Perillus and Ptoeodorus; but the scheme failed, and Megara remained independent, probably by the help of Athens⁵.

53. In the same year there occurred the summary arrest and condemnation of Antiphon, a disfranchised citizen, who offered his services to Philip to burn the dockyards at the Piraeus. He was arrested by the authority of Demosthenes, who was probably *ἐπιστάτης τοῦ*

¹ Libanius, Hypoth. to Dem. vi.

² Grote (xi. 615) doubts the presence of envoys from Philip on this occasion, and Dion. Hal. (ad Amm. p. 737) speaks only of those from Peloponnesus. Schaefer (ii. 355) points out that the statement of Libanius is supported by the tone of vi. 28—37, which seems to be a reply to some complaints on the part of Philip.

³ Dem. xix. 261.

⁴ Diod. xvi. 63; Dem. xix. 260. For this relic of the Phocian army see § 48 (above). It is probable that the three Elean traitors named in Dem. Cor. 295 belong to this time. For Aristratus, tyrant of Sicyon in Philip's time (Cor. 48, 295), see Plut. Arat. 13.

⁵ Dem. Cor. 71², xix. 294, 295: cf. 87, 204, 326, 334, ix. 17, 27, [x.] 9. Schaefer (ii. 366) refers the expedition of Phocion to the aid of Megara (Plut. Phoc. 15) to this time. Megara appears to be in friendly relation with Athens in 341—340: see Dem. ix. 74.

ναυτικοῦ or invested with some other magisterial power, and brought before the Assembly; but was released on the protest of Aeschines. He was again arrested by the intervention of the Areopagus, brought to trial and condemned to the rack and to death¹.

54. Not much later² occurred an important trial before the Amphictyonic Council, in which the ancient right of Athens to control the temple of Delos was contested by the Delians. The Athenians chose Aeschines as their counsel in this case; but the Areopagus, to which the people had by special vote given the right to revise the election, rejected him and chose Hyperides in his place. The election was made in the most formal and solemn manner, each senator taking his ballot from the altar³. At the trial Hyperides delivered his famous Delian oration, in which he defended the cause of Athens so eloquently that her rights in the Delian temple remained undisturbed⁴. The cause of Delos was argued by Euthykrates, the traitor who betrayed Olynthus to Philip⁵. Demosthenes attributes the rejection of Aeschines as counsel to the effect on the Areopagus of the recent affair of Antiphon: but this probably had only intensified the increasing indignation against the partisans of Philip, which had recently expressed itself in the condemnation of Philocrates⁶.

55. A little later in 343 B.C. (probably before midsummer) Philip sent Python of Byzantium to Athens, to tell the old story of his unalterable friendship and of his grief on hearing the calumnies which his enemies reported in the Assembly and the Athenians believed. He assured the people that he was ready to revise the peace if there was anything amiss in it, and begged them not to believe the orators who misrepresented him and his intentions⁷. Python was an eloquent orator,

¹ See Dem. Cor. 132, 133, with notes.

² Schaefer (II. 372—374) with great probability places the Delian contest in the spring of 343 B.C., when Demosthenes went to the Amphictyonic Council as *πυλάγορος* of Athens. See Dem. XIX. 65: *ὅτε νῦν ἐπορευόμεθα εἰς Δελφοῦς* (said later in 343), and Aesch. III. 113, 114.

³ Dem. Cor. 134, 135.

⁴ Some passages of this oration are to be found in the fragments of Hyperides, 67—75 (Bl.).

⁵ See frag. 76 of Hyperides: *ὅτι ἀντέπραξε τῇ πόλει περὶ τοῦ ἱεροῦ τοῦ Δηλίων*. It appears from Apsines (IX. p. 547 W.) that this refers to Euthykrates.

⁶ See Essay IV. § 4.

⁷ Dem. Cor. 136. For the date of Python's visit, see Schaefer II. 377, 378. He identifies this Python with great probability with one of the brothers, Python and Heraclides, of Aenos, who murdered Cotys and were afterwards received with honour at Athens: see Dem. XXIII. 118, 119.

a pupil of Isocrates, and his statement of Philip's grievances moved the Assembly greatly¹. He was accompanied by envoys from all Philip's allies, and he was supported by Aeschines². But his "tide of eloquence" was stemmed by Demosthenes, who replied to Philip's complaints so effectively that the feeling of the Assembly was soon turned against Python. He was followed by Hegesippus, another patriotic Athenian, who professed to accept Philip's offer to revise the peace and made two propositions to this end³. He proposed (1) that the clause which provided that *each should keep what they had*, ἐκατέρους ἔχειν ἃ ἔχουσιν, *uti possidetis*, should be changed to *each should have their own* (ἐκατέρους ἔχειν τὰ αὐτῶν); (2) that the freedom of all Greek states not included in the treaty should be recognized by both parties to the peace, who should agree to defend them if they were attacked. A decree was passed with these two provisions; and Hegesippus was sent with other envoys to Philip to ask his approval of these terms, and further to ask for the return to Athens of the island Halonnesus, which Philip then held, and for the surrender of the towns in Thrace (Serrhium, Doriscus, etc.) which he had taken after the peace was made⁴. This embassy was rudely received by Philip, who ignored all his promises about a revision of the peace, and it returned to Athens with nothing accomplished. Philip even banished an Athenian poet, Xenocides, for the offence of entertaining the embassy in Macedonia⁵.

56. Eight or nine months later (early in 342 B.C.) Philip sent a letter to the Athenians, in which he once more deplored the odium into which the misrepresentations of hostile orators had brought him at Athens, and gave a tardy reply to some of the demands of Athens⁶. We have the speech of Hegesippus (as we may now safely call it) in the

¹ Aesch. II. 125, with the Schol. (p. 65, 25).

² Dem. Cor. 136¹⁰; Epist. Phil. [Dem. XII.] 18.

³ Heges. (Dem. VII.) 18, 25, 30, 31. For the authorship of this speech see p. 272, note 1. Dem. XIX. 181, ἐπανορθώσασθαι τὴν εἰρήνην, refers to this proposed revision of the peace.

⁴ Heges. 2, ὅτε πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐπρεσβεύσαμεν, with 36, 37.

⁵ Dem. XIX. 331. If we can trust a story told by Seneca (de Ira, III. 23, 2), which is referred to this occasion by Schaefer, of the insolence of Demochares, one of the embassy, we can easily pardon Philip for his rude treatment of the whole party. According to this, when Philip politely asked the embassy what he could do for them, Demochares replied, "Hang yourself."

⁶ This letter, which is now lost, was read to both Senate and Assembly. It must not be confused with the later letter of Philip (written in 340 B.C.) of which document No. XII. among the speeches of Demosthenes purports to be a copy. (See § 68.)

Assembly, in which this letter is discussed¹. Philip made the following answers :—

(1) As to Halonnesus he repeated his former answer to the embassy, that he had taken the island from a nest of pirates, not from Athens. Still, he would *give* it to Athens if she would take it as a gift from him. He further offered to submit the whole question to arbitration².

(2) He proposed a treaty with Athens (*σύμβολα*) providing for the trial of lawsuits between Macedonians and Athenians, claiming, however, that the final ratification of such a treaty should be left to himself³.

(3) He claimed the right to cruise about the Aegean at pleasure, and to aid Athens in suppressing piracy—a claim which might embarrass Athens in many ways⁴.

(4) He denied that he had ever agreed to modify the peace so as to allow each party “to hold what belonged to them.” He held Amphipolis, for example, by the terms of the peace ; and he could not allow his right to be questioned⁵.

(5) He agreed that the freedom and independence of the Greeks who were not parties to the peace should be recognized and defended, as Athens proposed⁶.

(6) He denied absolutely that he had ever broken any of his promises to Athens : indeed, he declared that he had never made any. He maintained that he had released all Athenian prisoners of war⁷.

(7) He offered to submit to arbitration all questions about places alleged to have been captured by him after the peace was made, including the dispute about Halonnesus and the quarrel with Cardia : indeed, he offered to compel the Cardians to submit to arbitration if they refused⁸.

57. Hegesippus in his replies⁹ objects to receiving Halonnesus as a gift from Philip while the right of Athens to the island is denied. He sees in the offer of *σύμβολα* to settle lawsuits only a device of Philip to secure himself (by some provision of the treaty) against suits for recom-

¹ This (No. VII. in editions of Demosthenes) is now universally recognized as a speech of Hegesippus : see Schaefer II. 440, 441 with n. 1. It professes to be made by the mover of the two proposals sent to Philip, who was also one of the embassy (2).

² Heges. 2—8 : see § 66 (below).

³ Ibid. 9—13 : see p. 273, n. 2.

⁴ Ibid. 14—16.

⁵ Ibid. 18—29.

⁶ Ibid. 30—32.

⁷ Ibid. 33—35, 38.

⁸ Ibid. 36, 37, 39—44.

⁹ He gives the replies in connection with the statements of Philip's demands.

pense for confiscated property brought by Athenians who were settled in Potidaea at the time of its capture; these settlers having had a special treaty of alliance with Philip, so that they could not legally be treated as enemies¹. He also repudiates with indignation Philip's claim to the right to ratify (i.e. to revise or reject) the treaty after it had been properly made and had been ratified by the Heliastic Court at Athens². He ridicules the idea that Athens needs Philip's help in suppressing piracy. He calls on the people to remember the offers to revise the peace which Python made to them in Philip's name. He repeats the old charge of breaking promises, and denies that Philip has liberated all his Athenian captives. He spurns the proposal of arbitration concerning the towns captured by Philip after the peace was made, saying that this is a question of time to be settled by the calendar, not one for arbitration.

Demosthenes also discussed Philip's letter, objecting to receiving Halonnesus as a gift from Philip, and to allowing arbitration as to certain claims of Athens. It is probably this speech to which Aeschines alludes when he ridicules Demosthenes for "quarrelling about syllables³." So far as we know, no result followed these negotiations with Philip, except a stronger conviction at Athens of the insincerity of Philip's

¹ Heges. 9, 10: οὐκ ὄντος αὐτοῖς πολέμου πρὸς Φίλιππον ἀλλὰ συμμαχίας, καὶ ὄρων ὁμομοσμένων οὗς Φίλιππος τοῖς ἀκούσιν ἐν Ποτειδαίᾳ (sc. Ἀθηναίους) ὤμοσεν. As it was generally established that restitution should be made for property confiscated in time of peace, Philip naturally desired some special security on this point. It was generally provided in *σύμβολα* that suits should be brought in the defendant's court (*forumi rei*), so that suits of this nature would be tried in Macedonia, where Philip would have ample opportunity to take advantage of any ambiguous provisions in the treaty, such as he might easily smuggle in at a final revision.

² By the Attic law, such *σύμβολα*, after they were made by negotiation, like other treaties, must be ratified by the Heliastic Court under the presidency of the *θεσμοθέται*. See Heges. 9: τὰτα δὲ κύρια ἔσσεσθαι οὐκ ἐπειδὴν ἐν τῷ δικαστηρίῳ τῷ παρ' ἡμῶν κυρωθῆ, ὡς περὶ ὁ νόμος κελεύει, ἀλλ' ἐπειδὴν ὡς ἑαυτὸν ἐπαυενηθῆ. Aristotle (Pol. Ath. 59^b) says of the *θεσμοθέται*, καὶ τὰ *σύμβολα* τὰ πρὸς τὰς πόλεις οὗτοι κυροῦσι, καὶ τὰς δίκας τὰς ἀπὸ τῶν *συμβόλων* εἰσάγουσι, which may refer to a later law, or may (as Meier and Schömann explain it, Att. Proc. p. 999) mean the *θεσμοθέται* presiding over a court. Pollux (VIII. 88) repeats Aristotle. The passage of Aristotle, interpreted in either way, with its distinction of *σύμβολα* and *δικαὶ ἀπὸ τῶν συμβόλων*, now makes untenable the view of Reiske, which I once followed (Am. Journ. of Philol. I. 10—12), that *τὰτα* in the speech on Halonnesus (above quoted) refers to the *δικαὶ* and not to the *σύμβολα*. See Att. Proc. 1001. It seems that Philip and Athens both claimed the right of final ratification, of course with the option of rejecting the treaty altogether.

³ Aesch. III. 83: Ἀλόνησον ἐδίδου· ὁ δ' ἀπηγόρευε μὴ λαμβάνειν εἰ δίδωσι ἀλλὰ μὴ ἀποδίδωσι, περὶ συλλαβῶν διαφερόμενος.

professions of friendship and of the necessity of ultimately meeting his aggressions by force of arms.

58. The account of the transactions which followed the mission of Python has brought us down to the time before midsummer 342 B.C., when Hegesippus delivered his oration on Halonnesus¹. We must now recur to events in Euboea which began in the previous year.

The formal peace which Athens made with the towns of Euboea in 348 B.C. recognized the independence of the island². Philip saw more and more plainly the importance of Euboea as a basis of operations against Athens³, and he never lost an opportunity of establishing his influence there. In 343—342 he supported Clitarchus, who had made himself tyrant of Eretria, and he sent troops to expel the popular party. An embassy sent by Athens on the motion of Demosthenes to counteract the intrigues of Philip was refused a hearing at Eretria, and the town fell into Philip's power⁴. The banished democracy took possession of Porthmus, a harbour of Eretria, and Philip sent against them 1000 soldiers and destroyed the walls of Porthmus⁵. He also sent troops to Oreus, to establish there the tyrant Philistides; and under the Macedonian influence the popular leader, Euphraeus, was sent to prison, where he slew himself to escape the vengeance of his enemies⁶. Athens, by the help of Demosthenes, was more fortunate in establishing her influence at Chalcis, where two brothers, Callias and Taurosthenes, who had once acted in Philip's interest, were now firm friends of the Athenians. Callias sent an embassy to Athens, and a treaty of alliance was made, providing for mutual defence⁷. The brothers were intimate with Demosthenes, who caused them to be made citizens of Athens. Aeschines

¹ In the late summer or autumn of 343 Aeschines was brought to trial on the charge of *παραπροσβεία*, and acquitted by a small vote. See Essay IV. § 7.

² See § 14, above.

³ As an *ἐπιείχισμα ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν*, Cor. 71^a.

⁴ Dem. IX. 57, 58, 66, Cor. 71^b, 79^d; cf. Cor. 295¹⁸.

⁵ Dem. IX. 12, 58; cf. VIII. 59.

⁶ Dem. IX. 59—62, 66, Cor. 81. The somewhat earlier attempt of Philip to secure Megara (§ 52) is sometimes connected with his intrigues in Euboea. Both had the same object, to weaken Athens. The two are often mentioned together, as in Dem. Cor. 71, XIX. 87, 334. For the final overthrow of the despotisms in Euboea by the help of Athens in 341—340, see § 64, and note on Dem. Cor. 79^b.

⁷ Aesch. III. 91—93. We do not know whether the Athenian embassy which was rejected at Eretria about this time (see note 5, above) was sent also to negotiate with Chalcis; but this is highly probable. This embassy is the one mentioned in Dem. Cor. 79^d, *ἦντις Ἐύβολος ἤπτερο*.

violently attacks Callias as a friend of Demosthenes and an enemy of Athens¹.

59. In the winter of 343—342 Philip with a motley force marched over the mountains into Epirus, to place Alexander, brother of his queen Olympias, on the throne. Neoptolemus, Alexander's father, had reigned there jointly with his brother Arybbas, in whose house Alexander and Olympias had been brought up. After his brother's death Arybbas reigned alone. Philip soon expelled his uncle-in-law from his throne, and made Alexander king². He thus made the settlement of a family quarrel the means of extending his own influence to the Ionian Sea. He captured three Elean towns in Cassopia, in the south of Epirus, and gave them to Alexander³. He was now on the borders of Ambracia, and he also threatened to attack Leucadia and to cross into Peloponnesus. He made a treaty with the Aetolians, in which he agreed to restore to them Naupactus, which the Achaeans then held. In these later schemes he was foiled by Athens, which sent Demosthenes and other envoys to urge Corinth and Achaea to defend their rights⁴. She also sent troops to Acarnania⁵. Athens received the dethroned Arybbas with great honour, but nothing appears to have been done to restore him to his dominions⁶.

60. On his return from Epirus, Philip entered Thessaly, where he had previously established a decadarchy (see § 51). He now appointed tetrarchs, one for each of the original districts of Thessaly,—Thessaliotis, Phthiotis, Pelasgiotis, Hestiaeotis⁷. This completed the subjugation of Thessaly, which had been one of his main objects since his attack on the despots of Pherae in 353—352⁸. At about this time (342) Philip sent for Aristotle and made him the tutor of his son Alexander, who was

¹ Hyper. in Dem., Col. xx.: *τούτους γὰρ ἔγραψε Δημοσθένης Ἀθηναίους εἶναι καὶ χρήται τούτοις πάντων μάλιστα.* So Dinarch. i. 44; Aesch. iii. 85—97. Demosthenes makes no formal reply to these charges.

² See Paus. i. 11²⁻³, giving many details of the family history; Just. vii. 6, viii. 6. 1.

³ Heges. 32: see Schaefer ii. 426 (notes).

⁴ Dem. ix. 27, 34, 72: both Leucadia and Ambracia were Corinthian colonies. For Naupactus see § 78 (below), p. 294, with n. 3.

⁵ Dem. XLVIII. 24 (343—342 B.C.; see *ὁ ἀρχων Πυθόδοτος* in 26).

⁶ See decree in his honour in C. I. Att. ii. no. 115.

⁷ Dem. ix. 26: *Θετταλία πῶς ἔχει; οὐχὶ τὰς πολιτείας καὶ τὰς πόλεις αὐτῶν παρήρηται καὶ τετραρχίας κατέστησεν, ἵνα μὴ μόνον κατὰ πόλεις ἀλλὰ καὶ κατ' ἐθνη δουλεύωσιν*; cf. Cor. 48, 295.

⁸ See § 6 (above).

now fourteen years old¹. In this year he gave great offence to Greece by sending a deputy to hold the Pythian games in his name².

61. Early in 342 B.C. Philip undertook to complete his conquest of Thrace, and especially to wrest from Athens her control of the Thracian Chersonese. This ancient possession of Athens was equally important to her as a protection to her trade with the Euxine, and to Philip as a point of departure for invading Asia. Soon after the peace, Athens had sent a body of settlers to the Chersonese under Diopithes³, an able and enterprising general, who was determined to defend the rights of Athens to the last extremity and to brook no interference from Philip. The Cardians, who had been admitted to the peace in 346 as Philip's allies by the consent of the Athenian embassy, annoyed the Athenian settlers in every possible way. Philip sent troops to aid the Cardians, and Diopithes raised an army in Thrace to attack them. With this force he invaded Philip's territory beyond Cardia⁴. Against this Philip protested vehemently in a letter to the Athenians⁵, and a meeting of the Assembly was held to consider the question. In this Demosthenes delivered his eloquent oration on the Affairs of the Chersonese. He admits that the action of Diopithes has not been precisely peaceful, but maintains that Philip has broken all the terms of the peace and that Athens is really at war with him by his own act. He stoutly objects to making any concessions to Philip at this crisis, and above all he protests against recalling Diopithes or passing any vote which might discredit him or his conduct in Thrace.

62. Soon after this speech, certainly before midsummer 341, Demosthenes delivered his Third Philippic. This powerful argument deals with the whole history of Philip's aggressions since the peace was made, and enforces the argument of the speech on the Chersonese. He declares that Athens has been actually at war with Philip for a long time, indeed ever since the destruction of the Phocians⁶. He earnestly

¹ Plut. Alex. 7; Diog. Laert. v. 1, 7, *ἐπὶ Πυθοδότου* (343—342). Alexander was born July 21, 356 (see § 3).

² To this refers the indignant remark in Dem. IX. 32, *τοὺς δούλους ἀγωνοθετήσοντας πέμπει*.

³ Dem. VIII. 6, IX. 15: see Schaefer II. 451, notes.

⁴ For a full discussion of these important events, which led directly to the renewal of the war with Philip, see the two orations of Demosthenes On the Chersonese (VIII.) and the Third Philippic (IX.). See Grote XI. 623—625; Schaefer II. 450—455.

⁵ Dem. VIII. 16, IX. 16, 27; Hypoth. to VIII. p. 89^b.

⁶ Dem. IX. 19: *ἀφ' ἧς ἡμέρας ἀνείλε Φωκίας, ἀπὸ ταύτης ἔγωγ' αὐτὸν πολεμῆν ὀρίζομαι*. See also IX. 9, 15—18, and many similar passages in this speech.

beseeches the people to recognize this fact and to prepare for active warfare¹. He makes no attempt to justify the recent proceedings of Athens in the Chersonese, except as measures of defensive war, to which Philip's offensive acts of war have driven her. It would be madness, he urges, for the Athenians to allow Philip to wage war on them and not to defend themselves by arms.

The whole tone of the Third Philippic shows that Demosthenes had no longer the least expectation of maintaining even a nominal peace; while the increasing boldness of Philip's aggressions shows that he merely aimed at securing all possible advantages before the inevitable declaration of war².

63. We have only meagre and scattered accounts of the events of the year 341—340, before the outbreak of the war. One important result of the discussions in the Assembly and the powerful arguments of Demosthenes was that Athens now universally recognized his leadership and gave him almost complete control of her foreign affairs. For this department, from this time until the battle of Chaeronea, he declares himself responsible in the fullest sense³. One of his wisest strokes of policy was his forestalling of Philip's designs on Byzantium by his embassy thither, probably in the early summer of 341. He thus secured for Athens the friendship and alliance of that important city, the control of the Hellespont, and the protection of her trade with the Euxine. Athens and Byzantium had had so many grounds of enmity, especially since the Social War, that it now required no ordinary diplomatic skill to bring them into friendship⁴. About the same time he negotiated an alliance with Abydos, an old enemy of Athens, and visited the "kings

¹ See IX. 70—end.

² There is an interesting decree of 341—340 B.C. concerning Elaeus, a town on the southern point of the Chersonese, in C. I. Att. II. no. 116: *εἶναι καὶ τοῖς Ἐλαιουσίοις τὰ αὐτὰ ἀπερ] ὁ δῆμος ἐψήφισται τοῖς Χερρονησίταις· τὸν δὲ στρατηγὸν Χά[ρητα] ἐπιμεληθῆναι αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ [τρόπῳ τῷ αὐτῷ ὅπως ἀν ἔχοντ[ες Ἐλα]ιοῦσιοι τὰ αὐτῶν ὀρθῶς κ[αὶ δικ]αίως οἰκῶσιν μετὰ Ἀθηναίων ἐν Χερρονήσῳ, καὶ καλέσαι τοὺς Ἐλαιοῦσιους ἐπὶ δέεινον εἰς τὸ πρυτανεῖον εἰς αἶθριον. In no. 701 Elaeus and other towns in the Chersonese are recorded as offering crowns to the people of Athens in 347—346. See C. Curtius in *Hermes* IV. 407. Cf. Dem. XXIII. 158. Schaefer (II. 482) refers C. I. Att. nos. 136 and 137 to this time.*

³ Dem. Cor. 59, 88, 118, 198 (*μεγίστων...προστάς*): in Cor. 320 he compares his power at this period with his humble position after Chaeronea, when Aeschines and his party again became powerful and insolent. Aeschines (III. 130) alludes to Demosthenes before Chaeronea as *ἐμπιπλάμενος τῆς δεδομένης ὑφ' ὑμῶν αὐτῷ ἐξουσίας*.

⁴ Dem. Cor. 88, 94, 244; Aesch. III. 256.

of Thrace," probably Cersobleptes and Teres, who were soon afterwards dethroned by Philip¹. Later in 341—340 an embassy was sent to the King of Persia, perhaps on the suggestion of Demosthenes, asking for help against Philip; but this was not well received by the King, who sent back to Athens a very insulting letter, refusing his assistance². Embassies were sent also to Rhodes, under Hyperides, and probably to Chios, the effects of which were seen in the help sent to Byzantium when she was besieged by Philip³.

Even more important were the embassies to Peloponnesus which were undertaken by Demosthenes with Callias of Chalcis. These resulted in the formation of a powerful league against Philip, which, according to Aeschines, proposed to raise 100 talents, and to equip 100 ships of war, 10,000 foot soldiers, and 1000 horsemen, besides 2000 militia from Peloponnesus and 2000 from Acarnania. The leadership of the league was given to Athens, and a formal meeting of the allies at Athens was appointed for the 16th of Anthesterion (March 9) 340 B.C.⁴ We have no further mention of this synod, and we may fairly assume that it was never held. But the proposed forces appear to have been actually raised, as Demosthenes gives the number of the allies in the field as 15,000 mercenaries and 2000 cavalry, besides the militia⁵.

¹ Dem. Cor. 302^b; XXIII. 158, 'Ἀβδόου τῆς τῶν ἄπανθ' ὑμῶν χρόνον ἐχθρᾶς. For the Kings of Thrace see Epist. Phil. 8—10.

² See Epist. Phil. 6: this shows that the result of the Persian mission was not yet known. See below, § 67, n. 2. Aeschines (III. 238) probably refers to the King's reply: ἐγὼ ὑμῶν χρυσίον οὐ δώσω· μή με αἰτέιτε· οὐ γὰρ λήψεσθε. On the contrary, in Vit. x. Orat. 847 F, 848 E, the King is said to have sent 3000 darics to Demosthenes, and also a gift to Hyperides. (A daric, or gold stater, by weight of gold, would be about £1. 2s. 10d.) Aristotle (Rhet. II. 8, 11) mentions money sent by the King to Diopithes, which came after his death. See Schaefer II. 483. It is hard to see why, on the eve of a war with Philip, there was any crime in receiving money or other help from Persia, to be used against a common enemy. "Persian gold" was still a phrase for demagogues to conjure by, a century and a half after the term had any real meaning, as "British gold" still is in certain quarters in the United States.

³ Dem. IX. 71: ἐκπέμπωμεν πρέσβεις [πανταχοῦ, εἰς Πελοπόννησον, εἰς Ῥόδον, εἰς Χίον, ὡς βασιλέα λέγω]. Vit. x. Orat. (Hyper.), p. 850 A: ἐπρέσβευσε δὲ καὶ πρὸς Ῥοδίους. A λόγος Ῥοδιακός and probably a Χιακός of Hyperides are mentioned: see frag. 161 and 194 (El.), and Böhnecke, Forschungen I. p. 461 (with note, p. 657). Diod. XVI. 77 mentions help sent to Byzantium by Chios, Cos, and Rhodes, the three islands which had joined her in the Social War. See Schaefer II. 484, n. 2.

⁴ Aesch. III. 94—98; Schaefer II. 486—489.

⁵ Dem. Cor. 237, where he includes the later Theban allies. He also includes the Leucadians and Corcyraeans, and omits the Ambraciots. For the Acarnanians see

64. These vigorous preparations, which preceded the open outbreak of the war, amply justify the boasts of Demosthenes about the allies and the revenues which were raised for Athens by his influence¹. One of the most important results of the close union between Demosthenes and Callias was the formal alliance of Athens and the cities of Euboea, which grew out of the treaty for mutual defence made two years before². This alliance was made on a new basis. Instead of bringing back the Euboeans to the Athenian confederacy as tributaries, the wise policy of Demosthenes established a new Euboean confederacy, with Chalcis at its head, as an independent ally of Athens. Aeschines represents this as a corrupt bargain, by which Demosthenes, for a bribe of three talents, cheated Athens out of ten talents of revenue which she ought to have received from Eretria and Oreus³. This alliance was closely connected with the expulsion of the two tyrants whom Philip had supported at Oreus and Eretria. In the summer of 341, on the motion of Demosthenes, an expedition was sent to Euboea, which with help from Chalcis and Megara freed Oreus from the tyrant Philistides, who was put to

Aesch. III. 256. The *Ἀριθμὸς βοηθειῶν* (Dem. Cor. 305) probably contained all the forces raised directly or indirectly by Demosthenes. See Cor. 301, 302; and Vit. x. Orat. pp. 845 A, 851 A (decree).

¹ Dem. Cor. 234—237.

² See § 58.

³ Aesch. III. 94, 100. The nature of the alliance is shown by the criticisms of Aeschines. He sarcastically speaks of the embassy to Eretria, proposed by Demosthenes in his decree "longer than the Iliad," as sent to beg the Eretrians to pay their assessment (*σύνταξιν*) not to Athens, but to Callias. This signifies that Clitarchus was making a last effort to maintain himself by contributing to the new Euboean confederation. Aeschines offers, as proof of a bribe of a talent promised (but not paid) by Oreus to Demosthenes, a decree of that city pledging him the public revenues for the payment of that sum with twelve per cent. interest (104). That the payment of a bribe should be secured in this public manner is too absurd a story to be seriously discussed. Schaefer (II. 491, 492) finds a most probable explanation of the decree of Oreus in two Attic inscriptions. In C. I. Att. II. no. 804 B a (334—333 B.C.), twenty-three Athenians, among them Demosthenes, are named as *ἐγγυηταί*. Köhler says of the mutilated introduction, *θεο...γγυηται τ*, "suspicieris scriptum fuisse ἐπὶ Θεοφράστου ἀρχοντος ἐγγυηται τούτων κ.τ.λ." This is made almost certain by no. 809 c, 42 (325—324 B.C.), where payments are recorded from 15 of the same men, including Demosthenes, *παρὰ τῶν ἐγγυητῶν τῶν τριήρων ὧν οἱ Χαλκιδῆς ἔλαβον ἀπελάβομεν*. These men evidently had given security for money advanced by Athens to Chalcis, in 340—339 B.C., to enable her to supply her quota of ships to the new confederacy; and it is probable that Demosthenes was likewise security for a talent lent to Oreus for the same purpose, and that the town gave him security for the principal and interest. We may well say, with Aeschines (III. 75), *καλὸν, καλὸν ἢ τῶν δημοσίων γραμμάτων φυλακῆ*.

death¹. Several months later a more decisive expedition was sent under Phocion. On a report that Philip was about to invade Euboea with his fleet, Hyperides raised a fleet of forty ships for Athens by voluntary contributions. He gave two triremes, one for himself and one for his son². Though Philip made no attack on Euboea, this fleet was sent under Phocion, on the motion of Demosthenes, to liberate Eretria from Philip's tyrant Clitarchus. This was soon effected, and Clitarchus was put to death³. This completed the liberation of Euboea from despotism and from Philip's influence, and made the island a firm friend and supporter of Athens. The Athenians expressed their gratitude to Demosthenes for these successful labours by the gift of a crown of gold, which was conferred in the theatre, at the Great Dionysia of 340, in the very terms which were subsequently used by Ctesiphon in his own decree⁴.

65. About this time, a man from Oreus, Anaxinus, who came to Athens ostensibly to make purchases for Queen Olympias, was arrested as a spy and examined under torture through the action of Demosthenes, who also moved his condemnation to death. Aeschines mentions this proceeding as an outrage upon an innocent visitor, whose hospitality Demosthenes had once enjoyed at Oreus; and he implies that the affair

¹ Dem. Cor. 79^a, τὴν ἐπ' Ὀρεὸν ἐξοδόν: cf. 87. Charax fr. 31 (Müll. III. 643): Ἀθηναῖοι ἅμα Καλκιδεῦσι...καὶ Μεγαρεῦσι στρατεύσαντες εἰς Ὀρεὸν Φιλιστίδην τὸν τύραννον ἀπέκτειναν καὶ Ὀρείτας ἠλευθέρωσαν. Schaefer II. 491, n. 1, quotes the new scholia on Aesch. III. 85 (Jahrb. für Philol. 1866, p. 28), assigning June 341 as the date of this event. In Dem. IX. 66 (before midsummer 341) we find Philistides in full power at Oreus.

² Vit. x. Orat. 850 A (Hyper. 24): Φιλίππου δὲ πλεῖν ἐπ' Εὐβοίας παρεσκευασμένου, καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐλαβῶς ἔχόντων, τεσσαράκοντα τριήρεις ἠθροισεν ἐξ ἐπιδόσεως, καὶ πρῶτος ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ καὶ τοῦ παιδὸς ἐπέδωκε δύο τριήρεις. In the next year (340—339) we find Hyperides an appointed trierarch in command of an ἐπιδόσιμος τριήρης, named Ἀνδρεία: see C. I. Att. II. no. 809 d, 236 (also 808 c, 98), τῶν μετὰ Φωκίωτος καὶ Κηφισοφῶντος πλευσασῶν ἐπιδόσιμος τριήρης Ἀνδρεία τριήραρχος Ἰππεριδῆς, with Vit. x. Orat. 848 E (Hyperides, 5), τριήραρχός τε αἰρεθείς ὅτε Βυζάντιον ἐπολιόρκει Φιλίππος, βοηθὸς Βυζαντιοῖς ἐκπεμφθείς κ.τ.λ. Hyperides probably commanded at Byzantium one of the triremes which he had given for Euboea the year before.

³ Diod. XVI. 74 (under 341—340 B.C.): Φωκίω μὲν κατεπολέμησε Κλείταρχον τὸν Ἐρετρίαν τύραννον καθεσταμένον ὑπὸ Φιλίππου. See new schol. to Aesch. III. 103 (note 1, above): ἐπ' ἄρχοντος Νικομάχου (341—340), Φιλίππου βασιλεύοντος ἔτος κ', Ἀθηναῖοι στρατεύσαντες εἰς Εὐβοίαν Φωκίωτος στρατηγούντος τῶν τε τύραννον τῶν Ἐρετριέων Κλείταρχον ἀπέκτειναν καὶ τὴν πόλιν τοῖς Ἐρετριεῦσι παρέδωκαν καὶ δημοκρατίαν κατέστησαν. (See Schaefer II. 495, n. 3.) Eretria was probably freed in the spring of 340 B.C.

⁴ See Dem. Cor. 83²⁻⁴, with note.

interfered in some way with an *εἰσαγγελία* which he was about to bring against Demosthenes. Demosthenes alludes to the case chiefly to mention that Aeschines was detected in a private interview with Anaxinus in the house of one Thrason: and the suspicion thus cast on the patriotism of Aeschines may have caused him prudently to abandon his prosecution of Demosthenes. Schaefer is probably right in connecting this affair with the efforts of Philip to maintain his ascendancy in Euboea¹.

66. The dispute between Athens and Philip about Halonnesus in 343—342 left the island in Philip's hands, as Athens refused to take it as a gift from him, while he refused to "restore" it. At last, probably in 341—340, the people of Peparethus seized Halonnesus and made the Macedonian garrison prisoners. Philip soon avenged this act by sending a fleet to ravage Peparethus. Athens then directed her commanders to make reprisals upon Philip. This shortly preceded the outbreak of the war².

Before midsummer 340 it was generally recognized throughout Greece that war was inevitable. At the Olympic games of this year, it is said, the name of Philip was received with hisses and other insults³. Philip was then engaged in the conquest of Thrace, and had come to the point where the possession of Byzantium was indispensable to him if he was to invade Persia and secure a safe passage for his army into Asia Minor and a safe return. It was also of the utmost importance for him to become master of the grain traffic of the Euxine. He now called on the Byzantines, as his friends and former allies, to promise him their aid in his pending war with Athens. But here his way was blocked by the alliance already made by Demosthenes with Byzantium, and she refused to join him⁴. Upon this he resolved to secure her by force; and he began by attacking the neighbouring city of Perinthus on the Propontis. To this end he sent his fleet through the Hellespont, and he guarded it against attack during its passage by marching an

¹ Aesch. III. 223, 224; Dem. Cor. 137. Demosthenes must have acted here in some official capacity, as in the case of Antiphon in 344 (see § 53, above). Demosthenes was probably a guest of Anaxinus on some official visit to Oreus, perhaps on one of the embassies of 346 (see Dem. XIX. 155, 163), when Anaxinus may have been the *πρόξενος* of Athens. The reply of Demosthenes to Aeschines with regard to the violation of hospitality is thus given (Aesch. III. 224): *ἐφησθα τοὺς τῆς πόλεως ἄλλας περὶ κλειῶνος ποιήσασθαι τῆς ξενικῆς τραπέζης.*

² Dem. Cor. 70¹; see the Schol. (p. 248⁶); Epist. Phil. [Dem. XII.] 12, 13.

³ Plut. Moral. p. 457 F, Phil. Apophth. (26), p. 179 A.

⁴ See § 63 (above); Dem. Cor. 87.

army through the Chersonese to keep the Athenians well employed on shore¹.

67. Perinthus was attacked vigorously (probably late in the summer of 340) by land and by sea, but it was also vigorously defended. Though Philip brought to the siege an army of 30,000 men, besides his large fleet, and employed the most improved engines of war and towers two hundred feet high, the defenders were finally successful. They were constantly aided by their neighbours of Byzantium, and at last by a force sent by the King of Persia²; though no help came from Athens or any other Greek city. Philip at length decided to abandon the siege. But he still hoped to surprise Byzantium, which was his real object, by a sudden attack. The better and larger part of the Byzantine army was at Perinthus, and the people who were left at home were little to be feared. He therefore left about half his army at Perinthus, under his best commander, to make a show of continuing the siege, while he hastened with the rest to Byzantium and began to besiege it (in the autumn of 340) with all his skill. The Byzantines were at first greatly alarmed; but timely help came to them from a powerful friend. Athens was now openly at war with Philip, and her naval power soon came to the help of her new ally. A fleet under Chares, which was previously cruising in the northern Aegean, was sent to Byzantium, and was followed by another under Phocion, which was more powerful and more efficient. Chios, Cos, and Rhodes also sent their help. Byzantium was rescued, and Philip wisely abandoned this second siege³. By some

¹ Cor. 139^a. See Epist. Phil. 16: *ἡναγκάσθη αὐτὰς παραπέμψαι διὰ Χερρονήσου τῆ στρατιῆς.*

² Whether this efficient help to Perinthus was the result of the Athenian embassy which Ochus repulsed a year earlier (see § 63) is not known. The King now seems to take great personal interest in checking Philip. See Diod. xvii. 75: *ὁ βασιλεὺς... ἔγραψε πρὸς τοὺς ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ σατράπας βοηθεῖν Περυνθίοις παντὶ σθένει.* Cf. Paus. i. 29, 10. In Alexander's letter, Arrian ii. 14, 5; Ochus himself is said to have sent a force distinct from that sent by his satraps: *Περυνθίοις ἐβοηθήσατε, οἱ τὸν ἐμὸν πατέρα ἠδίκουν, καὶ εἰς Θράκην, ἧς ἡμεῖς ἤρχομεν, δύναμιν ἐπεμψεν Ὀχός.*

³ For the details of the sieges of Perinthus and Byzantium, of which only the latter is mentioned by Demosthenes (Cor. 71, 87), and for Philip's improved engines of war, see Schaefer II. 502, 503, 507—513, with the authorities cited. The inscriptions in C. I. Att. ii. nos. 808 c, 82, and 809 d, 220 and 236—238 (also in Boeckh, Seewesen, pp. 442, 498) show that Chares was in command of a fleet in 341—340, and Phocion in 340—339. As we know that Chares was present at the siege of Byzantium, which began in 340—339, it appears that his command extended into this year. See Porphyg. Tyr. (Müller iii. p. 692): *συμμαχοῦντων δὲ Βυζαντίοις Ἀθηναίων διὰ Χάρητος στρατηγού, ἀποτυχῶν ὁ Φίλιππος ἐπὶ Χερρονήσῳ*

skilful device his fleet eluded the Athenian ships in the Bosphorus and escaped into the Aegean¹. He left the greater part of his army for a time before Byzantium, and went with the rest to the Chersonese, partly to harass the Athenian settlers there and partly to protect his fleet in its passage through the Hellespont².

68. The peril of Perinthus and Byzantium had probably hastened the formal acknowledgment by Athens of the actual state of war between herself and Philip. In the late summer or early autumn of 340, probably after the siege of Perinthus was begun, Philip sent to the Athenians a long letter, full of complaints of their aggressions and justifications of his own³. To this communication, which ended in a declaration of war⁴, Athens replied only by her own declaration of war and a vote to remove the column on which the treaty of 346 B.C. was inscribed⁵. The special

χωρεῖ, καὶ ταύτην λαβὼν ἐπανήλθε. See note 2 (below). See also Hesych. Miles. frag. 28 (Müller IV. p. 151). Plutarch (Phoc. 14) speaks of Chares as inefficient and as despised by the enemy; but other (later) authorities take a different view. Hesych. Miles. (above cited), of the sixth century, represents Chares as holding the headland between Chrysopolis and Chalcedon (now Scutari), opposite the Golden Horn, and thus commanding the entrance to Byzantium. On this headland Damalis, the wife of Chares, was buried; and her monument, with a heifer (*δάμαλις*) on an altar, was seen by Hesychius. Chares is said to have driven the Macedonian fleet into the Euxine. For the siege of Byzantium, and the help brought by Phocion, see Plut. Phoc. 14. Demosthenes always speaks with great pride of this relief of Byzantium, which he had effected: Cor. 80, 87, 88, 93, 302. He himself gave a trireme to the fleet sent to Byzantium: see Vit. X. Orat. 851 A (decree).

¹ See Schaefer II. 514, with explanation of Polyænus (IV. 2, 21).

² See Porph. Tyr., quoted in n. 3, p. 282, and Justin IX. 1: *profectus cum fortissimis multas Chersonensi urbes expugnat.*

³ A document purporting to be this letter appears as no. XII. among the orations of Demosthenes. This is accepted as genuine, at least in substance, by Grote, Weil, and Blass, though not by Schaefer, who thinks it is the work of a rhetorician, though based on good materials. Of course the document found in Cor. 77, 78 is spurious.

⁴ See the last sentence, *ὕμᾱς ἀμνοῦμαι μετὰ τοῦ δικαίου κ.τ.λ.* (this declaration is without qualification).

⁵ See Philochorus in Dion. Hal. ad Amm. 1. pp. 740, 741 (frag. 135, Müller I. p. 406): *Θεόφραστος Ἀλλαιεῖς ἐπὶ τούτου (i.e. 340—339 B.C.) Φίλιππος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀναπλεύσας Περὶνθω προσέβαλεν, ἀποτυχὼν δ' ἐντεῦθεν Βυζάντιον ἐπολιόρκει, καὶ μηχανήματα προσήγεν.* Dion. Hal. proceeds: *Ἐπειτα διεξελθὼν ὅσα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ὁ Φίλιππος ἐνεκάλει διὰ τῆς ἐπιστολῆς, καὶ Δημοσθένους παρακάλεσσαντος αὐτοὺς πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον καὶ ψηφίσματα γράψαντος, ἐχειροτόνησε τὴν μὲν στήλην καθελεῖν τὴν περὶ τῆς πρὸς Φίλιππον εἰρήνης καὶ συμμαχίας σταθείσαν, ταῦς δὲ πλεοῦν καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἐνεργεῖν τὰ τοῦ πολέμου.* In this valuable fragment it is obvious that there is some corruption or omission in the words *Δημοσθένους...ἐχειροτόνησε*. *ψηφίσματα* is commonly changed to *ψήφισμα*, thus making the passage confirm the statement

occasion alleged by Demosthenes for the declaration of war was the capture of some Athenian merchant ships by Philip's cruisers in the Hellespont¹; but war had been an avowed fact on both sides many weeks before it was declared.

When the Byzantine war was ended by the help of Athens and the wise counsels of Demosthenes, the gratitude of Perinthus, Byzantium, and the towns in the Chersonese was expressed to Athens as their deliverer by votes of thanks and crowns².

69. When Philip returned from his expedition to the Chersonese to his camp before Byzantium, he withdrew his army from that neighbourhood. We have very scanty accounts of his movements from this time (probably early in 339 B.C.) until we find him the next summer fighting with the Scythians and the Triballi. We can only conjecture why, just at the beginning of a war with Athens on the success of which everything was staked, and after suffering two mortifying repulses, Philip

of Aeschines (III. 55) that Demosthenes proposed the declaration of war (*ἔγραψε τὸν πόλεμον*). But Demosthenes (Cor. 76) most emphatically denies this, though he claims the authorship of the chief measures which really led to the war. This is consistent with *ψηφίσματα γράψαντος*, referring generally to war measures; but it is incredible that war was actually *declared* on his motion, as this would be a notorious matter of record which he could not deny and had no motive for denying. Further, *ἐχειροτόνησε* (sc. ὁ δῆμος) may be the beginning of a new quotation from Philochorus, so that no emendations are needed, though the preceding sentence is incomplete. The *στήλη* on which the treaty of 346 was inscribed is mentioned in Dem. VIII. 5 (end) and Epist. Phil. 8.

¹ Dem. Cor. 73; Diod. XVI. 77: *ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων (340—339 B.C.) Φιλίππου Βυζάντιον πολιορκούντος Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν ἔκριναν τὸν Φίλιππον λελυκέναι τὴν πρὸς αὐτοὺς συντεθείσαν εἰρήνην, εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ δύναμιν ναυτικὴν ἀξιόλογον ἐξέπεμψαν τοῖς Βυζαντίοις*. Diodorus thus puts the declaration of war while the siege of Byzantium was going on. This agrees with the facts that Athens sent no help to Perinthus, but when Byzantium was attacked she immediately sent her fleet under Chares to defend it. It is true that Philip's letter does not mention the siege of Perinthus; but it does mention (16) the passage of Philip's army through the Chersonese "to escort his fleet," which was on its way to attack Perinthus. This shows (so far as the document is authority) that the letter was probably written during the siege of Perinthus, so that the response of Athens, the most important part of which was the *immediate* sending (Diod.) of her fleet to Byzantium, was probably made when the news of its siege first came to Athens (in the autumn of 340). Again, the allusion in the letter (6, 7) to the appeal of Athens to the King of Persia for help, without mentioning the efficient aid sent by him to Perinthus (see 67), shows that the letter was written before the siege was raised. We can thus reduce the date of the letter and of the declaration of war which followed it to very narrow limits. Although the quotations from Philochorus (in note 5, p. 283) mention the letter and the declaration of war after *both* sieges, there is nothing to show that he placed the events themselves in this order.

² Dem. Cor. 89—93. The votes were read to the court.

should have undertaken an expedition against these outside barbarians, leaving Athens and Demosthenes to enjoy the fruits of their diplomatic successes. He may have felt the necessity of protecting his possessions in Thrace, or even Macedonia itself, against a possible invasion from the north; or he may have merely wished to give his defeated troops a taste of easy victory and rich booty. An unimportant quarrel with Ateas, a Scythian king, gave him a ground for invading his dominions; and the king himself—according to one account, nearly ninety years old—was defeated on the Danube and killed. Philip carried off as booty 20,000 boys and women, much cattle, and 20,000 breeding mares. On his return from Scythia, he passed through the country of the Triballi, with whom he had previously been in conflict¹. These warlike mountaineers attacked him furiously; and in the battle he was severely wounded, his horse was killed under him, and he was thought to be dead. In the panic which followed, the Triballi took possession of the precious booty from Scythia. Thus again humiliated, Philip returned to Macedonia in the course of the summer of 339².

About the time of the renewal of war with Philip, Demosthenes proposed and carried his important trierarchic reform, by which the navy of Athens was put on a new footing and many old abuses were corrected. It was under this new system of trierarchy that all the fleets were fitted out during the war, and its success in removing grievances is described by Demosthenes with glowing pride and satisfaction³.

V. THE WAR WITH PHILIP, FROM 340 B.C. TO THE BATTLE OF CHAERONEA IN 338.

70. When Philip returned from Scythia in the summer of 339 B.C., he found that the war had been waged on both sides for nearly a year without decisive results. Though the Athenians had generally been

¹ See Dem. Cor. 44¹ with note, and § 51 (above).

² Our only account of this Scythian expedition, except a few incidental allusions, is found in Justin IX. 2 and prologue to IX. See also Lucian, *Macrob.* II: 'Ατέας δὲ Σκυθῶν βασιλεὺς μαχόμενος πρὸς Φίλιππον περὶ τὸν Ἰστρον ποταμὸν ἔπεσεν, ὑπὲρ τὰ ἐνεηκόντα ἔτη γεγονώς. The brief story is confirmed by Aeschines (*III.* 128), when he says of Philip in the summer of 339, οὐκ ἐπιδημοῦντος ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ Φιλίππου, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι παρόντος, ἀλλ' ἐν Σκύθαις οὕτω μακρὰν ἀπόντος. Not much later, at the time of the regular meeting of the Amphictyonic Council (*Aug.* or *Sept.*), he had already returned, and he was then made general of the Amphictyons (*Dem. Cor.* 152; *Aesch. III.* 129).

³ *Cor.* 102—108: see note on 103³.

defeated in such land battles as had occurred, yet the Macedonians felt severely their naval weakness, by which they suffered a constant blockade of their coast without being able to retaliate by attacking Athens by sea¹. It was obviously impossible for Philip to invade Attica by land without the coöperation of both Thessaly and Thebes, and his relations with them did not warrant even a proposal to this end. Thessaly had been alienated by the abolition of her free governments and the establishment of a decadarchy and tetrarchies²; and Thebes, though she had gained the lion's share of the spoils at the end of the Sacred War, was deeply offended by the loss of Nicaea in the pass of Thermopylae, which Philip gave to Thessaly, and of her own colony Echinus, which Philip had taken for himself³. Without the consent of Thessaly he could not command the pass of Thermopylae; and without Thebes he could not use the fertile plain of Boeotia for military operations and for the support of his army on his way to or from Attica. He needed therefore some device for securing the active aid of both. Some undertaking which would unite the two in a common interest with himself seemed indispensable⁴. Such was Philip's perplexity when he found himself again at war with Athens after six years of nominal peace. When he departed for Scythia (§ 69) this problem was still unsolved, though possibly he may already have confided to Aeschines directly or indirectly some practical hints for its solution. However this may have been, it so happened that before Philip's return Aeschines had suddenly stirred up an Amphictyonic war, which delivered him from all his difficulties and opened the way for himself and his army into the very heart of Greece⁵. He had passed Thermopylae in triumph in 346 as the champion of the God of Delphi; he was now to enter Greece a second time clothed with the same sacred authority, to aid the Amphictyonic Council in punishing new offenders who were openly defying their commands.

71. We are here reduced to the alternative of believing either that Aeschines deliberately devised this Amphictyonic war in order to give Philip a free passage into Greece, or at least took advantage of a slight incident at Delphi to excite a general conflict, or else that he ignorantly and recklessly roused a war which could have no other end than bringing Philip into Greece at the head of an army. The latter alternative is generally rejected; and indeed it attributes to Aeschines

¹ See Cor. 145, 146.

² See above §§ 51, 60.

³ See IX. 34 (w. Schol.); Aesch. III. 140; Schaefer II. 538, 539.

⁴ Cor. 147.

⁵ Cor. 149.

a reckless ignorance of Greek politics with which we have no right to charge him. We are almost wholly dependent on his own graphic narrative for the facts as to the origin of this baneful war, and he must be condemned, if at all, on his own testimony¹. And this evidence, in my opinion, strongly confirms the view of Demosthenes, that Philip saw that his appointment as commander in an Amphictyonic war was the surest way in which he could march an army into Greece without the opposition of Thessaly or Thebes; that such a war would be useless to him if it were stirred up by any of his own delegates or friends; and that he must employ an Athenian to devise a scheme which should secure this end without exciting suspicion in the Amphictyonic Council. At all events, Aeschines was ready at Delphi to do him this very service.

72. In the archonship of Theophrastus (340—339), the Athenian delegation to the spring meeting of the Amphictyonic Council consisted of Diognetus, the Hieromnemon of the year, and three Pylagori, Midias, the old enemy of Demosthenes, Thrasyclus, and Aeschines². These four were present at the meeting in Delphi, when Diognetus and Midias were attacked by fever and Aeschines suddenly found himself in a position of great importance. The Athenian delegates had been privately informed that the Locrians of Amphissa intended to propose a vote in the Council to fine Athens fifty talents because she had re-gilded and affixed to the newly-built temple of Delphi³ some shields, probably

¹ Aeschines tells how he stirred up the Amphictyons to war in III. 107—124; and he slurs over the highly important matter of the appointment of Philip as commander in 128, 129, without expressly mentioning the appointment. Demosthenes, Cor. 149—152, alludes briefly to the Amphictyonic meeting at Delphi, being in essential agreement with Aeschines as to the main facts, and to Philip's appointment; in 163—179 and 211—218 he gives the subsequent events which led to the alliance of Athens and Thebes and those which followed that alliance.

² For the constitution of the Amphictyonic Council and the distinction of the two classes of delegates, Hieromnemons and Pylagori, see Essay V. Athens was represented as the most important member of the Ionic race. Among the inscriptions recently found at Delphi is a fragment, assigned to 341—340 B.C., containing the letters ΙΩΝΩΝΔΙΟΓΝ...ΝΑΙΟΥ, obviously 'Ιώνων, Διογρη[ήτου] Ἀθηναίου. Can this be the same Diognetus who was the Hieromnemon of Athens at Delphi in the spring of 339 B.C.? Bourguet, the editor, hesitates about the Delphic date. See Bull. de Corresp. Hellén. 1896, p. 238.

³ See Aesch. III. 116, *ὅτι χρυσᾶς ἀσπίδας ἀνέθεμεν πρὸς τὸν καιρὸν νεῶν πρὶν ἐξαρῆσασθαι*. This "new temple" was not the temple built by the Alcmaeonidae two centuries before, nor any addition to that building made after the Phocian War. The temple built by the Alcmaeonidae was destroyed early in the fourth century B.C. In 371 B.C., just before the battle of Leuctra, the Spartans were advised to ask for contributions for rebuilding the temple, *περιμαγείλαντας ταῖς πόλεσι συμβαλέσθαι εἰς*

relics of the battle of Plataea, and had renewed the old inscription, Ἰθηναῖοι ἀπὸ Μήδων καὶ Θηβαίων, ὅτε τάναντία τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἐμάχοντο. This renewal of the ancient disgrace of Thebes in fighting on the side of the Persians at Plataea was, it must be confessed, neither a friendly nor a politic act of Athens; it shows the exasperation between Thebes and Athens which followed the victory of Leuctra. But this was of little consequence now. The Hieromnemon sent for Aeschines, and asked him to attend the Amphictyonic meeting on that day in his place, as if he were a delegate with full powers, and defend Athens against the Locrian accusation. Aeschines was therefore present at the meeting by special authority. As he began to speak, apparently referring in some excitement to the threatened charge against Athens, he was rudely interrupted by an Amphisian, who protested against the very mention of the Athenians, declaring that they should be shut out of the temple as accursed because of their alliance with the Phocians. Aeschines replied in great anger; and among other retorts "it occurred to him" to mention the impiety of the Amphisians in encroaching on the sacred

τὸν ναὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος ὅπσον βούλοιο ἐκάστη πόλις. See Xen. Hell. vi. 4, 2. In an Attic decree of 369—368 (C. I. Att. II. no. 51), relating to the tyrant Dionysius, it was voted, περὶ μὲν τῶν γραμμάτων ὧν ἐπεμψεν Διονύσιος, τῆς οἰκοδομίας τοῦ νεῶ καὶ τῆς εἰρήνης τοῖς συμμάχοις δῶγμα εἰσενεγκεῖν εἰς τὸν δῆμον. See Köhler, Hermes xxvi. p. 45 (note), who refers to a Delphic inscription in the Mittheil. d. deutsch. Instit. (Athen), 1880, p. 203, relating to the restoration of the temple: Köhler thinks this inscription cannot be much later than the beginning of the 4th cent. B.C. In the Bulletin de Corresp. Hellén. for 1896, Homolle gives a history of the various temples of Delphi, based on the latest discoveries of the French: see pp. 677—701, *Le kaivὸς νεῶς* (built in the fourth century B.C.). He publishes the inscription above mentioned and discusses it at length. His conclusions are generally confirmatory of what was already known: (1) the old temple was destroyed about 373—372 B.C. by an earthquake (not by fire, as had been assumed); (2) a general subscription was opened in 371 for rebuilding the temple; (3) in 351—347 the building was erected as far as the epistyles (see below); (4) in 339 the new temple, not yet dedicated, was in a condition to receive the shields which the Athenians affixed to its architraves; (5) the temple was finished in 330—329. Two inscriptions are published in the same volume of the Bulletin: see I. 28, 29, *τριγλύφων δώδεκα* and *ἐπιστυλίων ἕξ*, on which Bourguet (p. 217) remarks, On sait que l'édifice auquel étaient destinées ces pièces d'architecture est le temple lui-même. Onze de ces triglyphes et cinq de ces épistyles étaient ceux de fronton Ouest; le douzième triglyphe et le sixième épistyle, ceux du retour d'angle S. O.

The disputed expression (Aesch. III. 116), ἀνέθεμεν πρὸς τὸν καὶνὸν νεῶν πρὶν ἐξαρέσασθαι (the reading now generally adopted), is referred by Köhler to some religious ceremony of dedication: see θῦσαι δὲ τῷ θεῷ ἀρεστήριον in C. I. Att. II. no. 403, 45, also Add. 405 b, 16. For εἰσέφερον δῶγμα (Aesch. III. 116) and δίκη ἐπαγόντων (Dem. Cor. 150^a) see note on the latter passage.



and accursed plains of Cirrha, which had been solemnly devoted to everlasting sterility and desolation by the Amphictyonic Council about 250 years before, on the motion of Solon¹, at the end of the first Sacred War.

73. Cirrha was the ancient seaport of Delphi on the Gulf of Corinth, while Crissa (often confounded with it) was a town on the height above the river Pleistus, on the road to Delphi (near the modern *Χρυσό*)². The broad plain of Cirrha, one of the most fertile in Greece, lay between the foot of Parnassus and the coast, and was called by both names Cirrhaean and Crissaeon. In obedience to the Amphictyonic curse, Cirrha with its harbour was destroyed, and the plain had remained uncultivated until recently, when the Amphissians had re-established the ancient port as a convenient landing-place for visitors to Delphi, and levied tolls on those who used it. They had also cultivated a part of the accursed plain and erected buildings upon it. The Amphictyons seem to have quietly acquiesced in this violation of the sacred edict, doubtless seeing the advantage of the newly opened port to themselves and others, and thinking little of the almost forgotten curse. But they were not proof against the arts and eloquence of an accomplished Athenian orator, who ingeniously presented the case in impassioned language and with powerful appeals to the prejudices and the bigotry of an antiquated religious assembly, with which a venerable curse had greater weight than the strongest political motives or the abstract idea of Hellenic unity. From the hill near Delphi where the Amphictyonic Council sat under the open sky, there is a magnificent view of the sacred plain, extending to the gulf of Corinth. Here Aeschines stood in the excited assembly, and showed them the plantations and buildings of the Amphissians on the forbidden land; and he caused the terrific imprecations of the ancient curse to be repeated, which declared any man, city, or state, which should cultivate or occupy the plain of Cirrha, accursed of Apollo, Artemis, Leto, and Athena, and devoted to utter destruction with their houses and their race. He reminded them that

¹ Aesch. III. 115—118. The destruction of Cirrha and the consecration of its plain took place in 586 B.C., at the end of the ten years' Sacred War. (See Clinton, *Fasti Hellen.*)

² The walls of Crissa, enclosing a large space on the brink of the cliff, are still to be seen, though buried and overgrown so as often to escape observation. They are an excellent example of the wall-building with which Thucydides (i. 93) contrasts the walls of Themistocles, consisting of two thin shells of stone, with rubble and clay between them. Apparent remains of the moles of the accursed harbour of Cirrha are also to be seen on the shore of the gulf.

the same curse was invoked on all who should permit others to violate the sacred edict. We cannot wonder that the whole assemblage was fired with fierce enthusiasm to avenge the wrongs of Apollo upon the sacrilegious Amphisians. When Aeschines had finished his speech, as he tells the court, the question of the Athenian shields was wholly forgotten, and the only thought was of the punishment of the Amphisians. The flame had now been kindled, which was to end in the conflagration that Philip was eager to see. An Amphictyonic war was begun, which could be ended only by the intervention of Philip and his army. Thebes and Thessaly could now be united in a common cause with Philip¹.

74. Late in the day the meeting adjourned; and a herald was ordered to proclaim that all Delphians, freemen and slaves, above the age of eighteen, should meet the next morning at daybreak with spades and picks, ready for serious work; that all the Amphictyonic delegates (of both classes) should convene at the same place, "to aid the God and the sacred land"; and that any state which failed to obey should be accursed and excluded from the temple. This Amphictyonic mob assembled and descended to the plain, where they burned the houses and destroyed the moles which enclosed the harbour. On their way back to Delphi, they were attacked by a crowd from Amphissa, which lay about seven miles west of Delphi, and barely escaped with their lives: some of the Council were captured. The next day an Amphictyonic Assembly (*ἐκκλησία*) was summoned, consisting of the delegates and all other citizens of Amphictyonic states who happened to be at Delphi. This body voted that the Hieromnemons, after consulting their respective states, should meet at Thermopylae at some time before the regular autumnal meeting of the Council, prepared to take some definite action concerning the Amphisians². When this vote was first reported at Athens by her delegates, the people "took the pious side" (as Aeschines calls it); but a few days later, after a little consideration and when the influence of Demosthenes had prevailed, it was voted that the Athenian delegates "should proceed to Thermopylae and Delphi at the times appointed by our ancestors," and further that no Athenian delegates should take any part in the irregular meeting at Thermopylae, "either in speech or in action." This wise step precluded Athens in the most public manner from taking any part in the mad Sacred War which

¹ Aesch. III. 119—122.

² This seems to be the meaning of the obscure words (Aesch. 124), *ἐχούτας δόγμα (?) καθ' ὃ τι δίκας δώσουσιν οἱ Ἀμφισσεῖς*.

Aeschines had stirred up : in his own words, "it forbids you to remember the oaths which your ancestors swore, or the curse, or the oracle of the God¹."

75. The appointed meeting was held at Thermopylae, with no representatives from Athens, and (what was more ominous for Philip's designs) with none from Thebes. It was voted to make war upon the Amphissians, and Cottyphus, the president of the Council, was made commander. The Amphissians at first yielded, and were fined and ordered to banish the leading rebels. But they paid no fine, and soon restored their exiles, and banished again "the pious" whom the Amphictyons had restored. The regular autumnal meeting of the Council found things in this condition ; and it is hard to believe that the leaders in this miserable business expected any other issue. As Grote says of Cottyphus, he "could not do anything—probably did not wish to do anything—without the intervention of Philip." The Council was told plainly and with truth, that they must either raise a mercenary army and levy a tax on their states to pay for it, fining all who refused to do their part, or else make Philip the Amphictyonic general. It is not surprising that Philip was at once elected². We are now just beyond the point at which Aeschines thought it wise to stop in his exciting narrative. When he told of the first expedition against Amphissa under the command of Cottyphus, he added that Philip was then "away off in Scythia," so that of course he was in nobody's mind. After this, he could not talk of Philip's election a few weeks later without an absurd anti-climax, which would be all the more ridiculous when he was compelled to add that the first act of the new Amphictyonic general in this pious war was one of open hostility to Athens and Thebes. Accordingly he does not mention in this narrative either the appointment of Philip or the seizure of Elatea which immediately followed his appointment. Instead of stating these important facts, the direct results of his own deliberate action, he bursts forth with a new flood of eloquence and dilates on the terrible omens and the more terrible calamities which followed the refusal of Athens to take the leadership in the holy war against Amphissa, to which she was divinely called by the voice of Heaven ; and he once alludes to Elatea in the vaguest manner, without hinting that its seizure by Philip was an event for which he was himself even in the slightest degree responsible³.

¹ Aesch. III. 122—127.

² Dem. Cor. 152: see the whole description 149—153.

³ See the end of 129, with its mysterious and obscure language, and the preceding narrative. For the allusion to Elatea see 140.

76. Demosthenes, as we have seen, describes the action of Aeschines in stirring up the new Sacred War very briefly, representing it as a deliberate plot, devised by Philip and executed by Aeschines, for securing Philip and his army free admission into Greece to attack Athens. He mentions the choice of Philip as general after the failure of the first campaign against Amphissa, and adds that Philip immediately collected an army and entered Greece, professedly bound for the plain of Cirrha; but that he suddenly bade the Cirrhaeans and Locrians a long farewell, and seized and fortified Elatea. This old Phocian town, which had been dismantled in 346 B.C., held a military position of the greatest importance for Philip's plans. It stood at the outlet of one of the chief passes leading from Thermopylae, and it commanded the broad plain through which the Cephissus flows on its way to Boeotia. It was also the key to the rough roads leading westward to Doris and Amphissa. From this point Philip threatened both Athens and Thebes so directly as to leave no doubt of his purpose in entering Greece. He hoped that the traditional feud between Athens and Thebes would bring Thebes into his alliance; but he trusted to his commanding position on the frontier of Boeotia to convince her that her only hope of safety lay in his friendship. The prospect of Boeotia being the seat of war was an alarming one, from which a united invasion of Attica by Thebes and Philip was the only sure escape¹. Demosthenes states that the Macedonian party in both Athens and Thebes had long been fomenting discord between the two cities, which were now so estranged that Philip felt that there was no possibility of their uniting against him. The public documents quoted as proof of this enmity are unfortunately lost².

At the same time with his seizure of Elatea (in the late autumn of 339) Philip took possession of Cytinium, one of the towns of the ancient Dorian Tetrapolis near Parnassus³.

77. We are almost wholly dependent on Demosthenes for what we know of the skilful diplomacy by which Thebes was secured as an ally of Athens against Philip⁴. This was the crowning achievement of the political life of Demosthenes, and he always alludes to it with honest pride. We have his own graphic story of the wild excitement at Athens

¹ Dem. Cor. 213.

² Ibid. 163—168.

³ See Philoch. frag. 135, under *Λυσιμαχίδης* (archon 339—338): *ἐπὶ τούτου... Φιλίππου καταλαβόντος Ἐλάτειαν καὶ Κυτίνιον καὶ πρέσβεις πέμψαντος εἰς Θήβας*. For the Dorian Tetrapolis see Grote II. 387, 388.

⁴ See Dem. Cor. 169—188, 211—216.

when a messenger at evening brought the news from Elatea, and of the solemn meeting of the people the next morning when he made his speech, full of dignified eloquence, by which he laid the foundation for a right understanding with Thebes and secured the appointment of a friendly embassy, of which he was himself the leader. He then describes briefly but clearly the critical negotiations with Thebes, which ended in a treaty of alliance. We are not informed of the details of this treaty; but the carping criticisms of Aeschines indicate that the liberal spirit towards Thebes which inspired Demosthenes in his first proposals was felt in all the negotiations. Aeschines gives one important item, designed to protect the alliance against the defection of any Boeotian cities to Philip. This provided that in case of any such defection "Athens would stand by the Boeotians at Thebes¹." Demosthenes brings forward a letter addressed by Philip to his former friends in Peloponnesus when the Thebans deserted him, in which he solicits their help on the ground that he is waging an Amphictyonic war in a holy cause². During the campaign which followed, Demosthenes appears to have had equal influence at Athens and at Thebes. Theopompus says that the generals at Athens and the Boeotarchs at Thebes were equally obedient to his commands, and that the public assembly of Thebes was ruled by him as absolutely as that of Athens³.

78. Of the campaign itself very little is known. We hear of one "winter battle" and one "battle by the river," in which the allies were victorious⁴. These victories were celebrated by festivals and thanksgivings; and they caused Philip to renew his solicitations for help in letters to the Peloponnesians⁵. The alliance with Thebes was so popular in Athens, that Demosthenes, as its author, was publicly crowned at the Great Dionysia in the spring of 338⁶. The allies suffered one serious defeat near Amphissa, which Philip—perhaps for the sake of

¹ Aesch. III. 142.

² Dem. Cor. 156, 158.

³ Theopomp. fr. 239: see Plut. Dem. 18: ὑπηρετεῖν δὲ μὴ μόνον τοὺς στρατηγούς τῃ Δημοσθένει ποιοῦντας τὸ προσταττόμενον ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς βουλευτάρχας, διοικεῖσθαι δὲ τὰς ἐκκλησίας ἀπάσας οὐδὲν ἦττον ὑπ' ἐκείνου τότε τὰς Θηβαίων ἢ τὰς Ἀθηναίων. Theopompus adds ἀδίκως and παρ' ἀξίαν, which Plutarch corrects to καὶ πάνυ προσήκοντως. This is a continuation of the passage quoted in § 78, n. 4, p. 294.

⁴ Dem. Cor. 216, 217. See inscriptions in which Athenians are honoured for bravery in battles in this year, C. I. Att. II. no. 562, with Köhler's remarks. See Schaefer II. 556.

⁵ Dem. Cor. 218, 222.

⁶ Ibid. 222, 223.

appearances—finally attacked. By a cunning stratagem, Philip caused the Greeks to withdraw from the passes leading to Amphissa, while he marched through them and destroyed the allied army which met him on the other side. This consisted of a Theban force under Proxenus, and 10,000 mercenaries under Chares whom Athens had sent to protect Amphissa. Philip attacked these two forces separately and destroyed them easily¹. He then took Amphissa and destroyed it². He also captured Naupactus, put to death the Achaean garrison with its commander Pausanias, and gave the town to the Aetolians, thus fulfilling a promise which he had made four years before³. At some time during this campaign, perhaps after his victory at Amphissa, he sent a herald with proposals of peace to Thebes and Athens, which, it appears, the Boeotarchs were at first inclined to entertain. Even at Athens a peace-party appeared, with Phocion as its advocate⁴. Aeschines relates that Demosthenes was so disturbed by the peace-movement at Thebes, that he threatened to propose a bill to send an embassy to Thebes to ask for the Athenian army a free passage through Boeotia to attack Philip⁵. We hear no more of this movement, and a visit of Demosthenes to Thebes probably brought it to an end.

79. Our accounts of the battle of Chaeronea are as meagre as those of the preceding campaign. We depend chiefly on Diodorus, who devotes the greater part of his short account to the exploits of the young Alexander, then eighteen years old, to whom his father gave the command of one wing, "supported by his most distinguished generals⁶." This decisive battle was fought on the seventh of Metageitnion, the

¹ Polyæn. iv. 2, 8.

² Ibid. (end); Strab. 427, *κατέσπασαν δ' αὐτὴν οἱ Ἀμφικτύονες*. See Aesch. III. 147.

³ See Schaefer II. 559, with n. 2. He thus restores (from Suid., *φρουρήσεις ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ*, and Zenobius, *Paroem. Gr. vi. 33*) Theopomp. frag. 46: *Φίλιππος ἐλὼν Ναύπακτον Ἀχαιῶν τοὺς φρουροὺς ἀπέσφαξε καὶ Πausανίαν τὸν ἀρχοντα τῆς φρουρᾶς ἀπέκτεινεν*. (See *Jahrb. d. Philol.* 1859, p. 483.) Strab. 427, *ἔστι δὲ νῦν Αἰτωλῶν (Ναύπακτος) Φιλίππου προσκρίναντος*. Dem. ix. 34, *οὐκ Ἀχαιῶν Ναύπακτον ὀμίμοικεν Αἰτωλοῖς παραδώσειν*; See § 59, p. 275, n. 4 (above).

⁴ Plut. Phoc. 16; Schaefer II. 559, 560. Phocion is probably the general against whom Demosthenes made his famous threat (Aesch. 146), *εἰ δὲ τις αὐτῷ τῶν στρατηγῶν ἀντεῖποι, ... διαδικασίαν ἐφη γράψειν τῷ βήματι πρὸς τὸ στρατίγιον*. See Plut. Dem. 18 (Theopomp.): *οὕτω δὲ μέγα καὶ λαμπρὸν ἐφάνη τὸ τοῦ ῥήτορος ἔργον ὥστε τῶν μὲν Φιλίππου εὐθὺς ἐπικηρυκῆσθαι δεόμενον εἰρήνης, ὀρθῆν δὲ τὴν Ἑλλάδα γενέσθαι καὶ συνεξαναστήναι πρὸς τὸ μέλλον*. See § 77, n. 3, p. 293.

⁵ Aesch. III. 148—151.

⁶ Diod. xvi. 86.

second month of the Attic year¹. By a stratagem Philip had drawn the Greek army from its advantageous position in the hills into the plain of Chaeronea, where he could use his cavalry with the best effect. At first the battle was rather favourable to the allies; but soon the superior discipline of the Macedonians prevailed, and the Greeks were driven back on both wings. A general flight ensued, after which the Greeks were scattered, so that there was no longer any military force between Philip's camp and Thebes or Athens. These cities lay at his mercy; their armies were disbanded, and neither could help the other. A thousand Athenians were killed, and about two thousand were taken prisoners. The Boeotian loss was also great, and the famous Sacred Band of three hundred Thebans perished to a man². Diodorus states that Philip's army consisted of 30,000 foot and not less than 2,000 horse, adding that Philip had the advantage in numbers and strategy, but that the two armies were equally matched in courage and spirit. Justin, on the contrary, states that the Greeks far exceeded the enemy in numbers³. The general results, the utter annihilation of the Greek army, the breaking-up of the Hellenic confederation which Demosthenes had brought together against Philip, and the decisive establishment of Macedonian supremacy over the whole of Greece, are beyond question.

80. The panic and despair in Athens when the first tidings of the defeat arrived were most pitiable. No one knew how soon the victorious army might follow in the steps of the messengers who brought the terrible news⁴. But the leaders of the people who were at home, especially Lycurgus and Hyperides, and Demosthenes after his return from the battlefield, did all that was possible to restore courage, and the panic soon gave way to a resolute determination to save the city from destruction or capture. Hyperides, who was one of the Senate of Five Hundred (regularly exempt from military service), immediately proposed a bill ordering the Senate to go to the Piraeus under arms and there to hold a meeting to provide for the safety of the port; and further pro-

¹ According to Boeckh, *Monocyclus*, p. 29, the Attic year 338—337 (Ol. 110, 3) began July 27, the preceding year being a leap year of 384 days. This would make the seventh of Metageitnion our first of September. Boeckh afterwards expressed doubts as to the beginning of 338—337, thinking it possible that 339—338 had only 354 days: this would make the battle fall on our second of August. See Schaefer II. 561, 562 (note); and Curtius, *Griech. Gesch.*, Book VII. note 96.

² For the *τρεῖς λόχοι* and their fate see Plut. *Pelop.* 18.

³ Justin IX. 3: cum Athenienses longe maiore militum numero praestarent, assiduis bellis indurata virtute Macedonum vincuntur.

⁴ See Lycurg. *Leoc.* 39, 40.

viding that all slaves in the mines and the country districts who would enlist should be free, and that exiles should be recalled, public debtors and other *ἄτιμοι* should be restored to their rights, and metics should be made citizens, on the same condition. It was hoped that these last measures might furnish a force of 150,000 men for immediate defence¹. It was also voted to bring the women and children and such sacred property as was movable from unprotected places into the Piræus². Lycurgus, who had charge of the finances, did wonders in replenishing the empty treasury, and in providing arms and ships for the emergency³. Large sums of money were raised by private contributions, the *μεγάλαι ἐπιδόσεις* of Cor. § 171, Demosthenes giving one talent. Demosthenes devoted himself especially to preparing the city for immediate defence, especially by repairing the dilapidated walls and other defences and by raising money for this object⁴. In adopting all these energetic measures the people showed that the spirit of Marathon and Salamis was not wholly extinct at Athens⁵.

81. When Philip heard of these preparations for receiving him, he naturally thought seriously of his next steps. He seems to have felt no doubt about the treatment of Thebes. As a former ally, who had deliberately turned against him at a critical moment, she could expect only severe punishment. Accordingly, he compelled her to ransom her prisoners and even to pay for the right to bury her dead at Chaeronea⁶; he broke up the Boeotian confederacy and made all the other towns independent of Thebes; he placed a Macedonian garrison in the Cadmea; and he recalled the exiles who were opposed to the Athenian alliance, and established from these a judicial council of three hundred. Some of the old leaders were exiled, and others put to death; and their estates were confiscated⁷. Philip's knowledge of the position

¹ Lycurg. Leoc. 37, 41; Hyper. fr. 29 (Bl.). When Hyperides was indicted by *γραφὴ παρανομῶν* for the illegality of some of these measures, he replied: *ἐπεσκότει μοι τὰ Μακεδόνων ὄπλα· οὐκ ἐγὼ τὸ ψήφισμα ἔγραψα, ἢ δ' ἐν Χαίρωνεα μάχη.*

² See Vit. x. Orat. 849 A for this, and for the quotation in the preceding note.

³ Ibid. 852 C; Paus. i. 29, 16.

⁴ See Cor. 248¹⁰ and note; Lycurg. Leoc. 44. Aeschines, iii. 236, casts a slur upon the patriotic fervour with which this work was done: *οὐ γὰρ περὶ χαράκων ἀποσκευάζοντα χρὴ τὰ τείχη οὐδὲ τάφους δημοσίου ἀνελόντα τὸν ὀρθῶς πεπολιτευμένον δωρεὰς αἰτεῖν.*

⁵ On the behaviour of Athens after Chaeronea see, in general, Schaefer iii. 4—16, with the references.

⁶ Justin ix. 4⁶: *Thebanorum porro non modo captivos verum etiam interfectorum sepulturam vendidit.*

⁷ Diod. xvi. 87; Paus. ix. 1, 8; Justin ix. 4.

of Athens in Greece probably convinced him that it would be the worst possible policy for him to treat her in this way. After the active measures taken by the Athenians their city could not be taken without a siege, which might be protracted into the winter; and such treatment would unite Athens against him in hopeless enmity. He fortunately had a good, though unprincipled, adviser at hand, the Athenian Demades. He was taken prisoner at Chaeronea, but had ingratiated himself with Philip by his manners and his good advice, so that he was released and remained as a friend in the king's camp. He had doubtless confirmed Philip's opinion about the best policy to be pursued with Athens, by reminding him of the large and influential Macedonian party there, which was then out of favour but might be restored to influence by gentle treatment and friendly words at the present crisis. Philip accordingly sent him as a messenger to Athens¹. He must have sent assurances of his friendly disposition and of his willingness to grant her any reasonable requests; and the Athenians replied by sending Demades, Aeschines, and probably Phocion as envoys to Philip, to ask for a release of the Athenian captives². Philip received this embassy with great cordiality and immediately invited them to his table³. He released all the prisoners without ransom, and promised to return the ashes of those who had fallen. He sent these remains to Athens in charge of no less a person than Antipater, with whom Alexander himself went as a special messenger with offers of peace and friendship⁴. The result was the treaty of peace, known as the Peace of Demades, by which both peace and alliance were again established between Philip and Athens. The Athenians were to remain free and independent, and Philip probably agreed never to send ships of war into the Piraeus⁵.

¹ Diod. xvi. 87, where the reproach of Demades to the drunken Philip immediately after the battle is given: βασιλεῦ, τῆς τύχης σοι περιθείσης πρόσωπον Ἀγαμέμνονος, αὐτὸς οὐκ ἀλοχύνῃ πράττων ἔργα Θεορίτου;

² Suid. under Δημάδης (3); Aesch. III. 227; Dem. Cor. 282, 284. For Phocion see Schaefer III. 25, n. 1.

³ See note on Cor. 287⁴, with the references.

⁴ See Polyb. v. 10: χωρὶς λύτρων ἀποστειλας τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους καὶ κηδεύσας Ἀθηναίων τοὺς τετελευτηκότας, ἐτι δὲ συνθεὶς Ἀντιπάτρῳ τὰ τοῦτων ὄσπᾶ καὶ τῶν ἀπαλαττομένων τοὺς πλείστους ἀμφιέσας, κ.τ.λ. Justin IX. 4⁵: super haec Alexandrum filium cum amico Antipatro, qui pacem cum his amicitiamque iungeret. Diod. xvi. 87.

⁵ Paus. VII. 10, 5: Ἀθηναῖοι γὰρ μετὰ τὸ ἀτύχημα τὸ ἐν Βουωτοῖς οὐκ ἐγένοντο Φιλίππου κατήκοοι. That Philip must have bound himself neither to enter Attica with an army nor the Piraeus with warships, Schaefer, III. 27, 28, argues from [Dem.] XVII. 26, 28, τὸ δὲ ὑβριστικώτατον...τῶν Μακεδόνων...τὸ τολμήσαι εἰσπλεῦσαι εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ παρὰ τὰς κωῆς ἡμῶν πρὸς αὐτοὺς συνθήκας. But this has no reference to the land.

Oropus, which had been taken from Thebes, was now at length restored to Athens¹. This settlement of an ancient dispute, though it was in favour of Athens, must have been an unwelcome concession at this moment, especially to those who had recently welcomed Thebes as a friend and ally. Athens was to hold certain islands, among which were Salamis, Samos, and Delos²; but all trace of her recent alliance and all thought of maritime empire had disappeared for ever³. Philip left it open to her to join the general Greek League which he proposed to form, and of which he was to be the head. This step would sacrifice the independence of Athens in many points, and we do not know what arguments were used to induce her to become a member. But in the absence of Demosthenes, and in spite of scruples of Phocion, who asked for more time to consider the question, the Assembly adopted the proposals of Demades in full, and these made Athens a member of the League⁴. By this step, which was probably a necessary one under the circumstances, Athens ceased to have any independent political existence; and the peace of Demades ends her history as a free state and as a power in the Hellenic world.

82. The feeling of Demosthenes about this peace after eight years' experience is seen in Cor. § 89. While he doubtless acquiesced quietly in it at the beginning⁵, he never forgot the bitter humiliation. Under the influence of this quiet submission to Philip's authority, cloaked under the name of independence, the Macedonian party, with Aeschines

¹ See Schol. to Dem. Cor. 99 (p. 259, 10). Demades frag. 1. 9 (Didot): *εγραψα και Φιλίππῳ τιμὰς· οὐκ ἀρνούμαι. δισχιλίους γὰρ αἰχμαλώτους ἀνευ λύτρων και χίλια πολιτῶν σώματα χωρὶς κήρυκος και τῶν Ἰρωπῶν ἀνευ πρεσβείας λαβὼν ὑμῶν ταῦτ' εγραψα.* This seems to imply that Philip included the transfer of Oropus in his original message sent by Demades (see Schaefer III. 27).

² For the islands left to Athens see Schaefer III. 28, n. 1.

³ Paus. I. 25, 3: *τὸ γὰρ ἀτύχημα τὸ ἐν Χαιρωνείᾳ ἄπασι τοῖς Ἕλλησιν ἤρξε κακοῦ... Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ λόγῳ σωθῆμενος (sc. Φιλίππος) ἐργῶ σφᾶς μάλιστα ἐκάκωσε, νήσους τε ἀφελόμενος και τῆς ἐς τὰ ναυτικά παύσας ἀρχῆς.* Of course Athens now lost her control of the Hellespont, with the Chersonese and Byzantium.

⁴ Plut. Phoc. 16: *ὁ δὲ (sc. Φωκίων) τὴν μὲν ἀλλήν τοῦ Φιλίππου πολιτείαν και φιλανθρωπιαν ᾤετο δεῖν προσδέχεσθαι· Δημάδου δὲ γράψαντος ὅπως ἡ πόλις μετέχοι τῆς κοινῆς εἰρήνης και τοῦ συνεδρίου τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, οὐκ εἶα πρὸ τοῦ γινῶναι τίνα Φίλιππος αὐτῷ γενέσθαι παρὰ τῶν Ἕλλήνων ἀξιώσει.* See [Dem.] XVII. 30: *προσγέγραπται ταῖς σωθήκαις, ἐὰν βουλώμεθα τῆς κοινῆς εἰρήνης μετέχειν,* which Schaefer (III. 29, n. 3) refers to this question: cf. Suidas, Demades (3) *εγραψε δὲ και ψήφισμα τῷ Φιλίππῳ τοῦτο Ἕλληνας ὑπακούειν.*

⁵ Demosthenes, Cor. 231, refers to the good fortune of Athens in escaping the fate of Thebes.

at its head, again became powerful at Athens¹. It was then that it was safe for the whole herd of the enemies of Demosthenes to persecute him with every form of process which was known to the Attic law, when (as he says) he was "brought to trial every day." But he mentions this only to testify to the affection of his fellow citizens, who always acquitted him in the popular courts, and thus justified his conduct in the most effective manner². Indeed, though the party of Aeschines then had the courage to speak its sentiments more freely than ever before³, and in so doing gained the favour of Philip and his partizans, the sober sense of the people always recognized the services of men like Demosthenes in better times and expressed itself whenever an occasion offered. There was no testimony of the public esteem and affection which Demosthenes valued more highly than the choice of the people in making him their orator to deliver the eulogy on the heroes of Chaeronea⁴. Here the genuine feeling of patriotic gratitude to the man who had fought the battle of Grecian liberty almost single-handed impelled the citizens to reject all candidates who were in sympathy with Philip or his cause, including Aeschines and even Demades, and to choose the man who was most heartily identified with the lost cause for which these heroes had died. And the same public respect for Demosthenes and for his honest and unswerving devotion to what was now seen more clearly than ever to have been the cause of Grecian liberty, the cause which had made their ancestors glorious, was shown in the overwhelming vote by which the popular court acquitted Ctesiphon and condemned Aeschines, at the very moment when such a judgment might have been deemed a public defiance of Alexander's authority, when the whole Greek world was ringing with the news of the victory of Arbela.

¹ Dem. Cor. 320.

² Ibid. 286^a.

³ Ibid. 248—250.

⁴ Ibid. 285.

TABLE OF DATES.

- B.C.
- 384—383. Birth of Demosthenes and (probably) Aristotle (§ 8)¹.
- 382—381. Birth of Philip of Macedon (§ 3).
- 379—378. Spartan garrison expelled from Theban Cadmea.
- 378—377. Formation of new maritime confederacy of Athens.
Financial reforms of Nausinicus. Introduction of sym-
mories for the property tax.
- 376—375. Death of Demosthenes, father of the orator. Guardians
appointed for the son. (§ 8.)
Battle of Naxos (Sept. 376).
- 371—370. Battle of Leuctra (July 371).
- 366—365. Demosthenes comes of age at 18: devotes two years to
preparation for the lawsuit against his guardians, under
legal advice of Isaeus (§ 8).
- 364—363. Trial of suit against Aphobus (§§ 9, 10).
- 362—361. Battle of Mantinea and death of Epaminondas (§ 1).
Suit of Demosthenes against Onetor (§ 10).
- 359—358. Accession of Philip of Macedon (§ 3).
Artaxerxes III. (Ochus) becomes king of Persia.
- 358—357. Establishment of symmories for the trierarchy by law of
Periander.
- 357—356. Athenian expedition to Euboea and freedom of the island
from the Thebans (§ 2). Outbreak of Social War
(autumn of 357) (§ 2). Philip captures Amphipolis,
which leads to war with Athens (§ 3). He takes Pydna
and Potidaea from Athens, gives Potidaea to Olynthus,
and founds Philippi (§ 3).
- 356—355.—Birth of Alexander the Great, July 21, 356 (§ 3).
Beginning of Sacred (Phocian) War: seizure of temple of
Delphi by Philomelus (§§ 4, 5).
End of Social War, spring of 355 (§ 2).
- 355—354. Speeches of Demosthenes against Androtion and against
Leptines (§ 11).

¹ The references in () are made to sections of the Historical Sketch.

- 354—353. Eubulus takes direction of finances of Athens.
Speech of Demosthenes on the Symmories (§ 11).
Philomelus killed. Sacred War continued by Onomarchus.
Spoliation of temple of Delphi. (§ 5.)
- 353—352. Philip takes Methone from Athens (§ 3).
He attacks and defeats Lycophron of Pherae; has battles
with Phayllus and Onomarchus, and finally defeats
Onomarchus, who is slain. Philip secures control of
Gulf of Pagasae. (§ 6.)
Speeches of Demosthenes against Timocrates and for the
Megalopolitans (§ 11).
Athens sends force to Thermopylae and closes the pass
to Philip, before midsummer 352 (§ 7).
- 352—351. Philip besieges Heraion Teichos in Thrace, Nov. 352 (§ 12).
First Philippic of Demosthenes, spring of 351 (§ 12).
- 351—350. Speech of Demosthenes for the Rhodians (§ 13).
Athens sends Phocion with an army to help Plutarchus
in Euboea (Feb. 350). Battle of Tamynae (March).
(§ 14.)
Midias assaults Demosthenes at the Great Dionysia (March
350), and is condemned by vote of the Assembly (§ 15).
- 349—348. Demosthenes Senator (Schaefer II. 116). He writes speech
against Midias, not delivered (§ 15).
Philip attacks the Olynthian confederation and besieges
Olynthus. Alliance of Olynthus with Athens (§ 16).
Demosthenes delivers his three Olynthiacs (§ 17). Philip
sends peaceful messages to Athens and releases Phrynon
(§ 18).
- 348—347. Philocrates proposes negotiations for peace with Philip, is
indicted therefor and acquitted (§ 18).
Olynthus captured by Philip, with all its confederate towns
(early autumn of 348): consternation throughout Greece
(§§ 16, 19).
Mission of Aristodemus to Philip (§ 19).
Movement of Eubulus and Aeschines against Philip, and
embassies to Greek states (§§ 20, 21).
- 347—346¹. Themistocles Archon at Athens. Demosthenes again
Senator (§§ 19, 38).

¹ For the division of months in 347—346 B.C., and the dates according to our Calendar, see pp. 306, 307.

- 347—346. Aristodemus returns with friendly messages from Philip, and is crowned on motion of Demosthenes (§ 19).
Thebans and Phocians both exhausted by Sacred War.
Phocians ask aid from Athens (early in 346), but reject it when sent. (§§ 23, 24.)
On motion of Philocrates (Feb. 346), ten envoys are sent to Philip to propose negotiations for peace (First Embassy). Envoys return end of March. (§§ 25—28.)
Two meetings of Assembly, to discuss terms of peace with Philip's envoys, 18th and 19th of Elaphebolion (April 15, 16), 346: peace formally voted on second day. (§§ 29—37.)
Same envoys sent again to Philip, to ratify the peace (Second Embassy) (§ 38).
Meeting of Assembly on 25th of Elaphebolion (April 22), Demosthenes presiding (§ 38).
Address of Isocrates to Philip (Φιλίππος).
Decree of Senate ordering the departure of the Embassy, 3rd of Munychion (April 29) (§ 39).
Return of Embassy to Athens, 13th of Scirophorion (July 7).
Reports to Senate and Assembly. Philip already at Thermopylae. Assembly votes (16th of Scir., July 10) to compel the Phocians to deliver the temple of Delphi to "the Amphictyons." (§§ 43—45.)
Ten envoys (Third Embassy) sent by Athens to Thermopylae, to report the action of the Assembly to Philip: they depart about the 21st of Scirophorion (July 15). (§§ 45, 47.)
Phalaeus surrenders Thermopylae to Philip 23rd of Sciroph. (July 17). The Athenian envoys hear this news at Chalcis and return. Meeting of Assembly in Piraeus (27th of Scir., July 21). Embassy ordered to proceed to Thermopylae, and departs at once. (§§ 46—48.)
End of Sacred War.
Demosthenes and Timarchus begin proceedings against Aeschines for παραπροβεία.
- 346—345. Archias Archon. Philip summons Amphictyonic Council, which expels the Phocians and gives their two votes to Philip. Terrible punishment of the Phocians. (§ 48.)
Philip celebrates the Pythian games (Sept. 346). Am-

- phictyonic deputation sent to Athens to demand recognition of Philip's position in the Council. Speech of Demosthenes on the Peace. (§§ 49, 50.)
- 346—345. Prosecution (by *ἐπαγγελία δοκιμασίας*) of Timarchus by Aeschines (winter). See Essay IV. § 2.
- 345—344. Philip establishes a decadarchy in Thessaly. He interferes in disputes in Peloponnesus: Demosthenes sent as envoy to counteract his influence. (§ 51.)
- 344—343. Second Philippic of Demosthenes (late in 344). Continued influence of Philip in Peloponnesus: attack on Megara. (§ 52.)
- Trial and condemnation of Antiphon (§ 53).
- Prosecution of Philocrates on *εἰσαγγελία* by Hyperides and his exile (before midsummer 343). See Essay IV. § 4.
- Case of temple of Delos before Amphictyonic Council: Hyperides advocate of Athens (§ 54).
- Mission of Python to Athens (before midsummer 343).
- Discussion of the peace and of the claim of Athens to Halonnesus. (§ 55.)
- 343—342. Philip's intrigues in Euboea: he supports tyrants at Eretria and Oreus. Chalcis, under lead of Callias and Taurosthenes, friendly to Athens. (§ 58.)
- Trial and acquittal of Aeschines on charge of *παραπροσβεία* (late summer of 343). See Essay IV.
- Philip invades Epirus (winter), and threatens Ambracia and Acarnania. On his return he establishes tetrarchs in Thessaly. (§§ 59, 60.)
- Philip's letter to Athens about Halonnesus and modifications of the peace. Speech of Hegesippus on Halonnesus (Dem. VII.). (§§ 56, 57.)
- Aristotle made tutor of Alexander (§ 60.)
- 342—341. Philip extends his power in the Thracian Chersonese, and comes into conflict with the Athenian general, Diopithes. Speech on the Chersonese and Third Philippic of Demosthenes (before midsummer 341). (§§ 61, 62.)
- 341—340. Mission of Demosthenes to Byzantium (summer): alliance of Athens and Byzantium. Embassies to Persia, Rhodes, and Peloponnesus. (§ 63.)
- Expeditions of Athens to Euboea, which overthrow tyrants in Oreus and (later) in Eretria (§ 64).

- 341—340. Anaxinus of Oreus executed as a spy at Athens (§ 65).
League against Philip formed by Demosthenes and Callias of Chalcis (§§ 63, 64).
Demosthenes crowned at the Great Dionysia for his success in liberating Euboea (§ 64).
The people of Peparethus seize Halonnesus and make the Macedonian garrison prisoners. Philip in return ravages Peparethus. (§ 66.) (Date ?)
- 340—339. Theophrastus Archon. Philip besieges Perinthus by land and sea (late summer of 340): in the autumn he raises this siege and attacks Byzantium. (§ 67.) He writes to the Athenians (before the attack on Byzantium), and makes an open declaration of war, which Athens at once accepts (§ 68). Two fleets sent by Athens to relieve Byzantium: siege raised by Philip (§ 67). Athenian merchant ships captured by Philip (§ 68): *nominal* ground for declaring war.
Philip attacks the Thracian Chersonese, and then (winter) invades Scythia. Returning with large booty, he is attacked by the Triballi and wounded. (§§ 67, 69.)
Speech of Aeschines at Delphi (spring of 339), which stirs up the Amphissian War (§ 72).
- 339—338. Amphictyonic Council (early autumn of 339) chooses Philip general for the Amphissian War (§ 75). Shortly afterwards Philip passes Thermopylae and seizes Elatea (§ 76).
Negotiations between Athens and Thebes, ending in alliance against Philip (§ 77).
Campaign (winter and spring): allies victorious in "winter battle" and "river battle." Capture of mercenaries and destruction of Amphissa by Philip. (§ 78.)
- 338—337. Battle of Chaeronea, 7th Metageitnion 338 (August 2 or September 1): utter defeat of the allies (§§ 79, 80).
Peace of Demades (§ 81).
Demosthenes delivers the eulogy on those who fell in the battle (§ 82).
- 337—336. Demosthenes director of the Theoric Fund and *τελεποιοός*.
Ctesiphon proposes to crown Demosthenes at the Great Dionysia (spring of 336). Aeschines brings a *γραφή*

- παρὰ νόμων* against Ctesiphon. (The case came to trial six years later.)
- 337—336. Philip assassinated, summer of 336. Alexander succeeds him.
- 335—334. Rebellion of Thebes. Alexander captures and destroys the city (autumn of 335).
Alexander demands the delivery of Demosthenes, Lycurgus, Hyperides, and other Athenian orators.
Aristotle returns to Athens and teaches in the Lyceum.
- 331—330. Alexander's victory at Arbela (Oct. 1, 331).
Rebellion of Spartan King Agis (early in 330), crushed by Antipater.
- 330—329. Aristophon Archon. Trial of suit of Aeschines against Ctesiphon (August 330). Ctesiphon acquitted by more than four-fifths of the votes.
- 324—323. Demosthenes condemned to a fine of 50 talents for complicity in the affair of Harpalus. Unable to pay the fine, he went to prison, and afterwards into exile.
Death of Alexander the Great (May, 323) at Babylon.
- 323—322. Triumphant recall of Demosthenes from exile.
322. Death of Aristotle at Chalcis, autumn of 322.
Death of Hyperides October 5, and of Demosthenes October 12, 322.

THE ATTIC YEAR.

During the period with which we are here concerned, the Athenians generally had a lunar year of 354 days, consisting of twelve months, alternately of 30 and 29 days, equivalent to 12 lunar months of $29\frac{1}{2}$ days each. The longer months were called *πλήρεις μῆνες*, the shorter *κοίλοι μῆνες*. This fell short of the solar year by $11\frac{1}{4}$ days, the difference in eight years amounting to 90 days. This was regulated by the cumbrous device of making the third, fifth, and eighth year in each cycle of eight years (*ὀκταετηρίς*) a leap year with 384 days, thus making the number of days in each cycle correct. (Thus $(354 \times 5) + (384 \times 3) = 2922 = 365\frac{1}{4} \times 8$.) The slight errors which remained were equated in various ways. The natural beginning of the Attic year was the summer solstice; but the great difference in the length of the years allowed the beginning to vary from about June 16 to August 7.

The twelve months in the ordinary year were as follows: 1 Hecatombaeon, 2 Metageitnion, 3 Boedromion, 4 Pyanepsion, 5 Maemacterion,

6 Posideon, 7 Gamelion, 8 Anthesterion, 9 Elaphebolion, 10 Munychion, 11 Thargelion, 12 Scirophorion. In the leap years a month of thirty days, Posideon II., was intercalated after Posideon. The same months appear to have been *πλήρεις* and *κοῦλοι* in different years. The first day of every month was generally called *νουμηνία*, and the last day *ἐνη καὶ νέα*, *old and new*; the latter name, which probably was first applied to the full months, showing that the thirtieth day in these months belonged equally to the old and the new month. The days from the 2nd to the 9th were called *δευτέρα*, *τρίτη*, etc., sometimes with *ισταμένου* or *ἀρχομένου* (sc. *μηνός*) added; the 10th was the *δεκάς*; those from the 11th to the 19th were called *πρώτη*, *δευτέρα*, etc., with *ἐπὶ δέκα* or *μεσοῦντος* added, though this could be omitted when it was obvious that the middle of the month was meant. The 20th was the *εἰκάς*; and the days from the 21st to the 29th in the full months were generally counted backwards, *δεκάτη φθίνοντος* (21st), *ἐνάτη*, *ὀγδόη*, etc. to *δευτέρα φθίνοντος* (22nd, 23rd, etc. to 29th). It is generally thought that the *δευτέρα φθίνοντος* was omitted in the "hollow" months; but Usener thinks that the *ἐνάτη φθίνοντος* dropped out¹.

The following is a possible statement of the arrangement of the thirteen months in 347—346 B.C., in which the peace of Philocrates was made. This was a leap year of 384 days, beginning July 6 and ending July 24. Other arrangements are possible and perhaps equally probable; but these would not affect any of the dates by more than a single day².

347—346 B.C.

(384 days.)

- | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------|-----------|--------|--------|----|----------|
| 1. | Hecatombaeon | (30 days) | begins | July | 6, | 347 B.C. |
| 2. | Metageitnion | (29 ,,) | ,, | August | 5 | ,, |
| 3. | Boedromion | (30 ,,) | ,, | Sept. | 3 | ,, |

¹ See Rhein. Mus. xxxiv. 429: see Hist. § 46, note 5. The above outline is based on Boeckh's elaborate investigation, *Zur Geschichte der Mondcyclen der Hellenen*, in the *Jahrbücher für Class. Philol. (N. F.)*, Suppl. Bd 1., Heft 1 (1855). Though many of the details of this system, as Boeckh stated it, have been disputed or corrected, its general principle still remains the basis of our knowledge of this difficult and complicated subject.

² In this arrangement the system of equivalent days adopted by Schaefer has been regarded, except in the dates after the 20th of Scirophorion, where he assumes that this month has only 29 days, and follows Usener in omitting the *ἐνάτη φθίνοντος*. But Schaefer, who rightly makes the 26th of Sciroph.=July 20, should by his system make the 29th of Sciroph. (which would be the last day of 347—346)=July 23, so that the new year would begin July 24; whereas it began July 25, according to Boeckh, p. 28, and also according to Schaefer, II. p. 295, note 2.

stages: (1) after its acceptance by the Senate, (2) after passing the Assembly, (3) after the lapse of a year from its proposal¹.

2. The distinction between a νόμος and a ψήφισμα at Athens was most important². A ψήφισμα was an enactment of the Senate and Assembly (or of the Assembly alone when the Senate had given it authority to act by itself), which, if it was not in conflict with any higher authority, had the full force of a law. A νόμος could be changed only by an elaborate process, which was chiefly under the control of a body of Heliastic judges, who acted as a court rather than as a legislative body. In the first meeting of the Assembly in each year a general question was put to the people, whether they would permit propositions to be made for changes in the laws, those who had such propositions to make having doubtless informed the Assembly what changes were to be proposed. The people might refuse to allow such propositions to be made, which ended the matter for that year. If they voted to permit them, all who had such proposals to make were required to post written notices of them before the statues of the Eponymi (the heroes from whom the ten tribes were named) in the market-place, and also to give copies of these to the clerk of the Assembly, who read the proposals to the people in each of the two following meetings of the Assembly. In the last of these meetings (the third one of the year), the people, if after consideration they saw fit, voted to refer the proposed changes in the laws to a special commission, called νομοθέται, chosen like an ordinary court (δικαστήριον) from those who were qualified to sit as judges for that year and had taken the Heliastic oath. The whole proceeding before this board was conducted according to the forms of law. The proposer of the new law appeared as plaintiff and argued his case against the old law and for his own proposal, while advocates appointed by the state defended the existing law. The question of enacting the new law or retaining the existing one was decided by a vote of the νομοθέται, which, if favourable to the new law, made that one of the fixed code of νόμοι. It was strictly commanded by the Solonic law, that no new law should be enacted unless all laws opposed to it were expressly repealed; and, further, that no law should be repealed unless a new law were proposed, and accepted by the νομοθέται as suitable and fitting (ἐπιτήδειος) to take its place³.

¹ For further details of the γραφή παρανόμων see Meier and Schömann, Att. Proc. pp. 428—437.

² See Tarbell in Am. Journal of Philol. x. pp. 79—83.

³ See Schömann, Griech. Alterth. 1, pp. 411—414, English transl. 387—390; Thumser-Hermann, Staatsalt. § 91, pp. 525—530. See § 10 (below).

3. It was only natural, as the democracy increased in power, that the distinction between decrees and laws should be neglected, and that the sovereign people should pass decrees which usurped the functions of laws and violated the spirit, if not the letter, of existing laws. We find in the orators many intimations that this was a growing evil. Against this dangerous tendency the *γραφὴ παρανόμων* was the only legal security. We cannot wonder, therefore, that this is extolled as the great stronghold of constitutional liberty, the chief protection of free government against lawless demagogues. Even Aeschines, who had done as much as any man to degrade the process, speaks of it as we speak of the *habeas corpus*¹. It is a most significant fact that one of the first steps taken by the oligarchs who were establishing the government of Four Hundred in 411 B.C. was the suspension of the *γραφὴ παρανόμων*².

4. The principle upon which the *γραφὴ παρανόμων* is based must always be recognized wherever the legislative power is limited by a superior code of laws or a written constitution to which all its enactments must conform. In such a case the allegiance of every citizen is due, first and foremost, to the superior law, as the supreme law of the land, and he cannot legally be compelled to obey the lower enactment. But as each citizen cannot be allowed to decide for himself whether an act of the legislature is or is not in harmony with the superior law, the decision must be entrusted to some tribunal which has authority to prevent a citizen from suffering unjustly if he disobeys an illegal enactment, and also to prevent the law from being disobeyed at the caprice of individuals.

5. This principle was first recognized, so far as we know, in the Athenian *γραφὴ παρανόμων*. Precisely the same principle is at the basis of what is now known as "the American doctrine of Constitutional Law," under which the Supreme Court of the United States has the power to declare acts of Congress or of the state legislatures unconstitutional and to treat them as without authority³. The Constitution of the

¹ See Aesch. III. 3—8: ἐν ὑπολείπεται μέρος τῆς πολιτείας, αἱ τῶν παρανόμων γραφαί. εἰ δὲ ταύτας καταλύσετε, . . . προλέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι λήσετε κατὰ μικρὸν τῆς πολιτείας τισὶ παραχωρήσαντες (5). See the whole passage.

² Thuc. VIII. 67: ἐσήνεγκαν ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν, αὐτὸ δὲ τοῦτο, ἐξεῖναι μὲν ἀζήμιον εἰπεῖν γνώμην ἢ ἂν τις βούληται· ἦν δὲ τις τὸν εἰπόντα ἢ γράψηται παρανόμων ἢ ἄλλῳ τῷ τρόπῳ βλάβη, μεγάλας ζημίας ἐπέθεσαν. So Aristot. Pol. Ath. 29²³.

³ The Supreme Courts of the several states have the same right of declaring unconstitutional and null acts of their own state legislatures, as conflicting with either the state constitution or the U.S. constitution. There is an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court in the latter case, but only when the state court upholds the state law.

United States, the solemn compact by which thirteen originally independent states were united in a single nation, is declared in one of its own articles to be "the supreme law of the land," to which all legislation of Congress or of the several states must conform¹. An amendment, ratified in 1791, provides that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." In the working of this dual system of legislation and responsibility, questions soon arose which called for the exercise of judicial authority to determine whether an act of Congress or of a state legislature was in conflict with the Federal Constitution, or whether an act of Congress usurped powers which the Constitution reserved to the states. This authority was plainly vested in the Federal courts, especially in the Supreme Court as the highest court of appeal in the land. The power came by direct descent from the colonial period, when royal charters, to which the colonial legislation must conform, stood in the position of written constitutions. The colonial courts could declare laws null which were opposed to the superior authority, and in certain cases the King in Council by decree exercised the same right². After the revolution, before the Constitution was ratified, several states adopted the old charters as temporary constitutions, and the state courts sometimes declared laws null which did not conform to these; this, however, was not allowed without grave opposition³.

6. It is a mistake to suppose that the Supreme Court can declare an act of Congress unconstitutional and void on its own motion. Not only can it not do this, but it cannot declare an act unconstitutional simply because it is asked to do so by petition. To enable it to act on a constitutional question, a case must come before it in the ordinary course of litigation, generally when a person who feels aggrieved by the operation of a law which he believes to be unconstitutional appeals from the decision of a lower court on this point and thus brings the constitu-

¹ Const. of U.S. Art. 6: "This constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, ... shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

² A decree of the King in Council, annulling a provincial act of nearly thirty years' standing, issued Feb. 15, 1727-28, is given in the Massachusetts Hist. Collections, Series VI. vol. 5, pp. 496-509.

³ For the whole subject of American Constitutional Law, see Bryce, *Am. Commonwealth* I. Chap. 23; and J. B. Thayer, *Am. Doctrine of Constitutional Law*, Boston, 1893.

tional question directly before the Supreme Court in such a way that it must be decided. The decision, though nominally affecting only the legality of the appellant's action in disobeying the law, really settles the whole question of the validity of the law itself; and it stands as a valid precedent, which all courts must recognize, unless it is reversed by a different decision on another case¹. It is, moreover, a recognized principle in such cases, that a law is not to be declared unconstitutional unless the judges are convinced that it is so beyond all reasonable doubt. A Federal judge might with perfect consistency refuse to set aside a law as unconstitutional when as a legislator he had voted against it on this very ground².

7. In the comparison which we are making, the decrees of the Athenian Senate and Assembly correspond to the laws of the U.S. Congress, and the Solonic laws of Athens to the U.S. Constitution. The dangers of a democracy which is not kept in balance by the constant pressure of a higher law, keeping the ordinary legislation in check, were never stated more clearly than by Aristotle in his discussion of constitutional and unconstitutional democracy³. His third and fourth forms of democracy are those in which all citizens, or all who are *ἀντιπεύθνοιοι*, can hold office, while law rules (*ἀρχεω δὲ τὸν νόμον*). The fifth and lowest form is that in which, other conditions being the same, "the multitude and not the law is supreme; and this is when decrees and not the law are supreme." "There," he says, "the people has become a monarch, one composed of many; and it seeks to exercise monarchical power because it is not ruled by law, and so becomes despotic." "Such a democracy," he adds, "is related to other democracies as tyranny to other monarchies, both having the same character, and both wielding a despotic power over the better part of the state; its decrees are like the tyrant's edicts"⁴. The former is a constitu-

¹ A lower Federal Court can declare a law unconstitutional, and the decision naturally stands as a precedent in the court which made it, and for other courts of the same grade, as regards the case in question, unless it is reversed on appeal to the Supreme Court.

² See Thayer, *ibid.* pp. 13—26.

³ Aristot. Pol. VI. (IV.) 4, §§ 22—28.

⁴ Aristot. *ibid.* §§ 24—28: κύριον δ' εἶναι τὸ πλῆθος καὶ μὴ τὸν νόμον· τοῦτο δὲ γίνεται ὅταν τὰ ψήφισματα κύρια ᾖ ἀλλὰ μὴ ὁ νόμος... μόνναρχος γὰρ ὁ δῆμος γίνεται, σύνθετος εἰς ἐκ πολλῶν... ὁ δ' ὅταν τοιοῦτος δῆμος, ἅτε μόνναρχος ὢν, ζητεῖ μόνναρχεῖν διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀρχεσθαι ὑπὸ νόμου, καὶ γίνεται δεσποτικός... καὶ ἐστὶν ὁ τοιοῦτος δῆμος ἀνάλογον τῶν μόνναρχῶν τῇ τυραννίδι. διὸ καὶ τὸ ἦθος τὸ αὐτὸ καὶ ἀμφω δεσποτικά τῶν βελτιόνων, καὶ τὰ ψήφισματα ὡς περ ἐκεῖ τὰ ἐπιτάγματα. Aristotle derives the government which he calls *δεσποτική ἀρχή* from the slaveholder's power over his slave: see Pol. III. 8, 2.

tional democracy, with the power of the people to pass decrees limited by a fixed code of laws; the latter is an unconstitutional democracy, which gives the people full power to enact whatever they please, subject to no restraint from any superior law which can enforce its authority through the courts. The supremacy of constitutional law, as Aristotle clearly saw, is the one great security which distinguishes a safe democracy from a dangerous one; and the United States have constant reason to bless the foresight which provided them with this protection in their original compact¹.

8. Though France, Germany, Switzerland, and other countries have written constitutions, they make no use of the principle which we are considering, except that in Germany and (under some limitations) in Switzerland the Federal courts may declare a state or cantonal law invalid if it conflicts with the Federal constitution. In England no such constitutional questions can arise for the courts to consider, because Parliament, the only legislative power, is absolute, and recognizes no law superior to its own². As Bryce says, "what are called in England constitutional statutes, such as Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Act of Settlement,...are merely ordinary laws which could be repealed by Parliament at any moment in exactly the same way as it can repeal a highway act or lower the duty on tobacco." Parliament, he adds, "can abolish when it pleases any institution of the country, the Crown, the House of Lords, the Established Church, the House of Commons, Parliament itself." The *γραφή παρανόμων*, therefore, has no analogy in the English Constitution. It is obvious that England, with her more conservative form of government, yet lacks one check upon possible radical legislation, which has proved so effective, and yet so simple, under a pure democracy in the United States. Congress could not, except by an act of revolution, deprive the President of any of his

ἔστι δὲ τυραννὶς μὲν μοναρχία δεσποτικὴ τῆς πολιτικῆς κοινωνίας, and I. 7, 1, οὐ ταῦτόν ἐστι δεσποτεία καὶ πολιτικὴ... ἡ μὲν γὰρ ἐλευθέρων φύσει, ἡ δὲ δούλων ἐστίν.

¹ There is no reason for thinking that the example of the *γραφὴ παρανόμων* even remotely suggested the U.S. system; and the analogy between the two is not mentioned, so far as I am aware, by any writer on the U.S. Constitution. The earliest reference to the subject which I have seen in print is in an excellent article in the Yale Review for May, 1893, on "An Athenian Parallel to a Function of our Supreme Court," by Professor T. D. Goodell of New Haven. The striking parallel can, however, hardly have escaped the notice of American classical scholars; and I cannot have been alone in using it, as I have done for the past twenty years or more, in explaining the *γραφὴ παρανόμων* to college classes.

² See Bryce, *Am. Commonwealth* i. 237, 238, 254, 272, 430; and Thayer, *Am. Doctr. of Const. Law*, 4.

prerogatives, or impair in the least the rights of its two houses, or interfere with the power of the Supreme Court to annul unconstitutional legislation when a case comes before it in the course of litigation.

9. The *γραφὴ παρανόμων* legally turned on the simple question of the agreement or disagreement of a given law or decree with the existing laws, and the court had strictly no legal right to consider the general question of the expediency or even the justice of the enactment which was on trial. Nevertheless, the arguments in such cases abound in appeals to the court to reject a law because it is inexpedient or unjust; and there can be no doubt that such questions were an important part of the case which the judges considered. But such a natural extension of a counsel's privilege cannot weigh against definite statements on the other side made by the orators¹. It could not be expected that a litigant or advocate in Athens, addressing a large body of judges, of whom few could even understand a strictly legal argument, should not try to impress them with a conviction that he had justice and expediency, as well as law, on his side. We can easily pardon an Athenian orator for availing himself of this aid, when such arguments are frequently addressed to the U.S. Supreme Court by eager counsel on questions of pure constitutional law, and when even the judges in giving their decisions sometimes enforce their legal judgments by considerations of expediency.

10. It has sometimes been thought that a decree or a law could be indicted by the *γραφὴ παρανόμων* as *inexpedient* (*ἀνεπιτήδειον*)². But we now know from Aristotle's Constitution of Athens that the *γραφὴ ἐὰν τις μὴ ἐπιτήδειον θῆ νόμον* was a distinct process from the *γραφὴ παρανόμων*, and it is probably the one to which the doubtful law quoted in Demosth. xxiv. 33 refers, by which any one who procured the repeal of a law and neglected to substitute for it a new law which was *fitting* (*ἐπιτήδειον*) could be indicted by a special process³.

¹ See Aesch. III. 199, 200: ὡς περ γὰρ ἐν τῇ τεκτονικῇ, ὅταν εἰδέναι βουλώμεθα τὸ ὀρθὸν καὶ τὸ μὴ, τὸν κανῶνα προσφέρομεν..., οὕτω καὶ ἐν ταῖς γραφαῖς ταῖς τῶν παρανόμων παράκειται κανὼν τοῦ δικαίου τοῦτ' ἐστὶ τὸ σανίδιον, καὶ τὸ ψήφισμα καὶ οἱ παραγεγραμμένοι νόμοι. ταῦτα συμφωνοῦντα ἀλλήλοις ἐπιδείξας κατάβαυε. Cf. 191, 192; Dem. XXIII. 100, 101; and see Meier and Schömann 431 and notes; Gilbert, Gr. Staatsalt. I. p. 284, n. 1; Thumser-Hermann, Staatsalt. § 92, n. 2.

² This view has been defended by such passages as Poll. VIII. 56, ὑπωμοσία δὲ ἐστὶν ὅταν τις ἢ ψήφισμα ἢ νόμον γραφέντα γράψῃται ὡς ἀνεπιτήδειον, with VIII. 44, and Lycurg. Leoc. 7. Meier and Schömann refer all these to the custom of introducing extraneous matter into arguments on the *γραφὴ παρανόμων*.

³ Aristot. Pol. Ath. 59^a (see Sandys's note); Dem. XXIV. 33 (law), ἐὰν δὲ τις λύσας τὴν τῶν νόμων τῶν κειμένων, ἕτερον ἀντιθῆ μὴ ἐπιτήδειον τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίων ἢ ἐναντίον

11. It may seem strange to compare the solemn action of the U.S. Supreme Court in deciding a question of constitutional law with the trial of a citizen at Athens, before a court consisting of 501, 1001, or 1501 ordinary men, chosen by lot from the great body of citizens, for proposing an unconstitutional decree or law. Both courts, however, have the same solemn duty to perform, that of deciding whether a given enactment is or is not in conflict with a superior code. Athens, like the United States, assigned this duty to the highest court in her judicial system (to which the Areopagus hardly belonged). When we leave the fundamental principle and come to the details, the differences are more striking. The most serious fault in the Athenian process was its personal character as a criminal suit, which any citizen could bring directly before the court, and the liability of the defendant to be punished at the discretion of the court by a fine (sometimes set as high as 100 talents) or even by death. This of course embittered the whole process, which sometimes degenerated into a vituperative quarrel of rival litigants. This evil was to a great extent removed after the expiration of a year, when the process became a sober and dignified trial of a legal question, the nominal defendant being now exposed to no personal risk. We may fairly compare the arguments addressed to the judges in such cases (as in that of Leptines), after making due allowance for the composition of the court, with those addressed to modern judges in similar cases.

12. Another important distinction came from the great number and variety of the matters dealt with in the Solonic law, compared with the few general principles laid down in the U.S. Constitution. This multiplied the cases of conflict (real or supposed) of decrees with laws, and made it more difficult to avoid conflicts in proposing decrees. And many of these conflicts related far less to serious questions of law than to petty details of legislation. The wide range of questions with which the γραφή παρανόμων might be concerned, and the facility thus afforded for finding legal flaws in almost any decree, tempted unprincipled men to use the process to vent their spite against personal enemies, and to stop or retard legislation which they could not otherwise check. We see, indeed, a decided degeneration in the conduct of this process from the earlier to the later cases. A brief comparison of the argument in these cases will illustrate this. In the years 355, 353, and

τῶν κειμένων τῶν, τὰς γραφὰς εἶναι κατ' αὐτοῦ κατὰ τὸν νόμον ὅς κείναι ἐάν τις μὴ ἐπιτήθειον θῆ νόμον. This law, like others in the Timocratea, is often quoted as authentic, and is probably so in substance: see Thumser-Hermann, Staatsalt. § 91^e.

352 B.C. Demosthenes, as counsel, composed four elaborate arguments against the constitutionality of two laws and two decrees.

(1) In 356—355 B.C. Leptines carried a law providing that hereafter no exemption (*ἀτέλεια*) from any of the ordinary public burdens (*ἐγκύκλιοι ληπουργίαι*) should be allowed, except to the descendants of Harmodius and Aristogiton. This law was indicted by the *γραφὴ παρανόμων* as soon as it was enacted, and its operation was suspended. The chief accuser Bathippus died, and the case went over into the following year (355—354), when Leptines was free from personal responsibility¹. There were now two prosecutors, Apsephion, son of Bathippus, and Ctesippus, son of the general Chabrias. Demosthenes made his argument against the law as the representative (*συνήγορος*) of Ctesippus². His speech is a *δευτερολογία*, Phormio, the advocate of Apsephion, as the elder man (or the advocate of the elder prosecutor) having spoken first: this accounts for the brevity with which Demosthenes speaks on some legal points which Phormio had probably dwelt upon. Demosthenes urges the following legal points³:—

(a) The formalities for enacting a law required by the Solonic law (§ 2 above) were not observed by Leptines.

(b) The Solonic law requires that all gifts made by the people shall remain valid (*τὰς δωρεαῖς ὅσας ὁ δῆμος ἔδωκε κυρίας εἶναι*).

(c) The decree of Diophantus (passed in 411), which was solemnly ratified by the oath of the people and inscribed on a column, provided that all who should fall in defending the democratic government against tyrants should receive, for themselves and their descendants, the same honours which were given to Harmodius and Aristogiton.

(d) Many foreign benefactors of the state will be defrauded of their promised rewards.

(e) While the law allows only one penalty to be imposed by a court for a single offence, Leptines imposes two, and even three⁴.

(2) In 355 B.C., before the case of Leptines was tried, Demosthenes composed his speech against Androtion for a client, Diodorus, to

¹ This appears in the title of the speech of Demosthenes, *πρὸς Λεπτίνην*, not *κατὰ Λεπτίνου*. See Meier and Schömann, p. 203.

² For a discussion of this point see Sandys's *Leptines*, pp. xxiv., xxviii. Cf. Dion. Hal. ad Amm. i. 4, p. 724, *ὁ περὶ τῶν ἀτελειῶν, ὃν αὐτὸς διέθετο*.

³ I confine myself to the chief legal arguments.

⁴ On the last argument see Sandys's note on § 156, with the quotations from Westermann and Dareste. Arguments (c) and (d) probably relate to the same law with (b).

deliver. Euctemon and Diodorus indicted as illegal a decree of the people proposed by Androtion, by which the usual complimentary crown was given to the Senate of the previous year. This speech also is a *δευτερολογία*. The legal arguments are these:—

(a) The law allows the people to give the crown to the Senate only when the Senate has voted to build a certain number of triremes during the year; this has not been done by the Senate of the previous year.

(b) The decree of Androtion is *ἀπροβούλευτον*, i.e. it has not passed the Senate. To the natural reply, that the law permits the crown to be given directly by the people without an express vote of the Senate, it is rejoined, that the law in question permits the people to confer the crown only on one condition, which has not been complied with; therefore the decree of the people is doubly illegal.

(c) Androtion is declared to be one of the class known to the law as *οἱ αἰσχρῶς βεβιωκότες*, who are forbidden to speak in the Assembly; therefore his decree is illegal.

(d) The father of Androtion is said to have died in debt to the state, and therefore to have been *ἄτιμος*. This *ἀτιμία* descends to his son, who, as the debt is not yet paid, has no right to speak in the Assembly.

(3) In the first Assembly of 353—352 B.C., when the regular *ἐπιχειροτομία τῶν νόμων* took place, it was voted that a special board of *νομοθέται* should meet the next day to devise means for celebrating the coming Panathenaic festival. Timocrates appeared before this board and proposed a new law, enacting that if any public debtor *has been* or shall hereafter be condemned to imprisonment as an additional punishment (*προστήμιμα*), he shall be released on giving security satisfactory to the people for the payment of his debt. (The object of this was to release Androtion and other friends from arrest.) The *νομοθέται* approved this law, which was soon indicted by Diodorus, the former opponent of Androtion, who delivered the speech written for him by Demosthenes (xxiv., against Timocrates). The law was charged with illegality, chiefly on the following grounds:—

(a) It was passed in defiance of all the prescribed forms.

(b) It was an *ex post facto* law, including persons already condemned by the courts.

(c) It violated a law which forbade any one even to propose to relieve a public debtor or other *ἄτιμος* from his disabilities unless he had permission granted him by at least 6000 affirmative votes in the Assembly.

(d) The law forbids any one to petition the Senate or the Assembly to take action on any case which a court has decided; but Timocrates proposes to require the Assembly to act in such cases even without a petition.

(e) The law of Timocrates creates a *privilegium*, as it grants privileges to some but excludes others, which the Solonic law forbids.

(4) In 352 B.C. Demosthenes wrote a speech for Euthycles, who indicted a decree of Aristocrates, providing that any one who killed the general of mercenaries and freebooter, Charidemus, should be outlawed (*ἀγώγιμος*) in all the dominions of Athens. The legal argument here (18—94) is especially important. The orator quotes the greater part of the Draconic law of homicide, expounding it carefully, and showing how the bill of Aristocrates violates it in almost every particular. We learn from this argument that the Draconic law dealt chiefly with provisions for protecting the homicide from the earlier outlawry, which Aristocrates now proposed to re-establish legally, and for bringing him under the jurisdiction of courts and the protection of the law.

When we come from these legal arguments to the speech of Aeschines against Ctesiphon, we are struck at once, in the greater part of it, by the almost total absence of all that makes the *γραφὴ παρανόμων* worthy of its name. Aeschines devotes less than a tenth of his speech to a strictly legal argument, that on the responsibility of Demosthenes as a magistrate; this is the strongest (though also the smallest) point in his argument, and he elaborates it with great skill and cogent reasoning. He also speaks more briefly of another legal point, the question of the place of proclamation; but this concerns a law of which we have little knowledge. The greater part of the speech is taken up with a most absurd attempt to connect his general account of the public life and the character of Demosthenes with his legal argument. He charges the references to Demosthenes in Ctesiphon's decree, in which he is said to seek the best interests of Athens in all that he says and does, with violating the law *forbidding the falsification of the public records!* This is his most elaborate argument, the one on which he most depends. It is absurd to suppose that the law in question had any reference to a case like this: this would have exposed every personal compliment in a laudatory decree to public prosecution at any one's will. It clearly related to malicious and fraudulent falsification of the public records in the Metroum by adding, erasing, or changing. And yet this is brought forward soberly and earnestly by Aeschines as a legal argument in support of his indictment. Of course Demosthenes, as the defendant's

advocate, was bound to reply to the plaintiff's argument, so that we cannot fairly compare his later with his earlier treatment of the *γραφὴ παρανόμων*. But the case against Ctesiphon, as Aeschines presents it, is in striking contrast to the cases against Leptines and others as Demosthenes presents them.

13. Finally, there was a law providing that any one who was thrice condemned in the *γραφὴ παρανόμων* should forfeit the right to propose measures in the Senate or Assembly.

III.

The Suit against Ctesiphon.

1. Late in the month Thargelion of the year of Chaerondas (June, 337 B.C.) Demosthenes proposed and carried a measure for permanent repairs of the walls of Athens. The hasty work done under the excitement of the defeat at Chaeronea earlier in the year had been only temporary¹. A commission of ten *τειχοποιοί*, one to be appointed by each tribe, was now established, to hold office during the following year, that of Phrynichus, 337—336 B.C. Demosthenes was chosen by his own tribe, the Pandionis, to be one of this commission. The fortifications of the Piraeus were assigned him as his special charge, and he is said to have received ten talents from the state to be used in the work. He added to this sum a substantial amount on his own account, usually stated as a hundred minas ($1\frac{2}{3}$ talents)². He also held the important office of superintendent of the Theoric Fund, which Aeschines says at that time included "nearly the whole administration of the state"³.

¹ Aesch. III. 27: this shows that the ten *τειχοποιοί* were to be chosen in the last month of Chaerondas (338—337), to serve during the following year. As Ctesiphon's bill proposed to crown Demosthenes during his year of office, and as the bill was indicted shortly after it passed the Senate, the bill and the indictment belong to the year of Phrynichus (337—336). This agrees with the statement of Aeschines (219) that he brought the indictment before Philip's death (summer of 336), and with other data. See note 2, p. 329. The spurious indictment and decree (Dem. Cor. 54, 118) give two wrong names for the archon.

² Aesch. III. 17, 23, 31; Dem. Cor. 113, 300 (*τὸν κύκλον τοῦ Πειραιῶς*); Vit. x. Orat. 845 F; and 851 A (decree), *δύο τάφρους περὶ τῶν Πειραιᾶ ταφρεύσας*, but stating the amount given as three talents. See a decree for repairing the walls, passed a few years later, in C. I. Att. II. no. 167.

³ Aesch. III. 25, 26.

It was gratitude for his great public services in these offices and for his generous gift, together with the increasing confidence in his statesmanship and patriotism, which had recently been expressed in his appointment to deliver the funeral oration on those who fell at Chaeronea¹, that caused his political friends to propose to crown him in the theatre at the Great Dionysia in the spring of 336, as a mark of the public approbation of his whole political life².

2. Ctesiphon accordingly proposed a bill in the Senate to crown Demosthenes with a golden crown for his services and generosity as commissioner on the walls and for his life devoted to the interests of Athens in speech and action. The bill passed the Senate at once, and there can be little doubt that it would have passed the Assembly with equal alacrity if it could have been brought to a vote there. Before it could be presented to the people, Aeschines brought a *γραφὴ παρανόμων* against Ctesiphon, charging his bill with illegality. This made it impossible to carry the measure further until the lawsuit was settled³. For reasons of which we are not directly informed, but in which both Aeschines and Ctesiphon as well as Demosthenes must have acquiesced the trial was postponed more than six years, until August 330. We can easily conjecture reasons for this long delay. Soon after the suit was brought, Philip was assassinated, and Alexander came to the throne. Uncertainty as to the effect of this sudden change, and unwillingness to discuss publicly the relations between Philip and Athens, probably made both parties not averse to remaining quiet. The destruction of Thebes in the following year and the subsequent harsh action of Alexander, especially his demand for the Athenian orators, while they emboldened the Macedonian party at Athens, yet made Demosthenes safer against an adverse judgment of his fellow citizens than ever before. Aeschines doubtless felt that he had gained a great point in preventing Demosthenes from being publicly crowned before the assembled Greeks, and was willing to wait.

3. A year later Alexander began his invasion of the Persian Empire. The absence from Greece of the man whom one party feared and the other was eager to conciliate might seem favourable to a

¹ Dem. Cor. 285.

² As the bill of Ctesiphon was proposed in 337—336, we may assume that Demosthenes was to be crowned at the Great Dionysia of that year.

³ Dem. [XXVI.] 8: *ὅταν τις ψηφίσματος ἢ νόμου γραφὴν ἀπεπέγκῃ πρὸς τοὺς θεσμοθέτας, ὁ μὲν νόμος ἢ τὸ ψήφισμα ἀκυρὸν ἔστω.* See Poll. VIII. 56. This applies even more strongly to a *προβούλευμα*.

renewal of the contest; but a case already postponed two years needed some special occasion to revive it. Such an occasion came, as Aeschines probably thought, with the destruction of the Persian Empire after the battle of Arbela (Oct. 1, 331 B.C.)¹, when Darius was a fugitive and Alexander was at the summit of his glory. He must have felt that no time could be more favourable for a judgment against Demosthenes; while Demosthenes naturally felt that shrinking from the trial would imply want of confidence in the good-will of his fellow citizens, of which he was constantly receiving most flattering tokens. For these or other reasons, this famous case came before the Heliastic court, under the presidency of the six Thesmothetae, in the late summer, probably in August, 330 B.C.² We do not know the number of the judges. A *δικαστήριον* commonly consisted of 501; but we hear of 1001, 1501, and 2001, and in so important a case one of the larger courts would be likely to be impanelled.

4. The *προβούλευμα* of the Senate concerning the crown had legally expired at the end of the year 337—336³. This was probably not renewed until after the trial. The offence for which Ctesiphon was indicted was committed when he proposed his bill in 336, and this offence was in no way mitigated by the subsequent expiration of the act of the Senate. A renewal of the *same* decree would probably have been illegal while it was suspended under indictment; the proposal of a new decree in a different form would have required a new indictment

¹ Plutarch (Alex. 31) says that the battle of Arbela was fought eleven days after an eclipse of the moon: this occurred Sept. 20, 331 B.C. See Boeckh, *Mondcyclen*, pp. 41, 42.

² We have several independent data which fix this time. (1) See Dion. Hal. ad Amm. i. 12 (p. 746): *οὗτος* (the speech on the Crown) *γάρ μόνος εἰς δικαστήριον εἰσελήλυθεν μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον* (the campaign of Chaeronea), *ἐπ' Ἀριστοφώντος ἄρχοντος* (330—329), *ὄγδοϋ μὲν ἑνιαυτῷ μετὰ τὴν ἐν Χαίρωνεα μάχην* (338), *ἕκτῳ δὲ μετὰ τὴν Φιλίππου τελευτῇ* (336), *καθ' ὃν χρόνον Ἀλέξανδρος τὴν ἐν Ἀρβήλοις ἐνίκα μάχην*. This places the date after midsummer 330 B.C. (See Schaefer III. p. 224, note.) (2) The year 330—329 began June 28 (Boeckh, *Mondcyclen*, p. 42). The death of Darius occurred in Hecatombaeon (i.e. July) of this year: Arrian III. 22². The news of this had not come to Athens before the trial, as Aeschines (132) speaks of him as a fugitive. This would not allow the trial to be later than August. (3) Again, Aeschines (254) says, *ἡμερῶν μὲν ὀλίγων μάλ्लει τὰ Πύθια γίνεσθαι*. The Pythian games came in the third year of each Olympiad near the end of the Delphic month *Βουκάτιος*, which corresponds to the second month of the Attic year (*Μεταγεitnion*). This would place the trial near the middle of August. See Unger, *Sitzungsberichte* of the Munich Academy, 1879, II. p. 177; Köhler's remarks on C. I. Att. II. nos. 545, 551.

³ Dem. XXI. 92: *ὁ νόμος δ' ἐπέτεια κελεύει τὰ τῆς βουλῆς εἶναι ψηφίσματα*.

to prevent it from being carried to the Assembly and passed like any other *προβούλευμα*. The long-delayed trial brought to Athens great numbers of visitors from all parts of Greece, who were eager to witness this final contest between the rival orators¹. The audience of citizens and strangers which surrounded the court probably differed little from that which would have greeted Demosthenes in the Dionysiac theatre if his crown had then been proclaimed. It can hardly be doubted that the crowd of listeners were as deeply moved by the earnest eloquence of Demosthenes as the judges, and that they would gladly have followed the court in giving him more than four-fifths of their votes.

5. The day was divided into three parts, as was usual on the trial of a *γραφὴ παρανόμων*, an equal amount of water being poured into the clepsydra for the plaintiff and the defendant, and a third (a smaller amount) in case of the conviction of the defendant, for the assessment of the penalty (*τίμησις*)². The largest amount of water which is mentioned is that assigned to each plea in the *γραφὴ παραπρεσβείας* (11 *ἀμφορείς*, about 100 gallons), and this is probably the maximum³. The speech of Demosthenes against Aeschines in this suit (XIX.) is the longest that we have. That on the Crown is much shorter, but longer than any of the others delivered in a *γραφὴ παρανόμων*: we may presume that the orator here used all of his time. Aeschines, as plaintiff, spoke first; after his argument, the court called on Ctesiphon, as defendant, to reply. He probably repeated a short speech composed for him by Demosthenes, and then asked leave of the court to call on Demosthenes, as his advocate, to finish his defence⁴. Strictly, each party to the suit was required to plead his own cause; or, if he called in advocates, as Aeschines summoned Eubulus, Phocion, and others to support him in the suit for false legation, to do this at the end of an elaborate argument of his own⁵. But here, as Demosthenes was the real defendant, it would have been absurd to object to his arguing the case in full. That the procedure was unusual is shown by the audacious attempt of Aeschines to induce the court to refuse Demosthenes a hearing⁶; and his argument

¹ Aesch. III. 56: *ἐναντίον τῶν δικαστῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν, καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων. ... ὁρῶ δὲ οὐκ ὀλίγους παρόντας, ἀλλ' ὅσους οὐδεὶς πώποτε μὲμνηται πρὸς ἀγῶνα δημοσίων παραγενομένους.*

² Id. 197; Harpocration under *διαμετρημένη ἡμέρα*.

³ Id. II. 126: *πρὸς ἕνδεκα γὰρ ἀμφορέας ἐν διαμετρημένῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ κρίνομαι.*

⁴ Id. III. 201: *ἐπειδὴν προελθὼν ἐνταυθοῖ Κτησιφῶν διεξέλεθ' ἡμᾶς πρὸς ὑμᾶς τοῦτο δὴ τὸ συντεταγμένον αὐτῷ προέειπον.*

⁵ Id. II. 184.

⁶ Id. III. 202—205.

on this point shows that the court had a legal right to refuse to hear any except the parties to the suit. But the great audience had not come to hear Ctesiphon, and we hear of no further attempt to interfere with the argument of Demosthenes. The orator probably delivered his famous speech substantially in the form in which it has come down to us¹.

6. When the arguments were finished, the judges voted on the question of convicting Ctesiphon; and the result was a triumphant acquittal by more than four-fifths of the votes². This subjected Aeschines to the two penalties of malicious prosecution, a fine of a thousand drachmas, and partial *ἀτιμία*, which deprived him of the right to bring a similar suit hereafter³. This result mortified him so deeply that he withdrew from Athens and spent the rest of his life chiefly in

¹ The speech of Demosthenes is universally praised as a consummate work of art. When we think of the tremendous stake which he had at risk in the case, and remember that he had six years' warning of the crisis which was sure to come sooner or later, it seems incredible that he should have left the elaboration of his speech to any extent to future revision. In the speech of Aeschines there are such definite allusions to passages in the reply of Demosthenes, that we cannot escape the conclusion that they are later additions. There is nothing in the speech of Demosthenes which is impossible or even strange in a reply. I have tried to show that what has sometimes been mistaken for confusion in the narrative part of his speech is really the result of the highest art in the arrangement of his argument (see Essay I. § 4, p. 310).

² Plut. Dem. 24: *οὕτω λαμπρῶς ἀπέλυσαν ὥστε τὸ πέμπτον μέρος τῶν ψήφων Διοχίτην μὴ μεταλαβεῖν*. Cf. Dem. Cor. 82, 266.

³ Harpocr. under *ἐάν τις*: *ἐάν τις γραψάμενος μὴ μεταλάβῃ τὸ πέμπτον μέρος τῶν ψήφων, ὀφλισκάνει χιλίας καὶ πρόσσῃν ἀτιμία τις*. Theophrastus (in Schol. to Dem. p. 593, 24 R.) adds to this (explaining *ἀτιμία*) *οἷον τὸ ἐξεῖναι μήτε γράψασθαι παρανόμων μήτε φαίνει μήτε ἐφηγεῖσθαι*. Cf. Poll. VIII. 53. Philostr. Vit. Soph. I. 18, 3: *'Αθηνῶν δ' ὑπεξήλθεν (Διοχίτης) οὐχὶ φεύγειν προσταχθεὶς, ἀλλ' ἀτιμία ἐξιστάμενος, ἣ ὑπήγετο ὑπὸ Δημοσθένει καὶ Κτησιφῶντι ἐκπεσῶν τῶν ψήφων*. The precise nature of the partial *ἀτιμία* here mentioned is uncertain. The above quotation from Theophrastus would seem to imply that it consisted in the loss of the right to bring the special form of *γραφὴ* in which he was defeated, as *γραφὴ παρανόμων*, *γραφὴ παραπροσβείας*, or any of the peculiar forms (like *φάσις*, *εἰσαγγελία*, *ἐνδειξις*, etc.) which are classed with *γραφαί* (see Poll. VIII. 40, 41). But see Andoc. I. 76, *ἐτέροις οὐκ ἦν γράψασθαι, τοῖς δὲ ἐνδειξαι*, where *γράψασθαι* would seem to include all *γραφαί*. The same view is supported by [Dem.] XXVI. 9, *ὅταν τις ἐπεξῶν μὴ μεταλάβῃ τὸ πέμπτον μέρος τῶν ψήφων, ἐφ' οἷς οἱ νόμοι κελεύουσι τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ γράφεσθαι μηδ' ἀπάγειν μηδ' ἐφηγεῖσθαι*. On the whole, I am inclined to think that Theophrastus is more exact in his expression *γράψασθαι παρανόμων*, and that a similar qualification is implied in the other passages, so that the *ἀτιμος* would forfeit his right to bring the same form of *γραφὴ* in which he was defeated. Otherwise a plaintiff who failed to receive a fifth of the votes in the smallest kind of *γραφὴ* would lose the right to bring all *γραφαί*, while one who lost an *ἐνδειξις* or an *εἰσαγγελία* would lose only the right to bring this unusual form of public suit.

Rhodes, where he is said to have been a teacher of rhetoric in his later years¹. After such a decisive vindication of Demosthenes, there can be no doubt that his friends renewed in the Senate the bill for crowning him, and that this was promptly passed in both Senate and Assembly in time for the orator to receive his golden crown with enthusiastic applause at the Great Dionysia of 329.

IV.

The trials of Aeschines and Philocrates for misconduct in making the Peace of 346 B.C.

1. The trial of Aeschines in 343 B.C.² for his conduct on the Second Embassy, which negotiated the peace with Philip in 346, and the speech of Demosthenes as his accuser, have an important bearing on the discussions of the peace in the orations of Aeschines and Demosthenes thirteen years later. The suit against Aeschines was technically called *εὔθυναί*, i.e. a process arising from the *εὔθυναί* or scrutiny which Aeschines, like every other officer of state, was required to pass before he could be relieved of his responsibility as an ambassador³. Within

¹ Plut. Dem. 24: *εὐθὺς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ᾗχετ' ἀπιῶν, καὶ περὶ Ῥόδου καὶ Ἰωλίου σοφιστεύων κατεβίωσε*. Vit. X. Orat. 840 D: *ἀπάρas εἰς τὴν Ῥόδου, ἐνταῦθα σχολὴν καταστησάμενος ἐδίδασκεν*. While teaching at Rhodes, Aeschines is said to have read his speech against Ctesiphon to a Rhodian audience; and when all were astonished that he was defeated after so eloquent a plea, he replied, *οὐκ ἂν ἐθαυμάζετε, Ῥόδιοι, εἰ πρὸς ταῦτα Δημοσθένους λέγοντος ἤκούσατε*. Vit. X. Orat. *ibid.* Other versions of the story give his answer, *εἰ ἤκούσατε τοῦ θηρίου ἐκεῖνου, οὐκ ἂν ὑμῖν τοῦτο ἠπέρητο*. See Phot. Bibl. No. 61. Roman writers, as Cicero (*de Orat.* III. 56), relate that the Rhodians, after hearing the speech of Aeschines, asked to hear the reply of Demosthenes: *quam cum suavissima et maxima voce legisset, admirantibus omnibus, "Quanto," inquit, "magis miraremini si audissetis ipsum!"*

² Dionys. ad Amm. I. 10 (p. 737), under the archonship of Pythodotus (343—342): *καὶ τὸν κατ' Ἀισχίνου συνετάξατο λόγων, ὅτε τὰς εὐθύνas ἐδίδου τῆς δευτέρας πρεσβείας τῆς ἐπὶ τοῖς ὄρκουs*. Hypoth. 2, § 11, to Dem. XIX.: *μαθόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν τῶν Φωκῶν ἀπώλειαν, ... μετὰ τρία ἔτη εἰσῆλθεν ὁ Δημοσθένης κατηγορήσων Ἀισχίνου*. See Schaefer II. 383. It has often been doubted whether the case ever came to trial, chiefly because of a doubt of Plutarch (*Dem.* 15), *ὁ δὲ κατ' Ἀισχίνου τῆς παραπρεσβείας ἀδηλον εἰ λέλεκται· καίτοι φησὶν Ἴδομενεὺs παρὰ τριάκοντα μόνas τὸν Ἀισχίνην ἀποφυγεῖν*. For Plutarch's objection, that neither orator mentions the trial in the speeches on the Crown, see note on Cor. 142^b. See also note 6, § 7, p. 337.

³ For *εὔθυναί*, as a form of legal process, see Meier and Schömann, pp. 257—269.

thirty days after the return of the second embassy to Athens (13 Scirophorion, 7 July, 346), Aeschines must have presented himself for his *εὔθυναί*¹. Before this, when Demosthenes offered himself for his *εὔθυναί*, Aeschines had objected to the process, on the ground that the second embassy was merely a continuation of the first, for which all the envoys had already passed the scrutiny. Of course this was a mere trick to escape passing his own *εὔθυναί* for the second embassy, which he had good reason to dread. This objection was overruled by the presiding Logistae; and as Demosthenes was admitted to his *εὔθυναί*, Aeschines also was compelled to appear for his own².

2. Demosthenes and Timarchus, with perhaps others, appeared against Aeschines at his *εὔθυναί* with a *γραφὴ παραπροσβείας*, an *indictment for misconduct on an embassy*³. This was received by the presiding Logistae, who had the presidency also in this suit; and the case would naturally have been brought by them before a Heliastic court. But before this could be done, Aeschines met the accusation by a most effective *ἀντιγραφὴ*, in which he challenged the right of Timarchus to appear as an accuser in the courts, on the ground that he had once led a shameless life (*αἰσχρῶς βεβιωκέναι*). When next he saw Timarchus in the Assembly, he served upon him publicly an *ἐπαγγελία δοκιμασίας*, i.e. a summons to appear at a *δοκιμασία ῥητόρων*, an investigation of his right to appear as a *ῥήτωρ*⁴. He charged him with *ἐταίρησις* and also with squandering his paternal estate, both of which disqualified a man from appearing as a speaker in either the Assembly or the courts of law. This case came to trial early in 345 B.C.⁵, and the evidence against

Any suit which arose from charges made at the *εὔθυναί* was called *εὔθυναί*: see Dem. XIX. 17, *ἐκ τῆς προσβείας ταύτης, ἥσπερ εἰσὶν αἱ νῦν εὔθυναί*, and 82, 132, 256. See note on Cor. 249².

¹ Harpocr. under *λογισταί*.

² Dem. XIX. 211, 212.

³ Hypoth. 2, § 10, to Dem. XIX.: *ἐπέστη Τιμαρχος καὶ Δημοσθένης κατηγοροῦντες τοῦτου*. For the *γραφὴ παραπροσβείας*, which was regularly brought only at the *εὔθυναί*, see Meier and Schömann, pp. 459—461.

⁴ Aesch. I. 19, 20, 28—32: *τίνας δ' οὐκ ᾤετο δεῖν λέγειν; τοὺς αἰσχρῶς βεβιωκότας· τοῦτους οὐκ ἐφ' ἠμενηγορεῖν...δοκιμασία ῥητόρων, ἐὰν τις λέγῃ ἐν τῷ δήμῳ τὸν πατέρα τύπτων ἢ τὴν μητέρα...ἢ πεπορευμένος ἢ ἡταιρηκώς...ἢ τὰ πατρῶα κατεδηδοκώς*. Cf. 154. For the *ἐπαγγελία δοκιμασίας* see Meier and Schömann, pp. 249—252. There were two kinds of *δοκιμασία* which might lead to a judicial process, which was itself called *δοκιμασία* (cf. the parallel case of *εὔθυναί* in note 3, p. 332): these were the *δοκιμασία ἀρχόντων* (M. and S. pp. 236—246), and the *δοκιμασία ῥητόρων*, to which Timarchus was subjected.

⁵ See Schaefer II. 336, n. 5.

Timarchus was ample for his conviction. Aeschines then delivered the first of his three orations, and it is doubtful whether any serious defence was made. This had the result desired by him. It suspended the case against himself for a time; and by disgracefully disqualifying one of his accusers, discredited the case in the eyes of the people, who would finally decide it in the popular court. It is hard to see why such a man as Timarchus was allowed to be associated with Demosthenes in so important a political case, and it soon appeared that this was a most fatal mistake¹.

3. This mortifying rebuff put off the trial more than two years. It is easy to see why Demosthenes hesitated to renew the prosecution, and Aeschines probably felt that time would be on his side. In the meantime Demosthenes lost no opportunity of discrediting the peace in the Assembly and of declaring that Philip had deceived Athens by bribing certain men who were well known in the city. The etiquette of the Assembly forbade the mention of names; but no names could have designated more clearly both Aeschines and Philocrates². Such constant reminders, confirmed by the later acts of Philip, must have gradually brought the Athenians to a correct understanding of the conduct of Aeschines. The friends of Demosthenes prepared the way for a renewal of his suit against Aeschines, by a state prosecution of Philocrates for treasonable conduct in negotiating the peace which bore his name.

4. Early in 343 B.C. Hyperides brought before the Senate of Five

¹ The insignificance of Timarchus will hardly account for his appearance as prosecutor in this case; for Demosthenes would represent the suit publicly, whoever were his associates. Timarchus had been a strong and active opponent of Philip. As Senator in 347—346, he proposed a decree that any one who should be convicted of carrying arms or naval implements to Philip should be punished by death (Dem. XIX. 286). It must also be remembered that the charges against Timarchus related to his youth and were probably forgotten by most people. He was a Senator in 361, and therefore at least thirty years old then, so that in 345 he was at least forty-six. It is to be noticed that Aeschines makes the venality of the offence his sole ground for his accusation of Timarchus: he even confesses that apart from this he has no objection to the relation in question. See I. 137, τὸ μὲν ἀδιαφθόρως ἐρᾶσθαι φημι καλὸν εἶναι, τὸ δ' ἐπαρθένητα μισθῶ πεπορευθεῖσθαι αἰσχρόν (cf. 136). The whole passage I. 132—165 gives a striking view of what it was safe for an orator to say in public, even in attacking a man like Timarchus. See Schaefer II. 338—340, and Dem. XIX. 286.

² See Dem. VI. 28—37, IX. 36—40; even in his speech on the Peace, v. 9, 10, he shows plainly who are responsible for the present necessity of submitting to Philip's demands. See also XIX. 134—136, 207.

Hundred an *εἰσαγγελία* against Philocrates, charging him with serving Philip for bribes to the detriment of Athens. The Senate accepted the *εἰσαγγελία*, thus making the suit a public one. It went for trial to a Heliastic court, and the state appointed advocates, among them Demosthenes, to assist Hyperides in managing the case¹. In his indictment (called *εἰσαγγελία*) Hyperides quoted verbatim five or six decrees of Philocrates in support of his charge². There was no lack of decisive evidence. Philocrates had made an open show of his newly acquired wealth after the peace, by building houses, selling wheat, transporting timber, changing foreign gold openly at the bankers' counters in Athens; and (according to Demosthenes) he had even confessed that he received money from Philip³. He gave up his defence, and left the court and Athens before the judgment was declared; and in his absence he was condemned to death, the penalty which Hyperides proposed in his *εἰσαγγελία*. He passed the rest of his life in exile⁴. This result shows how public opinion about the peace had changed in three years, so that Philocrates, whose word was law when the peace was made, was now left to his fate, friendless and helpless. No man of influence, like Eubulus, attempted to save him; and we hear of no

¹ For the state process called *εἰσαγγελία*, see Meier and Schömann, pp. 312—332, and for the νόμος *εἰσαγγελτικός*, p. 316. This process was provided for the special trial of (1) those charged with conspiracy against the democracy of Athens, (2) those charged with betraying towns or military or naval forces to public enemies, or with holding treasonable communication with these, (3) orators (*ρήτορας*) charged with being bribed by public enemies to give evil advice to the people. See Hyper. Eux. §§ 7, 8 (coll. 22, 23). It will be seen that *εἰσαγγελία*, so far from being applicable chiefly (or only) to crimes which were not provided for in the laws (as was once believed), is definitely restricted to certain high offences, all of which, moreover, might be dealt with by other processes, as is seen in the similar cases of Philocrates and Aeschines.

² Hyper. Eux. §§ 29, 30 (coll. 39, 40): τοῦτον (Φιλοκράτη) εἰσαγγείλας ἐγὼ ὑπὲρ ὧν Φιλίππῳ ὑπηρετεῖ κατὰ τῆς πόλεως, εἶλον ἐν τῷ δικαστηρίῳ, καὶ τὴν εἰσαγγελίαν ἔγραψα δικαίαν καὶ ὡσπερ ὁ νόμος κελεύει, ῥήτορα ὄντα λέγειν μὴ τὰ ἀριστα τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Ἀθηναίων χρήματα λαμβάνοντα καὶ δωρεὰς παρὰ τῶν τάναντία πραττόντων τῷ δήμῳ (quoting the law). καὶ οὐδ' οὕτως ἀπέχρησέ μοι τὴν εἰσαγγελίαν δοῦναι, ἀλλ' ὑποκάτω παρέγραψα, τὰ δ' εἶπεν οὐ τὰ ἀριστα τῷ δήμῳ, χρήματα λαβὼν· εἶτα τὸ ψήφισμα αὐτοῦ ὑπέγραψα· καὶ πάλιν τὰ δ' εἶπεν οὐ τὰ ἀριστα τῷ δήμῳ, χρήματα λαβὼν, καὶ τὸ ψήφισμα παρέγραψον. καὶ ἔστι μοι πεντάκις ἢ ἑξάκις τοῦτο γεγραμμένον. This will give some idea of the formalities observed in the *εἰσαγγελία*.

³ Dem. XIX. 114: εἰ μὴ μόνον ὠμολογεῖ παρ' ἡμῶν ἐν τῷ δήμῳ πολλάκις, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐδείκνυν ἡμῶν, πυροπωλῶν, οἰκοδομῶν, ...ξυλληγῶν, τὸ χρυσίον καταλλαττόμενος φανερώς ἐπὶ ταῖς τραπέζαις. Gold coins in Athens were generally foreign.

⁴ Aesch. II. 6, III. 79, 81; Dinarch. I. 28.

anxiety lest his condemnation should cause enmity with Philip. Demosthenes, as prosecuting attorney for the state, complained that Philocrates alone was selected for prosecution while others equally guilty were left untouched. He then formally called on "any of the other ambassadors," who would declare before the court that he was not implicated in the acts of Philocrates, to come forward and do so; and he promised to absolve him from accusation. No one responded¹. This was of course an offer to Aeschines to abandon the suit against him if he would make this declaration. Such challenges were very frequent in the courts of Athens, chiefly because they were never meant to be accepted.

5. This triumphant success inspired Demosthenes with new hopes for his suit against Aeschines. This came to trial after midsummer in 343 B.C. when Demosthenes and Aeschines delivered their speeches *περὶ τῆς παραπροσβείας*. The court probably consisted of 1501 judges; and the Logistae presided, as the case still belonged to the *εὐθυναί* of the second embassy, for which Aeschines was still *ὑπεύθυνος*. Demosthenes brings his accusation under five heads, covering the five points on which an ambassador should be called to account at his *εὐθυναί*. These are (1) *ὧν ἀπήγγειλε*, (2) *ὧν ἐπεισε*, (3) *ὧν προσετάξετε αὐτῷ*, (4) *τῶν χρόνων*, (5) *εἰ ἀδωροδοκίῳς ἢ μὴ* (οἱ τοῦ προῖκα ἢ μὴ). In his elaborate argument he strives to prove that Aeschines (1) made a false report, (2) advocated pernicious measures on the ground of his report, (3) disobeyed his instructions, (4) wasted his time, (5) acted corruptly, being bribed by Philip². The argument on these five heads occupies §§ 17—178, the remainder of the oration being chiefly given to general arguments tending to show the corruption of Aeschines and his collusion with Philip. One of the strongest general arguments is this. Events have proved that the account given by Aeschines of Philip's intentions, especially his report that Philip would save the Phocians and attack the Thebans, was absolutely false, and Athens has been disgraced by following his bad advice. Now, if he thus reported and thus advised honestly, he must feel that he was grossly betrayed by Philip. No words could express his indignation at such base treatment. On the contrary, he still remains a firm friend of Philip. His report and advice were therefore dishonest and corrupt³. Aeschines makes no attempt to answer this argument and many others equally cogent.

6. The reply of Aeschines, though eloquent and effective in certain

¹ Dem. XIX. 116—118.

² Ibid. 4—8, 177—179.

³ Ibid. 106—110.

passages, is weak and trifling as an answer to the powerful argument of Demosthenes. Though he denies some of the special statements of his opponent, perhaps successfully, he says nothing which breaks the force of the main argument against himself. His long account of the first embassy has nothing to do with the question before the court; many of his strongest arguments relate to matters on which we have no other knowledge; while, in cases in which we have other evidence, we sometimes find his most solemn assertions false or misleading¹. His replies to the gravest charges are sometimes mere trifling. Thus he answers the grave charge of falsely reporting Philip's intentions by saying that he "only made a report and promised nothing"². He replies to the charge of joining Philip in the paeans and other rejoicings over the destruction of the Phocians by saying that, though he was present, he was only one of two hundred, and that Demosthenes (who was not present) has no evidence whether he sang or not! He then says that the paean was sung in honour of Apollo, not to the dishonour of Athens; and seems to imply that, if he only sang with the rest of the company, he did merely an act of piety³!

7. He brought before the court his aged father, his two little children, and his two brothers, to excite pity⁴; and he finally called on Eubulus, Phocion, and other influential men to come forward as his supporters⁵. Eubulus addressed the court in his behalf, and probably urged prudential reasons for acquitting Aeschines. It might easily be thought by cautious men that the recent sacrifice of Philocrates was as much as it was safe to demand under the circumstances; and this, added to the presence of men like Eubulus and Phocion on the defendant's platform, probably saved Aeschines from conviction. We are told only that he was acquitted by thirty votes⁶; and this was no triumph—indeed, no justification—for a man in his position.

¹ See Hist. §§ 36, 37.

² Aesch. II. 119. The best that Aeschines could say on this subject thirteen years later is seen in III. 79—83.

³ Ibid. 162, 163: e.g. *καὶ τῷ γε δῆλος ἦν, εἰ μὴ γε ὡσπερ ἐν τοῖς χοροῖς προῆδον*;

⁴ Ibid. 179, 180.

⁵ Ibid. 184.

⁶ Vit. x. Orat. 840 C: *ἐφ' ἧ (πρεσβείᾳ) κατηγορηθεὶς ὑπὸ Δημοσθένους, ... συνεπιόντος αὐτῷ Εὐβούλου, ... τριάκοντα ψήφοις ἀπέφυγεν*, and 841 A: *κυρώσας ὄρκους τὴν εἰρήνην, κριθεὶς ἀπέφυγεν, ὡς προείρηται*. See p. 332, note 2.

V.

The Constitution of the Amphictyonic Council.

1. Aeschines (II. 116) gives eleven of the twelve tribes which formed the Amphictyonic Council, as follows: Thessalians, Boeotians ("not merely Thebans"), Dorians, Ionians, Perrhaebians, Magnesians, Locrians, Oetaeans, Phthiotians (i.e. the Achaeans of Phthiotis), Malians, Phocians. He professes to give twelve names: *κατηριθμησάμην ἕθνη δώδεκα τὰ μετέχοντα τοῦ ἱεροῦ*. It is generally assumed that the Dolopians are accidentally omitted in the text, and many editions insert these. An important inscription recently discovered at Delphi by the French explorers seems to me to show clearly that the Delphians are the omitted people. See Bourguet, in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1896, p. 241, who gives from this inscription a list of the members of the Council at the time of Alexander the Great. This contains the Thessalians, "King Alexander," Delphians, Dorians, Ionians, Perrhaebians (with Dolopians), Boeotians, Locrians, Achaeans (i.e. of Phthiotis), Magnesians, Aenianians, and Malians, each with two delegates. Comparing this with the list of Aeschines, we find King Alexander holding the two Phocian votes; the Aenianians represent the Oetaeans, of whom they were an important tribe; the Dolopians are included with the Perrhaebians; and the Delphians, who are constantly mentioned in the Delphic inscriptions relating to the Council, are added. If we add the Delphians to the list of Aeschines, the two lists substantially agree¹.

2. Each of the twelve tribes had two votes in the Council, given by delegates called *ἱερομνήμονες*, two of whom were sent by each Amphictyonic tribe. But the Dorians, Ionians, and Locrians were geographically divided, so that each of two divisions had a single Hieromnemon with a single vote. Thus the two Dorian votes might be divided between the Spartans (with other Dorians of Peloponnesus) and the ancient Dorian Tetrapolis, near Parnassus; the Ionian votes between

¹ On the Delphians see Foucart's note in *Bull. de Corresp. Hellén.*, 1883, p. 437. Theopompus (frag. 80) gives the Dolopians and Achaeans, as independent of Perrhaebians and Phthiotians (who are also given); and he omits the Thessalians and Locrians. Pausanias (X. 8, 2) gives only ten names, omitting the Delphians and Boeotians: he gives the Phocians (and no Macedonians), otherwise agreeing essentially with the Delphic inscription.

the Athenians and the other Ionians (in Euboea and Asia Minor); the Locrian votes between the Eastern and Western Locrians. Aeschines explains that each people had the same representation with two equal votes, for example, τὸν ἤκοντα ἐκ Δωρίου καὶ Κυτινίου ἴσον δυνάμενον Λακεδαιμονίοις, δύο γὰρ ψήφους ἕκαστον φέροι ἔθνος· πάλιν ἐκ τῶν Ἰώνων τὸν Ἐρετριᾶ καὶ Πριηνεᾶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. This means that the whole Dorian Tetrapolis might have one of the two Dorian votes (which could be in the hands of a delegate from any one of the four towns), and this was as good as the Spartan vote. We do not, however, find that the Tetrapolis had one of the votes every year, but sometimes both delegates came from Peloponnesus. So likewise one of the Ionian votes, which might be given by a delegate from Euboea or one from Priene (in different years), was as good as the other, which was always given by Athens. The Hieromnemon of Athens was chosen each year by lot: see Arist. Nub. 623, λαχὼν Ὑπέμβολος τῆτες ἱερομνημονεῖν. How this officer was chosen when he represented several disconnected towns is not known.

3. Besides the twenty-four Hieromnemones, certain towns sent another class of delegates, called *πυλάγοροι* (later *πυλαγόραι*) or *ἀγορατροί*, who appear to have had the right to speak, but not to vote, in certain meetings of the Council. Photius defines *πυλάγορος* as ὁ πεμπόμενος εἰς τὴν Πυλαίαν (?) εἰς τὴν Ἀμφικτυονίαν ῥήτωρ, ὥστε ἐκεῖ ἀγορεύσαι. They represented the towns which sent them, not the tribe as a whole. Athens sent three, chosen by the people apparently for each Amphictyonic meeting, while the Hieromnemon held his membership for a year. We do not know the number or the manner of appointment or the distribution of those sent by other towns. See Hermann's Staatsalt. § 14. The meeting at which Aeschines made his inflammatory harangue, which stirred up the Amphissian War, appears to have been one of the *ἱερομνήμονες* exclusively, which Aeschines, as a *πυλάγορος*, attended only by special invitation of the Hieromnemon and as his representative, but with all his rights. See Hist. § 72.

VI.

The Hero Physician and the Hero Καλαμίτης.

1. In Demosthenes xix. 249 the father of Aeschines is said to have kept a school near the shrine of the Hero Physician (πρὸς τῷ τοῦ Ἡρω τοῦ ἱατροῦ); and in Cor. 129 his mother is said to have lived a shameful life

near the shrine of the Hero Καλαμίτης (πρὸς τῷ Καλαμίτῃ ἥρωι), while his father is said to have been the slave of a schoolmaster near the Theseum (πρὸς τῷ Θησεῖῳ διδάσκοντι γράμματα). There is great doubt about all these localities: the position of the real Theseum is not exactly known; that of the shrine of the Hero Physician is unknown, except that it was ἐν ἄστει; and the hero Καλαμίτης is not mentioned elsewhere. Many scholars identify the two school-houses; others identify the two shrines, making καλαμίτης equivalent to ἰατρός.

2. Reiske¹ recognized in the Hero Physician the Scythian Toxaris, of whom Lucian gives a pleasant account in his *Σκύθης ἢ Πιρόξενος*. Toxaris, according to Lucian, came to Athens in the time of Solon, by whom he was kindly received. He was a physician and a man of general cultivation, though not of high rank at home. When his countryman, Anacharsis, came to Athens, he was recognized and welcomed by Toxaris, who introduced him to Solon. Toxaris died and was buried in Athens. When the plague was raging in the Peloponnesian War, the wife of an Areopagite reported that Toxaris came forth from his tomb and told her that the plague would cease if the narrow streets of the city were freely sprinkled with wine. This was done, and the plague disappeared. The lady pointed out the tomb from which the Scythian came forth. This was examined, and the remains of Toxaris were found within, which were identified by a mutilated inscription, and also by the figure of a Scythian sculptured on the gravestone, having in his left hand a strung bow and in his right what appeared to be a book (βιβλίον, ὡς εἶδεται). Lucian says that more than half of the figure was to be seen in his time, with the bow and the book entire. The upper part of the stone with the face was gone. The monument, he says, was not far from the gate Dipylum, on the left of the road leading to the Academy: the stone was lying flat on the ground. On account of his wonderful skill in stopping the horrors of the plague, Toxaris was made a hero and worshipped as the "Hero Physician." He had a shrine within the city walls; and his tomb was always decked with wreaths, and miraculous cures were wrought there².

3. It happens that in the excavations outside the Dipylum gate

¹ See note on Demosth. F. Legat. p. 419, 22, with references to Lucian and to Corsini, *Fasti Att.* (Florence 1742), II. p. 372, under *Τοξαριθεία*. Corsini refers to Lucian's *Σκύθης*, and to the residence and death of Toxaris in Athens and his deification; but he makes no allusion to Demosthenes.

² Lucian, *Scyth.* 2. See C. I. Att. II. nos. 403, 404, two inscriptions, probably of the third and second centuries B.C., which show an active interest in the worship of the Hero Physician, whose shrine is said to be ἐν ἄστει.

at Athens a figure was found which in many respects agrees wonderfully with Lucian's description. It represents a headless crouching Scythian, in his native dress, who had once held a bow in his left hand (the opening through which the bow passed still remaining), while under the left arm and held by the right hand is what, when viewed in front, appears to be a writing tablet, but from the side is seen to be a pointed quiver. The



From the *Revue Archéologique* for 1864.

chief point in which this figure fails to agree with Lucian's description is that Lucian calls the monument a *στήλη*, while this is a statue, entirely free on all sides. This might be explained by the figure lying flat on the ground, as Lucian describes it; and it must have been flat on its back, or the pointed quiver could never have been mistaken for a book. If it was so covered by earth that only the front and the two hands, with the bow and the apparent book, were visible, it would have been a natural mistake to call it a *στήλη*. Indeed, any further exposure of the figure would at once have made the quiver visible.

4. I therefore think there is sufficient evidence to identify this figure with the one seen by Lucian or his informant. Beyond a suggestion of Salinas, in the *Revue Archéol.* for 1864, that the figure is a late

substitute for Lucian's *στήλη*, I have not seen any notice of their identity. The words *βιβλίον, ὡς ἐδόκει*, which describe the quiver, seem to be nearly decisive. The little figure stood for many years outside of the Dipylum, near the spot where it was found; and it may be seen there in Curtius and Kaupert's *Atlas von Athen*, Map IV., No. 7, called "Torso eines kauernnden Skythen, der nach seinem Köcher fasst." It now stands in the great Museum of Athens; but the catalogues have no suggestion of its connection with Toxaris.

5. We have no means of judging whether Toxaris is an historic character, or whether Lucian's account of his life is as fabulous as his story of the plague. It is equally hard to decide whether Demosthenes referred to the same places in his different stories of the parents of Aeschines; and this is of slight consequence, as probably the only historic fact in them all is that Atrometus kept a school in Athens near the Theseum. Apollonius, in his life of Aeschines (§ 2), says of his father, *πέδας ἔχοντα (φασί) διδάσκειν γράμματα πρὸς τῷ Θησείῳ καὶ τῷ τοῦ Ἰατροῦ ἠρώφ*, and of his mother, *φασί τὴν πρώτην ἡλικίαν ἤταιρηκέναι καθεζομένην ἐν οἰκίῳ πρὸς τῷ τοῦ Καλαμίτου ἠρώφ*. This may be merely borrowed from the tales of Demosthenes; but Apollonius seems to identify the two school-houses, and to make the shrine of *Καλαμίτης* a distinct place. Photius seems to identify the two heroes (under *ἦρωε*), *ἦρωε ἱατρὸς, οὗ μέμνηται Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ περὶ τοῦ στεφάνου*, unless he carelessly refers to the wrong oration. In the note on Cor. § 129^b I have given my own suggestion as to the meaning of *καλαμίτης* (*αρρωμαν*, equivalent to *τοξότης, bowman*), on the supposition that the two names refer to one hero. But there is little evidence of this identity, though Westermann thinks it is "ohne Zweifel." It would have been a strange coincidence (to say the least) if Glaucothea had led a disreputable life near the school-house of Atrometus before her marriage; and still stranger or rather impossible for her to do this after her marriage. G. H. Schaefer (on Cor. p. 270, 10) explains *καλαμίτης* as *the man of the splints* (or *surgeon*). Westermann explains it as *ὁ ἐν καλάμοις*, supposing that the hero's statue or shrine stood in a moist place surrounded with *reeds*; others suppose a malicious reference to a statue of *Ἀφροδίτη ἐν καλάμοις*, erected at Samos in 440 B.C. by Athenian courtezans who had followed Pericles thither. See the quotation from Alexis the Samian in Athenaeus XIII. p. 572 F: *τὴν ἐν Σάμῳ Ἀφροδίτην, ἣν οἱ μὲν ἐν Κάλამοις καλοῦσιν, οἱ δὲ ἐν ἔλει, Ἀττικαὶ ἑταῖραι ἰδρύσαντο αἱ συνακολουθήσασαι Περικλεῖ ὅτε ἐπολιόρκει τὴν Σάμον, ἐργασάμεναι ἰκανῶς ἀπὸ τῆς ὕρας*. Cf. Thuc. II. 15, *τὸ ἐν Λίμναις Διονύσου*. See Dissen's note on Cor. 129.

VII.

The Manuscripts of the Oration on the Crown.

The critical notes of this edition are, with a very few exceptions, based on ten manuscripts, which represent different classes and show different conditions of the text. Perhaps the chief use of giving the readings of some even of these selected mss. is to show how little is to be gained from the inferior mss. now that Σ is supported by its comrade L. Vömel bases his critical edition of the oration on fifty mss., from most of which he derives little or nothing of real value. I have made no new collation of any manuscripts, except that I have constantly used the facsimile of Σ, from which some useful gleanings were still to be made. I have also some notes of my own, taken from the manuscript itself in Paris before Vömel's collation was made. For the readings of the other mss. I am indebted chiefly to Vömel's notes, supplemented by those of Lipsius and Blass.

1. Σ or S, of the tenth century, written on parchment, the chief of all the mss. of Demosthenes, is No. 2934 of the Greek mss. of the National Library of Paris. On its last leaf is written, in a hand of a later period, Βιβλίον μονῆς τῶν Σωσάνδρων, showing that it once belonged to a society of monks named after Sosander, who is not otherwise known. Dindorf states decidedly that it belonged to a monastery on Mount Athos; but he gives no authority for this, and no trace of a Sosandrian monastery has yet been found on the Holy Mountain or elsewhere. The manuscript first appears in Europe in the possession of Janos Lascaris, a learned Greek, who left Constantinople after the Turkish capture and was in high favour with Lorenzo de' Medici at Florence. Lascaris was twice sent by Lorenzo to Greece and the neighbouring lands in search of manuscripts for the Medicean library. On his second journey, begun in 1490 or 1491, he visited Constantinople, Thessalonica, Corfu, Arta, Crete, several monasteries on Mount Athos, and many other places. How rich a store he brought back to Florence may be seen from the curious manuscript (or rather collection of manuscripts) now in the Vatican library, which was published by K. K. Müller in the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for 1884. This contains a catalogue of the manuscripts in the library of Lorenzo; and a wonderful list of 300 or 400 books which were "bought" for Lorenzo

by Lascaris, according to the later title, *πίναξ βιβλίων ἡγορασμένων ὑπὸ Λασκάρως ἐν διαφόροις πόλεσιν ὑπὲρ Λαυρεντίου τῶν Μεδίκων*. Probably many are here included which Lascaris saw on his Greek journey but did not or could not buy. We doubtless have the truth in the preface of Lascaris to the editio princeps of the Anthology (Florence 1494), where he says of Lorenzo, "ducenta nuperrime antiquorum volumina e Graecia et finitimis regionibus collecta in hanc praeclarissimam civitatem magna diligentia et sumptibus transferenda curaverat." In the same Vatican manuscript is also a *πίναξ τῶν βιβλίων τοῦ Λασκάρως, ἃ περ ἔχει παρ' ἑαυτοῦ*. Among these we find *Δημοσθένης, περγαμηνόν* (p. 407). The same volume probably appears in a list of the books of Lascaris (*lista de' libri che furon del S^r Lascheri*), made by another learned Greek, Devaris, after the death of Lascaris at Rome in 1535, and now in the Vatican library. Here we find *Δημοσθένης, παλαιός*, No. 34 (corrected to 35). Devaris was then employed by Cardinal Ridolfi, nephew of Leo X., in collecting and arranging his library, and Ridolfi is said to have acquired the books of Lascaris after the latter's death. In Ridolfi's catalogue we find "35. *Δημοσθένους λόγοι ἔβ'*," evidently the same book which was in the list of Lascaris.

The Greek table of contents still prefixed to Σ is said to be in the writing of Lascaris. Over the Latin table of contents on the next leaf of Σ is written, "Hic videtur esse codex indicatus in catalogo codicum Graecorum Nicolai Rodulphi Cardinalis, classis oratoriae Nro. 35, *Δημοσθένους λόγοι ἔβ'*, quamquam hic continet lviii. orationes, epistolas, et prooemia." The Cardinal's manuscripts after his death came into the possession of Queen Catherine de' Medici. The title "Demos-thenis Orationes" etc. appears in a catalogue of the Queen's library, in the inventory of her goods after her death in 1589, and again in 1597 in the list of her books which had passed into the Royal library. The Codex Σ still has a splendid binding of red leather, bearing the united arms of France and Navarre and monograms of Henry IV. with the date 1602. From this time it appears in the various inventories and catalogues of the Royal library, until it was entered in the catalogue of 1740 with its present number 2934¹. We are therefore safe in assuming that Σ is one of the manuscripts which Lascaris, as the envoy of the Medici, brought to Florence from Greek lands at about the time of

¹ After all the entries of this famous ms., from its first appearance as *Δημοσθένης, περγαμηνόν*, it is described as "chartaceus" in the catalogue of 1740, which was recently still in use. This remained uncorrected until 1854, when I was permitted to change "chartaceus" to "membranaceus."

Lorenzo's death in 1492¹; and it may have come from Mount Athos, as Dindorf asserted.

The manuscript is written with great care, in large square upright minuscules, which mark the transition from the uncial to the cursive text². Occasionally a page or a passage is written in a similar but smaller hand: compare fol. 22^a (κα') with the preceding and following pages. It is unquestionably by far the best manuscript of Demosthenes, and with its recently discovered companion L (or Laur. S) it forms a distinct class, which preserves a purer and older text than any others. It is generally believed, and with good reason, to represent to a great extent the celebrated manuscripts known as "Atticiana," copied and revised under the direction of Atticus, whom Usener³ identifies with T. Pomponius Atticus, the friend of Cicero, though he is generally thought to have been a professional maker and vender of books of a later date. It must be confessed, the positive testimony connecting Σ with the text of Atticus is not wholly consistent. Harpocration quotes four readings of the Ἀττικιανά,—(1) under ἐκπολεμῶσαι, ἐκπολεμῆσαι for ἐκπολεμῶσαι, in I. 7 and III. 7, found only in Σ¹; (2) under ἀνελοῦσα, two readings in XXII. 20, αὐτήν and αὐτῇ (where we have only αὐτήν or αὐτῇ), with (3) another variant, λαβοῦσα ἐκεῖνον before αὐτῇ (which is not in any MS.); and (4), under ναυκραρικά (which he gives as the common reading), Ναυκρατικὰ in XXIV. 11, which is the only reading in our MSS. Further, the scholia on XXI. 147 (p. 562, 16) quote the ἀρχαία (sc. ἔκδοσις) as having ἱερά for ἱερὰν ἐσθῆτα, while the scholia on XXI. 133 (p. 558, 16) quote the δημῶδης as having ἐξ Ἀργούρας τῆς Εὐβοίας for the better reading ἀργυρᾶς τῆς ἐκ Εὐβοίας. We find ἱερά (corrected to ἱερὰν ἐσθῆτα) in Σ¹ alone; and ἀργυρᾶς only in Σ and κ (γρ). It is hardly to be doubted that the ἀρχαία (ἔκδοσις) and the Ἀττικιανά represent essentially the same purer text, which was believed by scholars to have the higher ancient authority, while the δημῶδης (*vulgata*) represented the more common text, which was less carefully guarded against corruptions and interpolations. The latter is supposed to be represented by such MSS. as A 1, F, and B; while the position of higher and more ancient authority is conceded to Σ by the almost unanimous judgment of scholars. The passages are few in which Σ, supported by L¹, is not decisive against all other MSS.: of such there are perhaps twenty in

¹ For the authorities for this pedigree see the Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, 1884, pp. 333—412, and Omont's valuable preface to the facsimile of Σ (Paris, 1892), pp. 4, 5.

² See Vömel, Contiones, p. 219; Sandys, *Introd. to Lept.*, p. xxxix.

³ Usner *Platontext*, in *Götting. Nachrichten*, 1892, pp. 197—199.

this edition of De Corona. Of course there are errors in Σ , as there are in most printed books; and occasionally a careless mistake in copying has remained uncorrected, as in Cor. § 257^o *ὀκαλλαγήναι* for *οὐ καλά γ' ἦν* & (corrected in the margin), and in § 312^o *ὁ ταν* for *ὁ τᾶν* (uncorrected).

The publication of a photographic facsimile¹ of Σ has brought this precious document within the reach of scholars in all parts of the world. This, with the facsimile reproductions of the Medicean Aeschylus, the Laurentian Sophocles, and the Bodleian Plato, is a special boon to American scholars. I have been constantly indebted to the facsimile of Σ in the library of Harvard University: it has supplied what no apparatus criticus could have given.

This manuscript was first carefully collated by Bekker for his *Oratores Attici*, 1823; but it needed the study of the results of this collation to convince even the editor of the great importance of his work. This appears in Bekker's stereotype edition of Demosthenes in 1855 (Berlin), which is based chiefly on the text of Σ . Vömel devoted three months to the study of the ms.; and the result of his labours and those of other scholars was a most accurate collation, which has appeared in his three volumes, *Demosthenis Contiones* (1857)², *De Corona et De Falsa Legatione* (1862)³, and *Oratio adversus Leptinem* (1866).

Besides the original text, the manuscript contains various corrections and additions within the columns, some made by the original hand or by one of the same period, others by later correctors. Some changes are merely corrections of slips of the pen, not "various readings." Other alterations and additions are made in the margin by the same

¹ Œuvres complètes de Démosthène. Fac-simile du manuscrit grec 2934 de la Bibliothèque Nationale, publié par Henri Omont. 2 vols. Paris, 1892.

² See the elaborate account of Σ , with a discussion of its virtues and its faults, in Vömel's Introduction to the Contiones, pp. 219—243. This is reprinted in full in Omont's preface to the facsimile edition.

³ In the following places I have noted errors or omissions in Vömel's citations of Σ for the oration on the Crown. None of these, so far as I know, have been corrected by later editors. I give only the readings of Σ .

§ 12^o, Σ has *ὁμοῦ* (not *ἐμοῦ*). § 23^o, *τὸ* (not *τω*) *κωλύσαι* Σ . § 44^o, *ὁ* is erased in Σ . § 46^o, *ἀσθεσθαι* (*η* over *αι*) Σ . § 52^o, *μισθωτος* (changed from *-τος*) Σ . § 68^o, *εθελοντας* Σ . § 93^o, *ὁ μὲν γε φίλος* Σ (*γρ*). § 174^o, *ποιήσητε* (*αι* over *ε*) Σ . § 200^o, *ἀν σου* Σ . § 225^o, *δοκεῖ τι* (*υ* over *τ*) Σ . § 246^o, *προαίσθησθαι* Σ . § 256^o, *μετριώτατα* (not *-ητα*) Σ . § 259^o, *συνεσκευώρου* Σ . § 260^o, *τις* Σ . § 267^o, *συμβεβηκώς* (*η* changed to *ω* or *ιω*) Σ . § 322^o, *ὡκ ἀπειλούντων*, om. in Σ^1 , added above the line. Further examination would probably disclose other cases.

variety of hands. One of the latest of these correctors (probably of the fifteenth century) used ink which has turned green, and his suggestions are generally of little value. Besides these there are many various readings marked $\gamma\rho$ (for $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ or $\gamma\rho\alpha\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu$), which were evidently copied from other manuscripts by revisers of different periods. I have designated these last, in Σ as well as in other MSS., by $\gamma\rho$ in the critical notes, and other marginal readings by *mg.* Other corrections or additions are generally cited as Σ^2 . I have not given the reputed age of the corrections, unless they are of real importance. It is generally believed that all the accents and breathings in Σ are later additions. I have often noted these, especially when there is any doubt concerning them, but with the understanding that they are no authority for the original text. The absence of a breathing in Σ is often of some negative value.

2. L (Vömel's Laur. S), the new companion of Σ , is in the Laurentian Library at Florence (LVI. 9, No. 136), and was first examined by F. Schultz, who published a careful account of it in the *Jahresbericht* of the Friedrichs-Gymnasium of Berlin in 1860¹. The manuscript is written by various hands. It contains orations VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XXII., XXIV., all written in the 13th century (with some parts of IX. and X. wanting), followed by XX., XVIII., XIX., in another hand of the same century, and further by XXIII. in another of the same age, and by XII. in a later hand. Orations I., II., and III., and the missing parts of IX. and X., are added by a much later hand. The older parts, as originally written, generally have the same purer form of the text which is in Σ ; but, though the two MSS. have a common archetype, L was not copied from Σ or descended from it. Another hand (L^2), apparently of the same period, wrote various readings, chiefly of the vulgar text, in the margin or above the lines, "ut uno conspectu et textum illum breviorē atque correctiorē et vulgatum intueri liceat, cum secunda manus primam non deleverit²." The second hand of L generally agrees with the class represented by F and B. One interesting bond of union between the first hands of Σ and L is that both omit the same disputed passages in the Third Philippic (e.g. §§ 6, 7).

L was carefully collated by Rehdanz for Vömel's edition of XVIII. and XIX. (1862), and I have used Vömel's citations in this edition.

3. A 1, Augustanus primus, formerly at Augsburg (whence its name), now No. 485 in the Royal Library at Munich, on parchment, of

¹ De codicibus quibusdam Demosthenicis ad orationem Phil. III. nondum adhibitis.

² Schultz, p. 16.

the 11th century, is generally reckoned as next in rank to the two leading mss., Σ and L. It is the chief basis of the text current before Bekker's study of Σ, the text as established by Reiske. It represents a text far below that of Σ and L in purity, and much corrected by grammarians¹.

4. A 2, Augustanus secundus, formerly at Augsburg, now No. 441 in the Munich Library, is a paper manuscript of the 15th century. It has little distinctive character of its own; in the earlier part of the oration on the Crown it agrees with Σ, and it very often agrees with A 1. Reiske says of it: "Est notae neque optimae neque pessimae, me certe non poenituit eum contulisse."

5. V 6 (Vömel's V 1) is one of the three parts (Vind. 1, Vind. 2, Vind. 6) which are bound together and make No. 70 of the Greek mss. in the library at Vienna. All three are on paper, and of the 15th century. Each part is written by a different hand. V 6, which contains the oration on the Crown, is chiefly remarkable for its constant agreement with A 1 in the earlier part of this oration, though in the latter part it often has peculiar readings of its own².

6, 7. F (or M) and Φ (or Q) are parchment mss. of the 11th century, Nos. 416 and 418 in St Mark's library in Venice. They form, with B, a class of mss. which originally represented the vulgate text but were emended by the use of mss. of the better class. See under B (8).

8. B (or Bav.), Bavaricus, is a paper ms. of the 13th century, No. 85 in the Munich library. It has often been thought to be a direct copy of F, and its readings are often omitted by editors as being identical with those of F. It is now known to be from the same source as F, though not a copy or a descendant, the two mss. being related as Σ and L. This manuscript has been brought into notice recently by Christ's stichometric studies, of which it is the chief foundation³. B and F are also remarkable for a memorandum which is found in each at the end of Oration XI., which appears plainly in F, *διώρθ[ωται] ἐγ δύο Ἀττικιανῶν*, and in B with *ἀγ* for *ἐγ* (both = *ἐκ*). In two later places *Δ* is found, referring to the same *διόρθωσις*⁴. These notes show that the archetype of F and B was revised and corrected by the help of two mss. called Ἀττικιανά, which professed to represent the

¹ See Vömel, *Contiones*, p. 194; Usener, *Unser Platontext*, p. 189.

² I have cited V 6, when it agrees with A 1, only in §§ 1—25; after this only when it differs from A 1.

³ See *Essay VIII*.

⁴ See table L at the end of Vömel's *Contiones*, and the table at the end of Christ's *Atticusausgabe*; Usener's *Platontext*, p. 196, with n. 31.

purser and older text. These little notes are the most important result of this revision: as Usener says, "die Berichtigung ist nicht ernst zu nehmen." The use of two Ἀττικιανά indicates what we know from the two readings ascribed to Ἀττικιανά in Harpocration, under ἀνελοῦσα (see p. 345, l. 18), that these mss. had a variety of various readings, and did not represent an absolutely fixed form of the text.

9, 10. Y and O, according to Vömel, are the leaders (duces) of a "familia media et mixta," and cannot be classified with any of the mss. already mentioned. Usener makes Y the best representative of a class which has the purser vulgar text, not yet revised and emended by grammarians into the ordinary δημῶδης¹. It therefore stands nearer than mss. like A 1 to the text of Σ and L.

Y is a parchment ms. of about the eleventh century (Dobree), No. 2935 in the National Library of Paris.

O, a paper ms. of the fourteenth century, was formerly in Antwerp, afterwards in Paris (where Bekker collated it), and was later discovered by Vömel in Brussels. It has much in common with Y; but in the oration on the Crown it is noted chiefly for strange or careless readings, as τελευτηκόσι (§ 285⁴), τελευτηκότων (§ 288²), τετελευκότων (§ 288⁴), τελευτηκότος (§ 314²).

The readings of these ten mss. (except those of V 6 mentioned in note 2, p. 348) are given whenever they can be ascertained. Besides these, the readings of six other mss. are cited, each in a single case in which it has some special interest.

At the last moment the Oxyrhynchus papyri give us three fragments of the oration on the Crown: (1) §§ 40²—47², of the 2nd cent. A. D.; (2) §§ 227⁶—229⁷, of the 1st or 2nd cent.; (3) § 244¹⁻⁴, probably of the 3rd cent. The last has no variations from Σ worth noting; the variations of (1) and (2) are given in the critical notes. It is worth noting that the papyrus agrees with Σ alone in omitting ἄσμενοι καὶ in § 43², on which authority I have bracketed these words; it agrees with Σ and L¹ alone in omitting καὶ δωροδοκήματα in § 43², and with Σ and L alone in ἡμᾶς (vulg. ὑμᾶς) in § 228², and with Σ and A 1 in omitting μόνοι after ἐποιεῖτε in § 43⁶. It has also several unique read-

¹ This appears in XXI. 133, where the scholia give the reading of the δημῶδης, ἐξ Ἀργούρας τῆς Εὐβοίας (A 1, B, etc.), as opposed to the better reading ἀργυρᾶς τῆς ἐξ Εὐβοίας (Σ). Here Y has the unintelligible reading Ἀργούρας τῆς ἐξ Εὐβοίας, with ἀργυρᾶς corrupted to Ἀργούρας, but not yet emended by grammarians. Again, in Cor. 87, Y has a reading ὑφ' ὑμῶν μὲν ἐξηλάθη τοῖς ὄπλοις, intermediate between ὑφ' ὑμῶν ἐξηλάθη τοῖς μὲν ὄπλοις (Σ) and ἐξηλάθη τοῖς μὲν ὄπλοις ὑφ' ὑμῶν (the emended δημῶδης of A 1 etc.). See Usener, Unser Platontext, pp. 188, 189.

ings: *ἐκείνω* for the troublesome τῷ Φιλίππῳ (Σ, L, vulg.) after *ἑαυτοῦς* in § 42^a; *καί τινες τῶν Ἑλλήνων* (for *τινας δὲ καὶ τῶν Ἑλλ.*) in § 44^{1,2}; *καὶ τινες ἐκ* (for *καὶ τινες τῶν ἐκ*) in § 44³; *μὴ τοιαύτης ὑπαρχούσης ὑπολήψεως* (for *μὴ τοιαύτης οὐσης τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ὑπολήψεως*) in § 228^d. These last are all worth considering.

VIII.

Stichometry in the Manuscripts of Demosthenes.

1. It has long been known that several manuscripts of Demosthenes have numerical statements in Greek appended to many of the speeches, which have naturally been supposed to give the number of the lines according to some accepted standard. For example, at the end of the oration on the Crown in Σ we have this statement,

ΔΗ	ΥΠΕΡ	ΠΕΡΙ
ΜΟ	ΚΤΗΣΙ	ΤΟΥ
ΣΘΕ	ΦΩΝ	ΣΤΕ
ΝΟΥ	ΤΟΣ	ΦΑΝ
Σ	—	—
—	—	—
ο	ο	ο
XX ^Ϟ HH ^Ϟ ΔΠIII		
(i.e. 2768).		

A similar one follows almost all the speeches in Σ, the greater part in Bav. and F, and some in A 1. The same notices have been found in manuscripts of other authors; and we have the well-known statement of Diogenes Laertius (v. 1, 27) that the writings of Aristotle, of which he gives a catalogue, contain 445,270 *στίχοι*. None of these numbers agree with the number of lines in the manuscripts in which they stand; for example, the oration on the Crown fills 4963 lines of Σ.

2. The true explanation of these numbers was first given by W. Christ¹, who discovered in Codex Bav. in Munich, in the left margin of various columns, a series of letters running from A to Ω, and some-

¹ Christ, *Die Atticusausgabe des Demosthenes*, Munich, 1862; also in *Abhandl. d. k. bay. Akad.* xvi. 3, p. 155.

times beginning the alphabet again. Similar letters had been found in the margin of the *Cratylus* and the *Symposium* of Plato in the Bodleian ms. and in Ven. II by Schanz, who had come to the conclusion that they marked intervals of 100 lines according to some standard of measurement, though no total number of lines was given at the end of the dialogue¹. Christ found that these letters of Cod. Bav. of Demosthenes, on the assumption that they marked intervals of 100 lines, explained the total numbers at the end of the various orations. Thus the letters in the margin of the oration on the Crown, which (with several omissions) run through the alphabet (A—Ω) with the addition of A, B, Γ, mark 2700 lines, ending at the line beginning ἡ πᾶσιν ὄσοι in § 316^d. This agrees in general with the total of 2768 given in Σ (slightly corrupted in Bav. and F by a mistake of ΔHIII at the end for ΔHIII). Further investigation soon showed that there were similar numbers at similar intervals in the margin of several orations in Σ, among them the oration on the Crown. But while in Bav. we have for this oration all the letters of the Ionic alphabet from A to Ω, except Z and I, with A and B added, in Σ we find only Γ, Δ, E, Θ, I, Λ, M, P, B, Γ. It is evident that the letters of the alphabet designate the numbers 1—24, as in numbering the books of Homer; and it is made perfectly certain by Christ that they mark 100 lines of text according to some generally accepted standard, which can hardly have been any other than a standard text of the Alexandrian Library. But his careful investigations show conclusively that the standard copies of different orations of Demosthenes to which the numbers refer had lines of different length², as will be seen below in comparing the standard lines of the Third Philippic with those of the orations on the Crown and against Aristocrates.

3. These investigations have supplied a new and most unexpected argument against the authenticity of the public documents which are found in our texts of the oration on the Crown and of some other orations of Demosthenes. It is now universally admitted, on internal evidence, that the documents in the speech on the Crown are most transparent forgeries. As early as 1843, Ritschl announced, on Sauppe's authority, that the numbers subscribed to the orations in Σ (i.e. the totals) show that the documents were wanting in the manuscript which was the authority for these numbers³. This general conclusion has been most

¹ Schanz in *Hermes*, 1881, pp. 309 ff.

² See Christ, *Atticusausgabe*, etc., and Usener, *Unser Platontext*, in the *Götting. Nachrichten*, 1892, pp. 191, 192.

³ See Ritschl in the *New Rhein. Mus.* II. p. 453, n. 8; and Sauppe in the *Abhandl. d. xxv. Philologerversammlung*, 1867, pp. 81, 82.

completely confirmed by the calculations of Christ, Blass, and others, who have made a comparison based on the proportion of the lines in the Teubner text of Demosthenes to the *στίχοι* of the "standard" manuscripts, both with and without the documents. This proportion in the oration on the Crown is 103 to 100 with the documents included, and 89·1 to 100 without the documents¹. The comparison with Teubner pages cannot be perfectly exact, as the documents are printed in smaller type than the text of the orations. I have now made a comparison between the actual lines of the Codex Σ and the standard divisions (as marked by the letters in the MS.), both with and without the documents, these being written in Σ in the same hand as the text itself. I give only the intervals actually marked in Σ ; for example, A—Γ contains 300 standard lines, P—B 900. The words added to the numbers of the ordinary sections in column 2 are those with which (or within which) the lines of Σ marked by the letters begin.

Standard Divisions	Modern Sections	Lines of Σ	Lines of Doc.	Lines of text of Σ	Av. lines of text of Σ in Div.
3. A—Γ	1 — 32 ^a , ἡμῶν δε	494	28	466	155
1. Γ—Δ	32 ^a — 45 ^a , ῥη στώρη	210	52	158	158
1. Δ—Ε	45 ^a — 59 ⁷ , τῆς πολιτείας	190	39	151	151
3. Ε—Θ	59 ⁷ — 99 ^a , Εἰβο σαν	646	180	466	155
1. Θ—I ²	99 ^a —110 ⁴ , τὰ μέγιστα	181	32	149	149
2. I—Λ	110 ⁴ —134 ³ , ὑπὲρ τοῦ	387	72	315	158
1. Λ—Μ	134 ³ —143 ⁵ , διαμαρτυρομέ ρου	174	24	150	150
5. Μ—Ρ	143 ⁵ —208 ^a , ἀξιώ σασα	1027	272	755	151
9. Ρ—Β	208 ^a —304 ⁵ , οὔτε τῶν	1374		1374	153
1. Β—Γ	304 ⁵ —316 ⁵ , ἡ πᾶσιν	166		166	166
14 100 Γ—end		114		114	
2774 standard lines		4963	699	4264	153·7

¹ Christ, Atticusausgabe, p. 41.

² I add the interval marked by I, which I find in Σ , to the nine given by Christ from Dav.

4. It thus appears that the standard 100 lines correspond to a great variety of lines in Σ (215—165) with the documents included, while they correspond to numbers varying little from the average of 153.7 if we exclude the documents. The large number 166 in the last division (B— Γ) is strange, and it depends solely on Σ , this Γ being omitted¹ in Bav.; but a reduction of it would increase the number of 74 standard lines which now represent the balance of 114 lines of Σ , and this would increase the total of standard lines. Possibly there may be an unsuspected interpolation in §§ 304—316 of the oration. The total of 2774 standard lines $\left(\frac{4264}{153.7} \times 100\right)$, which we obtain by combining the partial items and allowing the average proportion for the balance of 114 lines of Σ which follow § 316², exceeds the subscribed total of 2768 by only six lines; and this is easily accounted for by supposing that the titles of the documents (NOMO Σ etc.) sometimes occupied a separate line in the standard text and sometimes were added to the previous line or above a full column, all of which varieties are found in Σ .

5. A similar study of the oration against Aristocrates leads to quite different results. As the laws cited in this speech, chiefly Draconic, are repeated in great part in the text in the orator's comments, their genuineness, so far as substance goes, is well assured. It might, however, be doubted whether the documents which we now find were a constituent part of the speech as it was originally published, or were made up from the orator's remarks or taken from some authentic copies at a later date. The total number of lines in this speech is not given either in Bav. or in Σ ; but Bav. has 16 marginal letters, B— Δ , Θ — Ξ , Π — Φ , which carry us to § 208², within $3\frac{1}{2}$ pages of the end. Σ has A, B, Γ , Δ , including §§ 1—45¹. The whole passage §§ 1—208² includes 2100 lines (A— Φ) of the standard text, and 3242 lines of Σ . This would give an average of $154\frac{2}{3}$ lines of Σ to 100 standard lines. As the documents fill about 55 lines of Σ , the omission of these would reduce the average to $151\frac{1}{3}$ lines. The following table will show that this is not the correct method, and also that it is equally impossible to suppose *all* the documents to have been included in the standard text. I have given the standard pages marked A, B, Γ , and Δ as they stand in Σ ; for the later divisions I follow Christ's account² of Bav.

¹ See Christ, *Atticusausgabe d. Demosthenes*, p. 14.

² *Ibid.* p. 15.

1.	A,	§§ 1—12 ² =	154	lines of Σ (no documents).....	154
1.	B,	12 ² —26 ² =	159	„ „ — 6 (doc.).....	153
1.	Γ ,	26 ² —35 ¹ =	161	„ „ — 9 („).....	152
1.	Δ ,	35 ¹ —45 ¹ =	159	„ „ — 12 („).....	147
5.	Δ —I,	45 ¹ —90 ⁴ =	763 (av. 152 $\frac{3}{8}$) „	— 28 („)=735.....	av. 147
12.	I— Φ ,	90 ⁴ —208 ⁸ =	1846	„ „ (no documents)	av. 153 $\frac{1}{2}$

6. It thus appears that the two passages (A and I— Φ), which have no documents, agree essentially in the number of lines of Σ which make the standard 100 lines, and this agrees also with B and Γ if the documents are left out. This also agrees essentially with the average number of lines (153.7) of Σ in the oration on the Crown which correspond to the standard 100 lines. But B and Γ with the documents exceed these numbers. On the other hand, Δ is reduced from 159 to 147 by omitting the two laws in §§ 37 and 44; and Δ —I, which with the 28 lines of documents in Σ give an average of 152 $\frac{3}{8}$, by the omission of these are reduced also to 147. Can it be that one of the laws in Δ and all of those in Δ —I were in the standard text?

The law in § 37 is believed by Köhler on strong grounds to have formed part of the decree of 412 B.C. in C. I. Att. I. No. 61, which contains another law of Draco. It is true, only twelve letters are legible in the three lines occupied by the law in question; but these letters stand on the stone in precisely the places to which they would belong if the law were inscribed there. Thus we have OPI· Σ where *ἐφορίας* would stand, and ETA· at the end of a line for *ἐφέτας*. If we add the seven lines occupied by this law in Σ , we raise 147 to 154 in division Δ , which agrees with the two divisions which have no documents. If we may further assume that all the laws in division Δ —I (which are known to be essentially genuine) were included in the standard text, we raise 147 here to 152 $\frac{3}{8}$. We should thus have for the six divisions, 154, 153, 152, 154, 152 $\frac{3}{8}$, 153 $\frac{5}{8}$, in substantial agreement, considering the slight uncertainty as to the beginning of the divisions.

7. The stichometry of the Third Philippic, to which we naturally turn with interest, is strange and inconsistent. The total number of standard lines is 580, and Σ has 842, giving an average of 145 $\frac{1}{8}$ to the standard 100. Five divisions are marked, but only in Bav. (so far as is known); and these are as follows:

A to 12 ² =	141	lines of Σ	Δ to 52 ² =	145	lines of Σ
B „ 24 ⁵ =	141	„ „	E „ 65 ² =	150	„ „
Γ „ 36 ² =	147	„ „			

If A and B alone were noted, we should have an irresistible argument against the genuineness of the doubtful passages, which are

omitted in Σ^1 and L^1 alone. About twenty-five Σ -lines of these are in A, and only four or five in B; and yet both divisions were of the same length in the standard text, and both now have 141 in Σ . Codex Bav., which includes these passages, must have about twenty more lines in A than in B. About 12 lines of Γ and about 25 of Δ are omitted in Σ , which nevertheless has 147 and 145 lines in these divisions. In E there are 150 lines in Σ , with only 4 or 5 omitted. It is obvious that the standard lines were shorter in the Third Philippic than in the Crown¹; but it is also obvious that stichometry does little to settle the question of interpolations, unless we assume either that there are interpolated passages, amounting to about 19 lines, in divisions Γ , Δ , and E, which are not omitted in Σ^1 or L^1 . On any other supposition, especially on that of retaining all the suspected passages as they stand in the vulgate, the stichometry of the speech on the basis of Codex Bav. is impossible².

¹ See p. 351, note 2. The Second Philippic has about 148 lines of Σ to the standard 100, the First Philippic about 154, and the oration on the Chersonese about 152 (all without documents).

² For a full discussion of the documents in the text of Demosthenes, see E. Drerup, *Jahrbücher für class. Philologie*, 24th Suppl. Band, 1898, pp. 221—366.

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