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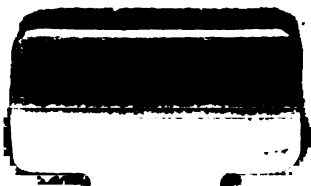
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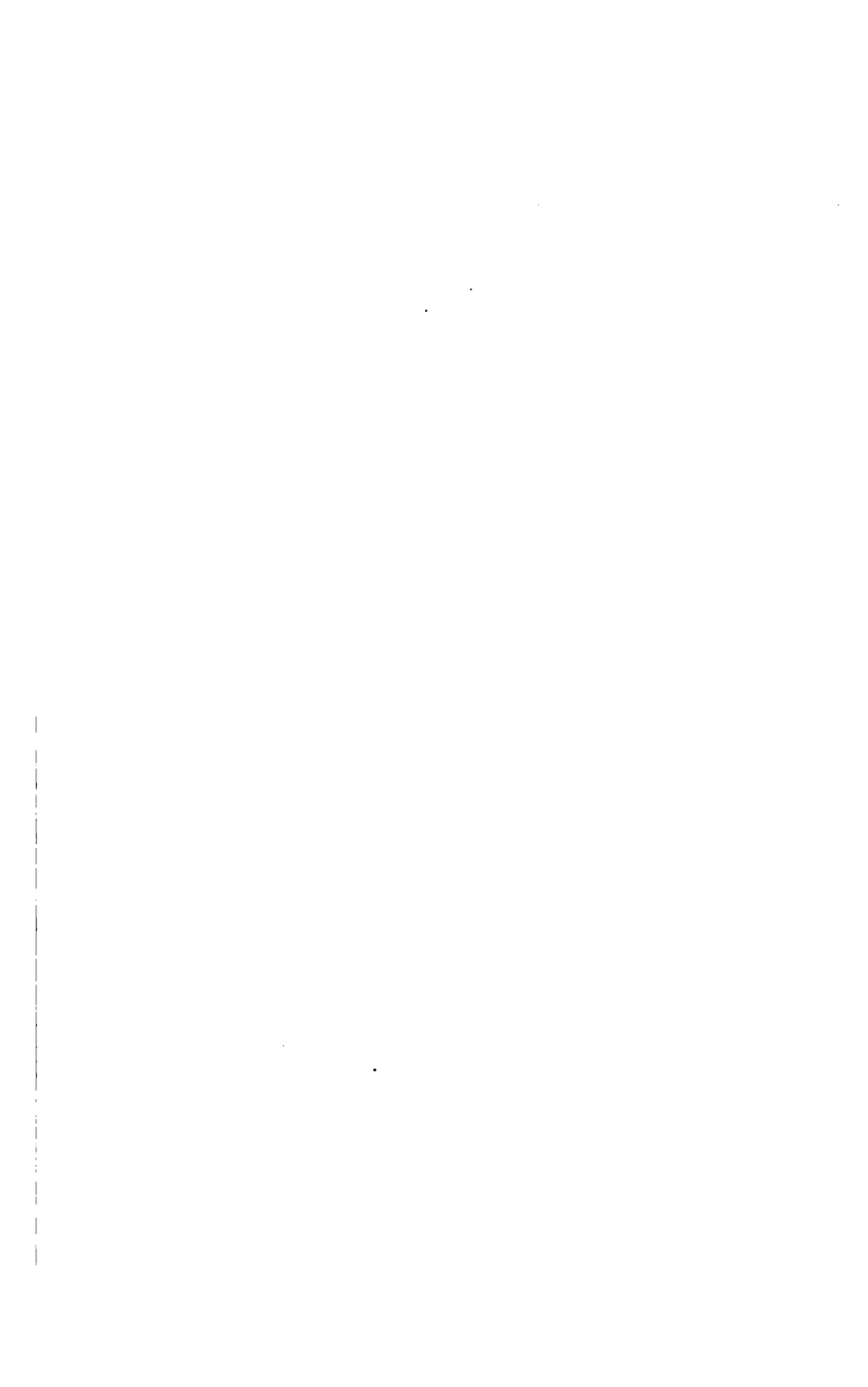
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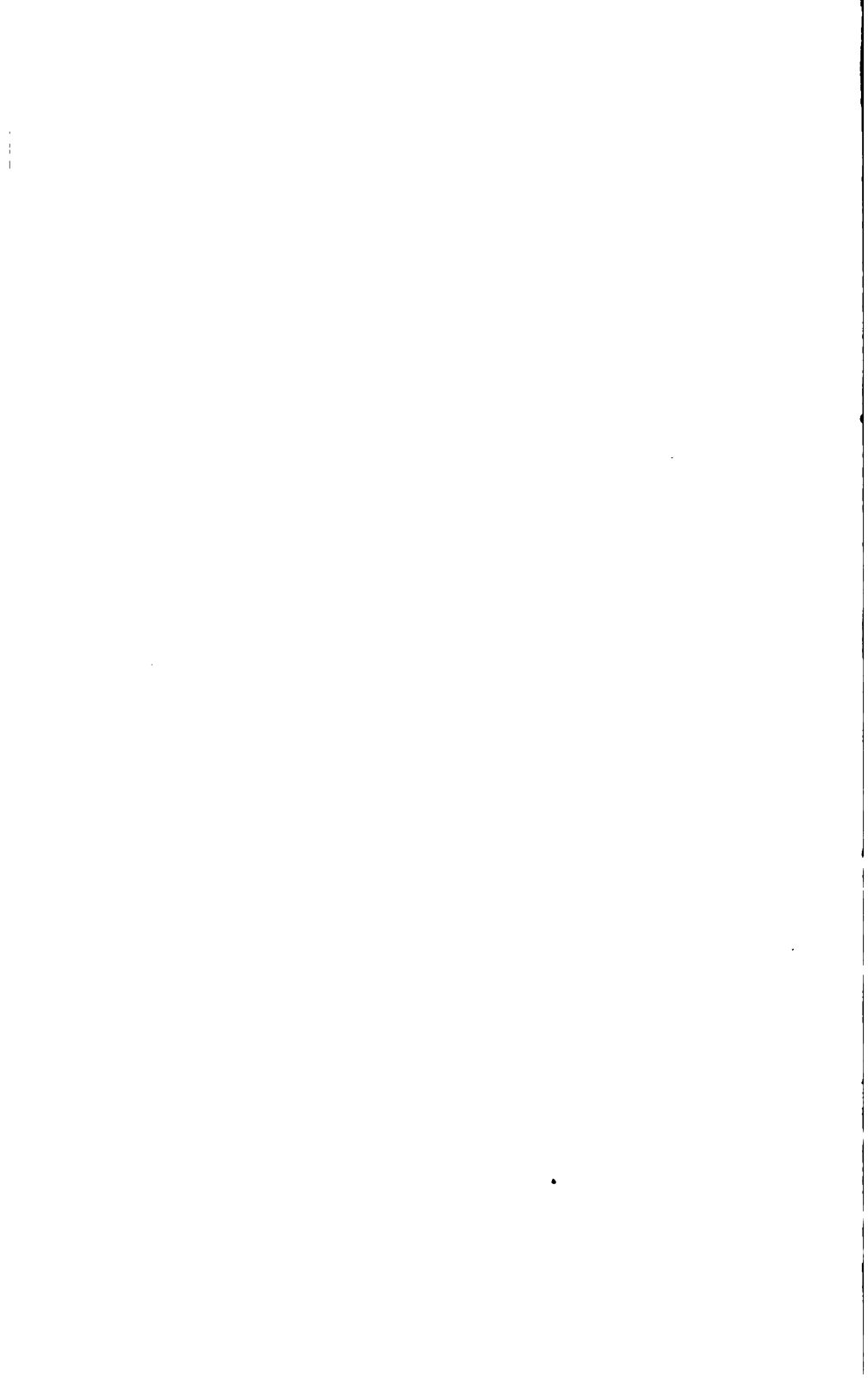












ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΗΣ.

THE HISTORY OF  
THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR,  
BY THUCYDIDES:

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS, TAKEN ENTIRELY FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS;

WITH NOTES,  
CHIEFLY HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL,

BY

THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D.

LATE HEAD MASTER OF RUGBY SCHOOL, AND FORMERLY FELLOW  
OF ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

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THIRD EDITION.

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VOL. II.

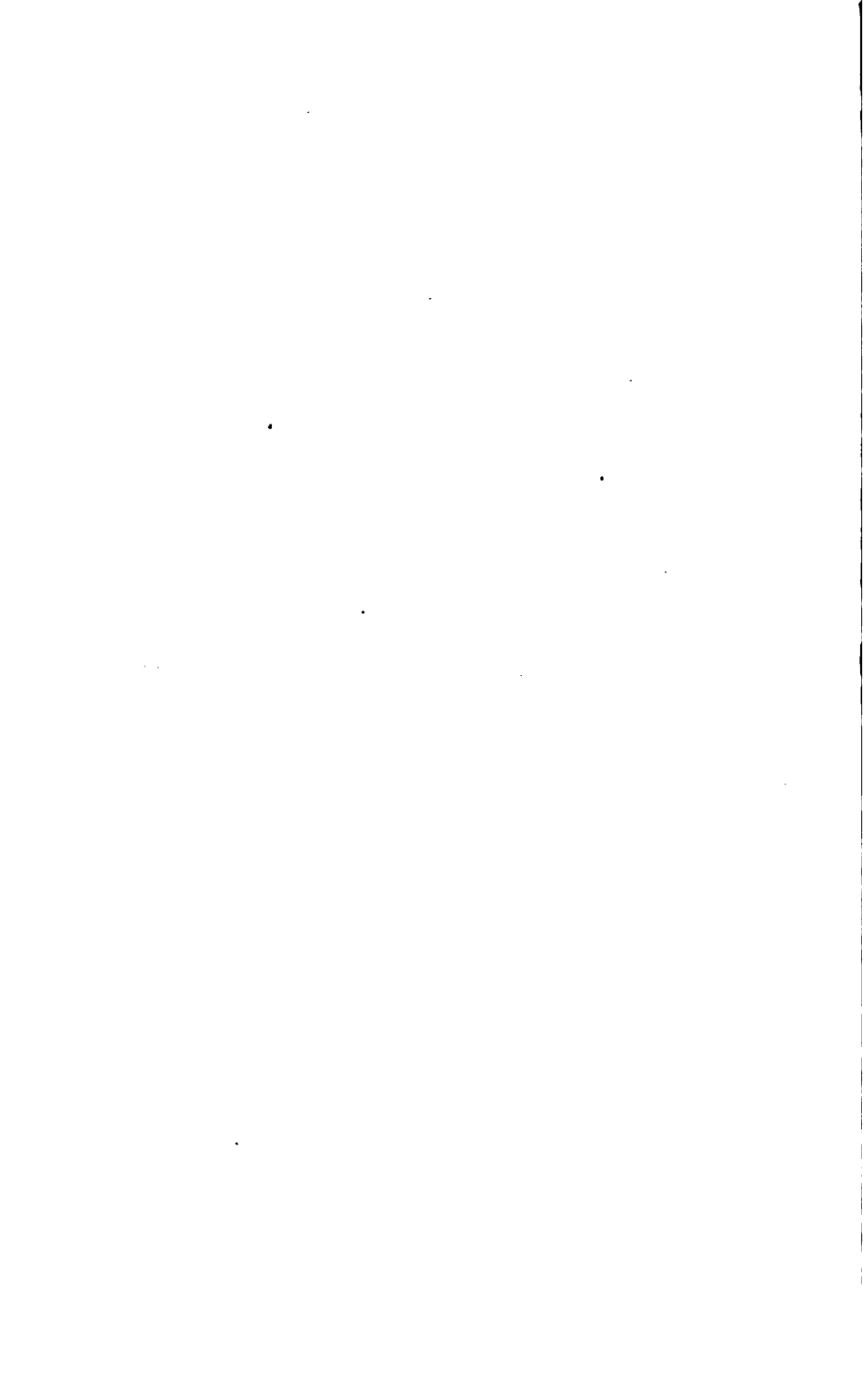
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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION:

I HAVE been enabled to obtain for the two books\* now published the complete collation of one new manuscript, which I examined in the library of St. Mark at Venice in the summer of 1830. It is numbered in the library catalogue, 364; and is the same of which some specimens were published by Zanetti in his catalogue of the manuscripts of Venice in 1740. It is written on parchment, and contains the history of Herodotus and the Hellenics of Xenophon, as well as the work of Thucydides. It was given to the library of St. Mark by cardinal Besarion, and is not older than the fifteenth century; but it has been carefully written, and agrees throughout, as Poppo concluded from the specimens given by Zanetti, with the manuscript marked N by Bekker and in this edition, which formerly belonged to the earls of Clarendon, and is now in the public library of the university of Cambridge. As the liberality of the university has allowed me to have the use of this latter manuscript at Rugby, during a period of five months, I have collated it in the sixth, seventh, and eighth books more carefully than had been done before, and have thus confirmed its general agreement, even in the most minute particulars, with the Venetian manuscript.

For instance, the latter chapters of the eighth book afford the following resemblances:

94, 3. <i>πανδημει ἐχώρου</i>	<i>πανδημει om. N.V.</i>
95, 4. <i>ὅπως χρῆ</i>	<i>ὅπως N.V.</i>
5. <i>ὄμως καὶ ἀντέσχον</i>	<i>ὄμως N.V.</i>
6. <i>ὡς φίλων</i>	<i>om. N.V.</i>
96, 2. <i>συρράξουσι τοσαύτη ἢ ξυμφορὰ</i>	<i>συρράξουσι καὶ τοσαύτη ξυμφορὰ N.V.</i>
4. <i>ὅπερ ἂν εἰ</i>	<i>ἂν om. N.V.</i>
<i>ἢ εἰ ἐπολιόρκουν</i>	<i>εἰ om. N.V.</i>
98, 3. <i>ὡς καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει</i>	<i>οἱ om. N.V.</i>

\* The 4th and 5th. The 6th book having been added to this volume in the present edition.

99, 1. τῆς ἐαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς τοὺς ἐν σάμῳ	om. N.V. τὰς N.V.
2. θέρει τῷδε	τῷδε θέρει N.V.
101, 2. ἐν καρτερίοις πρωϊτερον vulgo	ἐν καρτεροῖς N.V. πρωϊαϊτερον N.V.
102, 2. δῖωξιν εὐθὺς ποιούμενοι ἐπὶ τῆς ἠπίρου vulgo αἱ ὕσταται	εὐθὺς om. N.V. ἐπὶ τῆς ἱμβρου B.N.V. αἱ om. N.V.
104, 2. ὄκτω καὶ ἐξήκοντα vulgo	ὄκτω καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα N.V.
106, 3. πελλήναιων vulgo	πελληνέων B.N.V.
108, 2. καὶ κῶν	καὶ τὴν κῶ N.V.
4. ἀτραμύττιον	ἀτραμύττειον N.V.
109. ἀπολογίσηται	ἀπολογίσηται N.V.

Many other instances occur in which the two manuscripts agree with only a few others in the same readings: but here, except in two cases in which the Vatican MS. B is to be joined with them, they differ from every other manuscript hitherto collated, and agree with each other only. In one well known passage, VIII. 94, 3. ὡς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου μείζονος ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν πολέμων, [sic vulgo legitur,] both manuscripts omit ἦ, but the Venetian alone reads τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολέμων, which was the correction proposed by Gøller from conjecture. Again, in VIII. 46, 1. the true reading ἡ Ἑλλησι πλείοσι is given by the Venetian manuscript in the original text: in the English one, the old reading μελλήσει πλείοσι has been corrected by a subsequent hand. In VIII. 45, 2. οἱ δὲ τὰς ναῦς ἀπολιπόντες ἐς ὀμηρείαν, [sic vulgo legitur,] the Venetian MS. has, in the original text, οἱ δὲ τὰς ναῦς ἀπολείπωσι, ὑπολείποντες ἐς ὀμηρείαν. The original reading in the English MS. was the common reading, with the words ἐς ὀμηρείαν omitted; but ἀπολιπόντες has since been altered into ἀπολείπωσι, and ὑπολείποντες ἐς ὀμηρείαν added in the margin.

These instances will shew that the Venetian manuscript has been carefully written, and contains some valuable readings. But, on the other hand, its mistakes are so numerous, as fully to confirm Bekker's opinion of the general low character of the manuscripts of Thucydides. "Quorum qui optimi sunt et anti-  
" quissimi, Cisalpinus, Vaticanus, Laurentianus, Palatinus, Au-  
" gustanus, longe absunt ab ea præstantia qua excellunt inter  
" Isocrateos Urbinas, inter Platonicos et Demosthenicos Parisi-  
" enses A et S, et si qui alii singuli singulorum scriptorum ad  
" salutem fati esse destinati videntur: ut neque ejusmodi libros  
" impune neglexeris, et Thucydideorum barbarismi nimis pati-  
" enter ferantur." *Preface to the smaller edition*, 1824, p. iv.

## PREFACE.

v

This is the judgment of a man whose experience in manuscripts exceeds perhaps that of any other individual in Europe, and is therefore entitled of itself to great respect. And certainly if any one will take the trouble of observing the number of bad readings which are to be found in every manuscript of Thucydides, within the space of a few chapters, he will have no difficulty in agreeing with Bekker's opinion.

The library of St. Mark contains also four other manuscripts of Thucydides, which I partially collated, and which are marked in this edition by the letters W, X, Y, and Z. The first of these is marked in the library catalogue, 365. It is a small folio, written on paper, and contains Herodotus and the Hellenics of Xenophon, as well as Thucydides. Its date is about the fifteenth century.

X is a large folio, written on paper, and of the date of the fourteenth century. It is numbered in the catalogue, 367.

Y is a folio, also written on paper, and of the date of the fourteenth century. It is marked in the catalogue, Classis VII. Historia profana, cod. 50. This manuscript was taken to Paris by the French, and restored in 1815. It contains a great mass of unpublished scholia, written so illegibly, that the shortness of my stay at Venice did not allow me to decypher them.

Z is a folio, on parchment, of the fifteenth century, marked in the catalogue, Classis VII. cod. 5. It was formerly in the library of the Dominican convent of St. John and St. Paul at Venice. The two first books and half of the third were written by Pallas Strozzi, of Florence.

Of these four manuscripts, the first, W, I have only examined in a few chapters at the beginning of the fourth book. From so small a specimen, it is difficult to judge of its general character; but its agreement with the various families of manuscripts, as far as it has been hitherto collated, may be seen from the instances given below :

- IV. 1, 1. *μεσήγην* W.K.L.O.i.m.  
*ἐπαγομένων* W.L.d.e.  
 3. *ἡ καὶ μᾶλλον* W.A.B.F.G.H.L.O.P.V.X.Y.Z.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m.  
 3. 1. *καὶ σοφοκλῆς* W.A.B.F.G.H.K.L.N.P.V.Y.c.e.f.h.m.  
*ἐπὶ τὴν πύλον* W.L.O.i.m.  
 2. *ἐπὶ τοῦτο* W.A.B.E.I.K.V.X.Z.i.m.  
*ἐνυπέλευσε* W.A.B.F.H.I.L.N.O.P.R.V.X.d.i.m.  
*αὐτὸ τότε* W.A.B.E.F.H.L.N.Q.R.V.Y.h.  
 6, 1. *κατὰ τάχους* W.

- 8, 2. *περιήγγελλον δὲ καὶ* W.B.F.H.N.Q.V.X.Y.Z.d.e.h.i.  
 6. *νοῖν δυοῖν* W.  
 7. *ἀθρόως κλήσειν* W.  
 9. *ἐγκαταληφθέντες* W.E.F.H.V.Z.  
 9, 3. *χωρήσας* W.A.B.F.N.Q.V.X.Y.Z.e.h.i.m.  
 10, 1. *μᾶλλον ἀπερισκέπτως* W.A.B.F.H.K.N.V.X.Z.e.  
 14, 2. *ἐπιλαμβανόμενοι* W.A.B.F.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.X.Y.Z.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m.  
 15, 1. *παραχρῆμα* W.A.B.F.G.I.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.X.Y.Z.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m.  
 2. *ἢ ὑπὸ λιμοῦ* W.A.F.H.K.L.O.P.Y.Z.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m.

The next manuscript, X, is the same, I believe, with that marked by Bekker, D. I have collated fifteen chapters of the fourth book, and a little more than twenty of the beginning of the eighth. Poppo considers this manuscript to belong to the same class with that marked g in the present edition: they differ, however, from each other in various instances, so that I do not think that the resemblance is clearly made out. Its character may be judged of by the specimen given below:

- VIII. 1, 1. *πανσυδὶ* X.A.B.C.F.H.K.N.R.T.V.Y.c.d.e.g.i.k.m. Taur.  
*ἐπειδὴ τε ἔγνωσαν* X.C.E.F.H.K.L.R.T.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Taur.  
 2. *στερούμενοι* X.A.F.H.N.T.g.  
 2, 1. *αὐ τῶν* X.B.C.Y.  
 2. *λόγον οἴν.* X.A.F.H.T.g.  
 3, 1. *μηλιῶς* X.A.C.E.F.L.O.P.R.d.g.i. Taur.  
 5, 1. *ἐν κατασκευῇ* X.B.C.F.H.N.Q.R.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.  
*εἰβοῆς* X.E.Y. Taur.  
*δικαμένη* X.A.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.R.V.g.k.m.  
*ὡς τὴν εἰβοίαν* X.K.N.Q.V.Y.d.i.  
 5. *φόρους ἐνόμζε* X.A.E.F.H.B.V.i.  
 6, 1. *ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ* X.A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.R.V.Y.c.g.i.k.  
 2. *πέισουσι πέμπειν* X.A.C.F.H.K.R.V.c.f.g.i.k.m.  
*ἐς μὲν ἐς τὴν Ἴωνίαν* X.  
 3. *ἀλκιβιάδης ἐκαλείτο* X.A.F.H.N.R.c.d.f.g.i.  
 5. *αἰτοὶ ἔμελλον* X.A.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.Y.g.i.k.m. Taur.  
*μελνγκρίδων* X.  
 7. *πρὸς ἀθήνας* X.A.B.C.F.H.L.N.O.R.V.Y.c.d.e.g.i.k. Taur.  
 8, 2. *αὐτοῖς πλείν* X.A.B.F.K.R.c.f.i.  
*ἀρχοντας ἔχοντας* X.Q.Y. (prima manu) Taur.  
 3. *διεκόμεσαν αὐτοῖς* X. (prima manu) Q. Taur.  
 10, 1. *λήσουσιν* X.C.E.F.H.K.R.g.i.  
 3. *ἕσχατος καὶ ἔρημος* X.N.V.  
 13. *καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς σικελίας* X.A.B.F.H.N.V. Taur.  
*Ἵ�ποκλῆς* X.A.F.H.N.R.V.  
*αἱ λοιπαὶ* X.A.B.F.H.K.N.R.V.  
 15, 1. *ἀπολειπούσαι* X.  
 2. *ἀπέλθουσῶν* X.A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.f.m.  
*ἐπὶ τὴν οἴν.* X.A.F. et prima manu E.N.

- 19, 1. *ἀναία* X.A.F.G.H.K.N. (prima manu) d.i.  
 4. *ταῖς λοιπαῖς ναυσὶν* X.B.C. et codd. fere omnes.  
*ἀναγόμενοι* X.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.i.k.  
 20, 2. *ἀφικόμενος ἀθηναίων* X.N.V.  
 21. *ἐπανάστασις τοῦ δήμου* X.F.H.N.V.  
 23, 2. *ναυμαχίαν* X.A.E.  
*ἀπὸ τῶν ἀθηναίων* X.A.F.G.  
 4. *καταλειφθείσαι* X.A.B.C.E.F.H.L.O.R.T.V.g.i.k.m. Taur.  
*παραπέμπε τε* (sic) X. *παραπέμπει* B.

The fourth of the Venetian manuscripts, marked Y, contains some good readings, and particularly in VIII. 5, 1. where it alone, with one other manuscript, has preserved *ἐν παρασκευῇ*, instead of the common reading *ἐν κατασκευῇ*; but I examined both this, and the fifth manuscript marked Z, too cursorily to be able to form any judgment as to their general merits.

In the preface to the first volume of this edition, I mentioned a manuscript of Thucydides, said to exist in the university library at Turin. I have since had an opportunity of seeing it, and found it to be a folio, written on paper, of the fifteenth century, and containing 238 leaves. There are a few scholia added by a later hand; and a note at the end of the volume, informing us that it was written by a certain priest of the name of George, in the year 1487, and finished on the fourteenth day of October. I was able to do no more than collate a few chapters of the eighth book, and refer to it in one or two remarkable passages in the other books. In III. 114. it is the only MS. which has preserved the true reading *ὀμήρους*; and in IV. 98. it reads *τὰ μὴ προσήκοντα*, the common reading being *τὰ πρόποντα*, and the later editors having altered it to *τὰ μὴ πρόποντα*, on the authority of the Cassel manuscript, H, and of the Scholiast. It agrees also with two other manuscripts, Q and R, in reading *ἀποστήσονται*, VIII. 4. instead of the corrupt form *ἀποστήσωνται*. Where I have quoted it in the present edition, I have named it simply Taur. (Codex Taurinensis.)

There is no manuscript of Thucydides in the university library at Padua, nor in the chapter library at Verona.

In addition to these Italian manuscripts, I have consulted more or less fully three others, hitherto uncollated, which exist in England. Of these, the first belongs to the public library of the university of Cambridge, and was most liberally entrusted to my care, together with the Clarendon MS. already noticed. I do not feel able to judge of its antiquity; but it agrees prin-

cipally with one of the best known manuscripts, H, [Casselan.] although unluckily this agreement is closest in the seventh and eighth books, where the authority of the manuscript H is much lower than in the earlier ones. The collation of this manuscript throughout the fourth book, as given in the present volume, will enable the reader to judge sufficiently of its value. I have distinguished it by the letter T.

The two remaining manuscripts are in the library of Mr. Severn, of Thenford House, near Banbury. They belonged formerly to Dr. Askew; were purchased, I believe, by Mr. Wodhull, the translator of Euripides, and from him came by inheritance to their present possessor. I was allowed to consult them both, and the result will be found in the present volume. I have marked them by the Italic letters *a* and *b*.

But, to say the truth, it does not appear to me that much is likely to be gained by any further collation of the manuscripts of Thucydides, unless one should be discovered either of far higher antiquity than any now known, or belonging to a wholly distinct family. In the most perplexed passages of the eighth book all the manuscripts hitherto collated fail us equally: in the forms of words all are far enough removed from the autograph of Thucydides. This corruption has gone on increasing from century to century: in the age of Strabo only "some copies" had corrupted the name of the peninsula in Argolis from *Μέθαινα* to *Μεθώνη*, whereas every vestige of the former reading has disappeared from all the manuscripts now known to be in existence. And therefore my increased acquaintance with the manuscripts of Thucydides has greatly lessened my respect for their authority; and I should not hesitate to alter the text in spite of them, wherever the grammarians, who laboured to keep alive a knowledge of the genuine Attic dialect amidst the growing barbarisms of their times, require or sanction the correction.

RUGBY, October, 1832.

# ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

Δ.

SICILY. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

I. ΤΟΥ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρουσ περι σίτου ἐκβολήν Συρακοσίων δέκα νῆσ πλεύσασαι καὶ Λοκρίδες ἴσαι Μεσσήνην τὴν ἐν Σικελία κατέλαβον, αὐτῶν ἐπαγαγομένων,

A. C. 425.

Olymp. 88. 4.

5

SICILY.

Messina revolts from the Athenians. Attack on Rhegium by the Locrians.

καὶ ἀπέστη Μεσσήνη Ἀθηναίων. ἔπραξαν δὲ τοῦτο μάλιστα οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι ὀρώντες προσβολὴν ἔχον τὸ χωρίον τῆς Σικελίας καὶ φοβούμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ ἔξ αὐτοῦ ὀρώμενοί ποτε σφίσι μίξουσι παρασκευῆ ἐπέλ-

10 ἄμφοτέρωθεν αὐτοὺς καταπολεμεῖν. καὶ ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν ἅμα

ἐς τὴν Ῥηγίων οἱ Λοκροὶ πανστρατιᾶ, ἵνα μὴ ἐπιβοηθῶσι τοῖς Μεσσηνίοις, ἅμα δὲ καὶ ξυνεπαγόντων Ῥηγίων φυγάδων, οἳ ἦσαν παρ' αὐτοῖς. τὸ γὰρ Ῥήγιον ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἐστασίαζε, καὶ ἀδύνατα ἦν ἐν τῷ παρόντι τοὺς Λοκροὺς ἀμύ-

1. ἐκβολῆς F. συράκουσίων V. 2. ἐσπλεύσασαι h. λοκρίδος G. λοκρίδων R. 3. μεσσηνήν K.L.O.W.i. ἐπαγομένων I.W.d.e. 5. συράκούσιοι V. 6. προσβολὴν E. 7. αὐτῶν e. 9. τῶν Ῥηγίων K.Z. Ῥηγίων V. Ῥηγίων E. 10. ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν c.f. 13. ἐπὶ om. G. πολὺ F. χρόνων a. 14. ἀδύνατον g. τοὺς om. L.O.P.

1. περι σίτου ἐκβολήν] Scholiast: σίτου ἐκβολήν τὴν τῶν σταγύων ἐκ τῶν καλύκων γενεσίν φησιν: "The time of the corn's coming into ear."

6. προσβολὴν ἔχον] "Commands the

"approach to Sicily." Dr. Bloomfield. Rather perhaps, "affords an approach;" i. e. according to Göller's explanation, quoted I. 9, 2. "contains in itself, or possesses, an approach to Sicily."



ATTICA. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

4 νεσθαι, ἣ καὶ μᾶλλον ἐπετίθεντο. δρώσαντες δὲ οἱ μὲν Λοκροὶ τῷ πεζῷ ἀπεχώρησαν, αἱ δὲ νῆες Μεσσήνην ἐφρούρου· καὶ ἄλλαι αἱ πληρούμεναι ἔμελλον αὐτόσε ἐγκαθορμισάμεναι τὸν πόλεμον ἐντεῦθεν ποιήσεσθαι. II. ὑπὸ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς

ATTICA. χρόνους τοῦ ἥρος, πρὶν τὸν σίτον ἐν ἀκμῇ 5 εἶναι, Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐσέβαλον ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν (ἡγεῖτο δὲ Ἅγις ὁ Ἀρχιδάμου, Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς·) καὶ ἐγκαθεζόμενοι ἐδήουν τὴν γῆν. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ τὰς

Invasion of Attica. The Athenians despatch the ships which they had prepared to Sicily, (III. 115.) with 2 directions to stop first at Corcyra. Demosthenes goes with this fleet, on a special commission to act as he should see cause on the coast of Peloponnesus. τε τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς ἐς Σικελίαν ἀπέστειλαν, 10 ὥσπερ παρεσκευάζοντο, καὶ στρατηγούς τοὺς ὑπολοίπους Εὐρυμέδοντα καὶ Σοφοκλέα· Πυθόδωρος γὰρ ὁ τρίτος αὐτῶν ἤδη προαφίκτο

3 ἐς Σικελίαν. εἶπον δὲ τούτοις καὶ Κερκυραίων ἅμα παραπλέοντας τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπιμεληθῆναι, οἱ ἐλθστεύοντο ὑπὸ 15 τῶν ἐν τῷ ὄρει φυγάδων· καὶ Πελοποννησίων αὐτόσε νῆες ἐξήκοντα παρεπεπλεύκεσαν τοῖς ἐν τῷ ὄρει τιμωροῖ, καὶ λιμοῦ ὄντος μεγάλου ἐν τῇ πόλει νομίζοντες κατασχῆσειν

4 ῥαδίως τὰ πράγματα. Δημοσθένει δὲ ὄντι ἰδιότη μετὰ τὴν ἀναχώρησιν τὴν ἐξ Ἀκαρνανίας, αὐτῷ δευθέντι εἶπον χρῆ- 20 σθαι ταῖς ναυσὶ ταύταις, ἣν βούληται, περὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον. III. καὶ ὡς ἐγένοντο πλείοντες κατὰ τὴν Λακωνικὴν

COAST OF PELOPONNESUS. καὶ ἐπυθάνοντο ὅτι αἱ νῆες ἐν Κερκύρα ἤδη

He strongly urges the policy of occupying and fortify- εἰσὶ τῶν Πελοποννησίων, ὁ μὲν Εὐρυμέδων καὶ Σοφοκλῆς ἠπείγοντο ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν, ὁ 25

1. ἡ E. καὶ μᾶλλον A. B. C. E. F. G. H. L. O. P. V. W. X. Y. Z. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μᾶλλον καί. 3. αἱ ἄλλαι K. ἐγκαθορμισάμεναι B. c. 4. ποιήσεσθαι V. 7. ὁ Ἅγις B. 9. τὰς] om. P. 10. τε] om. L. N. P. V. Y. τὴν Σικελίαν c. 11. παρεσκευάζ. Q. 12. πυθόδωρος δὲ L. 13. προαφίκετο N. V. Y. πρὸ ἀφίκετο E. προαφίκετο K. 14. καί] om. d. i. 15. ἐπιμεληθῆναι I. 17. παρεπεπλεύκεσαν R. g. ἐσβεβλήκεσαν c. f. παρεπεπλεύκεσαν K. 18. λιμοῦ g. 20. τῆς ἐξ Ἀκαρνανίας Y. δευθέντι] δηθέν τι K. 21. ταῖς ναυσὶ] om. H. βούληται F. τὴν] om. A. 25. καὶ σοφοκλῆς A. B. C. E. F. G. H. K. L. N. P. V. W. X. Z. c. e. f. h. a. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ ὁ σοφοκλῆς. ἠπείγοντο] ὑπείγοντο N. V. X. g. ἐπείγοντο Y.

COAST OF PÆLORONNESUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ing Pylus, on the coast of Messenia; but his colleagues ridicule the proposal, as wild and unprofitable.

δὲ Δημοσθένης ἐς τὴν Πύλον πρῶτον ἐκέλευε σχόντας αὐτοὺς καὶ πράξαντας ἅ δέϊ τὸν πλοῦν ποιείσθαι· ἀντιλεγόντων δὲ, κατὰ τύχην χειμῶν ἐπιγενόμενος κατήνεγκε τὰς ναῦς ἐς τὴν Πύλον. καὶ ὁ 2  
 5 Δημοσθένης εὐθὺς ἤξιον τευχίζεσθαι τὸ χωρίον (ἐπὶ τούτῳ γὰρ ξυνεκπλεῦσαι), καὶ ἀπέφαινε πολλὴν εὐπορίαν ξύλων τε καὶ λίθων, καὶ φύσει καρτερόν ὄν καὶ ἔρημον αὐτό τε καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς χώρας· ἀπέχει γὰρ σταδίου μάλιστα ἢ Πύλος τῆς Σπάρτης τετρακοσίους, καὶ ἔστιν ἐν τῇ Μεσσηνίᾳ ποτὲ 10  
 οὔση γῆ, καλοῦσι δὲ αὐτὴν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Κορυφάσιον. οἱ 3  
 δὲ πολλὰς ἔφασαν εἶναι ἄκρας ἐρήμους τῆς Πελοποννήσου, ἣν βούληται καταλαμβάνων τὴν πόλιν δαπανᾶν. τῷ δὲ διάφορόν τι ἐδόκει εἶναι τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον ἐτέρου μᾶλλον, λιμένους τε προσόντος, καὶ τοὺς Μεσσηνίους οἰκείους ὄντας αὐτῷ τὸ

1. ἐπὶ P.G. πρῶτον om. G. ἐκέλευσε Z. 2. ποιείσθαι τὸν πλοῦν f. 4. ἐς] ἐπὶ C.G.L.O.W.Z.a.i. 5. τοῦτο A.B.E.F.G.I.K.V.W.X.Z.a.i. 6. ξυνεπλευσε A.B.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.P.R.V.W.X.d.g.i. Parm. ξυνεπλευσαν E. 7. καὶ ante φύσει om. B.h. καρτερικὸν L. κρατερόν i. καὶ ἔρημον om. G. αὐτῷ N. τε] τότε A.B.E.F.G.H.L.N.Q.R.V.W.Y.h. τοῦτο X. 8. ἀπέχει γὰρ ἢ πύλος d.i. ἀπέχει δὲ ἢ πύλος σταδίου τῆς σπάρτης μάλιστα τετρακοσίους L.O. ἀπέχει γὰρ πύλος στ. τῆς σπ. μ. τ. P. ἀπέχει γὰρ ἢ πύλος τῆς Σπάρτ. σταδ. μιλ. τετρακ. G. 12. τὸ δὲ B.F. διαφέρον c.e. 13. τοῦτο τὸ χωρ. ἐδόκει εἶναι G. λιμένους δὲ e.

5. (ἐπὶ τούτῳ γὰρ ξυνεκπλεῦσαι)] "For with this view, or, in order to effect this object, he had sailed with "them." Compare I. 74, 4. ἐπὶ τῷ τὸ λοιπὸν νέμεσθαι ἐβοηθήσατε. Matthiæ, §. 585. Jelf, §. 634. 3. Add Xenoph. Cyropæd. I. 6, 39. ἐπεπήγητό σοι ἐπὶ τούτῳ αἱ πάγαι.

8. ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς χώρας] "For a considerable distance." Compare c. 12, 3. ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς δόξης: and II. 76, 4, note. 97, 5. IV. 100, 2.

10. καλοῦσι δὲ αὐτὴν—Κορυφάσιον] "They call it," i. e. Pylus, "Corypha-sium." Compare 118, 3. V. 18, 6.

12. δαπανᾶν] Hoc est, inquit Suidas, postquam laudans, h. v. εἰς ἀναλώματα μεγάλα ἐμβάλλειν. Duk. Gøller thinks that δαπανᾶν is here used in its usual sense, and that the meaning is, "if he "wished, by occupying them, that the "state should exhaust its resources."

But in this sense καταλαμβάνων would hardly be Greek. I prefer Suidas's interpretation, that δαπανᾶν is here used to signify εἰς ἀναλώματα μεγάλα ἐμβάλλειν. Compare Antiphon, de Cæde Herodis, p. 719. Reiske: ἀνὴρ ὃν ἐδανάησαν, i. e. "whom they exhausted "with tortures."

14. καὶ τοὺς Μεσσηνίους οἰκείους ὄντας] "Ἐνιοὶ ἤκουσαν καὶ Μεσσηνίους οἰκείους ὄντας αὐτῷ τῷ Δημοσθένει· ἀμεινον δὲ, αὐτῷ τῷ χωρίῳ. οἱ γὰρ μετὰ τοῦ Δημοσθένους ἐηλυθότες ἐκ Ναυπάκτου Μεσσηνίους συγγενεῖς ὄντες τοῖς περὶ τὴν Πύλον οἰκοῦσι Μεσσηνίους, καὶ ὁμόφωνοι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις τυγχάνοντες, ἐμειλλον, ὁρμώμενοι ἐκ τῆς Πύλου, πλείστα βλάπτειν τὴν Λακωνικὴν, οὐ διαγνωσόμενοι διὰ τὴν ὁμοφωνίαν, εἴτε πολέμοι εἰσιν εἴτε οἰκείοι. SCHOL. Non liquet, Demosthenem secum adduxisse Messenios a Naupacto, quod hic dicit Scholiastes.

ἀρχαῖον καὶ ὁμοφώνους τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις πλεῖστ' ἂν βλάπτειν ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὀρμωμένους, καὶ βεβαίους ἅμα τοῦ χωρίου φύλακας ἔσσεσθαι. IV. ὡς δὲ οὐκ ἔπειθεν οὔτε τοὺς στρατηγούς οὔτε τοὺς στρατιώτας, ὕστερον καὶ τοῖς ταξiάρχους κοινώσας, ἡσύχαζεν ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας, 5

PYLUS.  
At length, the fleet  
being accidentally  
detained at Pylus

3. ἔσσεσθαι] om. Q.  
P.R.Z.d.e.

4. τοῖς ταξiάρχους—μέχρι αὐτοῖς] om. Parm. ταξiάρχους

Eos postea demum ad illum venisse intelligitur e cap. 9, 1. et 32, 2. Messenius autem, qui Naupactum tenebant, cur οικεῖους Πύλῳ et Lacedæmoniiis ὁμοφώνους esse dicat Thucydides, cognosci potest e Pausan. Messen. XXIV. et XXVII. Pro βλάπτειν Portus videtur maluisse βλάψειν, ut conveniat cum τῷ ἔσσεσθαι. Duk.

4. τοῖς ταξiάρχους] Vide Sigonium de Rep. Athen. l. 4. HUDS. So little is known about the details of the Athenian army, that the office of these ταξiάρχους can hardly be described in more than general terms. They must not be confounded with the ten officers of the same name chosen to command the infantry of Athens, divided according to the number of the tribes, whenever the whole force of the state marched out to battle together. Compare Demosthenes, Philippic I. p. 47. Reiske. Xenophon, Hellenics, IV. 2, 19. and Schneider's note. Lysias against Agoratus, p. 498. and Taylor's note. Lysias against Alcibiades, II. p. 565. and Pollux, VIII. §. 94. These may be called *tasiarchs-general*: but, besides these, the name is applied to the inferior officers, who commanded the τάξεις, or elementary divisions, of the Athenian army. The long scale of subordinate commands which exists in the armies of modern Europe, was, in Greece, peculiar to Lacedæmon only; and Thucydides judged it worthy of particular notice, that in the Spartan army the gradations of rank and power were very numerous: (V. 66. 3, 4.) τὸ στρατόπεδον τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀρχόντες ἀρχόντων εἰσὶ. In the Athenian army, as far as appears, there were only two ranks of officers, the στρατηγοί, or generals of the whole army, and the ταξiάρχους, or commanders of its subordinate divisions. Now the τάξις in the

Athenian army seems to have corresponded with the λόχος in the Peloponnesian; that is to say, it was the principal element in the divisions of the troops; and its strength varied according to circumstances, being sometimes, and perhaps regularly, a hundred men; (compare Xenoph. Cyropæd. II. 1, 25. and Anab. III. 4, 21.) but in maritime expeditions, like the one mentioned in the text, where there were no soldiers but the epibatæ of the different triremes, it is probable that the numbers of each τάξις were smaller.

5. ἡσύχαζεν ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας] I cannot but think, after all, that this is the correct stopping of the passage, although Poppo, Göller, and Dr. Bloomfield have put a comma after ἡσύχαζεν, and join ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας with the following clause: "till the soldiers themselves, being kept in inactivity by the bad weather, were seized with a desire to fortify the place." But the position of ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας would then be so unnatural, that nothing but the clearest necessity would make me adopt such a construction. And surely it is good sense to say, that Demosthenes, after having tried in vain to prevail either upon the generals or soldiers, continued to remain quietly at Pylus, instead of prosecuting his voyage, owing to the bad weather, which would not let him put to sea. Ἠσύχαζεν also seems to be more naturally applied to "remaining in the same place without moving," (compare VIII. 44, 4.) than to "desisting from trying to persuade the generals." It may be added, that μέχρι, when used as a conjunction, is usually placed at the beginning of a sentence, like ἕως; and that ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας μέχρι would be a very unusual arrangement of the words. "Saltem ἡσύχαζον. Sed vix dubito quin delendum ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

by bad weather, the  
seamen and soldiers  
construct a fort for  
their own amuse-  
ment.

μέχρι αὐτοῖς τοῖς στρατιώταις σχολάζουσιν  
ὀρμῇ † ἐσέπεσε † περιστάσιν ἐκτειχίσαι τὸ  
χωρίον. καὶ ἐγχειρήσαντες εἰργάζοντο, σιδή-  
ρια μὲν λιθουργὰ οὐκ ἔχοντες, λογάδην δὲ φέροντες λίθους,  
5 καὶ ξυνετίθεσαν ὡς ἕκαστόν τι ξυμβαίνει· καὶ τὸν πηλὸν, εἴ  
που δέοι χρῆσθαι, ἀγγείων ἀπορία ἐπὶ τοῦ νότου ἔφερον,  
ἐγκεκυφότες τε ὡς μάλιστα μέλλοι ἐπιμένειν, καὶ τὸ χεῖρε ἐς  
τοῦπίσω ξυμπλέκοντες, ὅπως μὴ ἀποπίπτοι. παντί τε τρόπῳ 3  
ἠπείγοντο φθῆναι τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους τὰ ἐπιμαχώτατα

2. ἐσέπεσε A. B. E. F. G. H. K. N. V. X. Z. f. g. h. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπέπεσε. "Sed  
" ἐσπίπτειν cum dativo et de animi motibus a scriptore nostro non dicitur."  
Poppo. ἐπέπεσε C. W. Y. Parm. περιστάσιν H. N. T. V. Parm. 48. περιστάσιν A. B.  
vulgo περι στάσιν. περι στάσιν E. 3. ἐγχειρίσαντες K. N. V. f. 5. τε P.  
ξυμβαίνει R. X. g. ξυμβαίνει Z. εἴ ποι B. E. h. 6. νοτου α. 7. μέλλ-  
λει I. P. R. εἰς τοῦπίσω C. 8. συμπλέκοντες d. i. ὑποπίπτῃ L. O.  
ἀποπίπτει d. ἀποπίπτῃ R. 9. ἐπιχώματ' I. ἐπιμαχώτατα τε Z.

"et servandum ἠσούχαζεν." ДОВВЕЖ. In what follows I have restored the reading *περιστάσιν*, with all the recent editors, on the authority of H. and several other MSS. which I have myself collated. But the sense still appears uncertain. Haack and Göller interpret it "mutato consilio," in the same sense of change in which *περίσση* is used in chap. 12, 3, and *περίσση* in I. 32, 4. But I doubt whether *περιστάσιν*, as applied to men, ever signifies their changing their mind; and the simpler meaning may, I think, be the true one, that the soldiers set to work, or came round on all sides, to carry on the fortification. Comp. Euripid. *Bacchæ*, 1104. Elmsley:

φέρει, περιστάσιν κύκλω,  
πτόρθου λάβεσθε, Μανιάδες—  
αἱ δὲ μυρία χεῖρα  
προσέθεσαν ἐλάτῃ κάξανίστασιν χθονός.

4. λογάδην—ξυμβαίνει] "They pick-  
ed the stones which they carried, and  
"put them together as they happened  
"to fit." The construction of this fort  
seems to have resembled, on a small  
scale, what is called the earliest style of  
Cyclopiian architecture, as exemplified  
in the walls of Tyrens. (See sir W.  
Gell's *Argolis*, plate 14.) There the  
interstices between the larger blocks of

stone were filled up with smaller stones:  
and such probably was the case at Py-  
lus; and the cement, which Thucydi-  
des shews to have been only used in  
parts of the work, was required to  
fasten these smaller stones; the larger  
blocks, as is generally the case in an-  
cient walls built of massy stones, being  
secured by their own size and weight.  
See "Remarks on the military Archi-  
"tecture of Greece," in Walpole's *Me-  
"moirs of Turkey*, vol. I. p. 316. The  
expression *ἕκαστόν τι* resembles *πᾶς τις*:  
(see Viger, c. III. sect. II. §. 14. note  
15.) "Each thing, of whatever de-  
"scription." The use of the neuter  
gender is remarkable, when the sub-  
stantive *λίθους* is in the masculine: but  
it is probably intended to express the  
miscellaneous materials used in the  
construction of the wall, "as each se-  
"veral thing happened to fit;" not  
only the large picked stones, but the  
smaller ones, rubbish, shingle, or what-  
ever came in the way, and could be  
made serviceable.

9. ἠπείγοντο φθῆναι κ. τ. λ.] "They  
"hastened to anticipate the Lacedæ-  
"monians, in completing the most ac-  
"cessible parts of the fort before they  
"could arrive to defend their territory."  
Ἐπιβοηθήσαι is translated by Dr. Bloom-  
field, "attack the place;" and he refers

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 82. 4.

ἔξεργασάμενοι πρὶν ἐπιβοηθῆσαι· τὸ γὰρ πλεόν τοῦ χωρίου αὐτὸ καρτερόν ὑπῆρχε καὶ οὐδὲν ἔδει τείχους. V. οἱ δὲ ἑορτήν τινα ἔτυχον ἄγοντες, καὶ ἅμα πυνθανόμενοι ἐν ὀλιγωρίᾳ ἐποιοῦντο, ὡς ὅταν ἐξέλθωσιν ἢ οὐχ ὑπομενοῦντας σφᾶς ἢ ῥαδίως ληψόμενοι βία· καί τι καὶ αὐτοὺς ὁ στρατὸς ἔτι ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις ὧν ἐπέσχε. τειχίσαντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῦ χωρίου τὰ πρὸς ἡπειρον καὶ ἅ μάλιστα ἔδει ἐν ἡμέραις ἕξ, τὸν μὲν Δημοσθένην μετὰ νεῶν πέντε αὐτοῦ φύλακα καταλείπουσι, ταῖς δὲ πλείοσι ναυσὶ τὸν ἐς τὴν 10 Κέρκυραν πλοῦν καὶ Σικελίαν ἡπείγουτο. VI. οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ὄντες Πελοποννήσιοι ὡς ἐπύθοντο τῆς Πύλου κατειλημμένης, ἀνεχώρουν κατὰ τάχος ἐπ' οἴκου, νομίζοντες μὲν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Ἄγισ ὁ βασιλεὺς οἰκεῖον σφίσι τὸ περὶ τὴν 15 Πύλον· ἅμα δὲ πρῶ ἐσβαλόντες καὶ τοῦ σίτου ἔτι χλωροῦ ὄντος ἐσπανάζον τροφῆς τοῖς πολλοῖς, χειμῶν τε ἐπιγενόμενος μεῖζων παρὰ τὴν καθεστηκυῖαν ὥραν ἐπίεσε τὸ στράτευμα. ὥστε πολλαχόθεν ξυνέβη ἀναχωρησαί τε θάσσον αὐτοὺς καὶ βραχυτάτην γενέσθαι τὴν 20 ἐσβολὴν ταύτην· ἡμέρας γὰρ πεντεκαίδεκα ἔμειναν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ.

1. ἔξεργασάμενοι L.O.P. 2. οὐδὲ g. 3. ἔχοντες h. 4. οὐχὶ μενοῦντας I. 5. καί τι καὶ A.B.F.N.V.h. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. καὶ τοὶ L. καίτοι R. vulgo καί τι. 6. ὁ στρατὸς αὐτοὺς K. 7. τοῦ χωρίου] om. c.f. 8. τὸν] καὶ d.i. 9. δημοσθένη C. 10. τάχος W. 11. καὶ ὁ ἄγισ Y. 12. προσεβαλόντες E. 13. ἐσπανίζοντο Q. 14. δὲ C.e. 15. θάστρον e. 16. αὐτοῖς E. 17. πέντε καὶ δέκα L.O.

to I. 126, 7. But *βοηθεῖν* and its compounds never lose their proper notion of "defensive movement," even when the particular or subordinate operation is offensive. Thus the attack on Pylus was in order to recover possession of their own country, which had been occupied by an invader: but the term *βοηθῆσαι* could not have been used had the Lacedæmonians been going to attack a fort in Attica, instead of one

occupied by the enemy in their own dominions. So in I. 126, 7, it is applied to the efforts of the Athenians to recover possession of their own citadel, which Cylon had surprised in order to make himself tyrant.

16. *πρῶ—πολλοῖς*] Thom. Magister. WASS.

18. *χειμῶν*] "Rough, stormy, and wet weather." See the note on III. 21, 5.

THRACE. PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 68. 4.

VII. Κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον Σιμωνίδης Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς Ἡϊόνα τὴν ἐπὶ Θράκης Μενδαίων ἀποικίαν, 5  
πολεμίαν δὲ οὖσαν, ξυλλέξας Ἀθηναίους τε ὀλίγους ἐκ τῶν φρουρίων καὶ τῶν ἐκείνη ξυμμάχων πλήθος προδιδομένην κατέλαβε. καὶ παραχρῆμα ἐπιβοηθησάντων Χαλκιδέων καὶ Βοττιαίων ἐξεκρούσθη τε καὶ ἀπέβαλε πολλοὺς τῶν στρατιωτῶν.

THRACE.  
Eion, a Mædæan colony betrayed to the Athenians, and re-taken by the Chalcidians and Bottians.

πολεμίαν δὲ οὖσαν, ξυλλέξας Ἀθηναίους τε ὀλίγους ἐκ τῶν φρουρίων καὶ τῶν ἐκείνη ξυμμάχων πλήθος προδιδομένην κατέλαβε. καὶ παραχρῆμα ἐπιβοηθησάντων Χαλκιδέων καὶ Βοττιαίων ἐξεκρούσθη τε καὶ ἀπέβαλε πολλοὺς τῶν στρατιωτῶν.

VIII. Ἀναχωρησάντων δὲ τῶν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς Πελοποννησίων, οἱ Σπαρτιαῖται αὐτοὶ μὲν καὶ οἱ ἐγγύτατα τῶν 10  
περιοίκων εὐθὺς ἐβοήθουν ἐπὶ τὴν Πύλον, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων Λακεδαιμονίων βραδυτέρα ἐγίγνετο ἢ ἔφοδος, ἄρτι ἀφικνόμενων ἀφ' ἐτέρας στρατείας. περιήγγελλον δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὴν Πελοπόννησον βοθεῖν ὅτι τάχιστα ἐπὶ Πύλον, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ Κερκύρα ναῦς σφῶν τὰς ἐξήκοντα ἔπεμψαν, αἱ ὑπερενεχθεῖσαι τὸν Λευκα-

PYLUS.  
The Spartans prepare to attack Pylus by land and sea, and recall their fleet from Corcyra to cooperate with them. Description of the scene of action.  
15 The harbour of Pylus is formed by the little island of SPEACTE-RIA, which almost

περιοίκων εὐθὺς ἐβοήθουν ἐπὶ τὴν Πύλον, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων Λακεδαιμονίων βραδυτέρα ἐγίγνετο ἢ ἔφοδος, ἄρτι ἀφικνόμενων ἀφ' ἐτέρας στρατείας. περιήγγελλον δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὴν Πελοπόννησον βοθεῖν ὅτι τάχιστα ἐπὶ Πύλον, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ Κερκύρα ναῦς σφῶν τὰς ἐξήκοντα ἔπεμψαν, αἱ ὑπερενεχθεῖσαι τὸν Λευκα-

1. σιμωνίδης ὁ ἀθηναῖος ο. 2. ἡϊόνα A.F. Bekk. ἡίονα H.X.Z.a.c.f.g. τῆν] τῆς B.E.F.X. τῆς θράκης m. μενδαίων μὲν ἀποικίαν ο. ἀποικίαν om. A. 5. κατέλαβε προδιδομένην g. 6. χαλκιδαίων R.Z.d.e.g.i. 7. βοττιαίων g. 9. τῶν om. d.i. 10. οἱ post καὶ om. G. ἐγγύτατοι d. 11. παροίκων c. 12. λακεδαιμονίων] πελοποννησίων d.i. 13. στρατίας R.a. 14. περιήγγελον d.e. δὲ καὶ κατὰ B.C.E.F.G.H.N.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.d.e.h.i. Parm. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt kal. 16. τῆ om. L.O.i. 17. τῶν λευκαδίων E.X.

2. Ἡϊόνα] Where this place was is uncertain. Of course it cannot be confounded with the Eion near Amphipolis, which had belonged to Athens since the time of Cimon. See I. 98, 1. Eustathius says, Ἡϊὼν τρισυλλάβως πόλις ἐν Χερρόνησῳ παρά Θουκυδίδῃ, but the Chersonesus is much too remote for the Chalcidians and Bottians to have marched thither to recover a town. Stephans of Byzantium mentions an Eion in Pieria, which Eustathius also acknowledges, but this also is too distant from Chalcidice; and besides belonged to Macedonia. And the other Pieria east of the Strymon, and mentioned II. 99, 3. was also inaccessible to the Chalcidians; as the only passage of

the Strymon was commanded by the Athenian town of Amphipolis. But as the name of Eion is a general one, signifying shore or beach, it may have belonged to another place besides the three already noticed; and the situation of the Eion here mentioned cannot be fixed more precisely, than by saying that it was probably on some point of that long and winding coast which is broken by so many projecting points, and extends from the Strymon to the Axius.

17. αἱ ὑπερενεχθεῖσαι, &c.] Quod hic Thucydides vocat ὑπερενεχθῆναι, Strabo (l. 8.) vocat ὑπερνεολκίην. naves enim non remigio, sed machinis hunc Isthmum superabant, qui quidem pluries

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 83. 4.

closes up the mouth of it. Sphacteria is occupied by the Lacedaemonians.

διὼν ἰσθμὸν καὶ λαβοῦσαι τὰς ἐν Ζακύνθῳ Ἄττικὰς ναῦς ἀφικνούνται ἐπὶ Πύλον· παρῆν 3 δὲ ἦδη καὶ ὁ πεζὸς στρατός. Δημοσθένης δὲ προσπλεύοντων ἔτι τῶν Πελοποννησίων ὑπεκπέμπει φθάσας δύο ναῦς ἀγγεῖλαι Εὐρυμέδοντι καὶ τοῖς ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐν Ζακύνθῳ 5 4 Ἀθηναίοις παρεῖναι ὡς τοῦ χωρίου κινδυνεύοντος. καὶ αἱ μὲν νῆες κατὰ τάχος ἔπλεον κατὰ τὰ ἐπεσταλμένα ὑπὸ Δημοσθένους· οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς τῷ τειχίσματι προσβαλοῦντες κατὰ τε γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν, ἐλπίζοντες ῥαδίως αἰρήσειν οἰκοδόμημα διὰ ταχέων εἰργα- 10 5 σμένον καὶ ἀνθρώπων ὀλίγων ἐνότων. προσδεχόμενοι δὲ καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς Ζακύνθου τῶν Ἀττικῶν νεῶν βοήθειαν ἐν νῶ εἶχον, ἣν ἄρα μὴ πρότερον ἔλωσι, καὶ τοὺς ἔσπλους τοῦ λιμένος ἐμφράξαι, ὅπως μὴ ἦ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐφορμίσασθαι 6 ἐς αὐτόν. ἡ γὰρ νῆσος ἡ Σφακτηρία καλουμένη τὸν τε 15 λιμένα, παρατείνουσα καὶ ἐγγὺς ἐπικειμένη, ἐχυρὸν ποιεῖ καὶ τοὺς ἔσπλους στενοῦς, τῇ μὲν δυοῖν νεοῖν διάπλουν κατὰ τὸ τείχισμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τὴν Πύλον, τῇ δὲ πρὸς τὴν

3. ἦδη om. a. 7. ἐπέπλεον N.V. 8. ἐν τῷ τειχίσματι V. 9. τε] om. Q. κατὰ ante θάλ.] om. K. θάλατταν d.i. 11. ὀλίγων ἀνθρώπων e. 12. καὶ] om. C.a.e. ἀπὸ [ακύνθου A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. 13. ἔσπλους] εἰσπλους I. qui et infra εἰσπλους et εἰσπλου. 14. ἐφορμίσασθαι V.c. 17. δυοῖν A.B.C.E.F.H.I.K.N.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z. e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δυεῖν. νεῶν G.L.O.e. 18. καὶ] κατὰ K.

mutavit faciem, modo rescissus et apertus, ut compendium fieret circuituionis totius Leucadiorum peninsulae, ut a Cypselo Corinthio; postea vero per al-luviones redditis pristinae formae. Vide Plinium, l. 4. c. 1. *Palmerius Exercit. pag. 50.* HUDS. Thucydides eodem, quo hic, verbo, et de eadem re etiam supra utitur III. 15, 2. Καὶ ὀλοὺς παρεσκευάζον τῶν νεῶν ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ, ὡς ὑπεροίσοντες ἐκ τῆς Κορίνθου ἐς τὴν πρὸς Ἀθήνας θάλασσαν. Ἐτὶ III. 81, 1. Καὶ ὑπερενεγκόντες τὸν Λευκαδίων ἰσθμὸν τὰς ναῦς, ὅπως μὴ περιπλέοντες ἀφθώσιν, ἀποκομίζονται. DUCKER.

7. Κατὰ τὰ ἐπεσταλμένα ὑπὸ Δημοσθένους] Ammonius ἐπιστεῖλαι coarctat ad litteras: Ἐπιστεῖλαι μὲν, inquit, διὰ γραμμάτων. Ἐπιστεῖλαι δὲ διὰ λόγων.

Sed Thomas Magist. in Ἐπετεῖλαμην: Ἐπιστεῖλαι οὐ μόνον τὸ διὰ γραμμάτων, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ αὐτοπροσώπως κελεῦσαι, καὶ ἐπιστολὴ ὡσαύτως. Et hunc usum τοῦ ἐπιστεῖλαι recte ex hoc et alio loco Thucydidis ostendit. Sic Aristoph. Nubib. 608. Ἡ Σελήνη συντηχοῦσ' ἡμῖν ἐπίστειλε φράσαι Πρῶτα μὲν χαίρειν Ἀθηναίους. Aeschyl. Sept. adv. Theb. 1020. Οὕτω μὲν ἀμφὶ τοῦδ' ἐπίσταλται λέγειν. Plura de hoc, et de ἐπιστολῇ Stanlei. ad Aesch. Prometh. v. 3.— DUCKER.

15. ἡ γὰρ νῆσος ἡ Σφακτηρία καλουμένη] For every thing relating to the topography of the scene of action, the reader is referred to the maps at the end of the volume, and to the memoir which accompanies them.

PYLUS. A. C. 488. Olymp. 88. 4.

ἄλλην ἤπειρον ὀκτὼ ἢ ἑννέα· ὑλώδης τε καὶ ἀτριβῆς πᾶσα  
 ὑπ' ἐρημίας ἦν, καὶ μέγεθος περὶ πεντεκαίδεκα σταδίου μά-  
 λιστα. τοὺς μὲν οὖν ἔσπλους ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀντιπρώροις βύζην 7  
 κλήσειν ἔμελλον· τὴν δὲ νῆσον ταύτην φοβούμενοι μὴ ἐξ  
 5 αὐτῆς τὸν πόλεμον σφίσι ποιῶνται, ὀπλίτας διεβίβασαν εἰς  
 αὐτήν, καὶ παρὰ τὴν ἤπειρον ἄλλους ἔταξαν. οὕτω γὰρ τοῖς 8  
 Ἀθηναίοις τὴν τε νῆσον πολεμίαν ἔσεσθαι τὴν τε ἤπειρον,  
 ἀπόβασιν οὐκ ἔχουσιν· τὰ γὰρ αὐτῆς τῆς Πύλου ἔξω τοῦ  
 ἔσπλου πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος ἀλίμενα ὄντα, οὐχ ἔξιν ὅθεν ὀρ-  
 10 μώμενοι ἀφελήσουσι τοὺς αὐτῶν, σφέις δὲ ἄνευ τε ναυμα-  
 χίας καὶ κινδύνου ἐκπολιορκήσειν τὸ χωρίον κατὰ τὸ εἶκος,  
 σίτου τε οὐκ ἐνότος καὶ δι' ὀλίγης παρασκευῆς κατελιημ-  
 μένου. ὡς δ' ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ταῦτα, καὶ διεβίβαζον ἐς τὴν 9  
 νῆσον τοὺς ὀπλίτας, ἀποκληρώσαντες ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν λό-  
 15 χων. καὶ διέβησαν μὲν καὶ ἄλλοι πρότερον κατὰ διαδοχὴν,  
 οἱ δὲ τελευταῖοι καὶ ἐγκαταληφθέντες εἴκοσι καὶ τετρακόσιοι  
 ἦσαν, καὶ Εἴλωτες οἱ περὶ αὐτούς· ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Ἐπιτάδας  
 ὁ Μολόβρου.

3. ἀντιπρώροις F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.X.Y.d.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀντίπρωροι A.B. ἀντιπρωρίεις E. vulgo ἀντιπρώρους ita etiam C.a. βύ-  
 (ζην) corr. F. om. A.B.G. βύζειν a.i. βύσειν d. βύσειν margo d.i. σβύζην P.  
 σβύζειν I. 4. συγλήσειν A.B. κλείσειν I.V.Y.Z.e.f.g.i. ἀθρόως κλήσειν W.  
 5. διεβίβαζον Q. διεβίβασεν d.i. 6. παρὰ A.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.X.Y.Z.  
 a.c.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri περί. γάρ] καὶ d. 7. νῆσον ταύτην  
 φοβούμενοι πολεμίαν K. 8. τὰ] καὶ B. τῆς] om. Y. 9. οὐχ ἔξιν] οὐκ ἔξην  
 A.B.E.F.h. 10. τοῖς] τὰς G.d. ταῖς e. τοὺς αὐτῶν E.F.H.K.V.g.m. ["et haud  
 dubie plures," Poppo.] Poppo. σφᾶς d.i. τε] τῆς d. 11. κατὰ] ὡς L.O.P.Y.  
 12. προκατελιημμένον R.Y. "an κατελιημμένον?" Bekk. 13. ᾿ καὶ] om. P.  
 14. πάντων] σπᾶτων d.i. 15. καὶ post μὲν] om. P. 16. καὶ] om. d. ἐγκατα-  
 λεφθέντες C.E.F.G.H.N.V.W.Z.a. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐγκατα-  
 λειφθέντες. 17. δὲ αὐτῶν C.E.F.H.K.V. Poppo. Vulgo, Bekk. Goell. δ' αὐτῶν.  
 18. μολοβροῦ A.B.F.H.L.O.P.V.

3. βύζην κλήσειν] Ἀθρόως· ὁλον βύ-  
 σσας τὰς ναυὰς τῶν ἔσπλων. SCHOL.  
 "To stop up the two inlets by ships  
 "placed close together, with their  
 "heads looking outwards."  
 12. δι' ὀλίγης παρασκευῆς] Verte,  
 "cum non sat diu occupatum esset, ut  
 "bene munitionem esse posset." DOBREE.  
 13. ὡς δ' ἐδόκει—καὶ διεβίβαζον] This

sentence, where the apodosis is in διε-  
 βίβαζον, is exactly similar to the begin-  
 ning of chap. 21. book II. and seems  
 to confirm the interpretation of that  
 passage given in the note upon it.  
 14. ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν λόχων.] Λόχοι  
 Λακεδαιμονίων πέντε, Αἰδάλιος, Σίτης,  
 Σαρίνας, Πλόας, Μεσσοάτης. SCHOL.—  
 [See V. 68, 3, and the note.]



PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

IX. Δημοσθένης δὲ ὄρων τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μέλλοντας προσβάλλει ναυσί τε ἅμα καὶ πεζῶ, παρεσκευάζετο καὶ αὐτὸς, καὶ τὰς τριήρεις αἴπερ ἦσαν αὐτῷ ἀπὸ τῶν καταλειφθειῶν ἀνασπάσας ὑπὸ τὸ τεῖχοςμα προσεσταύρωσε, καὶ τοὺς ναύτας ἐξ αὐτῶν ὤπλισεν ἀσπίσι τε φαύλαις καὶ οἰσύναις ταῖς πολλαῖς· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὄπλα ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ πορίσασθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ ταῦτα ἐκ ληστρικῆς Μεσσηνίων τριακοντόρου καὶ κέλητος ἔλαβον, οἱ ἔτυχον παραγενόμενοι. ὀπλίται τε τῶν Μεσσηνίων τούτων ὡς τεσσαράκοντα ἐγένοντο, οἷς ἐχρήτο 10 ἀμετὰ τῶν ἄλλων. τοὺς μὲν οὖν πολλοὺς τῶν τε ἀόπλων καὶ ὀπλισμένων ἐπὶ τὰ τετειχισμένα μάλιστα καὶ ἐχυρὰ τοῦ χωρίου πρὸς τὴν ἡπειρον ἔταξε, προειπὼν ἀμύνεσθαι τὸν πεζόν, ἣν προσβάλλῃ· αὐτὸς δὲ ἀπολεξάμενος ἐκ πάντων ἐξήκοντα ὀπλίτας καὶ τοξότας ὀλίγους ἐχώρει ἔξω τοῦ τείχους ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, ἣ μάλιστα ἐκείνους προσεδέχετο πειράσειν ἀποβαίνειν εἰς χωρία μὲν χαλπεὰ καὶ πετροῶδη πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τετραμμένα, σφίσι δὲ τοῦ τείχους ταύτῃ ἀσθενεστάτου ὄντος ἐπισπάσασθαι αὐτοὺς ἠγείτο προθυμῆ-

4. καταληφθειῶν A.E.F.h. 6. τοὺς πολλοὺς e. 8. καὶ] om. e. ληστρικῶν L.P. τριακοντόρου G.I.V.e.m. 11. καὶ τῶν ὀπλισμένων K. 12. καὶ om. d. ὄχυρὰ g. 13. ἀμύνεσθαι d. 14. προσβάλλῃ B.F.H.N.Q.V. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προσβάλλῃ. ἀπολεξάμενος I. 19. ἐπισπάσθαι d. προθυμῆσασθαι G.

4. Ἀνασπάσας] Vide Suid. in ἀνασπῶ. WASS.

5. προσεσταύρωσε.] ξύλοις ὀρθοῖς προσωγύρωσεν αὐτάς. SCHOL. Nam, quod Duker. animadvertit, etiam VII. 25, 4. dicit, Syracusanos Vallos in mari defixisse, ut intra illos naves suas stationem haberent: eamque munitionem σταύρωσιν vocat. Et ibidem cap. 38, 2; Niciam ante naves suas σταύρωμα in mari defixum habuisse, quod iis pro portu clauso esset. GÖLLER. Compare Appian, Civil Wars, V. 33. τὰς τάφρους προσεσταύρου. "Strengthened the trenches with additional stakes, as a chevaux de frise." Dr. Bloomfield and Dobree wish to read προε-

σταύρωσε or προῖσταύρωσε, comparing VI. 75, 2. τὴν θάλασσαν προεσταύρωσας, but the alteration seems unnecessary. The present text signifies, "he hauled his ships up under the fort, and set a stockade close to them," upon "them," i. e. "to cover them." τοὺς ναύτας] "The rowers;" for the epibatae had regular arms of their own. 19. ἐπισπάσασθαι αὐτοὺς ἠγείτο, κ.τ.λ.] Ἐφέλικσεσθα αὐτοὺς ἠγείτο εἰς προθυμίαν ἐκεῖνο τὸ μέρος. SCHOL. But then we must read ἐπισπάσασθαι and προθυμῆσασθαι, for "he thought it would draw them on" must require the infinitive future, and not the aorist; and on the other hand προθυμῆσασθαι must

PYLIUB. A. C. 425. Olymp. 82. 4.

σεσθαι· οὔτε γὰρ αὐτοὶ ἐλπίζοντες ποτε ναυσὶ κρατηθή-  
σεσθαι οὐκ ἰσχυρὸν εἰείχον, ἐκείνοις τε βιαζομένοις τὴν  
ἀπόβασιν ἀλώσιμον τὸ χωρίον γίνεσθαι. κατὰ τοῦτο οὖν 3  
πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν θάλασσαν χωρήσας ἔταξε τοὺς ὀπλίτας ὡς  
5 εἶρξων ἦν δύνηται, καὶ παρεκελεύσατο τοιαῦδε.

X. “ ἌΝΔΡΕΣ οἱ ξυναράμενοι τοῦδε τοῦ κινδύνου,  
“ μηδεὶς ὑμῶν ἐν τῇ τοιαύτῃ ἀνάγκῃ ξυνητὸς βουλέσθω

His address to his men  
on the sea-shore, when  
ready to receive the  
10 attack.

“ δοκεῖν εἶναι, ἐκλογιζόμενος ἅπαν τὸ περι-  
“ εστὸς ἡμᾶς δεῖν, μᾶλλον †δ† ἀπερισκέ-  
“ πτως εὐελπίς ὁμοσε †χωρήσαι† τοῖς ἐναν-  
“ τίοις, καὶ ἐκ τούτων ἂν περιγεγόμενος. ὅσα γὰρ ἐς ἀνάγκην  
“ ἀφίκται ὥσπερ τάδε, λογισμὸν ἦκιστα ἐνδεχόμενα κινδύνου

1. κρατηθήσεσθαι A.B.E.F.H.N.V.X.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri κρατήσεσθαι.  
2. τὴν] om. O. 4. θάλασσαν K. χωρήσας A.B.F.G.H.N.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.e.h.i.  
Parrn. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri χωρίσας. 5. δύνηται d. 6. ξυναρά-  
μενοι E. 7. τῇ] om. c. βουλέεσθω I. 8. περιεστὸς C.E.K.a. Bekk. Goell.  
περιεστὸς G. 9. δ† L.O.P.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.c.f.g. 48. Haack. Poppo. Goell. om.  
A.B.C.F.G.H.K.N.R.e. Vulgo et Bekk. η. 10. χωρήσας C.G.L.N.O.P.V.Z.a.c.  
f.h.i. 11. περιγεγόμενος G. ἐς] ἐπ† G.L.d. 12. τοιαύτε K. τότε Stobæus.

be in the aorist, as Dobree saw, and proposed accordingly to correct the tense, or else to read ἐπισπάσεσθαι αὐτοὺς ἡγεῖτο, and to leave out προθυμήσεσθαι.

2. ἐκείνοις τε βιαζομένοις κ. τ. λ.] Ἐλπίς ἦν δηλονότι. SCHOL. That is, ἐλπίς ἦν must be supplied from the preceding participle ἐλπίζοντες, “ and “ they, if they could but force a land- “ ing, calculated that the place might “ be taken.”

3. κατὰ τοῦτο. Verbo quatuobrem, ut ἤλαθες δὲ κατὰ τί; Nub. 240. DOBREE.

7. ξυνητὸς βουλέεσθω—δεῖν] Compare III. 82, 6. τὸ πρὸς ἅπαν ξυνητὸν ἐπὶ πᾶν ἄργον.

9. μᾶλλον †δ† ἀπερισκέπτως] The common reading here is μᾶλλον ἦ; the best MSS. omit ἦ, and several, including all those in the library of St. Mark, supply its place with δέ, which Haack and Poppo have adopted. The omission appears clearly to be a mere oversight, as some conjunction is absolutely necessary; but δέ appears to me to rest on better authority than ἦ; and its omission can more easily be ac-

counted for by the resemblance of the δ to the α in the beginning of the following word. The construction of what follows is difficult, but I believe that βουλέεσθω alone is to be repeated, μᾶλλον δὲ βουλέεσθω ὁμοσε χωρήσαι τοῖς ἐναντίοις ἀπερισκέπτως εὐελπίς καὶ ἐκ τούτων ἂν περιγεγόμενος. “ Let him “ choose rather to go straight to meet “ his enemies with an unconsidering “ cheerful hope, and thus likely to get “ over the danger.” Several MSS. read χωρήσας, and if we prefer this reading, the sense will be, “ but rather “ let him choose to be thought wise, “ by having gone straight against his “ enemies, and by having thus in all “ likelihood got over the danger.” And this would agree with Hermann’s rule, that “ participles of the aorist “ with ἂν can never have any other “ than a past signification.” See notes on Viger, note 281. But this rule will not always hold good, and Elmsley considers the expression λιπούσ’ ἂν as almost equivalent to the future. Notes on Medea, 764, 5. See also Kühner, Gr. Gr. §. 455. Jelf. §. 429. 3.

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

- 2 " τοῦ ταχίστου προσδεῖται. ἐγὼ δὲ καὶ τὰ πλείω ὀρῶ πρὸς  
 " ἡμῶν ὄντα, ἣν ἐθέλωμέν τε μείναι καὶ μὴ τῷ πλήθει αὐτῶν  
 " καταπλαγέυτες τὰ ὑπάρχοντα ἡμῶν κρείσσω καταπροδοῦναι.  
 3 " τοῦ τε γὰρ χωρίου τὸ δυσέμβατον ἡμέτερον νομίζω, ([ὁ]  
 " μενότων ἡμῶν ξύμμαχον γίνεταί, ὑποχωρήσασι δὲ καί-5  
 " περ χαλεπὸν ὄν εὔπορον ἔσται μηδεὺς κωλύοντος· καὶ τὸν  
 " πολέμιον δεινότερον ἔξομεν μὴ \*ράδιως\* αὐτῷ πάλιν οὔσης

1. καί] om. Q. 2. ἡμῶν K. θέλωμέν I. d. e. ἐθέλωμεν C. Q. a. εἰ ἐθέλωμεν Y.  
 4. δ] om. A. B. C. E. F. H. K. L. M. N. O. P. R. V. W. X. Y. Z. a. b. d. e. f. g. h. i. 48. ὅτι  
 Parm. δ Bekk. 5. μενότων μὲν E. Dionys. γίνεσθαι K. d. καὶ πρὸ Parm.  
 6. ἔσται] ἔτε A. V. 7. ράδιως B. E. F. H. K. N. b. h. Poppo. Goell. Vulgo, Haack.  
 Bekk. ράδιος. πάλιν αὐτῷ B. Q. i. αὐτῷ] om. d.

2. ἣν ἐθέλωμέν τε μείναι] The conjunction is out of its place, and the sense is μείναι τε καὶ μὴ—καταπροδοῦναι.

4. τοῦ τε γὰρ χωρίου κ. τ. λ.] The conjunction in these words is answered by the τε a few lines below, τό τε πλήθος αὐτῶν οὐκ ἄγαν δεῖ φοβέσθαι. See Poppo, Observatt. Critic. p. 24. The relative δ is omitted by all the best MSS. but is acknowledged by Dionysius. (De iis quae Thucyd. propria sunt, c. 12.) If it should be struck out, the verb γίνεταί would be better omitted, and the construction then would be uninterrupted. But γίνεταί is acknowledged by every MSS. and by Dionysius; and although the conjunctions μὲν γὰρ are harshly omitted after μενότων, yet this harshness is more likely to be the genuine writing of Thucydides, than it is probable that almost every MS. hitherto collated, to which I may now add the five in the library of St. Mark at Venice, should have omitted the relative δ by accident. The authority of Dionysius is of less weight in its favour, because he still further improves the sentence in his quotation of it, by inserting μὲν after μενότων.

[The conjunction μὲν is acknowledged by the Palatine MS. E. as well as by Dionysius. If we admit this, and read merely, μενότων μὲν ἡμῶν ξύμμαχον γίνεταί, the construction will not be unlike that in I. 40, 4. Κορωθίους μὲν γὰρ ἔνοπονδοί ἐστε, κ. τ. λ.]

6. καὶ τὸν πολέμιον δεινότερον ἔξομεν]

Ἡ διάνοια τοιαύτη. οἱ πολέμιοι (φησὶν) ὑποχωρησάντων ἡμῶν, ἀποβάντες τῶν νεῶν καὶ ἐπελθόντες τῷ τείχει, χαλεπώτεροι ἡμῖν ἔσονται. εἰδότες γὰρ ὅτι, ἂν μὴ κρατήσωσιν, οὐ ράδιως ἀποχωρήσαι δυνησονται ὅπως διὰ τὴν χαλεπότητα τοῦ χωρίου, μετὰ ἀπονοίας ἡμῖν μαχοῦνται, ἢ ἀπολεσθαι ζητοῦντες ἢ κρατῆσαι τοῦ χωρίου. βῆστον γὰρ (φησὶν) ἔστιν ἔτι αὐτοὺς ὄντας ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν ἀμύνασθαι. SCHOL. Poppo insists that there is no such thing as a dative absolute, and that therefore Thucydides must have written ὑποχωρησάντων. I believe that the dative here affords another instance of what is called the dative of relation, such as it has been explained in the note on III. 98, 1. "But if we retreat, we shall find that the ground, though difficult in itself, will yet be very practicable, if there is no one to hinder." Of course he means that although it was in itself difficult to the enemy, yet it would be practicable to them; but this is so self-evident, that it was perfectly needless to insert τοῖς πολεμίοις. But the easiness of the ground to the enemy is spoken of not absolutely, but as a disadvantage to the Athenians; and therefore we have the dative ὑποχωρήσασι prefixed to the sentence to show that the fact, τὸ δυσέμβατον καίπερ χαλεπὸν ὄν εὔπορον ἔσται μηδεὺς κωλύοντος, is taken as bearing upon the Athenians, and so far as it affects them.

7. μὴ \*ράδιως\* αὐτῷ πάλιν οὔσης] Pro ράδιως, quod dedi ex B. F. H. K. N. b. h. ceteri codices habent ράδιος. Al-

PYLUB. A. C. 435. Olymp. 88. 4.

“ τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως, ἣν καὶ ὑφ’ ἡμῶν βιάζηται· ἐπὶ γὰρ ταῖς  
 “ ναυσὶ ῥᾶστοί εἰσιν ἀμύνεσθαι, ἀποβάντες δὲ ἐν τῷ ἴσφ  
 “ ἦδη·) τό τε πλῆθος αὐτῶν οὐκ ἄγαν δεῖ φοβεῖσθαι· κατ’  
 “ ὀλίγον γὰρ μαχεῖται καίτερ πολὺ ὄν ἀπορία τῆς προσορ-  
 5 “ μίσεως, καὶ οὐκ ἐν γῆ στρατός ἐστὶν ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου μείζων,  
 “ ἀλλ’ ἀπὸ νεῶν, αἷς πολλὰ τὰ καίρια δεῖ ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ  
 “ ξυμβῆναι. ὥστε τὰς τούτων ἀπορίας ἀντιπάλους ἡγοῦμαι 4  
 “ τῷ ἡμετέρῳ πλήθει, καὶ ἅμα ἀξιῶ ὑμᾶς Ἀθηναίους ὄντας  
 “ καὶ ἐπισταμένους ἐμπειρίᾳ τὴν ναυτικὴν ἐπ’ ἄλλους ἀπό-  
 10 “ βασιν, ὅτι εἴ τις ὑπομένει καὶ μὴ φόβῳ ῥοθίου καὶ νεῶν  
 “ δεινότητος κατάπλου ὑποχωροίη, οὐκ ἂν ποτε βιάζοιτο, καὶ

2. δ' ἐν C. 4. προσορμήσεως E.F.Q.d.i. 6. ἀλλὰ τῶν νεῶν C.a. 8. τῶν  
 ἡμετέρων E. ἀξιῶ ἅμα h. ἡμᾶς K. 10. ὅτι] δ α. ὑπομένει R.e. ῥη-  
 θίου V. καὶ τῶν νεῶν δεινότητος e. καὶ δεινότητος νεῶν f.

terum exquisitius visum est. Nam etiam ubi εἶναι et γίνεσθαι copulæ sunt, quædam adverbia, maxime δίχα et χωρὶς atque etiam οὕτως (ut II. 47, 4. οὐδὲ φθορὰ οὕτως ἀνθρώπων ἐμνημονεύτο γενέσθαι.) ὁμοια et ἴσα (vid. Poppon. Prolegom. I. p. 104.) iis adduntur, ut hic ῥαδίως. Vid. Matth. Gr. Gr. p. 427, 889. (§. 308, 604. Eng. Trans.) Poppon. I. p. 169. Kuster. (Reisig.) ad Xenoph. Œconom. p. 74. Viger. p. 376. Et sic Latini, velut Cicero pro Rosc. Amerin. c. 5. *Omnes hanc questionem te prætoris de manifestis maleficiis quotidianoque sanguine remissionis sperant futuram.* Salust. Jugurth. 73. *Ea res frustra fuit,* et sic abunde. Catil. 58. Jugurth. 14. *Ut ubiuis tutius quam in regno meo essem.* 87. Romanos laxius licentiusque futuros. 94. *Uti prospectus nisusque per saxa facilius foret,* quod exemplum nostro simillimum est. Tacit. Annal. I. 72. *Facta arguebantur, dicta impune erant.* Adde Thiersch. Gr. §. 307, 5. Bast. ad Gregorium Corinthium, p. 83. Schæfer ad Dionys. de Compos. Verbor. p. 76. GÖLL.  
 3. κατ' ὀλίγον γὰρ μαχεῖται] “ It will “ only have a small force engaged.” Compare V. 9, 1. τὸ κατ' ὀλίγον καὶ μὴ ἅπαντας κινδυνεύειν.

5. καὶ οὐκ ἐν γῆ στρατός ἐστὶν κ. τ. λ.] “ And we have not to do with an “ army on shore, superior in numbers, “ while it is on equal terms in other “ respects; but with an army fighting “ from its ships; and ships at sea re- “ quire many favourable accidents in “ order to act with effect.” Dr. Bloomfield objects to this interpretation of καίρια, because, he says, it requires so much to be supplied. But in VI. 23, 3. the same ellipsis, if it can be called one, occurs, πολλὰ μὲν ἡμᾶς δέον βουλεύσασθαι, ἐπι δὲ πλείω εὐτυχῆσαι, where we must equally supply, “ if “ we would accomplish our object.” And I think τὰ καίρια, simply, is more naturally to be understood of *lucky accidents* than of *critical and fatal accidents.*

6. αἷς πολλὰ τὰ καίρια] Αἷς τισὶ πολλῶν χρεῖα τῶν ἐπιτηδείων, ὅσον εἰπεῖν, ἀνέμου καὶ χωρίων φιλανθρώπων καὶ εἰρεσίας εὐκαιροῦ, ἵνα δυνήθωσιν ἀντιταχθῆναι τοῖς ἐν γῆ. SCHOL.

8. τῷ ἡμετέρῳ πλήθει] “ Our num- “ bers,” an expression which, like πλῆθος, generally signifies a large number, but may be also used, like it, to signify the amount of any number, whether it be large or small.

“ αὐτοὺς νῦν μείναι τε καὶ ἀμυνομένους παρ’ αὐτὴν τὴν ῥα-  
 “ χίαν σώζειν ὑμᾶς τε αὐτοὺς καὶ τὸ χωρίον.”

XI. Τοσαῦτα τοῦ Δημοσθένους παρακελευσαμένου οἱ  
 Ἀθηναῖοι ἐθάρσησάν τε μᾶλλον καὶ ἐπικαταβάντες ἐτάξαντο  
 παρ’ αὐτὴν τὴν θάλασσαν. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμό- 5  
 νιοι ἄραυτες τῷ τε κατὰ γῆν στρατῷ προσέ-  
 βαλλον τῷ τείχισματι καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶν ἅμα,  
 οὔσαις τεσσαράκοντα καὶ τρισὶ νάυαρχος δὲ αὐτῶν ἐπέπλει  
 Θρασυμηλίδας ὁ Κρατησικλέους Σπαρτιάτης. προσέβαλλε  
 3 δὲ ἦπερ ὁ Δημοσθένης προσεδέχετο. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι 10  
 ἀμφοτέρωθεν, ἕκ τε γῆς καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης, ἡμύοντο· οἱ δὲ  
 κατ’ ὀλίγας ναῦς διελόμενοι, διότι οὐκ ἦν πλείοσι προσσχεῖν,  
 καὶ ἀναπαύοντες ἐν τῷ μέρει, τοὺς ἐπίπλους ἐποιοῦντο, προ-  
 θυμιά τε πάσῃ χρώμενοι καὶ παρακελευσμῶ, εἴ πως ὡσά-  
 μενοι ἔλοιεν τὸ τείχισμα. πάντων δὲ φανερώτατος Βρασίδης 15  
 4 ἐγένετο. τριηραρχῶν γὰρ καὶ ὀρῶν τοῦ χωρίου χαλεποῦ  
 ὄντος τοὺς τριηράρχους καὶ κυβερνήτας, εἴ πη καὶ δοκοίη  
 δυνατὸν εἶναι σχεῖν, ἀποκονοῦντας καὶ φυλασσομένους τῶν  
 νεῶν μὴ ξυντρίψωσιν, ἐβόα λέγων ὡς οὐκ εἰκὸς εἶη ξύλων  
 φειδομένους τοὺς πολεμίους ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ περιδεῖν τείχος 20

1. ῥαχίαν καὶ σώζειν L.O.P. 2. ὑμᾶς Bekk. vulgo ἡμᾶς. 4. ἐθάρσησάν h.  
 5. ἐαυτὴν B.E.F.h. om. i. cum Thoma M. v. παρά. 6. ἄραυτες] om. d. προσ-  
 ἐβαλλον G.K.L.O.P.Q.V.b.c.d.e.g. 9. προσέβαλε G.K.L.O.V.c.d.e. 11. ἀμ-  
 φοτέρωθεν] om. f. τε] τῆς P. τε τῆς K. ἐκ] om. Q. 14. δὲ K. πα-  
 ρασκευασμῶ P.e. 8πως V. παρωσάμενοι L.O.P. 15. βρασίδης A.B.C.  
 E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὁ βρασίδης. 16. γὰρ]  
 δὲ g. om. d. 17. εἴ πη A.B.E.F.H.N.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri εἴ σου.  
 18. δυνατὸν] χαλεπὸν c.f.g. 19. συντρίψωσιν Q.g. εἴη εἰκὸς K.

1. ῥαχίαν] Ita MSS. et Suidas. He-  
 rodotus τὴν πλεμμύραν p. 319. ῥηχίην  
 vocat. vid. Galeum in Lex. et Fœ-  
 sium. de terra utitur D. Halicarn.  
 WASS. Cap. 9, 2. hæc dixerat χε-  
 ρία χαλεπὰ, καὶ πετρώδη πρὸς τὸ πέλα-  
 γος τετραμμένα. Schol. Æschyli Pro-  
 meth. v. 712. ῥαχίαις, θαλασσιαῖς πέ-  
 τραις. Scholiastes Morelli in Dion.  
 Chrysostomi Orat. VII. ῥαχία, ὁ τρα-  
 χὺς καὶ λιθώδης ἀγαλός· καὶ ἴσως ἀπὸ  
 τοῦ ἐκέισε τὸ προσκλύζον κύμα ὀλοεῖ

ῥήγνουσαι. Add. Eustath. ad Homer.  
 Odys. ε'. p. 1540. Respicit hic Flu-  
 tarch. de Glor. Atheniens. p. 618. Ὁ  
 παρὰ τὴν ῥαχίαν αὐτῆς τῆς Πύλου παρα-  
 τάτων τοὺς Ἀθηναίους Δημοσθένης.—  
 DUKE.

13. ἀναπαύοντες ἐν τῷ μέρει.] I have  
 followed Poppo in placing the comma  
 after μέρει instead of after ἀναπαύοντες;  
 “Relieving each other in turn.” Com-  
 pare Xenophon, Hellen. VI. 2, 29.  
 κατὰ μέρος τοὺς ναύτας ἀνέπαιεν.

PYLUS. A. C. 428. Olymp. 82. 4.

πεπονημένους, ἀλλὰ τὰς τε σφετέρας ναῦς βιαζομένους τὴν ἀπόβασιν καταγνῦναι ἐκέλευε, καὶ τοὺς ζυμμάχους μὴ ἀποκνήσαι ἀντὶ μεγάλων εὐεργεσιῶν τὰς ναῦς τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἐπιδούναι, ὀκείλαντας δὲ καὶ παντὶ 5 τρόπῳ ἀποβάοντας τῶν τε ἀνδρῶν καὶ τοῦ χωρίου κρατήσαι.

XII. καὶ ὁ μὲν τοὺς τε ἄλλους τοιαῦτα ἐπέσπερχε, καὶ τὸν ἑαυτοῦ κυβερνήτην ἀναγκάσας ὀκείλαι τὴν ναῦν ἐχώρει ἐπὶ

τὴν ἀποβάθραν· καὶ πειρώμενος ἀποβαίνει ἀνεκόπη ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τραυματισθεὶς πολλὰ ἐλειποψύχησέ τε, καὶ πεσόντος αὐτοῦ

ἐς τὴν παρεξαιρεσίαν ἢ ἀσπίς περιερρήη ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν,

I. ποιούμενους O. πεπονημ. τεί. V. 2. ἐπίβασιν ε. καταγνῶναι I.K.P.R.g. καταγνῦναι E. ἐκέλευσε Q.R. 4. ἀποδοῦναι P.e. 10. ἐλειποψύχησε E.F.K.R. ἐλειποθύμησε G.I.L.P.d.e. ἐλυποθύμησε O. 11. περιερρήει L. ἀπερρήη O. ἐς] ἐπὶ Q.R. εἰς C.

1. *ποιούμενους*] For this form and signification of the participle, exactly corresponding to the participles of what are called deponent verbs in Latin, see *Matthiae*, Gr. Gr. §. 493.

7. *ἐπὶ τὴν ἀποβάθραν*] Ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ἕξοδος, ἀποβάθρα καλεῖται. SCHOL.

9. *ἀνεκόπη ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων*] Nothing shews more forcibly the unrivalled truth of the narrative of Thucydides than to contrast it, as we have here an opportunity of doing, with that of an ordinary historian such as Diodorus Siculus. For instance, Thucydides, well aware of the studied secrecy observed in such matters by the Lacedæmonian government, does not pretend to state the number of the Spartan land forces employed at the siege of Pylus. Diodorus, however, states it without hesitation at "twelve thousand." The soldiers sent over to Sphacteria were, according to Thucydides, drafted by lot from the several Lochi; Diodorus, to enhance the glory of the Athenians, represents them as "picked men, chosen for their valour." The siege of Pylus, Thucydides tells us, lasted during one whole day and part of the next; Diodorus carries it on through "several days." Lastly the heroic courage of Brasidas, and his

bold though unsuccessful attempt to force a landing, are told by Thucydides with equal force and simplicity; while Diodorus, in his clumsy endeavours to exalt the effect of the story, makes it only ridiculous: for he describes Brasidas as repelling a host of enemies, and killing many of the Athenians in single combat, before he was disabled. No wonder that we hear complaints of the uncertainty of history, when such a writer as Diodorus is only a fair specimen of by far the majority of those whom the world has been good-natured enough to call historians.

11. *ἐς τὴν παρεξαιρεσίαν*] *Παρεξαιρεσία* ἐστὶν ὁ ἕξω τῆς εἰρεσίας τῆς νεῆς τόπος, καθ' ὃ μέρος οὐκέτι κάποιαι κέχρηται. ἔστι δὲ τοῦτο τὸ ἀκρότατον τῆς πύρμης καὶ τῆς πρόρας. SCHOL.

*περιερρήη*] "Slipped from around," i. e. from round his arm. So *περιαρῆναι* is, "to take from around;" as *περιαρῆναι τείχος*, "to take away a wall from around a city." IV. 51. 133. I. I. 103, 2. Compare also τοῦ ἄλλου περιηρημένου, III. 11, 4. and the note there. So in Herodotus, III. 128, 4. τῶν βιβλίων ἐν ἕκαστον περιαιρούμενος, "taking the rolls one by one from round the stick on which they were rolled." Thus also the word "circumscindere" in Latin; as in Livy, II. 55. "circum-

TYLUB. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

και ἔξενεχθείσης αὐτῆς ἐς τὴν γῆν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνελόμενοι ὑστερον πρὸς τὸ τροπαῖον ἐχρήσαντο ὃ ἔστησαν τῆς προσβολῆς ταύτης. οἱ δ' ἄλλοι προὔθυμοῦντο μὲν ἀδύνατοι δ' ἦσαν ἀποβῆναι, τῶν τε χωρίων χαλεπότητι καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων μενόντων καὶ οὐδὲν ὑποχωρούντων. ἐς τοῦτό τε περιέστη ἡ τύχη ὥστε Ἀθηναίους μὲν ἐκ γῆς τε καὶ ταύτης Λακωνικῆς ἀμύνεσθαι ἐκείνους ἐπιπλέοντας, Λακεδαιμονίους δὲ ἐκ νεῶν τε καὶ ἐς τὴν ἑαυτῶν πολεμίαν οὖσαν ἐπ' Ἀθηναίους ἀποβαίνειν· ἐπὶ πολὺ γὰρ ἐποίει τῆς δόξης ἐν τῷ τότε τοῖς μὲν ἡπειρώταις μάλιστα εἶναι καὶ τὰ περὶ κρατίστοις, τοῖς δὲ θαλασσίοις τε καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶ πλείστον προέχειν.

XIII. Ταύτην μὲν οὖν τὴν ἡμέραν καὶ τῆς ὑστεραίας μέρος τι προσβολὰς ποιησάμενοι ἐπέπαντο· καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ ἐπὶ ξύλα ἐς μηχανὰς παρέπεμψαν τῶν νεῶν τιμὰς ἐς Ἀσίην, ἐλπίζοντες τὸ κατὰ τὸν λιμένα τεῖχος ὕψος μὲν ἔχειν, ἀποβάσεως δὲ μάλιστα οὐσης ἐλεῖν μηχαναῖς. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ αἱ ἐκ τῆς Ζακύνθου νῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων παραγίγνονται

1. ἀνελόμενοι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι e. 2. τρόπαιον V. 5. τε] δὲ d. τότε c.f.g.  
6. μὲν] om. K. 8. ἐκ τῶν νεῶν c. 9. ἐπήει L. 13. καὶ τρίτῃ R.  
17. ἐκ τούτου δὲ C.a.

“scindere et spoliare lictor.” “To tear a man’s clothes from about him.” The words in Diodorus, when describing the loss of Brasidas’ shield, are, ὁ μὲν βραχίων προέπεσεν ἐκ τῆς νεῆς, ἡ δ’ ἀσπίς περιρρυνείσα καὶ πεσοῦσα εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, κ. τ. λ. Diodorus, XII. p. 318. Compare Plato, Critias, p. 111. περιρρυνείας τῆς γῆς, speaking of the covering of soil being washed off from the hills, and leaving the rock bare.

9. ἐπὶ πολὺ γὰρ ἐποίει τῆς δόξης κ. τ. λ.] The conjunction γὰρ assigns the explanation of the word περιέστη: “I call it a remarkable revolution in their circumstances; for it formed at that time the main glory of the Lacedæmonians, that they were peculiarly an inland people, and most dis-

tinguished for their military prowess; and of the Athenians, that they were a nation of sailors, and unrivalled in their naval power.” Ἐπὶ πολὺ ἐποίει τῆς δόξης seems to be the same thing as if it were, πολὺ μέρος τῆς δόξης ἐποίει. Compare II. 76, 4. τοῦ μεγάλου οἰκοδομήματος ἐπὶ μέγα κατέσεισε, i. e. μέγα μέρος τοῦ οἰκοδομήματος. Compare also IV. 100, 2.

15. ἐς Ἀσίην] Asine was a city of Dryopian origin, (Herodot. VIII. 73. 3. Pausan. IV. 34.) situated on the western side of the Messenian bay; Col. Leake believes its site to be occupied by the modern village of Saratza, 3½ geographical miles from Gallo, anciently called cape Acritas. See Col. Leake’s Travels in the Morea, vol. I. p. 443.

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

πεντήκοντα· προσεβοήθησαν γὰρ τῶν τε φρουρίδων τινὲς  
 αὐτοῖς τῶν ἐκ Ναυπάκτου καὶ Χίου τέσσαρες. ὡς δὲ εἶδον<sup>3</sup>  
 τὴν τε ἡπειρον ὀπλιτῶν περίπλεων τὴν τε νῆσον, ἔν τε τῷ  
 λιμένι οὔσας τὰς ναῦς καὶ οὐκ ἐκπλεύσας, ἀπορήσαντες ὅπη  
 5 καθορμίσωνται, τότε μὲν ἐς Πρωτὴν τὴν νῆσον, ἣ οὐ πολὺ  
 ἀπέχει ἔρημος οὔσα, ἔπλευσαν καὶ ἠύλισαντο, τῇ δ' ὑστεραία·  
 παρασκευασάμενοι ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν ἀνήγοντο, ἦν μὲν ἀντεκ-  
 πλεῖν ἐθέλωσι σφίσιν ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὡς αὐτοὶ  
 ἐπεσπλευσούμενοι. καὶ οἱ μὲν οὔτε ἀντανήγοντο οὔτε ἂ διε-  
 10 νόηθησαν, φράζει τοὺς ἔσπλους, ἔτυχον ποιήσαντες, ἡσυ-  
 χάζοντες δ' ἐν τῇ γῆ τὰς τε ναῦς ἐπλήρουν καὶ παρεσκευά-  
 ζοντο, ἦν ἐσπλήη τις, ὡς ἐν τῷ λιμένι ὄντι οὐ σμικρῷ ναυμα-  
 χήσαντες. XIV. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι γνόντες καθ' ἑκάτερον τὸν  
 ἔσπλουν ὄρμησαν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς, καὶ τὰς μὲν  
 15 πλείους καὶ μετεώρους ἤδη τῶν νεῶν καὶ ἀντι-  
 πλώρους προσπεσόντες ἐς φυγὴν κατέστησαν.

BATTLE IN  
 THE HARBOUR  
 OF PYLUS.

The Lacedaemonians  
 are defeated, and their

1. πενήκοντα N.V. quae erat conjectura Aem. Porti. Poppo. vulgo, Haack.  
 Bekk. Goell. τεσσαράκοντα. 2. τέσσαρες νῆες R. 3. τῷ om. L.O.P.  
 4. πλεούσας b. ὅσοι Q. 5. καθορμίσονται I.Q. 6. πρωτῆν F.H.V. Poppo.  
 (Steph. Byz. in voce.) Vulgo, et Bekk. πρώτην. 7. ἦν] et K.R. ἀντι-  
 πλεῖν c. 11. τε om. N.V. 12. μικρῷ K.N. Goell. ναυμαχίσαντες F.e.i.  
 15. ἀντιπλώρους E.

1. [πεντήκοντα] This is the reading of the MS. N. or the Clarendon MS. now in the public library at Cambridge, and of the best of the Venetian MSS. in the library of St. Mark, which I have designated by the letter V. It had been conjectured by Portus, and has been admitted into the text by Poppo. Forty ships had originally sailed from Athens; (c. 2, 2.) and out of the five of these which had been left at Pylus with Demosthenes, (c. 5, 2.) two had since rejoined the main body; so that there were thirty-seven ships at Zacynthus, which with the addition of four Chian ships, and some from the squadron at Naupactus, must have made in all a greater number than forty. Besides, it is said expressly in c. 23, 2. that a reinforcement of twenty ships from Athens raised the total amount of the

fleet to seventy, a number exactly confirming the present reading; for it is probable that the three ships, drawn up by Demosthenes under the walls of the fort, were still kept there, as contributing to the defence of the place, and were not again employed afloat.

7. ἦν μὲν ἀντεκπλεῖν ἐθέλωσι κ. τ. λ.] The Scholiast considers the apodosis to this first clause to be wanting; as in a similar passage, III. 3. 3. καὶ ἦν μὲν ξυμβῆ ἡ πείρα. See the note on III. 31, 1. The words ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν easily suggest the repetition of ἐν τῇ εὐρυχωρίᾳ. "They got under weigh, prepared to fight, should the enemy choose to sail out to meet them in the open sea, (to fight in the open sea,) if not, intending to sail in and attack them."



XYLUR. A. C. 426. Olymp. 88. 4.

men in Sphacteria are cut off from all communication with the main land.

καὶ ἐπιδιαύκοντες ὡς διὰ βραχείας ἔτρωσαν μὲν  
πολλὰς, πέντε δ' ἔλαβον, καὶ μίαν τοῦτων  
αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι· ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς ἐν τῇ γῇ  
καταπεφευγίαις ἐπέβαλλον· αἱ δὲ καὶ πληρούμεναι ἔτι πρὶν  
ἀμάγεσθαι ἐκόπτοντο· καὶ τινὰς καὶ ἀναδούμενοι κενὰς εἰλκον  
2 τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐς φυγὴν ὠρμημένων, ἃ ὄρωντες οἱ Λακεδαι-  
μόνιοι καὶ περιαλγούντες τῷ πάθει, ὅτι περ αὐτῶν οἱ ἄνδρες  
ἀπελαμβάνοντο ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, παρεβοήθουν, καὶ ἐπεσβαίνοντες  
ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ξὺν τοῖς ὕπλοις ἀνθειλκον ἐπιλαμβανόμενοι  
τῶν νεῶν, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ κεκωλύσθαι ἐδόκει ἕκαστος φ' μὴ 10  
3 τινι καὶ αὐτὸς ἔργῳ παρῆν. ἐγένετό τε ὁ θόρυβος μέγας καὶ  
ἀντηλλαγμένος τοῦ ἑκατέρων τρόπου περὶ τὰς ναῦς· οἳ τε  
γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑπὸ προθυμίας καὶ ἐκπλήξεως ὡς εἰπεῖν  
ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἢ ἐκ γῆς ἐναυμάχουν, οἳ τε Ἀθηναῖοι κρατοῦντες  
καὶ βουλόμενοι τῇ παρουσίᾳ τύχῃ ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐπέξελεθῆν 15  
4 ἀπὸ νεῶν ἐπέξομάχουν. πολὺν τε πόνον παρασχόντες ἀλλή-

1. διὰ βραχείας E. διαβραχείας F. 2. πέντε δὲ λαβον C.E.H.K.L.O. Poppo.  
4. ἐπέβαλλον E.Q.e. καὶ post δὲ om. e.f.g. 6. ὠρμημένων e. 7. περ] παρ P.Q.  
9. ἐπιλαμβανόμενοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.P.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.e.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack.  
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀντιλαμβανόμενοι. 10. μὴ τινι] mavult Poppo μὴ τις.  
12. ἑκατέρου K.g. 14. ἐκ τῆς γῆς e.i. 15. ὅς] om. O.

1. ὡς διὰ βραχείας] "As well as they could, considering the short distance which the Peloponnesians had to pass over, before they got to shore and were in comparative safety." Compare Xenophon, Anab. III. 3, 9. ὅτε οἱ περὶ τοὺς περὶ ἐκ πολλοῦ φεύγοντας εἰδύνατο καταλαμβάνειν ἐν ἀλίῳ χωρίῳ.

3. ἐν τῇ γῇ καταπεφευγίαις] Similia prorsus nostro loco sunt Platonica, Sophist. pag. 260. c. H. Steph. τὸν δὲ γε σοφιστήν ἔφαμεν ἐν τούτῳ πῶς τῷ τόπῳ καταπεφευγίαι, ubi Heindorf. p. 427. confert Xenophont. Histor. Græc. IV. 5, 5. οἱ δὲ ἐν ἰφ' Ἡραίῳ καταπεφευγότες ἔτρωσαν. GÖLLEB. Compare however, III. 106, 1. τοὺς ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ ἦκοντας, and the note there. ἐν τῇ γῇ καταπεφευγίαις ἐπέβαλλον seems a condensed expression for ἐν τῇ γῇ ὄστας, καταπεφευγίαις ἐς αὐτὴν, ἐπέβαλλον. Compare VII. 63, 1. τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ—καταστράματος ὀπίστας

ἀπαράξῃτε. This seems the simplest mode of explaining the expression; yet καταπεφευγίαις, which properly signifies "to have taken refuge," may be used with the preposition ἐν, in the sense of, "to have taken refuge in or at a place;" and Heindorf says that we do not find the expression καταφεύγειν ἐν, but only καταπεφευγίαις ἐν.

10. ἐν τούτῳ κεκωλύσθαι ἐδοκεῖ ἕκαστος] Vid. ad II. 8, 6. DUKEB. i. e. ἕκαστος ἐδοκεῖ κεκωλύσθαι τὸ ἔργον φ' τινὶ ἔργῳ μὴ καὶ αὐτὸς παρῆν. Compare Herodot. VII. 151, 3. εἴ σφι ἐτι ἔμμενει τὴν πρὸς Χέρζεα φιλίην συνεκαράσαντο. See also Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 474. b. Poppo objects to the insertion of the negative between φ' and τινι, and wishes to read μὴ τις. But φ' μὴ is an expression by itself, and φ' μὴ τινι is exactly equivalent to εἰ μὴ τινι. So φ' τινί, III. 59, 1. is equivalent to εἰ τινι.

PYLON. A. G. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

λοισ καὶ τραυματίσαντες διεκρίθησαν, καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰς κενὰς ναῦς πλὴν τῶν τὸ πρῶτον ληφθεισῶν διέσωσαν. καταστάτες δὲ ἑκάτεροι ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον οἱ μὲν τροπαίων 5 τε ἔστησαν καὶ νεκροὺς ἀπέδωσαν καὶ ναυαγίων ἐκράτησαν, 8 καὶ τὴν νῆσον εὐθὺς περιέπλεον καὶ ἐν φυλακῇ εἶχον ὡς τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀπειλημμένων· οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ ἀπὸ πάντων ἤδη βεβοηθηκότες ἔμενον κατὰ χώραν ἐπὶ τῇ Πύλῳ.

XV. Ἐς δὲ τὴν Σπάρτην ὡς ἠγγέλθη τὰ γεγενημένα 10 περὶ Πύλον, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ὡς ἐπὶ ξυμφορᾷ μεγάλη τὰ τέλη καταβάντας ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον βουλευέειν παραχρῆμα ὄρωντας ὅ τι ἂν δοκῇ. καὶ ὡς εἶδον 2 ἀδύνατον ὄν τιμωρεῖν τοῖς ἀνδράσι καὶ κινδυνεύειν οὐκ ἐβούλοντο ἢ ὑπὸ λιμοῦ τι παθεῖν αὐτοὺς ἢ ὑπὸ πλήθους βιασθέντας κρατηθῆναι, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἣν ἐθέλωσι, σπουδὰς ποιησαμένους τὰ περὶ Πύλον, ἀποστεῖλαι

2. κενὰς B.h. τὸ πρῶτον] πρῶτων L.O. διέσωσαν E. 3. τροπαίων E.V. 4. τε] om. L.O. ναυγίων f. 6. οἱ δ'] οὐδ' Q. 7. βεβοηθηκότες h. 9. σπάρτην] om. E. περὶ τὴν πύλον G.L.O.P.d.m. 10. συμφορᾷ V. καταβάντες B. 11. ἐς] ἐπὶ G.L.O.P.d.e.i. παραχρῆμα A.B.C.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.e.d.s.f.g.h.i. Parm. Porpo. Bekk. vulgo, Haack. Dindorf. Goell. πρὸς τὸ χρῆμα. 14. ἐβούλοντο ἢ ὑπὸ A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.Q.V.W.X.Y.Z.a.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt f. λιμοῦ P. 15. βιασθέντας κρατηθῆναι C.I.L.O.P.Q.a.d.s.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Goell. Bekk. βιασθέντες κρατηθῆναι c. βιασθέντας ἢ κρατηθῆναι A.B.F.G.H.N.V. vulgo βιασθέντας ἢ κρατηθέντας. Porpo, βιασθέντας [ἢ] κρατηθῆναι habet. 16. αὐτοὺς c.f.g. 17. θέλωσι G.L.O.P.d.e.

7. ἀπὸ πάντων ἤδη βεβοηθηκότες] Compare c. 8, 1. τῶν δὲ ἄλλων Λακεδαιμονίων βραδύτερα ἐγγίγντο ἢ ἔθοδος—περιήγγελλον δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὴν Πελοπόννησον βασιλεῖν.

11. πρὸς τὸ χρῆμα] Valla legit παραχρῆμα: nam verit, quaeprimum. Et sic plerique MSS. πρὸς τὸ χρῆμα Portus vertit *ex tempore*. WASS. *Pro tempore: quod* III. 29, 3. est βουλευέσθαι ἐκ τῶν παρόντων. Βουλευέειν πρὸς τι etiam est *deliberare et statuere de re aliqua*, etsi hoc frequentius dicitur περὶ τινας βασιλεῖν. Thucyd. I. 71, 7. et IV. 87, 4. πρὸς τὰδε βουλευέσθε εἰ. Aeschyl. Fro-

meth. 1029. πρὸς ταῦτα βασιλεῖν. DUK.

παραχρῆμα] The concurrence of almost all the best MSS. in favour of this reading has determined me to adopt it; nor is παραχρῆμα βουλευέειν a needless command, when we consider that it was addressed to Lacedæmonians. But the old reading πρὸς τὸ χρῆμα ὄρωντας is in itself defensible, either as explained by Duker (see his note) or by Dindorf, (see Gøller's note,) who joins the words πρὸς τὸ χρῆμα ὄρωντας, as in Dionysius, de Structura Verborum, κατασκευάζουσιν οἱ ποιηταὶ πρὸς χρῆμα ὄρωντες.

PSYLOS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας πρέσβεις περὶ ξυμβάσεως, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας ὡς τάχιστα πειρᾶσθαι κομίσασθαι. XVI. δεξαμένων δὲ τῶν στρατηγῶν τὸν λόγον ἐγίνοντο σπονδαὶ τοιαύδε, Λακεδαιμονίους μὲν τὰς ναῦς ἐν αἷς ἐναυμάχησαν καὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ πάσας, ὅσαι ἦσαν μακρὰι, παραδοῦναι κομίσαντας ἐς Πύλον Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ὅπλα μὴ ἐπιφέρειν τῷ τειχίσματι μήτε κατὰ γῆν μήτε κατὰ θάλασσαν, Ἀθηναίους δὲ τοῖς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἀνδράσι σῖτον ἕαν τοὺς ἐν τῇ ἠπειρῷ Λακεδαιμονίους †ἐκπέμπειν†<sup>10</sup> τακτὸν καὶ μεμαγμένον, δύο χοίνικας ἐκάστῳ Ἀττικὰς ἀλφίτων καὶ δύο κοτύλας οἴνου καὶ κρέας, θεράποντι δὲ τούτων ἡμίσεια ταῦτα δὲ ὀρώντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐσπέμπειν καὶ πλοῖον μηδὲν ἐσπλεῖν λάθρα· φυλάσσειν δὲ καὶ τὴν νῆσον Ἀθηναίους μηδὲν ἦσσαν, ὅσα μὴ ἀποβαίνοντας, καὶ ὅπλα μὴ<sup>15</sup> ἐπιφέρειν τῷ Πελοποννησίῳ στρατῷ μήτε κατὰ γῆν μήτε

3. στρατιωτῶν C.G.K.L.O.P.a.c.f.g.  
5. τῇ] om. N.V.  
ἐν νήσῳ Q.  
10. ἕαν pro ἕαν E.  
11. ἀλφίτου d.  
14. πλοῖον μὲν μηδὲν  
16. πελοποννησίῳ A.B.F.H. et V. sec. man.

ἐγίνοντο V.  
8. θάλατταν K.  
τοὺς] om. d.i.  
†ἐκπέμπειν†] "Legere et cap. 26. fin. 30. 7." DOBREE.  
22. κοτύλας g.  
13. πέμπειν Q.  
15. μὴ post ὅσα om. Q.

10. σῖτον—μεμαγμένον] Thucydides, by adding δύο χοίνικας ἀλφίτων, shews that the words σῖτον μεμαγμένον are to be understood of barley flour; just as μάζα, or cake, is always to be understood of barley cake; on the same principle that "cake" in Scotland means oat cake; because barley was the grain most commonly used for food in Greece, as oats are in Scotland. ἄρτος, on the other hand, is to be understood of wheaten bread. See Xenophon, Economic. VIII. 9. The chœnix was one forty-eighth of the medimnus, or one eighth of the Roman modius; i. e. about two pints, English corn measure. The allowance of two chœnixes of barley meal daily to a man was the ordinary allowance to a Spartan at the public tables: (see Herodot. VI. 57, 3.) but the two cotylæ of wine were double of their home allowance. The cotyle was

one fourth part of the chœnix, or about 17 sol. inches, or something more than four sevenths of a pint, wine measure. In the time of Polybius the Roman soldier's rations were only one chœnix a day, but this was of wheat. Polyb. VI. 39. Herodotus certainly speaks as if he considered a chœnix of barley meal the minimum that could be fixed for a soldier's daily provision: it was the common allowance made to a slave. Still, two chœnixes were, no doubt, a liberal provision; but of course the Spartans would stipulate for the largest possible allowance, and their common allowance at home furnished them with an excuse for demanding more than would have been ordinarily granted to men in their circumstances.

15. ὅσα μὴ ἀποβαίνοντας] See the note on I. III, 2.

ATHENS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

κατὰ θάλασσαν. ὅ τι δ' ἂν τούτων παραβαίνωσιν ἐκάτεροι<sup>2</sup>  
καὶ ὀτιοῦν, τότε λελύσθαι τὰς σπονδάς. ἐσπίεσθαι δὲ αὐτὰς  
μέχρι οὐδ' ἐπανέλθωσιν οἱ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηναίων Λακεδαιμονίων  
πρέσβεις· ἀποστεῖλαι δὲ αὐτοὺς τριήρει Ἀθηναίους καὶ πάλιν  
5 κομίσαι. ἐλθόντων δὲ τὰς τε σπονδὰς λελύσθαι ταύτας καὶ  
τὰς ναῦς ἀποδοῦναι Ἀθηναίους ὁμοίας οἴασπερ ἂν παραλά-  
βωσιν. αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις ἐγένοντο, καὶ αἱ νῆες<sup>3</sup>  
παρεδόθησαν οὐσαι περὶ ἐξήκοντα, καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις ἀπεστά-  
λησαν. ἀφικόμενοι δὲ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἔλεξαν τοιαύδε.

10 XVII. "ΕΠΕΜΨΑΝ ἡμᾶς Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι,  
" περὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἀνδρῶν πράξοντας ὅ τι ἂν ὑμῖν τε

ATHENS.

SPEECH OF THE  
LACEDÆMONIAN  
AMBASSADORS.

(17--20.)

15 We are not departing  
from the spirit of our  
institutions by ad-  
dressing you in a reg-  
ular speech: for it is  
not length of speaking,  
but length of speaking  
without occasion, that

20 we are taught to avoid.

" ὠφέλιμον ὄν τὸ αὐτὸ πείθωμεν καὶ ἡμῖν ἐς  
" τὴν ξυμφορὰν ὡς ἐκ τῶν παρόντων κόσμον  
" μάλιστα μέλλη οἴσειν. τοὺς δὲ λόγους μα-<sup>2</sup>  
" κροτέρους οὐ παρὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς μηκνυοῦμεν,  
" ἀλλ' ἐπιχώριον ὄν ἡμῖν οὐ μὲν βραχεῖς.  
" ἀρκῶσι μὴ πολλοῖς χρῆσθαι, πλείοσι δὲ ἐν  
" φ' ἂν καιρὸς ἦ διδάσκοντάς τε τῶν προὔργου  
" λόγοις τὸ δέον πράσσειν. λάβετε δὲ αὐτοὺς<sup>3</sup>  
" μὴ πολεμίως μηδ' ὡς ἀξύνετοι διδασκόμενοι,

1. ὅτε L.O.P.d.i. 3. οἱ] om. c.f.g. ἀθηναίων E.b. λακεδαιμόνιοι G.  
5. τε] om. B. ταύτας] om. g. 6. ἂν] om. c. 8. οἱ μὲν πρέσβεις Q.  
10. ἡμᾶς οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι N.V. 11. πράξαντας A.B.F.Q.g. ἡμῖν τε e.  
13. παρόντων] παραδόντων I. 14. μέλη F.R. λόγους] om. h. 16. ἂν]  
om. L.O.P. μὲν ἂν βραχεῖς Dissen. p. 19. 17. ἀρκούσι Q.R. 18. καιρὸς  
ἂν G. 20. πολεμίως c.

1. ὅ τι δ' ἂν—παραβαίνωσιν—τότε λε-  
λύσθαι] i. e. "By any violation of these  
" terms on either side, in any particu-  
" lar, the truce should be *that instant*  
" considered as at an end." "Ὅτε is a  
needless attempt at correction, to be  
found only in the worst MSS.

8. καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις] Vide Palmer. Ex-  
ercit. p. 51. et 727. ad Schol. Aristoph.  
Equit. v. 791. ΔΥΚΕΡ.

14. τοὺς δὲ λόγους—πράσσειν] "Nor  
" will our speaking at length be a de-  
" parture from our national practice;  
" on the contrary, it is our rule to use  
" many words when many are needed,

" and only to prefer shortness when it  
" will answer the end required just as  
" well." The Lacedæmonian love of  
brevity was probably exaggerated by  
the other Greeks, and sometimes made  
a joke of; as appears to be the case in  
the story told by Herodotus, III. 46.

18. διδάσκοντας κ. τ. λ.] "When it  
" is the time for impressing by words  
" something that is of importance, in  
" order to effect our object." Τὶ τῶν  
προὔργου is illustrated by III. 109, 2.  
τὸ ἐαντῶν προὔργαιότερον ἐποιήσαντο.  
" Προὔργου, Aristoph. Plut. 623." DO-  
BREE.

ATHENS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 86. 4.

We offer you now a most precious opportunity of establishing your prosperity on a solid and lasting basis, by not abusing it; and surely we both know better than to rely on its most uncertain favours.

4 " *ὑπόμνησιν δὲ τοῦ καλῶς βουλευίσασθαι πρὸς εἰδότας ἡγησάμενοι. ὑμῖν γὰρ εὐτυχίαν τὴν παροῦσαν ἔξεστι καλῶς θέσθαι, ἔχουσι μὲν ὧν κρατεῖτε, προσλαβοῦσι δὲ τιμὴν καὶ δόξαν, καὶ μὴ παθεῖν ὅπερ οἱ ἀήθως τις ἀγαθὸν λαμβάνοντες τῶν ἀνθρώπων αἰεὶ γὰρ τοῦ πλείονος ἐλπίδι ὀρέγονται διὰ τὸ καὶ τὰ παρόντα*

5 " *ἀδοκῆτως εὐτυχῆσαι. οἷς δὲ πλείοται μεταβολαὶ ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα ξυμβεβήκασιν, δίκαιοι εἰσι καὶ ἀπιστότατοι εἶναι ταῖς εὐπραγίαις. ὃ τῆ τε ὑμετέρας πόλει δι' ἐμπειρίαν καὶ ἡμῶν μάλιστα ἂν ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος προσεῖη. XVIII. γνώτε*

If other examples were wanting, our own disasters in this present war may sufficiently prove how little fortune can be trusted, and how wise is the policy of stopping in time, and endeavouring to secure the advantages which we have gained.

2 " *δὲ καὶ ἐς τὰς ἡμετέρας νῦν ξυμφορὰς ἀπιδόντες, οἷτινες ἀξίωμα μέγιστον τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔχοντες ἤκομεν παρ' ὑμᾶς, πρότερον αὐτοὶ κυριώτεροι νομίζοντες εἶναι δοῦναι ἐφ' ἃ νῦν ἱσχυροὶ ἀφειγμένοι ὑμᾶς αἰτούμεθα. καίτοι οὔτε δυνάμει ἐνδεία ἐπάθομεν αὐτὸ οὔτε μείζονος προσγενομένης ὑβρίσαντες, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν αἰεὶ ὑπαρχόντων γνώμη σφαλέντες, ἐν ᾧ πᾶσι τὸ*

1. βουλευίσασθαι h. 5. οἷ] om. e. ἀθής B. h. 6. τῶν] om. A.  
 7. πλείονος B. L. O. R. c. g. h. πλείονος d. 8. εὐτυχίσασθαι A. 9. εἶναι] om. A.  
 10. ἡμετέρας R. 11. ἡμῶν] ὑμῶν e. 12. μάλιστα ἂν V. 13. ἐκ τοῦ] om. e.  
 14. εἰκότος L. L. M. O. προσεῖη Q. R. γνώσασθαι I. γνώτε—ἀπιδόντες om. B. h.  
 15. ἡμετέρας] om. L. O. P. νῦν] om. A. E. F. H. N. V. ante ἡμετέρας ponit Q.  
 16. ἀπιδόντες d. 14. πρότεροι c. 15. καμψ. κυριώτεροι R. κυριώτεροι V.  
 17. κυριώτερον g. δοῦναι] om. G. K. 18. προσγενομένης R. 19. γνώμης I.

7. *ἐλπίδι ὀρέγονται* " Hope makes " them desire." Compare, both for the construction and sentiment, III. 45, 4. *ἢ μὲν πενία ἀνάγκη τὴν τάλαντα παρέχουσα κ. τ. λ.*

9. *δίκαιοι εἰσι καὶ ἀπιστότατοι κ. τ. λ.* " May be most justly expected to be " also most mistrustful of prosperity." Compare III. 40, 4. *ἄλλος δίκαιος ἀντιδίδουσα*. The conjunction *καὶ*, which the Scholiast calls "superfluous," implies that, "with their various experience, they may be expected to have " learnt also to mistrust prosperity;" i. e. "the very circumstance of their

" experience ought to have taught it " them."

10. *ὃ τῆ τε ὑμετέρας πόλει κ. τ. λ.* " And this may most fairly be supposed " to be the case both with your city, " owing to its experience, and with " ours." The words *δι' ἐμπειρίαν* are meant to refer equally to both cities; for the speaker goes on to shew how Lacedæmon had experienced reverses of fortune as well as Athens.

16. *δυνάμει ἐνδεία* " It was not, on " one hand, from a decay of our power; " nor, on the other, from any large and " sudden increase of it; but finding

ΑΓΓΛΙΚΗ. Α. G. 465. Ομηρ. 88. 4

“ αὐτὸ ὁμοίως ὑπάρχει. ὥστε οὐκ εἰκὸς ὑμᾶς διὰ τὴν παροῦ-  
 “ σαν νῦν βρώμην πόλεως τε καὶ τῶν προσγεγενημένων καὶ  
 “ τὸ τῆς τύχης ὄσσεσθαι ἀεὶ μεθ’ ὑμῶν ἕσσεσθαι. σωφρόνων ἄ  
 “ δὲ ἀνδρῶν οἴτινες τάγαθὰ ἐς ἀμφίβολον ἀσφαλῶς ἔθεντο·  
 5 “ καὶ ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς οἱ αὐτοὶ εὐξυνετώτερον ἂν προσφέ-

1. ὥστε] ὅτε B. ὑμᾶς] om. c.f.g. 2. βρώμην νῦν V. προσγεγενημένων I.O.  
 προσγεγενημένης L. 3. ἀεὶ] om. c.f.g. 4. οἴτινες] om. i. ἐς] ἐπ’ K. 5. εὐξυν-  
 ετώτεροι i. ἀξύν. R. ἂν] ἀ G.

“ that we had miscalculated upon our  
 “ ordinary resources, a thing to which  
 “ all men alike are liable.” The sense  
 of ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων seems to be,  
 “ proceeding to argue from our ordi-  
 “ nary state and resources;” or, “ ar-  
 “ guing upon them.” Compare II. 62,  
 5. γνάμη ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων πιστεύει.

2. τῶν προσγεγενημένων] “ Its access-  
 “ sions.” Compare just above, μείζονος  
 προσγεγομένης. For τὸ τῆς τύχης com-  
 pare τὸ τῆς γνάμης, II. 87, 3. τὰ τῆς  
 ὄργης, II. 60, 1. τὰ τῆς ὁμολογίας, IV.  
 54, 3. τὰ τῆς τύχης, IV. 55, 2. τὸ τῆς  
 ξυμφορᾶς, III. 59, 1.

3. σωφρόνων δὲ ἀνδρῶν κ. τ. λ.] Σό-  
 φρονές εἰσι, οἴτινες, ἀδήλου ὄντος τοῦ  
 ἀποθησομένου, ἐκ τῆς παρουσίας εὐπρα-  
 γίας ἐπὶ ἀσφαλίστερον βέβουσι, καὶ οὐκ  
 ἐξυβρίζουσι, ὡς παραμένουσιν αὐτοῖς  
 ἀεὶ τῆς εὐπραγίας, ἀλλὰ συμβαίνουναι τοῖς  
 ἐναντίοις. SCHOL. Compare III. 45, 7.  
 πολλῆς εὐθελίας ὄντος οἰεται, the expres-  
 sion being confused between σέφρονες  
 δὲ ἄνδρες οἴτινες ἔθεντο and σωφρόνων  
 δὲ ἀνδρῶν τὸ θέσθαι. See the note on  
 II. 44, 1. The construction, according to  
 Poppo, is, οἴτινες ἔθεντο, νομισώσι τε,  
 passing from the indicative to the sub-  
 junctive, as, elsewhere, from the sub-  
 junctive to the indicative. See Poppo’s  
 Prolegom. I. p. 271. and the examples  
 there quoted. The words καὶ ταῖς ξυμ-  
 φοραῖς—προσφέρουσι are inserted, as a  
 sort of parenthesis, in the midst of the  
 sentence. For the omission of ἂν, with  
 the subjunctive mood νομισώσι, see  
 Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 527. obs. 2. Jelf,  
 §. 830. Brunck on Œdip. Colon. 395.  
 ed. Gaisford; and Elmsley on Euripid.  
 Medæa, 503. In the words immediately  
 following, τοῦτῃ refers to μέρος; as if it  
 were, οὐ τοῦτῃ τῷ μέρει ξυνεῖναι, καθ’  
 ὅσον ἂν τις αὐτοῦ βούληται μεταχειρίζεω.  
 Τοῦτῃ ξυνεῖναι seems to signify, “ to

“ abide with, rest in, or confine itself  
 “ to, that part which we require.” As  
 νόσῳ ξυνεῖναι signifies “ to be sick,” so  
 μέρει ξυνεῖναι would signify “ to be  
 “ partial.” Compare VI. 18, 3. ταμειύ-  
 εσθαι ἐς ὅσον βουλόμεθα ἄρχειν: and  
 VI. 87, 3. καθ’ ὅσον δέ τι ὑμῖν τῆς ἡμε-  
 τέρας πολυπραγμοσύνης καὶ τρόπου τὸ  
 αὐτὸ ξυμβέβηκε, τοῦτῃ ἀπολαβόντες χρῆ-  
 σασθε. Finally, the genitive αἰτῶν is  
 variously interpreted: Poppo refers it  
 to the plural μέρος, which must be re-  
 peated from the preceding μέρος; as if  
 Thucydides meant, “ As the fortunes  
 “ of those several parts should direct.”

Others refer it to σωφρόνων ἀνδρῶν, in  
 the earlier part of the sentence; “ As  
 “ their several fortunes should direct.”  
 I believe that Poppo is in the right.  
 The whole passage then I would thus  
 translate: “ They are sound-minded  
 “ men, who, following a safe system,  
 “ hold their good things as winnings  
 “ that may be lost again; (and when  
 “ they lose also, these same men would  
 “ conduct themselves more discreetly;)  
 “ and who do not think that war will  
 “ suit itself to that scale on which they  
 “ wish to meddle with it, but will go  
 “ on even as its accidents may lead the  
 “ way. τοῦτῃ ξυνεῖναι forsan delenda;  
 “ vel, quod malim, leg. οὕτω ξυνεῖναι.”  
 DOBREE.

[The words τοῦτῃ ξυνεῖναι are so diffi-  
 cult, (for I allow that the interpretation  
 given of them above is scarcely satis-  
 factory,) that I should be glad to accept  
 Dobree’s conjecture. If the present  
 text be genuine, I cannot see however  
 that τοῦτῃ can be made to refer to any  
 other word than μέρος.]

5. καὶ ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς οἱ αὐτοὶ] Καὶ  
 γὰρ τὰς συμφορὰς οὗτοι δεξιώτερον ἂν  
 καὶ ὡς συνέτοι προσδέχοντο τε καὶ φέ-  
 ρουσι. SCHOL.

ATHENS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

“ ροιντο· τόν τε πόλεμον νομίσωσι μὴ καθ’ ὅσον ἂν τις  
 “ αὐτοῦ μέρος βούληται μεταχειρίζειν, τούτῳ ξυνεῖναι, ἀλλ’  
 “ ὡς ἂν αἱ τύχαι αὐτῶν ἡγήσωνται. καὶ ἐλάχιστ’ ἂν οἱ  
 “ τοιοῦτοι πταίνοντες, διὰ τὸ μὴ τῷ ὀρθομένῳ αὐτοῦ πιστεύ-  
 “ οντες ἐπαίρεσθαι, ἐν τῷ εὐτυχῆν ἂν μάλιστα καταλύοντο. 5  
 5 “ ὁ νῦν ὑμῖν, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, καλῶς ἔχει πρὸς ἡμᾶς πράξιαι, καὶ  
 “ μήποτε ὕστερον, ἣν ἄρα μὴ πειθόμενοι σφαλῆτε, ἃ πολλὰ  
 “ ἐνδέχεται, νομισθῆναι τύχῃ καὶ τὰ νῦν προχωρήσαντα  
 “ κρατῆσαι, ἔξον ἀκίνδυνον δόκησιν ἰσχύος καὶ ξυνέσεως ἐς  
 “ τὸ ἔπειτα καταλιπεῖν. XIX. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ὑμᾶς προ- 10

We invite you then “ καλοῦνται ἐς σπονδὰς καὶ διάλυσιν πολέμου,  
 to conclude a lasting “ διδόντες μὲν εἰρήνην καὶ ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ  
 peace; to ensure our “ ἄλλην φιλίαν πολλὴν καὶ οικειότητα ἐς  
 perpetual friendship  
 by not abusing your

2. βούλεται] A.F.H.Q.R. τούτῳ ξυνεῖναι] om. A. τούτῳ ἐξεῖναι d. 4. διὰ  
 —πιστεύοντες] om. F.H. habet in margine F. τῷ] om. G.d.i. αὐτοῦς A.B.  
 E.R. et marg. F. 5. μάλιστα ἂν c.f.g. 6. ἡμῖν P. δ] om. F.V.c.g.  
 ὑμᾶς R. 7. σφαλῆται I. 8. προχωρήσαντα f. 10. προσκαλοῦνται g.  
 παρακαλοῦντες d.i. om. G. 13. πολλὴν] om. L.O.P.

1. τόν τε πόλεμον νομίσωσιν] Ἄπο κοινου τὸ “ σφρόνων δὲ ἀνδρῶν, οἷτινες “ ἂν,” μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων [καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς.] ἡ δὲ διάνοια, σφρόνεις εἰσιν, οἷτινες οἰονται τὰ ἐκ τῶν πολέμων μὴ κατὰ προαίρεσιν ἡμετέραν ἀποβαίνειν, ἀλλὰ κατὰ τύχην. ἔνιοι δὲ τόνδε τὸν τρόπον ἐξηγήσαντο· σφρόνεις εἰσιν οἱ νομίζοντες τὸν πόλεμον, τουτέστι τὴν ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου νίκην, μὴ καθ’ ὃ μέρος ἂν τις αὐτοῦ μεταχειρίζεται, οἷον ναυμαχῶν ἢ πεζομαχῶν, κατὰ τοῦτο συντυχάνειν, ἀλλ’ ὡς ἂν ἡ τύχη ἡγήται τοῦ πολέμου. SCHOL.

3. καὶ ἐλάχιστ’ ἂν οἱ τοιοῦτοι πταίνοντες] Οἱ μὴ πιστεύοντες ταῖς κατὰ πόλεμον εἰπραγίαις· τὸ γὰρ ὀρθοῦμενον τὴν εἰπραγίαν λέγει. οἷτοι (φησὶν) ἐλάχιστα πταίνοντες ἂν οἱ τὸν πόλεμον ἐν τῷ εἰπραγεῖν αὐτοὶ κατατιθέμενοι. ἐξηγητικὸν δὲ ἐστὶ τοῦτο τοῦ “ σφρόνων δὲ ἀνδρῶν, οἷτινες “ τὰ ἀγαθὰ ἐς ἀμφίβολον ἀσφαλῶς ἔθεν- “ το.” SCHOL.

5. ἐν τῷ εὐτυχῆν] Ἄντι τοῦ εἰ εὐτυχοῖεν. SCHOL.

καταλύοντο] Ἀναπαύονται. SCHOL.

6. δ] Ἐν εἰπραγίᾳ καταλύσασθαι, ἀντι τοῦ ἀποθίσθαι τὸν πόλεμον. SCHOL.

ὁ νῦν ὑμῖν κ. τ. λ.] “ This ye have “ now a fair occasion for doing towards

“ us, and so to escape being thought “ hereafter (if ye hearken not to us, “ and meet with disasters, which may “ full well be) to have won by good “ luck only even your present succes- “ ses; when you might leave behind “ you a character for power and for “ wisdom which no after-chances could “ endanger.” He who knows not how to improve and preserve an advantage, may be thought not to have known how to gain it, but to have been indebted for it only to fortune.

6. καὶ μήποτε ὕστερον νομισθῆναι] Infinitivus νομισθῆναι pendet a praecedentibus καλῶς ἔχει, ut haec conjungantur, καλῶς ἔχει ὑμῖν πράξιαι, καὶ μήποτε νομισθῆναι. DUKE. “ Ἴνα μὴ, ἐάν ποτε σφαλῆτε ὕστερον, ἀπιθῆσαντες ἡμῖν, (ἐνδέχεται γὰρ) νομισθῆτε καὶ τὰ νῦν ἄλλως ἡτύχηκεναι καὶ χωρὶς συνέσεως, ἐξουσίας ὑμῖν οὐσης, εἰρήνης γενομένης ἀνεκδιώνων, εἰβουλίας τε καὶ ἀνδρίας δόξαν τοῖς μετὰ ταῦτα ἀνθρώποις καταλιπεῖν, ἰσχύος μὲν, διὰ τὸ μέναι ὑμῖν τὴν εὐτυχίαν καὶ μὴ μεταβληθῆναι, εἰβουλίας δὲ, ὅτι ἐσπέισασθε ἐν τῷ εὐτυχῆν, εἰδότες τὸ τῆς τύχης ἄστατον. SCHOL.

ATHENS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

present success: for no peace can be durable which leaves in one of the parties a rankling sense of humiliation and injury.

- “ ἀλλήλους ὑπάρχειν, ἀνταιτούντες δὲ τοὺς ἐκ  
 “ τῆς νήσου ἄνδρας, καὶ ἄμεινον ἡγούμενοι  
 “ ἀμφοτέροις μὴ διακιδυνεύεσθαι, εἴτε βία  
 “ διαφύγοιεν παρατυχούσης τινὸς σωτηρίας  
 5 “ εἴτε καὶ ἐκπολιορκηθέντες μᾶλλον ἂν χειρωθεῖεν. νομίζομένῃ  
 “ τε τὰς μεγάλας ἔχθρας μάλιστ’ ἂν διαλύεσθαι βεβαίως,  
 “ οὐκ ἦν ἀνταμυνόμενός τις καὶ ἐπικρατήσας τὰ πλέω τοῦ  
 “ πολέμου κατ’ ἀνάγκην ὄρκοις ἐγκαταλαμβάνων μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ  
 “ ἴσου ξυμβῆ, ἀλλ’ ἦν παρὸν τὸ αὐτὸ δρᾶσαι πρὸς τὸ ἐπι-  
 10 “ εἰκὲς καὶ ἀρετῇ † αὐτὸν † νικήσας, παρὰ ἃ προσεδέχετο,

3. ἀμφοτέροις E.h. κιδυνεύεσθαι K. ἦν E. 4. παρασχούσης G.  
 5. νομίζομεντες e. 6. διαλύσασθαι d.i. 9. παρὸν] παρὰ K. 10. † αὐτὸν †  
 K.d.h.i. αὐτὸ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.N.P.Q.V.X.a.c.f.g.m. Parm. Haack. Poppo.  
 Bekk. Goell. vulgo αὐτός. περι M.b.e.

1. ὑπάρχειν] This word keeps its proper meaning. “That there should subsist a general, friendly, and intimate feeling between us, which would always dispose us on every particular occurrence to support and cooperate with one another;” “the general feeling should always be at hand to influence and determine our particular practice.”

5. νομίζομένῃ τε τὰς μεγάλας ἔχθρας κ. τ. λ.] “And we think that great enmities would be most effectually reconciled, not if one party acting on the principle of retaliation, and because he has been generally successful in the war, were to bind his adversary by compulsory oaths, and conclude a peace with him on unequal terms; but if, when he might do all this, he were to consult humanity and moderation, and having conquered him by his virtue, were, contrary to his expectations, to make peace with him on moderate conditions.” Dr. Bloomfield has anticipated me in reading αὐτὸν νικήσας instead of αὐτὸ or αὐτός: and in supposing that the ν was lost from the recurrence of the same letter in the beginning of νικήσας. I cannot think that ἀρετῇ αὐτὸ νικήσας can mean, as the Scholiast explains it, τῆ φιλανθρωπία αὐτὸ τὸ πλεονεκτικὸν κατακρατήση: for this seems to me neither to resemble

the spirit nor the language of Thucydides. The parts of the different members of the antithesis are as usual exactly opposed to one another: thus ἀνταμυνόμενος is opposed to πρὸς τὸ ἐπικεῖς—ἐπικρατήσας τὰ πλέω τοῦ πολέμου τὸ ἀρετῇ αὐτὸν νικήσας and κατ’ ἀνάγκην—ξυμβῆ τὸ παρὰ δ—ξυναλλαγῆ. The words πρὸς τὸ ἐπικεῖς, i. e. σκοπῶν πρὸς τὸ ἐπικεῖς, (Compare Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 591. δ.) almost exactly answer to our expression, “consulting humanity.” If αὐτὸν be admitted as the true reading, the nominative case to προσεδέχετο is supplied at once; but in any case it is easier to understand αὐτός from the whole context, than to imagine, with Poppo, that προσεδέχετο can bear a passive sense. For the accusative αὐτὸν, the words “his enemy” are so evidently implied after ἐγκαταλαμβάνων, that there seems no difficulty in referring to a substantive so clearly and necessarily understood. The expression ἀρετῇ νικήσας is illustrated by Dr. Bloomfield by quotations from several writers: for instance, Euripid. Hercul. Fur. 339. ἀρετῇ σε νικῶ, θηητὸς ἂν, θεὸν μέγα. Compare also the words of the Falisci to the Romans, when submitting to them in consequence of the generosity of Camillus. οὐ τοσοῦτον τῇ δυνάμει λειπεσθαι δοκούστας ὅσον ἠγάσθαι τῆς ἀρετῆς ὁμολογοῦστας. Plutarch, Camillus, c. 10.



ATHENS. A. C. 425. Olym. 86. 4.

- 3 "μετρίως ξυναλλαγῆ. ὀφείλων γὰρ ἤδη ὁ ἑναντίος μὴ ἀντα-  
 " μίνεσθαι ὡς βιασθεῖς ἀλλ' ἀνταποδοῦναι ἀρετῆν, ἐτοιμό-  
 4 " τερὸς ἐστὶν αἰσχύνῃ ἐμμένειν οἷς ξυνέθετο. καὶ μᾶλλον  
 " πρὸς τοὺς μειζόνως ἐχθροὺς τοῦτο δρῶσι οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἢ  
 " πρὸς τοὺς τὰ μέτρια διενεχθέντας· πεφύκασι τε τοῖς μὲν ἔ-  
 " κουσίως ἐνδοῦσι ἀνθησασῶσθαι μεθ' ἡδονῆς, πρὸς δὲ τὰ  
 " ὑπεραυχούντα καὶ παρὰ γνώμην διακινδυνεύειν. XX.  
 " ἡμῶν δὲ καλῶς, εἴπερ ποτὲ, ἔχει ἀμφοτέροις  
 " ἢ ξυναλλαγῆ, πρὶν τι ἀνήκεστον διὰ μέσου  
 " γενόμενον ἡμᾶς καταλαβεῖν, ἐν δὲ ἀνάγκῃ 10  
 " αἰδίου ὑμῶν ἐχθραν πρὸς τῇ κοινῇ καὶ ἰδίαν  
 " ἔχειν, ὑμᾶς δὲ στερηθῆναι ὧν νῦν προκα-  
 " λούμεθα. ἔτι δ' ὄντων ἀκρίτων, καὶ ὑμῶν μὲν  
 " δόξης καὶ ἡμετέρας φιλίας προσγιγνομένης,

Let us make peace before some irreparable loss on our part renders reconciliation impossible; and entitle yourselves to the gratitude of Greece, by terminating generously this fatal war, when ambition might tempt you to continue it.

1. ἤδη] om. Q. ἀνταμίνεσθαι B.h. 3. τις αἰσχύνῃ d.i. 4. τοὺς] om. P.  
 5. τοὺς μέτρια C.G.K.c.e.f.g. τοὺς μετρίως d. 6. ἔκουσίως] ἐκούσιον Lex. Seg.  
 p. 126, I. ἀντίσασθαι Q. 10. καταλαμβάνειν V. 12. ὑμᾶς A.B.C.F.H.  
 K.L.M.N.O.V.a.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἡμᾶς. 14. προ-  
 γιγνομένης i. προσγεγενημένης L.

1. ὀφείλων γὰρ ἤδη κ. τ. λ.] Compare the sentiments of the Privernates before the Roman senate, Livy, VIII. 21.

2. βιασθεῖς] Vid. Suidam in ἐβιάζοντο. ἐβιάζοντο alibi ἐπὶ τῶν πασχόντων. Homerus: Ἄλῃς δ' οὐκέτ' ἔμμενε· ΒΙΑΖΕΤΟ γὰρ βελέεσσι. D. Halic. βεβιασμένα σχήματα: Interpres, per vim figuras, immo, figuras coactas. 'Οφείλων—ἀρετῆν Thom. Mag. in βούλομαι, qui ἀνταμίνεσθαι habet. WASS.

6. πρὸς δὲ τὰ ὑπεραυχούντα] Of this use of the neuter instead of the masculine, which is common enough in Thucydides, Poppo has collected a number of examples, Prolegom. I. p. 103. ch. viii.

11. ἔχθραν πρὸς τῇ κοινῇ καὶ ἰδίαν] That is, "we shall hate you not only "nationally, for the wound you will "have inflicted on Sparta; but individually, because so many of us will "have lost our own near relations by "your inflexibility." The Spartan

aristocracy would feel it a personal wound to lose at once so many of its members, connected by blood or marriage with its principal families. Compare Thucyd. V. 15, 1.

12. ὑμᾶς δὲ στερηθῆναι ὧν νῦν προκαλούμεθα] i. e. τοῦ Λακεδαιμονίοις φίλους γίγνεσθαι βεβαίως, τιμῆν καὶ δόξαν προσλαβόντας.

13. ἔτι δ' ὄντων ἀκρίτων] "Ἐτι δὲ ὄντων ἀδιακρίτων καὶ ἀμφιβόλων τῶν πραγμάτων τῶν κατὰ τὴν Σφακτηρίαν, εἴτε ἀλίσκονται οἱ ἄνδρες εἴτε διαφεύγουσι, καὶ ὑμῶν μὲν δόξης προσγιγνομένης καὶ φιλίας παρ' ἡμῶν, ἐὰν σπεισώμεθα ὥσπερ νῦν ἔχομεν, ἡμῶν δὲ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, πρὶν αἰσχροῦ τιπὸς πειραθῆναι (ἀπὸ τοῦ πρὶν ἀλῶνα τοὺς ἄνδρας) τῆς συμφορᾶς μετρίως κατατιθεμένης, διαλλαγώμεν.—SCHOL.

"ὄντων ἀκρίτων] "Things being yet "undecided." Compare Herodot. VII. 37, 2. οὐτε ἐπινεφέλων ὄντων, and Thucyd. I. 7. πλοῖματῶν ὄντων, and the note there.

ATHENS. A. C. 426. Olymp. 88. 4

“ ἡμῶν δὲ πρὸ αἰσχροῦ τιμῶν ξυμφορᾶς μετρίως κατατιθε-  
 “ μένης, διαλλαγῶμεν, καὶ αὐτοὶ τε ἀπὲς πολέμου εἰρήνην  
 “ ἐλώμεθα καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἑλλήσιν ἀνάπασιν κακῶν  
 “ ποιήσωμεν· οἳ καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ὑμᾶς αἰτιωτέρους ἡγήσονται.  
 5 “ πολεμοῦνται μὲν γὰρ ἀσαφῶς ὀποτέρων ἀρξάντων κατα- 3  
 “ λύσεως δὲ γιγνομένης, ἧς νῦν ὑμεῖς τὸ πλεόν κύριοι ἐστε,  
 “ τὴν χάριν ὑμῖν προσθήσουσιν. ἦν τε γνῶτε, Λακεδαιμο- 4  
 “ νίοις ἕξεστιν ὑμῖν φίλους γενέσθαι βεβαίως, αὐτῶν τε  
 “ προκαλεσαμένων, χαρισαμένοις τε μᾶλλον ἢ βιασαμένοις.  
 10 “ καὶ ἐν τούτῳ τὰ ἐνόητα ἀγαθὰ σκοπεῖτε ὅσα εἰκὸς εἶναι· 5  
 “ ἡμῶν γὰρ καὶ ὑμῶν ταῦτα λεγόντων τό γε ἄλλο Ἑλληνι-  
 “ κὸν ἴστε ὅτι ὑποδεέστερον ὂν τὰ μέγιστα τιμήσει.”

XXI. Οἱ μὲν οὖν Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοσαῦτα εἶπον, νομίζοντες  
 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐν τῷ πρὶν χρόνῳ σπονδῶν μὲν ἐπιθυμῶν,  
 15 The Athenians, at the instigation of Cleon, insist on such hard σφῶν δὲ ἐναντιουμένων κωλύεσθαι, διδομένης  
 δὲ εἰρήνης ἀσμένους δέξασθαι τε καὶ τοὺς

1. πρὸς I. συμφορᾶς c.h. διατιθεμένης d.i. 3. ἀνάπασιν b. καλῶν e.i.  
 4. ποιήσωμεν E.F.H. ἡγήσονται B. 5. πολεμοῦνται e. πολεμοῦντας f.  
 μὲν addidi sumptum ex A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.V.X.c.d.e.f.g. Parm. Haack.  
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. σαφῶς P. 6. γιγνομένης A.B.E.F.H.X.h. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo γενομένης. 8. βεβαίως K. 9. βιασαμένων C. 10. εἶναι] om. G.  
 11. ταῦτα F. τότε A.F.L.O.P.R.d.g.h.i. 12. εἴτι] om. F. 13. σὺν]  
 om. L.O.P. 15. διδομένης εἰρήνης d.i. 16. τε εἰρήνης Parm. ἀσμένους  
 δέξασθαι J.K.X.c.f.g. Porpo. ἀσμένους δέξασθαι L.O.P. Parm. Bekker. Goell.  
 ἀσμένους δέξασθαι H.R.e.m. ἀσμένους δέξασθαι C.E.F.G.Q.V.a.e. Haack. ἀσμέ-  
 νους δέχασθαι A.h. ἀσμένους δέχασθαι B. vulgo δέξασθαι τε ἀσμένως.

I. ξυμφορᾶς μετρίως κατατιθεμένης] These words admit of two interpretations; either, “our disaster being settled on tolerable terms,” in the sense in which κατατίθεσθαι πόλεμον is used by Demosthenes and Lysias, that is, “to lay down or terminate a war,” (Demosth. Fals. Legat. p. 425. Reiske. Lysias, Olymp. p. 914. Reiske,) or else, “our misfortune being laid upon us lightly;” taking κατατίθεσθαι in the sense of bestowing or rendering. So Xenophon, Venat. X. 8. εἰς τοῦτον τὴν ὄρην κατέθετο. “Vents or bestows all his anger upon him.” Compare also Sophocl. Œdip. Colon. 1215. αἱ μακρὰ ἡμέρα κατέθετο δὴ Δύπας ἔγγυτέρω.  
 4. οἳ καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ὑμᾶς] Ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ

γενέσθαι δηλοῦσι τὴν εἰρήνην, ὑμᾶς νομοῦσιν αἰτιωτέρους. ἀπὲς τοῦ, πλεόν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὑμῖν τὴν χάριν τῆς εἰρήνης ὁμολογήσουσιν. ὁ δὲ καὶ σύνδεσμος οὐ περιττῶς κεῖται, ἀλλ’ ἀναγκαίως. λέγει γὰρ ὅτι τούτῳ τε νομίσαι ὑμᾶς νενικηκέ-  
 ναι, καὶ τὴν χάριν τῆς εἰρήνης εἰς ὑμᾶς μέλλουσιν ἀνεργεῖν. SCHOL.

5. πολεμοῦνται μὲν γὰρ ἀσαφῶς] Πολεμοῦνται γὰρ, ἀδήλου ὄντος τοῦ πράγματος, τίς ἐστὶν ὁ προκαταρξάμενος τοῦ πολέμου, εἴτε ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος, εἴτε ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, καὶ τὰ ἕξῃς. SCHOL.

7. ἦν τε γνῶτε, Λακεδαιμόνιοι] Ἄν τε πεισθῆτε, ἕξεστιν ὑμῖν Λακεδαιμονίους φίλους γενέσθαι, χάριν δοῦσιν μᾶλλον, ἢ περ βιασθείσιν ὑπ’ αὐτῶν. SCHOL.

12. τὰ μέγιστα τιμήσει] Either, “will

ATHENS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

2 terms, that the Lacedaemonians, after trying in vain to be allowed to negotiate with a certain number of plenipotentiaries, instead of discussing the terms before the assembly of the people, at last break off the negotiation.

21, 22. *ἀνδρας ἀποδώσειν. οἱ δὲ τὰς μὲν σπονδὰς, ἔχοντες τοὺς ἀνδρας ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, ἤδη σφίσιν ἐνόμιζον ἐτοιμοὺς εἶναι ὅπταν βούλωνται ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς αὐτοὺς, τοῦ δὲ πλέονος ὠρέγοντο. μάλιστα δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐνήγε Κλέων ὁ Κλεαυέτου, 5 ἀνήρ δημαγωγὸς κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον ὃν καὶ τῷ πλήθει πιθανώτατος· καὶ ἔπεισεν ἀποκρίνασθαι ὡς χρῆ τὰ μὲν ὄπλα καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ παραδόντας πρῶτον κομισθῆναι Ἀθήναζε, ἐλθόντων δὲ, ἀποδόντας Λακεδαιμονίους Νίσαιαν καὶ Πηγὰς καὶ Τροϊζήνα 10 καὶ Ἀχαιᾶν, ἃ οὐ πολέμφ ἔλαβον ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῆς προτέρας ξυμβάσεως, Ἀθηναίων συγχωρησάντων κατὰ ξυμφορὰς καὶ ἐν τῷ τότε δεομένων τι μᾶλλον σπονδῶν, κομίσασθαι τοὺς ἀνδρας καὶ σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι ὅποσον ἂν δοκῇ χρόνον ἀμφοτέροις. XXII. οἱ δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὴν ἀπόκρισιν οὐδὲν 15 ἀντείπον, ξυνέδρους δὲ σφίσιν ἐκέλευον ἐλέσθαι, οἵτινες λέγοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες περὶ ἐκάστου ξυμβήσονται κατὰ ἡσυχίαν ὅ τι ἂν πείθωσιν ἀλλήλους. Κλέων δὲ ἐνταῦθα δὴ πολὺς ἐνέκειτο, λέγων γινώσκεις μὲν καὶ πρότερον οὐδὲν ἐν νῷ ἔχοντας δίκαιον αὐτοὺς, σαφὲς δ' εἶναι καὶ νῦν, οἵτινες τῷ 20*

3. βούλωνται F.H.c. πρὸς αὐτοὺς ποιεῖσθαι G.h.m. 5. μᾶλλον L. κλεαυέτα P. 7. πιθανώτατος E. καὶ] om. Q. εἶπεν ἀποκρίνεσθαι d. 8. σφᾶς E. 9. πρῶτον] om. d.i. 10. νίκαιαν P. τροϊζήνα B.E.F.G.H. K.V.h. 11. ἀλλὰ ἀπὸ C.F.H.K.V.c.f.g.h. Porpo. 12. συγχωρησάντων C. κατὰ συμφορὰς e. κατὰ τὰς ξυμφορὰς L. 14. ὅπταν I. 16. ἐκέλευον] om. A. 18. δὴ] om. d. δεῖ E.F. 19. γινώσκεις V. καὶ] om. P. οὐδὲ d. ἐν νῷ] om. e. 20. ἔχοντας d.e. σαφεῖς d. σαφὲς εἰδένα V.

"honour us in the highest degree;" or, "being inferior, will pay respect to "the greatest powers;" but the first interpretation is to be preferred.

1. τὰς μὲν σπονδὰς—ἤδη σφίσιν ἐνόμιζον κ. τ. λ.] Ποιεῖσθαι bis cogitandum, sic, τὰς μὲν σπονδὰς ἤδη σφίσιν ἐνόμιζον ἐτοιμοὺς εἶναι ποιεῖσθαι ὅπταν [σφεῖς, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι] βούλωνται ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς αὐτοὺς. GÖLLER. But may not ἐτοιμοὺς be the feminine gender here, as according to a great majority of the best MSS. we have νῆες ἐτοιμοὶ

ἤδη οὖσαι, VIII. 26, 1. and ἐτοιμοὺς βοηθείας Demosthen. Chersones. p. 93. Reiske. The sense would then be, "thinking that the peace lay ready "for them, i. e. was at their disposal, whenever they chose to conclude it."

19. πολλὸς ἐνέκειτο] "Sallust. Jugurth. "84. *Multus instabat.*" GÖLLER. Compare Herodot. VII. 158, 1. Γέλων δὲ πολλὸς ἐνέκειτο. "Fell vehemently upon them." "Attacked them vehemently."

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

μὲν πλήθει οὐδὲν ἐθέλουσιν εἰπεῖν, ὀλίγοις δὲ ἀνδράσι ξύνε-  
δροι βούλονται γίγνεσθαι· ἀλλὰ εἴ τι ὑγιᾶς διανοοῦνται,  
λέγειν ἐκέλευσεν ἅπασιν. ὁρῶντες δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὔτε 3  
σφίσιν οἷον τε ὄν ἐν πλήθει εἰπεῖν, εἴ τι καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς ξυμ-  
5 φορᾶς ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ξυγχωρεῖν, μὴ ἐς τοὺς ξυμμάχους δια-  
βληθῶσιν εἰπόντες καὶ οὐ τυχόντες, οὔτε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους  
ἐπὶ μετρίοις ποιήσοντας ἃ προῦκαλοῦντο, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐκ  
τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ἄπρακτοι. XXIII. ἀφικομένων δὲ αὐτῶν διε-

PYLUS.

10 Rupture of the ar-  
mistice. The Athe-  
nians refuse to re-  
store the Lacedæmo-  
nian fleet, and com-  
mence a strict block-  
ade of Sphacteria.

λύοντο εὐθύς αἱ σπονδαὶ αἱ περὶ Πύλον, καὶ  
τὰς ναῦς οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀπῆττον, καθάπερ.  
ξυνέκειτο· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἐγκλήματα ἔχοντες  
ἐπιδρομὴν τε τῷ τειχίσματι παράσπονδον καὶ  
ἄλλα οὐκ ἀξιώλογα δοκοῦντα εἶναι οὐκ ἀπεδί-  
δοσαν, ἰσχυριζόμενοι ὅτι δὴ εἴρηγο, εὖν καὶ ὀτιοῦν παραβαθῆ,  
15 λελύσθαι τὰς σπονδάς. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀντέλεγόν τε,  
καὶ ἀδίκημα ἐπικαλέσαντες τὸ τῶν νεῶν ἀπελθόντες ἐς  
πόλεμον καθίσταντο. καὶ τὰ περὶ Πύλον ὑπ' ἀμφοτέρων 2  
κατὰ κράτος ἐπολεμεῖτο, Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν δυοῖν ἐναντίαν αἰὲ  
τὴν νῆσον περιπλέοντες τῆς ἡμέρας, (τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς καὶ  
20 ἅπασαι περιώρμουν, πλὴν τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος ὅποτε ἄνεμος

1. ἐθέλωσιν K. δὲ] om. b. 4. εἴ τι Poppo: libri omnes εἴτε. [Poppo-  
nis emendationem receperunt Haack. Bekk. Goell.] καὶ τι ὑπὸ d. τὰς  
ξυμφορὰς P. τῆς συμφορᾶς C.e. 5. διαβληθῶσιν post εἰπόντες ponunt c.f.  
post τυχόντες g. 7. ἐπιμετρίως d.i. ποιήσοντας A.B.F.P.h. προκα-  
λοῦνται d. προῦκαλοῦνται i. προκαλοῦντο V. 8. ἀθηναίων i. 9. διεκελεύοντο e.  
εὐθέως K. περὶ τὴν πύλον N. περὶ τὸν πύλον K. 13. ἀξιώλογα] ὀλίγα f.g.  
ἀπέδοσαν c.g. ἀπεδίδωσαν I. 14. καὶ] om. d.i. παραβαθῆ d. 16. τῶν  
νῆων] om. R. ἐπελθόντες Q. 17. ἀπ' I. ἀμφοτέρως c.f.g. 18. κατὰ  
κράτος] om. f.g. δυοῖν O. post δυοῖν cum A.B.E.F.H.h. omisi νεοῖν. [Haack.  
Poppo. Goell. Bekk.] ἐναντίαν B.F. 20. πλὴν τὰς i. πρὸς] περὶ L.O.P.

18. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν κ. τ. λ.] We have the  
nominative instead of the genitive ὑπ'  
'Αθηναίων, because ὑπ' ἀμφοτέρων ἐπο-  
λεμεῖτο is the same thing in sense as  
ἀμφοτέρως ἐπολεμούν. Poppo well com-  
pares V. 70. ἡ ἕνωδος ἦν Ἀργεῖοι μὲν  
—χωροῦντες. See Jelf, §. 708, 1.

δυοῖν ἐναντίαν] That is, "sailing  
"round in opposite directions, so as  
"to meet one another." Compare I.  
93. 5.

20. περιώρμουν] Περιορμῆν est, ut ait  
Pollux, I. 122. τὸ ἐν κύκλῳ περιπλεῖν  
νῆσον, καὶ προσκαθῆσθαι πολιορκητικῶς  
νῆσφ ἀπὸ νεῶν. Sic infr. cap. 26, 7.  
III. 6, 1. dicit περιορμίζεσθαι· καὶ πε-  
ριορμυζόμενοι τὸ πρὸς νῆτον τῆς πόλεως.  
Duk.

πλὴν τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος κ. τ. λ.]  
"Quoties ventus spirabat, non circum-  
"ibant τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος." Vide c.  
26, 7. 1. 97. DORRBE.

SICILY. A. C. 425. Olymp. 96. 4.

εἶη· καὶ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηναίων αὐτοῖς εἴκοσι νῆες ἀφίκοντο ἐς τὴν φυλακὴν, ὥστε αἱ πᾶσαι ἐβδομήκοντα ἐγένοντο·) Πελοποννήσιοι δὲ ἐν τῇ ἠπειρᾷ στρατοπεδεύομενοι καὶ προσβολὰς ποιούμενοι τῷ τείχει, σκοποῦντες καιρὸν εἴ τις παραπέσοι ὥστε τοὺς ἀνδρας σῶσαι.

XXIV. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ ἐν τῇ Συκελίᾳ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, πρὸς ταῖς ἐν Μεσσήνῃ φρουραύσαις ναυσὶ τὸ  
SICILY. ἄλλο ναυτικὸν ὃ παρεσκευάζοντο προσκομί-  
Renewed attempt of the Syracusans and their allies against Rhegium. σαντες, τὸν πόλεμον ἐποιοῦντο ἐκ τῆς Μεσ-  
2 σήνης, καὶ μάλιστα ἐνήγον οἱ Λοκροὶ τῶν 10  
 Ῥηγίωνων κατὰ ἔχθραν, καὶ αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐσεβεβλήκεισαν πανδημεὶ  
3 ἐς τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν, καὶ ναυμαχίας ἀποπειρᾶσθαι ἐβούλοντο, ὀρώντες τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰς μὲν παρούσας ὀλίγας ναῦς, ταῖς δὲ πλείοσι καὶ μελλούσαις ἤξειν πυνθανόμενοι τὴν νῆσον  
4 πολιορκεῖσθαι. εἰ γὰρ κρατήσειαν τῷ ναυτικῷ, τὸ Ῥήγιον 15  
 ἠλπίζον περὶ τε καὶ ναυσὶν ἐφορμῶντες ῥαδίως χειρώσασθαι, καὶ ἦδη σφῶν ἰσχυρὰ τὰ πράγματα γίνεσθαι· ξύνεργος γὰρ κεκίμενου τοῦ τε Ῥηγίου ἀκρωτηρίου τῆς Ἰταλίας τῆς τε Μεσσήνης τῆς Συκελίας, τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τε οὐκ ἂν  
5 εἶναι ἐφορμῆν καὶ τοῦ πορθμοῦ κρατεῖν. ἔστι δὲ ὁ πορθμὸς ἡ 20

3. ἐν τε τῇ C.F.G.H.K.N.V.a.c.e.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Poppo. στρατευόμενοι f.  
 6. ἐν συκελίᾳ A.b. συρακαίοιοι R.V. καὶ ξύμμαχοι e. καὶ οἱ σύμμαχοι  
 H.V.c.h. 8. ἔπειρ ἐσκευάζοντο V. 9. ἐποιοῦντο τῆς A.B.F. 10. Λοκροὶ E.  
 11. ῤηγίωνων V. ἐσεβεβλήκεισαν B.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.a.h.m. Parm. Haack.  
 Poppo. ἐσεβεβλήκεισαν d.i. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. ἐσεβεβλήκεισαν. 12. καὶ ναυ-  
 μαχίαν V. 16. χειρώσασθαι A.B.F.H.I.Q.d.e.f.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 ceteri χειρώσεσθαι. 17. σφῶν g. 18. τοῦ ῤηγίου L. τῆς τε] καὶ τῆς Q.  
 19. ἀθηναίοις οὐκ L.O.P. ἂν εἶναι A.B.E.F.H.K.N.T.V.X.a.g.m. Parm.  
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀνεῖναι. 20. ἐφορμῆν E.

8. ὁ παρεσκευάζοντο] Compare IV. IV. 1, 4. but ἐσεβεβλήκει, III. 96, 3; so  
 1, 4.

11. ἐσεβεβλήκεισαν] This is the reading of the best MSS. in this place, as of all the MSS. hitherto collated in IV. 1, 3. It is true that the other form, ἐσεβεβλήκεισαν, which Bekker and Gøller have retained, is equally right in itself, as we have ἀναβεβλήκεισαν, III. 23, 1. καταπεπτάκει, IV. 90, 2. γαγνήνη, V. 14, 2. See Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 164. obs. 1. But we have not only ἐσεβεβλήκεισαν,

19. ταῖς Ἀθηναίοις τε] This also is an instance of the τε being out of its place, as the sense is, ἐφορμῶν τε καὶ τοῦ πορθμοῦ κρατεῖν: "The Athenians would be both unable to cruise against them, and to be masters of the strait." See I. 49, 7. and Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 300.

ΕΙΣΙΛΥ. Α. Ο. 428. Ολυμπ. 82. 4.

μεταξὺ Ῥηγίου θάλασσα καὶ Μεσσήνης, ἥπερ βραχύτατον  
 Σικελία τῆς ἠπείρου ἀπέχει· καὶ ἔστιν ἡ Χάρυβδις κληθεῖσα  
 τοῦτα, ἣ Ὀδυσσεὺς λέγεται διαπλεῦσαι· διὰ στενότητα δὲ  
 καὶ ἐκ μεγάλων πελαγῶν, τοῦ τε Τυρσητικοῦ καὶ τοῦ Σικε-  
 5 λικοῦ, ἐσπίκτουσα ἡ θάλασσα ἐς αὐτὸ καὶ ροῶδης αἰσα  
 εἰσώτως χαλεπὴ ἐνομίσθη. XXV. ἐν τούτῳ οὖν τῷ μεταξὺ  
 οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ναυσὶν ὀλίγη  
 πλείωσιν ἢ τριάκοντα ἡναγκάσθησαν ὀφὲ τῆς  
 ἡμέρας ναυμαχῆσαι περὶ πλοίου διαπλέοντος,  
 10 ἀντεπαναγόμενοι πρὸς τε Ἀθηναίων ναῦς ἐκ-  
 καίδεκα καὶ Ῥηγίνας ὀκτώ. καὶ νικηθέντες α  
 ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων διὰ τάχους ἀπέπλευσαν,  
 ὡς ἕκαστοι ἔτυχον, ἐς τὰ οἰκεῖα στρατόπεδα,  
 τό τε ἐν τῇ Μεσσήνῃ καὶ ἐν τῷ Ῥηγίῳ, μίαν  
 15 ναῦν ἀπολέσαντες· καὶ νύξ ἐπεγένετο τῷ ἔργῳ.  
 μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ μὲν Λοκροὶ ἀπῆλθον ἐκ τῆς β

Indecisive naval ac-  
 tion in the straits of  
 Messina. Attempt of  
 the Messinians against  
 Naos. They are de-  
 10 feated, and the Athe-  
 nians and their allies  
 then make an equally  
 unsuccessful attempt  
 against Messina. The  
 Athenians finally with-  
 draw to Rhegium, and  
 leave the Sicilians to  
 15 carry on the war a-  
 mongst themselves.

4. τοῦ τυρσητικοῦ d. 5. ἡ θάλασσα] om. R. 6. ἐν] καὶ I. τὸ B.  
 9. πλοίου δὲ διαπλέοντος L.O.P.e. 10. ἀντεπαναγόμενοι A.B.F.H.L.N.V.h. Porpo.  
 11. ῤηγίνας K. ῤηγίνας e. ῤηγίνας V. 12. ὑπὸ ἀθηναίων N.V. 13. οἰκεῖα om. G.  
 14. ῤηγίῳ g. 15. ἐγένετο O.P. 16. δὲ] om. O. οἱ δὲ λοκροὶ μετὰ τοῦτο μὲν R.  
 ἐκ τῆς ῤηγίνας A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.a. ἐκ τῶν ῤηγίων d.f.g.i. Parm. ἐκ  
 τῆς ῤηγίων V. vulgo ἐκ τῆς τῶν ῤηγίων.

3. διὰ στενότητα δὲ κ. τ. λ.] "Cha-  
 "rybdis appears to be an agitated wa-  
 "ter, of from seventy to ninety fathoms  
 "in depth, circling in quick eddies.  
 "It is owing probably to the meeting  
 "of the harbour and lateral currents  
 "with the main one, the latter being  
 "forced over in this direction by the  
 "opposite point of Pizzo. This agrees  
 "in some measure with the relation of  
 "Thucydides, who is the only writer  
 "of remote antiquity, I remember to  
 "have read, who has assigned this  
 "danger its true situation, and not  
 "exaggerated its effects." *Captain  
 Smyth, Memoir on Sicily*, pp. 123,  
 124.

14. τό τε ἐν τῇ Μεσσήνῃ καὶ ἐν τῷ Ῥη-  
 γίῳ] The Syracusans had a naval camp  
 at Messina; the Locrians had one at  
 Rhegium, as their army was besieging

the place. But immediately afterwards,  
 when the Locrian army returned home,  
 the Locrian ships crossed over to Pe-  
 lorus, where the Syracusans joined  
 them from Messina. This seems to be  
 a sufficient explanation of the passage,  
 without supposing it to be so wholly  
 ungrammatical as that ἀπέπλευσαν  
 should not refer to νικηθέντες, but to  
 ἕκαστοι. If this were so, not only would  
 the words διὰ τάχους be unmeaning;  
 for why should the Athenians sail away  
 in haste, as they were victorious? but  
 also ὡς ἕκαστοι ἔτυχον would have  
 no force; for what chance or happening  
 could there be in the matter, if both  
 parties merely returned to their own  
 proper stations? Finally, Thucydides  
 would not, I think, in that case have  
 written ὡς ἕκαστοι ἔτυχον, but simply  
 εὐαίτεροι ἀπέπλευσαν.

SICILY. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

Ῥηγίνων, ἐπὶ δὲ τὴν Πελωρίδα τῆς Μεσσήνης συλλεγεῖσθαι αἱ τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων νῆες ὄρμουν καὶ ὁ πεζὸς 4 αὐτοῖς παρήν. προσπλεύσαντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Ῥηγῖνοι ὄρωντες τὰς ναῦς κενὰς ἐνέβαλον, καὶ χειρὶ σιδηρᾷ ἐπιβλη- 5 θείσῃ μίαν ναῦν αὐτοῖ ἀπόλεσαν, τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀποκολυμβη- 5 σάντων. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐσβάντων ἐς τὰς ναῦς καὶ παραπλέοντων ἀπὸ κάλῳ ἐς τὴν Μεσσήνην, αὐθις προσβαλόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀποσιμωσάντων ἐκείνων καὶ

2. συρρακοσίων V. 3. ῤηγῖνοι V. 4. ἐνέβαλλον V. 5. αὐτοὶ C.K.N. a.d.e.f.g. Haack. Porpo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. αὐτοῖς. 6. τῶν] καὶ i. om. d. συρρακοσίων R. συρρακοσίων V. ἐσβάντων A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.O.P.V. a.b.e.h.i. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐμβάντων. ἐς ante τὰς om. K. 7. κάλῳ P. 8. προσβάλλοντες Q. οἱ] om. c.g.

4. χειρὶ σιδηρᾷ] Vide Schefferi Milit. Nav. l. 2. c. 7. HUDS.

5. αὐτοὶ ἀπόλεσαν] The reading αὐτοὶ is confirmed, in addition to the MSS. formerly collated, by the Laurentian MS. (C.) and one of those at Thenford. On the other hand, the MS. numbered 367, in the library of St. Mark at Venice, (X.) and that in the library at Parma, read αὐτοῖς. But αὐτοὶ is undoubtedly the true reading, as the example of III. 98, 1. referred to by Duker to justify αὐτοῖς, is nothing at all to the purpose; and αὐτοὶ ἀπόλεσαν, "the Athenians on their part lost a ship," is properly put with reference to the words just before, μίαν ναῦν ἀπόλεσαντες, applied to the Syracusans. The "iron grapple" was thrown by the Syracusans, from the shore, on one of the attacking ships of the Athenians; and the crew, unable to disengage themselves, escaped by swimming to the ships of their friends, leaving their vessel in the hands of the enemy. "αὐτοὶ" "malim (quomodo ni fallor Scholiast.)" "ob ἑτέραν, (p. 33. l. 1.) ne quid dicam" "de ἐπιβληθείσῃ," DOBREE.

7. ἀπὸ κάλῳ] Pollux, I. 113. ἐπλέομεν ἀπὸ κάλων. et, ἐν χρῆ τῆς γῆς παραπλέοντες, ἐκ κάλων ἔλκοντες τὴν ναῦν. Polybius, Strabo, et Diodorus Sicul. dicunt ῥυμουλκεῖν, et ῥυμουλκείσθαι: Latini remulco trahere, et trahi. Vid. Suid. in ῥυμουλκῆ, Sigon. ad Liv. XXV. 30. et Scheffer. II. de Milit. Nav. 5. Genitivus κάλων, quemadmodum est in Cod.

Dan. fortassis nusquam alibi invenitur. Κάλω, et κάλωος dixerunt Attici, teste Eustathio in Homer. Iliad. χ'. p. 1271. Unde nominativus κάλωος apud Apollon. Rhod. II. Argonaut. 727. Stephan. Append. ad script. al. de Dialect. p. 149. DUKEE.

8. ἀποσιμωσάντων] This word admits of various explanations: 1. From σιμῶς, "having a turn-up nose," comes the general notion of turning, twisting, &c.; so that ἀποσιμῶν would signify "to twist or wind oneself away," meaning that the Syracusan ships "expli-  
"cuerunt sese," "wound themselves out from between the Athenians and the shore, and got out to the open sea." And this sense of "moving in an oblique direction" suits the passage in Xenophon, Hellenic. V. 4, 50. where the present reading is ἐπισίμωσας. 2. If Hesychius be correct in explaining σιμῶν to mean "ground with a steep ascent," the scholiast's explanation, μεταωρισάντων τὰς ναῦς, may be quite correct, and the word may signify no more than "getting their vessels out into the open sea." 3. Hesychius also says that σίμων signifies "a shore" or beach, αἰμαλός. If this be so, ἀποσιμῶν may mean no more than "getting away from the shore." But, however derived, the sense of the word in this passage is clear; namely, that the Syracusan ships, seeing the Athenians preparing to attack them while they were towed along from the shore,

SICILY. A. C. 435. Olymp. 88. 4.

προεμβalόντων, ἐτέραν ναῦν ἀπολλύουσι. καὶ ἐν τῷ παρά-6  
πλω καὶ τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ τοιουτοτρόπῳ γενομένη οὐκ ἔλασσον  
ἔχοντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι παρεκομίσθησαν ἐς τὸν ἐν τῇ Μεσ-  
σήνῃ λιμένα.

- 5 Καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι, Καμαρίνης ἀγγελθείσης προδίδουσαι  
Συρακοσίους ὑπ' Ἀρχίου καὶ τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ, ἔπλευσαν  
ἐκεῖσε· Μεσσήνιοι δ' ἐν τούτῳ πανδημεῖ κατὰ γῆν καὶ ταῖς  
ναυσὶν ἅμα ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ Νάξον τὴν Χαλκιδικὴν ὄμορον  
οὔσαν. καὶ τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ τειχῆρεις ποιήσαντες τοὺς 8  
10 Ναξίους ἐδήουν τὴν γῆν, τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ταῖς μὲν ναυσὶ περι-  
πλεύσαντες κατὰ τὸν Ἀκεσίην ποταμὸν τὴν γῆν ἐδήουν,  
τῷ δὲ πεζῷ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἐσέβαλλον. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ 9  
Σικελοὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἄκρων πολλοὶ κατέβαινον βοηθοῦντες ἐπὶ  
τοὺς Μεσσηνίους. καὶ οἱ Νάξιοι ὡς εἶδον, θαρσήσαντες καὶ  
15 παρακελευόμενοι ἐν ἑαυτοῖς ὡς οἱ Λεοντῖνοι σφίσι καὶ [οἱ]  
ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ξύμμαχοι ἐς τιμωρίαν ἐπέρχονται, ἐκδρα-  
μόντες ἄφνω ἐκ τῆς πόλεως προσπίπτουσι τοῖς Μεσσηνίοις,  
καὶ τρέψαντες ἀπέκτεινάν τε ὑπὲρ χιλίους, καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ  
χαλεπῶς ἀπεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου· καὶ γὰρ οἱ βάρβαροι ἐν ταῖς  
20 ὁδοῖς ἐπιπεσόντες τοὺς πλείστους διέφθειραν. καὶ αἱ νῆες 10

1. ἐμβalόντων d.i. προεμβalόντων G. ἀπολλύουσι I.Q. ἀπολλύουσιν V.  
2. καί—γενομένη] om. H.P. ἐν τῇ G. καὶ ἐν τῇ—γιγνομένη e. τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ  
E.F.L. 3. συρράκσιοι R. συρράκούσιοι V. εἰς τὸν C. τῇ] om. Q. 6. ὑπὸ  
ἀρχίου V. 10. μὲν τεσσαράκοντα ναυσὶ e. 11. ἀκεσίην F. ἀσεκίην d.  
12. ἐσέβαλλον A.B.C.E.F.H.K.V.a.c. Haack. Goell. Bekk. τῆσέβαλλον† Porro,  
cui legendum videtur προσέβαλλον. vulgo ἐσέβαλον. 15. αὐτοῖς P. καὶ οἱ E.G.  
καὶ ἄλλοι A.B. Bekker. 16. ἐσέρχονται h. ἐσδραμόντες c.

and thus having no space to manoeuvre, on a sudden threw off their towing ropes, made their way out to the open sea by a lateral movement, and then became the assailants, instead of waiting quietly to receive the attack of the enemy.

11. κατὰ τὸν Ἀκεσίην] “In the direction, or on the side, of the river “Acesines.” Compare κατὰ τὸν Ἀχελφον, III. 7, 3, and note.

12. ἐσέβαλλον] Ἐσβάλλειν Thucydidi nunquam significat adoriri urbem, sed, *irruptionem facere in terram*: nec un-

quam cum πρὸς conjungitur. Scribe igitur προσέβαλλον, quæ verba jam II. 79, 9. in libris confusa vidimus. Porro. If ἐσέβαλλον be genuine, it must mean, “They directed their movements in “their incursion towards the city;” as if ἐσέβαλλον πρὸς τὴν πόλιν were a condensed expression for ἐσβαλόντες ἐχώρου πρὸς τὴν πόλιν.

15. παρακελευόμενοι ἐν ἑαυτοῖς] That is, as Dr. Bloomfield rightly explains it, παρακελύσεις ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ποιούμενοι. Compare V. 69.



SICILY. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

σχοῦσαι ἐς τὴν Μεσσήνην ὕστερον ἐπ' οἴκου ἕκασται διεκρί-  
 11 θησαν. Λεοντίωι δὲ εὐθύς καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι μετὰ Ἀθηναίων  
 ἐς τὴν Μεσσήνην ὡς κεκαωμένην ἐστράτεον, καὶ προσ-  
 βάλλοντες οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ τὸν λιμένα ταῖς ναυσὶν  
 12 ἐπέιρων, ὁ δὲ πεζὸς πρὸς τὴν πόλιν. ἐπεκδρομὴν δὲ ποιησά- 5  
 μνοι οἱ Μεσσηνιοὶ καὶ Λοκρῶν τινὲς μετὰ τοῦ Δημοτέλους,  
 οἱ μετὰ τὸ πάθος ἐγκατελείφθησαν φρουροὶ, ἕξαπινάως  
 προσπεσόντες τρέπουσι τοῦ στρατεύματος τῶν Λεοντίνων  
 τὸ πολὺ καὶ ἀπέκτειναν πολλούς. ἰδόντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 καὶ ἀποβάντες ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐβοήθουν, καὶ κατεδίωξαν τοὺς 10  
 Μεσσηνίους πάλιν ἐς τὴν πόλιν, τεταραγμένοις ἐπιγενόμενοι·  
 13 καὶ τροπαῖον στήσαντες ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὸ Ῥήγιον. μετὰ δὲ  
 τοῦτο οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ Ἑλληνας ἄνευ τῶν Ἀθηναίων  
 κατὰ γῆν ἐστράτεον ἐπ' ἀλλήλους.

XXVI. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Πύλῳ ἔτι ἐπολιόρκουν τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ 15  
 Λακεδαιμονίους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ ἡπίερω στρατό-  
 πεδον τῶν Πελοποννησίων κατὰ χώραν ἔμενον.

PYLUS.

2 Progress of the block-  
 ade. Various means  
 practised by the Lacedæ-  
 monians to throw  
 supplies into Sphac-  
 teria.

ἐπίπρονος δ' ἦν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἡ φυλακὴ σί-  
 του τε ἀπορία καὶ ὕδατος· οὐ γὰρ ἦν κρήνη  
 ὅτι μὴ μία ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἀκροπόλει τῆς Πύλου, 20  
 καὶ αὕτη οὐ μεγάλη, ἀλλὰ διαμώμενοι τὸν

1. ἕκασται] om. A. 2. Λεοντίνωι] λατίνοι b. μετὰ τῶν ἀθηναίων Q.  
 3. κεκαωμένοι f. κεκαμένην d.i. ἐστράτεον O.P.d.e.i. προσβαλόντες  
 K.L.N.O.Q.V.f.i. 5. ἐπέιρων A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.a.c.f.g.h.i.  
 Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπειρώντο. ἀπεκδρομὴν g. ἐπεκδρομὴν  
 ποιησάμενοι δὲ C.a. 7. τέλος e. 8. προσπεσόντες] om. A. 13. οἱ ἐν e.  
 14. ἀλλήλοισ Q. 19. τε] om. d.i. καὶ ὕδατος ἀπορία e.

5. ἐπέιρων] Compare c. 43, 5. ἐπὶ τὴν  
 Σολύγειαν πειράσειν. In both instances  
 πειρᾶν seems almost to assume the sense  
 of "making an attack;" into which  
 indeed it runs naturally from "making  
 "an attempt."

21. διαμώμενοι τὸν κάχληκα] The word  
 διαμᾶσθαι is not quite synonymous  
 with διορύττειν, but seems to include  
 the notion of shovelling, or clearing  
 away, as well as that of penetrating.  
 A dog scratching a hole with his paws

seems to give exactly the picture of  
 διαμᾶσθαι. It is this notion of "clear-  
 ing away" which makes the word  
 applicable to the mowing of grass or  
 corn. ἀμη, σκαφίον πλατύ: Schol. i. e.  
 a shovel. Compare Euripid. Bacchæ,  
 665. ἀκροισι δακτύλοισι διαμῶσαι χθόνα.  
 Appian, Punica, c. 40. διαμώμενος τὴν  
 ψάμμον. Arrian, Exped. Alexand. VI.  
 23, 5. 26, 12. διαμώμενους τὸν κάχληκα,  
 as in Thucydides.

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

κάχληκα οἱ πλείστοι ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ ἔπινον οἶον εἰκὸς ὕδωρ.  
 στενοχωρία τε ἐν ὀλίγῳ στρατοπεδευομένοις ἐγένετο, καὶ 3  
 τῶν νεῶν οὐκ ἔχουσῶν ὄρμον αἰ μὲν σῖτον ἐν τῇ γῆ ἤρουντο  
 κατὰ μέρος, αἰ δὲ μετέωροι ὄρμουν. ἀθυμίαν τε πλείστην ὁ 4  
 5 χρόνος παρείχε παρὰ λόγον ἐπιγιγνόμενος, οὗς φῶντο ἡμερῶν  
 ὀλίγων ἐκπολιορκήσῃ ἐν νήσῳ τε ἐρήμῃ καὶ ὕδατι ἀλμυρῷ  
 χρωμένους. αἴτιον δὲ ἦν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι προειπόντες ἐς τὴν 5  
 νῆσον εἰσάγειν σῖτόν τε τὸν βουλούμενον ἀηλεμένον καὶ οἶνον  
 καὶ τυρὸν καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο βρῶμα, οἶον ἂν ἐς πολιορκίαν  
 10 ξυμφέρῃ, τάξαντες ἀργυρίου πολλοῦ, καὶ τῶν Εἰλώτων τῷ  
 εἰσαγαγόντι ἐλευθερίαν ὑπισχνούμενοι. καὶ ἐσηγον ἄλλοι 6  
 τε παρακινδυνεύοντες καὶ μάλιστα οἱ Εἰλωτες, ἀπαίροντες  
 ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ὀπόθεν τύχοιεν καὶ καταπλέοντες  
 εἶτι νυκτὸς ἐς τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τῆς νήσου. μάλιστα δὲ 7  
 15 ἐτήρουν ἀνέμῳ καταφέρεσθαι· ῥᾶον γὰρ τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν  
 τριήρων ἐλάνθανον, ὀπότε πνεῦμα ἐκ πόντου εἶη· ἄπορον

2. ἐγένετο c. 4. πλείστην καὶ ὁ L.O.Q. 6. ἐρήμῳ L.O.Q. ἀλμυρῷ ὕδατι G.  
 7. ἦν λακεδαιμόνιοι K. 8. εἰσάγειν V. σῖτον τὸν K. ἀηλεμένον A.C.F.K.a.  
 Goell. Bekk. ἀηλεσμένον ceteri (Haack. Poppo.) præter E. qui ἀηλησμένον.  
 9. οἶον] of G.I. om. d. 10. ξυμφέρῃ A.F.H.h. Goell. Bekk. \*ξυμφέρῃ\* Poppo.  
 ξυμφέρει C.E.R.a. ξυμφέρον e. vulgo et Haack. ξυμφέροι. οἶον ἂν om. N. qui  
 mox ξυμφέρει habet. Ita V. τῶν] om. d.i. τῶν τριήρ. τὴν φυλ. V. 11. εἰσα-  
 γαγόντι V. 13. ὄθεν O.P. 16. τριήρων H.K. εἶη] ἦει e.

5. οὗς φῶντο] This is a striking instance how completely the relative in Greek and Latin at the beginning of a sentence corresponds to the demonstrative pronoun, with such a conjunction as the sense requires, in English. Οὗς, properly speaking, has no antecedent; but by resolving it into its English equivalent, we see how naturally the subject to which it refers may be understood from the context: "The unexpected length of the siege gave them great discouragement; for they thought to reduce them in a few days," &c. Compare VIII. 76, 6. καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπολωλέκεναι, οἳ γε μήτε ἀργύριον ἔτι εἶχον πέμπειν κ. τ. λ.

7. αἴτιον δὲ ἦν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι] The construction might have been τὸ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους προειπεῖν, ὅτι προ-

εἶπον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ὅτι, αἴτιοι ἦσαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι. But as in Latin, the number of the verb is suited to either nominative; and speaking logically, αἴτιον is more properly the subject of the proposition than οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι.

9. οἶον ἂν—ξυμφέρῃ] The subjunctive mood is used, as being that which the Lacedæmonians themselves would use in their proclamation: "Any man may carry in wine, cheese, and any other article of provision, such as may be useful against a siege." The old reading οἶον ἂν ξυμφέροι violates the common rule of Greek construction, by which the optative mood after a relative is used without ἂν, the subjunctive with it. See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 527.

ATHENS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

γὰρ ἐγίγνετο περιορμῆν, τοῖς δὲ ἀφειδῆς ὁ κατάπλους καθε-  
στῆκει· ἐπώκελλον γὰρ τὰ πλοῖα τετιμημένα χρημάτων, καὶ  
οἱ ὀπλῖται περὶ τὰς κατάρσεις τῆς νήσου ἐφύλασσον. ὅσοι  
8 δὲ γαλήνη κινδυνεύσειαν, ἠλίσκοντο. ἐσένεον δὲ καὶ κατὰ  
τὸν λιμένα κολυμβητὰ ὕψυδροι, καλωδίῳ ἐν ἄσκοῖς ἐφέλ- 5  
κοντες μήκωνα μεμελιτωμένην καὶ λίνου σπέρμα κεκομμένον·  
9 ὧν τὸ πρῶτον λαυθανόντων φυλακαὶ ὕστερον ἐγένοντο. παντί  
τε τρῶφι ἐκάτεροι ἐτεχνῶντο, οἱ μὲν ἐσπέμπειν τὰ σιτία, οἱ  
δὲ μὴ λαυθάνειν σφᾶς.

XXVII. Ἐν δὲ ταῖς Ἀθήναις πυνθανόμενοι περὶ τῆς 10  
στρατιᾶς ὅτι τάλαιπωρεῖται καὶ σῖτος τοῖς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ὅτι

ATHENS.  
Uneasiness felt at A-  
thens on account of  
the length of the block-  
ade: Cleon imputes it  
to the insufficiency of  
the generals of the  
commonwealth.

ἐσπλεῖ, ἠπόρουν καὶ ἐδεδοίκεσαν μὴ σφῶν  
χειμῶν τὴν φυλακὴν ἐπιλάβοι, ὀρῶντες τῶν τε  
ἐπιτηδείων τὴν περὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον κομιδὴν  
ἀδύνατον ἐσομένην—ἅμα ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ καὶ 15  
οὐδ' ἐν θέρει οἰοί τε ὄντες ἱκανὰ περιπέμπειν,

1. καθειστήκει G. Q. c. d. f. g. i. et corr. F. 2. ὠκελλον i. ἐπώκελον a. 3. ὅση  
c. g. 4. ἐσένουν d. ἐπένεον margo N. et V. δέ] om. A. B. F. H. R. h.  
5. κολυμβητοὶ A. B. C. E. F. G. H. K. R. a. c. d. e. f. g. καλωδία Suidas v. ὕψυδρος.  
6. καταμελιτωμένην e. κεκομμένον V. 8. τε] γὰρ A. E. δὲ F. τε τῷ K. b.  
ἐτεχνῶντο] ἐχρῶντο C. K. V. a. c. g. ἐκπέμπειν i. 10. δέ] om. P. 13. ἐπι-  
λάβῃ R. c. g. . τε om. G. 14. περὶ πελοπόννησον C. G. P. a. d. e. 16. οἶον I.

4. ἐσένουν—κεκομμένον] Suidas in  
ὕψυδρος. WASS.

6. μήκωνα μεμελιτωμένην] Laudat  
Eustathius ad Hom. Odyss. α'. p. 1390.  
WASS. "Poppy seed mixed with ho-  
ney." "Papaveris sativi tria genera:  
"candidum, cujus semen tostum in  
"secunda mensa cum melle apud an-  
"tiquos dabatur." Pliny, Histor. Nat-  
ur. XIX. 8. Athenæus speaks of  
"poppy bread," i. e. bread sprinkled  
with poppy seeds on one side, and with  
sesamum, or parsley, on the other. Com-  
pare Athenæus, III. 75. Schweighæus.  
and Casaubon's note, with the passage  
of Pliny already quoted. The seeds of  
the *nigella damascena*, or fennel flower,  
are used by the Greeks at this day in  
the same manner, together with *sesa-  
mum*. See Dr. Sibthorpe in Walpole's  
Memoirs, vol. I. p. 246.

15. ἅμα ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ] The words of  
this sentence are confused, though the  
sense is clear. The setting in of bad  
weather would defeat the blockade in  
two ways, by rendering it impossible  
for them to feed their armament, and  
by hindering their ships from watching  
the island effectually: τῶν τε ἐπιτηδείων  
—τὸν τε ἔφορμον. For provisions, to  
carry them round Peloponnesus by sea  
would be out of the question, and even  
in summer they could not send enough  
by this mode of conveyance; nor, again,  
could the men supply themselves, be-  
cause they were in an uninhabited  
country. (Compare ch. 3, 2. ἔρημον αὐτό  
τε καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς χώρας.) This last  
difficulty is stated in four words, ἅμα  
ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ; where ἐς χωρίον ἔρη-  
μον, as Thucydides, according to Göl-  
ler, ought to have written, would only

ATHENS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

—τόν τε ἔφορμον χωρίων ἀλιμένων ὄντων οὐκ ἐσόμενον, ἀλλ' ἡ σφῶν ἀνέντων τὴν φυλακὴν περιγενήσεσθαι τοὺς ἀνδρας, ἢ τοῖς πλοίοις ἂ τὸν σῖτον αὐτοῖς ἦγε χεიმῶνα τηρήσαντας ἐκπλεύσεσθαι. πάντων δὲ ἐφοβούντο μάλιστα τοὺς 2  
5 Λακεδαιμονίους, ὅτι ἔχοντάς τι ἰσχυρὸν αὐτοὺς ἐνόμιζον οὐκέτι σφίσιν ἐπικηρυκέεσθαι· καὶ μετεμέλοντο τὰς σπονδὰς οὐ δεξάμενοι. Κλέων δὲ γνοὺς αὐτῶν τὴν ἐς αὐτὸν 3  
ὑποψίαν περὶ τῆς κωλύμης τῆς ξυμβάσεως οὐ τάληθῆ ἔφη λέγειν τοὺς ἐξαγγέλλοντας. παραινούντων δὲ τῶν ἀφιγμέ-  
10 νων, εἰ μὴ σφίσι πιστεύουσι, κατασκόπους τινὰς πέμψαι, ἡρέθη κατάσκοπος αὐτὸς μετὰ Θεογένους ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων. καὶ γνοὺς ὅτι ἀναγκασθήσεται ἢ ταῦτα λέγειν οἷς διέβαλλεν 4  
ἢ τὰναντία εἰπὼν ψευδῆς φανήσεσθαι, παρῆνει τοῖς Ἀθη-

2. ἀφέντων K. περιγενέσθαι g. 3. ἂ σῖτον c. τηρήσαντες V. τὸν χεიმῶνα L. 4. δὲ A.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τε. 6. μετεμέλοντο I.d.e. 7. αὐτὸν Bekk. 8. κωλύμης I. 11. θεαγένους G.L.O.c.d.f.g.m. Parm. Haack. Poppo. θεογένους Goell. Bekk. ὑπὸ ἀθην. V. Bekk. 12. διέβαλεν G.L.Q.d.e.i. 13. φανήσεσθαι] γενήσεσθαι B.h.

have led to worse confusion, as the reader might have then been tempted to join these words too closely with those immediately preceding them, as if the construction were τὴν κομιδὴν ἐς χωρίον ἔρημον: whereas the words ἀμα—ἔρήμῃ are, in fact, almost parenthetical; and if expanded into a more grammatical sentence, the whole would run thus: ὄρωντες τῶν τε ἐπιτηδείων τὴν—κομιδὴν ἀδύνατον ἐσομένην, (ἀμα δὲ ἐν χωρίῳ ἔρήμῃ στρατενομένοις οὐκ ἦν αὐτόθεν πορίζεσθαι, καὶ οὐδ' ἐν θέρει—περιπέμψαι.) τὸν τε ἔφορμον—οὐκ ἐσόμενον.

4. πάντων δὲ ἐφοβούντο κ. τ. λ.] “Above all, the conduct of the Lacedæmonians alarmed them, because “they thought that their abstaining “from any further overtures for peace “arose from their feeling themselves “on strong ground.” ἔχοντάς τι ἰσχυρὸν “Having some strong point “in their game which made them sure “of winning.” This is Gøller’s and Dr. Bloomfield’s mode of interpreting the passage, and I think it on the whole the best. Yet ἐπικηρυκέεσθαι will bear, I think, a future sense, “they “thought they would no more make

“overtures, as feeling their own “strength, and that the Athenians had “failed in obliging their men to sur- “render.” And this was the interpretation of Portus. See Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 154.

11. Θεογένους] Why Haack and Poppo should have chosen to follow some of the worst MSS., in reading Θεαγένους, I am at a loss to understand. That Θεαγένης is the more common name is surely the very reason why the copyists were unlikely to have altered it into Θεογένης, if Θεαγένης had been the original reading. But Θεογένης is a genuine Athenian name, and occurs not only in Xenophon’s Hellenics, I. 3, 13. II. 3, 2. but also in an inscription, of a date not later, certainly, than the Peloponnesian war, where it appears amongst the names of several other Athenians of the several tribes who had fallen in battle. See Böckh, Inscript. Græc. pars. II. cl. 3. p. 298. Possibly the Theogenes here spoken of is the very individual mentioned by Aristophanes in the Wasps, v. 1378. which play was first acted only three years after the affair of Sphacteria.

ATHENS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ναίοις, ὄρων αὐτοὺς καὶ ὠρμημένους τι τὸ πλεόν τῇ γνώμῃ στρατεύειν, ὡς χρῆ κατασκόπους μὲν μὴ πέμπειν μηδὲ διαμέλλειν καιρὸν παριέντας, εἰ δὲ δοκεῖ αὐτοῖς ἀληθῆ εἶναι 5 τὰ ἀγγελλόμενα, πλεῖν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας. καὶ ἐς Νικίαν τὸν Νικηράτου στρατηγὸν ὄντα ἀπεσήμαινεν, ἐχθρὸς ὢν καὶ 5 ἐπιτιμῶν, ῥάδιον εἶναι παρασκευῆ, εἰ ἄνδρες εἶεν οἱ στρατηγοὶ, πλεύσαντας λαβεῖν τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, καὶ αὐτὸς γ' ἂν, εἰ ἦρχε, ποιῆσαι τοῦτο. XXVIII. ὁ δὲ Νικίας τῶν τε

NICIAS, the first of the ten generals, offers to resign the command to Cleon. Cleon accepts it, but finding Nicias in earnest, wishes to resign 2 ft. The people force him to keep it, and he undertakes to conquer Sphacteria within twenty days.

Ἀθηναίων τι ὑποβορυβησάντων ἐς τὸν Κλέωνα, ὅτι οὐ καὶ νῦν πλεῖ, εἰ ῥάδιον γε αὐτῷ φαίνεται, 10 καὶ ἅμα ὄρων αὐτὸν ἐπιτιμῶντα, ἐκέλευεν ἦν τινα βούλεται δύναμιν λαβόντα τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς εἶναι ἐπιχειρεῖν. ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οἴομενος αὐτὸν λόγῳ μόνον ἀφίεναι ἐτοιμὸς ἦν, γνοὺς δὲ τῷ ὄντι παραδωσείοντα ἀνεχώρει καὶ οὐκ 15 ἔφη αὐτὸς ἀλλ' ἐκείνον στρατηγεῖν, δεδιῶς ἤδη

1. ὠρμημένους τὸ A. τῆς γνώμης L.N.V. 3. διαμέλλειν L.Q.V. δοκεῖ K.  
4. τὸν νικίαν νικηράτου K. 5. ἀπεσήμαινεν e. ἀπεσήμαινεν ante στρατηγὸν  
ponunt O.P. 6. εἰ οἱ ἄνδρες K. εἰ om. e. οἱ ἄνδρ. V. 7. πλεύσαντας O.g.  
αὐτὸς γάρ V. 9. ὑποβορυβησάντων τι e. 10. πλεῖ O.P. Bekk. ed. 1832.  
Poppo. "Vid. Lobeck. ad Phrynich. p. 220. et nos I. i. p. 230." POPPO. πλείοι d.  
vulgo, Haack. πλείοι. ῥάδιον αὐτῷ G.O.P.d. αὐτῷ f. 11. ἦν τινα H.K.  
14. μόνη e. 15. τῷ ὄντι] ὅτι Q. 16. αὐτὸν i.

5. ἀπεσήμαινεν] "He pointedly alluded to Nicias; his words were "pointed at Nicias." In Herodotus, V. 20, 1. τούτου μὲν περὶ αὐτοῦ ἀποσημαίνετε: "On this point yourselves will signify, or express, what are your wishes." Ἀποσημαίνειν ἐς seems to resemble the expression ἀποβλέπειν ἐς, "To point at a person." Ὑπὸ διδασκάλου χορὸς ἀποσημήνατος, (Plato, Euthydemus, c. 5.) is, "at the signal of the master or teacher." The sense given by Hesychius, ἀποσημανῶ, ἀποδιώξω, i. e. "to drive into banishment," occurs in Xenophon, Hellen. II. 4, 13. and II. 3, 21. τὰ χρήματα ἀποσημήνασθαι; i. e. "to mark out for public sale." So ἀποσημαίνεσθαι, as applied to a person, seems to be, "to mark him out to get rid of him;" as ἐπισημαίνεσθαι

(Isocrat. Panathen. p. 233. b. and Æschines, fals. Legat. p. 230. Reiske) signifies "to mark with approbation."

12. τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς εἶναι] "For all that "concerned them," i. e. "the generals." The accusative case occurs again in Dionysius, VII. 45. τὸ γ' ἐπὶ τούτων εἶναι μέρος: and τὸ κατὰ τούτων εἶναι occurs in Xenoph. Anab. I. 6, 9. The dative, on the other hand, is used VIII. 48, 5. τὸ μὲν ἐπ' ἐκείνους εἶναι. In all these cases the use of the infinitive εἶναι is similar to the expressions ἐκὼν εἶναι, τὸ νῦν εἶναι, τὴν πρώτην εἶναι. See Hermann on Viger, nott. 177, 178. The same meaning is elsewhere expressed without εἶναι; as τὸ γ' ἐπ' ἐκείνους, Lysias against Simon, p. 160. τὸ κατ' ἐμέ, Demosth. ag. Polycles, p. 1210. Reiske.

ATHENS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

καὶ οὐκ ἂν οἰόμενός οἱ αὐτὸν τολμῆσαι ὑποχωρῆσαι. αὐθις δὲ ὁ Νικίας ἐκέλευε, καὶ ἐξίστατο τῆς ἐπὶ Πύλῳ ἀρχῆς, καὶ μάρτυρας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐποιεῖτο. οἱ δὲ, οἶον ὄχλος φιλεῖσθαι, ὅσῳ μᾶλλον ὁ Κλέων ὑπέφευγε τὸν πλοῦν καὶ ἐξαναχώρει τὰ εἰρημένα, τόσῳ ἐπεκελεύοντο τῷ Νικίᾳ παραδίδοναι τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ ἐκείνῳ ἐπεβῶν πλεῖν. ὥστε οὐκ ἔχων ὅπως τῶν εἰρημένων ἐτι ἐξαπαλλαγῆ, ὑφίσταται τὸν πλοῦν, καὶ παρελθὼν οὔτε φοβεῖσθαι ἔφη Λακεδαιμονίους πλεύσεσθαι τε λαβὼν ἐκ μὲν τῆς πόλεως οὐδένα, Λημνίους δὲ καὶ Ἰμβρίους τοὺς παρόντας, καὶ πελταστὰς οἱ ἦσαν ἕκ τε Αἴνου βεβοηθηκότες καὶ ἄλλοθεν τοξότας τετρακοσίους· ταῦτα δὲ ἔχων ἔφη πρὸς τοῖς ἐν Πύλῳ στρατιώταις ἐντὸς ἡμερῶν εἴκοσιν ἢ ἄξιεν Λακεδαιμονίους ζῶντας ἢ αὐτοῦ ἀποκτενεῖν. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις ἐπέπεσε μὲν τι καὶ γέλωτος τῇ κουφολογίᾳ αὐτοῦ, ἀσμένους δ' ὅμως ἐγίγνετο τοῖς σάφροσι τῶν ἀνθρώπων, λογιζομένοις δυοῖν ἀγαθοῖν τοῦ ἐτέρου τευξέσθαι, ἢ Κλέωνος ἀπαλλαγῆσεσθαι, ὃ μᾶλλον

1. οἱ] om. e. ἀποχωρῆσαι d. 2. ἐκέλευσε Q. πύλου B.h. 4. ὅσα B. ἐξέφευγε P. 5. τόσον G.O.P.d.e.i. τόσῳ C.a. ἐπικελεύοντι V. τὸν νικίαν e. 6. ἐπεβῶν C.a. ὥστε] ὡσπερ c. 7. ἐτι] om. c. g. ὑπεξελλαγῆ e. ἐπαλλαγῆ c. ἐσαπαλλαγῆ Q. 9. ἐκ τῆς Q. 10. ἐμβρίους O. τε] τῆς O.P. 12. τοῖς—στρατιώταις A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.c.d.f.g.h.i. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τοὺς—στρατιώτας. 13. ἄξιεν] ἔξιεν I. ζώντας] om. L.Q. 14. ἐπέπεσε τι K.c.e.g. ἐπέπεσεν τι C. 15. ἀσμένους d. δὲ ὅμως V. ἐγένετο G.O.m. 16. δυεῖν F.G.O. 17. μάλιστα B.h.

4. ἐξαναχώρει τὰ εἰρημένα] “Tried to back out of what he had said,” is a very exact though not a very elegant translation of these words; ἐξαναχωρεῖν is used with an accusative case, because it has simply the sense of “evading, “escaping from,” just as Livy writes “egredi urbem,” XXII. 55. because “egredi” is synonymous with “relinquere.”

10. οἱ ἦσαν ἕκ τε Αἴνου βεβοηθηκότες] This also is an instance, as Haack rightly explains it, of a confused construction; it should be either καὶ ἕκ τε Αἴνου βεβοηθηκότες πελταστὰς, καὶ ἄλλοθεν τοξότας, or else, ἐτι δὲ πελταστὰς τε

οἱ ἦσαν ἐξ Αἴνου βεβοηθηκότες, καὶ ἄλλοθεν τοξότας.

17. ἢ Κλέωνος ἀπαλλαγῆσεσθαι, ἢ Λακεδαιμονίους σφίσι χειρώσασθαι] Compare III. 46, 2. παρασκευάσασθαι πολιτορκία τε παρατενεῖσθαι, where, as in this place, the aorist has been rightly substituted for the future by the recent editors, on the authority of the best MSS. In ἀπαλλαγῆσεσθαι there is the notion of a continued future circumstance, “they would get rid of Cleon “and be rid of him from thenceforward,” whereas χειρώσασθαι expresses one single action, with regard to which the time is unessential.

ἤλπίζον, ἢ σφαλεῖσι γνώμης Λακεδαιμονίους σφίσι χειρώ-  
σασθαι. XXIX. καὶ πάντα διαπραξάμενος ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ,

PYLUS.

He associates Demos-  
thenes with himself in  
the command, and pro-  
ceeds to Pylus. An ac-  
cidental fire in Sphac-  
teria had burnt the  
wood, and discovered  
3 to the Athenians the  
enemy's position. Cle-  
on prepares to make a  
descent on the island.  
29, 30.

καὶ ψηφισαμένων Ἀθηναίων αὐτῷ τὸν πλοῦν,  
τῶν τε ἐν Πύλῳ στρατηγῶν ἓνα προσελόμενος  
Δημοσθένην, τὴν ἀγωγὴν διὰ τάχους ἐποιεῖτο. 5  
τὸν δὲ Δημοσθένην προσέλαβε πυνθανόμενος  
τὴν ἀπόβασιν αὐτὸν ἐς τὴν νῆσον διανοεῖσθαι.  
οἱ γὰρ στρατιῶται κακοπαθοῦντες τοῦ χωρίου  
τῇ ἀπορίᾳ καὶ μᾶλλον πολιορκούμενοι ἢ πο-  
λιορκούντες ὄρμητο διακινδυνεύσαι. καὶ αὐτῷ 10  
ἔτι ῥώμην καὶ ἡ νῆσος ἐμπρησθεῖσα παρέσχε.

4 πρότερον μὲν γὰρ οὔσης αὐτῆς ὑλώδους ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ καὶ  
ἀτριβοῦς διὰ τὴν αἰὲ ἐρημίαν ἐφοβεῖτο, καὶ πρὸς τῶν πολε-  
μίων τοῦτο ἐνόμιζε μᾶλλον εἶναι· πολλῶ γὰρ ἂν στρατοπέδῳ  
ἀποβάντι ἐξ ἀφανοῦς χωρίου προσβάλλοντας αὐτοὺς βλά- 15  
πτειν· σφίσι μὲν γὰρ τὰς ἐκείνων ἀμαρτίας καὶ παρασκευὴν  
ὑπὸ τῆς ὕλης οὐκ ἂν ὁμοίως δῆλα εἶναι, τοῦ δὲ αὐτῶν  
στρατοπέδου καταφανῆ ἂν εἶναι πάντα τὰ ἀμαρτήματα,  
ὥστε προσπίπτειν ἂν αὐτοὺς ἀπροσδοκῆτως ἢ βούλουτο·

1. χειρώσασθαι A.B.F.H.I.N.Q.V.d.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo χειρώσεσθαι.  
2. διαπραξάμενος ὁ κλέων E. 4. τῶν ἐν O.P. ἐν τῇ πύλῳ d. 5. ἀγωγὴν A.B.  
E.F.G.H.N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀναγωγὴν. Conf. VI. 29, 3. τάχος P.  
7. αὐτῶν] om. b. τὴν] om. c. 10. αὐτῷ ἔτι] ἔτι τῷ ἔτι B. 11. παρ-  
έσχε A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.V.a.b.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρέιχε.  
12. μὲν] om. c. οὔσης αὐτῆς E.F.G. αὐτῆς οὔσης A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. ἐπὶ  
πολὺ O. 13. διατριβοῦς b. τὴν ἐρημίαν h. ἐφοβεῖτο πρὸς A.B.F.  
14. ἐνόμιζε μᾶλλον τοῦτο εἶναι c.g. τοῦτο ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι μᾶλλον O. 15. ἀπο-  
βάντας d.i. ἐξαποβάντι E. προσβαλόντας G.L.O.Q.m. προσβαλοῦντας e.  
17. ἀπὸ L.Q.c.g. εἶναι δῆλα G.O.P.d.e.m. αὐτῶν] αὐτοῦ G. αὐτῶν Bekk.  
19. προσπίπτειν F. ἂν] om. K.Q. αὐτοὺς] om. V.

5. τὴν ἀγωγὴν] This reading has been received by the recent editors, in this place as well as in VI. 29, 3. instead of the common reading ἀναγωγὴν. ἀναγωγὴ refers to the voyage generally, ἀναγωγὴ to the commencement of it; the former therefore seems to suit best with the imperfect tense ἐποιεῖτο, "was proceed-

ing to sail," or "was preparing for "his voyage." ἀγωγὴ, ὁδός. Heyschius.

14. πολλῶ γὰρ ἂν κ. τ. λ.] Brevius dictum pro αὐτοὺς γὰρ στρατοπέδῳ ἀποβάντι, εἰ καὶ πολὺ ἦν, ὅμως προσβάλλοντας ἐξ ἀφανοῦς χωρίου, βλάπτειν ἂν αὐτό. ΗΛΑΚΚ.

PVLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ἐπ' ἐκείνοις γὰρ ἂν εἶναι τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν. εἰ δ' αὖ ἐς δασὺ δ  
 χωρίον βιάζοιτο ὁμοσε ἰέναι, τοὺς ἐλάσσους ἐμπείρους δὲ  
 τῆς χώρας †κρείττους† ἐνόμιζε τῶν πλεόνων ἀπείρων λαν-  
 θάνειν τε ἂν τὸ ἑαυτῶν στρατόπεδον πολὺ ὄν διαφθειρόμενον,  
 5 οὐκ οὔσης τῆς προσόψεως ἢ χρῆν ἀλλήλοις ἐπιβοηθεῖν.  
 XXX. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Αἰτωλικοῦ πάθους, ὃ διὰ τὴν ὕλην μέρος  
 τι ἐγένετο, οὐχ ἦκιστα αὐτὸν ταῦτα ἐσῆει. τῶν δὲ στρατιω- 2  
 τῶν ἀναγκασθέντων διὰ τὴν στενοχωρίαν τῆς νήσου τοῖς  
 ἐσχάτοις προσίσχοντας ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι διὰ προφυλακῆς, καὶ  
 10 ἐμπρήσαντός τινος κατὰ μικρὸν τῆς ὕλης ἄκοντος καὶ ἀπὸ  
 τούτου πνεύματος ἐπιγενομένου, τὸ πολὺ αὐτῆς ἔλαθε κατα-  
 καυθέν. οὕτω δὴ τοὺς τε Λακεδαιμονίους μᾶλλον κατιδῶν 3  
 πλείους ὄντας, ὑπονοῶν πρότερον ἐλάσσοσι τὸν σῖτον  
 †αὐτοῦ† ἐσπέμπει, †τότε† ὡς ἐπ' ἀξίόχρων τοὺς Ἀθη-

1. ἂν εἶναι A.B.F.H.f.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. εἶναι N.V. vulgo εἶναι ἂν. ἐν δ' ἂν  
 ἐς C. εἰ δ' ἂν a. αἰ] οὖν K. 2. βιάζοιτο d.e. 3. κρείσσους e. Haack.  
 Poppo. Goell. πλειόνων L. 4. τὸ] αὐτὸ b. ἑαυτὸν A. ἑαυτοῦ O. 5. οὐκ]  
 om. b. προσόψεως Bekker. in edit. 1832. ἐχρῆν O. 7. εἰσῆει V. 9. προ-  
 ἰσχοντας A.B.E.F.H. et γρ. G. προϊσχοντες N. προσχόντας V. ἀριστοποιήσα-  
 σθαι d.i. φυλακῆς b. 10. σμικρὸν G. τῆς] om C.G.d.e. 11. κατα-  
 καυθέν V. 14. †αὐτοῦ† Poppo. τότε [δὲ] ὡς Poppo. quem secuti sunt  
 Haack. et Goell. τό, τε N.

6. μέρος τι ἐγένετο] Is not the sense of μέρος τι here the same as in I. 23, 4. μέρος τι φθείρασα, and in VII. 30, 2. that is, does it not signify, "mainly, in a "great degree," rather than "partly?"

8. διὰ τὴν στενοχωρίαν κ. τ. λ.] "The "Athenian soldiers having been forced, "from want of room, to land and take "their dinners on the water's edge in "the island, with a guard posted in "advance to prevent any surprise from "the enemy." Compare c. 26, 3. στε-  
 νοχωρία τε ἐν ὀλίγῳ στρατοπεδευομένοις ἐγένετο κ. τ. λ. The Peloponnesians occupied all the shore of the harbour, except the space immediately under the walls of the fort; and the coast outside the harbour, besides its distance, was too rocky to allow them to run their ships on it. They had therefore scarcely any other land on which they could disembark except the shore of Spac-  
 teria itself. For the expression ἀριστο-  
 ποιεῖσθαι διὰ προφυλακῆς, (literally, to

take one's meals in a state of guard-  
 ing in advance,) compare δι' ἀνακωχῆς ἐγένεσθε, I. 40, 4. and the note there. "Whilst they were at their meals they "had outposts fixed, to guard against "surprise." Compare Xenophon, Hel-  
 len. VI. 2, 29. speaking of Iphicrates: Φυλακάς γε μὴν, εἰ τύχοι ἐν τῇ πολεμίᾳ ἀριστοποιούμενος, τὰς μὲν ἐν τῇ γῆ, ὄσ-  
 περ προσήκει, καθίστη, ἐν δὲ ταῖς ναυσὶν αἰρόμενος αὐ τοὺς ἰστούς ἀπὸ τούτων ἐσκόπει.

10. κατὰ μικρὸν τῆς ὕλης] Compare ἐπὶ μέγα τοῦ μεγάλου οἰκοδομήματος, II. 76, 4. and the note there.

14. †αὐτοῦ†] It is not the omission of the subject in this clause that makes αὐτοῦ most suspicious; but the appa-  
 rent flatness and uselessness of the word itself in its present situation. Poppo therefore proposes to read αὐ-  
 τοὺς; Dr. Bloomfield prefers αὐτοῖς.

†τότε†] Poppo and Haack insert δὲ after this word, in order to make the



PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ναίους μᾶλλον σπουδὴν ποιῆσθαι, τὴν τε νῆσον εὐαποβα-  
τωτέραν οὖσαν, τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν παρεσκευάζετο στρατιάν τε  
μεταπέμπων ἐκ τῶν ἐγγύς ξυμμάχων καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἐτοιμά-  
ζων. Κλέων δὲ ἐκείνῳ τε προπέμψας ἄγγελον ὡς ἦξων, καὶ  
ἔχων στρατιάν ἣν ἤτήσατο, ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Πύλον. καὶ ἅμα  
γενόμενοι πέμπουσι πρῶτον ἐς τὸ ἐν τῇ ἠλείρῳ στρατόπεδον  
κῆρυκα, προκαλούμενοι εἰ βούλουτο ἄνευ κινδύνου τοὺς ἐν  
τῇ νήσῳ ἄνδρας σφίσι τά τε ὄπλα καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς κελεύειν  
παραδοῦναι, ἐφ' ᾧ φυλακῇ τῇ μετρία τηρήσονται, ἕως ἂν τι  
περὶ τοῦ πλέονος ξυμβαθῇ. XXXI. οὐ προσδεξαμένων δὲ 10

After summoning the  
enemy in vain to sur-  
render, Cleon effects a  
landing on Sphacteria.  
Position of the Lacedæ-  
monian garrison,  
and disposition of the

αὐτῶν μίαν μὲν ἡμέραν ἐπέσχον, τῇ δ' ὕστε-  
ραία ἀνηγάγοντο μὲν νυκτὸς ἐπ' ὀλίγας ναῦς  
τοὺς ὀπλίτας πάντας ἐπιβιβάσαντες, πρὸ δὲ  
τῆς ἕω ὀλίγον ἀπέβαινον τῆς νήσου ἐκατέ-  
ρωθεν, ἐκ τε τοῦ πελάγους καὶ πρὸς τοῦ λιμέ- 15

1. τῇ τε νήσον Q. 2. στρατειαν h. 3. μεταπεμπόντων B. 6. ἐς τῷ  
om. K. 7. προκαλούμενον d.g. 9. τηρήσονται H. 10. περὶ πλέο-  
νος B. συμβαθῇ V.h. ξυμβασθῇ c. ξυμβιβασθῇ d. δεξαμένων g. 11. αὐ-  
τῶν] αὐ C.E.K.Q.b.c.g. ὑπέσχον f. 12. ἀνηγάγοντο A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.  
a.b.c.d.e.f.g. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀνήγαγον. 13. αὐτοὺς  
ὀπλίτας C.e. 14. ἐπέβαινον V.d.i. τὴν νήσον O. 15. πρὸς A.B.E.F.H.K.N.  
c.f.g.h. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρὸ.

sentence grammatical; as they say, that ποιῆσθαι depends on ὑπονοῶν, or on νομίζω, which could be extracted from it. Another way of correcting the passage consists in reading τό τε—ποιῆσθαι, referring thus the three clauses τοὺς τε Λακεδαιμονίους,—τό τε—τοὺς Ἀθηναίους—ποιῆσθαι,—τὴν τε νήσον, all to the same word κατιδών. "Perceiving that the Lacedæmonians were more numerous,—and perceiving the increased anxiety of the Athenians, as they considered the enterprise to be now deserving of their serious efforts, and (perceiving) the increased facility of disembarkation on the island, he prepared," &c. Dr. Bloomfield by his translation appears to understand the passage in this manner, but he has no note on it. It is seldom that the particle τε occurs in three successive clauses, yet a similar instance is to be found, VIII. 96, 2. στρατοπέδου τε ἀφε-

στηκότος,—ἄλλων τε νεῶν οὐκ οὐσῶν,—αὐτῶν τε στασιαζόντων, for there seems no reason to follow the recent editors in inclosing the last τε in brackets.

5. ἅμα γενόμενοι] This is an instance of the adverb ἅμα used as the predicate of a sentence, as is frequently the case with the opposite adverbs δίχα and χωρὶς. See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 308. Poppo, Prolegom, I. p. 169.

10. περὶ τοῦ πλέονος] Τὸ πλεόν is "summa rerum," or as Shakespeare calls it, "the main;" "Then let's make haste away and look unto the main." Henry VI. part II. act I. scene 1. Compare IV. 117, 1. ξυμβῆναι τὰ πλείω.

15. πρὸς τοῦ λιμένος] This is undoubtedly the true reading, approved by Duker, and adopted by Haack, Poppo, and Dr. Bloomfield. Duker refers to III. 21, 2. IV. 130, 1. Add also I. 62, 1. and the note there.

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

Athenians for attacking them.

31, 32. *ἐχώρουν δρόμῳ ἐπὶ τὸ πρῶτον φυλακτήριον τῆς νήσου. ὧδε γὰρ διετετάχατο. ἐν ταύτῃ μὲν τῇ πρώτῃ φυλακῇ ὡς τριάκοντα ἦσαν ὀπλίται, μέσον δὲ καὶ ὀμαλώτατον τε καὶ περὶ τὸ ὕδωρ οἱ πλείστοι αὐτῶν καὶ Ἐπιτάδας ὁ ἄρχων εἶχε, μέρος δέ τι οὐ πολὺ αὐτὸ τὸ ἔσχατον ἐφύλασσε τῆς νήσου τὸ πρὸς τὴν Πύλον, ὃ ἦν ἐκ τε θαλάσσης ἀπόκρημνον καὶ ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἤκιστα ἐπίμαχον· καὶ γὰρ τι καὶ ἔρυμα αὐτόθι ἦν παλαιὸν λίθων λογάδην πεπονημένον, ὃ ἐνόμιζον σφίσιν ὠφέλιμον ἂν εἶναι, εἰ καταλαμβάνοι ἀναχώρησις βιαιοτέρα. οὕτω μὲν τεταγμένοι ἦσαν. XXXII. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς μὲν πρώτους φύλακας, οἷς ἐπέδραμον, εὐθύς διαφθείρουσιν ἔν τε ταῖς εὐναῖς ἔτι ἀναλαμβάνοντας τὰ ὄπλα, καὶ λαθόντες τὴν ἀπόβασιν οἰομένων αὐτῶν τὰς ναῦς κατὰ τὸ ἔθος ἐς ἔφορμον τῆς νυκτὸς πλεῖν. ἅμα δὲ ἔφ' ἰγνυμένην*

1. ὄντες] om. V. 6. εἶχε] ἦρχε P.V.d.e. αὐτὸ Bekk. Goell. ἀπὸ f. ceteri αὐτοῦ. τὸ ἔσχατον A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. : vulgo omitunt articulum. Sed malim τοῦσχατον quod est III. 36. BEKK. 7. νήσου πρὸς K.d.i. τε τῆς θαλάσσης Q.F. 8. καὶ γὰρ καὶ τι καὶ f. 9. ἔρημα H. λίθῳ K. δ] om. O.P. 10. ἂν] om. Q. καταλαμβάνει K.V.c.e.f.g. 11. βιαιοτέρα B.E.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.Q.V.e.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. et correctus A. vulgo βεβαιοτέρα. 14. λαθόντας d. τῆς C. 15. ἐς] om. P.

4. μέσον δὲ καὶ ὀμαλώτατον] Poppo notices the omission of the article before μέσον. (Prolegom. I. p. 195.) "But," he observes, the MSS. omit it "in other similar passages, II. 81, 2. "IV. 96, 3. where the printed editions "insert it." [The later editors have again omitted it.] So also we have δεξιῶν κέρας, IV. 93, 4. VI. 67, 1. The reason appears to be that the words μέσος, δεξιός, and the rest of the same nature, are in themselves so definite when used in describing the position of an army, that they have come nearly to resemble proper names, and thus the article is omitted or inserted apparently at pleasure. Thus βασιλεὺς, as applied to the king of Persia, is used as a proper name, and in this instance the article is almost always omitted.

6. αὐτὸ τὸ ἔσχατον] This is Bekker's correction of the old reading αὐτοῦ ἔσχατον; and the later editors have adopted it. He, however, would prefer τοῦσχατον, as does Dobree, which has the advantage of best accounting for the common corrupt reading. No distinction of words being made in the oldest MSS. a copyist might easily have omitted a syllable in αυτοουσχατον, and have written αυτοουσχατον, which a subsequent copyist, by an unlucky attempt at correction, may have altered into αυτοεσχατον.

13. ἔν τε ταῖς εὐναῖς καὶ λαθόντες] "Both because from the early hour "the men were not yet afoot, and because "cause their landing had been effected "without observation." λαθόντες τὴν ἀπόβασιν is equivalent to τὴν ἀπόβασιν οὐ προιδόντας.

καὶ ὁ ἄλλος στρατὸς ἀπέβαινον, ἐκ μὲν νεῶν ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ ὀλίγω πλείονων πάντες πλὴν θαλαμίων, ὡς ἕκαστος ἔσκευασμένοι, τοξόται τε ὀκτακόσιοι καὶ πελτασταὶ οὐκ ἐλάσσους τούτων, Μεσσηνίων τε οἱ βεβοθηκότες καὶ ἄλλοι ὅσοι περὶ Πύλον κατεῖχον, πάντες πλὴν τῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ τείχους 5 3 φυλάκων. Δημοσθένους δὲ τάξαντος διέστησαν κατὰ διακοσίους τε καὶ πλείους, ἔστι δ' ἢ ἐλάσσους, τῶν χωρίων τὰ μετεωρότατα λαβόντες, ὅπως ὅτι πλείστη ἀπορία ἦ τοῖς πολεμίους πανταχόθεν †κεκυκλωμένοις,† καὶ μὴ ἔχωσι πρὸς ὅ τι ἀντιτάξονται, ἀλλ' ἀμφίβολοι γίνονται τῷ πλήθει, εἰ 10 μὲν τοῖς πρόσθεν ἐπίοιεν, ὑπὸ τῶν κατόπιω βαλλόμενοι, εἰ δὲ 4 τοῖς πλαγίοις, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκατέρωθεν παρατεταγμένων. κατὰ νότου τε αἰεὶ ἔμελλον αὐτοῖς, ἢ χωρήσειαν, οἱ πολέμοι ἔσεσθαι ψιλοὶ καὶ οἱ ἀπορώτατοι τοξέυμασι καὶ ἀκοντίοις

1. καὶ ἄλλος P. ἐπέβαινον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.O.V.c.e.f.g.h.i.m. ἐπέβαι-  
 νεν d. μὲν τῶν νεῶν Q. ὀγδοήκοντα G.I.O.P.d.e.i. 2. ἕκαστος ἔσκευασμένοι  
 d.i. 4. ἐλάττους O.e. τούτων] om. L. καὶ ἄλλοι A.B.E.F.G.H.N.Q.V.f.h.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι. 6. δὲ] τε L.Q. 7. τε] om. C.O.P.  
 8. μετεωρότερα P. μετέωρα Q. ὅτι] ἔτι c.f.g. 9. πολεμίους] ἐναντίους G.P.d.

κεκυκλωμένοις C.E.F.H.K.N.a.b.c.g. Haack. Poppo. κεκαλυμένοις A.B. κυκλω-  
 μένοις O.P.V. ἔχουσι A.B.C.E.G.I.K.Q.V.c.f.g.h.i. 10. ὅ τι] ὅ i. ἀντι-  
 τάσσονται i. τάσσονται Q. γίνονται V. γίνονται L. γίνονται c.f.g. 11. βου-  
 λόμενοι f. 13. τε καὶ αἰεὶ L.O.P.Q. 7] οἱ d. 14. ψιλοὶ ἔσεσθαι Q.

2. πλὴν θαλαμίων] The thalamii were the lowest rank of rowers, and consisted of the least efficient men, who were probably wholly unprovided with arms, and incompetent to go into action. Thus much appears from the joke in Aristophanes, *Frogs*, 1106. (1074. Dindorf.) and from the allusion in Æschylus, *Agamem.* 1607. (1628. Schütz.) But a clear understanding of their position and arrangement depends on the solution of that hitherto unconquerable problem, the construction of the ancient trireme.

[There is a relief representing a trireme in the museum at Naples; but it shews how little such representations can be depended on for giving us any real knowledge. The oars dip in the water almost perpendicularly, and by looking underneath, the points of two more rows may be observed, one within

the other, and the innermost row seemed to pass through the keel. But the oars of the outer row are made to touch one another along their whole length, and are made at such an angle with the ship's side, and so long in the blade, as to involve a physical impossibility of working them. No reliance therefore can be placed on the accuracy of any part of the representation.]

5. ὅσοι περὶ Πύλον κατεῖχον] "All "who were on duty in guarding any "positions about Pylus;" or simpler perhaps, "the occupying force," i. e. the troops who held the country, or were quartered in it. Compare VIII. 28, 2. ἐπὶ Ἴασον ἐν ἡ' Ἀμόργης κατεῖχε.

10. ἀμφίβολοι] ἐκατέρωθεν βαλλόμενοι. SCHOL. Compare c. 36, 3. and II. 76, 3.

14. οἱ ἀπορώτατοι] Either "the most "helpless," or "those who were most "difficult to deal with," i. e. the most

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4

καὶ λίθοις καὶ σφενδόλαις ἐκ πολλοῦ ἔχοντες ἀλκὴν, οἷς μὴδὲ ἐπελθεῖν οἶόν τε ἦν· φεύγοντές τε γὰρ ἐκράτουν καὶ ἀναχωροῦσιν ἐπέκειντο. τοιαύτη μὲν γνώμη ὁ Δημοσθένης τό τε 5

5 XXXIII. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἐπιτάδαν, καὶ ὅπερ ἦν πλείστον τῶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, ὡς εἶδον τό τε πρῶτον φυλακτῆριον διε-

Commencement of the action : the Lacedæmonians are annoyed by the light troops of the Athenians, without being able to retaliate on them with any effect. φθαρμένον καὶ στρατὸν σφίσιν ἐπιόντα, ξυνετάξαντο καὶ τοῖς ὀπλίταις τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπήεσαν, βουλόμενοι ἐς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν· ἐξ ἐναντίας γὰρ οὗτοι καθεστήκεσαν, ἐκ πλαγίου δὲ οἱ ψιλοὶ καὶ κατὰ νότου. τοῖς μὲν οὖν 2

ὀπλίταις οὐκ ἠδυνήθησαν προσμίξαι οὐδὲ τῇ σφετέρᾳ ἐμπειρίᾳ χρήσασθαι· οἱ γὰρ ψιλοὶ ἐκατέρωθεν βάλλοντες εἶργον, καὶ ἅμα ἐκείνοι οὐκ ἀντεπήεσαν ἀλλ' ἠσύχαζον· τοὺς

15 δὲ ψιλοὺς, ἧ μάλιστα αὐτοῖς προσθέοντες προσκείοντο, ἔτρεπον, καὶ οἱ ὑποστρέφοντες ἠμύνοντο, ἄνθρωποι κούφως

1. ἔχοντος f. οἷς μὴ δὲ V. 2. γὰρ] om. Q.d.i. ἐκράτουν K. 3. τοιαύτην μὲν γνώμην L. 4. πρῶτην L. 7. συνετάξαντο A.V.d.e. 8. ὀπλοῖς c.g. 11. νότου K. 14. οὐ κατεπήεσαν C.K. 15. ἐπιθέοντες G.L.O.P.Q.d.f.i. προσεπιθέοντες R. 16. καὶ οἱ ὑποστρέφοντες A.E.F. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2. καὶ ὑποστρέφοντες K. καὶ οἱ υποφεύγοντες e. vulgo, Bekk. καὶ οἱ. κούφοι d.

harassing and most annoying. See the note of the Scholiast. The word itself, like φοβερός, (see II. 3, 4. and the note,) like *ignarus* in Latin, and many words in all languages, is undoubtedly capable of an active as well as a neuter signification. Poppo, Göller, and Dobree, prefer the latter sense given by the Scholiast, "most difficult to deal with." "They would have the enemy on their rear, light armed, and the most difficult to deal with, arrows, darts, stones, and slings making them strong at a distance, nor was it possible so much as to get near them." Thucydides says οἷς μὴδὲ ἐπελθεῖν οἶόν τε ἦν instead of οἷς οὐδὲ ἐπελθεῖν, because all the sentence may be considered as Demosthenes' reasons for the dispositions which he was going to make, and therefore as partaking of the character of the oratio obliqua. ἐκράτουν is equivalent to κρατήσεων ἐμελλον, a well known signification of the imperfect tense. See III. 57, 3. and the note there.

οἱ ἀποράτατοι, τοξεύμασιν] Οἱ μὲν ἐξηγήσαντο, οἱ ἀποροὶ ὄπλων καὶ τοξεύμασι μόνοις χρώμενοι· οἱ δὲ λέγουσιν, οἱ εἰς ἀπορίαν καθιστάτες τοὺς ἀντιτεταγμένους τοῖς τοξεύμασιν. ὁ καὶ βέλτιον. καὶ γὰρ καὶ Ὀμηρος ἐχρήσατο τῇ τοιαύτῃ λέξει, χλωρὸν εἰπὼν δέος [Il. vii. 479.] οὐκ αὐτὸ ἔχον τὴν χλωρότητα, ἀλλ' ἐτέροις αὐτὴν ἐμποιοῦν. καὶ τὸν Διόνυσον φασὶ μαινόμενον, οὐχ ὅτι αὐτὸς μαινεται, ἀλλ' ὅτι ποιεῖ μαινέσθαι. SCHOL.

15. αὐτοῖς] Lege αὐτοῖς, i. e. Lacedæmoniiis. Vid. c. 34. init. προσπίπτουεν, sc. οἱ ψιλοὶ. DOBREE. That αὐτοῖς refers to the Lacedæmonians is undoubted, but the necessity of the change to αὐτοῖς does not appear.

16. καὶ οἱ ὑποστρέφοντες] I have followed Haack, Poppo, and Matthiæ, (Gr. Gr. §. 286.) in writing of instead of oi, because the word is here the old form of the demonstrative pronoun, from δε, οδ. See Matthiæ, §. 484. c. and Hermann on Viger, note 28. Jelf, §. 816. 3. κούφως τε ἐσκενασμένοι κ. τ. λ.] Ὁν

τε ἔσκευασμένοι καὶ προλαμβάνοντες ῥαδίως τῆς φυγῆς, χωρίων τε χαλεπότητι καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς πρὶν ἐρημίας τραχέων ὄντων, ἐν οἷς οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὐκ ἠδύναντο διώκειν ὄπλα ἔχοντες. XXXIV. χρόνον μὲν οὖν τινα ὀλίγον οὕτω πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἠκροβολίσαντο· τῶν δὲ Λακεδαιμο-  
 νίων οὐκέτι ὀξέως ἐπεκθεῖν ἢ προσπίπτουεν  
 δυναμένων, γνόντες αὐτοὺς οἱ ψιλοὶ βραδυτέ-  
 ρους ἤδη ὄντας τῷ ἀμύνασθαι, καὶ αὐτοὶ τῇ τε  
 ὄψει τοῦ θαρσεῖν τὸ πλεῖστον εἰληφότες πολ-  
 λαπλάσιοι φαινόμενοι, καὶ ξυνειθισμένοι μᾶλλον μηκέτι δει-  
 νούς αὐτοὺς ὁμοίως σφίσι φαίνεσθαι, ὅτι οὐκ εὐθύς ἄξια τῆς  
 προσδοκίας ἐπεπόνθησαν, ὥσπερ ὅτε πρῶτον ἀπέβαινον τῇ  
 γνώμῃ δεδουλωμένοι ὡς ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους, καταφρονήσαν-  
 τες καὶ ἐμβόησαντες ἀθρόοι ὤρμησαν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἔβαλλον

1. τε] om. O. προλαμβάνοντες G.P.c.d.f. 3. ἠδύναντο A.B.F.K.L.O.  
 Poppe. Goell. ceteri εἰδύναντο. 5. ἠκροβόλοισαντο E. 6. ἐπέλθειν Q.d.e.  
 7. γνόντες δὲ αὐτοὺς H. 8. ἀμύνεσθαι R.V. sed superscript. σθαι. 11. ὁμοίους i.  
 12. ἐπεπόνθησαν P. τὸ πρῶτον L.R.f. ἐπέβαινον correctus A. et V. 13. κατα-  
 φρονήσαντες οὖν αὐτῶν καὶ Dionysius. 14. καὶ ἐμβόησαντες] om. O.P.e. καὶ  
 ἐκβόησαντες d.i. καὶ ἐμβοηθήσαντες C.L.b. ἀθρόοι] om. Q. ἔβαλον d.

the whole, the best way of understanding this sentence seems to be that followed by Haack and Poppe, who consider the words *κούφως τε—χωρίων τε χαλεπότητι* to be the main distinctions of the passage, and make the other conjunctions *καὶ προλαμβάνοντες, —καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς πρὶν ἐρημίας,*—merely serve to unite subordinate clauses to the principal members of the sentence. The sense then might be more clearly expressed thus, *ἡμῖνοντο, αὐτοὶ μὲν κούφως ἔσκευασμένοι καὶ δι' αὐτὸ προλαμβάνοντες ῥαδίως τῆς φυγῆς, τῶν δὲ χωρίων χαλεπῶν ὄντων καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς πρὶν ἐρημίας τραχέων.* For *προλαμβάνοντες τῆς φυγῆς*, compare Herodot. III. 105, 2. *προλαμβάνειν τῆς ὁδοῦ*, “getting a good way off in their flight before the enemy could make any progress in pursuing them.” If *χαλεπότητι* is meant to be distinguished from *τραχέων*, it may allude to the ascents which the Spartans had to overcome in getting at the enemy; for their assailants occupied τὰ μετεωρότατα τῶν χωρίων, c. 32, 3. or to the obstacles pre-

sented by the late burning of the wood, such as the heaps of ashes, and the stumps and roots of the trees.

8. καὶ αὐτοὶ τῇ τε ὄψει κ. τ. λ.] Τῇ τε ὄψει and καὶ ξυνειθισμένοι answer to one another: “On the one hand, their own eyes gave them most confidence, by shewing them the great superiority of their own numbers; and, besides, they were now become more familiar with the sight of the Spartans, and did not think them so terrible as they had done at first.” Τοῦ θαρσεῖν τὸ πλεῖστον: “The greatest part of their confidence.” The words ὥσπερ ὅτε πρῶτον κ. τ. λ. refer to μηκέτι δεινούς ὁμοίως φαίνεσθαι: “Having by a habit learnt to regard them no longer as so terrible as when they first landed with spirits cowed like slaves before their masters at the thought of attacking Lacedæmonians.” Λακεδαιμονίους, without the article, signifies, “such men as the Lacedæmonians, the bravest and most disciplined soldiers in Greece.” See note on III. 57, 2.

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

λίθοις τε καὶ τοξεύμασι καὶ ἀκοντίοις, ὡς ἕκαστός τι πρόχειρον εἶχε. γενομένης δὲ τῆς βοῆς ἅμα τῇ ἐπιδρομῇ ἔκπληξίς τε ἐνέπεσεν ἀνθρώποις ἀήθεσι τοιαύτης μάχης, καὶ ὁ κονιορτὸς τῆς ὕλης νεωστὶ κεκαυμένης ἐχώρει πολὺς ἄνω, ἄπορόν στε ἦν ἰδεῖν τὸ πρὸ αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ τῶν τοξευμάτων καὶ λίθων ἀπὸ πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων μετὰ τοῦ κονιορτοῦ ἅμα φερομένων. τότε ἔργον ἐνταῦθα χαλεπὸν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καθίστατο· οὔτε γὰρ οἱ πῖλοι ἔστεγον τὰ τοξεύματα, δοράτιά τε ἐναποκέκλαστο βαλλομένων, εἶχόν τε οὐδὲν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς χρήσιον ἀποκεκλιμένοι μὲν τῇ ὄψει τοῦ προορᾶν, ὑπὸ δὲ τῆς

1. τ.] τις e. 3. τε] τις e. 4. πολὺς] πολλῶ O. 5. πρὸ αὐτοῦ E.H.K.L.N. O.P.V. Poppo. ὑπὸ τοξευμάτων e. 6. τότε] τότε Q. 7. τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις χαλεπὸν e. καθίστατο b. 8. ἔστεγον τοξεύματα C.e. ἐναποκέκλαστο d. 9. εἶχον δὲ Q. 10. ἀποκεκλιμένοι Q.d. ἀποκεκλεισμένοι I.L.N.V.e. ἐναποκεκλιμένοι c.f.g.

8. οἱ πῖλοι] Πῖλοι εἰσι τὰ ἐξ ἐρίου πηκτὰ ἐνδύματα, ὡπερ θωράκία τινα ὑπὸ τὰ στήθη, ἃ ἐνδύμεθα. SCHOL. The old interpretation of the word πῖλοι was "caps" or "hats." Levêque objected that there was no reason why the cap should be mentioned particularly rather than any other part of the soldier's defensive arms; and referring to the origin of the word as connected with the Latin *villus*, he understood it of cuirasses rather than of caps, the term itself being general, and signifying what is called in English "felt," whether this felt be used for a cap or for a cuirass. And Levêque has been followed by Poppo and Göller. On the other hand, πῖλος is the well known term for the common hat or cap of the Lacedæmonians, such as is seen in the representations of Castor and Pollux, the Spartan heroes; who were drawn as wearing the πῖλος "quia Lacones fuerunt, quibus pileatis pugnare mos est." Paulus Diaconus, Epitom. Fest. Göttling therefore, urging this and other arguments, insists that πῖλοι in this passage of Thucydides can mean only caps or hats. Geschichte der Römischen Staatsverfassung, p. 13. not. 7. And there was a reason why the headpiece should be mentioned particularly, if we remember that the arrows were likely

to be shot up into the air, so as to fall down into the midst of the Spartan ranks; and under such circumstances the soldier's head was the part most exposed; and the insufficiency of his headpiece a point especially to be noticed.

δοράτιά τε ἐναποκέκλαστο βαλλομένων] "The enemies' missiles had broken off in their armour and bodies, when they had been exposed to their shots." Βαλλομένων clearly refers to the Lacedæmonians, the substantive being understood from the preposition ἐν in ἐναποκέκλαστο: "had broken off in them, when they were shot at." The inconvenience of the broken arrows and javelins thus sticking in the soldiers' armour is well illustrated by what is recorded of Marius; (Plutarch, Marius, c. 25.) that he ordered the shafts of his soldiers' pila to be fastened to the wood of the spear only by a wooden peg, in order that, when discharged, it might break off the more readily in the arms or body of the enemy.

10. ἀποκεκλιμένοι μὲν τῇ ὄψει τοῦ προορᾶν] "Prevented, as far as their sight was concerned, from seeing any thing before them, and unable to hear," &c. Τῇ ὄψει cannot surely mean, as Göller interprets it, τῆς ὄψεως

PYLUS. A. C. 423. Olymp. 88. 4.

μείζονος βοῆς τῶν πολεμίων τὰ ἐν αὐτοῖς παραγγελλόμενα οὐκ ἔσακούοντες, κινδύνου τε πανταχόθεν περιεστῶτος, καὶ οὐκ ἔχοντες ἐλπίδα καθ' ὅτι χρὴ ἀμυνομένους σωθῆναι. XXXV. τέλος δὲ τραυματιζομένων ἤδη πολλῶν διὰ τὸ αἰεὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἀναστρέφασθαι, ξυγκλήσαντες ἐχώρησαν ἐς τὸ 5  
 they retreat to the extreme point of the island, and there defend themselves with more success, from having their rear covered by the sea. ἔσχατον ἔρυμα τῆς νήσου, ὃ οὐ πολὺ ἀπέειχε, καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν φύλακας. ὡς δὲ ἐνέδουσαν, ἐνταῦθα ἤδη πολλῷ ἔτι πλέονι βοῇ τεθαρσηκότες οἱ ψιλοὶ ἐπέκειντο, καὶ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὅσοι μὲν ὑποχωροῦντες ἐγκατελαμβάνοντο, 10  
 ἀπέθνησκον, οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ διαφυγόντες ἐς τὸ ἔρυμα μετὰ τῶν ταύτῃ φυλάκων ἐτάξαντο παρὰ πᾶν ὡς ἀμυνομένοι ἤπερ ἦν 3 ἐπίμαχον. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπισπόμενοι περίοδον μὲν αὐτῶν καὶ κύκλωσιν χωρίου ἰσχυρῆ οὐχ εἶχον, προσιώντες δὲ ἐξ 4 ἐναντίας ὄσασθαι ἐπειρῶντο. καὶ χρόνον μὲν πολλὸν καὶ τῆς 15 ἡμέρας τὸ πλεῖστον ταλαιπωρούμενοι ἀμφοτέροι ὑπὸ τε τῆς μάχης καὶ δίψους καὶ ἡλίου ἀντεῖχον, πειρώμενοι οἱ μὲν ἐξελάσασθαι ἐκ τοῦ μετεώρου, οἱ δὲ μὴ ἐνδοῦναι, ῥᾶον δ' οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἡμύναντο ἢ ἐν τῷ πρὶν, οὐκ οὔσης σφῶν τῆς κυκλώσεως ἐς τὰ πλάγια. XXXVI. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀπέραντον 20  
 ἦν, προσελθὼν ὁ τῶν Μεσσηνίων στρατηγὸς Κλέωνι καὶ Δημοσθένει ἄλλως ἔφη πονεῖν

A Messenian discovers a path along the cliffs, by which he conducts

1. ἐν αὐτοῖς] ἑαυτοῖς c. ἐν αὐτοῖς Bekk. 2. ἔσακούουσιν L.O.Q. 5. ἀναστρέφοντες B. ξυγκλείσαντες Q.V.d.e.i. ἐπὶ d.i. 8. πλέονι A.C.E.F.H.I.K.L. N.O.V.c.s.f.g.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πλέον. τεθαρρηκότες A.B.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.V.d.e.h. 9. ἐπέκειντο I.e. ἐνέκειντο L.O.P.Q. 10. ἐγκατελαμβάνοντο V. 11. ἀποφυγόντες d.i. 12. φυλάκων L.O. παράπαν K. ἀμυνομένοι A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.R.V. ἀμυνομένοι c. 13. ἐπισπόμενοι A.B.G.H.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπισπόμενοι. 14. προσιέντας P. προσιέντες L.O. 15. ὄσασθαι I.e. 16. ὑπὸ τῆς P.i. 17. δίψης E.V.d.i. 18. ἐξελάσασθαι P. ἐκ μετεώρου C.G.K.L.O.c.e.g. ῥάδιον c.g. ῥᾶον δὲ οἱ V. 19. ἡμύναντο A.B.E. F.H.Q.V.f.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἡμύνοντο. 20. ἐς] ὡς O. δέ] om. H. ἀπήρατον b.

τῇ κωλύσει, but is simply "in their seeing;" i. e. their eyes were of no use, on account of the dust; nor their ears, on account of the clamours of the enemy. Compare III. 22, 2.

22. ἄλλως ἔφη πονεῖν σφᾶς] "Se

"frustra laborare," i. e. exercitum totum. DOBREE in Indic. Thucyd. See V. 71, 3. note. But because the Messenian, although including himself in the Athenian army, yet did not consider himself as a principal person in

XYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

a party of Athenians, and establishes them in a position commanding the enemy's rear.

σφᾶς· εἰ δὲ βούλονται ἑαυτῷ δοῦναι τῶν τοξοτῶν μέρος τι καὶ τῶν ψιλῶν περιμέναι κατὰ νότου αὐτοῖς ὄδῳ ἢ ἂν αὐτὸς εὖρη, δοκεῖν βιάσασθαι τὴν ἔφοδον. λαβὼν δὲ ἅ ἠτήσατο, ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς 2 ὀρμήσας ὥστε μὴ ἰδεῖν ἐκείνους, κατὰ τὸ ἀεὶ παρῆικον τοῦ κρημνώδους τῆς νήσου προσβαίνων, καὶ ἢ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι χωρίου ἰσχυρῶς πιστεύσαντες οὐκ ἐφύλασσαν, χαλεπῶς τε καὶ μόλις περιελθὼν ἔλαθε, καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ μετεώρου ἐξαπίνης ἀναφανείς κατὰ νότου αὐτῶν τοὺς μὲν τῷ ἀδοκίτῳ ἐξέπληξε, 10 τοὺς δὲ ἅ προσεδέχοντο ἰδόντας πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἐπέρρωσε. καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι βαλλόμενοι τε ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἤδη καὶ 3 γιγνόμενοι ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ξυμπτώματι, ὡς μικρὸν μεγάλῳ εἰκάσαι, τῷ ἐν Θερμοπύλαις, ἐκείνοί τε γὰρ τῇ ἀτραπῷ περιελθόντων τῶν Περσῶν διεφθάρησαν, οὗτοί τε ἀμφίβολοι 15 ἤδη ὄντες οὐκέτι ἀντεῖχον, ἀλλὰ πολλοῖς τε ὀλίγοι μαχόμενοι

1. αὐτῷ E. 2. καὶ om. G. 3. προίεναι N.V. 4. ἐκείνους καὶ κατὰ L.O.P. παρῆικον H.I.L.N.O.P.V.b.i.m. et correcti A.F. et C. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρῆικον. 5. προσβαίνων A.E.F.G. 6. προσβαίνων B.d.g. Bekk. Goell. 7. ἐπὶ om. L.O.P. 8. ἐπὶ ἐκ c. 9. μᾶλλον πολλῶ R. 10. τε om. E. 11. ἤδη] om. d.i. 12. ἀλλὰ πῶ i. 13. πολλοῖς ὀλίγοι d.i. 14. ὀλίγα H.

it, the accusative σφᾶς is used rather than the nominative σφεῖς, as if the persons spoken of were distinct from the speaker.

4. ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς ὀρμήσας] "He set out from a point out of sight of the enemy, that they might not observe the movement; and getting on wherever the cliffy shore of the island allowed a passage, he, with great difficulty, got round without their seeing him, and suddenly appeared on the summit of the cliff in their rear." I cannot understand why this passage should be considered difficult. Every one knows that there are many cliffs which it is very possible to ascend by a scrambling diagonal line of ascent, finding a footing wherever you can, κατὰ τὸ ἀεὶ παρῆικον, and out of sight of any one on the top, unless they are standing on the very edge, on purpose to observe what is going on below. In this way the Messenians gradually ad-

vanced along the side or face of the cliff, till, having got round to the rear of the enemy's position, they suddenly shewed themselves on the top of it.

Προβαίνων is an unnecessary alteration; for προσβαίνων is, "getting on towards his object;" i. e. in this instance, "getting up." Compare III. 22, 4. IV. 129, 4. κατὰ ἀτραπὸν τινα τοῦ λόφου πειρώμενος προσβῆναι. and VII. 43, 3.

11. καὶ γιγνόμενοι κ. τ. λ.] This is another instance of a confusion of two different constructions. It would be regular, either if the τε after ἐκείνοι, and the words οὗτοί τε immediately afterwards, were omitted; or else, by changing γιγνόμενοι into ἐγίγνοντο, and placing a colon at Θερμοπύλαις, leaving all the rest of the sentence as it is.

12. ὡς μικρὸν] Herodot. II. 10, 2. ὡς εἶναι σμικρὰ ταῦτα μεγάλοισι συμβαλέειν. Ubi pro καλεόμενον MS. Bodl. καλεόμενον; aliter Med. sed male. Vid. I. 6. 164. II. 14. WASS.



καὶ ἀσθενεία σωμάτων διὰ τὴν σιτοδείαν ὑπεχώρουν, καὶ οἱ  
Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκράτουν ἤδη τῶν ἐφόδων. XXXVII. γνοὺς δὲ

The Athenian gene-  
rals summoned the La-  
cedæmonians to sur-  
render.

ὁ Κλέων καὶ ὁ Δημοσθένης ὅτι εἰ καὶ ὅποσο-  
νοῦν μᾶλλον ἐνδώσουσι, διαφθαρσομένους  
αὐτοὺς ὑπὸ τῆς σφετέρας στρατιάς, ἔπανσαν 5  
τὴν μάχην καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν ἀπεῖρξαν, βουλόμενοι ἀγαγεῖν  
αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους ζῶντας, εἴ πως τοῦ κηρύγματος ἀκούσαν-  
τες ἐπικλασθεῖεν τῇ γνώμῃ τὰ ὄπλα παραδοῦναι καὶ ἡσση-  
2 θεῖεν τοῦ παρόντος δεινοῦ. ἐκήρυξάν τε εἰ βούλουτο τὰ  
ὄπλα παραδοῦναι καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους ὥστε βου- 10  
λεῦσαι ὅ τι ἂν ἐκείνοις δοκῇ. XXXVIII. οἱ δὲ ἀκούσαντες

To which they con-  
sent, after some hesi-  
tation, and are made  
prisoners, to the num-  
ber of 292 men, of  
whom about 120 were  
Spartans.

παρήκαν τὰς ἀσπίδας οἱ πλείστοι καὶ τὰς  
χεῖρας ἀνέσεισαν, δηλοῦντες προσίεσθαι τὰ  
κεκηρυγμένα. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα γενομένης τῆς  
ἀνακαωχῆς ξυνήλθον ἐς λόγους ὅ τε Κλέων καὶ 15  
ὁ Δημοσθένης καὶ ἐκείνων Στύφων ὁ Φάρακος,  
τῶν πρότερον ἀρχόντων τοῦ μὲν πρώτου τεβνηκότος Ἐπι-  
τάδου, τοῦ δὲ μετ' αὐτὸν Ἴππαγρέτου ἐφηρημένου ἐν τοῖς

1. σιτοδείαν F. 2. ἐφοδίαν L.O.P. 3. ὅποσοῦν Q. ὅποσον οὖν F.H.  
8. καὶ τὰ ὄπλα O. 10. καὶ σφᾶς ἀθηναίους ὡς αὐτοὺς τε βουλ. K. 12. πα-  
ρίκαν R.d. 14. γενομένης Q. 15. ἀνακαωχῆς V. 18. ἐφηρημένου m.

2. γνοὺς — ὅτι — διαφθαρσομένους] Another confusion, between γνοὺς διαφθαρσομένους and γνοὺς ὅτι διαφθαρῆσονται. Compare c. 92, 7. δείξει ὅτι — κτάσθουσιν.

9. ἐκήρυξάν τε εἰ βούλουτο] In ἐκήρυξαν is contained the sense of "they sent a herald to ask." Compare Herodot. VII. 134, 4. A little below, in the words ὅ τι ἂν ἐκείνοις δοκῇ, ἐκείνοις is accommodated to the general subject of the sentence, i. e. the Lacedæmonians, rather than to the subject of the particular verb βουλεῖσθαι. But the last clause is equivalent to ὥστε παθεῖν ὅ τι ἂν ἐκείνοις βουλευομένοις δοκῇ.

18. Ἴππαγρέτου] This is clearly a proper name, like Hipparchus; and has nothing to do with the *hippagretæ*, spoken of by Xenophon, the com-

manders of that chosen body of three hundred heavy armed soldiers, who used to act as the guard of the Spartan king in battle. (See Xenophon, *Respub. Lacedæm.* 4, 3. *Hellenic.* III. 3, 9. and *Timæus*, *Lexicon Platon.* in voce.) In the words that follow, τρίτος ἐφηρημένος ἄρχειν κατὰ νόμον, there seems to me, as I have already observed, to be an intimation that the Lacedæmonians usually appointed three staff officers, as they may be called, on any detached service, whose order of succession was regularly fixed; so that if any accident happened to the first, the second might take the command in chief, and so the third, if necessary; but that their *staff* went no further; and if all the three were disabled, the lochagi were then to settle which of

PYLUS. A. C. 426. Olym. 88. 4.

νεκροῖς ἔτι ζῶντος κειμένου ὡς τεθνεῶτος, αὐτὸς τρίτος ἐφη-  
 ρημένος ἄρχειν κατὰ νόμον, εἴ τι ἐκείνοι πάσχοιεν. ἔλεγε δὲ  
 ὁ Στύφων καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ὅτι βούλονται διακηρυκέυσασθαι  
 πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τῇ ἠπείρῳ Λακεδαιμονίους ὅτι χρὴ σφᾶς ποι-  
 5 εῖν. καὶ ἐκείνων μὲν οὐδένα ἀφέντων, αὐτῶν δὲ τῶν Ἀθη-  
 ναίων καλούντων ἐκ τῆς ἠπείρου κήρυκας καὶ γενομένων  
 ἐπερωτήσεων δις ἢ τρίς, ὁ τελευταῖος διαπλεύσας αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ  
 τῶν ἐκ τῆς ἠπείρου Λακεδαιμονίων ἀνὴρ ἀπήγγειλεν ὅτι  
 “ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κελεύουσιν ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς περὶ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν  
 10 “ βουλευέσθαι, μηδὲν αἰσχρὸν ποιούντας.” οἱ δὲ καθ' ἑαυ-  
 τοὺς βουλευσάμενοι τὰ ὄπλα παρέδωσαν καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς.  
 καὶ ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν καὶ τὴν ἐπιούσαν νύκτα ἐν φυ-  
 λακῇ εἶχον αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι· τῇ δ' ὑστεραία οἱ μὲν  
 Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαῖον στήσαντες ἐν τῇ νήσῳ τὰ ἄλλα διεσκευ-  
 15 ἄζοντο ὡς ἐς πλοῦν, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας τοῖς τριηράρχοις διεδί-  
 δωσαν ἐς φυλακὴν, οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κήρυκα πέμψαντες  
 τοὺς νεκροὺς διεκομίσαντο. ἀπέθανον δ' ἐν τῇ νήσῳ καὶ 5  
 ζῶντες ἐλήφθησαν τσοοῖδε· εἴκοσι μὲν ὄπλιται διέβησαν καὶ  
 τετρακόσιοι οἱ πάντες· τούτων ζῶντες ἐκομίσθησαν ὀκτῶ  
 20 ἀποδέοντες τριακόσιοι, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ἀπέθανον. καὶ Σπαρτιάται  
 τούτων ἦσαν τῶν ζώντων περὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατόν. Ἀθηναίων  
 δὲ οὐ πολλοὶ διεφθάρησαν· ἡ γὰρ μάχη οὐ σταδία ἦν.  
 XXXIX. χρόνος δὲ ὁ ξύμπας ἐγένετο, ὅσον οἱ ἄνδρες οἱ ἐν  
 τῇ νήσῳ ἐπολιορκήθησαν ἀπὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας μέχρι τῆς ἐν τῇ

1. τεθνεῶτος g. 4. ἠπείρω καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους P. 6. γενομένων ἐπερωτή-  
 σεων A.B.E.F.G.H.N.O.V.d.e.f.h.i. Porro. Goell. Bekk. γενομένων ἐπ' ἐρωτή-  
 σεως K.L.g. Haack. γενομένων ἐπερωτημάτων Q. γενομένων ἐπερωτήσεως C.P.b.c.  
 vulgo γενομένης ἐπερωτήσεως. 9. αὐτῶν] om. d. 10. βουλευέσθαι c.g.  
 12. καὶ τὴν ἐπιούσαν νύκτα] om. K. 14. τροπαῖον E.V. τἄλλα K. τἄλλα  
 Bekk. 15. ὄς] om. i. τριηράρχαις I.L.O.P.V.d.g. et recens C. διέδωσαν  
 K.N.V. εἰδίδωσαν d.i. 19. οἱ] om. Q.V.e. 21. ζώντων εἴκοσι Dionysius.  
 23. δι' ξύμπας K. οἱ ἄνδρες ἐν R.f. 24. ἀπὸ ναυμαχίας K.

their own number was to act for the time as general. And this seems to agree with the mention of three Spartan officers sent to command at Heraclea,

and the same number in Acarnania, and on other occasions, as already mentioned in the note on III. 100, 3.

The blockade had lasted ten weeks and two days: and Cleon fulfilled his promise of bringing them to Athens within twenty days after he took the command to act against them.

General astonishment throughout Greece at the termination of this affair.

2 ἐδύνατο ἀποθνήσκειν. ἀπιστοῦντές τε μὴ εἶναι τοὺς παρὰ δόντας τοῖς τεθνεώσιν ὁμοίους, καὶ τῶς ἐρομένου ποτὲ ὕστερον τῶν Ἀθηναίων ξυμμάχων δι' ἀχθηδὸνα ἓνα τῶν ἐκ

νήσῳ μάχης, ἑβδομήκοντα ἡμέραι καὶ δύο. τούτων περὶ εἴκοσιν ἡμέρας, ἐν αἷς οἱ πρέσβεις περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν ἀπήεσαν, ἐσιτοδοτοῦντο, τὰς δὲ ἄλλας τοῖς ἐσπλέουσι λάθρα διετρέφοντο. καὶ ἦν σίτος ἐν τῇ νήσῳ καὶ ἄλλα 5 βρώματα ἐγκατελήφθη· ὁ γὰρ ἄρχων Ἐπιτάδας 3 ἐνδεεστέρωσ ἐκάστῳ παρέιχεν ἢ πρὸς τὴν ἐξουσίαν. οἱ μὲν δὴ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἀνεχώρησαν τῷ στρατῷ ἐκ τῆς Πύλου ἑκάτεροι ἐπ' οἴκου, καὶ τοῦ Κλέωνος καίπερ 10 μανιώδης οὖσα ἡ ὑπόσχεσις ἀπέβη· ἐντὸς γὰρ εἴκοσιν ἡμερῶν ἤγαγε τοὺς ἄνδρας, ὥσπερ ὑπέστη. ΧΛ. παρὰ γνώμην 12 τε δὴ μάλιστα τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τοῦτο τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἐγένετο· τοὺς γὰρ Λακεδαιμονίους οὔτε λιμῶ οὔτ' ἀνάγκη οὐδεμῶ ἤξιουν τὰ ὄπλα παραδοῦναι, ἀλλὰ ἔχοντας καὶ μαχομένους ὡς 15 ἐδύνατο ἀποθνήσκειν. ἀπιστοῦντές τε μὴ εἶναι τοὺς παρὰ δόντας τοῖς τεθνεώσιν ὁμοίους, καὶ τῶς ἐρομένου ποτὲ ὕστερον τῶν Ἀθηναίων ξυμμάχων δι' ἀχθηδὸνα ἓνα τῶν ἐκ

2. ἡμέρας ε. 3. ἐσιτοδοῦντο C. b. d. e. i. 4. ἐμπέλουσι S. O. P. Q. λάθρα Bekk. 5. καὶ τὰ ἄλλα K. N. 6. ἐγκατελήφθη C. E. F. G. H. I. N. V. b. d. e. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐγκατελείφθη. Hæc sæpe permutantur: sed ἐγκατελήφθη hic non deterius est vulgato. Et sic Scholiastes quoque videtur legisse: nam paullo post interpretatur τὰ εὐρεθέντα σιτία. DUKER. 7. παρέιχεν ἐκάστῳ d. e. i. 9. ἑκάτεροι ἐκ τῆς πύλου c. g. 12. τε] om. g. δὴ] om. G. L. O. P. d. e. i. μετὰ O. τοῦτον K. 13. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ d. i. 16. ἀπιστοῦν d. i. ἀπιστοῦντάς G. 17. ποτὲ] om. d. i.

11. ἤγαγε τοὺς ἄνδρας, ὥσπερ ὑπέστη] Thomas Magister scribit, Poëtas ὑφίσταμαι dicere, pro ὑποσχομαι; sed tamen etiam Thucydidem eo semel sic uti hoc loco. Verum non solus Thucydidēs, quod Thomas videtur velle, sed etiam Plato ὑφίσταμαι pro ὑποσχομαι dixit. Locum indicavit Budæus Commentar. Ling. Gr. p. 494. ex Alcib. II. non longe a principio: Εἰ δὲ σε ὀφείη ἔλαττον δοκοῦντα ἔχειν, εἰ μὴ καὶ πάσης Εὐρώπης ὑποσταίη σοι, scil. τύραννον γενίσθαι. DUKER.

16. ἀπιστοῦντές τε κ. τ. λ.] Sæpissime participium in nominativo ponitur, ita ut scriptor verbum ei accommodatum

vel præcessisse putet, vel subijcere in mente habeat, pro quo deinde structura mutata aliud dictionis genus infertur, quo fit ut nominativus pro alii casibus positus videatur. POPPO, Prolegom. I. p. 108. Poppo quotes similar instances from III. 34. 3. and IV. 80. 3. Thucydidēs may be supposed to have intended his sentence to end thus: "And it was from not believing the prisoners to be the same sort of men as those who had been killed, that they gave occasion to the famous answer of a Lacedæmonian," &c.

18. δι' ἀχθηδὸνα] Ἀχθηδὸν vox apud Thucydidem poëtica, ut dicit Diony-

PYLUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

τῆς νήσου αἰχμαλώτων εἰ οἱ τεθνεώτες αὐτῶν καλοὶ κάγαθοι, ἀπεκρίνατο αὐτῷ πολλοῦ ἂν ἄξιον εἶναι τὸν ἄτρακτον (λέγων τὸν οἰστὸν), εἰ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς διεγίνωσκε, δῆλωσι ποιούμενος ὅτι ὁ ἐντυγχάνων τοῖς τε λίθοις καὶ τοξεύμασι 5 διεφθείρετο.

XLII. Κομισθέντων δὲ τῶν ἀνδρῶν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβούλευσαν δεσμοῖς μὲν αὐτοὺς φυλάσσειν μέχρι οὐ τι ξυμβῶσι,

10 The prisoners are taken to Athens; and a garrison, consisting chiefly of Messenians from Naupactus, is placed in Pylos. The Lacedæmonians make an ineffectual attempt to obtain peace. ἦν δ' οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι πρὸ τούτου ἐς τὴν γῆν ἐσβάλλωσι, ἐξαγαγόντες ἀποκτεῖναι. τῆς δὲ Πύλου φυλακὴν κατεστήσαντο, καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Ναυπάκτου Μεσσηνιοὶ ὡς ἐς πατρίδα ταύτην (ἔστι γὰρ ἡ Πύλος τῆς Μεσσηνίδος ποτὲ οὔσης γῆς) πέμψαντες σφῶν αὐτῶν τοὺς ἐπιτηδειοτάτους ἐλήϊζόν τε τὴν Λακωνικὴν καὶ πλείστα

1. εἰ οἱ] οἱ εὐ c. ἡ οἱ f. τεθνηκότες Q.R.f. καλοῖ] om. A. καὶ ἀγαθοὶ F.H.Q.R.V.f. 2. ἂν] om. Q.f. ἄξιον ἂν R. λέγω d. 3. διεγίνωσκε V. 7. δεσμοῖς μὲν] μὲν om. d. φυλάττειν d.i. οὐ τι] οὐτοὶ H.K. 8. ἦν] εἰ d.i. οἱ] om. Q. 9. ἐσβάλλωσι A.B.C.F.H.I. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐμβάλλωσι L. G. et vulgo ἐσβάλλωσι. ἐξαγαγόντας e. 11. ἐς] om. L.O.P. 12. τῶν μεσσηνίων V. 13. γῆς] om. E. 14. ἐλήϊζοντο G.P.d. τε] τότε L.O.Q.

sius Halicarnasseus, tom. II. p. 133. Utitur tamen ea ipsa Dionysius in Antiq. Rom. p. 572. HUDS. Etiam alios prose scriptores hoc vocabulo usos ostendit Wasse in Indice. Add. Lucian. Toxar. p. 37. μὴ πρὸς ἀχθηδὸνα μου ἀκούσης. ΔΥΚΚΕ. "For insult's sake; "to vex and annoy them." This must be the sense, although the more usual expression would be ἐπ' ἀχθηδόνι, or πρὸς ἀχθηδὸνα, as Gøller rightly observes. Compare διὰ τὸ περιέχειν αὐτῆν, c. 102, 4.

1. εἰ οἱ τεθνεώτες αὐτῶν καλοὶ κάγαθοι] Καλοὶ κάγαθοι was the well known title by which the higher classes in Greece loved to designate themselves, corresponding, in the union which it expressed of personal qualities, with a certain superiority of birth and condition, more nearly with our word "gentleman" than with any other. The Spartans prided themselves on being

all καλοὶ κάγαθοί; and the question, put probably by a democratical seaman, was intended to sneer at once at the pretension and at the name. Its drift seems to be, "You, who have "allowed yourselves to become the "prisoners of us low people, cannot "certainly be those boasted καλοὶ κάγαθοί, of whom we hear so much; the "killed then, we presume, were all "καλοὶ κάγαθοί."

2. τὸν ἄτρακτον] We are not to suppose that the Spartan used this word contemptuously, in the sense of "spin-dle," or "a woman's weapon;" but that ἄτρακτος was one of the ordinary Spartan words to express what the other Greeks called οἰστός. "Ἄδρακτος "is found for αἰστος," says Dr. Bloomfield, "in the Greek of the middle ages, " (see Dufresne, Gloss. in voce,) and "ἄδρακτι is found in the same sense in "modern Greek."

CORINTHIAN COAST. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

3 ἔβλαπτον ὁμόφθοι οὔτες. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀμαθεῖς  
 οὔτες ἐν τῷ πρὶν χρόνῳ ληστείας καὶ τοιούτου πολέμου,  
 τῶν τε Εἰλώτων αὐτομολούντων καὶ φοβούμενοι μὴ καὶ ἐπὶ  
 μακρότερον σφίσι τι νεωτερισθῆ τῶν κατὰ τὴν χώραν, οὐ  
 ῥαδίως ἔφερον, ἀλλὰ καίπερ οὐ βουλόμενοι ἔνδηλοι εἶναι  
 4 τε Πύλον καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας κομίζεσθαι. οἱ δὲ μειζόνων τε  
 ὠρέγοντο καὶ πολλάκις φοιτῶντων αὐτοὺς ἀπράκτους ἀπέ-  
 πεμπον. ταῦτα μὲν τὰ περὶ Πύλον γενόμενα.

XLII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρου μετὰ ταῦτα εὐθὺς Ἀθηναῖοι 10  
 εἰς τὴν Κορινθίαν ἐστράτευσαν ναυσὶν ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ δισχι-

CORINTHIAN  
 COAST.  
 Athenian expedition  
 against the coast of  
 Corinth. The troops  
 land near Solygia.

λίους ὀπλίταις ἑαυτῶν καὶ ἐν ἱππαγωγῶσι ναυσὶ  
 διακοσίους ἱππεύσιν· ἠκολούθουν δὲ καὶ τῶν  
 5 ζυμμάχων Μιλήσιοι καὶ Ἄνδριοι καὶ Καρύ-  
 6 στιοι, ἐστρατήγει δὲ Νικίας ὁ Νικηράτου τρίτος 15  
 7 αὐτός. πλείοντες δὲ, ἅμα ἔφ' ἔσχον μεταξὺ Χερσονήσου τε

1. ὁμόφθοι οὔτες] om. L.O.Q. 2. καὶ τοιούτου A.B.F.H.V.h. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ τοῦ τοιούτου. 3. γε Q. 4. τῶν] om. c.e.i. τὴν]  
 om. Q. 5. καίπερ οἱ E.F. ἔνδηλον Q. εὐδηλον f. εὐδηλοι E.R. 6. παρ']  
 πρὸς e. 9. περὶ τὴν πύλον d.g.i. 10. εὐθὺς μετὰ ταῦτα f. οἱ ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι Q. 11. κέρωνον K.L.O.P.b. κορινθίαν Q. ναυσὶ] om. b. 13. ἱ-  
 ππεῦσι διακοσίους c.g. δὴ K. 16. πλείοντες E.Q. ἅμα ἔσων V.

8. καὶ πολλάκις φοιτῶντων] Huc res-  
 picit Aristoph. Pace, v. 636, 637. Add.  
 ibi Scholiast. DUKER.

16. πλείοντες δὲ ἅμα ἔφ' ἔσχον] The  
 words ἅμα ἔφ' must be taken with ἔσχον,  
 and not with πλείοντες; for if the Athe-  
 nians had set out from Piræus at day-  
 break, on a summer morning, they  
 would not only have arrived on the  
 coast of Corinth long before dark, but  
 their fleet would have been visible for  
 some hours before it landed; so that  
 the Corinthians must have had ample  
 time to prepare for its reception. But  
 by leaving Piræus at night, or in the  
 evening, their movements on the voy-  
 age were concealed from the enemy,  
 and they made the shore while it was  
 still dark, and ran their ships on the  
 beach just at daybreak; so that the  
 Corinthians knew nothing of their mo-  
 tions till they saw them already landed.

For the geography of this expedition,  
 see the memoir accompanying the map.

[Poppo says that ἅμα ἔφ' and νυκτός,  
 (see §. 4.) cannot signify the same  
 point of time, and therefore that ἅμα  
 ἔφ' must be taken with πλείοντες, and  
 that the arrival of the fleet on the coast  
 of Corinth may have been delayed by  
 the nature of the voyage. But ἅμα ἔφ'  
 and νυκτός may refer to the same time,  
 just as Thucydides calls the same time  
 εἰτι νύκτα καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ περίορθρον, II. 3, 4.  
 The order and run of the words, how-  
 ever, are in favour of joining ἅμα ἔφ'  
 with πλείοντες, and it is possible cer-  
 tainly that the fleet may have left  
 Athens in the cool of the morning, and  
 have waited during the heat of the day  
 between Salamis and the main land, so  
 as not to come near the Corinthian  
 coast till nightfall. But it appears from  
 c. 43, 2. that the right wing of the Athe-

CORINTHIAN COAST. A. C. 425. Olym. 88. 4.

καὶ Ρείτου ἐς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν τοῦ χωρίου ὑπὲρ οὗ ὁ †Σολύγιος†  
λόφος ἐστίν, ἐφ' ὃν Δωριῆς τὸ πάλαι ἰδρυθέντες τοῖς ἐν τῇ  
πόλει Κορινθίοις ἐπολέμουν οὕτω Αἰολεῦσι· καὶ κώμη νῦν  
ἐπ' αὐτοῦ Σολύγεια καλουμένη ἐστίν. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ αἰγιαλοῦ  
5 τούτου, ἔνθα αἱ νῆες κατέσχον, ἡ μὲν κώμη αὕτη δώδεκα  
σταδίου ἀπέχει, ἡ δὲ Κορινθίων πόλις ἐξήκοντα, ὁ δὲ ἰσθμὸς  
εἴκοσι. Κορίνθιοι δὲ προπυθόμενοι ἐξ Ἄργους ὅτι ἡ στρα- 3  
τιὰ ἤξει τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ πλείονος, ἐβοήθησαν ἐς ἰσθμὸν

1. ῥήτου correctus C.G.I.K.d.e.i. οὗ F.H.Q.c.d. ὃν K. Σολύγιος.  
Ob sequ. Σολύγεια ex Steph. Byz. cum Goell. recepit. POPPO. 2. ὑφ' c.d.  
Δωριεῖς correcti C.E. et V. ἰδρύνθεντες E. 4. ἐστίν] om. L.O.P.  
ἀπὸ—κώμη] om. L.O.P. 7. εἴκοσι] εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν Palmerius. κορινθιοὶ δὲ  
προπυθόμενοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
Bekk. κορίνθιοι δὲ πυθόμενοι O. vulgo προπυθόμενοι δὲ κορίνθιοι.

nian army was engaged with the enemy as soon as it had landed, *εὐθὺς ἀποβεβηκότι*, and we cannot suppose that the army had been kept on board all night, after arriving on the coast in the evening or before midnight. It is more likely that the fleet left Piræus in the evening, arrived on the enemy's coast just at daybreak, and that the army was disembarked immediately.]

1. 'Ρείτου] Alveos quosdam aquarum in Attica 'Ρείτους dictos memorat Thucyd. II. 19, 2. et Pausan. Attic. cap. xxxviii. et Corinth. xxiv. Hic quoque fortassis ejusmodi alveus designatur. Sed nihil de hoc 'Ρείτω apud alios invenio. Fr. Portus in Commentar. scribit esse oppidum, sed sine testimonio Scriptorum veterum. Σολύγης λόφος Poryæno, I. 39, 1. Pinedo ad Stephanum putat hic legendum Σολύγειος, ut in Stephano. DUKER.

3. οὕτω Αἰολεῦσι] Compare Strabo, VIII. 1, 2. οὕτω δὲ τοῦ Αἰολικοῦ ἔθνους ἐπικρατούστος ἐν τοῖς ἐκπύς ἰσθμοῦ, καὶ ὁ ἐνὸς Αἰολεῖς πρότερον ἦσαν, εἰτ' ἐμίχθησαν, Ἴωνων μὲν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς τὸν Αἰγιαλὸν κατασχόντων, τῶν δ' Ἑρακλειδῶν τοὺς Δωριεῖς καταγαγόντων. In the traditions of Greece, the Æolian was accounted the most ancient of the Hellenian nations, and to have constituted the earliest population of Peloponnesus and of the north of Greece. See the note on III. 2, 3. The Dorians, a people of the same original stock, had,

from the nature of their territory, so little kept pace with the advance of the Æolians in civilization, that their invasion of Peloponnesus was like the invasion of a foreign people. Compare the successive invasions of England by the Saxons, Danes, and Normans; all originally of the same race, but so altered by their various fortunes, that the Danish invaders had no national sympathy with the Anglo-Saxons of Alfred and Ethelred; and the Normans, having changed their language, as well as their habits, were regarded both by Saxons and Danes as not only a different nation, but actually a different race. The historians of Denmark speak of the Norman conquerors of England as a people of Roman or Latin race, and deplore the conquest as a triumph of the Roman blood and language over the Teutonic. See Thierry, Hist. de la Conquête de l'Angleterre, tom. I. pp. 391, 392. ed. 1<sup>ere</sup>.

4. ἀπὸ δὲ—κατέσχον] Thom. Magist. in προσέσχον: ubi excidit ἔνθα. DUK.

8. ἐκ πλείονος] Ἐκ πλείονος usitatum est Thucydidi VIII. 88. εἰδὼς, ὡς εἰκός, ἐκ πλείονος τὴν Τισσαφέρνου γνώμην. Et cum supplemento χρόνου. Ibid. 91, 1. Ταῦτ' οὖν ἐκ πλείονος χρόνου ὁ Θηραμένης διεθρόει. DUKER. Dubium est, utrum ἐκ πλείονος construi voluerit cum προπυθόμενοι, an cum ἐβοήθησαν. v. Duk. et Abresch. p. 410. GOTTL.

CORINTHIAN COAST. A. C. 425. Olymp. 68. 4.

πάντες πλὴν τῶν ἔξω ἰσθμοῦ· καὶ ἐν Ἀμπρακίᾳ καὶ ἐν  
 Λευκαδίᾳ ἀπῆσαν αὐτῶν πεντακόσιοι φρουροί· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι  
 4 πανδημεὶ ἐπετήρουν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οἱ κατασχέσουσιν. ὡς  
 δὲ αὐτοὺς ἔλαθον νυκτὸς καταπλεύσαντες καὶ τὰ σημεῖα  
 αὐτοῖς ἦρθη, καταλιπόντες τοὺς ἡμίσεις αὐτῶν ἐν Κεγκρεῖᾳ, 5  
 ἦν ἄρα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τὸν Κρομμυῶνα ἴωσω, ἐβόηθουν  
 κατὰ τάχος. XLIII. καὶ Βάττος μὲν ὁ ἕτερος τῶν στρα-  
 τηγῶν (δύο γὰρ ἦσαν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ οἱ παρόντες,)  
 λαβὼν λόχον ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Σολύγειαν κόμην  
 φυλάξων ἀτείχιστον οὖσαν· Λυκόφρων δὲ τοῖς 10  
 2 ἄλλοις ξυνέβαλε. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῷ δεξιῷ  
 κέρα τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐθὺς ἀποβεβηκότι πρὸ  
 τῆς Χερσονήσου οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐπέκειντο, ἔπειτα  
 δὲ καὶ τῷ ἄλλῳ στρατεύματι. καὶ ἦν ἡ μάχη καρτερὰ καὶ  
 3 ἐν χερσὶ πᾶσα. καὶ τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν κέρας τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ 15  
 Καρυστίων (οὗτοι γὰρ παρατεταγμένοι ἦσαν ἔσχατοι) ἐδέ-

1. καὶ ἀμπρακίᾳ P. 2. ἀπῆσαν Bekk. Dobres. Libri omnes et Poppo,  
 ἀπῆσαν. [ἀπῆσαν in ed. 2. Goell.] 5. αὐτῶν v. αὐτῶν Bekk. κεγχρεία E.  
 κεγχρεῖ Q. 6. κρομμυῶνα corr. F. Q. g. Poppo. Goell. in ed. 2. κρομμυῶνα N. V.  
 κρομμύνα T. vulgo, Bekk. κρομμύνα. 7. βάτος d. et Parm. 8. Deest ol  
 Parm. 9. σολύγειον e. λούγειον c. σολυγίαν E. 10. φυλάσων g.  
 11. ξυνέβαλλον A. B. E. F. G. H. h. Bekker. πρώτον A. B. F. H. N. Q. V. c. g. Haack.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρῶτα. 12. ἀθηναίων καὶ καρυστίων εὐθὺς N. V.  
 πρὸς L. O. 13. χερρονήσου E. G. ἀπέκειντο Parm. 16. παρατεταμέ-  
 νοι L. O. ἐδέξαντο τοὺς Q.

2. [ἀπῆσαν†] In ἀπῆσαν inest sim-  
 ul ἀπῆσαν, ut vicissim dicimus παρα-  
 γίγνεσθαι sive παρῆναι εἰς τινα τόπον.  
 POPPO, Prolegom. I. p. 178. And he  
 compares VII. 11, 3, τὰ περὶ τὴν ἐν τῷ  
 Πειραιῷ καταφυγῆν. The cases, how-  
 ever, are not quite parallel; and in an-  
 other passage (IV. 128, 1.) Poppo has  
 himself altered ἐπιόντας into ἐπόντας,  
 although ἐπιόντας is at least as defensi-  
 ble as ἀπῆσαν in the present instance.  
 My objection to ἀπῆσαν is not only on  
 account of the preposition ἐν accompa-  
 nying it, but because, if it were ἐς Ἀμ-  
 πρακίαν, it would still appear not to be  
 the word required by the sense; for it  
 is not the departure at this precise pe-  
 riod, but the absence of the 500 soldiers,  
 that Thucydides means to speak of.

3. οἱ κατασχέσουσιν] Thomas Magist.  
 l. d. ἡ κατασχ. Hæc etiam alibi permu-  
 tantur. Vid. ad I. 136, 3. DUCKER.

4. τὰ σημεῖα αὐτοῖς ἦρθη] Αὐτοῖς  
 (φησὶ) τοῖς Κορινθίοις ἦρθη τὰ σημεῖα  
 παρὰ τῶν φίλων αὐτῶν τῶν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ,  
 σημαίνοντων αὐτοῖς ὅτι πολέμοι ἐπῆλθον.  
 δεῖ δὲ προσπακοῦσαι τὸ ἡμέρας γενομέ-  
 νης. SCHOL. Articulum addit, signifi-  
 cans signa, de quibus convenerat; scil.  
 signa Corinthiis ex illa regione ubi  
 Athenienses noctu appulerant, a  
 suis data. Sic infra, c. 111, 1. postquam  
 scriptor dixit, Brasidam peltastas suos  
 jussisse ὅπως ὅποτε—τὸ σημεῖον ἀρθείη  
 δ' ξυνέκειτο, πρώτοι ἐσθράμουν, ex-  
 eunte capite subjicit: ἔπειτα τὸ ση-  
 μεῖον τοῦ πυρός, ὡς εἶρητο, ἀνέσχον.  
 GÖLL.

ξαντό τε τοὺς Κορινθίους καὶ ἐώσαντο μόλις· οἱ δὲ ὑποχω-  
 ρήσαντες πρὸς αἰμασίαν (ἦν γὰρ τὸ χωρίον πρόσαντες πᾶν),  
 βάλλοντες τοῖς λίθοις καθύπερθεν ὄντες καὶ παιωνίσαντες  
 ἐπήεσαν αὐθις· δεξαμένων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν χερσὶν ἦν  
 5 πάλιν ἡ μάχη. λόχος δέ τις τῶν Κορινθίων ἐπιβοηθήσας 4  
 τῷ εὐνύμφ κέρα εαυτῶν ἔτρεψε τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ δεξιὸν  
 κέρας καὶ ἐπεδιώξεν ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν· πάλιν δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν  
 νεῶν ἀνέστρεψαν οἱ τε Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ Καρύστιοι. τὸ δὲ 5  
 ἄλλο στρατόπεδον ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἐμάχετο συνεχῶς, μάλιστα  
 10 δὲ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας τῶν Κορινθίων, ἐφ' ᾧ ὁ Λυκόφρων ὦν  
 κατὰ τὸ εὐώνυμον τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἡμύνητο· ἤλπιζον γὰρ  
 αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τὴν Σολύγειαν κώμην πειράσειν. XLIV. χρό-  
 νον μὲν οὖν πολὺν ἀντείχον οὐκ ἐνδιδόντες ἀλλήλοις· ἔπειτα  
 (ἦσαν γὰρ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις οἱ ἱππῆς ὠφέλιμοι ξυμμαχόμενοι,  
 15 τῶν ἐτέρων οὐκ ἐχόντων ἵππους) ἐτάραπτο οἱ Κορίνθιοι καὶ  
 ὑπεχώρησαν πρὸς τὸν λόφον καὶ ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα καὶ οὐκέτι  
 κατέβαινον ἀλλ' ἠσύχαζον. ἐν δὲ τῇ τροπῇ ταύτῃ κατὰ τὸ 2

1. ἐώσαντο N.V. ἐφάσαντο E. ὑποχωρήσαντες B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.T.V.b.  
 c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπερχωρήσαντες. 2. πρὸς]  
 ἐς d. Parm. ἐπάναντες E. 3. παιωνίσαντες corr. F.L.O. 4. ἐπέ-  
 βησαν E. ἦν πάλιν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f. Parm. Haack. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. πάλιν αὐτὸ g. vulgo πάλιν ἦν. 5. λόχος f. λόγος E. ἐπι-  
 βοήσας A.B.E.F.H.N. prima manu, R.T.h.i. Parm. 6. ἐαντῷ A.E.F.f. αὐτῷ E.  
 ἔτρεψε I. 7. εἰς τὴν θάλ. V. 8. ἀντέστρεψαν B.h. ἀνέτρεψαν d. ἀνέ-  
 στραψαν c.g. καὶ καρύστιοι Q. 9. ξυμμάχως Bekk. 10. κέρας] om.  
 L.O.P. 12. σολυγίαν E. σολύγειον d.e. Σολύγειον Parm. 13. οὐ μὲν  
 δίδόντες Parm. ἐνδόντες Q. 14. γὰρ ἦσαν f. οἱ] om. G.L.O.P.d.e.i. Parm.  
 ὠφελόμενοι g. συμμαχόμενοι K. 16. τὰ] om. g.

3. τοῖς λίθοις] "With the stones of  
 "which the wall just mentioned (αἰμα-  
 "σίαν) was built." This determines the  
 sense of αἰμασία, if there could be any  
 doubt about it.

12. ἐπὶ τὴν Σολύγειαν—πειράσειν] Por-  
 po translates these words, "auf den  
 "flecken einen versuch machen;" cor-  
 responding exactly with the English  
 idiom, "to make an attempt upon the  
 "village." But Göller, referring to I.  
 61, 2. and IV. 70, 2. says that in this  
 sense πειράσειν would be followed by a

genitive case. The Scholiast under-  
 stands ελθεῖν. But πειράσειν surely may  
 very well imply ελθεῖν, as in the English  
 familiar idiom, "they expected that they  
 "would try for Solygeia;" i. e. would  
 try to get there.

16. ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα] "Filed their  
 "arms;" i. e. set up their long spears  
 in groups together, as hop-poles are  
 piled in the fields during winter, and  
 rested their shields upon them; a cer-  
 tain sign that they were not going to  
 move again. See the note on II. 2, 5.



CORINTHIAN COAST. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

δεξιὸν κέρας οἱ πλείστοί τε αὐτῶν ἀπέθανον καὶ Λυκόφρων  
 ὁ στρατηγός. ἡ δὲ ἄλλη στρατιὰ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ οὐ κατὰ  
 διώξιν πολλὴν οὐδὲ ταχείας φυγῆς γενομένης, ἐπεὶ ἐβιάσθη,  
 3 ἐπαναχωρήσασα πρὸς τὰ μετέωρα ἰδρύθη. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι,  
 ὡς οὐκέτι αὐτοῖς ἐπῆρσαν ἐς μάχην, τοὺς τε νεκροὺς ἐσκύ- 5  
 λευον καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν ἀνηροῦντο, τροπαῖόν τε εὐθέως  
 4 ἔστησαν. τοῖς δ' ἡμίσεσι τῶν Κορινθίων, οἱ ἐν τῇ Κεγχρειᾷ  
 ἐκάθηντο φύλακες μὴ ἐπὶ τὸν Κρομμυῶνα πλεύσωσι, τούτοις  
 οὐ κατάδηλος ἡ μάχη ἦν ὑπὸ τοῦ ὄρους τοῦ Ὀνειίου· κονιορ-  
 τὸν δὲ ὡς εἶδον καὶ ὡς ἔγνωσαν, ἐβοήθουν εὐθύς. ἐβοήθησαν ἰο  
 δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως πρεσβύτεροι τῶν Κορινθίων, αἰσθό-  
 5 μνοι τὸ γεγενημένον. ἰδόντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ζύμπαντας  
 αὐτοὺς ἐπιόντας, καὶ νομίσαντες τῶν ἐγγὺς ἀστυγειτόνων  
 Πελοποννησίων βοήθειαν ἐπιέναι, ἀνεχώρουν κατὰ τάχος ἐπὶ  
 τὰς ναῦς, ἔχοντες τὰ σκυλεύματα καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νεκροὺς 13  
 6 πλὴν δυοῖν οὓς ἐγκατέλειπον οὐ δυνάμενοι εὐρεῖν. καὶ ἀνα-  
 βάντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐπεραιώθησαν ἐς τὰς ἐπικείμενας  
 νήσους, ἐκ δ' αὐτῶν ἐπικηρυκευσάμενοι τοὺς νεκροὺς οὓς  
 ἐγκατέλειπον ὑποσπόνδους ἀνείλοντο. ἀπέθανον δὲ Κορινθίων  
 μὲν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ δώδεκα καὶ διακόσιοι, Ἀθηναίων δὲ ὀλίγῳ 20  
 ἐλάσσους πεντήκοντα.

1. αὐτῶν ἀπέθανον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.P.T.V.d.e.f.g. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτῶν om. Q. vulgo ἀπέθανον αὐτῶν. 4. πρὸς] ἐς c.g. ἰδρύθη E. ἰδρύσθη i. 5. ὡς] om. K.O. ἀπῆρσαν e. τοὺς τε νεκροὺς A.B.C.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τοὺς τε ἀλλοτρῖους νεκροὺς. ἐσκύλευσαν L. 6. τροπαῖον V. εὐθύς K. 7. τῇ om. G. 10. ὡς εἶδον καὶ ἔγνωσαν G.L.O.P.Q.T.d.e.f. εὐθύς] αὐτοῖς d. ἐβόησαν b. 12. οἱ] om. f. 13. αὐτοῖς] om. F.K. 16. δυοῖν F.L.O. ἐγκατέλειπον d. οὐ A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μή.

1. οἱ πλείστοι] "The most of those who were killed at all were killed on the right wing." Compare VII. 30, 2.

16. οὐ δυνάμενοι εὐρεῖν] The old reading, μὴ δυνάμενοι, would imply that "their not being able to find the bodies" was only their own statement, for which Thucydides did not mean to

pledge himself. See the note on IV. 130, 6. But as there seems no reason why the fact should be in any way doubtful, and as the character of Nicias is a sufficient warrant that he would have done his utmost to look for the bodies, the reading of the best MSS., οὐ δυνάμενοι εὐρεῖν, is decidedly to be preferred.

COAST OF PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

**XLV.** Ἄραυτες δὲ ἐκ τῶν νήσων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔπλευσαν αὐθημερὸν ἐς Κρομμύωνα τῆς Κορινθίας· ἀπέχει δὲ τῆς πόλεως εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν σταδίουσ· καὶ καθορμισάμενοι τὴν τε γῆν ἐδήλωσαν καὶ τὴν νύκτα ἠύλισαντο. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία παραπλεύσαντες ἐς τὴν Ἐπιδαυρίαν πρῶτον καὶ ἀπόβασίν τινα ποιησάμενοι ἀφίκοντο ἐς †Μεθώνην† τὴν μεταξὺ Ἐπιδαύρου καὶ Τροιζῆνος, καὶ ἀπολαβόντες τὸν τῆς Χερσονήσου ἰσθμὸν ἐτείχισαν, ἐν ᾧ ἡ 10 †Μεθώνη† ἐστὶ, καὶ φρούριον καταστησάμενοι ἐλήστευον τὸν ἔπειτα χρόνον τὴν τε Τροιζηνίαν γῆν καὶ Ἀλιάδα καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίαν. ταῖς δὲ ναυσὶν, ἐπειδὴ ἐξετείχισαν τὸ χωρίον, ἐπέπλευσαν ἐπ' οἴκου.

**XLVI.** Κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ὃν ταῦτα ἐγίνετο, 15 καὶ Εὐρυμέδων καὶ Σοφοκλῆς, ἐπειδὴ ἐκ τῆς Πύλου ἀπήραν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ναυσὶν Ἀθηναίων, ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Κέρκυραν ἐστράτευσαν μετὰ τῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐν τῷ ὄρει τῆς Ἰστώνης Κερκυραίων καθιδρυμένους, οἱ τότε μετὰ τὴν

2. ἐς ἐπὶ I. ἐπὶ G.L.O.P.e. ἀπέχει—σταδίουσ om. E. 5. περιπλεύσαντες Q. 8. τροιζήνος B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.g. Infra IV. 118. A.B. τροιζην. ἀποβάσντες c. 9. ἐτείχισαν V. 11. ἀλιάδα i. Parm. 12. ἐτείχισαν Parm. 14. χρόνον ὃν ταῦτα Poppo. Goell. χρόνον ταῦτα A.B.E.F.H. N.V.h. Bekk. vulgo χρόνον καθ' ὃν ταῦτα. 18. τῇ Ἰστώνη Dobree. Ἰστώνης g.

2. Κρομμύωνα] Gr. passim Κρομμύωνα, quomodo Strab. IX. p. 390. WASS. (Ita N. et V.)

9. τὸν τῆς Χερσονήσου ἰσθμὸν, ἐν ᾧ ἡ †Μεθώνη† ἐστὶ] There is an exceedingly good view of this peninsula, and of the whole line of the adjacent coast, as seen from a hill near Træzen, given in plate 25 of sir W. Gell's Argolis. The place is now called Μέθανα, as the name is written by Pausanias and by Strabo, with the remark on the part of the latter, "that in some copies of Thucydides it was written Μεθώνη, like "the town so called in Macedonia." As the Macedonian town was the more famous, the reading Μεθώνη probably

prevailed more and more, and is now found in every MS. of Thucydides at present in existence.

14. τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ὃν ταῦτα ἐγίνετο] I have followed Poppo and Gœller in retaining this reading, as being at once most like Thucydides' usual manner of expression in similar cases, (see III. 17, 1. 18, 1. 94, 1.) and also as accounting most easily for the variations in the MSS. as the ὃν might have been accidentally omitted, from being confounded with the last syllable of the preceding word χρόνον, when the words were all written together, without any separation.

19. τότε] "At the time I spoke of before." See VIII. 20, 1. 40, 3. 62, 3.

CYPRUS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

Istone, where the wreck of the aristocratical party had taken refuge.

(III. 85.)

The garrison of Istone surrender at discretion to the Athenians. Perfidious trick of the popular party, to tempt them to try to escape, in order that the capitulation might be broken.

στάσιω διαβάντες ἐκράτουν τε τῆς γῆς καὶ  
 2 πολλὰ ἔβλαπτον. προσβαλόντες δὲ τὸ μὲν  
 τείχισμα εἶλον, οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες καταπεφευγότες  
 ἄθροοι πρὸς μετέωρόν τι ξυνέβησαν ὥστε τοὺς  
 μὲν ἐπικούρους παραδούναι, περὶ δὲ σφῶν τὰ 5  
 ὄπλα παραδόντων τὸν Ἀθηναίων δῆμον δια-  
 γνῶναι. καὶ αὐτοὺς ἐς τὴν νῆσον οἱ στρατηγοὶ  
 τὴν Πτυχίαν ἐς φυλακὴν διεκόμισαν ὑπο-  
 σπόνδους, μέχρι οὗ Ἀθήναζε πεμφθῶσι, ὥστε  
 4 ἂν τις ἀλῶ ἀποδιδράσκων ἅπασι λελύσθαι τὰς σπονδάς. οἱ 10  
 δὲ τοῦ δῆμου προστάται τῶν Κερκυραίων, δεδιότες μὴ οἱ  
 Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς ἐλθόντας οὐκ ἀποκτείνωσι, μηχανῶνται τοι-  
 5 οῦνδε τι. τῶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πείθουσί τινας ὀλίγους, ὑποπέμ-  
 ψαντες φίλους καὶ διδάξαντες ὡς κατ' εὐνοίαν δὴ λέγειν ὅτι  
 κράτιστον αὐτοῖς εἶη ὡς τάχιστα ἀποδρᾶναι, πλοῖον δέ τι 15  
 αὐτοὶ ἐτοιμάσειν· μέλλειν γὰρ δὴ τοὺς στρατηγούς τῶν  
 Ἀθηναίων παραδώσειν αὐτοὺς τῷ δήμῳ τῶν Κερκυραίων.  
 XLVII. ὡς δὲ ἔπεισαν καὶ μηχανησαμένων τὸ πλοῖον  
 ἐκπλέοντες ἐλήφθησαν, ἐλέλυτό τε αἱ σπονδαὶ καὶ τοῖς

1. ἐκράτουν τῆς γῆς καὶ τὰ πολλὰ ἔβλαπτον προσβάλλοντες d. Parm. 4. συνέβησαν K. 6. τὸν] τῶν A.B.F.L. Parm. 8. πτυχίαν f.g. 9. μέχρις R. ὥστε—σπονδάς] om. A.B.F.N. (sed add. marg.) h. 10. ἐάν d. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἂν Bekk. 11. δὲ δῆμου L.O. οἱ] om. V. 12. ἀποκτείνουσι N.V. 14. δὴ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.g.h.i. Parm. Poppo. Poell. Bekk. μὴ c. vulgo δῆθεν. 15. ἀποδρᾶναι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O. N.Q.c.d.e.g.m. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀποδρᾶναι V. vulgo ἀποδιδρᾶναι. 16. ἐτοιμάσειν V. μέλειν F. δῆ] om. B.h. ἦδη N.V. 17. δήμῳ κερκυραίων L.O. 19. ἐλέλυτο αἱ d. Parm.

73, 2. VII. 31, 3. 32, 1. 81, 2. For the statement here referred to, see III. 85.

10. ἂν τις ἀλῶ] Because ἂν in the sense of ἐάν occurs only in three other places in Thucydides, (VI. 13. 18, 6. VIII. 75, 3.) Poppo and Göller read ἐάν τις ἀλῶ; as if those three other instances were not abundantly sufficient to justify a meaning of ἂν, which occurs frequently in Demosthenes and Plato, and which is in perfect agreement with the original meaning of the word.

12. τοὺς ἐλθόντας] "Lege μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐλθόντας, sive τοὺς." DOBREE. Τοὺς ἐλθόντας seems to be used as if it were τοὺς πεμφθέντας, "lest the Athenians should not put to death the persons who were come to them," that is, "who were sent to them." If the text were to be altered, I should prefer μὴ Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοὺς ἐλθόντας, as accounting more naturally for the present reading than the conjecture of Dobree.

CORCYRA. A. C. 425. Olymp. 68. 4.

The aristocratical Cor-  
cyraeans are given up  
to the vengeance of  
the opposite party,  
and cruelly massacred.  
The Athenian com-  
manders then pursue  
5 their voyage to Sicily.  
(47, 48.)

Κερκυραίοις παρεδέδοντο οἱ πάντες. ξυνελά-  
2 βοντο δὲ τοῦ τοιούτου οὐχ ἥκιστα, ὥστε  
ἀκριβῆ τὴν πρόφασιν γενέσθαι καὶ τοὺς  
τεχνησαμένους ἀδεέστερον ἐγχειρῆσαι, οἱ στρα-  
τηγοὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, κατὰδηλοι ὄντες τοὺς  
ἄνδρας μὴ ἂν βούλεσθαι ὑπ' ἄλλων κομισθέν-  
τας, διότι αὐτοὶ ἐς Συκελίαν ἔπλεον, τὴν τιμὴν τοῖς ἄγουσι  
προσποιῆσαι. παραλαβόντες δὲ αὐτοὺς οἱ Κερκυραῖοι ἐς  
οἴκημα μέγα καθείρξαν, καὶ ὕστερον ἐξάγοντες κατὰ εἰκοσιν  
10 ἄνδρας διῆγον διὰ δυοῖν στοίχων ὀπλιτῶν ἐκατέρωθεν παρα-  
τεταγμένων, δεδεμένους τε πρὸς ἀλλήλους καὶ παιομένους  
καὶ κεντουμένους ὑπὸ τῶν παρατεταγμένων, εἴ πού τις τινα  
ἴδοι ἐχθρὸν ἑαυτοῦ· μαστιγοφόροι τε παριόντες ἐπετάχονον  
τῆς ὁδοῦ τοὺς σχολαιότερον †προ[σ]ιόντας.† XLVIII. καὶ

1. παρεδέδοντο A.B.E.F.H.K.N.V.c.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρεδίδοντο.  
2. δέ] om. K. τοῦ] om. A. 4. καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ L. 6. ἄλλων] ἀλλήλων b.  
10. δυεῖν F.L.O. στοίχων E.Q.T.e. προτεταγμένων T. προστεταγμένων R.  
12. κεντωμένους E.F.R. 13. ἴδη Q. παριόντες K. ἐπετάχονον B.  
ἐτάχονον L.O.P. 14. σχολαιότερον K.T.

1. παρεδέδοντο] This use of the plu-  
perfect tense is worthy of notice. It  
occurs when the writer wishes to de-  
scribe the first in time of two events, as  
not only preceding the other, but as  
preparing the way for it; so that in  
describing the second event he may  
place the prior event before the reader's  
mind at the same time, as that without  
which the notion of the second event  
would be incomplete. Παρεδέδοντο  
must be taken with παραλαβόντες—  
καθείρξαν, a few lines below, as if the  
sentence ran, "You are now to sup-  
pose the treaty broken, and the pri-  
soners delivered up to the Corcyrae-  
ans. Upon their having been so  
"delivered, the Corcyraeans took them,  
"and shut them up in a large apart-  
ment," &c. In Herodotus the plu-  
perfect tense is employed very often at  
the conclusion of a story, to intimate  
that the writer has finished it entirely,  
and is now going on to something else.  
See VI. 22, 1. Μίλητος μὲν νυν Μιλησίων  
ἐρήματο. Σαμίων δὲ τοῖσιν τι ἔχουσι

κ. τ. λ. Compare also Matthiae, Gr.  
G. §. 505. III. 2.

2. ὥστε ἀκριβῆ τὴν πρόφασιν γενέ-  
σθαι] The word ἀκριβῆς is here used in  
the sense in which Aristotle uses it,  
(Ethic. Nicom. V. 10, 8.) ὁ ἀκριβοδίκαιος  
ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον: "The pretence for killing  
"them was so strict and rigorous; so  
"going to the very letter of the bond."  
Nonne sensus est, ut summum jus exige-  
retur? vel, ut conditiones severa statu-  
erentur? DOBREE.

13. ἐπετάχονον τῆς ὁδοῦ] "Hastened  
"them on with respect to their going."  
Compare Hesiod, Works and Days,  
577. (quoted by Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §.  
316.) ἥως τοι προφέρει μὲν ὁδοῦ, προφέ-  
ρει δὲ καὶ ἔργου. Compare also c. 60, 2.  
of this book, τῆς ἀρχῆς προκοπτόντων  
ἐκείνου.

14. †προ[σ]ιόντας†] "Fortassis ali-  
"quis malit προύοντας: nam hæc inter-  
"dum permutantur. Vid. II. 21, 1."  
DUKER. Προσελθεῖν, προσβαίνειν, and  
προσιέναι, &c. are often used where  
the compounds of πρό would seem

COBURYA. A. C. 422. Olymp. 88. 4.

ἐς μὲν ἄνδρας ἐξήκοντα ἔλαθον τοὺς ἐν τῷ οἰκήματι τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἐξαγαγόντες καὶ διαφθείραντες (φόντο γὰρ αὐτοὺς †μεταστήσαντάς† ποι ἄλλοσε ἄγειν)· ὡς δὲ ἦσθοντο καὶ τις αὐτοῖς ἐδήλωσε, τοὺς τε Ἀθηναίους ἐπεκαλοῦντο καὶ ἐκέλευον σφᾶς, εἰ βούλονται, αὐτοὺς διαφθεῖρειν, ἕκ τε τοῦ 5 οἰκήματος οὐκέτι ἤθελον ἐξίεναι, οὐδ' ἐσίεναι ἔφασαν κατὰ 2 δύναμιν περιόψεσθαι οὐδένα. οἱ δὲ Κερκυραῖοι κατὰ μὲν τὰς θύρας οὐδ' αὐτοὶ διενουῶντο βιάζεσθαι, ἀναβάντες δὲ ἐπὶ τὸ 3 κέραμψ καὶ ἐτόξευον κάτω. οἱ δὲ ἐφυλάσσοντό τε ὡς 10

2. διαφθείροντες A.E.F.N.Q.R.T.V. Goell. ed. 2. vulgo, Bekk. μεταστήσαντας. γειν B. ἄλλος ἐπάγειν C.I.b. ἄλλος' ἐπάγειν V. ἄλλοσε om. g. 4. ἐκάλοῦντο L.O. ἀπεκαλοῦντο Q. 6. ἐξίεναι PAPH. 7. φασάν τε N.V. ἔφασαν C. 9. στέγος K.R. 8. ἔβαλον H.K.L.O.V.f.i.

3. †μεταστήσαντάς† Haack. Poppo. ἄλλος' ἐπάγειν A.F. ἄλλο ἐπάγειν V. ἄλλοσε om. g. 4. ἐκάλοῦντο L.O. ἀπεκαλοῦντο Q. 6. ἐξίεναι PAPH. 7. φασάν τε N.V. ἔφασαν C. 9. στέγος K.R. 8. ἔβαλον H.K.L.O.V.f.i. 10. ἐφυλάσσον τότε L.O.V.

at first sight more natural, but where, notwithstanding, no correction is required. Here, however, I think that *προϊόντας* is required; because, no object for the motion being specified or implied, *προσιόντας*, which signifies "going towards a certain object," and therefore, where that object is stated or implied, is equivalent to *προϊόντας*, cannot in the present instance be used with propriety, as the prisoners were in fact going nowhere.

3. †μεταστήσαντάς† ποι ἄλλοσε ἄγειν] Such is the reading of Haack and Poppo: "That they were taking them "to remove them to some other place." The old reading can only be interpreted to mean, "that they had removed them "somewhere, and were going to transport them elsewhere;" i. e. "that they were but removed preparatory "to their being taken to some other "place of confinement, and not to be "massacred." Yet it seems so unnatural to separate ποι and ἄλλοσε, μεταστήσαντάς ποι, ἄλλοσε ἄγειν, and the corruption of the future into the aorist is so easy, occurring again as it does, (V. 6, 2.) that I have followed Haack and Poppo in reading μεταστήσαντας.

Ἄν ἄλλος ἐπάγειν? DOBREE.

5. αὐτοῖς] i. e. "the Athenians themselves;" "they called on the Athenians "themselves (αὐτοῖς) to put them to

"death, if they liked," διαφθεῖρειν σφᾶς εἰ βούλονται.

8. ἀναβάντες—κέραμψ] Hæc ludat Eustathius in Odys. a. p. 1421. omisissis voculis τοῦ οἰκήματος. WASS. Male Gr. στέγος. Thomas Mag. στέγος dici jubet, τέγος autem poeticum esse pronunciat. Verius est, quod addit, στέγος commune, τέγος Atticum esse. Nam τέγος dicunt omnes proæ scriptores Attici. Vid. Stephan. Thesaur. Demosthenes in Androt. p. 395. ἢ τέγος ὡς τοῖς γείτονας ὑπερβαῖνοι. Ibi Ulpianus, τέγος τοῦ δάματος ὑπέρτερος μέρος. DUKEE.

9. διελόντες τὴν ὀροφήν] "Having "broken through the roof;" i. e. "made "an aperture in it, through which they "might shower down their javelins," &c. Compare IV. 110, 3. III, 2. V, 2, 4. 3, 2. VI. 51, 1.

10. οἱ δὲ ἐφυλάσσοντο κ. τ. λ.] The divisions of this sentence appear to be as follows: ἐφυλάσσοντο τε—καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοῖς διέφθειρον.—διέφθειρον σφᾶς αὐτοῖς οἰστούς τε καθίεντες—καὶ ἐπαγγόμενοι.—παντὶ τρόπῳ ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοῖς,—καὶ βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν,—διεφθάρσαν. There is a confusion in the sentence, which would be removed by reading, with Poppo, παντὶ τε τρόπῳ; but I do not doubt that the common text is the genuine one. The participles καθίεντες and ἐπαγγόμενοι made

CORCYRA. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

ἤδυναντο, καὶ ἅμα οἱ πολλοὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον, οἷστοὺς  
 τε οὖς ἀφίεσαν ἐκείνοι ἐς τὰς σφαγὰς καθιέντες, καὶ ἐκ  
 κλωῶν τινῶν αἱ ἔτυχον αὐτοῖς ἐνούσαι τοῖς σπάρτοις, καὶ ἐκ  
 τῶν ἱματίων παραρήματα ποιῶντες, ἀπαγχόμενοι, παντὶ  
 5 τρόπῳ τὸ πολὺ τῆς νυκτὸς (ἐπεγένετο γὰρ νύξ τῷ παθήματι)  
 ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἄνω διε-

1. ἔδυναντο R.V. Bekk. διέφθειραν K.R.d.e.f. 2. οὖς] om. A. 4.  
 παραρήματα G.L.O.P.i.Parm. παρωρήματα I. 5. ἐγένετο e. 6. ἀναλοῦντες  
 Heilmannus post Vallam. Haack. Porpo. Goell. ἀναδοῦμενοι Q. ἀναδοῦντες R.  
 vulgo ἀναδοῦντες. ἄνωθεν Q. ἐφθάρησαν g.

Thucydides forget that a verb had already preceded them; (σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον; he therefore goes on as if his principal verb were still to come, and finishes his sentence with the more general term παντὶ τρόπῳ διεφθάρησαν, forgetting that the same idea had been already expressed in a different form, ἐφυλάσσοντο τε—καὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον. In short, the sentence might be made grammatical, either by turning ἐφυλάσσοντο and διέφθειρον into participles, at the beginning of it, or doing the same thing with διεφθάρησαν at the end of it. In the intermediate clause, καὶ ἐκ κλωῶν τινῶν—ἀπαγχόμενοι, the construction is varied by the substitution of παραρήματα ποιῶντες instead of τοῖς παραρημασι to correspond with τοῖς σπάρτοις, “hanging themselves” with the cords from some beds, and “by making strips from their clothes.” Παραρήματα (παραριέω) are “strips or shreds torn off from their clothes.”

[Göller in his second edition makes the two principal clauses of the sentence to be καὶ ἅμα οἱ πολλοὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον—καὶ βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἄνω διεφθάρησαν, and he supposes the three participles καθιέντες, ἀπαγχόμενοι, and ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, to be so many illustrations of the general statement σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον.]

2. ἐς τὰς σφαγὰς] “Ἦγουν εἰς τὸ μέρος τοῦ σώματος, ἔθθα σφάττονται τὰ ζῶα. σφαγὴν καλοῦσι τὸ καθὰ τὴν κλεῖδα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μέρος, δι’ οὗ καθιᾶσι τὰ σιδήρια οἱ θλιόντες ἑαυτοὺς ἀνελεῖν. SCHOL. Suidas voc. σφαγὰς, Καὶ οἷστοὺς καθιέσαν ἐς τὰς σφαγὰς, minus sincere. Pol-

lux, II. 133. τὸ κοῖλον οὐ διεστάσιν αἱ κλεῖδες. at ibid. 165. τὸ ὑπὸ τὸ στέρνον ἔγκοilon. Vide Hippocratem, p. 56. Aristot. Hist. Anim. IV. 4. Venæ jugulares Celso σφαγιτιδες. Hinc σφαγὴς culitius Gloss. et σφάγιον vas, quo recipitur victimarum sanguis, apud Eustath. Odys. γ. 1476. apud Lycophr. v. 196. σφαγεῖον. Aristoph. Thesmoph. 761. WASS. Gloss. σφαγὴ, jugulus, jugulum. Add. Hesych. et Etymolog. M. Lucian. Tyrannicid. p. 701. τί δὲ κατέλιπον τὸ ξίφος ἐν τῇ σφαγῇ; ibid. 706. ἀποσπάσας δὲ τῆς σφαγῆς, καὶ τοῦ τραύματος ἐξελθὼν τὸ ξίφος. et Phalar. I. 734. γυμνὴν ὑπέχειν τὴν σφαγὴν: ubi interpretem recte reprehendit Gronov. Plutarch. Galb. τὴν σφαγὴν προτείνας, δρᾶτε, εἶπε: quod Sueton. Galb. XX. dicit, obtulisse ultro jugulum. Antonin. Liberal. cap. XXV. ἐπάταξαν ἑαυτὰς τῇ κερκίδι παρὰ τὴν κλεῖδα, καὶ ἀνήρρηξαν τὴν σφαγὴν. DUKER.

4. παραρήματα ποιῶντες] “Ὡς ἂν εἰ ἔλεγε, τελαμώνας τινὰς ἀποσχίζοντες τῶν ἱματίων, ὥσπερ ζώνας ἐποίουν” καὶ πλέκοντες αὐτὰ, καὶ ποιῶντες ὥσπερ σχοινία, οὕτως αὐτοῖς ἐχρῶντο πρὸς τὸ ἀπάγχεσθαι. οὐδὲτέρως δὲ τὸ σπάρτον.—SCHOL.

6. ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς] This reading has been adopted, from a conjecture of Heilmann, by all the recent editors; partly on the authority of the grammarians, (Phavorinus, Suidas, and Zonaras), who quote the word ἀναλοῦντες as occurring in Thucydides in the sense of ἀναίρουντες, although it is not to be found in our present MSS.; and partly because “hanging themselves”

4 φθάρησαν. καὶ αὐτοὺς οἱ Κερκυραῖοι, ἐπειδὴ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, φορμηδὸν ἐπὶ ἀμάξας ἐπιβαλόντες ἀπήγαγον ἔξω τῆς πόλεως. τὰς δὲ γυναῖκας, ὅσαι ἐν τῷ τειχίσματι ἐάλωσαν, ἠνδραπο- 5 δίσαντο. τοιοῦτῳ μὲν τρόπῳ οἱ ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους Κερκυραῖοι ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου διεφθάρησαν, καὶ ἡ στάσις πολλὴ γενομένη ἐτε- 5 λέυτησεν ἐς τοῦτο, ὅσα γε κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τόνδε· οὐ γὰρ 6 ἐτι ἦν ὑπόλοιπον τῶν ἐτέρων ὅ τι καὶ ἀξιόλογον. οἱ δὲ Ἀθη- ναῖοι ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, ἵνα περ τὸ πρῶτον ὄρμηγτο, ἀποπλευ- σαυτες μετὰ τῶν ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχων ἐπολέμουν.

XLIX. Καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Ἀκαρ- 10 νᾶνες ἅμα τελευτῶντος τοῦ θέρους στρατευσάμενοι Ἀνακτό- ριον Κορινθίων πόλιν, ἣ κεῖται ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ Ἀμπρακικοῦ κόλπου, ἔλαβον προδοσίᾳ· καὶ ἐκέμψαντες Κορινθίους αὐτοὶ Ἀκαρνᾶνες οἰκήτορες ἀπὸ πάντων ἔσχον τὸ χωρίον. καὶ τὸ θέρος 15 ἐτελεύτα.

L. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Ἀριστείδης ὁ Ἀρχί- που, εἰς τῶν ἀργυρολόγων νεῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγός, αἰ

1. ἐπειδὴ A.B.E.F.G.I.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπει δὴ C.N. vulgo ἐπειδάν. 2. ἀμάξας B.h. ἐπιβάλλοντες F. ἐπήγαγον T.h. 5. γινόμενη L. 6. τόνδε] τούτων f. 7. δ τι] om. L.O.P. 12. κεῖται μὲν T. τῷ] om. g. 13. τοῦ] om. F.P. 15. οἰκήτορες A.F.G.H.N.T.V. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καὶ οἰκήτορας L.O.P.Q. vulgo οἰκήτορας. 17. ἐπιγιγνο- μένου g. 18. ὁ τῶν Parm. ἀθηναίων] om. V.

seems not to be properly opposed to "being shot by the men on the roof," inasmuch as they destroyed themselves by other means as well as by hanging. The authority of the grammarians is certainly a strong argument in favour of ἀναλοῦντες; but otherwise, supposing that most of the prisoners who had destroyed themselves had chosen this mode of death, there is no reason why Thucydides might not speak of them generally as "hanging themselves," although in fact some killed themselves in another manner, with the arrows shot at them by their enemies.

2. φορμηδὸν] ὡς εἴαν τις πλῆξῃ φορ-

μὸς, τοὺς καλουμένους ψιάθους, τοὺς μὲν κατὰ μῆκος αὐτῶν τιθέτες ἄλλους δὲ πλαγίως ἐπιβάλλοντες κατ' αὐτῶν. ἐμφαίνει δὲ τοῦτο τῶν Κερκυραίων τὴν ἀμύγτητα ἐς τοὺς ἀποθανόντας, ὅτι οὐδὲ μετὰ τὸν ἐκείνων θάνατον τοῦ πρὸς ἐκείνους μίσους ἐπαύσατο. SCHOL.

7. τῶν ἐτέρων] "Of one of the two "parties," i.e. "of the nobles," who had been almost exterminated by this last massacre.

14. ἐκέμψαντες Κορινθίους] "Having "turned out the Corinthians." Compare I. 56, 2. τοὺς ἐπιδημιουργοὺς ἐκέμψαντες: and V. 52, 1. Ἐγησπιπιδῶν, ὡς οὐ καλῶς ἄρχοντα, ἐξέπεμψαν.

CHIOS. A. C. 425. Olymp. 88. 4.

5
10
15
 ἔξεπέμφθησαν πρὸς τοὺς ξυμμάχους, Ἀρταφέρνην ἄνδρα Πέρσῃν παρὰ βασιλέως πορευόμενον εἰς Λακεδαίμονα ξυλλαμβάνει ἐν Ἡϊόνι τῇ ἐπὶ Στρυμόνι. καὶ αὐτοῦ κομισθέντος οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰς μὲν ἐπιστολὰς μεταγραφάμενοι ἐκ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων γραμμάτων ἀνέγνωσαν, ἐν αἷς πολλῶν ἄλλων γεγραμμένων κεφάλαιον ἦν πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους οὐ γινώσκουσι ὅτι βούλονται· πολλῶν γὰρ ἐλθόντων πρέσβων οὐδένα ταῦτα λέγειν· εἰ οὖν βούλονται σαφὲς λέγειν, πέμψαι μετὰ τοῦ Πέρσου ἄνδρας ὡς αὐτόν. τὸν δὲ Ἀρταφέρνην ὕστερον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀποστέλλουσι τριήρει εἰς Ἔφεσον, καὶ πρέσβεις ἅμα· οἱ πυθόμενοι αὐτόθι βασιλέα Ἀρταξέρξην τὸν Ξέρξου νεωστὶ τεθηκότα (κατὰ γὰρ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον ἐτελεύτησεν) ἐπ' οἴκου ἀνεχώρησαν.

LI. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ Χίιοι τὸ τεῖχος περιείλον τὸ καινὸν κελυσάντων Ἀθηναίων καὶ ὑποπτευσάντων εἰς

3. ἐν] ἐπ' K. 4. ἐπὶ τῇ στρυμῶνι Q. κομισθέντες c. 6. ἀσσυρίων h.  
 9. γὰρ] om. Q.d.i. πρέσβια Parm. ταῦτα E.F. 10. οὖν βούλονται A.B.  
 E.F.H.N.T.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὖν τι βούλονται. Conf. IV. 98, 8. σα-  
 φῶς R. 11. ἀνδρὸς A.B.F.H.N.T.V. οἱ] om. f. 13. πειθόμενοι V.  
 ἀρταξέρξην G. ἀρτοξέρξην c. Bekk. τὸν] τοῦ c. Parm. οὐ τοῦ h.—τεθηκό-  
 τος d. 16. τοῦ αὐτοῦ V. καὶ οἱ χίιοι O. 17. κελυσάντων τῶν ἀθηναίων L.P.

6. ἐκ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων γραμμάτων] Fortassis hoc significat Thucydides, Persas non habuisse suas ac proprias litterarum formas, sed ad scribendum adhibuisse literas Assyrias, quas pro antiquissimis habet Plinius H. N. VII. 56. et ab Assyriis ad Phoenices aliosque Orientis populos venisse Viri docti existimant. ΔΥΚΕΡ. "Out of the Assyrian character," as Duker rightly understands it. The Persians, a semi-barbarous people, had no written character of their own, and therefore borrowed that of the Assyrians; just as the Gauls used the Greek character, without understanding any thing of the Greek language; (compare Cæsar, Bell. Gallic. I. 29. VI. 13. and V. 46.) as the Russians have done in later times, at

least to a great extent; and as we have ourselves borrowed the Roman character. Herodotus also mentions the fact of the Persians employing the Assyrian character in their public inscriptions. IV. 87, 2.  
 17. ὑποπτευσάντων εἰς αὐτοὺς] The pronoun αὐτοὺς must, I think, refer to the Athenians, as the Chians are the principal subject of the whole sentence; and it might have created confusion had σφᾶς been applied to two different parties within two lines. But the greater difficulty lies in the following words, ποιησάμενοι πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πίστεις; where, however, Gøller is clearly right in translating it, "pacti cum Atheniensibus, ne de conditione sua quidquam novaretur." The expression is



COAST OF ASIA. A. C. 434. Olymp. 88. 4. (March.)

## CHIOS.

The Chians are obliged by the Athenians to pull down the wall of their city.

αὐτοὺς τι νεωτεριεῖν, ποιησάμενοι μέντοι πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πίστει καὶ βεβαιότητι ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν μηδὲν περὶ σφᾶς νεώτερον βουλεύσειν. καὶ ὁ χειμῶν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἔβδομον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

LII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους εὐθὺς τοῦ τε ἡλίου ἐκλιπές τι ἐγένετο περὶ νομηγίαν καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ μηνὸς ἰσταμένου ἔσεισε. καὶ οἱ Μιτυληναίων φυγάδες καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Λεσβίων, ὀρμώμενοι οἱ πολλοὶ ἐκ τῆς ἠπειροῦ, καὶ μισθωσάμενοι ἕκ τε Πελοποννήσου ἐπικουρικὸν καὶ αὐτόθεν ξυναγείραντες, αἰροῦσι Ῥαίτειον καὶ λαβόντες δισχίλιους στατήρας Φωκαίτας ἀπέδωσαν πάλιν, οὐδὲν ἀδικήσαντες. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἐπὶ Ἀνταυδρον στρατεύσαντες προδοσίας γενομένης λαμβάνουσι τὴν πόλιν. καὶ ἦν αὐτῶν ἡ διάνοια τὰς τε ἄλλας πόλεις τὰς Ἀκταίας καλουμένας, ἃς πρότερον Μιτυληναίων νεμομένων Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον,

1. αὐτοὺς K.Q.T. αὐτοὺς Bekk. νεωτεριεῖν L.O.P. 4. καὶ—ἐτελεύτα om. E. ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολ. Parm. 5. ὃν ὁ Θουκυδίδης K. 6. ἐπιγιγνομένου c. θέρους b. τε] om. G.L.O.P.i. 8. ἰσταμένου] om. d. 12. ῥαίτειον A.B. H.N.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ῥαίτιον T. vulgo et F.G. ῥαίτιον. ῥοίτιον E. 14. οὐδὲν A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.Q.T.V.c.e.g.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri μηδὲν.

a condensed form for πράξαντες πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πίστει σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐποιήσαντο, as in V. 105. I. τῆς πρὸς τὸ θεῖον εὐμενείας is equivalent to ἐν τοῖς πρὸς τὸ θεῖον, τῆς ἀπ' αὐτοῦ εὐμενείας οὐδ' ἡμεῖς αἰόματα λελείψομαι. With this may be compared Livy, I. 22. "ut in eum "omnes expetant hujusce cladis belli." 8. ἔσεισε] "There was an earthquake." Elmsley aptly compares the expressions *ἔει*, *νίφει*, which are used impersonally in various languages. See his note on Euripid. *Heraclid.* 830. where *ἐσήμεγε* occurs in the same manner, without any nominative case. Compare also *κωλύει ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς*, I. 144, 2.

13. στατήρας Φωκαίτας] Of this coin nothing further is known than that it was of gold, and that silver coins were

in circulation, called *ἕκται Φωκαῖδες*, that is, each being equal in value to one-sixth of the Phocæan stater. It is called by Hesychius τὸ κάκιστον χρυσίον. See Böckh's *Inscriptiones Græcæ*, vol. I. Fascic. I. p. 236.; also his *Public Economy of Athens*, vol. I. p. 24. vol. II. p. 300. (vol. I. p. 34. Eng. Translat.)

17. ἃς πρότερον, Μιτυληναίων νεμομένων, Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον] De his est III. 50, 4. Παρέλαβον δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ ἠπειρῷ πολιόμενα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὧν Μιτυληναῖοι ἐκράτουν. Has Ἀκταίας vocatas dicit, haud dubie, quod in propinqua Lesbos ora Asiae sitæ erant. Strabo, lib. XIII. p. 605. ad sinum Adramyttenum dicit esse τὸν τῶν Μιτυληναίων αἰγαλὸν κόμμας τινὲς ἔχοντα τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἠπειρὸν τῶν Μιτυληναίων. Et p. 607. Ἐν δὲ τῇ

ΟΥΤΗΡΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

ἐλευθεροῦν, καὶ πάντων μάλιστα τὴν Ἄντανδρον, καὶ κρατυ-  
νάμενοι αὐτὴν (ναῦς τε γὰρ εὐπορία ἦν ποιεῖσθαι αὐτόθεν  
ξύλων ὑπαρχόντων καὶ τῆς Ἰδης ἐπικειμένης,) καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ  
παρασκευῇ ῥαδίως ἀπ' αὐτῆς ὀρμώμενοι τὴν τε Λέσβον  
ἐγγὺς οὖσαν κακώσειν καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ ἠπειρῷ Αἰολικὰ πο-  
λίσματα χειρώσασθαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν ταῦτα παρασκευάζεσθαι  
ἔμελλον.

LIII. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει ἐξήκοντα ναυσὶ καὶ  
δοσχιλίαις ὀπλίταις ἰππεῦσὶ τε ὀλίγοις, καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων  
Μιλησίου καὶ ἄλλους τινας ἀγαγόντες, ἐστρά-  
τευσαν ἐπὶ Κύθηρα· ἐστρατήγει δὲ αὐτῶν Νι-  
κίας ὁ Νικηράτου καὶ Νικόστρατος ὁ Διοτρέ-  
φους καὶ Αὐτοκλῆς ὁ Τολμαῖον. τὰ δὲ Κύθηρα  
ἡῶς ἐστίν, ἐπικείται δὲ τῇ Λακωνικῇ κατὰ Μαλέαν· Λακε-  
δαίμονιοι δ' εἰσὶ τῶν περιοίκων, καὶ κυθηροδίκης ἀρχὴ ἐκ τῆς

1. κρατησάμενοι d.i. 2. γὰρ] om. B. ποιεῖν e. 4. σκευὴ A.B.C.E.F.  
H.I.K.N.R.T.V.c.d.e.f.g. Parm. ἐπ' Q. 5. κακῶσαι N. 6. χειρώσασθαι  
A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
vulgo χειρώσεσθαι. 12. διοτρέφους Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Libri omnes διοτρε-  
φούς. [διοτρεφούς E.] 14. λακεδαίμονιοι εἰσὶ C.

παρά τῃ ἐφεξῆς αἱ τῶν Μικηληναίων  
κῶμαι Κορυφάντις τε, καὶ Ἡράκλεια.  
Berkelius ad Stephan. v. Ἀκτὴ hæc  
verba Thucydides laudat inter loca Po-  
lybii et Diodori Sic. in quibus de Acte  
Peloponnesi agitur. Voluit, credo, hoc  
testimonio ostendere, omnia oppida in  
ora maris posita posse vocari Ἀκταῖα.  
De Æolicis oppidis continentis, quæ  
paulo post memorat, est etiam apud  
Melam, I. 18. *Gargara et Asson Æoli-  
orum colonias.* Et apud Strab. XIII.  
p. 610. DUKER.

1. καὶ κρατυνάμενοι αὐτὴν] This is  
what is called a construction *prods τὸ  
σημαινόμενον*; because in the preceding  
clause ἦν αὐτῶν ἡ διάνοια is equivalent  
to *διανοοῦντο*, the nominative of the participle  
follows, just as if *διανοοῦντο* had  
really preceded it. In the next words,  
*ναῦς τε γὰρ—παρασκευῇ*, Poppo conjec-  
tures (Observat. Crit. p. 232.) that the  
true reading is *τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευὴν*,  
and Haack and Göller have followed

him in including these words in the  
parenthesis. But it seems to me that  
the text is merely a mixture of two con-  
structions, such as we have so often  
noticed in Thucydides; of which the  
one would run, *ναυσὶ τε (ναῦς γὰρ εὐπο-  
ρία ἦν ποιεῖσθαι κ. τ. λ.) καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ πα-  
ρασκευῇ*; and the other would be, ac-  
cording to Poppo's correction, *ναῦς τε  
γὰρ εὐπορία κ. τ. λ. καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρα-  
σκευὴν*. For *παρασκευῇ*, it should be  
observed, all the best MSS. read *σκευῇ*;  
but *σκευῇ* does not occur elsewhere in  
Thucydides in this signification.

5. κακῶσειν—χειρώσασθαι] Here again,  
as in c. 28, 5. the future tense is used to  
express a continued future action, and  
the aorist a single and definite action:  
“They would *habitually* annoy Lesbos,  
“but the Æolian towns would be *taken*  
“once for all.”

15. κυθηροδίκης ἀρχῇ] For the rela-  
tions between Sparta and the *περιοίκου*,  
see vol. I. Appendix 2.

Σπάρτης διέβαινεν αὐτόσε κατὰ ἔτος, ὀπλιτῶν τε φρουρὰν  
 3 διέπεμπον αἰεὶ καὶ πολλὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐποιούντο. ἦν γὰρ  
 αὐτοῖς τῶν τε ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου καὶ Λιβύης ὀλκάδων προσβολή,  
 καὶ λησταὶ ἅμα τὴν Λακωνικὴν ἡσσον ἐλύπουν ἐκ θαλάσ-  
 σης, ἥπερ μόνον οἶόν τ' ἦν κακουργεῖσθαι· πᾶσα γὰρ ἀνέχει 5  
 πρὸς τὸ Σικελικὸν καὶ Κρητικὸν πέλαγος. LIV. κατα-  
 σχόντες οὖν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῷ στρατῷ, δέκα μὲν  
 ναυσὶ καὶ δισχιλίους Μιλησίων ὀπλίταις τὴν  
 ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ πόλιν Σκάνδειαν καλουμένην αἰ-  
 ροῦσι, τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ στρατεύματι ἀποβάντες τῆς 10  
 νήσου ἐς τὰ πρὸς Μαλέαν τετραμμένα ἐχώρου ἐπὶ τὴν ἐπὶ  
 θαλάσῃ πόλιν τῶν Κυθηρίων, καὶ εὐρον [εὐθύς] αὐτοὺς  
 2 ἐστρατοπεδευμένους ἅπαντας. καὶ μάχης γενομένης ὀλίγον  
 μὲν τινα χρόνον ὑπέστησαν οἱ Κυθήριοι, ἔπειτα τραπόμενοι  
 κατέφυγον ἐς τὴν ἄνω πόλιν, καὶ ὕστερον ξυνέβησαν πρὸς 15  
 Νικίαν καὶ τοὺς ξυνάρχοντας Ἀθηναίους ἐπιτρέψαι περὶ  
 3 σφῶν αὐτῶν πλὴν θανάτου. ἦσαν δὲ τινες καὶ γενόμενοι τῷ  
 Νικίᾳ λόγοι πρότερον πρὸς τινὰς τῶν Κυθηρίων, διὸ καὶ  
 θᾶσσον καὶ ἐπιτηδεύτερον τό τε παρατύκῃ καὶ τὸ ἔπειτα

2. ἐποιούντο ἐπιμέλειαν e. 3. αὐτῆς A.B.E.F.R.T. τῶν ἀπ' Q. 5. οἶόν  
 τε ἦν C. πρὸς] ὡς Lex. Seguer. p. 400, 6. 8. ὀπλίταις μιλησίων R.T.f.  
 9. πόλει A.B. 11. ἐπὶ τὴν] ἐς τὴν i. 12. κυθῆρων L. εὐθύς] om. V. αὐ-  
 τοῦς] om. d.i. ante εὐθύς ponit c. 13. γενομένης A.B.C.E.F.G.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.  
 Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo γιγνομένης. 14. χρόνον] om. d.i. ὑπέ-  
 στησαν οἱ κορινθιοὶ P. 15. κατέφυγον C.E.K.g. 18. κυθῆρων P. καὶ] om. corr. F.  
 19. θᾶσσον ἐπιτηδ. H.T.V. ἐπιτηδεύτερον παρατύκῃ L.O.P. τότε V.

5. πᾶσα γὰρ ἀνέχει] i. e. "the whole  
 "of Laconia runs out towards the Si-  
 "cilian and Cretan sea:" in other  
 words, Laconia has a narrow frontier  
 by land, but a long line of sea-coast;  
 for it is washed both by the Sicilian and  
 by the Cretan seas. Its vulnerable side  
 then is towards the sea; and here the  
 island of Cythera was a most valuable  
 protection to it, as it just covered the  
 angle of the coast at its most exposed  
 point. The importance of Cythera is  
 well illustrated by the operations of  
 Pharnabazus and Conon, as described  
 by Xenophon, Hellenics, IV. 8, 7. La-  
 conia being ill provided with harbours,

an enemy could not ravage its shores  
 in security, without having first oc-  
 cupied Cythera, as a place of refuge in  
 case of stormy weather, from whence  
 they might renew their attacks as soon  
 as it was practicable to put to sea  
 again.

11. τὴν ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ πόλιν τῶν Κυθη-  
 ρίων] "The lower town of Cythera."  
 Ἡ πόλις τῶν Κυθηρίων is equivalent to  
 Κύθηρα, as ἡ πόλις τῶν Ἀθηναίων means  
 αἱ Ἀθηναί. Cythera appears to have  
 consisted, like Boulogne, of an upper  
 town and a lower; the one built on the  
 heights, the other on the edge of the  
 sea, below it.

LACONIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

†α† τῆς ὁμολογίας ἐπράχθη αὐτοῖς· ἀνέστησαν γὰρ †ἀν†  
οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Κυθηρίους Λακεδαιμονίους τε ὄντας καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ  
Λακωνικῇ τῆς νήσου οὕτως ἐπικειμένης. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ξύμ- 4  
βασιν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν τε Σκάνδειαν τὸ ἐπὶ τῷ λιμένι πό-  
5 λισμα παραλαβόντες καὶ τῶν Κυθήρων φυλακὴν ποιησά-  
μενοι ἔπλευσαν ἔς τε Ἀσίην καὶ Ἔλος καὶ τὰ πλείστα  
τῶν περὶ θάλασσαν, καὶ ἀποβάσεις ποιούμενοι καὶ ἐναυλι-  
ζόμενοι τῶν χωρίων οὐ καιρὸς εἶη ἐδῆουν τὴν γῆν ἡμέρας  
μάλιστα ἑπτά.

10 LV. Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἰδόντες μὲν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τὰ  
Κύθηρα ἔχοντας, προσδεχόμενοι δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν σφῶν

LACONIA.

Panic at Lacedæmon,  
and general feebleness  
and discouragement in  
the Spartan councils.

ἀποβάσεις τοιαύτας ποιήσεσθαι, ἀθρόα μὲν  
οὐδαμοῦ τῇ δυνάμει ἀντετάξαντο, κατὰ δὲ τὴν  
χώραν φρουρὰς διέπεμψαν, ὀπλιτῶν πλῆθος,  
15 ὡς ἕκασταχόσε εἶδει, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἐν φυλακῇ

1. τὰ] om. A. B. C. E. F. G. H. K. L. N. O. P. Q. T. V. d. e. f. g. Parm. γὰρ ἂν οἱ  
Heilmannus. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. libri omnes γὰρ οἱ. 4. σκάδειαν  
E. F. 5. κυθηρίων R. T. f. κηθρων L. 6. ἐπέπλευσαν Q. ἔλος K.  
12. τοιαύτας ποιήσεσθαι A. B. C. F. H. K. N. T. V. c. d. e. g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Parm.  
β. α  
ποιήσεσθαι, omisso τοιαύτας, Q. ποιήσεσθαι τοιαύτας G. vulgo ποιήσεσθαι τοι-  
αύτας. ἀθρόως Q. 14. φρουρούς I. e. f. g. 15. εἶδει] ἐδόκει d.

1. τὰ τῆς ὁμολογίας] A plerisque  
MSS. abest articulus τὰ, vitio, opinor,  
scribarum, quibus errandi causam præ-  
buit ultima vocis præcedentis syllaba.  
Nam Attici articulum neutrius generis  
cum genitivo substantivi pro substan-  
tivo ponunt. Thucyd. IV. 18, 3. οὐκ  
εἰδὸς ὑμῶν—τὸ τῆς τύχης οἰεσθαι ἀεὶ μετ'  
ὑμῶν εἶσεσθαι, pro τὴν τύχην. II. 60, 1.  
τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς ὑμῶν, pro ἡ ὀργῇ ὑμῶν. Sic  
τὰ τῆς ὁμολογίας, pro ἡ ὁμολογία, quam  
mox ξύμβασιν vocat. Vid. Stephan.  
Append. ad Script. de Dialect. p. 178.  
Duker. Almost every MSS. omits the  
article τὰ. Duker suspects that the last  
syllable of the preceding word *ἐπειτα*  
misled the copyists, and that the omis-  
sion is a mere mistake of theirs. Sim-  
ilar expressions to τὰ τῆς ὁμολογίας  
occur indeed frequently in Thucydides:  
Duker refers to two passages, II. 60, 1.  
and IV. 18, 3; to which may be added,  
τὰ τῆς τύχης, IV. 55, 2. τὰ τῆς ναυμαχίας,  
VIII. 43, 1. τὸ τῆς ξυμφορᾶς, III. 59, 1.

Immediately below, ἂν after ἀνέστησαν  
γὰρ is a correction of Heilmann's, adopt-  
ed by all the recent editors, and neces-  
sary to the sense of the passage. Thu-  
cydides means to say, "that had it  
"not been for the speedy surrender of  
"the town, owing to the secret corre-  
"spondence between Nicias and some  
"of the citizens, the Athenians would  
"have removed the whole people of  
"Cythera from their island, and sent  
"Athenian settlers to occupy it, as  
"they had done in Ægina." That they  
*did not do so*, in fact, is clear from the  
concluding sentence of c. 57. And the  
comparative lightness of the burden im-  
posed on the Cytherians may be esti-  
mated from this, that they only paid  
four talents a year; while the Lesbians,  
who had forfeited the property of their  
lands, and cultivated them only as ten-  
nants, paid as much as ninety talents.  
See III. 50, 3.

LACONIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 88. 1.

πολλῇ ἦσαν, φοβούμενοι μὴ σφίσι νεώτερόν τι γένηται τῶν  
περὶ τὴν κατάστασιν, γεγενημένου μὲν τοῦ ἐπὶ τῇ νήσῳ  
πάθους ἀνεπίστου καὶ μεγάλου, Πύλου δὲ ἐχομένης καὶ  
Κυθήρων, καὶ πανταχόθεν σφᾶς περιεστῶτος πολέμου ταχέος  
καὶ ἀπροφυλάκτου, ὥστε παρὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς ἰππέας τετρακοσίους 6  
κατεστῆσαντο καὶ τοξότας, ἔς τε τὰ πολεμικὰ, εἴπερ ποτὲ,  
μάλιστα δὴ ὀκνηρότεροι ἐγένοντο, ξυνεστῶτες παρὰ τὴν  
ὑπάρχουσαν σφῶν ἰδέαν τῆς παρασκευῆς ναυτικῶ ἀγῶνι, καὶ  
τούτῳ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους, οἷς τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειροῦμενον αἰεὶ ἔλλειπες  
2 ἦν τῆς δοκῆσεώς τι πράξειν. καὶ ἅμα τὰ τῆς τύχης πολλὰ 10  
καὶ ἐν ὀλίγῳ ξυμβάντα παρὰ λόγον αὐτοῖς ἔκπληξιν μεγίστην  
παρεῖχε, καὶ ἡδέδισαν† μὴ ποτε αἰθις ξυμφορά τις αὐτοῖς  
3 περιτύχη οἷα καὶ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ. ἀτολμότεροι δὲ δι' αὐτὸ ἐς  
τὰς μάχας ἦσαν, καὶ πᾶν ὃ τι κινήσειαν φῶντο ἀμαρτήσε-  
σθαι, διὰ τὸ τὴν γνώμην ἀνεχέγγυον γεγενῆσθαι ἐκ τῆς πρὶν 15  
ἀηθείας τοῦ κακοπραγεῖν. LVI. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις τότε

1. πολλῇ om. E. τὶ νεώτερον R. 2. ἐπὶ A.B.E.F.G.H.N.T.V.f. Poppo. Goell.  
Bekk. ceteri ἐν. 4. καὶ πανταχόθεν] πανταχόθεν γε L.O.P. περιεστῶτος  
τοῦ πολέμου B.h. ταχέος A.B.E.F.K.V. 5. τριακοσίους L.O.P.d.e.i. Parm.  
6. κατέστησαν L.O.P. τὰ μὲν T. 7. μάλιστα δὴ] δὴ μάλιστα f. 9. τοῦτο  
T.g. Parm. 10. πράξει g. Haack. ἅμα τῆς L.O.P. Parm. 11. παρα-  
λόγον F.K. παράλογον N. 12. ἡδέδισαν† Poppo. "Ἰμο ἐδέδισαν. Vid.  
Lobeck. ad Phryn. p. 181." ἐδέδισαν Goell. αὐτοῖς] om. B.h. 13. οἷα  
F.T.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οἷα. ἀτολμότεροι Q.T. 15. διὰ  
τὴν K. 16. τοῖς δὲ ἀθην. C.E.F.H.K.V.f.g. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. τοῖς δ' ἀθην.

4. πολέμου ταχέος] Compare II. 11,  
5. where Archidamus says, ἀθλα γὰρ  
τὰ τῶν πολέμων, καὶ ἐξ ὀλίγου τὰ πολλὰ  
καὶ δι' ὀργῆς αἰ ἐπιχειρήσεις γίνονται.

9. οἷς τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειροῦμενον κ. τ. λ.]  
The substance of these words occurs  
again, with a very slight variation, in  
c. 63, 1. τὸ ἔλλειπες τῆς γνώμης, ὡν ἕκα-  
στός τις φήθημεν πράξειν: "Whatever  
"they did not attempt seemed so much  
"lost out of their estimate of their in-  
"tended enterprises."

15. ἀνεχέγγυον] "Giving no security."  
See Wasse's note on the word ἐχεγγύω,  
III. 46, 1.

16. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις κ. τ. λ.] Poppo  
and Gøller refer the dative τοῖς Ἀθη-  
ναίοις το γίνοντο. See Poppo, Prole-  
gom. I. c. 10. p. 125.) I should rather

imagine that an expression such as οὐκ  
ἀντίστησαν was intended to follow, and  
that ἠσύχασαν, being equivalent to it in  
sense, is made to retain the same con-  
struction. Compare Xenophon, Cyro-  
pæd. I. 5, 1. ὑπέστησον οἱ ἡλικεῖς αὐτῷ,  
and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 381.

[I still think that if the words τοῖς  
Ἀθηναίοις had been meant to depend  
on the latter part of the sentence, the  
genitive would have been used rather  
than the dative; for τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ὡς  
γίνοντο τις ἀπόβασις cannot certainly  
signify, "as any landing of the Athe-  
"nians took place," but must rather  
mean, "as the Athenians effected or  
"obtained a landing," as if it were a  
point of difficulty, the accomplishment  
of which was a thing acquired or

THYREA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

THYREA.

Descents of the Athenians on various parts of the south and south-eastern coasts of Peloponnese. They attack Thyrea, where the Æginetans had been settled by the Lacedæmonians since the occupation of Ægina by the Athenians.

(II. 37.)

τὴν παραθαλάσσιον θηροῦσι τὰ μὲν πολλὰ ἡσύχασαν, ὡς καθ' ἐκάστην φρουρὰν γίγνοιτό τις ἀπόβασις, πλήθει τε ἐλάσσους ἕκαστοι ἡγούμενοι εἶναι καὶ ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ μία δὲ φρουρὰ, ἥπερ καὶ ἡμύνατο περὶ Κοτύρταν καὶ Ἀφροδισίαν, τὸν μὲν ὄχλον τῶν ψιλῶν ἐσκεδασμένου ἐφόβησεν ἐπιδρομῇ, τῶν δὲ ὄπλιτῶν δεξαμένων ὑπεχώρησε πάλιν, καὶ ἄνδρες τέτινες ἀπέθανον αὐτῶν ὀλίγοι καὶ ὄπλα ἐλήφθη, τροπαίων τε 10 στήσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς Κύθηρα. ἐκ δὲ αὐτῶν περιέπλευσαν ἐς Ἐπίδαυρον τὴν Λιμηρὰν, καὶ θηρώσαντες μέρος τι τῆς γῆς ἀφικνοῦνται ἐπὶ Θυρέαν, ἣ ἔστι μὲν τῆς Κυνουρίας γῆς καλουμένης, μεθορία δὲ τῆς Ἀργείας καὶ Λακωνικῆς. νεμόμενοι δὲ αὐτὴν ἔδοσαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι Αἰγινήταις ἐκπεσοῦσιν 15 ἐνοικεῖν, διὰ τε τὰς ὑπὸ τὸν σεισμὸν σφίσι γενομένας καὶ τῶν Εἰλώτων τὴν ἐπανάστασιν εὐεργεσίας, καὶ ὅτι Ἀθηναίων ὑπακούοντες ὁμῶς πρὸς τὴν ἐκείνων γνώμην αἰεὶ ἔστασαν. LVII. προσπλέοντων οὖν ἔτι τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἱ Αἰγινήται τὸ μὲν ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσσῃ ὁ ἔνυχον οἰκοδομοῦντες τεῖχος ἐκλείπουσιν, 20 ἔς δὲ τὴν ἄνω πόλιν, ἐν ἣ ᾠκουν, ἀπεχώρησαν, ἀπέχουσαν σταδίους μάλιστα δέκα τῆς θαλάσσης. καὶ αὐτοῖς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων φρουρὰ 2

Thyrea is taken, and its inhabitants put to death. A tribute is imposed on Cythera.

1. παραθαλασσίαν I.L.O.d.e.i. 5. ἥπερ E. κοτύρταν A.B.C.F.H.K.N.V.g.h. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. κοττύρταν f. κοττύραν E. κο τυταν G. vulgo κορτύταν. 6. δαψιλῶν P. ἐσκεδασμένον ἐφόβησεν] ἡμύνατο καὶ ἐσκεδασμένον ἐν ἐφόβησεν T.f. 8. τε] om. N.V.e. 10. ἐπέπλευσαν f. κύθηραν e. ἐς κύθηρα—περιέπλευσαν] om. T. 12. ἀφικνοῦντο d.i. ἐπὶ] ἐς G.h.i. θυραῖαν B.E.F.G.H.N.Q.T.V.f.g.h. κυνοσουρίας A.B.N.V.h. Bekk. κυνουρίας E.G. κυνουρίας P. Infra V. 14, 3. A.B. κυνοσουρίαν et V. 41, 2. A.B.h. κυνοσουρίας, d.i. κυνουρίας. [Vid. Herodot. VIII. 73, 4.] 13. μεθῶρια B. 15. τῶν σεισμῶν g. 17. ὑπακούσαντες Q. ὁμῶς om. G. ἔστασι L.O. ἔστῶσι A.B.C. F.G.H.N.Q.V.e.f.g.h. et g. quidem ante αἰεὶ; ἔστῶσι K. ἔστασαν I. ἔστασαν E. 18. εἶπερ E. 21. δέκα μάλιστα R.

gained. But Thucydides seems to speak merely of the simple occurrence of the descent, and this, together with the order of the words, determines my belief that τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις was meant to depend on ἡσύχασαν, and not on γίγνοιτο.]

4. ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ] "In their actual state of mind, distrusting themselves "in every thing." Compare VIII. 51, 2. ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, καὶ ὡς μέλλουσα, Σάμος θάσσον ἐτειχίσθη.

12. Θυρέαν] De Thyrea Æginetis a Lacedæmonii concessa idem, quod hic,

μία τῶν περὶ τὴν χώραν, ἥπερ καὶ ξυνετείχιζε, ξυνεσελθεῖν μὲν εἰς τὸ τεῖχος οὐκ ἠθέλησαν δεομένων τῶν Αἰγινητῶν, ἀλλ' αὐτοῖς κίνδυνος ἐφαίνετο εἰς τὸ τεῖχος κατακλήσθαι, ἀναχωρήσαντες δὲ ἐπὶ τὰ μετέωρα, ὡς οὐκ ἐνόμιζον ἀξιώ-  
 3 μαχοι εἶναι, ἠσύχαζον. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι κατασχόντες 5  
 καὶ χωρήσαντες εὐθὺς πάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ αἰρούσι τὴν Θυρέαν.  
 καὶ τὴν τε πόλιν κατέκαυσαν καὶ τὰ ἐνόητα ἐξεπόρθησαν,  
 τοὺς τε Αἰγινίτας, ὅσοι μὴ ἐν χερσὶ διεφθάρησαν, ἄγοντες  
 ἀφίκοντο εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας, καὶ τὸν ἄρχοντα ὃς παρ' αὐτοῖς ἦν  
 τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, Τάνταλον τὸν Πατροκλέους· ἐζωγρήθη 10  
 4 γὰρ τετρωμένος. ἦγον δὲ τινὰς καὶ ἐκ τῶν Κυθηρίων ἄνδρας  
 ὀλίγους, οὓς ἐδόκει ἀσφαλείας ἔνεκα μεταστῆσαι. καὶ τού-  
 τους μὲν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβουλεύσαντο καταθέσθαι εἰς τὰς  
 νῆαυς, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Κυθηρίους οἰκοῦντας τὴν ἑαυτῶν  
 φόρον τέσσαρα τάλαντα φέρεω, Αἰγινίτας δὲ ἀποκτεῖναι 15  
 πάντας ὅσοι ἐάλωσαν διὰ τὴν προτέραν αἰεὶ ποτε ἔχθραν,  
 Τάνταλον δὲ παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Λακεδαι-  
 μονίους καταδῆσαι.

LVIII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρου ἐν Σικελίᾳ Καμαριναίοις καὶ

1. ξυνεσελθεῖν G.I.L.O.P.d.e.i. Parm. 2. εἰς τὸ τεῖχος—ἐφαίνετο] om. T.  
 ἠθέλησαν A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.b.c.d.e.g.h.i. Parm. vulgo ἠθέλησεν.  
 δεομένων δὲ τῶν K. 3. αὐτοῖς A.B.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.V.c.d.f.g.h.i. Parm.  
 vulgo αὐτοῦς. κατακλήσθαι E. Porro. Bekk. vulgo κατακλιεσθαι. 4.  
 ἀξιώμαχοι g. 6. θυραίων N.T.V. 7. τε] om. P. Parm. 10. τῶν] om. T.  
 πατροκλέους B.G.I.L.N.O.P.d.e.h.i. Parm. πατοκλέους C.E.K.g. 11. γὰρ ὁ E.  
 τινὰς ἐκ i. 15. δὲ] τε O. 17. παρὰ] περὶ b. τοὺς ἄλλους ἐν A. κατα-  
 δῆσαι λακεδαιμονίους i. 19. ἐν τῇ σικελίᾳ T. καὶ καμαριναίοις L.P.  
 Parm.

etiam II. 27, 3. scripserat Thucydides.  
 DUKER.

5. ἐν τούτῳ—Ἀθήνας] Dionys. Hali-  
 carn. tom. II. pag. 142. DUKER.

17. παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους—καταδῆσαι]  
 These words afford two instances of  
 that condensed expression which has  
 been already noticed in Thucydides.  
 Παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους καταδῆσαι would, if  
 put at length, be παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους  
 ἀπαγαγόντας καταδῆσαι: and in like  
 manner, τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ must mean

τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἄλόντας, from the  
 preceding verb ἐάλωσαν, or τοὺς ἐν  
 τῇ νήσῳ δεθέντας from the following  
 verb καταδῆσαι. It is curious that in  
 V. 34, 2. we have an instance of an  
 exactly opposite kind with regard to  
 these very same prisoners. They are  
 there called, τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου ληφθέν-  
 τας, that is, τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου ἡκουσας  
 αὐτοῖς (from ἡκούτων αὐτοῖς in the  
 beginning of the chapter) ληφθέντας ἐν  
 αὐτῇ.

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 80. 1.

Γελφοῖς ἐκεχειρία γίνεταί πρῶτον πρὸς ἀλλήλους· εἶτα καὶ

SICILY.

General congress of the Sicilian Greeks at Gela to put an end to their internal

5 quarrels.

οἱ ἄλλοι Σικελιώται ξυνηλθόντες ἐς Γέλαν, ἀπὸ πασῶν τῶν πόλεων πρέσβεις, ἐς λόγους κατέστησαν ἀλλήλοις, εἴ πως ξυναλλαγεῖεν.

καὶ ἄλλαι τε πολλαὶ γνώμαι ἐλέγοντο ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα, διαφερομένων καὶ ἀξιούντων, ὡς ἕκαστοί τι ἐλασσοῦσθαι ἐνόμιζον· καὶ Ἑρμοκράτης ὁ Ἑρμῶνος Συρακόσιος, ὅσπερ καὶ ἔπεισε μάλιστα αὐτοὺς, ἐς τὸ κοινὸν τοιούτους δὴ λόγους εἶπεν.

10 LIX. “ΟΥΤΕ πόλεως ὧν ἐλαχίστης, ὧ Σικελιώται, “ τοὺς λόγους ποιήσομαι, οὔτε πονουμένης μάλιστα τῇ

SPEECH OF HERMOCRATES OF SYRACUSE.

It is from no view of

“ πολέμου, ἐς κοινὸν δὲ τὴν δοκοῦσάν μοι “ βελτίστην γνώμην εἶναι ἀποφαινόμενος τῇ “ Σικελίᾳ πάσῃ. καὶ περὶ μὲν τοῦ πολεμεῖν, 2

1. γελφοῖς E. Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo γελώσις. πρῶτον] om. R. 2. ἐξεληθόντες Q. συνηλθόντες i. 4. ἀλλήλους c. 5. ἐλέγοντο δὴ ἐπ' e. ἐλέγοντο ἰπ' g. 6. ἀμφοτέροις i. ἰπ' ἀμφοτέρων g. 7. om. c. g. 7. καὶ ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης ὁ B. h. 8. μᾶλλον d. i. Parm. τοιούτους T. f. δὲ K. 9. λόγους T. f. 14. τοῦ μὲν L.

I. ἐκεχειρία γίνετ.] Vox ἐκεχειρία proprie significat cessationem ab opere, atque etiam festum diem; sive inducias, quae fiunt ad celebrationem festi. Sic Polybius ἐκεχειρίαν τῶν Ὀλυμπίων dicit. Vide Casauboni notas ad Strabon. p. 343. HUDS. Add. Gell. I. Noct. Attic. 25. DUKER.

10. Οὔτε πόλεως ὧν ἐλαχίστης] Δημηγορία Ἑρμοκράτους Συρακουσίου. τὸ προσιμὸν ἐκ συστάσεως τοῦ ἴδιου προσώπου. τέμνεται ἡ δημηγορία αὕτη τῷ δικαίῳ καὶ τῷ συμφέροντι καὶ τῷ δυνατῷ, οὕτω. δίκαιον μὲν γὰρ (φῆσι) πρὸς τοὺς δημοφίλους συμβῆναι καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους αἰρεῖσθαι πόλεμον, εἶτα δὲ καὶ συμφέρον μὴ εἶναι καταδουλωθῆναι Σικελίαν. τὸ δὲ δυνατόν, ὅτι, ἐὰν ὁμοιοῦσθωμεν, βῆδιως τῶν ἐναντίων περιεσόμεθα. SCHOL.

Οὔτε πόλεως ὧν ἐλαχίστης, ὧ Σικελιώται] Οἱ περὶ καταλύσεως πολέμου παραινούντες, αἰεὶ ὑποπετυόνται, διὰ φόβου καὶ μαλακίαν τὸν πόλεμον φεύγοντες ταῦτα παραινέειν. διὸ καὶ ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης

τοῦτο ποιεῖ. ἅμα δὲ καὶ αἰεὶ τὸ ὄνομα τῆς ἑαυτοῦ πατρίδος, ἵνα συγγνώμην ἔχωσιν αὐτῷ οἱ λόγοι μετὰ παρήσσιας καὶ φρονήματος προερχόμενοι. τὸ δὲ οὐ πονουμένης προσέθηκεν, ἵνα μή τις εἴπῃ ὡς ὅτι διὰ τοῦτο ἐρᾷ τῆς εἰρήνης, ὅτι ἡ πόλις αὐτῶν καταπονείται. SCHOL.

11. οὔτε πονουμένης] Κατ' ἀμφοτέρα συνιστᾷ ἑαυτὸν ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης, καὶ κατὰ τὸ εἶναι ἐνδόξου πόλεως, καὶ κατὰ τὸ μὴ πονεῖν τῷ πολέμῳ τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ. δι' αὐτὴν μάλιστα εἰώθασι ἀπιστεῖν πρὸς τοὺς λέγοντας. Διὰ δύο αἰτίας εἰώθαμεν ἀπιστεῖν τοῖς συμβουλευουσίν· ἢ διὰ τὸ εἶναι ἀδοξον τὸ πρόσσωπον, ἢ διὰ τὸ οἰκείων ἔνεκα χρεῖων λέγειν. τοῦ πρώτου παράδειγμα Ὀμηρος· Δαίμονι' ἀτρέμας ἦσο, καὶ ἄλλων μῦθον ἄκουε, Οἱ σέο φερέτεροι εἰσι (Il. II. 200.) τοῦ δευτέρου· Σφ' οἴκω δᾶρον ποτιδέγμενος αἶκε πόρρησιν, καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς (Od. II. 186.): ἅπερ ἀμφοτέρα μαρτυρεῖ ἑαυτῷ ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης μὴ ὑπάρχειν. SCHOL.

14. καὶ περὶ μὲν τοῦ πολεμεῖν] Συμπέρασμα. τὸ γὰρ προσιμὸν ὁμολογούμενον. SCHOL.



SICILY. A. C. 624. Olymp. 82. 1.

the particular interest of Syracuse, nor from any consideration of the evils of war in the abstract, that I am now an advocate for our concluding a general peace; but at this time we have found that war has not answered our expectations, and perhaps negotiation may, after all, better enable us to obtain those objects which we sought to gain by arms.

(59—64.)

“ὡς χαλεπὸν, τί ἂν τις πᾶν τὸ ἐνὸν ἐκλέγων  
 “ἐν εἰδόσι μακρηγοροίη; οὐδεὶς γὰρ οὔτε  
 “ἀμαθία ἀναγκάζεται αὐτὸ δρᾶν, οὔτε φόβῳ,  
 “ἦν οἴηται τι πλεόν σχήσειν, ἀποτρέπεται  
 “ξυμβαίνει δὲ τοῖς μὲν τὰ κέρδη μείζω  
 “φαίνεσθαι τῶν δεινῶν, οἱ δὲ τοὺς κινδύνους  
 “ἐθέλουσιν ὑφίστασθαι πρὸ τοῦ αὐτίκα τι  
 “ἐλασσοῦσθαι· αὐτὰ δὲ ταῦτα εἰ μὴ καιρῶ  
 “τύχοιεν ἐκάτεροι πρᾶσσοντες, αἱ παρανέσεις  
 “τῶν ξυναλλαγῶν ὠφέλιμοι. ὃ καὶ ἡμῖν ἐν  
 “τῷ παρόντι πειθομένοις πλείστου ἂν ἄξιον  
 “γένοιτο. τὰ γὰρ ἴδια ἕκαστοι εὖ βουλευόμενοι δὴ θέσθαι  
 “τό τε πρῶτον ἐπολεμήσαμεν καὶ νῦν πρὸς ἀλλήλους δι’  
 “ἀντιλογῶν πειρώμεθα καταλλαγῆναι, καὶ ἦν ἄρα μὴ προ-

4. τις B. 5. συμβαίνει B. δέ] om. G. 7. τι] om. R.f. 8. καιρῶ A.B.  
 C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.e.g.h. Goell. Bekk. [ἐν] καιρῶ Porpo. vulgo ἐν  
 καιρῶ. 12. βουλόμενοι b.c.d. 13. πρότερον L.O.P. 14. ἀντιλογίαν K.  
 διαλλαγῆναι K.

1. τί ἂν τις πᾶν τὸ ἐνὸν] Τὸ μὲν “πᾶν  
 “τὸ ἐνὸν ἐκλέγων” πάντα ὅσα ἔνεστι  
 πολέμῳ κακὰ, φησὶν, ἐπιλεγόμενος. ἡ δὲ  
 δianoia. περιττὸν ἐν εἰδόσι διαγείσθαι ὡς  
 χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ πολέμος. οὐτε γὰρ ἐφίεται  
 τις αὐτοῦ δι’ ἀγνοίαν οὔτε ἀποτρέπεται  
 διὰ φόβον, ἂν γε δὴ σχήσειν πλεόν ἐλ-  
 πίσῃ. SCHOL.

5. ξυμβαίνει δὲ τοῖς μὲν] Συμβαίνει δὲ  
 τοῖς μὲν ἐρώσει τῶν χρημάτων, τὰ κέρδη  
 ποιεῖν αὐτοὺς καταφρονεῖν τῶν δεινῶν τῶν  
 ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ· τοῖς δὲ ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ πλεο-  
 ρεκτηθῆναι παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων καὶ δουλεύσαι  
 τινι. SCHOL.

6. οἱ δὲ] Οἱ πολεμησίοντες. SCHOL.

8. εἰ μὴ ἐν καιρῷ] εἰ δὲ μὴ ἐν καιρῷ  
 ἐκάτεροι πολεμῆν ἐθέλουσιν, οἱ τε τῶν ἐξ  
 αὐτῶν κερδῶν δηλονότι ἐφίεσθαι καὶ οἱ  
 ἀγανακτοῦμεν μὴ ἐλασσοῦσθαι, ὠφελιμώ-  
 τατα ἂν διαλλαγίεν. συνίστησι δὲ διὰ τού-  
 των, ὅτι οὐ δεῖ τὸν περὶ εἰρήνης συμβουλευ-  
 οντα πολέμου κατηγορεῖν (ἔωλον γὰρ) ἀλλὰ  
 μᾶλλον τῆς κατ’ αὐτὸν ἀκαρίας. SCHOL.

εἰ μὴ καιρῷ τύχοιεν—πρᾶσσοντες] For  
 the omission of ἐν before καιρῷ compare  
 II. 40, 2. ἔργου μᾶλλον καιρῷ, and the  
 note there.

9. ἐκάτεροι πρᾶσσοντες] Οἱ τε διὰ

κέρδος ἴδιον πολεμοῦντες δηλονότι, καὶ οἱ  
 διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀφαιρεθῆναι τι τῶν ὑπαρχόντων  
 αὐτοῖς. SCHOL.

10. ὃ καὶ ἡμῖν—γένοιτο] “Which  
 “thing, namely recommendations of  
 “peace, would be of most important  
 “service to us also, &c.” For this use  
 of the neuter pronoun, when a feminine  
 substantive has preceded it, see Porpo,  
 Prolegom. I. p. 105.

12. τὰ γὰρ ἴδια] Τὸ ἐξῆς, τὰ ἴδια εὖ  
 θέσθαι. SCHOL.

ἕκαστοι] Τῶν Σακελιωτῶν. SCHOL.

θέσθαι] Οἰκονομήσαι. SCHOL.

13. καὶ νῦν πρὸς ἀλλήλους] Τὸ μὲν “δι’  
 “ἀντιλογῶν” τὸ δι’ ἀντιρρήσεων καὶ λό-  
 γων δηλοῖ, τὸ δὲ “καταλλαγῆναι” τὸ  
 διαλλαγῆναι· “ἴσον” δὲ φησὶ τὸ προσ-  
 ἦγον ἐκάστω καὶ δίκαιον. τὸ δ’ “ὡς ἐγὼ  
 “κρίνω,” ὡς ἐγὼ νομίζω. ἡ δὲ δianoia  
 νῦν (φησὶν) εἰ μὴ προχωρήσῃ ἐκ τῆς  
 ἐκκλησίας ταύτης τὸ νομίζω ἕκαστον  
 ἔγοντα τὸ ἴδιον ἀπελθεῖν, ἀλλὰ τοῖναντίον  
 ἀδικεῖσθαι, ὑπὲρ πάλιν πολεμήσομεν,  
 ἂν δόξῃ, μετὰ τὸ ἀπελθεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναί-  
 ον· τῶς δὲ νῦν βέλτιόν ἐστι τὸ διαλα-  
 γῆναι, ἐν ὅσῳ ἐπίκειται ἡμῖν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι.  
 SCHOL.

HECILEY. A. C. 624. Olymp. 80. 1.

“*χωρήσῃ ἴσον ἐκάστω ἔχοντι ἀπελθεῖν, πάλιν πολεμήσομεν.*”

“*LX. καίτοι γνῶναι χρῆ ὅτι οὐ περὶ τῶν ἰδίων μόνου, εἰ*

“*σωφρονούμεν, ἡ ξύνουδος ἔσται, ἀλλ’ εἰ ἐπιβουλευομένην*

“*τὴν πᾶσαν Σικελίαν, ὡς ἐγὼ κρίνω, ὑπ’*

“*Ἀθηναίων δυνησόμεθα ἔτι διασῶσαι· καὶ*

“*διαλλακτὰς πολὺ τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων ἀναγκαι-*

“*στέρουσ περὶ τῶνδε Ἀθηναίους νομίσαι, οἱ*

“*δύναμιν ἔχοντες μεγίστην τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὰς*

“*τε ἀμαρτίας ἡμῶν τηροῦσιν, ὀλίγαις ναυσὶ*

“*παρόντες, καὶ ὀνόματι ἐνόμῳ ξυμμαχίας*

“*τὸ φύσει πολέμιον εὐπρεπῶς ἐς τὸ ξυμφέρον καθίστανται.*

“*πόλεμον γὰρ αἰρομένων ἡμῶν καὶ ἐπαγομένων αὐτοὺς,*

“*ἄνδρας οἱ καὶ τοὺς μὴ ἐπικαλουμένους αὐτοὶ ἐπιστρατεύ-*

“*ουσι, κακῶς τε ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς ποιούντων τέλεσι τοῖς οἰκείοις,*

“*καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἅμα προκοπτόντων ἐκείνοις, εἰκὸς, ὅταν*

2. περὶ τὴν τῶν Κ. μόνου ε. 4. τῆν] om. c. 5. δεησόμεθα i.  
 9. τηροῦσιν ἡμῶν R. 12. πόλεμον μὲν γὰρ Parm. αἰρουμένων E. i. αὐ-  
 τοὺς E. H. L. N. O. Q. T. V. g. m. Parm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐ τοὺς. 13. τοὺς  
 μὴ ἐπικαλουμένους A. B. E. F. H. K. N. T. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τοῖς μὴ ἐπικαλου-  
 μένοις. 14. ποιούντων τέλεσι] τέλοισι P. ποιούντων om. G. οἰκείοις]  
 ἰδίους d. i. Parm. 15. προκοπτόντων L. O. Vide Coraën Isocrat. II. p. 121.  
 ἐκείνοι L. O. P. ἐκείνων d.

12. αἰρομένων] Αἰρεσθαὶ πόλεμον est etiam I. 80, 3. III. 39, 3. et apud alios. **DUKER.**

13. τοῖς ἐπικαλουμένοις] Cass. τοὺς ἐπικαλουμένους. Sic infra cap. 92, 5. Εἰώθασι—τὸν μὲν ἠσυχάζοντα—ἀδεέστερον ἐπιστρατεύειν. Et Stephanus alique ex Euripide adferunt ὅτι τῆς ἐπιστρατεύουσαν πόλεον. **DUKER.** Conf. Valckenar. ad Eurip. Phoen. vs. 292. et ad Hippol. vs. 526. p. 224. **GOTTL.**

τοὺς μὴ ἐπικαλουμένους] Vulgo datus exhibitur. Vid. Valcken. ad Eurip. Phoeniss. 292. Hippol. 526. p. 224. Conf. infra cap. 92, 5. τὸν ἠσυχάζοντα ἐπιστρατεύειν. Adde quos laudat Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 132. Fischer, Comment. ad Xenoph. Cyrop. p. 580. Porson. ad Eurip. Phoen. p. 267. et Matth. Gr. Gr. p. 532. Not. [§. 394. a. obs. 1. Engl. Transl.] GÖLLER. Dr. Bloomfield objects to this, that “the Syntax with the “accusative must necessarily imply hos-

tility, which is not here meant.” But surely hostility is meant: for Hermocrates always represents the Athenians as meditating to enslave alike their enemies and their allies; and he blames the latter for inviting over a power to enslave them, who would have been ready enough to come and do this, without any invitation.

[Poppo thinks that ἐπιστρατεύουσι τοὺς μὴ ἐπικαλουμένους merely signifies, “ad illos qui ipsoe non accersunt expeditionem faciunt,” and that the words are not meant to convey any notion of hostility.]

15. τῆς ἀρχῆς ἅμα προκοπτόντων ἐκείνοις] “Paving the way for their dominion,” literally, “clearing a road for them with respect to dominion.” προκόπτειν is a metaphorical term, borrowed from the cutting one’s way through a forest, or in a mine. The word is used both actively and in a middle sense,

SICILY. A. C. 484. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ γνῶσιw ἡμᾶς τετραχωμένους, καὶ πλέονί ποτε στόλφw ἐλ-  
 “ θόντας αὐτοὺς τάδε πάντα πειράσασθαι ὑπὸ σφᾶς ποι-  
 “ εῖσθαι. LXI. καίτοι τῇ ἑαυτῶν ἐκάστους, εἰ σωφρονοῦμεν,  
 “ χρῆ τὰ μὴ προσήκοντα ἐπικτωμένους μᾶλλον  
 “ ἢ τὰ ἐτοῖμα βλάπτοντας ξυμμάχους τε ἐπά- 5  
 “ γεσθαι καὶ τοὺς κινδύνους προσλαμβάνειν,  
 “ νομίσαι τε στάσιw μάλιστα φθείρειw τὰς  
 “ πόλεις καὶ τὴν Σικελίαν, ἧς γε οἱ ἔνοικοι  
 “ ξύμπαντες μὲν ἐπιβουλευόμεθα, κατὰ πόλεις  
 “ δὲ διεσταμεν. ἂ χρῆ γνόντας καὶ ἰδιώτηw 10  
 “ ἰδιώτη καταλλαγῆναι καὶ πόλιν πόλει, καὶ  
 “ πειράσθαι κοινῇ σώζειν τὴν πᾶσαν Σικελίαν,  
 “ παρεστάναι δὲ μηδενὶ ὡς οἱ μὲν Δωριῆς  
 “ ἡμῶν πολέμοιοι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, τὸ δὲ Χαλ-

1. ἐπελθόντας Q. 2. πειράσασθαι A.B.F.H.N.T.V.f.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
 Bekk. vulgo πειράσασθαι. 6. προλαμβάνειν L.O. et corr. F. 7. φθεί-  
 ραι R. 8. ἧς] οἷς d. γε] om. d.i. 13. μὲν] om. Q.

according to the context: ἐς τὴν ἀρχὴν would be simpler than τῆς ἀρχῆς, (Compare Xenoph. Hellen. VII. 1, 6. Magist. Equit. VI. 5.) yet the genitive may be defended, as the object to which the action of the verb relates is so frequently put in that case. See Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 316. and the note on Thucyd. IV. 47, 3.

ἐκείνοις] τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. τὸ δὲ “προ-  
 “ κοπτόντων,” προοδοποιούντων καὶ εὐ-  
 “ τρεπιζόντων, ἦγον προκοπὴν καὶ ἐπίδο-  
 “ σιν ποιούντων ἡμῶν τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐκείνων.  
 SCHOL.

3. καίτοι τῇ ἑαυτῶν] Ὁ νοῦς τῶν λεγο-  
 μένων τοιούτος· χρῆ, εἰ σωφρονοῦμεν,  
 ἐκάστους ἡμῶν τῶν Σικελιωτῶν, τὰ ἀλλό-  
 τρια ἐπικτωμένους καὶ ἀρπάζοντας, μάλ-  
 λον τοὺς συμμάχους ἐπάγεσθαι, ἢ περὶ τὰ  
 ἔτοιμα βλάπτοντας. τοῦτέστι, ὅταν τῶν  
 ἰδίων ἡμῶν καλῶς ἐχόντων καὶ ἀδεῶς δια-  
 κειμένων, βουλόμεθα κατὰ πλεονεξίαν ἀλ-  
 λότρια ἐπικτήσασθαι, τότε δεῖ τοὺς συμ-  
 μάχους ἐπάγεσθαι καὶ τοὺς κινδύνους ὑφί-  
 στασθαι, καὶ μὴ ὅταν ὁ κίνδυνος περὶ τῶν  
 οικείων ἡμῶν γίγηται. SCHOL.

καίτοι τῇ ἑαυτῶν ἐκάστους κ. τ. λ.] The sense seems to be, “If we must call in  
 “ allies and incur the dangers of war,

“ let us at least do it when it may rather  
 “ lead to our acquiring an increase of  
 “ dominion, than when, as now, it is  
 “ ruining what we possess already.”  
 προσλαμβάνειν κινδύνους, “to incur dan-  
 “ gers in addition to such as might  
 “ come unavoidably.” The meaning of  
 ἧς γε, a little below, is exactly “quippe  
 “ cujus. “Internal quarrels are the  
 “ ruin of Sicily, for its inhabitants are  
 “ collectively the object of foreign am-  
 “ bition while they are severally fight-  
 “ ing with one another.”

5. τὰ ἔτοιμα βλάπτοντας] Τὰ ἔτοιμα,  
 εἴα, ὀπποῖν τοῖς μὴ προσήκονσι, ἀλείπει.  
 1. 70. 4. ὑμεῖς δὲ τῷ ἐπελθεῖν (οἰεσθε) καὶ  
 τὰ ἔτοιμα ἂν βλάψαι. Vide ibi Scholia-  
 sten. DUKER.

11. καὶ πειράσθαι] μὴ νομιζέτωσαν διὰ  
 τὸ συγγενεῖς (φησίw) εἶναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις  
 οἱ Χαλκιδαῖς, ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ καθεστάναι. οὐ  
 γὰρ διότι πολέμιόν ἐστι τὸ Δωρικόν γένος  
 τῷ Ἰωνικῷ, διὰ τοῦτο ἐχθροὶ ὄντες οἱ  
 Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν ἐπίσταν, ἀλλ’  
 ἐφιέμενοι τῶν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἀγαθῶν. τὸ  
 δὲ αὐτοὶ δίκαιον μᾶλλον τῆς ξυνοχίας πα-  
 ρέσχοντο, ἀπὲρ τοῦ, προθυμότερον ἢ περὶ  
 ἐχθρῶν κατὰ συμμαχίαν, ἐβοήθησαν.  
 SCHOL.

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

or footing in Sicily,  
will of necessity abandon  
their designs.

“ κιδικὸν τῇ Ἰαδί ξυγγενεία ἀσφαλές. οὐ γὰρ 3  
“ τοῖς ἔθνεσιν, ὅτι δίχα πέφυκε, τοῦ ἐτέρου  
“ ἔχθει ἐπίασιν, ἀλλὰ τῶν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ  
“ ἀγαθῶν ἐφέμενοι, ἃ κοινῇ κεκτήμεθα. ἐδήλωσαν δὲ νῦν 4  
5 “ ἐν τῇ τοῦ Χαλκιδικοῦ γένους παρακλήσει· τοῖς γὰρ οὐδε-  
“ πάποτε σφίσι κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν προσβοθήσασιν αὐτοὶ  
“ τὸ δίκαιον μᾶλλον τῆς ξυνήκης προθύμως παρέσχοντο.  
“ καὶ τοὺς μὲν Ἀθηναίους ταῦτα πλεονεκτεῖν τε καὶ προ- 5

1. ἰαδί.] ἰδία I.K.O. 2. τοῖς] om. g. 3. ἀπίασιν P. τῇ] om. V.d.i.  
4. ἀγαθῶν] καλῶν i. et Parm. 5. τοῖς] τοῖσδε f. οὐδεπάποτε B.C.E.  
F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.T.V.f.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὐδέποτε.  
6. κατὰ ξυμμαχικόν Q. 8. τε] om. d.i. et Parm.

2. τοῦ ἐτέρου ἔχθει κ. τ. λ.] I have followed Haack, Poppo, and Göller in placing the comma after πέφυκε, and omitting it after ἐτέρου: τοῦ ἐτέρου ἔχθει seems opposed to τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐφέμενοι ἃ κοινῇ κεκτήμεθα. “It is not a national quarrel on account of a distinction of races, which makes them invade us because one of our races is their natural enemy.” τοῦ ἐτέρου ἔχθει is, “from their hatred of one of our two races,” i. e. of the Dorian.

[Poppo and Göller however strike out the comma before ὅτι πέφυκε, and translate, “quod Sicilia in duas gentes, (propr. gentibus eam habitantibus in duas partes) divisa est;” thus making ἢ Σικελία the nominative case to πέφυκε. This makes the construction of τοῖς ἔθνεσιν apparently easier, inasmuch as it may be called an incorrectness to make it depend on ἐπίασιν, for the Athenians did not attack both of the nations of Sicily, but one only. Yet I believe that this is, notwithstanding, the true construction, and that τοῖς ἔθνεσιν ὅτι δίχα πέφυκεν ἐπίασιν means the same thing as ὅτι τὰ ἔθνη δίχα πέφυκεν, ἐπίασιν τῷ ἐτέρῳ δι᾽ ἔχθος.]

5. ἐν τῇ τοῦ Χαλκιδικοῦ γένους παρακλήσει] “Upon the invitation of the Chalcidian race.” Compare III. 86. where the Chalcidian states of Sicily and Italy are represented as calling in the Athenians to their aid. For the following clause, compare the speech of Nicias, VI. 13. ξυμμάχους—οἷς κακῶς

μὲν πράξασιν ἀμυνοῦμεν, ἀφελείας δ’ αὐτοὶ δεηθέντες οὐ τευξόμεθα. The words τὸ δίκαιον—παρέσχοντο, are understood by Dobree (Adversar. vol. I. p. 66.) to mean, that the Athenians offered to the Chalcidians all that they had a right to claim, “rather in the spirit of an ally, than according to the letter of a treaty.” He should have rather said, “the treaty;” for τῆς ξυνήκης, according to Dobree’s interpretation, refers to the παλαιὰν ξυμμαχίαν, on the strength of which the Chalcidian states appealed to Athens for assistance, III. 86. 4. μᾶλλον τῆς ξυνήκης, for μᾶλλον ἢ κατὰ τὴν ξυνήκην, is something like I. 85. 2. ἔξεστι δ’ ἡμῖν μᾶλλον ἐτέρων, that is, μᾶλλον ἢ ἐτέροις. Compare also Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 454. But I am by no means certain that the interpretation of Portus is not after all mainly the true one. “Ipsi fœderis jus libentius præstitērunt.” Not, however, that μᾶλλον is to be taken with προθύμως, but applies to the whole sentence. “Instead of receiving or requiring aid from the Chalcidians, they themselves rather were forward to offer to them the full benefit of the treaty.” τὸ δίκαιον τῆς ξυνήκης is, “that to which the treaty of alliance entitled them,” namely, “assistance in time of need:” and this he says they were rather forward in offering, than anxious themselves to receive their due share of it. Compare, for the construction and order, ch. 68, 5. ἀσφάλεια δὲ αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον ἐγγίγνετο τῆς ἀνοσίγνης.

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ νοεῖσθαι παλλῆ ξυγγνώμη, καὶ οὐ τοῖς ἄρχειν βουλομένοις  
 “ μέμφομαι ἀλλὰ τοῖς ὑπακούειν ἐτοιμοτέροις οὖσι· πέφυκε  
 “ γὰρ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον διὰ παντὸς ἄρχειν μὲν τοῦ εἴκοντος,  
 6 “ φυλάσσεσθαι δὲ τὸ ἐπίον. ὅσοι δὲ γιγνώσκοντες αὐτὰ μὴ  
 “ ὀρθῶς προσκοποῦμεν, μηδὲ τοῦτό τις πρεσβύτατον ἦκει  
 “ κρίνας τὸ κοινῶς φοβερὸν ἅπαντας εὖ θέσθαι, ἀμαρτά-  
 7 “ νομεν. τάχιστα δ’ ἂν ἀπαλλαγῆ αὐτοῦ γένοιτο, εἰ πρὸς  
 “ ἀλλήλους ξυμβαίημεν· οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῶν ὀρμῶνται  
 8 “ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀλλ’ ἐκ τῆς τῶν ἐπικαλεσαμένων. καὶ οὕτως οὐ  
 “ πόλεμος πολέμου, εἰρήνη δὲ διαφοραὶ ἀπραγμόνως παύ- 10  
 “ ονται, οἳ τ’ ἐπικλητοὶ εὐπρεπῶς ἀδικοὶ ἐλθόντες εὐλόγως

1. συγγνώμη K. Q. ἄρχεις c. 3. διαπαντός V. εἰκότος K. P. 5. σκο-  
 ποῦμεν h. μηδὲ] μήτε K. μὴ δὲ L. O. V. m. πρεσβύτερον c. f. g. 6. κοινῶν f.  
 ἅπαντες Parm. 7. αὐτοῦ ἀπαλλαγῆ c. g. 8. αὐτῶν E. F. H. K. L. M. N. O. R. V. m.  
 Poppo. 9. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι g. οὐ] ὁ I. O. P. T. d. e. οὐχ ὁ L. 10. πολέμου] οὐ  
 πόλεμος I. διαφοραὶ A. B. F. G. L. N. O. T. V. d. f. h. i. Parm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αἱ  
 διαφοραὶ I. διαφορᾶ g. vulgo διαφορὰ.

2. ἐτοιμοτέροις οὖσιν] Bauer under-  
 stands the comparative here as if it  
 were equivalent to ἀλλὰ μέμφομαι μάλ-  
 λον τοῖς ἐτοιμοῖς οὖσιν ὑπακούειν, and he  
 refers to II. 40, 2. where μὴ διαφεύγειν  
 αἰσχρὸν is to be resolved into μᾶλλον δὲ  
 τὸ μὴ διαφεύγειν αἰσχρὸν. The cases,  
 however, do not seem to me exactly  
 parallel; and I should rather resolve  
 ἐτοιμοτέροις ὑπακούειν into ἐτοιμοῖς ὑπα-  
 κοῦειν μᾶλλον ἢ ἀντιστῆναι, or under-  
 stand it simply as ἐτοιμοτέροις τοῦ δέον-  
 τος; “too ready to obey.” Compare  
 Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 457. 2. Jelf, §. 784.

6. φοβερὸν ἅπαντας εὖ θέσθαι] Κοινῶς  
 φοβερὸν ἢ δούλωσις ἢ παρὰ τῶν Ἀθη-  
 ναίων ἐπιβουλομένη πᾶσιν ὁμοίως. ὡς  
 καὶ Ἰπποκράτης δύο πόνων ἅμα γινόμε-  
 νων ὁ σφοδρότερος ἀμαρτοῖ τὸν ἕτερον  
 (Aphor. II. 46.). τὸ δὲ ἐξῆς, πρεσβύτα-  
 τον εὖ θέσθαι. τουνέστιν, ἐν πρώτοις  
 τοῦτο φυλάσσεσθαι καὶ εὖ διαθέσθαι. του-  
 τέστι τὴν δούλωσιν. SCHOL.

7. τάχιστα δ’ ἂν ἀπαλλαγῆ] Εἰ πρὸς  
 ἀλλήλους (φησὶν) εἰρηνεύσαμεν, τάχιστα  
 δὲ ἢ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπιβουλή ἀδεεστέρα  
 ἔσται. καὶ τὴν αἰτίαν ἐπιφέρει, διότι οὐχ  
 ἀπὸ τῆς ἰδίας γῆς ὀρμῶνται πρὸς ἡμᾶς  
 (οὐ γὰρ εἰσιν ἀστυγείτονες) ἀλλ’ ἐκ τῆς  
 τῶν ἐπικαλεσαμένων. καὶ εἰ τοῦτο ποιη-  
 σομεν οὕτως, οὐκέτι πόλεμος πόλεμον δι-

ἀδέξεται, ἀλλ’ εἰρήνη τὴν διαφορὰν. σκό-  
 πει δὲ πῶς τὸν πόλεμον εὐφήμεως διαφο-  
 ρὰν καλεῖ. SCHOL.

αὐτοῦ] Τοῦ κοινῶς φοβεροῦ δηλαδῆ.  
 SCHOL.

9. τῶν ἐπικαλεσαμένων] Ἦγουν τῶν  
 Χαλκιδέων. SCHOL.

οὕτως] Οὕτως δηλαδῆ, ὡς εἶπεν. ἦτοι εἰ  
 πρὸς ἀλλήλους ξυμβαίημεν. SCHOL.

II. οἳ τ’ ἐπικλητοὶ] Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δη-  
 λούσι. SCHOL.

οἳ τ’ ἐπικλητοὶ εὐπρεπῶς κ. τ. λ.] Ge-  
 nerally in Thucydides, as here, εὐπρε-  
 πῶς signifies “speciously, with a fair  
 “show;” and εὐλόγως, “justly, with  
 “good reason.” See IV. 86, 4. 87, 1.  
 VI. 76, 2. 79, 2. The future sense of  
 the present tense of εἶμι in Attic writers  
 is well known; (see Matthiae, Gr. Gr.  
 §. 504. 3. Poppo, Prolegom. tom. I.  
 p. 153.) but here παύονται as well as  
 ἀπείσονται takes a future signification, be-  
 cause the future time is assumed as  
 present in the word οὕτως.

εὐπρεπῶς ἀδικοὶ ἐλθόντες] Οἱ Ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι μετὰ προφάσεως εὐπρεποῦς ἐλθόν-  
 τες, ὡς δῆθεν συμμαχοῦντες τοῖς ἐνθάδε  
 Χαλκιδέουσιν, εὐλόγως ἀπρακτοὶ ἀπελευ-  
 σονται, διαλλαγέντων ἡμῶν. SCHOL.

εὐλόγως] Εὐλόγως φησὶ διὰ τὸ ξυμ-  
 βῆναι. SCHOL.

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 80.1.

“ ἄπρακτοι ἀπίασι. LXII. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους

Battles, independently of the danger from the Athenians, war is always an uncertain game; and it is wiser to avoid its fatal losses than to trust to its deceitful prospects of success.

“ τοσοῦτον ἀγαθὸν εὖ βουλευομένοις εὐρίσκε-  
 “ ται· τὴν δὲ ὑπὸ πάντων ὁμολογουμένην  
 “ ἄριστον εἶναι εἰρήνην πῶς οὐ χρὴ καὶ ἐν  
 “ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ποιήσασθαι; ἢ δοκεῖτε, εἴ τῷ τι  
 “ ἔστιν ἀγαθὸν ἢ εἴ τῷ τὰ ἐναντία, οὐχ ἥσυχία  
 “ μᾶλλον ἢ πόλεμος τὸ μὲν παύσαι ἂν ἕκα-

“ τέρφ, τὸ δὲ ξυνδιασώσαι, καὶ τὰς τιμὰς καὶ λαμπρότητας

“ ἀκινδυνότερας ἔχειν τὴν εἰρήνην, ἅλλα τε ὅσα ἐν μήκει

10 “ λόγων ἂν τις διέλθοι ὥσπερ περὶ τοῦ πολεμεῖν; ἢ χρὴ

“ σκεψαμένους μὴ τοὺς ἐμὸς λόγους ὑπεριδεῖν, τὴν δὲ αὐτοῦ

“ τινὰ σωτηρίαν μᾶλλον ἀπ’ αὐτῶν προῖδεῖν. καὶ εἴ τις 2

“ βεβαίως τι ἢ τῷ δικαίῳ ἢ βίᾳ πράξειν οἴεται, τῷ παρ’

1. ἐπίασι T. εὐλόγως deest in textu, N. sed in margine additur. πρὸς ἀθη-  
 ναίους T. 5. ἢ δοκεῖται C. ἢ εἴ τῷ] ἢ τῷ K. 7. παύσαι ἂν—ξυνδιασώσαι  
 Heilm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παύσαι—ξυνδιασώσαι. 8. καὶ τὰς λαμπρό-  
 τητας K. 9. ἀκινδύνως d.i. ἀκινδυνότερας F.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo ἀκινδυνωτέρας. 10. λέγων B. qui mox cum h. διεξέλθοι. 11. αὐτοῦ  
 E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V. Poppo. 12. εἴ τι βεβαίως τις L.O.P.

5. ἢ δοκεῖτε κ. τ. λ.] Ut hic, ita I. 3, 2. post verbum δοκεῖ oratio ex verbo finito in verbum infinitum transit: δοκεῖ δέ μοι, οὐδέ—εἶχεν, ἀλλὰ—οὐδέ εἶναι ἢ ἐπί-  
 αλθισι αὐτῇ. GÖLLER. That is to say, δοκεῖτε is first taken as wholly paren-  
 thetical, and then is made to affect the construction; “Would not peace ra-  
 ther than war, think ye, abate the  
 “ one, and continue the other; and  
 “ think ye not that the honours and  
 “ glories which peace gives are freer  
 “ from danger?” Another confusion  
 arises from the absence of the negative  
 before ἔχειν, as if the preceding οὐ had  
 been joined with δοκεῖτε instead of with  
 μᾶλλον. GÖLLER rightly compares I. 71,  
 1. οἴεσθε τὴν ἥσυχίαν οὐ τοῖσις—ἀρκεῖν,  
 οἱ ἂν—πράσσωσι—ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ λυπεῖν  
 —τὸ ἴσον νίμμετε, where ἀλλὰ νίμμετε is  
 put for ἀλλ’ οἱ ἂν νίμμοσι; just as if he  
 had written before οὐκ οἴεσθε—τοῖσις  
 —ἀρκεῖν, instead of οἴεσθε—οὐ τοῖσις—  
 ἀρκεῖν. The optative παύσαι—ξυνδιασώ-  
 σαι has been properly restored by the  
 recent editors instead of the infinitive  
 παύσαι—ξυνδιασώσαι.

12. καὶ εἴ τις βεβαίως] Ἡ δῖανόια  
 εἶτις βεβαίως τι καὶ πάντῃ πάντως οἴεται  
 πράξειν καὶ κρατήσειν τῶν ἐναντίων, ἦτοι  
 διὰ τὸ δικαίως αὐτοῖς ἐπιέναι νομίζειν, ἢ  
 διὰ τὸ ἰσχυρὸς οἴεσθαι τυγχάνειν, μὴ χα-  
 λεπαίνετω, εἰ παρὰ τὴν οἰκίαν οἴησιν τε  
 καὶ ἐλπίδα σφαλλόμενος ἐλέγχεται ὑπ’  
 ἐμοῦ, ἐνθυμηθεὶς ὅτι πολλοὶ δικαίως τε-  
 μωρήσασθαι τοὺς ἀδικήσαντας διανοηθέν-  
 τες, οὐ μόνον οὐκ ἠνύναντο αὐτοὺς, ἀλλὰ  
 καὶ αὐτοὶ προσπαύοντο. καὶ ἕτεροι δ’  
 ἰσχυρὸν ἐλπίζοντες πλεονεκτῆσαι τῶν πέ-  
 λλας, πρὸς τῷ μὴ σχεῖν πλείον, καὶ τὰ ἐαν-  
 τῶν ἀπέλεσαν. διὰ τούτων δὲ τὸ μὴ δεῖν  
 αὐτοὺς ἐλεγχομένους χαλεπαίνειν συναγε-  
 ται. SCHOL.

13. βίᾳ] Ἰσχυρῷ. SCHOL.  
 τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα μὴ χαλεπῶς σφα-  
 λίσθω] GÖLLER supposes from the Scho-  
 liast’s interpretation of this passage that  
 his copy contained a different reading  
 from that of our present MSS. But I  
 believe that μὴ χαλεπαίνετω εἰ σφαλλό-  
 μενος ἐλέγχεται ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ is merely his  
 paraphrase of μὴ χαλεπῶς σφαλίσθω,  
 “Let him not be disappointed, taking  
 “it ill;” i. e. “let him not take it ill if

“ ἐλπίδα μὴ χαλεπῶς σφαλλέσθω, γνούς ὅτι πλείους ἦδη  
 “ καὶ τιμωρίας μετιόντες τοὺς ἀδικούντας, καὶ ἐλπίσαντες  
 “ ἕτεροι δυνάμει τινὶ πλεονεκτήσῃ, οἱ μὲν οὐχ ὅσον οὐκ  
 “ ἡμύναντο ἀλλ’ οὐδ’ ἐσώθησαν, τοῖς δ’ ἀντὶ τοῦ πλέον ἔχει  
 3 “ προσκαταλιπεῖν τὰ αὐτῶν ξυνέβη. τιμωρία γὰρ οὐκ εὐτυχεῖ 5  
 “ δικαίως, ὅτι καὶ ἀδικεῖται· οὐδὲ ἰσχύς βέβαιον, διότι καὶ  
 “ εὐέλπι. τὸ δὲ ἀστάθμητον τοῦ μέλλοντος ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον  
 “ κρατεῖ, πάντων τε σφαλερώτατον ὄν ὁμως καὶ χρησιμώ-  
 “ τατον φαίνεται· ἐξ ἴσου γὰρ δεδιότες προμηθεῖα μᾶλλον  
 “ ἐπ’ ἀλλήλους ἐρχόμεθα. LXIII. καὶ νῦν τοῦ ἀφανοῦς τε 10

For every reason “ τούτου διὰ τὸ ἀτέκμαρτον δέος καὶ διὰ τὸ  
 therefore let us make  
 peace amongst our- “ ἦδη φοβεροὺς παρόντας Ἀθηναίους, κατ’

4. ἐσώθησαν g. τοὺς C.G.I.L.O.d.e.i. Parm. 5. προσκαταλιπεῖν K.V.  
 αὐτῶν E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.V. Porpo. 6. δικαίῳ βία T. 7. εὐέλπις E.F.H.Q. ὡς] om. Q. 8. τε] δὲ O. καὶ ὁμως καὶ K. 9. προ-  
 μηθεῖα A.B.E.F.H.K.N.V.h. Bekk. 10. τε] om. d.i.  
 12. κατὰ ἀμφοτέρα C.

“ he be disappointed.” Compare οὐ  
 χαλεπῶς ἀπανίσταντο, I. 2, 2. “ They did  
 “ not care about leaving their homes.”  
 Τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα is like τῷ παραλόγῳ,  
 and is used completely as a single sub-  
 stantive, “ unlooked-for evil.” Com-  
 pare VII. 66, 3.

3. οἱ μὲν] Οἱ μετιόντες σὺν δίκῃ τοὺς  
 ἀδικούντας. SCHOL.

οὐχ ὅσον οὐκ ἡμύναντο] “ Ἦγουν οὐ μόνον  
 οὐκ ἡμύναντο. SCHOL.

5. προσκαταλιπεῖν] Προσζημιωθῆναι.  
 SCHOL.

τιμωρία γὰρ οὐκ εὐτυχεῖ δικαίως] Οὐχ  
 ὅτι ἀδικεῖται, εὐτυχεῖ δικαίως. οὐ γὰρ  
 ἐπειδὴ ὁ τιμωρούμενος προσηδίκηται, διὰ  
 τοῦτο ἐπεξίαν εὐτυχήσει. δίκαιον μὲν γὰρ  
 τὸν ἀδικηθέντα εὐτυχήσαι κατὰ τὴν εἰσ-  
 πραξίαν τῆς τιμωρίας, οὐ μὴν καὶ ἀπαβαί-  
 νον οὕτως. οὐδὲ ὁ ἰσχυρὸς (φησι) διὰ τὸ  
 ἐλπίζειν ἐκ τῆς δυνάμεως κρατήσῃ, διὰ  
 τοῦτο καὶ τὸ βέβαιον ἔχει. SCHOL.

οὐκ εὐτυχεῖ δικαίως] “ Does not suc-  
 “ ceed as of right it should.”

7. τὸ δὲ ἀστάθμητον] Τὸ δὲ ἀστατον  
 τῆς τύχης καὶ τὸ ἀθλον ὡς ἐπιτοπλείστον  
 πέφυκε κρατεῖν. ἔστι γὰρ πολλάκις νικῆ-  
 σαι καὶ ἀπὸ ἰδίας ἀρετῆς, ἐκτὸς τύχης.  
 SCHOL.

τὸ δὲ ἀστάθμητον κ. τ. λ.] “ The  
 “ uncertainty of the future has mostly  
 “ the greatest control over events.” Τὸ

ἀστάθμητον τοῦ μέλλοντος is equivalent  
 nearly to ἡ τύχη. Compare I. 140, 3. τὴν  
 τύχην ὅσα ἂν παρὰ λόγον ξυμβῆ εἰώθα-  
 μεν αἰτιᾶσθαι. “ Capricious fortune is  
 “ generally the mistress” seems to be  
 the exact meaning of Thucydides’  
 words. [Compare Sophocl. Œd. Tyr.  
 977. Dindorf.

τί δ’ ἂν φοβοίτ’ ἄνθρωπος φ τὰ τῆς τύχης  
 κρατεῖ, προνοία δ’ ἐστὶν οὐδένοσ σαφῆς;]

8. κρατεῖ] Τὴν ἰσχὺν ἔχει. SCHOL.

9. προμηθεῖα] Προγνώσει, σκέψει.  
 SCHOL.

10. καὶ νῦν τοῦ ἀφανοῦς τε τούτου] Ἡ  
 διάνοια. καὶ νῦν τῆς μὲν πρὸς ἀλλήλους  
 διαφορᾶς ἐπιλαθόμεθα δι’ ἀμφοτέρα, διὰ  
 τε δηλαδὴ τὸ ἀθλον τυγχάνει, εἰ πεισό-  
 μεθά τι ὑπ’ ἀλλήλων, καὶ διὰ τὸ τοὺς  
 Ἀθηναίους ἦδη φοβεροὺς ἡμῖν εἶναι πα-  
 ρόντας, ἰκανὰ νομισάμετες αἷτια τῆς ἀπο-  
 τροπῆς ταῦτα. SCHOL.

11. διὰ τὸ φοβεροὺς παρόντας Ἀθηναί-  
 οὺς] A confusion between two modes  
 of expression, διὰ Ἀθηναίους φοβεροὺς  
 παρόντας and διὰ τὸ—παρεῖναι Ἀθηναί-  
 οὺς. Compare V. 7, 2, 9, 4. Immediately  
 after, τὸ ἑλλίπετ τῆς γνώμης εἰρχθῆναι is  
 a condensed expression for τὴν γνώμην  
 εἰρχθῆναι ὥστε ἑλλίπετ γίνεσθαι; for it  
 is not properly “ the deficiencies” of  
 their designs that were restrained. but

SICILY. A. C. 494. Olymp. 89. 1.

selves for the longest possible period; shunning that continuance of hostilities in which victory over our neighbours would only throw us more surely into the power of our worst and common enemy.

“ ἀμφοτέρα ἐκπλαγύντες, καὶ τὸ ἔλλιπές τῆς γνώμης, ὧν ἕκαστός τι τι φήθημεν πράξειν, ταῖς κωλύμασι ταύταις ἰκανῶς νομίσαντες εἰρχθῆναι, τοὺς ἐφεστῶτας πολεμίους ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἀποπέμπωμεν, καὶ αὐτοὶ μάλιστα μὲν ἐς αἰδιον ξυμβῶμεν, εἰ δὲ μὴ, χρόνον ὡς πλείστον σπεισάμενοι τὰς ἰδίας διαφορὰς ἐς αὖθις ἀναβαλώμεθα. τὸ ξύμπαν τε δὴ γινώμεν πειθόμενοι μὲν ἐμοὶ πόλιν ἔξοντες ἕκαστος ἐλευθέραν, ἀφ’ ἧς αὐτοκράτορες ὄντες τὸν εὖ καὶ κακῶς δρῶντα ἐξ ἴσου ἀρετῆ ἀμυνόμεθα ἣν δὲ ἀπιστήσαντες ἄλλοις ὑπακούσωμεν, οὐ περὶ τοῦ τιμωρήσασθαι τινα, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄγαν εἰ τύχοιμεν,

2. ὧν ὡς h. τὴ B.C.E.F.H.M.O.d.h.i. Goell. Bekk. τὴ[s] Porpo. vulgo τὴ. αἰθή μὲν A.F.H. πράξει G.P.e. Parm. om. d.i. 3. ταύταις] om. Q. νομίζοντες Q. 5. χώρας πλείστον σπεισάμενοι τὰς ἰδίας T. ἀποπέμπωμεν A.B.E.F.H.T.d.f. καὶ—ξυμβῶμεν om. pr. G. 7. πλείστον—ἰδίας] om. T. 8. ἀναβαλλόμεθα T.e. ἀναβαλώμεθα d. Parm. 10. καὶ] ἢ L.O.P.Q.e. κακῶς] καλῶς h. 11. ἀμυνόμεθα Q. ἣν δ’ ἀπισ. C. Bekk. διαπιστήσαντες E. ἀποστήσαντες L.d.e.i. ἀποστάτες O.P. ἀλλήλους F.L. ἀλλήλων P. ἀλλήλους ἀλλους g. ἀλλήλων ἀλλους O.

rather their designs were checked and restrained, so as to be rendered defective; that is, to fall short of what they were originally. Ὡν ἕκαστός τι φήθημεν πράξειν: “In those thoughts which we “severally entertained of great achievements.” Τι πράξειν (compare τι πράξει, III. 45, 7. and τι πράξειν, IV. 55, 1.) seems to contain the notion of enterprise or achievement, of doing something that should deserve the name of a deed. Compare the Latin word “facinus.” With regard to the reading, τὴ has been adopted by Bekker and Götter, and has the best MSS. in its favour. But we should rather expect φήθημέν τι πράξειν than τι φήθημεν πράξειν. And as ἕκαστός τις makes a very good sense, and is supported by several good MSS., I have marked τὴ as of doubtful authority, although I have still retained it in the text.

1. καὶ τὸ ἔλλιπές τῆς γνώμης] Καὶ τοῦτο (φησὶν) ἐνθυμηθέντες, ὅτι ἂ προσεδόκησαμεν πράξει (τούτῃσι κρατήσαι κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον) ἔλλιπῶς ἐγένετο καὶ οὐ κατὰ τὰς ἡμετέρας γνώμας ἀπέβη.

ταῦτα οὖν αὐτὰ μὴ κατὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν γνώμην γενόμενα, ἰκανὰ κωλύματα ἡμῖν καὶ ἐμπόδια γεγενησθαι νομίσωμεν” καὶ τούτοις εἰρχθίντες εἰς τὸ μὴ προσβῆναι ἡμῖν τὰ πράγματα ὡς ἤβουλόμεθα, τοὺς ἐπικειμένους ἡμῖν πολεμίους ἀπράκτους ἀποπεμψόμεθα. SCHOL.

8. τὸ ξύμπαν τὲ δὴ γινώμεν] Τὸ σύνολον δὲ εἰδέναι (φησὶ) χρῆ, ὅτι πεισθέντες μὲν ἐμοὶ τὰς πατρίδας ἐλευθέρως οἰκήσομεν. SCHOL.

9. πόλιν ἔξοντες ἕκαστος] Τὴν ἰδίαν. SCHOL.

11. οὐ περὶ τοῦ τιμωρήσασθαι κ. τ. λ.] The old reading in this passage was γινόμεθα, which Bekker has altered, on the authority of all the best MSS. to γινόμεθα. But Porpo and Götter, considering that the indicative mood with ὧν cannot be tolerated under such circumstances, read γιγνόμεθα. Hermann, in his Dissertation on the particle ὧν, book I. sect. 9. defends the indicative γινόμεθα, by supposing the sentence to be altogether condensed, and that if fully expanded it would run in this manner, οὐ περὶ τοῦ τιμωρή-



SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 80. 1.

“ φίλοι μὲν ἂν τοῖς ἐχθίστοις, διάφοροι δὲ οἷς οὐ χρὴ κατ’  
 “ ἀνάγκην † γιγνόμεθα. † LXIV. καὶ ἐγὼ μὲν, ἄπερ καὶ

In urging peace, let  
 me repeat that I am  
 not speaking for the  
 peculiar interest of  
 Syracuse, but for the  
 common interest of

“ ἀρχόμενος εἶπον, πόλιν τε μεγίστην παρε-  
 “ χόμενος καὶ ἐπιῶν τῷ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀμυνόμενος  
 “ ἀξιώ προειδόμενος αὐτῶν ξυγχαρεῖν καὶ μὴ ἔ  
 “ τοῦς ἐναντίους οὕτω κακῶς δρᾶν ὥστε αὐτὸς

1. καὶ διάφοροι L.O.P. 2. γιγνόμεθα A.B.F.H.I.K.L.M.N.O.T.V.f.g. Bekk.  
 γνόμεθα Parm. γγνόμεθα Poppo. Goell. vulgo γγνόμεθα. 3. εἶπον] om. Q.  
 4. ἦ] om. R. ἀμυνόμενος A.B.C.F.H.K.M.N.T.V.b.e.f.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀμυνόμενος. 5. προειδόμενος—αὐτὸς Reisk. Bekk. Goell.  
 Dobree. probante Poppon. Libri omnes προειδομένους αὐτοῦς.

σασθαι ἀλλήλοις φίλοι γενησόμεθα, ἀλλὰ  
 καὶ ἄγαν, εἰ τύχοιμεν, φίλοι μὲν ἂν τοῖς  
 ἐχθίστοις γιγνόμεθα, διάφοροι δὲ οἷς οὐ  
 χρὴ γιγνόμεθα. It will be seen, by his  
 manner of stopping the sentence, that  
 Hermann understands it throughout  
 differently from the common inter-  
 preters. But καὶ ἄγαν εἰ τύχοιμεν may  
 well signify, “even if we were to suc-  
 “ceed to the uttermost;” “succeed,”  
 that is, “in obtaining the revenge that  
 “we wish for,” as the Scholiast ex-  
 plains it. On the other hand, the ex-  
 pression ἄγαν φίλοι γιγνόμεθα ἂν, “we  
 “should become much too close friends  
 “to those who are our worst enemies,”  
 seems exactly in the tone of Thucy-  
 dides, and to be supported by a pas-  
 sage in another speech of Hermocrates,  
 (VI. 78. 1.) where he says that the object  
 of the Athenians in attacking Syracuse  
 is τὴν ἐκείνου (scilic. of the Athenian  
 allies of Athens) φίλων οὐχ ἦσσαν βε-  
 βαιώσασθαι. The words εἰ τύχοιμεν  
 would, however, on this arrangement  
 be rather difficult to interpret. On the  
 whole I prefer the common pointing,  
 and am inclined to follow Poppo and  
 Gøller in preferring the optative γιγνόμε-  
 μεθα to the indicative, because φίλοι  
 μὲν and διάφοροι δὲ must be opposed  
 to one another, and there can be no  
 reason why the latter clause should be  
 asserted more positively than the for-  
 mer; why γιγνόμεθα should be under-  
 stood with φίλοι μὲν ἂν, and γιγνόμεθα  
 expressed with διάφοροι. In the words  
 οὐ περὶ τοῦ τιμωρησασθαι τινα Thucy-  
 dides was going probably to add ὁ ἄγαν  
 ἔσται, and then altered the subsequent

part of the sentence, so that the con-  
 struction of the first part is incomplete.

[Poppo in his notes on this passage,  
 pars. III. volum. III. p. 205, 206. ac-  
 cedes to Hermann’s opinion, and de-  
 fends γιγνόμεθα. But it is quite clear  
 that the stress of the sentence does not  
 lie in the last clause merely, διάφοροι  
 δὲ οἷς οὐ χρὴ κατ’ ἀνάγκην γιγνόμεθα,  
 and still clearer that the clause, φίλοι  
 μὲν ἂν τοῖς ἐχθίστοις, is not meant to  
 contain a possible alleviation of the  
 Sicilians’ condition, (as Poppo sup-  
 poses, paraphrasing it thus, “foraitan  
 “Atheniensibus inimicissimis amici fi-  
 “amus, quamquam ne id quidem cer-  
 “tum et exploratum est,”) but one of  
 its inevitable and worst evils. The  
 contingent success, ἄγαν εἰ τύχοιμεν,  
 relates, as I have said in my original  
 note, to revenge obtained by any one  
 state through the Athenians’ help upon  
 its particular enemies. If the text  
 therefore be in other respects sound, I  
 should still prefer γιγνόμεθα. But if  
 here, as in some other places, our pre-  
 sent MSS. exhibit only a patched read-  
 ing, intended to hide a gap in the older  
 MSS. from which they were copied,  
 then various conjectures might be made  
 as to its restoration, but till older and  
 better MSS. come to light, we must be  
 contented to leave it in uncertainty.]

5. προειδόμενος—αὐτὸς] This correc-  
 tion of Reiske’s and Bekker’s, instead  
 of the common reading προειδομένους—  
 αὐτοῦς, is so certainly right, that I have  
 not hesitated to adopt it with Gøller.  
 Ἐγὼ μὲν—ἀξιώ is clearly opposed to  
 τοῦς ἄλλους δικαῖω ταῦτό μοι ποιῆσαι,

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

us all. I advise mutual concessions to one another, lest we have all alike to yield to Athens. Let us, by restoring peace at home, secure also our national independence.

“ τὰ πλείω βλάπτεσθαι, μηδὲ μωρία φιλονεικῶν ἡγεῖσθαι τῆς τε οἰκείας γνώμης ὁμοίως αὐτοκράτωρ εἶναι καὶ ἥς οὐκ ἄρχω τύχης, ἀλλ’ ὅσον εἰκὸς ἦσασθαι. καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους 2  
 “ δικαίῳ ταῦτό μοι ποιῆσαι φύψ’ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν,  
 “ καὶ μὴ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων τοῦτο παθεῖν. οὐδὲν γὰρ 3  
 “ αἰσχρὸν οἰκείους οἰκείων ἦσασθαι, ἢ Δωριέα τινα Δω-  
 “ ριέως ἢ Χαλκιδέα τῶν ξυγγενῶν, τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν γείτονας  
 “ ὄντας καὶ ξυνοίκους μᾶς χώρας καὶ περιρρύτου, καὶ ὄνομα  
 10 “ ἐν κεκλημένους Σικελιώτας· οἱ πολεμήσομέν τε, οἶμαι, ὅταν  
 “ ξυμβῆ, καὶ ξυγχωρησόμεθά γε πάλιν καθ’ ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς  
 “ λόγοις κοινοῖς χρώμενοι, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλοφύλους ἐπελθόντας  
 “ ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ, ἣν σωφρονῶμεν, ἀμννούμεθα, εἶπερ καὶ καθ’

4. ἡττάσθαι A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Sic et infra F.K.L.O.Q.e. 5. ταυτά γ. αὐτῶν] om. H. 6. οὐδὲ e.g. 7. οἰκείων οἰκείους K. τινος N.Q.V. 8. συγγενῶν K. 11. ξυγχωρησόμεθα I. correct. C. συγχωρησ. V. πάλιν] μᾶλλον L. 13. ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ ἦν B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ ἦν b.c.h. ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ ei K. ἀθρόοι αἰεὶ Parm. vulgo omittunt αἰεὶ. σωφρονούμεν E.F.H.K.

and distinguishes what Hermocrates thinks should be done by others, from what he was prepared to do himself. The accusative προειδομένους could only therefore be justified by referring it to ἡμᾶς understood, rather than ὑμᾶς; but in this case αὐτοί, rather than αὐτοὺς, would seem to be required, and ἀξιώ, besides, would be differently placed twice in the same sentence, once with a new subject intervening between it and the verb, ἀξιώ (ἡμᾶς) προειδομένους, ξυγχωρεῖν, and ἀξιώ—ἡγεῖσθαι. For the sentiment μωρία φιλονεικῶν—καὶ ἥς οὐκ ἄρχω τύχης, compare VI. 78, 2. οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τε ἅμα τῆς τε ἐπιθυμίας καὶ τῆς τύχης τὸν αὐτὸν ὁμοίως ταμίαν γένεσθαι.  
 5. †ύψ’ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν] I prefer Dobree's correction, δφ’ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, to the stopping adopted by Bekker, Poppo, and Gøller, who connect the words with what follows, ὑφ’ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν—τοῦτο παθεῖν. One of the two methods of correction, however, appears necessary, for a man cannot be said to do a thing ὑφ’ ἑαυτοῦ, in the sense of “in obedience to himself,” as I formerly interpreted it: at least I

know no instances of such an expression.

8. τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν κ. τ. λ.] “ For it is “ no shame for men to give way to “ their own blood, whether Dorians to “ Dorians, or Chalcidians to their own “ kinsmen; and, in short, it is no “ shame for us to give way, for the “ mere reason of our being locally con- “ nected with each other, living all to- “ gether in one land, and that too an “ island, and all called by one common “ name, Sicilians.” Hermocrates introduces the latter clause, τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν—Σικελιώτας, because he was not only urging Dorians to give way to Dorians, but Dorians to Chalcidians, and Chalcidians to Dorians: so that the local connexion afforded the only argument that was universally applicable to every part of his case.

13. ἀμννούμεθα—ἐπαξόμεθα] These words both refer to the relative οἱ in οἱ πολεμήσομεν: “ And, being Sicilians, “ we will fight, make peace, repel “ foreign invaders unanimously, and “ never call in any allies or mediators “ in our quarrels.”

SICILY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ἐκάστους βλαπτόμενοι ξύμπαντες κινδυνεύομεν” ξυμμάχους  
 4 “δὲ οὐδέποτε τὸ λοιπὸν ἐπαξόμεθα οὐδὲ διαλλακτάς. τάδε  
 “γὰρ ποιῶντες ἐν τε τῷ παρόντι δυοῖν ἀγαθῶν οὐ στερή-  
 “σομεν τὴν Σικελίαν, Ἀθηναίων τε ἀπαλλαγῆναι καὶ οἰκείου  
 “πολέμου, καὶ ἐς τὸ ἔπειτα καθ’ ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς ἐλευθέραν 5  
 “νεμούμεθα καὶ ὑπὸ ἄλλων ἦσσαν ἐπιβουλευομένην.”

LXV. Τοιαῦτα τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτους εἰπόντος πειθόμενοι οἱ  
 Σικελιωῖται αὐτοὶ μὲν κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ξυνηχέθησαν

The Sicilian Greeks accordingly conclude a general peace, and the Athenian fleet retires from Sicily. Its commanders are punished on their return to Athens, as having been bribed to abandon the subjugation of Sicily, when it was within their reach.

γνώμη, ὥστε ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι τοῦ πολέμου  
 ἔχοντες ἅ ἕκαστοι ἔχουσι, τοῖς δὲ Καμαριναίοις 10  
 Μοργαντίνην εἶναι ἀργύριον τακτὸν τοῖς Συ-  
 ρακοσίοις ἀποδοῦσιν· οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων  
 ξύμμαχοι παρακαλέσαντες αὐτῶν τοὺς ἐν τέλει  
 ὄντας εἶπον ὅτι ξυμβήσονται καὶ αἱ σπονδαὶ  
 2 ἔσονται κάκεινους κοιναί. ἐπαινεσάντων δὲ αὐ- 15  
 τῶν ἐποιοῦντο τὴν ὁμολογίαν, καὶ αἱ νῆες τῶν  
 3 Ἀθηναίων ἀπέπλευσαν μετὰ ταῦτα ἐκ Σικελίας. ἐλθόντας  
 δὲ τοὺς στρατηγούς οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς μὲν φυγῇ  
 ἐζημίωσαν, Πυθόδωρον καὶ Σοφοκλέα, τὸν δὲ τρίτον Εὐρυ-  
 μέδοντα χρήματα ἐπράξαντο, ὡς ἐξὸν αὐτοῖς τὰ ἐν Σικελίᾳ 20  
 4 καταστρέψασθαι δώροις πεισθέντες ἀποχωρήσειαν. οὕτω  
 τῇ [τε] παρούσῃ εὐτυχία χρώμενοι ἠξίουσαν σφίσι μηδὲν

1. κινδυνεύομεν O. 2. οὐδέπω τε H. 3. γὰρ] om. Q. ποθοῦντες P.  
 ἐν τῷ d. δυεῖν L.O.P. στερησόμεθα e. 7. πηθόμενοι R.f. 8. κατὰ τὸ  
 σφᾶς Q. ξυνηχέθησαν d.i. 9. ἀπαλλάξασθαι Q. 10. ἔχοντες ἕκαστοι ἅ  
 ἔχουσι Parm. 11. μοργαντίνην B. 17. μετὰ ταῦτα ἀπῆλθον N.V. 19. εὐθυ-  
 μέδοντα d.i. 20. ἐν τῇ σικελίᾳ L.P. 21. ἀπεχώρησαν d. 22. τῇ τε παρούσῃ  
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.T.V.b.d.e.h.i. Parm. Haack. Porpo. sed hic unciis  
 inclusum. τῇ παρούσῃ Bekk. Goell. [an τῇ τότε? Bekk. in ed. 1832.]

11. Μοργαντίνην] Vide Cluverii Sici-  
 liam, lib. II. p. 335. et Casauboni notas  
 ad Polybium, p. 127. ed. Amst. HUDS.  
 Quum oppidum inter Syracusas et Ca-  
 tanen situm Camarinæsi tenere non po-  
 tuerint, aut in nomine vel Morgantines  
 vel Camarinæorum, pro quibus Cata-  
 næos expectaveris, necesse est erratum  
 sit, aut præter notissimam illam Mor-  
 gantinen alius obscurior ejusdem no-

minis locus inter Syracusas et Camari-  
 nam fuerit oportet. PORPO, Prolegom.  
 II. p. 508. The latter is the more pro-  
 bable supposition, as the Morgetes were  
 a tribe who once occupied a consider-  
 able tract of country in the interior of  
 Sicily; so that more than one place  
 may very naturally have been called  
 after their name.

22. τῇ παρούσῃ εὐτυχίᾳ] Almost all

MEGARA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

ἐναντιοῦσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ δυνατὰ ἐν ἴσῳ καὶ τὰ ἀπορώτερα  
μεγάλῃ τε ὁμοίως καὶ ἐνδεεστέρῃ παρασκευῇ κατεργάζεσθαι.  
αἰτία δ' ἦν ἡ παρὰ λόγον τῶν πλειόνων εὐπραγία αὐτοῖς  
ὑποτιθεῖσα ἰσχὺν τῆς ἐλπίδος.

5 LXVI. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους Μεγαρήσ οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει  
πιεζόμενοι ὑπὸ τε Ἀθηναίων τῷ πολέμῳ, αἰὲν κατὰ ἔτος

MEGARA.

Revolution of Megara.  
The distress of the  
whole city, owing to  
the war and the pim-  
dering hostility of some  
aristocratical exiles,  
encourages the friends  
of these exiles to press  
for their recall. The  
popular leaders, in  
fear for themselves,

ἕκαστον δις ἐσβαλλόντων πανστρατιᾷ ἐς τὴν  
χώραν, καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν σφετέρων φυγάδων τῶν  
ἐκ Πηγῶν, οἱ στασιασάντων ἐκπεσόντες ὑπὸ  
τοῦ πλήθους χαλεποὶ ἦσαν ληστεύοντες, ἐποι-  
οῦντο λόγους ἐν ἀλλήλοις ὡς χρὴ δεξαμένους  
τοὺς φεύγοντας μὴ ἀμφοτέρωθεν τὴν πόλιν  
φθεῖρειν. οἱ δὲ φίλοι τῶν ἔξω τὸν θροῦν αἰ-  
σθόμενοι φανερώς μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον καὶ

1. ἀπορώτερα L.O.P. 3. παραλόγον F.H.K. παραλόγως L.O.P.e.i. τῶν  
πλειόν. πα. λόγ. R. τῶν πλειόνων om. e. 6. πιεζόμενοι post del ponunt N.V.  
ἔτος om. G. 7. ἐμβαλλόντων L. ἐμβάλλοντων b. ἐκβαλλόντων f. ἐμβάτων O.  
11. λόγον g. 13. φέρειν Parm. θροῦν] βροῦν I. 14. μάλιστα Q.

the best MSS. read τῇ τε παρούσῃ εὐ-  
τυχίᾳ, which Haack has adopted, and  
translates it, "Ita, et presentī felicitate  
"usi, postulabant." It seems almost  
ridiculous to make such a distinction;  
but the particle τε so often occurs in  
Thucydides in places where it is equally  
unnecessary, according to our present  
notions of language, that I cannot but  
follow the MSS. in inserting it, al-  
though unquestionably it would be  
much better away.

[Bekker's conjecture, τῇ τότε, seems  
probable as well as plausible.]

4. ἰσχὺν τῆς ἐλπίδος] Compare II. 62,  
5. ἐλπίδι—ἧς ἐν τῷ ἀπόρῳ ἡ ἰσχὺς. "A  
"strength of hope" appears to mean,  
a strength not arising from reality, or  
from resources now in existence, but  
from the hope of gaining such. Com-  
pare also III. 45, 5. ἡ ἐλπίς—τὴν εὐπο-  
ρίαν τῆς τύχης ὑποτιθεῖσα.

6. αἰὲν κατὰ ἔτος ἕκαστον κ. τ. λ.] Com-  
pare Aristophanes, Acharn. 761. where a  
citizen of Megara complains that these  
annual invasions had left him not so  
much as a single plant of garlick stand-  
ing in his garden:

ποῖα σκόροδ' ; ἡμέτε τῶν δελ,  
οὐκ' ἐσβάλητε, τῶς ἀρωραῖοι μύες,  
πίσσοσαι τὰς ἀγλίθας ἐξορῖσσετε.

The play of the Acharnians was first  
acted about eighteen months before the  
period at which we are now arrived,  
that is, in February, 425. See Clinton's  
Fasti Hellenici.

7. Erat decreto publico cautum, ut  
στρατηγοὶ Atheniensium, patrium jus-  
jurandum jurantes, insuper jurarent, ὅτι  
καὶ δις ἀπὸ πᾶν ἔτος εἰς τὴν Μεγαρικὴν  
ἐμβαλοῦσι. Plutarch. in Pericle, p. 306.  
DUKER. Compare II. 31, 5.

13. τὸν θροῦν αἰσθόμενοι] Lexicon  
MS. Bibl. Coishin. Montfauconii, p. 483.  
(Lex. Seg. p. 99, 7.) Θροῦς, Θουκυδίδης  
δ. sine interpretatione. Scholiastes edi-  
tus hic exponit ἄλογον; corrupte, sine  
dubio. Cass. melius σύλλογον; quæ  
vox ut plurimum quidem circulos et  
cæetus sermones inter se serentium, sed  
nonnumquam etiam ipsos sermones no-  
tat. Vid. Græv. ad Lucian. Revivisc.  
p. 391. Rursus ita Thucyd. V. 7, 2. et  
30, 1. DUKER.

MEGARA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

3 communicate with the Athenians, offering to give up the city to them, and first to put them in possession of the long walls connecting Megara with its port of Nisaea.

4 κατελθεῖν. Accordingly an expedition is sent from Athens, under Hippocrates and Demosthenes, and the long walls are delivered up to the Athenians by their friends in Megara.

αὐτοὶ ἤξιον τούτου τοῦ λόγου ἔχουσθαι. γυν-  
τες δὲ οἱ τοῦ δήμου προστάται οὐ δυνατὸν τὸν  
δῆμον ἐσόμενον ὑπὸ τῶν κακῶν μετὰ σφῶν  
καρτερεῖν, ποιοῦνται λόγους δείσαντες πρὸς  
τοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγούς, Ἴπποκράτην 5  
τε τὸν Ἀρίφρονος καὶ Δημοσθένην τὸν Ἀλκι-  
σθένους, βουλόμενοι ἐνδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν, καὶ νομίζοντες  
ἐλάσσω σφίσι τὸν κίνδυνον ἢ τοὺς ἐκπεσόντας ὑπὸ σφῶν  
κατελθεῖν. 10  
ξυνέβησάν τε πρῶτα μὲν τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη ἐλεῖν  
Ἀθηναίους (ἦν δὲ σταδίων μάλιστα ὀκτὼ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως  
ἐπὶ τὴν Νισαίαν τὸν λιμένα αὐτῶν), ὅπως μὴ ἐπιβοηθήσωσιν  
ἐκ τῆς Νισαίας οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, ἐν ᾗ αὐτοὶ μόνοι ἐφρούρουν  
βεβαιότητος ἕνεκα τῶν Μεγάρων, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὴν ἄνω  
πόλιν πειρᾶσθαι ἐνδοῦναι· ῥᾶον δ' ἤδη ἔμελλον προσχωρή-  
σειν τούτου γεγενημένου. LXVII. οἱ οὖν Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπειδὴ 15  
ἀπὸ τε τῶν ἔργων καὶ τῶν λόγων παρεσκευ-  
αστο ἀμφοτέροις, ὑπὸ νύκτα πλεύσαντες ἐς  
Μιωῶν τὴν Μεγαρέων νῆσον ὀπλίταις ἔξακο-  
σίοις ὧν Ἴπποκράτης ἦρχεν, ἐν ὀρύγματι ἐκα-  
θέζοντο, ὅθεν ἐπλίνθοντο τὰ τεῖχη καὶ ἀπεῖχεν 20  
οὐ πολὺ· οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Δημοσθένους τοῦ  
ἐτέρου στρατηγοῦ Πλαταιῆς τε ψιλοὶ καὶ ἕτεροι περίπολοι

2. δήμου] μῆδον g. 9. πρῶτον i. Parm. 11. ἐς τὴν Νισαίαν Parm.  
12. μόνοι αὐτοὶ c.g. 13. μεγάρων d.i. 14. ῥάδιον Q. παραχωρήσειν c.g.  
προχωρήσ. V. 15. ἐπεὶ Parm. 16. καὶ τῶν λόγων] om. P. 18. μι-  
ωϊαν E. μεγάρων K. τῶν μεγάρων V. 20. ἐπλινθούοντο H.I.L.O.P.R.T.f.  
Parm. et prima manu N. ἐπλινθοντο<sup>το</sup> (i ex facto, v a correctore in litura  
posito F.) 12. τοῦ] om. K. 22. πλαταιεῖς V. περίπολοι] πολλοὶ K.

3. μετὰ σφῶν καρτερεῖν] "To continue to hold with them;" that is, distress was likely so to irritate, and at the same time to depress, the minds of the poorer citizens, that they would be anxious at all events to purchase quiet, even by recalling the aristocratical exiles, and thus abandoning their own leaders to certain ruin.

22. περίπολοι] Τῶν φυλάκων οἱ μὲν ἰδρυμένοι καλοῦνται, οἱ δὲ περίπολοι· ἰδρυμένοι μὲν οὖν εἰσὶν οἱ αἰεὶ παρακαθεζόμενοι

καὶ πολιορκούντες, περίπολοι δὲ οἱ περιερχόμενοι καὶ περιπολοῦντες τὰ φρούρια ἐν τῷ φυλάττειν. SCHOL. Suidas h. v. Vid. Petium ad leges Atticas, p. 547. Nostrum p. 519. Dionys. Halicarn. p. 618. Hesychium, Schol. Sophocles, p. 261. et Xenophontem, p. 929. WASS. Agunt de περιπόλοις Atheniensium etiam Maussacus ad Harpocration. h. v. et Valesius ad Notas Maussaci. Adnotant hi ex Ulpiano ad Demosth. Olynth. III. et Artemidoro I. Oneiro-

MEGARA. A. C. 424. Olym. 89. 1.

ἐνῆδρευσαν ἐς τὸν Ἐννάλιον,† ὃ ἐστὶν ἔλασσον ἄποθεν.  
καὶ ᾗσθητο οὐδεὶς εἰ μὴ οἱ ἄνδρες οἷς ἐπιμελὲς ἦν εἰδέναι τὴν

1. τὴν f. ἐνάλιον P. Q. ἔλασσον] om. N. 2. οἱ] om. Parm. εἰδέ-  
ναι] om. R. T. f.

crit. 56. περιπόλους non fuisse eductos ad bella ὑπερόρια, id est, externa, quæ extra fines Atticæ gerebantur. Si de his agit Thucydides, quid ergo est, quod cum cetero exercitu in Megaridem profecti fuerunt? Nimirum quia Minoa jam ante ab Atheniensibus occupata, in eaque præsidium positum erat, ut est III. 51, 4. ibi quoque περιπόλους videntur habuisse. ДУКЕВ. The περιπόλοι of Athens formed a part of the force employed for the defence of the country, and which at the beginning of the war had amounted to sixteen thousand men. Of this number the περιπόλοι were employed as a moveable force, and confined exclusively within the walls of fortified places, but disposable for the defence of any point that might be particularly threatened. If we could safely assume that the institutions recommended by Plato in his Dialogue on Laws were borrowed from those actually existing in Attica, (as those propounded by Cicero in his Dialogue de Legibus, are little more than a transcript of the actual laws of Rome,) we should conclude that the περιπόλοι of each tribe were stationed in the several parts of Attica in rotation, in order to make every citizen familiar with every part of his country. See Plato, de Legibus, VI. p. 760. (185. Tauchnitz.) The service of the περιπόλοι commenced at eighteen years of age, and lasted till twenty. (Pollux, VIII. 105. Æschines, de falsa Legat. p. 50. Compare also Plato, as quoted above, and Harpocration in περιπόλος.) But it would seem from a passage of Aristotle quoted by Harpocration, and from the words of Artemidorus, quoted by Valois in his notes on Maussac's Commentary on Harpocration, p. 318. (p. 491. ed. Leipzig, 1824.) that during the first of these years the περιπόλοι were employed only in Athens itself; and it was not till the second that they commenced their actual service all over Attica; a service too, which, as appears from the present passage of Thu-

cydides, was extended occasionally to posts occupied by the Athenians, even beyond the frontier of Attica. Although employed as a moveable force, the περιπόλοι carried the regular arms of the phalanx, the round shield and the long spear. See Harpocration, as above quoted; and compare Xenophon, Memorab. III. 5, 27. where he recommends the use of lighter arms for such duty. They had stations or barracks in different parts of the country, called περιπόλια. See Thucyd. VI. 45, 2. VII. 48, 5. and Dionys. Halicarn. Antiq. Rom. IX. 56. Göller refers his readers to a work of Platner, Beitragen zur Kenntniss des Attischen Rechts, p. 173, &c. for the best information about the περιπόλοι; but with this work I have no acquaintance. The περιπόλια, spoken of in VIII. 92, 2. may have been the commander of those περιπόλοι who were in their first year of service, and thus employed only in Athens: or there may have been one or two περιπόλιαρχοι as there were two ἵππαρχοι, and the commanders of the περιπόλοι of each tribe may have been distinct and subordinate officers, like the φύλαρχοι of the cavalry.

1. ἐς τὸν Ἐννάλιον†] Notus veterum usus est, Deum pro Dei templo ponere. Letronne, Topographie de Syracuse, p. 40. "Τύχη, Génie de la ville, se dit "sait pour τύχειον, temple du Génie "public. Par une métonymie semblable, le fameux temple de Diane à Ephèse était appelé tout simplement "ἡ Ἀρτεμῖς: celui de Jupiter Ἄμμων, "ὁ Ἄμμων, métonymie qui a passé "dans plusieurs langues modernes." GÖLLER. (on Thucyd. I. 128, 3.) Compare IV. 118, 3. τῶν πυλῶν τῶν παρὰ τοῦ Νίσου, where some editors would needlessly read τοῦ Νισαίου. But the difficulty of the present passage consists in the preposition ἐς, because it is not true that the name of the God is used as absolutely synonymous with his temple: nor do either of the passages quoted by Letronne and Göller [Ar-

2 νύκτα ταύτην. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἕως ἔμελλε γίγνεσθαι, οἱ προδι-  
 δόντες τῶν Μεγαρέων οὗτοι τοιόνδε ἐποίησαν· ἀκάτιον  
 ἀμφηρικὸν ὡς λησταί, ἐκ πολλοῦ θεραπευκότες τὴν ἄνοιξιν  
 τῶν πυλῶν, εἰώθεσαν ἐπὶ ἀμάξῃ, πείθοντες τὸν ἄρχοντα, διὰ  
 τῆς τάφρου κατακομίζειν τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ 5  
 ἐκπλεῖν· καὶ πρὶν ἡμέραν εἶναι, πάλιν αὐτὸ τῇ ἀμάξῃ  
 κομίσαντες ἐς τὸ τεῖχος κατὰ τὰς πύλας ἐσήγον, ὅπως τοῖς  
 ἐκ τῆς Μινώας Ἀθηναίοις ἀφανῆς δὴ εἴη ἡ φυλακὴ, μὴ  
 3 ὄντος ἐν τῷ λιμένι πλοίου φανεροῦ μηδενός. καὶ τότε πρὸς  
 ταῖς πύλαις ἦδη ἦν ἡ ἄμαξα, καὶ ἀνοιχθειῶν κατὰ τὸ 10  
 εἰωθὸς ὡς τῷ ἀκατίῳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι (ἐγίγνετο γὰρ ἀπὸ ξυνθή-  
 ματος τὸ τοιοῦτον) ἰδόντες ἔθεον δρόμῳ ἐκ τῆς ἐνέδρας,  
 βουλόμενοι φθάσαι πρὶν ξυγκληθῆναι πάλιν τὰς πύλας καὶ

2. οὗτοι τῶν μεγαρέων Q. 3. ἀφηρικὸν V. λησταί] om. Parm. 4. εἰ-  
 ώθεσαν] ἐπέθεσαν L.O. ἀνέθεσαν P. 4. ἀμάξῃ Q. 5. κομίζειν d.i. τῇ]  
 om. g. 7. τὰς] om. C.K.c.g. 8. ἀθηναίοις] om. d. εἴη ἢ] ἦδη K.  
 10. ἦδη ἦν A.B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἦν ἦδη. 11. εἰκὸς prima manu T. τὸ ἀκατίον I. 13. ξυ-  
 κληθῆναι Bekk. ed. 1832. ξυγκλησθῆναι E. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ξυγκλεισθῆναι.  
 ξυγκληθῆναι H.

rian. Exped. Alexand. III. 3. Xenoph. Hellen. I. 2, 6.] bear them out in attaching such a meaning to expressions of that kind. In speaking of religious worship paid to the God, or of visits to his temple to obtain from him an oracular answer, he is naturally spoken of as a person; but then the language is framed accordingly, and the preposition *παρὰ* is used instead of *ἐς*, to denote the approach to the actual presence of the God. See Herodot. I. 46, 2. οἱ δὲ τινες ἐπέμποντο παρά τε Ἀμφιάρεω καὶ παρά Τροφώνιον. Until therefore it can be shewn that the name of the God is applied to denote the mere locality of the temple, I shall believe, with Poppo, that ἐνήθρευσαν ἐς τὸν Ἐνυάλιον is wrong: and that it should be either ἐς τὸ Ἐνυαλεῖον (Comp. Loebek on Phrynich. p. 370.) or παρά τὸν Ἐνυάλιον.

I. οἱ προδιδόντες] Οἱ προδιδόντες δη-  
 λαδῆ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰ Μέγαρα, πλοῖον  
 καταφερον ἐκάστης νυκτὸς ἐπὶ θάλατταν,

θεραπευκότες τὸν ἐπὶ τῶν πυλῶν ἄρ-  
 χοντα ὅπως αὐτοὺς μὴ κωλύη, ὡς δὴθεν  
 ἐπὶ ληστείας ἐκπλέοντας τῶν Ἀθηναίων  
 τῶν ἐν τῇ Μινώα φυλαττόντων, καὶ αὐθις  
 πρὸ ἡμέρας ἀνέφερον αὐτὸ εἰς τὸ τεῖχος,  
 ὅπως ἀφανῆς ᾔθηνεν ἢ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, τί  
 χρὴ φυλάττεσθαι. οὐ γὰρ ὄντος οὐδενός  
 ἐν τῷ Μεγαρικῷ λιμένι πλοίου φανεροῦ,  
 διὰ τὸ ἐντὸς τειχῶν μεθ' ἡμέραν κρύ-  
 πτεσθαι τὸ ἀκάτιον, ἄπορον ἦν γνῶναι τοῖς  
 Ἀθηναίοις, ἢ φ' ὦν τινῶν ληστεύονται.  
 SCHOL.

2. ἀκάτιον ἀμφηρικὸν] Πλοιάριον ἐκα-  
 τέρωθεν ἐρεσσόμενον, ἐν ᾧ ἕκαστος τῶν  
 εὐανόντων δικοπίας ἐρέττει. SCHOL.  
 The vessel was carried down in the  
 trench that it might be more concealed  
 than if carried on the open plain. And  
 it was launched from the open shore  
 on the outside of the harbour of Ni-  
 ssea, because otherwise it might have  
 been intercepted by the Athenians,  
 whose position at Minoa enabled them  
 to command the entrance of the har-  
 bour.

MEGARA. A. C. 434. Olymp. 89. 1.

ἕως ἔτι ἡ ἄμαξα ἐν αὐταῖς ἦν κώλυμα οὐσα προσθεῖναι· καὶ αὐτοῖς ἅμα καὶ οἱ ξυμπράσσοντες Μεγαρήs τοὺς κατὰ πύλας φύλακας κτείνουσι. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν οἱ περὶ τὸν Δημοσθένην 4 Πλαταιῆs τε καὶ περίπολοι ἐσέδραμον οὐ νῦν τὸ τροπαῖόν 5 ἐστὶ, καὶ εὐθὺς ἐντὸς τῶν πυλῶν (ἦσθοντο γὰρ οἱ ἐγγύτατα Πελοποννήσιοι) μαχόμενοι τοὺς προσβοηθοῦντας οἱ Πλαταιῆs ἐκράτησαν, καὶ τοῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὀπλίταις ἐπιφερομένοις βεβαίους τὰς πύλας παρέσχον. LXVIII. ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἤδη ὁ αἰὲ ἐντὸς γιγνόμενος χωρεῖ ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος. καὶ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι 2 φρουροὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀντισχόντες ἡμύνοντο ὀλίγοι, καὶ ἀπέθανόν τινες αὐτῶν, οἱ δὲ πλείους ἐς φυγὴν κατέστησαν φοβηθέντες, ἐν νυκτί τε πολεμίων προσπεπτωκότων καὶ τῶν προδιδόντων Μεγαρέων ἀντιμαχο- 15 μένων νομίσαντες τοὺς ἅπαντας σφᾶs Μεγαρέας προδεδωκέναι. ξυνέπεσε γὰρ καὶ τὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων κήρυκα ἀφ' 3 ἑαυτοῦ γνώμης κηρύξαι, τὸν βουλόμενον ἰέναι Μεγαρέων μετὰ Ἀθηναίων θησόμενον τὰ ὄπλα. οἱ δ' ὡs ἤκουσαν, οὐκέτι ἀνέμενον, ἀλλὰ τῷ ὄντι νομίσαντες κοινῇ πολεμῆσθαι 20 κατέφυγον ἐς τὴν Νίσαιαν. ἅμα δὲ ἕφ, ἐλαωκότων ἤδη τῶν 4 τειχῶν καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει Μεγαρέων θορυβουμένων, οἱ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πράξαντες καὶ ἄλλοι μετ' αὐτῶν, πλῆθος ὃ ξυνηῖδει, ἔφασαν χρῆναι ἀνοίγειν τὰς πύλας καὶ

1. ἔτι] om. B. 2. αὐτοῖς A.B.C.E.F.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοί. κατὰ τὰς πύλας G.H.L.N.O.P.R. T.V.f. Parm. Haack. Poppo. κατὰ πύλας Bekk. 3. ἀποκτείνουσι O. 4. πλαταιαῖς καὶ V. 5. ἦσθοντο καὶ γὰρ T. 7. ὀπλίταις] om. g. 8. βεβαίως c.g.G. δέ] om. g. 9. δ] om. P. 10. ἐγώφει I.L.N.O.P.R.T.V.d.f.i. Parm. 11. ἡμύνοντο A.B.E.F.R.T.f.h. ἡμύνοντο Bekk. 16. τῶν] om. F. 17. καὶ μεγαρέων T. 19. ἀνέμενων R. 22. ἄλλο Q. 23. ἔφθασαν P.

1. προσθεῖναι] Locus Herodoti est lib. III. cap. 78, 5. in quo Suidas προσθεῖναι interpretatur ἀποκλείσαι. Pollux. X. 25. προσθεῖναι τὴν θύραν. DUCKER. 5. ἦσθοντο γὰρ] The conjunction γὰρ is intended to explain the word μαχόμενοι. "Notwithstanding the surprise, "the Athenians did not win the gates "without fighting, for the Peloponnesian garrison discovered the attempt "in time to offer some resistance to "it." 10. χωρεῖ ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος] Confer Diodorum XII. 320. WALLS. 18. θησόμενον τὰ ὄπλα] See the note on II. 2, 5.



MEGARA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

5 ἐπέξιέναι ἐς μάχην. ξυνέκειτο δὲ αὐτοῖς, τῶν πυλῶν ἀνο-  
 χθεισῶν ἐσπίπτειν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, αὐτοὶ δὲ διάδηλοι  
 ἔμελλον ἔσσεσθαι· λίπα γὰρ ἀλείψασθαι, ὅπως μὴ ἀδικῶνται.  
 ἀσφάλεια δὲ αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον ἐγίνετο τῆς ἀνοίξεως· καὶ γὰρ  
 οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἐλευσίνος κατὰ τὸ ξυγκείμενον τετρακισχίλιοι 5  
 ὀπλίται τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἱππῆς ἑξακόσιοι [οἱ] τὴν νύκτα  
 6 πορευόμενοι παρήσαν. ἀηλιμμένων δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ ὄντων  
 ἤδη περὶ τὰς πύλας καταγορεύει τις ξυνειδὸς τοῖς ἐτέροις  
 τὸ ἐπιβούλευμα. καὶ οἱ ξυστραφέντες ἀθρόοι ἦλθον καὶ οὐκ  
 ἔφασαν χρῆναι οὔτε ἐπέξιέναι (οὐδὲ γὰρ πρότερόν πω τοῦτο 10  
 ἰσχύοντες μᾶλλον τολμῆσαι) οὔτε ἐς κίνδυνον φανερόν τὴν  
 πόλιν καταγαγεῖν· εἴ τε μὴ πείσεται τις, αὐτοῦ τὴν μάχην  
 ἔσσεσθαι. ἐδήλουν δὲ οὐδὲν ὅτι ἴσασι τὰ πρασσόμενα, ἀλλ'  
 ὡς τὰ βέλτιστα βουλευόντες ἰσχυρίζοντο, καὶ ἅμα περὶ τὰς  
 πύλας παρέμενον φυλάσσοντες, ὥστε οὐκ ἐγένετο τοῖς ἐπι- 15  
 βουλεύουσι πράξαι ὃ ἔμελλον. LXIX. γνόντες δὲ οἱ τῶν  
 Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ ὅτι ἐναντίωμά τι ἐγένετο  
 καὶ τὴν πόλιν βία οὐχ οἰοὶ τε ἔσονται λαβεῖν,  
 τὴν Νίσαιαν εὐθύς περιετείχιζον, νομίζοντες, εἰ  
 πρὶν ἐπιβοηθησαί τινας ἐξέλοιεν, θᾶσσον ἂν 20  
 καὶ τὰ Μέγαρα προσχωρήσαι, (παρεγένετο δὲ

Upon this the Athe-  
 nians attack Nisaea  
 where the Pelopon-  
 nesian garrison of the  
 long walls had taken  
 refuge, and after two  
 days take it.

2

1. ξυνέκειτο Parm. 3. ἀλείψασθαι P. 4. μᾶλλον αὐτοῖς R. 6. οἱ]  
 om. L.N.O.P.V.d.i. Uncis inclusit Poppo. οἱ T. 7. παρήσαν] ἴσαν R.T. ἤδη  
 ὄντων O.c.g. 8. περὶ] ἐπὶ O. 9. καὶ οἱ N. Haack.  
 Poppo. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. καὶ οἱ. καὶ οὐκ] καὶ om. R.T. 10. οὐτε] οὐκέτι  
 K. 11. φανεράν L.O. 12. πείσεται d.i. Parm. ἢν πείσεται R. 13. ἐδήλου  
 T. οὐδέ E.K.c.g. 14. εἴσασι K. 15. ἔμενον T. 16. ὡς C.F.H.L.O.P.R.V.d.e.h.i. Poppo.  
 ἀλλ' ὡς Bekk. 17. περὶ] παρὰ g. 18. οὐχ οἰοὶ τε ἔσονται  
 βία c.g. βία οὐχ οἰόν τε ἔσονται I. 19. νομίσαντες g. 21. τὰ] κατὰ O.P.

2. αὐτοὶ δὲ διάδηλοι κ. τ. λ.] The rubbing themselves over with oil was so common, as preparatory to any great bodily exertion, that it would excite no suspicion.

6. [οἱ] τὴν νύκτα πορευόμενοι] The article here seems quite indefensible. "The goers by night," cannot be a term applied to any portion of the Athenian cavalry, and the sense required by the passage being merely,

"that six hundred cavalry marched all "night to reinforce the Athenians," I have followed several MSS. and the authority of Reiske, Poppo, and Dobre, in enclosing the word οἱ in brackets.

12. αὐτοῦ τὴν μάχην ἔσσεσθαι] They should fight it out first on the spot, there, in Megara, before they came to any fighting with or against the Athenians.

MEGARA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 86. 1.

σίδηρός τε ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ταχὺ καὶ λιθουργοὶ καὶ τάλλα ἐπιτήδεια,) ἀρξάμενοι δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους ὃ εἶχον, καὶ διοικοδομήσαντες τὸ πρὸς Μεγαρέας, ἀπ' ἐκείνου ἐκατέρωθεν ἐς θάλασσαν τῆς Νισαίας, τάφρον τε καὶ τεῖχη διελομένη ἡ στρατιά, ἕκ τε τοῦ προαστείου λίθοις καὶ πλίνθοις χρώμενοι, καὶ κόπτοντες τὰ δένδρα καὶ ὕλην ἀπεσταύρουν εἴ πη δέοιτό τι· καὶ αἱ οἰκίαι τοῦ προαστείου ἐπάλξεις λαμβάνουσαι αὐτὰ

2. οἰκοδομήσαντες K. 4. τε] om. T. 5. τε] om. L.O. 6. εἶποι c.g.  
 εἶπον R.T.e.f. δέοιτό τοι T. 7. προαστίου F.H. αὐτὰ A.B.C.F.H.L.N.  
 O.T.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αἷται.

2. ἀρξάμενοι δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους κ. τ. λ.] Poppo and others make ἀπεσταύρουν the principal verb, which cannot be, I think, because "the fortifying with stakes or palisades such points as "might need it" can in no sense be considered the principal idea of the whole sentence, to which the preceding clauses are subordinate, but is in fact coordinate with them, expressing one part only, as they express other parts, of the general notion contained in περιετείχιζον. And the amended stopping, in which I have followed Bekker's edit. of 1832, makes the whole construction clear, which is as follows:— περιετείχιζον—νομίζοντες—ἀρξάμενοι δέ, —καὶ διοικοδομήσαντες,—τάφρον τε διελομένη ἡ στρατιά,—ἕκ τε τοῦ προαστείου χρώμενοι. With regard to the last clause, καὶ κόπτοντες τὰ δένδρα—ἀπεσταύρουν, I am not sure whether we should regard the finite verb ἀπεσταύρουν as used by confusion instead of the participle; or whether it would not be better to make the former sentence end at χρώμενοι, and to make what follows from καὶ κόπτοντες τοῦ ὑπάρχον ἔρμα another sentence by itself. ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους ὃ εἶχον, i. e. "the long walls," here spoken of as one, because they were so close together, that with a view to the operations here described, they were but as a single wall, from each side of which the circumvallation branched off. And probably the space between them was filled up by a cross wall and rampart, so that in fact they would be only one wall at the point where the circum-

vallation walls joined them. Compare the note on II. 13, 9. διοικοδομήσαντες τὸ πρὸς Μεγαρέας, building a cross wall or countervallation on the side towards Megara, to prevent succour from thence being thrown into Nisæa. τῆς Νισαίας depends upon ἐκατέρωθεν, according to most of the editors; and it may be taken I suppose as explaining the term ἐκατέρωθεν; but is it not possible that it may depend on τὸ πρὸς Μεγαρέας? "Having built a cross wall on "both sides from the long walls to the "sea on the side of Nisæa looking towards Megara." According to any construction the words τῆς Νισαίας are out of their proper place. τάφρον τε καὶ τεῖχη διελομένη ἡ στρατιά, "the army "having divided amongst themselves "the several parts of the trench and "walls that were to be made." Compare II. 78, 1. διελόμενοι κατὰ πόλεις τὸ χωρίον.—τὰ δένδρα καὶ ὕλην, that is, "the fruit trees which they would naturally find in the gardens of the "προαστείου, and timber from forest "trees wherever they could meet with "them." Compare II. 75, 1. and the note there. The προαστείου of a Greek city was not what we call a suburb, but rather an open space like the parks in London, partly planted with trees, and containing public walks, colonnades, temples, and the houses of some of the principal citizens. It was used as a ground for reviews of the army, and for public games. At Rome the Campus Martius was exactly what the Greeks call προαστείου.

MEGARA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

ὑπῆρχον ἔρυμα. καὶ ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν ὄλην εἰργάζοντο.  
 3 τῇ δ' ὑστεραία περι δειλὴν τὸ τεῖχος ὅσον οὐκ ἀπετετέλεστο,  
 καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Νισαίᾳ δέισαντες, σίτου τε ἀπορία (ἐφ' ἡμέραν  
 γὰρ ἐκ τῆς ἄνω πόλεως ἐχρῶντο) καὶ τοὺς Πελοποννησίους  
 οὐ νομίζοντες ταχὺ ἐπιβοηθήσειν, τοὺς τε Μεγαρέας πολε- 5  
 μίους ἡγούμενοι, ξυνέβησαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ῥητοῦ μὲν ἕκα-  
 στον ἀργυρίου ἀπολυθῆναι ὄπλα παραδόντας, τοῖς δὲ Λακε-  
 δαιμονίοις, τῷ τε ἄρχοντι καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος ἐνῆν, χρῆσθαι  
 4 Ἀθηναίους ὅ τι ἂν βούλωνται. ἐπὶ τούτοις ὁμολογήσαντες  
 ἐξῆλθον. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη ἀπορρήξαντες 10  
 ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν Μεγαρέων πόλεως καὶ τὴν Νισαίαν παραλα-  
 βόντες τὰλλα παρεσκευάζοντο.

LXX. Βρασιδᾶς δὲ ὁ Τέλλιδος Λακεδαιμόνιος κατὰ τοῦ-  
 τον τὸν χρόνον ἐτύγγαχε περι Σικυῶνα καὶ Κόρινθον ὦν, ἐπὶ  
 Θράκης στρατιὰν παρασκευαζόμενος. καὶ ὡς 15  
 ἦσθετο τῶν τευχῶν τὴν ἄλωσιν, δέισας περι  
 τε τοῖς ἐν τῇ Νισαίᾳ Πελοποννησίοις καὶ μὴ  
 τὰ Μέγαρα ληφθῆ, πέμπει ἔς τε τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς  
 κελεύων κατὰ τάχος στρατιᾶ ἀπαντῆσαι ἐπὶ  
 Τριποδίσκον, (ἔστι δὲ κώμη τῆς Μεγαρίδος 20  
 ὄνομα τοῦτο ἔχουσα ὑπὸ τῷ ὄρει τῇ Γερανίᾳ),  
 καὶ αὐτὸς ἔχων ἦλθεν ἑπτακοσίους μὲν καὶ δισχιλίους Κορι-

2. δ'] τε d. τῇ δὲ ὑστερ. C.E.F.H.K.R.c.e.f.g.i. Porpo. παρὰ O.P. τὸ  
 τεῖχος] τοῦ τεύχους τοσοῦτον b.E. οὐκ] ὅπω e. ἀποτετέλεστο F.L.O.Q.  
 Bekker. ed. 1832. ἀπετετέλεστο A.B.E.G. τετέλεστο e. 3. ἐφ' ἡμερῶν C.  
 4. Deest ἐκ Parm. 5. ἐπιβοηθεῖν K. 7. ἀργύριον P. παραδόντες T.g.  
 παραδίδόντες d. τοῖς δὲ A.B.F. Bekk. Goell. Dobree. ceteri τοῖς τε. 9. ἂν]  
 om. g. 11. τῶν] om. N.V. 12. παρεσκευάζοντο F. 13. τε i. δ] om. c.  
 τέλλιος d.i. 14. ἐτύγγαχε γὰρ περι i. καὶ ἐπὶ θράκης L.O. 15. στρα-  
 τηῶν Haack. Porpo. 17. λακεδαιμονίους R. 20. τριποδίσκον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.  
 I.N.T.V.c.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. τὸ τριποδίσκον K. ceteri  
 τριποδίσκου. 21. γερανία E.F.H.Q.R.f. Porpo. Bekker. ed. 1832. vulgo γερα-  
 νεία. 22. ἦλθεν ἔχων f. χιλίους c. δισχιλίων T.

7. τοῖς δὲ Λακεδαιμονίοις] It appears now from Bekker's smaller edition that three of the best MSS. support his correction of δὲ instead of τε. There can therefore be no longer any hesita- tion as to admitting it into the text.

The ἄρχων here spoken of was the Spartan commander of the Peloponne- sian garrison, like Tantalus at Thyrea, c. 57, 3. Pasitolidas at Torone, V. 3, 1. Menedæus and his colleagues in Aca- rania, III. 100, 3.

MEGARA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

θίων ὀπλίτας, Φλιασίων δὲ τετρακοσίους, Σικυωνίων δὲ ἑξακοσίους, καὶ τοὺς μεθ' αὐτοῦ ὅσοι ἤδη ξυνειλεγμένοι ἦσαν, οἰόμενος τὴν Νίσαιαν ἔτι καταλήψεσθαι ἀνάλωτον. ὡς δὲ ἐπύθετο, (ἔτυχε γὰρ νυκτὸς ἐπὶ τὸν Τριποδίσκον<sup>2</sup> 5 ἐξελθών,) ἀπολέξας τριακοσίους τοῦ στρατοῦ, πρὶν ἔκπυστος γενέσθαι, προσῆλθε τῇ τῶν Μεγαρέων πόλει λαθὼν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ὄντας περὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, βουλόμενος μὲν τῷ λόγῳ καὶ ἅμα, εἰ δύναίτο, ἔργῳ τῆς Νισαίας πειράσασθαι, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, τὴν τῶν Μεγαρέων πόλιν εἰσελθὼν βεβαιώσασθαι. 10 καὶ ἡξίου δέξασθαι σφᾶς, λέγων ἐν ἐλπίδι εἶναι ἀναλαβεῖν Νίσαιαν. LXXI. αἱ δὲ τῶν Μεγαρέων στάσεις φοβού-

They, however, thought it safest to wait the event, and see whether he could cope successfully with 15 the Athenian army. μенаι, οἱ μὲν μὴ τοὺς φεύγοντας σφίσιν ἐσαγαγῶν αὐτοὺς ἐκβάλλῃ, οἱ δὲ μὴ αὐτὸ τοῦτο ὁ δῆμος δείσας ἐπιβῆται σφίσι καὶ ἡ πόλις ἐν μάχῃ καθ' αὐτὴν οὐσα ἐγγὺς ἐφεδρευόντων Ἀθηναίων ἀπόληται, οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, ἀλλ' ἀμφοτέροις ἐδόκει ἡσυχάσασθαι τὸ μέλλον περιδεῖν· ἡλιπίζον γὰρ καὶ μάχην ἐκάτεροι ἔσεσθαι τῶν τε Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν προσβοηθησάντων, καὶ οὕτω σφίσιν ἀσφαλεστέρως ἔχειν, οἷς τις εἴη εὖνους, 20 κρατήσασθαι προσχωρήσασθαι. ὁ δὲ Βρασίδης ὡς οὐκ ἔπειθεν,<sup>2</sup> ἀνεχώρησε πάλιν εἰς τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα.

LXXII. Ἐμα δὲ τῇ ἔφ' οἱ Βοιωτοὶ παρήσαν, διανενοσημένοι μὲν καὶ πρὶν Βρασίδαν πέμψαι βοηθεῖν ἐπὶ τὰ Μέγαρα

The Boeotians come up to aid Brasidas, ὡς οὐκ ἀλλοτρίου ὄντος τοῦ κινδύνου, καὶ ἡδῆ

1. σικυωνίων δέ] καὶ σικυωνίων L. om. C.G.I.O.P.d.e.i. cum ipso ἑξακοσίους. 2. καὶ] om. L. αὐτοῦ G.H.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.m. Poppo. αὐτοῦ Bekk. 4. ἐτύχασε N.V. 5. ἐξελεῖν Q. ἀπολέξας τριακοσίους τοῦ στρατοῦ] om.c.g. 6. μεγάρων K. 8. πειράσασθαι e. cum Prisciano 18. p. 1198, 30. πειράσαι E. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πειράσαι. 12. ἐσαγαγῶν Parm. 13. εἰ δὲ f. τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο i. Parm. 14. ἐπιβῆται E.F.H. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπίβηται. 15. αὐτήν N.V. 16. ἀπολείται A.B.E.F.H.Q.T.h. ἀπόλληται e. ἀπόλλυται b. ἐπέδεξαντο e. 18. ἐκάτεροι] om. N. 19. οἷς C.d.e.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. corr. N. vulgo ὅς. τις εἴη εὖνους] τι εἴη εὖνους d.i. τισιν εὖνους e. 20. προχωρήσαι L.O.P.

17. περιδεῖν] Thomas Mag. in περι- et adfert ex hoc loco, ἀλλ' ἀμφοτέροις—  
ρῶ, περιδεῖν καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ περισκοπῆσαι, περιδεῖν. DUKER.

and their cavalry skirmishes with the Athenians, without any decisive result.

ὄντες πανστρατιᾷ Πλαταιαῖσιν, ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ ἦλθεν ὁ ἄγγελος, πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἐρρώσθησαν, καὶ ἀποστείλαντες διακοσίους καὶ δισχιλίους ὀπλίτας καὶ ἱππέας ἑξακοσίους τοῖς πλείοσιν ἀπῆλθον πάλιν.

2 παρόντος δὲ ἤδη ξύμπαντος τοῦ στρατεύματος, ὀπλιτῶν οὐκ ἔλασσον ἑξακισχιλίων, καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων τῶν μὲν ὀπλιτῶν περὶ [τε] τὴν Νίσαιαν ὄντων καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ἐν τάξει, τῶν δὲ ψιλῶν ἀνὰ τὸ πεδίων ἐσκεδασμένων, οἱ ἱππῆς οἱ τῶν Βοιωτῶν ἀπροσδοκῆτοις ἐπιπεσόντες τοῖς ψιλοῖς ἔτρεψαν ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν· ἐν γὰρ τῷ πρὸ τοῦ οὐδεμία βοήθειά πω τοῖς Μεγαρεῦσιν οὐδαμῶθεν ἐπῆλθεν. ἀντεπεξελάσαντες δὲ καὶ οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐς χεῖρας ἦσαν, καὶ ἐγένετο ἵππομαχία ἐπὶ πολὺν, ἐν ᾗ ἀξιούσῳ ἐκάτεροι οὐχ ἦσσαν γενέσθαι. τὸν μὲν γὰρ ἵππαρχον τῶν Βοιωτῶν καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς οὐ πολλοὺς πρὸς ταύτῃ τῇ Νισαίᾳ προσελάσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι 15 καὶ ἀποκτείναντες ἐσκύλευσαν, καὶ τῶν τε νεκρῶν τούτων κρατήσαντες ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδωσαν καὶ τροπαῖον ἔστησαν·

1. πλαταιαῖσιν A. πλαταιαῖσιν B. πλαταιεύσιν G.L.Q. om. O.P. πλατιεύσι C. ἐπεὶ c. καὶ ἦδη ἦλθεν d. 3. διακοσίους δὲ καὶ K. χιλίους N. (prima manu) Q.d.i. 6. ἔλαττον A.B.C.E.F.G.N.T.V.b.d.e.f.h.i. 7. περὶ τε E.G. περὶ τὴν A.B.F.c. Bekk. Goell. τὴν om. Parm. 8. παιδίων ἐσκεδασμένων E. 2. ἀπροσδοκῆτως Q.V. 10. ἐν δὲ c. ἐν τῷ γὰρ πρὸ τοῦ T. μηδεμία K. πω] om. C.G.L.O.e. 11. οὐδαμῶθεν] om. N. prima manu. ἀπῆλθεν Q. ἐπῆλθον Parm. ἀντεπεξελάσαντες h. Parm. 14. ἵππαρχον Parm. 15. πρὸς ταύτῃ τῇ Νισαίᾳ. Libri omnes et edd. αὐτὴν τὴν Νίσαιαν.

6. ἔλασσον] Etsi autem hoc tantum unius Cod. MS. auctoritate nititur, tamen vel sine ea in contextum admitti potuisset; quum Grammatici veteres testentur, Thucydidem numquam in talibus gemino τ usum fuisse, quod supra plus semel monitum est. Dux.

10. ἐν γὰρ τῷ πρὸ τοῦ κ. τ. λ.] Hæc verba rationem reddunt cur in ἀπροσδοκῆτους inciderint. ΗΛΑΣΚ.

15. πρὸς ταύτῃ τῇ Νισαίᾳ] The sense requires the dative, "close under the "walls of Nisæa." Portus's conjecture, προσελάσαντας, although approved by Dobree, is inconsistent, as Poppo rightly observes, with the conjunction καὶ immediately following. Nor can

πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν Νίσαιαν προσελάσαντες be taken to signify, as Poppo seems to understand it, "Athenienses prope Nisæam consulto se recepisse:" for προσελάσαντες, when expressing the movements of cavalry, can only mean, "charging the enemy." The Boeotians had chased the Athenians down to Nisæa; then the Athenians faced about, charged them in return, and cut some of them off. In c. 92, 4. where all the MSS. read τοῖσιν, the later editors have restored the accusative τούτους, as the sense required; and here, on the other hand, I have no hesitation in substituting, for the same reason, the dative for the accusative.

MEGARA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 80. I.

οὐ μέντοι ἔν γε τῷ παντὶ ἔργῳ βεβαίως οὐδέτεροι τελευτήσαντες ἀπεκρίθησαν, ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν Βοιωτοὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἑαυτῶν, οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τῇ Νίσαιαν.

LXXIII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Βρασιδάς καὶ τὸ στράτευμα ἐχώρου ἐγγυτέρω τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ τῆς τῶν Μεγαρέων πόλεως, καὶ καταλαβόντες χωρίον ἐπιτήδειον παραταξάμενοι ἡσύχαζον, οἴομενοι σφίσιν ἐπιεῖναι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ τοὺς Μεγαρέας ἐπιστάμενοι περιορωμένους ὑποτέρων ἢ νίκη ἔσται. καλῶς δὲ ἐνόμιζον σφίσιν ἀμφοτέρα ἔχειν, ἅμα μὲν τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειρεῖν προτέρους μηδὲ μάχης καὶ κινδύνου ἐκόντας ἄρξαι, ἐπειδὴ γε ἐν φανερῷ ἔδειξαν ἐτοιμοὶ ὄντες ἀμύνεσθαι, καὶ αὐτοῖς ὥσπερ ἀκονιτὶ τὴν νίκην δικαίως ἀντίθεσθαι· ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Μεγαρέας ὀρθῶς ἔξυμβαίνειν. εἰ μὲν γὰρ μὴ ὤφθησαν ἐλθόντες, οὐκ ἂν ἐν τύχῃ γίνεσθαι σφίσιν, ἀλλὰ σαφῶς ἂν ὥσπερ ἡσσηθέντων στερηθῆναι εὐθὺς τῆς πόλεως· νῦν δὲ κἂν τυχεῖν αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ βουλευθέντας ἀγωνίζεσθαι, ὥστε ἀμαχεῖ ἂν

Bramidas then, being aware that the Megareans were waiting to see which side would prove victorious, offers the enemy battle; but they, being inferior in numbers, decline it.

1. ἐν] om. Parm. παντὶ] παρόντι e. 4. τοῦτο δὲ K. 6. ἐπιτήδειον καὶ παραταξάμενοι e. 7. ἡσύχαζον] om. L.O.P. 9. περιορωμένους] om. pr. man. N. 10. καλῶς] καὶ ὡς P. μὴ δὲ C.V. ἔχειν] om. E. 11. τὸ ἐπιχειρεῖν e. τῷ μὴ F. Parm. 12. ἄρξασθαι T.Q.f. ἐπειδὴ—ἔδειξαν] om. C.G.I.L.O.P.e. 13. ἀκονιτὶ C.I.K. ἀκονητὶ E.F.f. ἀκοντὶ d. ἀκονητὶ e. τὴν νίκην δικαίως ἀντίθεσθαι A.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m. Parm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀντίθεσθαι C. ἀντιθέσθαι B.E.F. ἀντιτίθεσθαι Q. vulgo et Haack. dik. ἀν τὴν νίκην τίθεσθαι. 15. οὐκ ἂν] om. O.P. 16. ἡσσηθέντες V. 17. ἀθηναίους αὐτούς G. 18. ἀμαχεῖ A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀμαχητί.

9. βεβαίως should be taken with τελευτήσαντες, "with a decided result."

10. καλῶς δὲ ἐνόμιζον κ. τ. λ.] The word ἀμφοτέρα is explained by what follows, ἅμα μὲν τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειρεῖν—ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Μεγαρέας ὀρθῶς ἔξυμβαίνειν. In the last clause, the words ὀρθῶς ἔξυμβαίνειν are a mere repetition of καλῶς ἔχειν, but added again to make the meaning more palpable. The words καὶ αὐτοῖς—τίθεσθαι seem to be parenthetical, and to depend upon ἐνόμιζον at the beginning of the chapter.

15. οὐκ ἂν ἐν τύχῃ κ. τ. λ.] "They would have had not a chance of suc-

cess, but would clearly have lost the city at once, being considered to have been as good as beaten." The genitive absolute ἡσσηθέντων is remarkable, referring as it does to the subject of the verb στερηθῆναι; so that ἡσσηθέντας or ἡσσηθέντες might seem more natural. But compare V. 33, I. VI. 7, 2. VII. 57, 11. Herodotus, VIII. 108, 6. IX. 58, 4. and Poppo, Prolegom. I. c. x. p. 119. Jelf, 710.

17. κἂν τυχεῖν—μὴ βουλευθέντας] "Might chance to be unwilling." For this use of τυγχάνειν with a participle, see Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 533. 4. Jelf, 694.

4 περιγενέσθαι αὐτοῖς ὧν ἔνεκα ἦλθον. ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο. οἱ γὰρ Μεγαρῆς—ὡς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐτάξαντο μὲν παρὰ τὰ μακρὰ τείχη ἐξελθόντες, ἠσύχαζον δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ μὴ ἐπίοντων, λογιζόμενοι καὶ οἱ ἐκείνων στρατηγοὶ μὴ ἀντίπαλον εἶναι σφίσι τὸν κίνδυνον, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὰ πλείω αὐτοῖς προεκεχωρήκει, 5 ἄρξασι μάχης πρὸς πλείονας αὐτῶν ἢ λαβεῖν νικήσαντας Μέγαρα ἢ σφαλέντας τῷ βελτίστῳ τοῦ ὀπλιτικοῦ βλαφθῆναι, τοῖς δὲ ξυμπάσης τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ τῶν παρόντων μέρος ἕκαστον κινδυνεύειν εἰκότως ἐθέλειω τολμᾶν· χρόνον δὲ ἐπισχόντες, καὶ ὡς οὐδὲν ἀφ' ἐκατέρων ἐπεχειρεῖτο, ἀπῆλθον 10 πρότερον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὴν Νίσαιαν καὶ αὐθις οἱ Πελοπον-

1. ὅπερ i. κερωρήκει P. 2. περὶ L.O.P. 3. μὲν c.g. 4. καὶ ἐκείνων Q. 5. προ-  
 κείνων P. 6. ἀρξασθαι d.i. 7. βελτίστῳ] 8. τῆς] om. prim. man. N. 9. τῆς δὲ ξυμπάσης d.i. 10. οὐδένα ἐφ'  
 πλείω c.f.g. 11. ἕκαστων Porpo. Goell. 12. ἐκάστου κινδυνεύον Dobree. 13. οὐδένα ἐφ'  
 ἐκτέρων d.i.

1. οἱ γὰρ Μεγαρῆς κ. τ. λ.] The verb to this nominative case is to be found in what, according to the common division, is the following chapter; so little could the author of this division have understood the construction of the passage. The construction, if so it may be called, is as follows: οἱ γὰρ Μεγαρῆς—τοῦτ' ἔστιν, ἀκριβέστερον εἰπόντι, οἱ τῶν φευγόντων φίλοι Μεγαρῆς, —ἀνοίγουσι τε τὰς πύλας καὶ ἐς λόγους ἔρχονται. The subject, which was at first stated to be οἱ Μεγαρῆς, is, after a long parenthesis of twelve lines, stated again more accurately to be οἱ τῶν φευγόντων φίλοι Μεγαρῆς. Compare a somewhat similar passage in Herodotus, VI. 137. where the nominative case Πελασγοὶ at the beginning of the chapter is separated by an interval of half a page from its verb ἐλόχησαν, which occurs, according to our present division, in the following chapter. So that Aristotle had good reason to notice this sort of carelessness, Rhet. III. 5, 2. where he says, δεῖ δὲ, ἕως μέμνηται, ἀναποδοδῶναι ἀλλήλους, καὶ μὴτε μακρὰν ἀπαρτᾶν, μῆτε συνδεσμὸν πρὸ συνδέσμου ἀποδοδῶναι τοῦ ἀναγκαίου.

5. ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὰ πλείω κ. τ. λ.] "Since  
 "in more than half of their object they

"had succeeded; having taken Nisaea,  
 "and thus completely shut out the  
 "Megareans from all communication  
 "with the sea."

8. τοῖς δὲ ξυμπάσης κ. τ. λ.] That something here is corrupt, seems evident. Various corrections are proposed, of which Dobree's first seems to me one of the neatest, οἷς δὲ—ἐκάστου κινδυνεύου. One might correct also ἐκάστῳ simply, and insert either γὰρ after ξυμπάσης, or οὐν after εἰκότως. For the sense is clear, namely, that the enemy might naturally be willing to risk a battle, seeing that each general among them staked only a part of his whole national force, ξυμπάσης τῆς δυνάμεως, and also a part only of the force actually engaged, τῶν παρόντων. So that if the whole army were cut off, still the loss of each state would be but small: and still farther, the army might be defeated without being destroyed, and the loss might fall wholly or chiefly on one wing, so that as the soldiers of each state occupied only a part of the line of battle, the loss to any one state might possibly, even in the event of a defeat, be next to nothing. The expression ἐθέλειω τολμᾶν resembles I. 71, 7. βουλομένων ἡμῶν προθύμων εἶναι.

MEGARA. A. C. 434. Olymp. 89. 1.

νήσιοι ὄθεν περ ὠρμήθησαν—οὕτω δὴ τῷ μὲν Βρασιίδα αὐτῷ  
 καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων ἄρχουσιν οἱ τῶν φευγόντων φίλοι  
 Μεγαρήs, ὡς ἐπικρατήσαντι καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐκέτι ἐθε-  
 λησάντων μάχεσθαι, θαρσοῦντες μᾶλλον ἀνοίγουσί τε τὰs  
 5 πύλαs καὶ δεξάμενοι καταπεπληγμένων ἤδη τῶν πρὸς [τοὺs]  
 Ἀθηναίους πραξάντων ἐs λόγους ἔρχονται. LXXIV. καὶ  
 ὕστερον ὁ μὲν, διαλυθέντων τῶν ξυμμάχων  
 κατὰ πόλεις, ἐπανελθὼν καὶ αὐτὸs ἐs τὴν  
 Κόρινθον τὴν ἐπὶ Θράκης στρατείαν παρε-  
 σκεύαζεν, ἵνα περ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ὠρμητο· οἱ δὲ  
 10 ἐν τῇ πόλει Μεγαρήs, ἀποχωρησάντων καὶ τῶν  
 Ἀθηναίων ἐπ' οἴκου, ὅσοι μὲν τῶν πραγμάτων  
 πρὸς τοὺs Ἀθηναίους μάλιστα μετέσχον, εἰδό-  
 τεs ὅτι ἄφθησαν εὐθὺs ὑπεξῆλθον, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι  
 15 κοινολογησάμενοι τοῖs τῶν φευγόντων φίλοιs  
 κατάγουσι τοὺs ἐκ Πηγῶν, ὀρκώσαντεs πίστεσι  
 μεγάλαis μηδὲν μνησικακήσειν, βουλεύσειν δὲ  
 τῇ πόλει τὰ ἄριστα. οἱ δὲ ἐπειδὴ ἐν ταῖs ἀρχαῖs ἐγένοντο s  
 καὶ ἐξέτασιν ὄπλων ἐποίησαντο, διαστήσαντεs τοὺs λόχους  
 20 ἐξελέξαντο τῶν τε ἐχθρῶν καὶ οἱ ἐδόκουν μάλιστα ξυμπράξαι

1. περ ὠρμήθησαν] περιορήθησαν P. περ om. e. 3. οὐκ, omisso ἔτι, A.  
 4. τε] om. prim. man. N. 5. τοὺs] om. H.K.L.N.O.V.g. 7. συμμάχων  
 B.C.F.Q.V.c.d.e.g. 8. κατὰ δεest Parm. 10. ὠρμητο d.e.m. Parm.  
 13. ἐσχον C. ex ras. 14. ἐξῆλθον N.V. 16. κατάγουσι τοὺs] κατὰ τοῦ σίτου E.  
 ἐκ τῶν πηγῶν T. ὀρκίωσαντεs L.O.P.Q. Conf. Lobeck. ad Phrynich. p. 361.  
 17. μεγάλοιs c.g. 18. τὰ] om. Parm. 19. ἔχλους d. λόγους Parm.  
 20. τῶν] om. Q.

19. ἐξέτασιν ὄπλων] A similar proceeding, with a similar object, is described by Xenophon, Hellen. II. 4, 8, 9, 10. when the thirty tyrants of Athens wanted to arrest some suspected persons at Eleusis. The review first of all brought the whole population, from whom the victims were to be selected, into one place; and then, as the Greek soldiers always piled their arms before their generals addressed them, an opportunity was thus afforded of seizing the arms, and of securing

any obnoxious individual without resistance, as he must appear before his commander without his spear and shield. A small body either of mercenary troops, or of the aristocracy themselves or their dependents, were the instruments employed in this service; and the citizens themselves were reviewed in different parts of the town, διαστήσαντεs τοὺs λόγους, that they might be the more easily overpowered, and deprived of the means of cooperating with each other.



τὰ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἄνδρας ὡς ἑκατὸν, καὶ τούτων πέρι  
ἀναγκάσαντες τὸν δῆμον ψῆφον φανεράν διενεγκεῖν, ὡς  
κατεγνώσθησαν, ἔκτειναν, καὶ ἐς ὀλιγαρχίαν τὰ μάλιστα  
κατέστησαν τὴν πόλιν. καὶ πλείστον δὴ χρόνον αὕτη ὑπ'  
ἐλαχίστων γενομένη ἐκ στάσεως μετάστασις ξυνέμεινεν. 5

LXXV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους, τῆς Ἀντάνδρου ὑπὸ τῶν  
Μυτιληναίων, ὥσπερ διενουῦντο, μελλούσης κατασκευάζε-  
σθαι, οἱ τῶν ἀργυρολόγων Ἀθηναίων στρα-  
τηγοὶ Δημόδοκος καὶ Ἀριστείδης, ὄντες περὶ  
Ἑλλήσποντον (ὁ γὰρ τρίτος αὐτῶν Λάμαχος 10  
δέκα ναυσὶν ἐς τὸν Πόντον ἐσεπεπλεύκει), ὡς ἠσθάνοντο τὴν  
παρασκευὴν τοῦ χωρίου καὶ ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς δεινὸν εἶναι, μὴ  
ὥσπερ τὰ Ἄναια ἐπὶ τῇ Σάμφ γενήται, ἔνθα οἱ φεύγοντες  
τῶν Σαμίων καταστάντες τοὺς τε Πελοποννησίους ἀφέλουν  
ἐς τὰ ναυτικὰ κυβερνήτας πέμποντες καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει 15  
Σαμίους ἐς ταραχὴν καθίστασαν καὶ τοὺς ἐξιόντας ἐδέχοντο,  
οὕτω δὲ ξυναγείραντες ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμμάχων στρατιὰν καὶ

1. τοὺς] om. g. 2. φανεράν ψῆφον c. 5. γενομένη A.E.F.G.H.K.N.c.f.g.h.  
Haack. Poppo. Bekk. Goell. γενομένη B.C.T.V. (vulgo γενομένη.) συνέμεινεν  
H.K. 8. ἀθηναῖοι νεῶν E. 9. δημόδοκος L. δημοδόκος καὶ ῥιστίδης E.  
10. λαμάχος c.g. 11. ἐσεπεπλεύκει d. ἐσεπεπλεύκει R. 12. δεινὸν] δίκαιον e.  
13. τὰ ἀναια] ἄνω Q. 14. τε] om. d.i. 17. ἀπὸ—πλείωσας] om. B.E.F.h.  
et prima manu N. στρατίας C.e.

2. ψῆφον φανεράν διενεγκεῖν] Com-  
pare Lysias against Agoratus, p. 467.  
Reiske: οἱ μὲν γὰρ τριάκοντα ἐκάθηγον  
ἐπὶ τῶν βάρβρων· δύο δὲ τράπεζαι ἐν τῷ  
πρόσθεν τῶν τριάκοντα ἐκείσθη· τὴν δὲ  
ψῆφον οὐκ εἰς καθίστους, ἀλλὰ φανεράν  
ἐπὶ τὰς τραπέζας ταύτας ἔδει τιθεσθαι·  
τὴν μὲν καθαιρούσαν ἐπὶ τὴν ὑστέραν, τὴν  
δὲ σώζουσαν, ἐπὶ τὴν πρότεραν.

5. ὑπ' ἐλαχίστων γενομένη.] Because  
probably not all of the restored exiles,  
and still less of their friends who had  
been left in Megara, were concerned in  
the perfidy of this revolution, any more  
than the whole aristocratical party at  
Athens approved of the crimes of Cri-  
tias. But a few daring men effected  
the revolution, tacitly countenanced  
probably by the aristocratical party in  
general, who thought the worst oli-

garchy better than the ascendancy of  
the popular party. What Thucydides  
notices as remarkable is the long du-  
ration of a government which owed  
its existence to a violent revolution,  
and that too a revolution effected by  
a very small number of active instru-  
ments: ὑπ' ἐλαχίστων γενομένη ἐκ στά-  
σεως μετάστασις. I have therefore fol-  
lowed Duker and the later editors in  
adopting the reading γενομένη instead  
of γενομένη.

6. τῆς Ἀντάνδρου] Confer Diodorum,  
lib. XII. p. 322. ubi pro Ἀριστείδην καὶ  
Σύμμαχον lege omnino Ἀριστείδην καὶ  
Δημόδοκον. WASS. De hoc consilio ex-  
sulum Mitylenæorum et aliorum Lesbi-  
orum eat supr. cap. 52, 4. DUKER.

13. τὰ ἀναια] Vid. ad lib. III. cap. 19, 2.  
et 32, 2. DUKER.

πλεύσαντες, μάχη τε νικήσαντες τούς ἐκ τῆς Ἀνάνδρου ἐπεξελθόντας, ἀναλαμβάνουσι τὸ χωρίον πάλιν. καὶ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον ἐς τὸν Πόντον ἐσπλεύσας Λάμαχος, ἐν τῇ Ἡρακλεώτιδι ἰδρμήσας† ἐς τὸν Κάληκα ποταμὸν, ἀπόλλυσι τὰς ναῦς ὕδατος ἀνωθεν γενομένου καὶ κατελθόντος αἰφνιδίου τοῦ ρεύματος. αὐτὸς τε καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ πεζῇ διὰ Βιθυνῶν Θρακῶν, οἳ εἰσι πέραν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ, ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Χαλκηδόνα τὴν ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ Πόντου Μεγαρέων ἀποικίαν.

2. ἐπεξελθόντας B.h. ἐπελθόντας d. καὶ ἐκ f. 3. τὸν] om. d. καὶ ἐν τῇ e. 4. ἰδρμήσας A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.T.V.d.f.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἰδρμήσας. [Quod ad N. attinet, hodie in textu habet ἰδρμήσας: videtur autem rasuram in charta factam esse, et ubi nunc est e, aliam olim litteram exstitisse.] κάλυκα d. κάλυκα L.O. ἀπόλλυσι V. 5. καὶ] om. L.O.P.Q. αἰφνιδίου F. 7. χαλκιδόνα g. καλκεδόνα d. τὴν] om. d.

2. οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον—ἐσπλεύσας Λάμαχος—ἀπόλλυσι. The words οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον refer to the loss of the ships, and not to their entrance into the Euxine, for that had taken place before Antandrus was recovered. Λάμαχος—ἐς τὸν Πόντον ἐσπεπλεύκει.

4. ἰδρμήσας†] This is undoubtedly the reading of the best MSS. and Poppo objects to the use of the active ἰδρμήσας instead of the middle ἰδρμήσασθαι. Yet the words ἰδρμῆναι and ἰδρμῆσαι are so frequently confounded in the MSS. that their authority is of little weight; as, for instance, in VIII. 34. the best MSS. read ἰδρμήσασθαι, where ἰδρμήσασθαι is certainly the true reading; and again in VIII. 43. 1. there is a similar mistake. And with the accusative τὰς ναῦς following so immediately afterwards, ἰδρμήσας for ἰδρμήσασθαι seems sufficiently excusable. On the other hand, ἰδρμῆναι ἐς τὸν Κάληκα is more correct than ἰδρμῆναι ἐς τὸν Κάληκα. I have accordingly marked the word as doubtful.

Κάληκα] Hujus fluvii nomen apud Auctores multum variat. Arrianus in Periplo Κάληκα vocat, Diodorus Κάληκα. Sed Memnon cui magis credendum, utpote Heracleotæ et Bithyniæ vicino, Κάληκα nominat. Hodie etiam Chelid dicitur, ut ait Belonius in suis Observationibus. Palmerius in Exercitat. p. 51. HUDS. Κάληκα vocat Eustathius ad Dionys. Perieg. v. 793. Thracæ Bithyniæ incolæ memorat ibid.

ex Herodot. VII. 75. 2. Add. Strab. XII. p. 541. ΔΥΚΑΒ. The river Calax, or Cales, is hardly more than a mountain torrent; or at least has its source in the mountains at so short a distance from the sea, that its floods must be exceedingly sudden and violent; and, like the *fiumare* in Sicily, they would come down with such a body of water, sweeping trees and rocks along with them in their course, that vessels drawn up on the shore, just at the mouth of the river, might very easily have been swamped or dashed to pieces.

5. ὕδατος ἀνωθεν γενομένου] Poppo understands ἀνωθεν to mean "coelitus," but is there any instance in the early Greek writers in which ὕδωρ ἀνωθεν γενομένου is used as synonymous with ὕδωρ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ γενομένου? Thucydides uses the word ἀνωθεν often, but never in the sense of ἐξ οὐρανοῦ. I believe that the words mean, "Rain having fallen in the interior," "in the upper country." It is well known that ἀνωθεν does not always strictly signify "from above," but also "above" simply, as in III. 68. 4. IV. 108. 1. VII. 63. 2. That ὕδωρ ἐγένετο will signify "there was rain," without any addition of ἐξ οὐρανοῦ or ἀνωθεν, may be seen from Herodotus VIII. 12. 1. ἐγένετο δὲ ὕδωρ ἀπλετον διὰ πάσης τῆς νυκτός.

7. Χαλκηδόνα] The true name of this city, as given universally on its coins, is Καλχιδόνα. See Eckhel, de Doctr.

BŒOTIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

LXXVI. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει καὶ Δημοσθένης Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς τεσσαράκοντα ναυσὶν ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Ναύπακτον, εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Μεγαρίδος ἀναχώρησιν. τῷ γὰρ Ἴπποκράτει καὶ ἐκείνῳ τὰ Βοιωτῖα πράγματα ἀπὸ τινῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν ἐπράσσετο, βουλομένων μεταστῆσαι τὸν κόσμον καὶ ἐς δημοκρατίαν ὥσπερ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τρέψαι· καὶ Πτοιοδώρου μάλιστ' ἀνδρὸς φυγάδος ἐκ Θηβῶν ἐσηγουμένου τάδε αὐτοῖς παρεσκευάσθη. Σίφας μὲν ἐμελλόντινες προδώσειν· αἱ δὲ Σίφαι εἰσὶ τῆς Θεσπικῆς γῆς ἐν τῷ Κρυσαίῳ κόλπῳ ἐπιθαλασσίδιοι· Χαίρωνειαν δὲ, ἣ ἐς Ὀρχομενὸν τὸν Μινύειον πρότερον καλούμενον νῦν δὲ Βοιωτῖον ξυντελεῖ, ἄλλοι ἐξ Ὀρχομενοῦ ἐν-

BŒOTIA.  
Plan for effecting a popular revolution in Bœotia. Overtures made to Athens for aid. Demosthenes is sent to Naupactus, to enter Bœotia on the side of Phocis, while Hippocrates, with the whole force of Athens, was to attack it simultaneously from Attica, and occupy the post of Delium, near Tanagra.

5. βοιωτῖα h. 7. τὸν κόσμον] τὴν πολιτείαν K. 8. πτοιοδώρου G.I.K. πτοιδώρου P. 10. παρεσκευάσθη τι σίφας P. 11. προδώσειν B.E.F.H.N.T. V.d.f.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παραδώσειν. Σίφαι Bekk. τῆς] om. i. 12. κρυσαίῳ T. κρυσσαίῳ N.V. ἐπιθαλάσσιοι T. χερώνεια T. χερώνειαν F. 13. τὸν] om. b. μινύειον H. μινύειον A.E.F.Q.T. 14. βοιωτῖον A.B.E.F.H.K. N.Q.T.V.e.f.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βοιώτιον.

Numor. vol. II. p. 411. And so it is written in Herodotus, IV. 144, 2. But the Attic writers, or at least the existing MSS. of them, have adopted the form Χαλκηδῶν, and the Romans followed them in writing "Chalcedon," and not "Calchedon."

13. ἐς Ὀρχομενὸν—ξυντελεῖ] The Bœotian confederacy consisted of a number of free and sovereign states, each of which elected its Bœotarch, or member of the supreme executive government of Bœotia, with the exception of Thebes, which, on account of its preeminence in rank and power, elected two Bœotarchs. In the Peloponnesian war these states appear to have been either ten or twelve in number, as the Bœotarchs are said to have been either eleven or thirteen, according to the various interpretations of IV. 91. and two of these were Thebans. Their names were, Thebes, Orchomenus, Coronea, Copæ, Tanagra, Thespizæ, Haliartus, and, according to Müller's con-

jecture, Lobadea, Onchestus, and Oka-lea; but this last place seems hardly entitled to rank amongst the sovereign states, as Strabo classes it among the dependencies of Haliartus. However this may have been, the sovereign states, whichever they were, had each a number of smaller states subject to their authority; as, Chæronea was dependent upon Orchomenus; Leuctra and Siphæ on Thespizæ; Acræphia, Glissas, Therapne, and others, on Thebes. These smaller states were called ἑυμμοροί, or ξυντελεῖς, to the larger ones; and were obliged to furnish troops and money, to make up the contingent of the state to which they belonged, to the general confederacy of Bœotia.

[All the existing information respecting the constitution and magistrates of Bœotia may be found in Böckh's Introduction to the Bœotian Inscriptions, in his Corpus Inscription. Græcar. p. 726—732. or in a shorter compass, in Hermann's Politic. Antiquit. of Greece,

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. Α. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

εδίδουσαν, καὶ οἱ Ὀρχομενίων φυγάδες ξυνέπρασσον τὰ μά-  
 λιστα, καὶ ἄνδρας ἐμισθοῦντο ἐκ Πελοποννήσου· ἔστι δὲ  
 ἡ Χαιρώνεια ἔσχατον τῆς Βοιωτίας πρὸς τῇ Φανότιδι τῆς  
 Φωκίδος· καὶ Φωκέων μετείχόν τινες. τοὺς δὲ Ἀθηναίους 4  
 5 ἔδει Δῆλιον καταλαβεῖν τὸ ἐν τῇ Ταναγραίᾳ πρὸς Εὐβοίαν  
 τετραμμένον Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερὸν, ἅμα δὲ ταῦτα ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ῥητῇ  
 γίγνεσθαι, ὅπως μὴ ξυμβοηθήσωσι ἐπὶ τὸ Δῆλιον οἱ Βοιω-  
 τοὶ ἄθροοι, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι κινούμενα.  
 καὶ εἰ κατορθοῖτο ἡ πείρα καὶ τὸ Δῆλιον τειχισθεῖν, ῥαδίως 5  
 10 ἠλπιζον, εἰ καὶ μὴ παραντικά †νεωτερίζοι† τι τῶν κατὰ τὰς  
 πολιτείας τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς, ἐχομένων τούτων τῶν χωρίων καὶ  
 ληστευομένης τῆς γῆς καὶ οὔσης ἐκάστοις διὰ βραχέος ἀπο-  
 στροφῆς οὐ μενεῖν κατὰ χώραν τὰ πράγματα, ἀλλὰ χρόνον,  
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων μὲν προσιόντων τοῖς ἀφεστηκόσι, τοῖς δὲ  
 15 οὐκ οὔσης ἀθρόας τῆς δυνάμεως, καταστήσειν αὐτὰ ἐς τὸ  
 ἐπιτήδειον. ἡ μὲν οὖν ἐπιβουλή τοιαύτη παρεσκευάζετο.

3. χερώνεια V. φανότιδι H.g. ἀφανότιδι b. φότιδι I. 4. φωκίων V.  
 5. τὸ] τῶν A.B. τῷ E. παναγραία I. 7. γενέσθαι c. 8. ἕκαστος K.  
 κινούμενα A.B.F.H. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κινούμενοι. 9. καὶ] om. A.B.F.  
 εἴ τι κατορθοῖτο c.f.g. εἰ δὲ N. 10. νεωτερίζοιτο F.Q.T. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
 νεωτερίζοι Bekk. νεωτερίζειν d.i. 11. τούτων] om. b. 12. διὰ βραχέως E.F.  
 βαί  
 13. μενεῖν A.E.F.K.N.P.T.V.g. μενεῖν G. βαίνειν d.i. 16. ἐπιβολῇ H. παρε-  
 σκευάζετο] om. d.i.

§. 179. Böckh supposes that Lebadea, Anthedon, and Chalia, were the three sovereign states of the league in the Peloponnesian war which Thucydides has not mentioned. The statement of Strabo, referred to in my original note respecting Okalea, is represented by Poppo to be a mistake; but it will be found IX. p. 410. or IX. 2, 26. of Siebenkee's and Tzachucke's edition, Πετεῶν δὲ τῆς Ἀλιαρίας, καὶ Μεδεῶν, καὶ Ὀκαλέα.]

3. Φανότιδι] Vide de hac Palmerium Græc. Antiq. VI. 15. DUKER.

4. Φωκέων μετείχόν τινες] Amongst whom perhaps was that Nicomachus, who afterwards betrayed the whole intrigue to the Lacedæmonians.

10. †νεωτερίζοι†] Duker, Haack, Poppo, and Göller, all agree in pre-

ferring νεωτερίζοιτο, which doubtless would be the best Greek, and which is the reading of three MSS. But is it impossible that the nominative case to νεωτερίζοι should be ἡ πείρα? "even if "the attempt should not effect any "immediate alterations in the govern- "ment of Bœotia." Or if τι be the nominative, may not νεωτερίζοι be used in a neutral sense, like our own verb "change?" "should nothing change "immediately in the constitution of "Bœotia."

12. καὶ οὔσης ἐκάστοις κ. τ. λ.] "The "several partisans of democracy having "a refuge ready at hand within a short "distance, in case of failure, if Siphæ, "Chæronea, and Delium, on three se- "veral sides of Bœotia, were all occu- "pied by Athenian garrisons."

THESSALY. A. C. 494. Olymp. 80. 1.

LXXVII. ὁ δὲ Ἴπποκράτης αὐτὸς μὲν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως δύνειμιν ἔχων, ὅποτε καιρὸς εἴη, ἐμελλε στρατεύειν ἐς τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς, τὸν δὲ Δημοσθένην προαπέστειλε ταῖς τεσσαράκοντα ναυσὶν ἐς τὴν Ναύπακτον, ὅπως ἐξ ἐκείνων τῶν χωρίων στρατὸν ξυλ- 5 λέξας Ἀκαρνανῶν τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων πλέοι ἐπὶ τὰς Σίφας ὡς προδοθησομένας· ἡμέρα δ' αὐτοῖς εἶρητο ἣ ἔδει ἅμα ταῦτα πρᾶσσειν. α καὶ ὁ μὲν Δημοσθένης ἀφικόμενος, Οἰνιάδας δὲ ὑπὸ τε Ἀκαρνανῶν πάντων κατηναγκασμένους καταλαβὼν ἐς τὴν 10 Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ αὐτὸς ἀναστήσας τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν τὸ ἐκείνη πᾶν ἐπὶ Σαλύνθιον καὶ Ἀγραίους στρατεύσας πρῶτον καὶ προσποιησάμενος, τὰλλα ἡτοιμάζετο ὡς ἐπὶ τὰς Σίφας, ὅταν δέη, ἀπαντησόμενος.

LXXVIII. Βρασίδης δὲ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τοῦ 15 θέρους πορευόμενος ἑπτακοσίους καὶ χιλίους ὀπλίταις ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἐπειδὴ ἐγένετο ἐν Ἡρακλείᾳ τῇ ἐν Βρασίδης sets out on his famous expedition to the north of Greece. By the aid of some of the Thessalian chiefs, and the rapidity Τραχίνοι, καὶ προπέμψαντος αὐτοῦ ἄγγελον ἐς Φάρσαλον παρὰ τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους, ἀξιούντος διάγειν ἑαυτὸν καὶ τὴν στρατιάν, ἦλθον ἐς 20 Μελιτιάν τῆς Ἀχαιῆς Πάναιρός τε καὶ Δῶρος

2. στρατεύσειν G. 3. δημοσθένη e. 4. ταῖς] om. d.e. τῆν] τὸ d.i.  
 5. συλλέξας V.b.c.d.e.g. 6. συμμαχῶν c.g. 7. Omnia a Σίφας usque ad ὅταν δέη om. N. sed prima manu in marg. adscripta sunt: om. etiam E.F.h. habent autem E.F. man. recent. ad marg. script. προδοθησομένας G. 8. ταῦτα ἅμα g. 9. δέ] om. Q. 10. ἡναγκασμένους E. 11. ἐκείνους L.P. ἐκείνων O. σαλύνθειον g. ἀγραίους C.K.c.g. 13. τὰλλα] πολλὰ A.B. et marg. F. 14. ὅς] om. B.c.g. 15. τραχίνη E.i. τραχίνη F. 16. καὶ ἀξιούντος L.O.P. 17. 18. 19. 20. ἦλθον V. 21. μελιτιάν i. πάριαιρος c.g.

9. ὑπὸ τε Ἀκαρνανῶν—καὶ αὐτὸς—προσποιησάμενος] The meaning is, that Demosthenes was enabled to prepare for his Boeotian expedition with every advantage, as all the enemies of the Athenians in the west of Greece were already put down before he commenced it: Oeniadae he found had been reduced by the combined forces of the Acarnanians; and he had himself attacked and subdued the only remaining ene-

my of Athens, Salynthius, king of the Agræans. How Dr. Bloomfield can translate προσποιησάμενος "by way of "pretence" it is difficult to understand. The word occurs in the sense of "reducing" to a state of dependent alliance" several times in Thucydides, I. 8, 4. 38, 4. 55, 1. III. 70, 1.

21. Μελιτιάν τῆς Ἀχαιῆς] Achaia Phthiotis, which is the country here spoken of, was believed to be the earli-

THESSALY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

of his marches, he is enabled to pass through Thessaly without interruption, although the bulk of the Thessalian people was friendly to Athens.

καὶ Ἴππολοχίδας καὶ Τορύλαος καὶ Στρόφακος  
πρόξενος ὧν Χαλκιδέων, τότε δὴ ἐπορεύετο.  
ἦγον δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι Θεσσαλῶν αὐτὸν καὶ ἐκ  
Λαρίσης Νικονίδας Περδίκκα ἐπιτήδειος ὧν.

5 τὴν γὰρ Θεσσαλίαν ἄλλως τε οὐκ εὔπορον ἦν διένααι ἄνευ  
ἀγωγῆς, καὶ μετὰ ὄπλων γε δὴ καὶ τοῖς πᾶσι γε ὁμοίως  
Ἐλλησιν ὑποπτον καθεστήκει τὴν τῶν πέλας μὴ πείσαντας  
διένααι τοῖς τε Ἀθηναίοις αἰεὶ ποτε τὸ πλῆθος τῶν Θεσ-  
σαλῶν εὖνον ὑπῆρχεν. ὥστε εἰ μὴ δυναστεία μᾶλλον ἢ 3  
10 ἰσονομία ἐχρῶντο τὸ ἐγχώριον οἱ Θεσσαλοὶ, οὐκ ἂν ποτε

1. στρόφακος 48. 3. θεσσαλοὶ d. 4. λαρίσης E.F.H. Bekk. ed. 1832.  
Poppo. Goell. vulgo. Haack. λαρίσης. λικονίδας K. περδίκκας V. 6. τοῖς]  
om. Q. πᾶσιν ὁμοίως T. 7. καθεστήκει Q.c.g. καθεστήκει T. 8. ἀθη-  
ναίους οὐκ ἀεί d. 9. ὑπῆρχον 47. 10. ἐγχώριον] χωρίον B.h.

est seat of the Hellenian race, (Thucyd. I. 3, 2. Herodot. I. 56, 4.) and extended originally from the Asopus (a small river running into the Malian bay, near Thermopylae, Herodot. VII. 199. 200.) to the Enipeus. (Kruse, Hellas, vol. I. p. 475.) In the time of Herodotus and Thucydides, however, the Sperchius seems to have been considered as the southern boundary, (Herodot. VII. 198.) and the country to the south of the Sperchius was reckoned to belong to the Meliensians, or Maliensians. (Thucyd. III. 91. Herod. VII. 198.) But both the Achaeans and Maliensians, in the time of the Peloponnesian war, were subject to the Thessalians. (Thucyd. VIII. 3, 1. III. 93.)

4. Λαρίσης] "On all the coins of "Larissa the name of the town is "written with one s only." Dodwell, Class. Tour, vol. II. p. 103. Compare Eckhel, Doctr. Numm. Vet. vol. II. p. 140.

6. καὶ μετὰ ὄπλων γε δὴ κ. τ. λ.] I have retained the stopping of this passage as given by Bekker, as I do not think that καὶ μετὰ ὄπλων γε δὴ can properly terminate a sentence. Had it been καὶ μετὰ ὄπλων γε δὴ οὐχ ἦκιστα, the case would have been different; but as the words now stand, they are as abrupt a close to a sentence as it would

be in English to say, "For Thessaly, "generally speaking, is not easy to "pass through without a conductor, "and with arms at any rate;" or, "and with arms certainly." It appears to me that the words καὶ μετὰ ὄπλων—διένααι are all meant to correspond to the preceding clause, ἄλλως τε οὐκ εὔπορον κ. τ. λ. "Brasidas required an "escort through Thessaly for three "reasons: 1. Thessaly could not easily "be passed through without one under "any circumstances: 2. Under the ac- "tual circumstances, as Brasidas was "at the head of an armed force, his "passage, without previous permission "asked and obtained, would have been "objected to not only by the Thessali- "ans, but by any nation in Greece "whatasoever: 3. The commons of "Thessaly were well disposed towards "Athens." "And when it was with "an armed force especially, it was a "thing ill looked upon among all the "Greeks without distinction, to pass "through a neighbour's country, with- "out first having obtained his con- "sent."

[Göller in his second edition has restored the common stopping. I am still inclined to follow Bekker in connecting the words καὶ μετὰ ὄπλων γε δὴ with what follows. But see, on the other hand, Poppo's note p. 254.]

THESSALY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

προήλθεν, ἐπεὶ καὶ τότε πορευομένῳ αὐτῷ ἀπαντήσαντες ἄλλοι τῶν τάναντία τούτοις βουλομένων ἐπὶ τῷ Ἐνιπεὶ ποταμῷ ἐκόλυον, καὶ ἀδικεῖν ἔφασαν ἄνευ τοῦ πάντων κοινού πορευόμενον. οἱ δὲ ἄγοντες οὔτε ἀκόντων ἔφασαν διάξειν, αἰφνιδίον τε παραγενόμενον ξένοι ὄντες κομίζειν. ἔλεγε δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ Βρασιδάς τῇ Θεσσαλῶν γῇ καὶ αὐτοῖς φίλος ὦν ἵεσθαι, καὶ Ἀθηναίοις πολεμίοις οὔσι καὶ οὐκ ἐκείνοις ὄπλα

1. προήλθον Q. ἀπαντήσαντες] om. c.g. 2. τούτοις] om. i. 4. διάξειν c. 5. παραγενόμενοι A.h. 6. αὐτοῖς] αὐτὸς d.

2. ἐπὶ τῷ Ἐνιπεὶ ποταμῷ] The geography of Thessaly is even yet far from accurately known. The situation of Melitæa itself is uncertain, but I should think it plain from this passage of Thucydides that it did not stand in the valley of the Enipeus, but rather on the same ridge of hills on which Thaumacia stands, and some distance to the east of that town, probably near to Lamia, or Zeitoun. There is nothing said of Brasidas crossing the Enipeus; nor was it a stream capable of affording any obstacle to his progress in the middle of summer: but it seems that the valley of the Enipeus was the first point at which he entered Thessaly; the hills above, on which I suppose Melitæa to have stood, being in Achaia Phthiotis. On his first descent into the valley, therefore, the Thessalians were going to stop him; and after their departure he seems to have marched down it as far as Pharsalus, and a little beyond, to its junction with the valley of the Apidanus. From thence he descended the valley of the Apidanus as far as Phacium, which was situated at its lower extremity, where it joins the valley of the Peneus. From Phacium, instead of following the Peneus to Larissa, he seems to have crossed immediately into Peræbia, and to have marched diagonally across that country in a straight line towards Dium, where he would rejoin the ordinary coast road which led from Macedonia to Larissa, through Tempe. Brasidas possibly avoided Tempe, and crossed the Pierian mountains into lower Macedonia, by nearly the same route which the army of Xerxes had followed, when

moving in the opposite direction, and with the same object, of avoiding the pass of Tempe. (Herodot. VII. 128, 1. 131, 1.) It appears from Strabo (IX. 5. 6.) that Melitæa was not on the side of the river, but rather on the high ground above it; for he speaks of the people of Hellas leaving their own town on account of its low situation, and removing to Melitæa. Possibly its territory may have extended some way down the valley; and then the words of Thucydides, ἐπὶ τῷ Ἐνιπεὶ, would merely mean that Brasidas was still in the valley of the Enipeus when the Thessalians stopped him; that is, that he was stopped at his first entrance into their country.

3. Ἄνευ τοῦ πάντων κοινού πορευόμενον] Id est: sine voluntate et consensu τοῦ κοινού Thessalorum; ut recte Pet. Faber II. Semestr. 18. qua significatione ἀνευ etiam apud Demosthenem in Oratione de Corona, in Epistola Philippi, p. 148. poni, alii ostenderunt: Καὶ ταῦτα συντάχθη τῷ ναυάρχῳ ἀνευ μὲν τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν ἀρχόντων καὶ ἐτέρων ἰδιωτῶν. Sic jam ante Homerus loquutus fuerat, Iliad ὁ. γ. 213. ἀνευ ἐμῆθεν καὶ Ἀθηναίης. Et Od. ὁ. 530. οὐ τοι ἀνευ θεοῦ ἔπατο δεξιὸς ὄρις. Poterat hoc quoque, ut Faber e Xenoph. 4. Ἄπομν. in fin. adnotat, dici ἀνευ τῆς τοῦ πάντων κοινού γνώμης: quomodo etiam Plutarch. in Vita Lycurgi Rhetoris, ἀνευ τῆς τοῦ προτέρου δεσπότητος γνώμης. Quid τὸ κοινόν, Commune alicujus gentis sit, nemo ignorat. Τὸ κοινόν Θεσσαλῶν memorat etiam Callistratus in l. XXXVII. D. de Judic. ΔΥΚΚΕΒ.

THESSALY. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

ἐπιφέρειν, Θεσσαλοῖς τε οὐκ εἰδέναι καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις  
 ἔχθραν οὖσαν ὥστε τῇ ἀλλήλων γῆ μὴ χρῆσθαι, νῦν τε  
 ἀκόντων ἐκείνων οὐκ ἂν προελθεῖν (οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν δύνασθαι),  
 οὐ μέντοι ἀξιοῦν γε εἶργεσθαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀκούσαντες ταῦτα 5  
 ἀπῆλθον, ὁ δὲ κελευόντων τῶν ἀγωγῶν, πρὶν τι πλέον  
 ξυστῆναι τὸ κωλύσον, ἐχώρει οὐδὲν ἐπισχῶν δρόμφ. καὶ  
 ταύτῃ μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, ἣ ἐκ τῆς Μελιτίας ἀφώρμησεν, ἐς  
 Φάρσαλόν τε ἐτέλεσε καὶ ἐστρατοπεδεύσατο ἐπὶ τῷ Ἀπιδανῷ  
 ποταμῷ, ἐκέϊθεν δὲ ἐς Φάκιον, καὶ ἐξ αὐτοῦ ἐς Περαιβίαν.  
 10 ἀπὸ δὲ τούτου ἤδη οἱ μὲν τῶν Θεσσαλῶν ἀγωγοὶ πάλιν 6  
 ἀπῆλθον, οἱ δὲ Περαιβοὶ αὐτὸν ὑπήκοοι ὄντες Θεσσαλῶν  
 κατέστησαν ἐς Δίον τῆς Περδίκκου ἀρχῆς, ὃ ὑπὸ τῷ  
 Ὀλύμπῳ Μακεδονίας πρὸς Θεσσαλοὺς πόλισμα κείται.  
 LXXIX. τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ Βρασιδᾶς Θεσσαλίαν φθάσας  
 15 διέδραμε πρὶν τινα κωλύειν παρασκευάσασθαι, καὶ ἀφίκετο

2. οὖσαν ἔχθραν g. γῆ μὴ] γνώμη K. τε] δὲ B. 4. γε] om. T.  
 5. πρὶν] πλὴν A.B.C.E.F.G.K.P.h.i. 47, 48. 6. ξυστῆναι H. ξυστῆσαι R.  
 9. φάκιον G.I.L.O.Q. 47. παραβίαν L.O.P. 47, 48. παραβίαν e. et mox  
 παραβοὶ P. 48. παραβοὶ e. 10. ἤδη μὲν θεσσαλῶν V. ἤδη οἱ μὲν τῶν A.B.F.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἤδη οἱ μὲν C.E.G.H.K.L.N.O.R.T.b.c.d.e.f.g. 47, 48.  
 Haack. vulgo ἤδη μὲν τῶν. 11. περραιβοὶ E. αὐτὸν F.G.H.T. 47, 48. Parm.  
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτῶν. 12. κατέστησαν ἐς A.B.C.E.F.G.  
 H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
 κατέστησαν αὐτὸν ἐς. δίον A.E.F.K.N.V. 47, 48. et A. infra quoque c. 109, 3.  
 p. 26 acute. 13. πόλις καλεῖται Q. 14. τοιοῦτῳ τρόπῳ R.f. τοιοῦτῳ μὲν  
 τρόπῳ T. 15. κωλύσειν d.i.

11. οἱ δὲ Περαιβοὶ] The Perræbians, or Perrhæbians, had in early times possessed a large part of the plain of Thessaly, including the valley of the Peneus in its whole length, to its junction with the sea. From thence they were driven by the Lapithæ, and retired to the mountains, some taking refuge in the chain of Pindus to the west, and others in that of Olympus and the other chains to the North of the Peneus. The remnant who stayed behind in the plains became as usual the slaves or rather the villains of the conquerors; and were one of the chief elements out of which the Penestæ of Thessaly, who

answered exactly to the Helots of Sparta, derived their origin. Those who retired to the mountains maintained perpetual hostilities for a long period with the Thessalians, but at length were rendered tributary to them, and followed their standard in war, yet without losing altogether their distinct existence as a people. This continued till the growth of the Macedonian power, when the Thessalians and their dependent states all fell alike under the dominion of the kings of Macedon. See Strabo, IX. 5, 19, 20, 22. Aristotle, Politics, II. 7. [II. 9, 2, 3. Oxford ed. 1837.] Müller, Dorier, II. p. 65.



MACEDONIA. A. C. 494. Olym. 89. 1.

- 2 MACEDONIA. ὡς Περδίκκαν καὶ ἐς τὴν Χαλκιδικήν. ἐκ γὰρ τῆς Πελοποννήσου, ὡς τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐτύχει, δείσαντες οἱ τε ἐπὶ Θράκης ἀφεστῶτες Ἀθηναίων καὶ Περδίκκας ἐξήγαγον τὸν στρατὸν, οἱ μὲν Χαλκιδῆς νομίζοντες ἐπὶ σφᾶς 5 πρῶτον ὀρμήσειν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους (καὶ ἅμα αἱ πλησιόχωροι πόλεις αὐτῶν αἱ οὐκ ἀφεστηκυῖαι ξυνεπήγον κρύφα), Περδίκκας δὲ πολέμος μὲν οὐκ ὦν ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ, φοβούμενος δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς τὰ παλαιὰ διάφορα τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ μάλιστα βουλόμενος Ἀρριβαίων τὸν Λυγκηστῶν βασιλέα 10 παραστήσασθαι. LXXX. ξυνέβη δὲ αὐτοῖς, ὥστε ῥᾶον ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου στρατὸν ἐξαγαγεῖν, ἢ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐν τῷ παρόντι κακοπραγία. τῶν γὰρ Ἀθηναίων ἐγκεκμημένων τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα τῇ ἐκείνων γῇ ἤλπιζον 15 ἀποστρέφειν αὐτοὺς μάλιστα, εἰ ἀντιπαραλοποῖεν πέμψαντες ἐπὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους αὐτῶν στρατιάν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐτοιμόν ὄντων τρέφειν τε καὶ ἐπὶ ἀποστάσει σφᾶς ἐπικαλουμένων. καὶ ἅμα τῶν Εἰλώτων βουλομένοις ἦν ἐπὶ 20
- LACEDÆMON. And the Lacedæmonians eagerly adopted the plan, as the means of effecting a diversion in their own favour, and at the same time of employing on foreign service some of their Helots, of whom they stood in such fear, that they about this time 2 treacherously mur-

1. ἐς] om. L.R.T. 3. ἠτύχει Q.c.g. 7. αἱ G. 8. περδίκκας μὲν T.  
 10. ἀρριβαίων A.F.G.H.L.N.O.V. τὸν] τῶν A.N.O.T.V. λυγκηστῶν H.Q.  
 13. ἐν τῷ παρόντι] om. K. παρανίκα R. 16. ἀποτρέφειν C.G.H.T.b.d.e.f.i.  
 ἀποτρέφειν L.O.P. 18. τρέφειν καὶ E.R.T. 19. ἐπὶ ἀποστάσει A.B.C.E.F.  
 H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπὶ ἀποστάσει G.I.  
 vulgo ἐπὶ τῇ ἀποστάσει.

4. ἐξήγαγον] Dobree, (*Adversaria*, p. 68.) wishes to read ἐπηγάγοντο, and understands τοῦς Λακεδαιμονίους as the subject of the infinitive ἐξαγαγεῖν at the beginning of ch. 80. I believe that, however unusual, ἐξήγαγον is the true reading, and that ἐξαγαγεῖν also refers to Perdiccas and the Chalcidians. It is true that ἐπηγάγοντο would be more natural than the active voice; yet ἐπάγειν is used in Thucydides where ἐπάγεσθαι would be more usual, (I. 107, 6.) and in this very chapter we have ξυνε-

πήγον, applied to the Chalcidians, and not ξυνεπήγοντο. As to the use of ἐπάγειν instead of ἐπάγειν, it is applied with great propriety in the present case, for the getting the Peloponnesians to move out of *Peloponnesus* was the great difficulty.

20. βουλομένοις ἦν ἐκπέμψαι] i. e. ἐβούλοντο ἐκπέμψαι. Compare II. 3, 2. οὐ βουλομένη ἦν ἀφίστασθαι, and, as there referred to, Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 391. e. Jelf 599. 3. See also Koen, on Gregor. Corinth. p. 376. ed. Schæfer. and

LACEDÆMON. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

deser two thousand of the bravest of them, to whom they had pretended to give their liberty.

προφάσει ἐκπέμψαι, μή τι πρὸς τὰ παρόντα τῆς Πύλου ἐχομένης νεωτερίσωσιν· ἐπεὶ καὶ τὸδε ἔπραξαν φοβούμενοι αὐτῶν τὴν νεότητα καὶ τὸ πλῆθος· (αἶε γὰρ τὰ πολλὰ Λακεδαιμονίους πρὸς τοὺς 5 Εἰλωτας τῆς φυλακῆς περὶ μάλιστα καθεστῆκει·) προεῖπον αὐτῶν ὅσοι ἀξιούσιν ἐν τοῖς πολεμίοις γεγενῆσθαι σφίσιν ἄριστοι, κρίνεσθαι, ὡς ἐλευθερώσοντες, πείραν ποιούμενοι καὶ ἠγούμενοι τούτους σφίσιν ὑπὸ φρονήματος, οἷπερ καὶ ἤξιωσαν πρῶτος ἕκαστος ἐλευθεροῦσθαι, μάλιστα ἂν καὶ ἐπι- 10 θέσθαι. καὶ προκρίναντες ἐς δισχιλίους, οἱ μὲν ἐστεφανώσαντό τε καὶ τὰ ἱερά περιήλθον ὡς ἠλευθερωμένοι, οἱ δὲ οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον ἠφάνισάν τε αὐτοὺς καὶ οὐδεὶς ἦσθετο ὅτφ τρῶφ ἕκαστος διεφθάρη. καὶ τότε προθύμως τῷ Βρασιδα 4 αὐτῶν ξυνέπεμψαν ἑπτακοσίους ὀπλίτας, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους ἐκ 15 τῆς Πελοποννήσου μισθῶ πείσας ἐξήγαγεν. αὐτόν τε Βρασιδαν βουλόμενον μάλιστα Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀπέστειλαν, LXXXI. προὔθυμήθησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Χαλκιδῆς, ἄνδρα ἔν τε

3. τὰδε N.V.c.f.g. αὐτῶν τὴν σκαυότητα B.h. Bekk. in ed. 1832, αὐτῶν τὴν νεότητα A. τὴν νεότητα αὐτῶν e. νεότητα E.F.G., F quidem post deletas tres quattuorve.  
4. τὰ] om. L.O. λακεδαιμονίους A.E.h. 5. καθεστήκει Q.R.c.g. 8. ἀξίωσαν b.  
10. χιλίους O. καὶ οἱ μὲν T. 11. παρήλθον h. 12. ἦσθετο] ἔγνω d.  
13. βρασιδα αὐτῶ V. 15. τε τὸν βρασιδαν N.Q.V. 17. προὔθυμῃσαν A.B.E.  
F.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.h.

D'Orville on Chariton, p. 467. as referred to by Göller. τῶν Εἰλωτῶν ἐκπέμψαι, "to send out some of the Helots." This is exactly what is called the partitive article in French: "des Helotes."

4. αἶε γὰρ τὰ πολλὰ κ. τ. λ.] "For at all times most of the institutions of Lacedæmon were framed specially with a view to the Helots, to guard against their insurrections." This sentence is a complete illustration of the view given of the constitution of Lacedæmon, vol. I. Appendix II. where the situation of the Spartans is compared to that of an army of occupation in a conquered country, perpetually on its guard to prevent the inhabitants from breaking out into insurrection.

10. καὶ προκρίναντες, οἱ μὲν κ. τ. λ.]

A similar construction occurs III. 34, 3. ὁ δὲ προκαλεσάμενος—ὁ μὲν ἐξῆλθε κ. τ. λ. The nominative case seems so appropriately to express the subject of a proposition, that it is used in every clause of the chapter, because the subject is continually the same; and the introduction of a new subject in the words οἱ μὲν ἐστεφανώσαντο κ. τ. λ. is so subordinate to the general sense of the passage that it does not interrupt the construction. Otherwise, as Göller observes, the more natural construction would be, προκρίναντες—στεφανωθέντας—ἠφάνισαν.

17. προὔθυμήθησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Χαλκιδῆς] i. e. προὔθυμήθησαν ἀποσταλῆναι αὐτόν, or, ὅστε ἀποσταλῆναι αὐτόν. Compare VII. 86, 3. τοὺς ἄνδρας—προὔθυμήθη—ὅστε ἀφῆθησαν.

MACEDONIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

τῇ Σπάρτῃ δοκοῦντα δραστήριον εἶναι ἐς τὰ πάντα καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐξῆλθε πλείστου ἄξιον Λακεδαιμονίοις γενόμενον. τό τε γὰρ παραυτικά ἐαυτὸν παρασχὼν δίκαιον καὶ μέτριον ἐς τὰς πόλεις ἀπέστησε τὰ πολλὰ, τὰ δὲ προδοσίᾳ εἶλε τῶν χωρίων, ὥστε τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις γίνεσθαι ξυμβαίνειν τε βουλομένοις, ὅπερ ἐποίησαν, ἀνταπόδοσιν καὶ ἀποδοχὴν χωρίων, καὶ τοῦ πολέμου ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου λώφησιν· ἐς τε τὸν χρόνον ὕστερον μετὰ τὰ ἐκ Σικελίας πόλεμον ἢ τότε Βρασιδίου ἀρετὴ καὶ ξύνεσις, τῶν μὲν πείρα αἰσθημένων τῶν δὲ ἀκοῇ νομισάντων, μάλιστα ἐπιθυμίαν ἐνεποίει τοῖς Ἀθηναίων ξυμμάχοις ἐς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. πρῶτος γὰρ ἐξελθὼν καὶ δόξας εἶναι κατὰ πάντα ἀγαθὸς ἐλπίδα ἐγκατέλιπε βέβαιον ὡς καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι τοιοῦτοί εἰσιν.

MACEDONIA. LXXXII. Τότε δ' οὖν ἀφικομένου αὐτοῦ ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πυθόμενοι τὸν τε Περδίκκαν πολέμιον ποιοῦνται, νομίσαντες αἴτιον εἶναι τῆς παρόδου, καὶ τῶν ταύτῃ ξυμμάχων φυλακὴν πλέονα κατεστήσαντο.

LXXXIII. Περδίκκας δὲ Βρασιδαν καὶ τὴν στρατιὰν εὐθὺς λαβὼν μετὰ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ δυνάμεως στρατεύει ἐπὶ Ἀρριβαίων τὸν Βρομεροῦ Λυγκηστῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλέα ὄμορον ὄντα, διαφορὰς τε αὐτῷ οὔσης καὶ

2. ἐξῆλθον e. 9. πλείστον A.F. 3. τότε H.K.L.O.V. 4. ἐς τὰς] καὶ τὰς d. 9. ἔς τε] ὥστε i. ὥστε περι d. 10. χρόνον B.C.E.F.G.H.K.R. (marg.) V. b.c.d.e.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo χρόνον. τὰ] τὸν A.B.F.H.N.T.V. e.h. 12. ἀθηναίους e. 15. οἱ] om. C.Q. 18. ποι- οῦντα C. 19. τῶν τότε V. 22. ἐπὶ] ἐς τὸν d.i. ἀρριβαίων T. 23. λυγκι- στῶν Q.T.f. 24. αὐτῶν Q.

10. μετὰ τὰ ἐκ Σικελίας] Dixit scriptor in mente habens μετὰ τὴν ἐκ Σικελίας ἀναχώρησιν. GÖLLER. Is it not rather, "after what befell them from Sicily;" the disasters which the Sicilian expedition brought upon them. See on this

use of ἐκ, the note on I. 64, 1. and III. 21, 1.

23. Λυγκηστῶν Μακεδόνων] Compare II. 99, 2. τῶν γὰρ Μακεδόνων εἰσὶ καὶ Λυγκισταί.

MACEDONIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

enemy of his own ; but Brasidas listening to the proposals of Arrhibæus, and withdrawing his army, Perdicæus is highly offended, and reduces the subsidy which he gave to the Peloponnesians, from one half to one third of the whole expense of their maintenance.

βουλόμενος καταστρέψασθαι. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐγένετο τῷ στρατῷ μετὰ τοῦ Βρασιδίου ἐπὶ τῇ ἐσβολῇ τῆς Λύγκου, Βρασιδίας λόγους ἔφη βούλεσθαι πρῶτον ἐλθὼν πρὸ πολέμου Ἀρριβαίων ξύμμαχον Λακεδαιμονίων, ἣν δύνηται, ποιῆσαι. καὶ γάρ τι καὶ Ἀρριβαῖος ἐπεκηρυκεύετο, 3 ἐτόμος ὢν Βρασιδία μέσῳ δικαστῇ ἐπιτρέπειν· καὶ οἱ Χαλκιδέων πρέσβεις ξυμπαρόντες ἐδί-

1. καταστρέψαι Q. ἐπειδὴ A.F.e.  
L.O.P.c.d.e.f.g. ἔφη λόγους T.c.g.

2. τοῦ] om. c. 3. τῆς] τοῦ C.I.K.  
5. ποιήσων d. 6. τοι V.e.g.

2. ἐπὶ τῇ ἐσβολῇ τῆς Λύγκου] This pass into the country of the Lyncestæ from lower Macedonia, is the same with that described by Livy, XXXII. 39. as leading from the valley of the Erigonus into Eordæa. It was probably the line of the great Roman road, the *via Egmatia*; which, according to Strabo, passed through the country of the Lyncestæ and the Eordæi to Edessa and Pella, Strabo, VII. 7, 4. The pass was over the chain of mountains which divides the valley of the Æstræus from that of the Erigonus; and the narrow gorge spoken of by Thucydides, IV. 127, 2. as leading into the country of Arrhibæus, was probably a spot where the road having crossed the ridge followed the course of one of the streams that run down into the Erigonus. In crossing a mountain chain, the worst parts of the road are never where it goes over the summit of the ridge, but in the narrow torrent valleys or gorges, which it follows on both sides of it, in order to arrive at its foot. Such are the gorges of the *Via Mala* in the upper valley of the Rhine leading to the Splugen and Bernardin passages of the Alps; of the Devil's Bridge, in the valley of the Reuss, just under the S. Gothard; and of Primolano, in the valley of the Brenta, on the direct road from Venice to the upper valley of the Adige, by Monte Pergine. That the pass into Lyncus included the crossing of a mountain range, as well as the passage of a defile, is proved by the expression of Polybius, XVIII. 6. where he calls it τὰς εἰς τὴν Ἐορδαίαν ὑπερ-

βολὰς, and still more by Thucydides himself, who, when describing the retreat of Brasidas, IV. 128, 3. says, that after forcing the defile, "he gained the "heights," i. e. the top of the ridge, and then proceeded safely. See Cramer's Anc. Greece, vol. I. p. 193. 202.

7. μέσῳ δικαστῇ] Ἀντὶ τοῦ μεσίτη καὶ διαιτητῇ. Ἡ τῶν προυχόντων ἀρετὴ ἐν τε πόλεσι καὶ ἐν στρατείαις πανταχοῦ καθίσταται τὸ ὑπήκοον καὶ τῶν ἐναντίων ποιεῖ μὴ καταφρονεῖν. ἐν μὲν τοῖς Ἑλλησι τὸν Βρασιδαν καὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ στρατιάν, ἐν τοῖς ἡμετέροις δὲ Βελισάριον εἰς παράστασιν τοῦ παρόντος λόγου παραβάλλομεν. SCHOL. μέσῳ δικαστῇ i. e. "an arbitrator," or "one to judge between them as a third party interposing to settle their quarrel." Compare Aristotle, Ethics, V. 4, 7. ζητοῦσι δικαστὴν μέσον· καὶ καλοῦσιν ἐνιοὶ μεσιδίου, ὡς ἐὰν τοῦ μέσου τύχῃσι τοῦ δικαίου τευξόμενοι. Thus Aristotle, accommodating his etymology to his doctrine about the μέσον. But it may be doubted whether the sense both in μέσος δικαστῆς and in μεσιδίου, be not as much that of *interposition* as of *impartiality*: expressing the *stepping in between* two parties to separate and pacify them, as well as the equal settlement of the dispute, or the judges standing equally aloof from the interest of either. This latter sense, however, is probably mixed up with that of interference; as ἀρχῶν μεσιδίου in Aristotle, Politics, V. 6, 13. seems to mean, "a commander who belonged to neither party."

MACEDONIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

δασκον αὐτὸν μὴ ὑπεξελεῖν τῷ Περδίκκᾳ τὰ δεινὰ, ἵνα  
 4 προθυμότερῳ ἔχοιεν καὶ ἐς τὰ ἑαυτῶν χρῆσθαι. ἅμα δέ τι  
 καὶ εἰρήκεσαν τοιοῦτον οἱ παρὰ τοῦ Περδίκκου ἐν τῇ Λακε-  
 δαίμονι, ὡς πολλὰ αὐτοῖς τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν χωρίων ξύμμαχα  
 ποιήσοι, ὥστε ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου κοινῇ μᾶλλον ὁ Βρασιδᾶς τὰ 5  
 5 τοῦ Ἀρριβαίου ἤξιον πράσσειν. Περδίκκας δὲ οὔτε δικαστὴν  
 ἔφη Βρασιδᾶν τῶν σφετέρων διαφορῶν ἀγαγεῖν, μᾶλλον δὲ  
 καθαιρέτην ὧν ἂν αὐτὸς ἀποφαίνῃ πολεμίων, ἀδικήσειν τε εἰ  
 αὐτοῦ τρέφοντος τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ στρατοῦ ξυνέσται Ἀρριβαίῳ.  
 6 ὁ δὲ ἄκοντος καὶ ἐκ διαφορᾶς ξυγγίγνεται, καὶ πεισθεὶς τοῖς 10  
 λόγοις ἀπήγαγε τὴν στρατιὰν πρὶν ἐσβαλεῖν ἐς τὴν χώραν.  
 Περδίκκας δὲ μετὰ τοῦτο τρίτον μέρος ἀνθ' ἡμίσεος τῆς  
 τροφῆς ἐδίδου, νομίζων ἀδικεῖσθαι.

1. αὐτῷ T. ὑπεξελεῖν A.B.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.c.f.g. Parm. Haack.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπεξελεθῆν. 2. αὐτῶν R. 4. περὶ c. αὐτὸν Bekk.  
 5. ποιῆσαι I.P.e. et correct. C. 7. διαφορῶν] om. L.O.P. 10. συγγίγνεται  
 F.H.L.O.g. ξυγγίγνεται C.V. 11. ἐπήγαγε d. πρὶν] πλὴν c.g. 12. περὶ τι  
 μέρος T. ἡμίσεος A.B.G.Q.T.h. vulgo ἡμίσεως.

1. μὴ ὑπεξελεῖν τῷ Περδίκκᾳ τὰ δεινὰ] "Not to remove from out of the way  
 "of Perdiccas every object of his ap-  
 "prehension." Compare Herodotus,  
 VII. 8, 3. οὔτε πόλιν οὔτε ἔθνος ὑπο-  
 λείψασθαι τουτέων ὑπεξαρρημένων.  
 Demosth. de falsa Legat. p. 365.  
 Reiske. τῶν ἰδίων τι κτημάτων ὑπεξαι-  
 ρούμενοι. Sophocles, Œdip. Tyr. 227.  
 τοῦπίπλημ' ὑπεξελεῶν Αὐτὸς καθ' αὐτοῦ.  
 [Plato, Republic. VIII. p. 567. b.  
 ὑπεξαιρεῖν δὴ τουτέους πάντας δεῖ τὸν  
 τύραννον, εἰ μέλλει ἄρξαι, ἕως ἂν μήτε  
 φίλων μήτ' ἐχθρῶν λείπῃ μηδένα.]

5. ὥστε ἐκ τοῦ—πράσσειν] "So that  
 "on this ground Brasidas thought  
 "himself entitled to deal jointly with  
 "Perdiccas in the matters of Arrhi-  
 "bæus, rather than leave Perdiccas to  
 "manage them as he pleased." This  
 must surely be the meaning of κοινῇ τὰ  
 τοῦ Ἀρριβαίου πράσσειν. Perdiccas  
 had promised the Lacedæmonians that  
 he would procure them some new allies  
 in his neighbourhood: Brasidas there-  
 fore thought that now there was an op-  
 portunity to ensure the fulfilment of  
 this promise, by gaining the alliance of

Arrhibæus, and he accordingly claimed  
 the right of negotiating with him as a  
 principal party in conjunction with Per-  
 diccas; whereas Perdiccas insisted that  
 he was not a principal in the quarrel, but  
 merely engaged to act as his auxiliary.

[Dr. Bloomfield and Poppo under-  
 stand κοινῇ to signify "impartially,"  
 as if Brasidas professed to regard Ar-  
 rhibæus no less than Perdiccas as one  
 entitled to just and friendly treatment  
 on the part of Lacedæmon. This suits  
 the sense of the passage well, but it  
 appears to me a forced interpretation of  
 the word κοινῇ.]

10. ἐκ διαφορᾶς] "Post altercationem  
 "et dissensionem haud amicam cum  
 "Perdicca." Bauer, approved by Pop-  
 po. The expression appears to me  
 rather to resemble that of ἐκ βίας, or  
 ἐκ παρασκευῆς, ἐκ παρατάξεως, where  
 the sense is very nearly that of an ad-  
 verb. ἐκ διαφορᾶς ξυγγίγνεται seems to  
 mean, "Brasidas has an interview with  
 "Arrhibæus in decided opposition to  
 "Perdiccas," "in actual quarrel with  
 "him." See Kühner, Gr. Gr. §.  
 543. 3.

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

LXXXIV. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει εὐθὺς ὁ Βρασιδᾶς, ἔχων καὶ Χαλκιδέας, ἐπὶ Ἄκανθον τὴν Ἀνδρίων ἀποικίαν ὀλίγον

πρὸ τρυγίτου ἐστράτευσεν. οἱ δὲ περὶ τοῦ δέχεσθαι αὐτὸν κατ' ἀλλήλους ἐστασίαζον, οἱ τε μετὰ τῶν Χαλκιδέων ξυνεπάγοντες καὶ ὁ δῆμος. ὅμως δὲ, διὰ τοῦ καρποῦ τὸ δέος ἔτι ἔξω ὄντος πεισθὲν τὸ πλήθος ὑπὸ τοῦ Βρασιδίου δέξασθαι τε αὐτὸν μόνον καὶ ἀκούσαντας βουλευσασθαι δέχεται· καὶ καταστὰς ἐπὶ τὸ πλήθος, (ἦν δὲ οὐδὲ 10 ἀδύνατος, ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιος, εἰπεῖν) ἔλεγε τοιαύδε.

LXXXV. “ Ἡ ΜΕΝ ἔκπεμφίς μου καὶ τῆς στρατιᾶς ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων, ὃ Ἀκάνθιοι, γεγένηται τὴν αἰτίαν

“ ἐπαληθεύουσα ἦν ἀρχόμενοι τοῦ πολέμου  
 “ προείπομεν, Ἀθηναίους ἐλευθεροῦντες τὴν  
 “ Ἑλλάδα πολεμήσει· εἰ δὲ χρόνῳ ἐπήλθο-  
 “ μεν, σφαλέντες τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐκεῖ πολέμου  
 “ δόξης, ἣ διὰ τάχους αὐτοὶ ἄνευ τοῦ ὑμετέρου  
 “ κινδύνου ἠλπίσαμεν Ἀθηναίους καθαιρήσειν,  
 “ μηδεὶς μεμψθῆ· νῦν γὰρ ὅτε παρέσχεν ἀφι-  
 “ γμένοι καὶ μετὰ ὑμῶν πειρασόμεθα κατερ-  
 “ γάζεσθαι αὐτούς. θαυμάζω δὲ τῇ τε ἀπο- 2  
 “ κλήσει μου τῶν πυλῶν, καὶ εἰ μὴ ἀσμένους

1. δέ] om. L.O. 2. καὶ] om. d. τὴν] τῶν K. ἀνδρίων F. ὀλίγου h. ἀλίγῃ N.V. 3. πρὸ τοῦ τρυγίτου Q. τρυγίτου E. 4. ἀλλήλων L.O. 6. ἔξω ὄντος ἐπὶ O.P. 8. καὶ ἀκούσαντας—καταστὰς om. T. ἀκούσαντες e. 9. ἐπὶ] ἐς c.g. II. ἐπίπεμφίς c. 12. ὃ ἀκάνθιοι] om. c.g. 16. τοῦ ἐκεῖ τοῦ πολέμου R.f. 17. καὶ δόξης Q. 18. ἀθηναίους c. 19. μέμφη E. 21. ὑποκλήσει A.B.C. E.F.H.K.c.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀποκλήσει.

2. τὴν Ἀνδρίων ἀποικίαν] The article is apparently added to distinguish this Acanthus from other towns of the same name, of which there was one near Cnidus in Asia Minor, and another in Athamania. See Stephanus Byzant. in voce.

10. ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιος] Vid. Ælianum, Var. Hist. XII. 50. Livinus, XXXII. 33. “Vir, ut inter Ætolos, facundus,” et ad ea verba Gronovium. WASS. Dionys.

Halic. X. 36. de L. Siccio Dentato : εἰπεῖν τε, ὡς στρατιώτης, οὐκ ἀδύνατος. Cornel. Nep. Epamin. cap. V. “Satis “exercitatum in dicendo, ut Thebanum “scilicet.” DUKER.

14. προείπομεν Ἀθηναίους] Τὸ ἐξῆς, Ἀθηναίους πολεμήσειν. SCHOL.

19. νῦν γὰρ, ὅτε παρέσχεν] Νῦν γὰρ ὅτε τὰ πράγματα παρουσίας ἡμῶν ἐξουσίαν παρέσχεν. SCHOL.

- 3 “ ὑμῖν ἀφίγμαι. ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οἰόμενοι τε  
 “ παρὰ ξυμμάχους καὶ πρὶν ἔργῳ ἀφικέσθαι τῇ γούν γνώμῃ  
 “ ἤξειν, καὶ βουλομένοις ἔσεσθαι, κίνδυνόν τε τοσόνδε ἀερ-  
 “ ρίψαμεν διὰ τῆς ἀλλοτρίας πολλῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδὸν ἰόντες  
 “ καὶ πᾶν τὸ πρόθυμον παρεχόμενοι· ὑμεῖς δὲ εἴ τι ἄλλο ἐν 5  
 “ νῶ ἔχετε, ἢ εἰ ἐναντιώσεσθε τῇ τε ὑμετέρᾳ αὐτῶν ἐλευθερίᾳ  
 4 “ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων, δεῖνόν ἂν εἴη. καὶ γὰρ οὐ μόνον

1. γὰρ] om. L.O.e. 2. ἀφικέσθαι Q. γνώμῃ μὴ ἤξειν B. 3. ἀερρίψαμεν  
 C.E.F.K.L.M.R.b.c.e.f.g. ἀερρ. Bekk. 6. εἴ] om. L.O.P.d. ἐναντιώ-  
 σασθαι T. τε] om. O. 7. ἂν] γὰρ Q.

1. ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι] “Ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ εἰς κίνδυνον τηλικούτου κατέστημεν, διὰ τῆς ἀλλοτρίας ὁδοιορήσαντες, καὶ προθυμῶν ἀπασαν ἐνεδεξάμεθα, ἐλπίσαντες τὴν παρουσίαν ἡμῶν ἀσμένους ὑμῖν ἔσεσθαι, οὐς γὰρ καὶ πρὶν ἀφικέσθαι, τῇ γούν προαιρῆσει φίλους εἶναι ἔξειν τε ὅποτε βουλοίμεθα, ὡς παρὰ φίλους ἀφικέσθαι. SCHOL.

οἰόμενοι τε—δεῖνόν ἂν εἴη] The first part of this sentence is thus explained by Gölle. “Credideramus fore ut veniremus ad eos qui prius, quam reapse veniremus, voluntate certe socii essent.” And he adds, “ad γνώμῃ supplendum ὄντας, prorsus ut, III. 70, 8. οἱ δὲ τινας τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης τῶ Πειθίᾳ, et I. 122, 3. εἰ μὴ καὶ ἀθρόοι καὶ κατὰ ἔθνη καὶ ἕκαστον ἄστυ μὴ γνώμῃ ἀμνησούμεθα αὐτούς.” [The latter quotation seems to me inapplicable.] “We thought that we should find ourselves amongst men who were our allies in heart at least, even before our actual arrival.” The conjunction τε after οἰόμενοι might be explained by supposing it to be misplaced, as if the sense were, οἰόμενοι—ἤξειν τε—καὶ βουλομένοις ἔσεσθαι. But the construction of the second τε after κίνδυνόν is more difficult. Poppo cuts the knot by inclosing it in brackets. Haack, and apparently the Scholiast, suppose that παρεχόμενοι is a careless manner of writing for παρειχόμεθα. There is doubtless a confusion in the sentence somewhere, but perhaps it may pervade the whole of it, and may be explained by repeating after ἡμεῖς οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι either the verb ἀφίγμεθα or παρέσμεν, or some similar word, and

then making the three several clauses οἰόμενοι τε,—κίνδυνόν τε—ἀερρίψαμεν, and καὶ—παρεχόμενοι, all dependent on this principal statement; the finite verb ἀερρίψαμεν being introduced between the two participles οἰόμενοι and παρεχόμενοι; as in VIII. 45, 4. it follows by a similar carelessness after the participle ὡς οἱ μὲν Χίοι ἀναίσχυντοι εἰεν, πλουσιώτατοι ὄντες τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἐπικουρίᾳ δὲ ὄμως σωζόμενοι ἀξιοῦσι—ἄλλους—κινδυνεύειν.

[The above explanation is disapproved of both by Poppo, vol. III. p. 272, and by Gölle in his second edition; but I do not see what they would offer in place of it. Unless we decide that the text is corrupt, and proceed at once to correct it, there is no remedy but that the explanations of this and many other similar passages must be harsh and open to objection, because the text is not to be made out according to the common rules of language. We have therefore but a choice of anomalies, and it is much easier to see what is clearly wrong than to determine what is right. It is possible that the conjunction τε in the words κίνδυνόν τε τοσόνδε ἀερρίψαμεν was meant to have its corresponding conjunction in the following clause in some such way as this, ὑμᾶς τε ἀξιοῦμεν μὴ ἐναντιώσασθαι τῇ τε ὑμετέρᾳ αὐτῶν ἐλευθερίᾳ κ. τ. λ. and that the form of that subsequent clause being altered, the preceding clause became ungrammatical.]

5. καὶ πᾶν τὸ πρόθυμον παρεχόμενοι] Ex hoc loco Ammonius ostendit discrimen inter παρέχειν et παρέχεσθαι. DUKER.

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ ὅτι αὐτοὶ ἀνθίστασθε, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἷς ἂν ἐπίω, ἡσσόν τις  
 “ ἐμοὶ πρόσσεισι, δυσχερὲς ποιούμενοι εἰ ἐπὶ οὖς πρῶτον  
 “ ἦλθον ὑμᾶς, καὶ πόλιν ἀξιοχρεῶν παρεχομένους καὶ ξύν-  
 “ εσω δοκούντας ἔχειν, μὴ ἐδέξασθε καὶ τὴν αἰτίαν οὐχ  
 5 “ ἔξω πιστὴν ἀποδεικνύουσα, ἀλλ’ ἢ ἄδικον τὴν ἐλευθερίαν  
 “ ἐπιφέρειν, ἢ ἀσθενῆς καὶ ἀδύνατος τιμωρῆσαι τὰ πρὸς  
 “ Ἀθηναίους, ἣν ἐπίωσι, ἀφίχθαι. καίτοι στρατιᾷ γε τῆδ’ 5

2. πρόσσεισι δυσχερὲς A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρόσσεισι καὶ δυσχερὲς. εἴ]η E. 3. παρασχομέ-  
 νους A. 4. δέξασθε K.R.c.f.g. ἐδέξασθε A.F. δέξασθε C. οὐκ ἔχω H.  
 3. πίστω E. 7. ἀφίχμαι P.

6. ἐπιφέρειν—ἀφίχθαι] These infinitives depend upon αἰτίαν ἔξω, “ I shall “ be charged with,” repeated from the words, though of a different significat-  
 tion, τὴν αἰτίαν οὐχ ἔξω πιστὴν ἀποδει-  
 κνύουσα: “ The reason of your not join-  
 ing me I shall never be able to make  
 “ out to men’s satisfaction, but I shall  
 “ be charged either with offering you a  
 “ false liberty, or with having come  
 “ hither too weak and helpless to aid  
 “ you against the Athenians.”

7. καίτοι στρατιᾷ γε κ. τ. λ.] Poppo has properly remarked, that the com-  
 mon division of the chapters is very  
 ill placed after ἀποστῆλαι; for Brasidas  
 is now replying to the two supposed  
 charges against him, want of power or  
 want of honesty. To the first he re-  
 plies from στρατιᾷ γε down to ἀποστῆ-  
 λαι; and to the second from αὐτός τε  
 down to θαρσύνσαντας. A third sup-  
 posed charge is then noticed, that,  
 namely, of favouring one particular  
 party in Acanthus; and to this he re-  
 plies throughout the rest of chap. 86.  
 down to ὁμοίως ὡς εἶπον. In reply to  
 the first charge there is much confu-  
 sion and obscurity; for the point of  
 the conclusion is left to be supplied by  
 the reader. The sense is as follows:  
 “ As for my power, the force under  
 “ my own command, without reckon-  
 “ ing your aid, was one which the  
 “ Athenians, though superior in num-  
 “ bers, were on a late occasion un-  
 “ willing to fight with; so that you  
 “ cannot suppose that now, when they  
 “ must come by sea, they will send  
 “ against you such a force as they did

“ then against me; and if not, we know  
 “ that they will not venture to meddle  
 “ with us.” These last words, which  
 are the real conclusion meant by the  
 ὅστε, are left to be supplied by the  
 reader; and what is in fact only an ad-  
 ditional consideration, from which the  
 conclusion follows, is put as if it were  
 itself the main thing to be proved. I  
 know of no other instance of νηίτη  
 being used as an adverb, without either  
 στόλφ or στρατῶ being added. Can it  
 be then that the words τῶ ἐν Νισαίᾳ  
 are an unlucky insertion of some copy-  
 ist, who, not understanding the pas-  
 sage, thought to explain what στρατὸς  
 Thucydides was speaking of? If they  
 be omitted, the sense is plain; “ So  
 “ that it is not likely that now, when  
 “ their force must come by sea, they  
 “ can send against you numbers suffi-  
 “ cient to cope with you.” Ἴσον I  
 should understand as equivalent to  
 ἀξίωμαχον, “ a force fairly competent to  
 “ contend with you.” Compare a cu-  
 rious sense of the same word in VII.  
 27, 4. τῆς ἴσης φρουρᾶς, “ the regular  
 “ garrison;” i. e. “ the garrison pro-  
 “ perly fitted for the duties of the  
 “ place.” Compare also the expression  
 “ justus exercitus” in Latin. Since the  
 above was written, I see that Dobree  
 suggests the same correction.

[Compare, however, V. 14, 3. and the  
 note there. Poppo says that στρατῶ  
 may be so easily understood with νηίτη  
 as it follows almost immediately, that it  
 is not necessary to strike out the words  
 τῶ ἐν Νισαίᾳ. And certainly the indi-  
 rect nature of the argument, in which



ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 80. 1.

“ ἦν νῦν ἐγὼ ἔχω ἐπὶ Νίσαιαν ἐμοῦ βοηθήσαντος οὐκ  
 “ ἠθέλησαν Ἀθηναῖοι πλέονες ὄντες προσμίξαι, ὥστε οὐκ  
 “ εἰκὸς νηϊτῆ γε αὐτοὺς τῷ ἐν Νισαίᾳ στρατῷ ἴσον  
 6 and my integrity is “ πλῆθος ἐφ’ ὑμᾶς ἀποστείλαι· αὐτὸς τε οὐκ  
 shown by the solemn “ ἐπὶ κακῷ, ἐπ’ ἐλευθερώσει δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων 5  
 guarantee which I “ παρελήλυθα, ὄρκοις τε Λακεδαιμονίων κατα-  
 have procured from “ λαβὼν τὰ τέλη τοῖς μεγίστοις ἢ μὴν οὐς  
 the Spartan govern- “ ἂν ἔγωγε προσαγάγωμαι ξυμμάχους ἔσσεσθαι  
 ment, that every state “ αὐτονόμους, καὶ ἅμα οὐχ ἵνα ξυμμάχους  
 that accedes to my so- “ ὑμᾶς ἔχωμεν ἢ βία ἢ ἀπάτῃ προσλαβόντες, 10  
 licitation shall become “ ἀλλὰ τούναντίον ὑμῖν δεδουλωμένοις ὑπὸ  
 the independent ally “ Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχήσοντες. οὐκ οὐκ ἀξιώ οὐτ’  
 of Laedæmon. Above “ αὐτὸς ὑποπτεύεσθαι, πίστεις γε διδούς τὰς  
 all, I disclaim most “ μεγίστας, οὔτε τιμωρὸς ἀδύνατος νομισθῆναι,  
 solemnly all thought “ προσχωρεῖν τε ὑμᾶς θαρσήσαντας.” 15  
 of abusing your com-  
 7 pliance to the exalta-  
 tion of one party a-  
 mong you, and the de-  
 pression of the other;  
 for this were to de-  
 serve your hatred, and  
 not your gratitude.

LXXXVI. “ Καὶ εἴ τις ἰδία τινὰ δεδιὼς ἄρα, μὴ ἐγὼ  
 “ τισι προσθῶ τὴν πόλιν, ἀπρόθυμὸς ἐστὶ πάντων μάλιστα  
 2 “ πιστευσάτω. οὐ γὰρ συστασιάσω ἤκω, οὐδὲ ἀσαφῆ τὴν

1. ἦν νῦν ἔχω ἐγὼ Q.T.e. ἦν νῦν ἔχω C.G.I.d.i. ἦν ἐγὼ ἔχω K. ἦν ἔχω O. ἦν ἐγὼ νῦν ἔχω V. 2. ἠθέλησαν V. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι K. 3. νηϊτῆ γε στρατῷ αὐτοὺς V. νηϊτῆ δὲ d. τῷ ἐκεῖ στρατῷ E. 4. ἡμᾶς H. 5. ἐλευθερία E. 6. παραγάγωμαι Q. καταλαβὼν τὰ τέλη λακεδαιμονίων e. 7. ἢ μὴν] om. d. 8. ἂν om. G. προσαγάγωμαι καὶ ξυμμάχους c.f.g. ἔσσεσθαι—ξυμμάχους om. E. 9. συμμάχους C.V.e.h. 11. ἀπὸ ἀθηναίων C. 12. συμμαχί- σοντες Q. 13. γε Haack. Poppo. Bekker. libri re. om. L.O.P. 15. τε] δὲ Bekk. in ed. 1832. 19. ἀσφαλῆ F.M.N. Conf. Hemsterhus. ad Luc. Necyom. 7.

the main conclusion is left to be supplied by the reader, is exactly paralleled in the passage referred to, V. 14. 3.]

4. αὐτὸς τε οὐκ ἐπὶ κακῷ κ. τ. λ.] I have placed only a colon before these words, in order to shew their close connexion with what precedes them, as containing the reply to the second and more personal suspicion, that Brasidas would not deal honestly with the Acathians. To this his answer is twofold; first, grounded on his own personal

conduct, in having obtained from his government a solemn pledge, that all whom he individually should win to the Laedæmonian alliance should be independent; and secondly, drawn from the nature of the case, that the Acathians had more need of the Laedæmonians than the Laedæmonians of them.

19. οὐδὲ ἀσαφῆ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν κ. τ. λ.] If the text be right, Kistemaker's interpretation, quoted by Poppo, (Observatt. Critic. p. 202.) and adopted by

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ ἐλευθερίαν νομίζω ἐπιφέρειν, εἰ τὸ πάτριον παρὲς τὸ πλεόν  
 “ τοῖς ὀλίγοις ἢ τὸ ἔλασσον τοῖς πᾶσι δουλώσασαι. χαλε- 3  
 “ πατέρα γὰρ ἂν τῆς ἀλλοφύλου ἀρχῆς εἴη, καὶ ἡμῖν τοῖς  
 “ Λακεδαιμονίοις οὐκ ἂν ἀντὶ πόνων χάρις καθίστατο, ἀντὶ  
 5 “ δὲ τιμῆς καὶ δόξης αἰτία μᾶλλον οἷς τε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους  
 “ ἐγκλήμασι καταπολεμοῦμεν, αὐτοὶ ἂν φαινόμεθα ἐχθίονα  
 “ ἢ ὁ μὴ ὑποδείξας ἀρετὴν κατακτώμενοι. ἀπάτη γὰρ 4  
 “ εὐπρεπεῖ αἰσχίον τοῖς γε ἐν ἀξιώματι πλεονεκτῆσαι ἢ βία  
 “ ἐμφανεῖ· τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἰσχύος δικαιοῦσαι, ἣν ἡ τύχη ἔδωκεν,  
 10 “ ἐπέρχεται, τὸ δὲ γνώμης ἀδίκου ἐπιβουλή. οὕτω πολλήν

1. τὸ] om. C. 2. ἔλαττον ε. δηλώσασαι ε. χαλεπότερον d. χαλεπά-  
 τερα g. 3. ἀρχῆς ἂν εἴη T.f. 4. καθίστατο B.F. 6. φαινόμεθα A.B.C.E.  
 F.G.H.L.N.O.T.V.d.e.f.h.i. φαινόμεθα K. 7. οἱ μὴ ὑποδείξαντες N. δείξας Q.  
 ἀρχῆν M.Q.b. 8. αἰσχίον τι τοῖς Stobæus. γε] τε A.B.C.E.F.H.K.M.P.T.  
 d.e.g. om. L.O. ἀξίωμασι e.g. 10. ἐπέρχεται b.

him, as well as by Haack and Göller, must be considered as the true one: “Nor am I minded to offer you a dim and doubtful liberty, by making the many the slaves of the few, or the few of the many.” For the use of νομίζω in the sense of νομίζω χρῆναι, see Lobeck, Parerga ad Phrynichum, c. VI. p. 753. and the note on Thucyd. II. 42, 5, in this edition. And for the variety of expression, by which εἰ δουλώσασαι is equivalent to ἐπιφέρουμι δ’ ἂν, εἰ δουλώσασαι, compare the notes on I. 38. III. 11, 4. But Dobree observes that σαφῶς and ἀσαφῶς are confused in the MSS. in c. 125, 1. and he seems inclined to adopt Bauer’s conjecture, οὐδὲ ἂν σαφῆ. To this I object, that if such had been Thucydides’ meaning, the order of the words would rather have been, οὐδ’ ἂν νομίζω [or rather οἶμαι] σαφῆ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἐπιφέρειν. See the note on II. 89, 6.

5. οἷς τε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους κ. τ. λ.] “And the very charges wherewith we are bearing down the Athenians, we should ourselves be found to incur in more hateful measure than they who had shewn no glimpses of honesty at all.” The ὁ μὴ ὑποδείξας ἀρετῆν is illustrated by the scandalous avowals made by the Athenians on sundry occasions, that might made

right. See I. 76. V. 89. 105. VI. 83. 85. For the sense of ὑποδείξας, see the note on I. 77, 7; and for the sentiment that follows, ἀπάτη γὰρ—ἐπιβουλή, compare also I. 77, 5. and the quotations from Aristotle and Xenophon given in the note on that chapter.

10. οὕτω πολλὴν περιωπῆν κ. τ. λ.] These words should be closely connected with the following clause, καὶ οὐκ ἂν μείζω—ὡς εἶπον, and the chapter should end at εἶπον instead of at ποιούμεθα. Brasidas here sums up all that he had been saying in proof of his own sincerity and that of his government: “Over and above the solemn pledges which my government has given me, honesty is clearly our best interest; for none would suffer so much as we should by being detected in any departure from it. Thus then,” he concludes, “we are greatly careful about matters which concern us so nearly: nor can you receive any stronger assurance, over and above the oaths already sworn, than from those who, if you compare their words with the actual facts, you must needs be convinced are interested in acting even as they have told you.” Περιωπῆ, “a looking about us,” i. e. “circumspection, care, anxious thought about a thing.” Καλεῖ δὲ περιωπῆν

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“περιωπὴν τῶν ἡμῶν ἐς τὰ μέγιστα διαφόρων ποιούμεθα·  
 “καὶ οὐκ ἂν μείζω πρὸς τοῖς ὄρκοις βεβαίωσιν λάβοιτε ἢ οἷς  
 “τὰ ἔργα ἐκ τῶν λόγων ἀναθρούμενα δόκησιν ἀναγκαίαν  
 “παρέχεται ὡς καὶ ξυμφέροι ὁμοίως ὡς εἶπον.

LXXXVII. “Εἰ δ' ἐμοῦ ταῦτα προῖσχομένου ἀδύνατοι 5

“μὲν φήσετε εἶναι, εὖνοι δ' ὄντες ἀξιώσετε μὴ κακούμενοι  
 “διωθεῖσθαι καὶ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν μὴ ἀκίνδυνον  
 “ὑμῶν φαίνεσθαι, δίκαιόν τε εἶναι, οἷς καὶ δυ-  
 “νατὸν δέχεσθαι αὐτὴν, τούτοις καὶ ἐπιφέρειν,  
 “ἄκοντα δὲ μηδένα προσαναγκάζω, μάρτυρας 10  
 “μὲν θεοὺς καὶ ἥρωας τοὺς ἐγχωρίους ποιήσο-  
 “μαι ὡς ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ ἤκων οὐ πείθω, γῆν δὲ τὴν  
 “ὑμετέραν δηῶν πειράσομαι βιάζεσθαι, καὶ οὐκ  
 “ἀδικεῖν ἔτι νομῶ, προσεῖναι δέ τι μοι καὶ

1. περιωπὴν K. i. διαφόρων g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo et Haack. διαφορῶν.  
 2. πρὸς] om. c. g. λάβητε g. 3. ἀναθεωρούμενα e. ἀφοριούμενα K.  
 8. ἡμῶν A. B. E. F. H. Q. T. f. h. Bekk. καὶ] om. G. L. O. P. R. d. e. i. 9. αὐτοῖς f.  
 12. τὴν] om. f. 13. ὑμετέραν d. 14. τε] om. K.

τὴν φροντίδα καὶ τὴν περίσκεψιν, οὐ τὸν τόπον, ὡς Ὁμηρος. Photius Lexic. in περιωπῇ. The construction of the following words seems to be, ἢ ἀπ' ἐκείνων οἷς κ. τ. λ. “than from those for whom “facts, compared with their words, “convince us that they state their real “interest truly.” So Dobree interprets this passage, observing that εἶπον is the third plural, not the first person singular. Οἷς would thus be masculine, and not neuter; for if it were neuter, the preposition ἐν could hardly be omitted. The dative depends on ξυμφέροι.

5. εἰ δ' ἐμοῦ ταῦτα] Εἰ δ' ἐμοῦ ταῦτα προτεινόντος καὶ ἐπαγγελλομένου, φήσετε μὴ δύνασθαι ἦτοι ἐλευθερωθῆναι ἢ συμμαχεῖν, μενούσης δὲ τῆς φιλίας ἀξιώσετε ἡμᾶς διωθεῖσθαι, ὑποφύμενοι μὴ ἄρα οὐκ ἀκίνδυνος ὑμῶν ἢ ἐλευθερία γένηται· ἔτι δὲ εἰ λέγοιτε ὡς δίκαιον τούτους ἐλευθεροῦν, οἱ καὶ δύναται δέξασθαι τε καὶ κατασχεῖν τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, ἄκοντα δὲ μηδένα ἀναγκάζω ἐλευθεροῦσθαι, μάρτυρας μὲν θεοὺς καὶ ἥρωας, καὶ τὰ ἔξης.  
 SCHOL.

7. μὴ ἀκίνδυνον ὑμῶν] Both Poppo and Göller have rightly retained the common reading, for which Bekker, on the authority of some of the best MSS. had substituted ἡμῶν. But ἡμεῖς and ὑμεῖς are, in all their cases, so often confused by the copyists, that the authority of MSS. on this point is of very little value. Ἡμῶν would be much too dramatic for the style of Thucydides, who does not, like Herodotus, when describing in a speech the sentiments of others, introduce them as expressed by the parties themselves in the first person. Besides, as Göller has well remarked, ἡμῶν is utterly inconsistent with the infinitive φαίνεσθαι. In what follows, μάρτυρας μὲν—γῆν δὲ, the two conjunctions seem to express merely order and division, without any distinction or contrast: “I will first appeal to the “gods, and then will try to force you “to join us by ravaging your land.”

11. θεοὺς καὶ ἥρωας τοὺς ἐγχωρίους] Sic. II. 71, 6. et 74, 2. Aristoph. Equit. 573. τῇ πόλει ἀμύνειν καὶ θεοῖς ἐγχωρίους. In lege Draconis apud Porphy-

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“κατὰ δύο ἀνάγκας τὸ εὐλογον, τῶν μὲν Λακεδαιμονίων,  
 “ὅπως μὴ τῷ ὑμετέρῳ εὖνῳ, εἰ μὴ προσαχθήσεσθε, τοῖς ἀπὸ  
 “ὑμῶν χρήμασι φερομένοις παρ’ Ἀθηναίους βλάπτωνται, οἱ  
 “δὲ Ἕλληνες ἵνα μὴ κωλύωνται ὑφ’ ὑμῶν δουλείας ἀπαλ-  
 5 “λαγῆναι. οὐ γὰρ δὴ εἰκότως γ’ ἂν τάδε πράσσοιμεν, οὐδὲ  
 “ὀφείλομεν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὴ κοινῷ τινὸς ἀγαθοῦ αἰτία  
 “τοὺς μὴ βουλομένους ἐλευθεροῦν. οὐδ’ αὖ ἀρχῆς ἐφιέμεθα, 3  
 “παῦσαι δὲ μᾶλλον ἐτέρους σπεύδοντες τοὺς πλείους ἂν

1. κατὰ τὰς δύο G.L.O.P.I. 2. ὑπὸ N.V.e. 6. αἰτίῃ] om. e. 7. οὐδ’  
 ἀρχῆς T.R. 8. πλείονας R.f.

rium, IV. de Abstinēt. 22. θεοὺς τιμᾶν  
 καὶ ἥρωας ἐγχαρίους. Vid. Salmas. ad  
 Solin. p. 51. et Stanlei. ad Æschyl.  
 Sept. Theb. v. 14. DUKER.

1. κατὰ δύο ἀνάγκας] i. e. “consider-  
 “ing that there are two reasons which  
 “make it impossible for me to act  
 “otherwise.” Compare III. 40, 9. ὁ  
 μὴ ξὺν ἀνάγκῃ τι παθών: “He who  
 “suffers with nothing to make his  
 “having avoided suffering impossible.”  
 The genitive τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων refers  
 to ἀνάγκην understood, as if Thucydides  
 had written τὴν μὲν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων  
 τὴν δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων; but in the latter  
 clause he varied the construction by  
 substituting the nominative οἱ Ἕλληνες.  
 Ἡ ἀνάγκη τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὅπως μὴ  
 βλάπτωνται is, “the necessity with re-  
 “spect to the Lacedæmonians; namely,  
 “of preventing them from sustaining  
 “hurt.” In the words that follow, it  
 may be doubted whether τῷ ὑμετέρῳ  
 εὖνῳ is the dative expressing the in-  
 “strument, or simply the circumstances  
 accompanying the action, “with all  
 “your good will; while you are wish-  
 “ing us well all the time.” If, as is  
 more probable, it be meant to express  
 the instrument, the words τοῖς ἀπὸ ὑμῶν  
 —φερομένοις are added to explain the  
 τῷ ὑμετέρῳ εὖνῳ, which is equivalent to  
 ὅπως μὴ ὑμῖν, καίπερ εὖνοις, ὡς προφέ-  
 ρετε, οὖσιν. Compare III. 47, 5. τὸ  
 Κλέωνος τὸ αὐτὸ δίκαιον καὶ ξύμφορον,  
 where τὸ Κλέωνος is equivalent to ὁ  
 προφέρει Κλέων.

5. οὐ γὰρ δὴ κ. τ. λ.] The connexion  
 is as follows: “And this second ne-  
 “cessity for my doing as I am doing

“—the necessity of not suffering you  
 “to hinder the common deliverance of  
 “the Greeks—is that which actuates  
 “me most of all. For otherwise, cer-  
 “tainly, we could with no good grace  
 “be thus dealing with you; nor is it  
 “the duty of the Lacedæmonians to  
 “force freedom upon any, were it not  
 “on account of some common good.  
 “And again, as we are not striving  
 “after dominion, but labouring rather  
 “to abate the dominion of others, we  
 “should wrong the general interest, if,  
 “when offering independence to all,  
 “we should suffer you to set your-  
 “selves against it.” He means to say,  
 that the common interest of Greece,  
 more than the private right of the  
 Lacedæmonians, to stop a conduct  
 which was in fact strengthening their  
 enemies, justified him in not tolerating  
 the neutrality of Acanthus. [Compare  
 the arguments used in defence of the  
 expedition against Denmark in 1807.]  
 “Nay,” he continues, “our own in-  
 “terest in this war is the common in-  
 “terest; for our objects in undertaking  
 “it are not selfish: and therefore in  
 “not allowing you to support our  
 “enemies, we are in fact hindering  
 “you from supporting the enemies  
 “of Greece.” In the words οὐδ’ αὖ  
 ἀρχῆς ἐφιέμεθα the sense is as if it  
 were written καὶ οὐδ’ ἀρχῆς αὖ ἐφιέμενοι  
 —παῦσαι δὲ—σπεύδοντες: or else, καὶ  
 ἐπεὶ οὐδ’ ἀρχῆς αὖ ἐφιέμεθα, παῦσαι δὲ  
 —σπεύδομεν. After παῦσαι must be  
 repeated ἀρχῆς, or, what is the same  
 in point of sense, ἀρχοντας, from the  
 preceding ἀρχῆς.

ACANTHUS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 88. 1.

“ἀδικοῦμεν εἰ ξύμπασιν αὐτονομίαν ἐπιφέροντες ὑμᾶς τοὺς  
 4 “ἐναντιουμένους περιίδομεν. πρὸς ταῦτα βουλευέσθε εὖ,  
 “καὶ ἀγωνίσασθε τοῖς τε Ἑλλησιν ἄρξαι πρῶτοι ἐλευθερίας  
 “καὶ αἰδίων δόξαν καταθέσθαι, καὶ αὐτοὶ τὰ τε ἴδια μὴ βλα-  
 “φθῆναι καὶ ξυμπάσῃ τῇ πόλει τὸ κάλλιστον ὄνομα περι- 5  
 “θεῖναι.”

LXXXVIII. Ὁ μὲν Βρασίδης τοσαῦτα εἶπεν. οἱ δὲ  
 Ἀκάνθιοι πολλῶν λεχθέντων πρότερον ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα, κρύφα

The Acanthians, hav-  
 ing made Brasidas  
 pledge himself that  
 they shall be the inde-  
 pendent allies of Sparta,  
 receive him, and  
 revolt from Athens.

διαψηφισάμενοι, διὰ τε τὸ ἐπαγωγὰ εἰπεῖν τὸν  
 Βρασίδαν καὶ περὶ τοῦ καρποῦ φόβῳ, ἔγνωσαν 10  
 οἱ πλείους ἀφίστασθαι Ἀθηναίων, καὶ πιστώ-  
 σαντες αὐτὸν τοῖς ὄρκοις, οὓς τὰ τέλη τῶν

1. ἐπιφέροντες—ἀγωνίσασθε] om. P. ἀποφέροντες T. 2. ἐναντίους T. f.  
 ὑπερίδομεν L. 3. ἀγωνίζεσθε V. τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἄρξαι πρῶτον c.g. πρῶτοι et  
 Thomas M. v. βούλομαι. 4. τὰ δὲ ἴδια T.g. 5. τὸ] om. A. 7. μὲν οὖν  
 βρασίδης L.P. 9. διαψηφισάμενοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. c.d.e.f.g.h.i.  
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ψηφισάμενοι.

9. διαψηφισάμενοι] The force of the  
 preposition in this word is doubted.  
 “Constat nunc,” says Poppo, “διαψη-  
 φίζεσθαι significare omnes deinceps  
 “suffragia ferre.” And so Schneider  
 interprets it in his Lexicon. The older  
 critics, Abresch, for instance, and  
 Reiske, in his Index Demosth., under-  
 stand the διὰ as expressing division:  
 “ferre suffragium suum alterutram in  
 “partem.” But the first of these ex-  
 planations will not suit the word when  
 it is used in the singular number; e. g.  
 Demosth. Timocrat. p. 747. Reiske;  
 διαψηφισοῦμαι περὶ αὐτοῦ οὐδ' ἂν ἢ ἢ δι-  
 ωξίς: nor will the latter, when the  
 word is applied to the voting all on the  
 same side, as Demosth. Aphob. p. 842.  
 Reiske; ἢ δίκαιόν ἐστι, ταύτη διαψηφί-  
 σασθε. The truth is, that διαψηφί-  
 σθαι seems to contain both notions,  
 and is, strictly speaking, applicable  
 only to a number of persons giving their  
 several votes on a question; but when  
 applied to an individual it is used, im-  
 properly, merely to signify “giving a  
 “vote,” from the frequency of its use  
 to express the voting of a body. The  
 meaning of κρύφα seems to shew that

the votes were taken by ballot, and  
 not, as was the usual way, by a show  
 of hands. At Athens the term ψηφί-  
 ζεσθαι was constantly used, even where  
 the votes were given by the show of  
 hands, and not by ballot; and hence  
 the word κρύφα was added by Thucy-  
 dides, to shew that in this particular  
 instance the voting was, for the sake of  
 greater secrecy, conducted by ballot.  
 See Schömann, De Comitibus Athenien-  
 sium, pp. 122—125.

12. τὰ τέλη—ὁμόσασθαι αὐτὸν ἐξέπεμ-  
 ψαν] The order of the words is in fa-  
 vour of Dobree's opinion, that ὁμόσασθαι  
 agrees with αὐτόν: the sense requires  
 the common interpretation, which refers  
 ὁμόσασθαι to τὰ τέλη; for there was no  
 conceivable reason why the Spartan  
 government should have required such  
 an oath from Brasidas, and we have  
 already seen that he had in fact re-  
 quired it of them. c. 85, 6. Τὰ τέλη  
 being a masculine noun in sense, though  
 neuter in form, has a plural verb, ac-  
 cording to a well known rule. See  
 Porson on Hecuba, 1141. and Poppo,  
 Prolegom. vol. I. p. 97.

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 86. 1.

The people of Stagirus follow the example.

Λακεδαιμονίων ὁμόσαντα αὐτὸν ἐξέπεμψαν, ἡ μὴν εἶσεσθαι ξυμμάχους αὐτονόμους οὓς ἂν προσαγάγηται, οὕτω δέχονται τὸν στρατόν. καὶ οὐ πολλῶν ἕστερον καὶ Στάγειρος Ἀνδρίων ἀποικία ξυναπέστη. ταῦτα δὲ μὲν οὖν ἐν τῷ θέρει τούτῳ ἐγένετο.

LXXXIX. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος εὐθύς ἀρχομένου, ὡς τῷ Ἴπποκράτει καὶ Δημοσθένει στρατηγοῖς οὖσιν

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ.

Demothenes proceeds to make the concerted attempt upon Bœotia; (see ch. 77.) but owing to some mistake Hippocrates was not ready to cooperate with him on the side of Delium, and the enterprise fails.

ἄθηναίων τὰ ἐν τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς ἐνεδίδοτο, καὶ εἶδει τὸν μὲν Δημοσθένην ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐς τὰς Σίφας ἀπαντῆσαι τὸν δ' ἐπὶ τὸ Δῆλιον, γενομένης διαμαρτίας τῶν ἡμερῶν ἐς ἃς εἶδει ἀμφοτέρους στρατεύειν, ὁ μὲν Δημοσθένης πρότερον πλεύσας πρὸς τὰς Σίφας, καὶ ἔχων ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν Ἀκαρνᾶνας καὶ τῶν ἐκεῖ πολλοὺς ξυμμάχων, ἄπρακτος γίγνεται, μηνυθέντος τοῦ ἐπιβουλεύματος ὑπὸ Νικομάχου ἀνδρὸς Φωκέως ἐκ Φανοτέως, ὃς Λακεδαιμονίοις εἶπεν, ἐκείνοι δὲ Βοιωτοῖς· καὶ βοηθείας γενομένης πάντων Βοιωτῶν (οὐ γάρ πω Ἴπποκράτης παρελύπει ἐν τῇ γῇ ὦν) προκαταλαμβάνονται αἱ τε Σίφαι καὶ ἡ Χαιρώνεια. ὡς δὲ ᾗσθηοντο οἱ πρᾶσσοντες τὸ ἀμάρτημα, οὐδὲν ἐκίνησαν

1. ἐξέπεμψεν Q. 2. μὴν] μὴ I. 3. προσαγάγηται G.P. στρατόν. οὐ H. πολὺ C.G.I.K.L.O.P.c.d.e.g.i. 4. ἕστερον στάγειρος N.O.V.c.g. 7. ὑποκράτει d.i. 8. τοῖς] οἱ. 9. δημοσθένη G.P.e. 10. τὸ] τὸν Q. om. L.O.P. 11. ἡμερῶν ds R.T. 15. βουλεύματος K. 16. φανοτέως Q. φανότερόν c. 18. πάντων τῶν Βοιωτῶν d.i. 19. Σίφαι Bekk. χερώνεια V. 20. οὐδὲ ἐκίνησαν L.O.P.

9. ἐς τὰς Σίφας ἀπαντῆσαι] Non video, quid sibi voluerit Portus interpolanda versione Vallæ, addito pronomine ei. Ἀπαντῆν sæpe est certo tempore, vel loco adesse, præsto esse, ut ἀπαντῆν ἐπὶ τὴν δίκην, ἐπὶ τὴν κυρίαν, ἐπὶ τὸ δικαστήριον, ἐπὶ τὴν διαίταν. De quibus Budæus in Commentar. p. 40. et ad I. 2. D. de Orig. Jur. Supr. c. 70, 1. Κελεῖται κατὰ τάχος στρατιᾷ ἀπαντῆσαι ἐπὶ Τριποδίσκου. Latini occurrere dicunt. Cicero, I. Philipp. 4. "Non quo me ad tempus occurrurum putarem." "Occurrere conoio," Liv.

XXXI. 29. "Occurrere ad vadimonium," Sueton. Cal. XXXIX. Duk.

20. οἱ πρᾶσσοντες] Habet hæc vox in universum significationem clandestinæ molitionis, et studii partium. Unde etiam illi, qui id agunt, ut alios sibi concilient, et in suas partes pertrahant, quique aliorum rebus student ac favent, dicuntur, πρᾶσσειν. Thucyd. I. 57, 3. δεδιώξτε ἐπρασσεν, ἐς τε τὴν Λακεδαιμόνα πέμψων, ὅπως πόλεμος γένηται αὐτοῖς πρὸς Πελοποννησίους. IV. 1, 1, 2. ἐπέστη Μεσσήνη Ἀθηναίων. ἔπραξαν δὲ τοῦτο μάλιστα οἱ Συρακοῦσιοι. Ἐτ IV. 83, 4.

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

τῶν ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν. ΧC. ὁ δὲ Ἴπποκράτης ἀναστήσας  
 Ἀθηναίους πανδημεῖ, αὐτοὺς καὶ τοὺς μετόι-  
 κους καὶ ξένων ὅσοι παρήσαν, ὕστερος ἀφι-  
 κνεῖται ἐπὶ τὸ Δῆλιον, ἤδη τῶν Βοιωτῶν ἀνα-  
 κευωρηκότων ἀπὸ τῶν Σιφῶν καὶ καθίσας 5  
 τὸν στρατὸν Δῆλιον εἰείχιζε τοιῶδε τρόπῳ, τὸ  
 ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος. τάφρον μὲν κύκλω  
 περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ τὸν νεῶν ἔσκαπτον, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ὀρύγματος  
 ἀνέβαλλον ἀντὶ τείχους τὸν χοῦν, καὶ σταυροὺς παρακατα-  
 πηγνύντες, ἄμπελον κόπτοντες τὴν περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν ἐσέβαλλον, 10  
 καὶ λίθους ἅμα καὶ πλίνθον ἐκ τῶν οἰκοπέδων τῶν ἐγγύς  
 καθαιροῦντες, καὶ παντὶ τρόπῳ ἐμετεώριζον τὸ ἔρυμα. πύρ-  
 γους τε ξυλίλους κατέστησαν ἢ καιρὸς ἦν καὶ τοῦ ἱεροῦ οἰκο-  
 δόμημα οὐδὲν ὑπῆρχεν ἤπερ γὰρ ἦν στοὰ, καταπεπτῶκει.  
 3 ἡμέρα δὲ ἀρξάμενοι τρίτη ὡς οἰκοθεν ὄρμησαν, ταύτην τε 15

1. ἀναστήσας] om. V. 2. τοὺς] om. e. 3. ὕστερον G. e. f. 5. ὑπὸ d.  
 8. τῶν νεῶν E. F. 9. ἀνέβαλλον K. e. f. ἀντὶ τοῦ τείχους c. g. καταπηγνύ-  
 ντες B. F. H. N. R. T. f. h. et, praepositione in litura posita, A. Sed marg. N. παρα-  
 καταπηγνύντες. 10. ἐσέβαλλον C. G. R. 11. πλίνθους O. Q. 12. ὄρυγμα Q.  
 14. ἤπερ A. I. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Dobree. Bekk. εἰπερ F. K. T. ἤπερ B. E.  
 vulgo ἤπερ. 15. ὡς οἰκοθεν T. τε] om. A. B. F. i.

ὅστε ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου κοινῇ μᾶλλον ὁ  
 Βρασιδας τὰ τοῦ Ἀρριβαίου ἤξιον πράσ-  
 σειν. DUKER.

8. περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ τὸν νεῶν] Ἱερὸν  
 et νεῶν hic distingui, quum alioqui  
 saepe pro eodem dicantur, observat in  
 Thes. Stephanus. Distinguntur etiam  
 a Pausan. V. 6. qui locus Interpretes  
 torsit, τέμενος, καὶ ἱερὸν, καὶ ναὸν Ἀρτέ-  
 μιδι φκοδομήσατο Ἐφεσία. Et ab An-  
 ton. Liberal. cap. 6. καὶ ἱερὰ καὶ ναοὺς  
 ἐποίησαν αὐτοῦ. Schol. Cass. ad h. l.  
 hoc discrimen statuit: Ἱερὸν, inquit,  
 ναοὺ διαφέρει. ἱερὸν μὲν αὐτὸς ὁ προστε-  
 ρωμένος τόπος τῷ θεῷ, νεὸς δὲ ἐνθα  
 ἵδρυνται αὐτὸ τὸ ἄγαλμα τοῦ θεοῦ. Am-  
 monius ἱερὰ τοὺς περιβόλους τῶν νεῶν  
 esse dicit. Vid. etiam Interpretes Pol-  
 lucis, I. 6. et IX. 40. In Pausania τέ-  
 μενος potest esse lucus, quomodo saepe  
 apud alios sumitur, et apud Thucydi-  
 dem, III. 70, 5. DUKER.

9. καὶ σταυροὺς παρακαταπηγνύντες  
 κ. τ. λ.] A rampart was made, con-

sisting chiefly of the earth thrown up  
 from the ditch, with a palisade set along  
 it; but they threw in besides other  
 materials, such as brushwood obtained  
 from the vines which grew round the  
 temple, and stones and bricks procured  
 by pulling down the adjacent houses.  
 That the vines were used in building  
 the rampart or wall, appears from ch.  
 100, 3. and their use appears to have  
 been to form a sort of wattling to keep  
 the earth together; as at Plataea the clay  
 for the besiegers' mound was rammed  
 into flat cases or frames of reeds. ἐν  
 τασοῖς καλάμου ἐνεῖλλοντες, and as the  
 earth was inclosed besides in a wooden  
 frame, ὅπως μὴ διαχέοντο ἐπὶ πολὺ τὸ  
 χῶμα. II. 75, 2, 76, 1.

14. ἤπερ γὰρ ἦν στοὰ] "I say, where  
 "there was no part of the temple  
 "buildings already subsisting; for on  
 "one side this was the case, the cloister  
 "or covered walk, which did formerly  
 "exist, having previously fallen down."

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 80. 1.

εἰργάζοντο καὶ τὴν τετάρτην καὶ τῆς πέμπτης μέχρι ἀρίστου. ἔπειτα, ὡς τὰ πλείστα ἀπετετέλεστο, τὸ μὲν στρατόπεδον 4 προαπεχώρησεν ἀπὸ τοῦ Δηλίου οἶον δέκα σταδίου ὡς ἐπ' οἴκου πορευόμενον, καὶ οἱ μὲν ψιλοὶ οἱ πλείστοι εὐθὺς ἐχώ- 5 ρουν, οἱ δ' ὄπλιται θέμενοι τὰ ὄπλα ἠσύχαζον Ἴπποκράτης δὲ ὑπομένων ἔτι καθίστατο φυλακὰς τε καὶ τὰ περὶ τὸ προτείχισμα, ὅσα ἦν ὑπόλοιπα, ὡς χρῆν ἐπιτελέσαι.

XCI. Οἱ δὲ Βοιωτοὶ ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ταύταις ξυνελέγοντο ἐς τὴν Τάναγραν· καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἀπὸ πασῶν τῶν πόλεων παρῆ- 10 σαν καὶ ἠσθάνοντο τοὺς Ἀθηναίους προχω- ρούντας ἐπ' οἴκου, τῶν ἄλλων βοιωταρχῶν, οἱ εἰσιν ἔνδεκα, οὐ ξυνεπαινούντων μάχεσθαι, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ ἔτι εἰσὶ (μάλιστα γὰρ ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς Ὀρωπίας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι 15 ἦσαν, ὅτε ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα,) Παγώνδας ὁ Αἰο- λάδου βοιωταρχῶν ἐκ Θηβῶν μετ' Ἀριανθίδου τοῦ Λυσι- μαχίδου, καὶ ἡγεμονίας οὔσης αὐτοῦ, βουλόμενος τὴν μάχην

1. ἀρίστου. ἔπειτα] Hæc post πλείστα ponunt C.I.L.O.P.d.i. et, suffectis illi ἔπειτα his ἐπεὶ δέ, e. 2. ἀποτετέλεστο e. ἀπεστέλλετο f. τὸ μὲν] om. P. 5. οἱ δὲ ὄπλιται V. 6. φυλακὰς τε F.G. Bekker. ed. 1832. Porpo in annot. p. 295. Vulgo φύλακας τε. 7. ἀποτελέσαι c.g. ὑποτελέσαι G.L.O.P.e. 10. προχωρύντας A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προσχωρύντας. 11. καὶ τῶν ἄλλων T. βοιωτάρχων G. 12. οὐν ξυνεπαι. Q. 13. ἔτι] om. B. ante ἐν ponunt Q.T.e. ἔτι ἐν τῇ βοιωτίᾳ ἔτι f. 14. γὰρ] δὲ O. τοῖς ὀρωπίοις T. ἦσαν οἱ ἀθηναῖοι Q.R.T.f. 15. ὅτι ἔθεντο T. παγώνδας Q. αἰλάδου P. αἰολάνδου i. 16. ῥιανθίδου A.B.F.h. ῥιαντίδου K. ἀριστολάνθου T. λυσι- μάχου Q.d.i. 17. αὐτῷ T. sed superscript. οὐ.

11. οἱ εἰσιν ἔνδεκα] Müller [See his "Orchomenos," p. 404. note 2.] understands these words to refer to "the other Bœotarchs," as if the whole number, including Pagondas, had been twelve. And Wesseling, in his note on Diodorus, II. p. 45. (as quoted by Schneider, note on Xenoph. Hellen. V. 4, 2.) is of the same opinion. But if the words do refer to "the other Bœotarchs," and not simply to "the Bœotarchs," the whole number must have been thirteen, for the present tense εἰσι shews that τῶν ἄλλων cannot be meant in distinction to the indivi-

dual Pagondas, but to the Bœotarchs of Thebes. It is, however, the general opinion, supported by the Scholiast on Thucyd. II. 2, 1. that the relative οἱ refers to βοιωταρχῶν simply, without any reference at all to the words τῶν ἄλλων. But as the number of the Bœotarchs varied at different periods, there having been only seven in the time of Epaminondas, [See Diodorus, XV. 52, 53. p. 185. Rhodoman.] it is impossible now to determine whether in the Peloponnesian war they were eleven or thirteen.



ΒΟΩΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

ποιῆσαι καὶ νομίζων ἄμεινον εἶναι κινδυνεύσαι, προσκαλῶν  
ἐκάστους κατὰ λόχους, ὅπως μὴ ἀθρόοι ἐκλίποιεν τὰ ὄπλα,  
ἔπειθε τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς ἰέναι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ τὸν  
ἄγωνά ποιεῖσθαι, λέγων τοιαύδε.

XCII. “XPHN μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες Βοιωτοὶ, μηδ’ ἐς ἐπίνοιάν 5  
“τινα ἡμῶν ἐλθεῖν τῶν ἀρχόντων ὡς οὐκ εἰκὸς Ἀθηναίους,  
“ἦν ἄρα μὴ ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ ἔτι καταλάβωμεν  
“αὐτοὺς, διὰ μάχης ἐλθεῖν. τὴν γὰρ Βοιωτίαν,  
“ἐκ τῆς ὁμόρου ἐλθόντες, τεῖχος ἐνοικοδομη-  
“σάμενοι μέλλουσι φθεῖρειν, καὶ εἰσὶ δῆπου 10  
“πολέμοι, ἐν ᾧ τε ἂν χωρίῳ καταληφθῶσι  
“καὶ ὄθεν ἐπελθόντες πολέμα ἔδρασαν. νυνὶ  
“δ’ εἴ τῳ καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον ἔδοξεν εἶναι, μεταγνώτω. οὐ  
“γὰρ τὸ προμηθῆς, οἷς ἂν ἄλλος ἐπή, περὶ τῆς σφετέρας

2. λόχους] τάχος K. 4. τάδε G.I.L.O.P. 5. χρη L.P. ἐχρήν K.d.i.  
μὲν οὖν & P. 7. εἰ ἄρα Q. τῇ] om. L.O.d.e.i.m. 9. ἐλθόντες καὶ  
τεῖχος e. 10. διαφθεῖρειν g. 12. νῦν Q. 13. εἶπω I.G. 14. ἀ-  
λως G. ἐπίοι Q.R.

2. ὅπως μὴ ἀθρόοι ἐκλίποιεν τὰ ὄπλα] This confirms and illustrates what has been said in the note on II. 2, 5, as to the practice of the Greek soldiers piling their arms the moment they halted in a particular part of the camp, and always attending the speeches of their general without them. Had then all the soldiers gone to hear Pagondas at once, the arms would have been left with none to guard them, and in case of a sudden attack, the whole army would have had some distance to run before they could arm themselves, nor could so many men have taken up their spears and shields at once in the hurry of such an alarm without great confusion. See the note already alluded to II. 2, 5.

5. ἐς ἐπίνοιάν τινα ἡμῶν ἐλθεῖν] Τινὰ pro τινός. Nihil interest inter phrasin, qua hic utitur Thucydides, eis ἐπίνοιάν τινα ἡμῶν ἐλθεῖν, et eam, qua III. 46, 5. Χρη—προκαταλαμβάνειν, ὅπως μηδ’ ἐς ἐπίνοιαν τούτου ἴωσι, *provenire, ut ne quidem in cogitationem hujus rei veniant.* DUKER.

13. εἴ τῳ καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον κ. τ. λ.] The force of the conjunction *καὶ* is expressed in English by laying an emphasis on the auxiliary verb. “No one should have ever entertained the notion at all; but if any have entertained it, let them now change their minds.” Compare I. 97, 2. *ὅσπερ καὶ ἤφατο.*

οὐ γὰρ τὸ προμηθῆς] Sententiam pulchre exponit Scholion Cod. Cass. Ἡ προμηθῆια τοῦ μέλλοντος, καὶ ἡ πρόνοια οὐχ ὁμοίον χρήζει διαλογισμοῦ τῶν τε ὑπερμαχοῦντων τῆς ἰδίας γῆς, καὶ τῶν ἐχόντων μὲν τὴν ἰδίαν, ὀρεγομένων δὲ γῆς ἀλλοτρίας, καὶ ἐπίοντων. ἐμφαίνει δὲ, ὅτι χρηὶ ἡμᾶς ὑπερμαχοῦντας τῇ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν τόλμῃ χρῆσασθαι, καὶ ἀπονοίᾳ μᾶλλον, ἢ περ λογισμῶ. DUKER.

οὐ γὰρ τὸ προμηθῆς κ. τ. λ.] “Prudence when men are invaded by others, does not so much allow them to deliberate, when their own country is at stake, as it allows those whose own country is in no danger, but who out of mere ambition are wantonly invading others.” In other words, “In our case, invaded as we

ΒΕΒΟΤΙΑ. Α. C. 424. Olymp. 82. 1.

“ ὁμοίως ἐνδέχεται λογισμὸν, καὶ ὅστις τὰ μὲν ἑαυτοῦ ἔχει,  
 “ τοῦ πλείονος δὲ ὀρεγόμενος ἐκὼν τινι ἐπέρχεται. πατρίων 3  
 “ τε ὑμῖν στρατὸν ἀλλόφυλον ἐπελθόντα καὶ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ  
 “ καὶ ἐν τῇ τῶν πέλας ὁμοίως ἀμύνεσθαι. Ἀθηναίους δὲ καὶ  
 5 “ προσέτι ὁμόρους ὄντας πολλῶ μάλιστα δεῖ. πρὸς τε γὰρ 4  
 “ τοὺς ἀστυγείτονας πᾶσι τὸ ἀντίπαλον καὶ ἐλεύθερον καθί-  
 “ σταται, καὶ πρὸς τούτους γε δὴ, οἱ καὶ μὴ τοὺς ἐγγὺς ἀλλὰ  
 “ καὶ τοὺς ἀποθεν πειρῶνται δουλοῦσθαι, πῶς οὐ χρὴ καὶ  
 “ ἐπὶ τὸ ἔσχατον ἀγῶνος ἐλθεῖν ; (παράδειγμα δὲ ἔχομεν  
 10 “ τοὺς τε ἀντιπέρας Εὐβοέας καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος τὸ  
 “ πολὺ ὡς αὐτοῖς διάκειται) καὶ γινῶναι ὅτι τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις  
 “ οἱ πλησιόχωροι περὶ γῆς ὄρων τὰς μάχας ποιοῦνται, ἡμῶν  
 “ δὲ ἐς πᾶσαν, ἣν νικηθῶμεν, εἰς ὄρος οὐκ ἀντίλεκτος

1. ἄλλως ε. μὲν] om. K. 2. τοῦ πλείονος δὲ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.T.V.c.f.g.h.i.  
 Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τοῦ δὲ πλείονος. δὲ om. G. 3. ἡμῶν  
 στρατὸν ἀλλότριον T.V.c.g. οἰκία C.G.K.P.V.g. 4. ἀμύνεσθαι G.d.i.  
 5. μᾶλλον O. 7. τοῦτους A.B.F. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo et Haack. τοῦτοις.  
 9. ἀγῶνας T. δὲ] om. A.B.F.H.Q. τοὺς τε ἔχομεν K. 10. εὐβοίας L.M.O.Q.

“ are by others, prudence itself bids us  
 “ be bold and decisive, rather than to  
 “ waste time in deliberation.” [The  
 construction is τοῦτοις οἷς ἂν ἄλλος  
 ἐπίη οὐχ ὁμοίως ἐνδέχεται λογισμὸν καὶ  
 τοῦτω ὅστις τὰ μὲν ἑαυτοῦ ἔχει κ. τ. λ.  
 “ Does not allow or admit of delibera-  
 “ tion for those who are invaded by  
 “ others,” &c. i. e. “ does not so much  
 “ allow them to deliberate, as those  
 “ who are themselves the invaders.”]  
 Dobree wishes to strike out the word  
 λογισμὸν ; but the Scholiast on the  
 Cassel MS. clearly acknowledges it, as  
 well as the text of every known MS.  
 Compare besides the words of De-  
 mosthenes at Pylus, IV. 10, 1. ὅσα γὰρ  
 ἐς ἀνάγκην ἀφίκεται λογισμὸν ἥμισυ ἐν-  
 δεχόμενα κινδύνου τοῦ ταχίστου προσ-  
 δέεται.

7. οἱ καὶ μὴ τοὺς ἐγγὺς κ. τ. λ.] Μὴ  
 hoc loco est non dicam, pro quo alibi  
 usitatus dicitur μὴ ὅτι: de qua formu-  
 la vid. Viger. p. 458. ibique Herman.  
 p. 804. [not. 267.] GÖLLEB. But if  
 Hermann be right, the true explanation  
 is not “ non dicam,” but “ ne dicas.”  
 “ Who are trying to enslave, you must

“ not say their neighbours, but even  
 “ those who live at a distance.”

11. ὡς αὐτοῖς διάκειται] These words  
 are variously interpreted, “ αὐτοῖς refero  
 “ ad Athenienses, ut sit pro ὑπ’ αὐτῶν,  
 “ ‘ qua per illos conditione utatur max-  
 “ ima Græciæ pars.’ Patet enim Paren-  
 “ thesin illam adjectam esse ad illus-  
 “ trandam vim infinitivi δουλοῦσθαι.”  
 HAACK. “ Ut puto, ὡς αὐτοὶ διακέονται  
 “ [sic] ut ὡδ’ ἔχει μοι—ὡδ’ ἔχω, &c.”  
 DOBREE. I am inclined to prefer the  
 explanation of the Scholiast, “ in what  
 “ sort of a relation it stands towards  
 “ them,” i. e. towards the Athenians.  
 αὐτοῖς instead of πρὸς αὐτοῦς.

διάκειται] Ὡς ἔχει πρὸς αὐτοῦς.  
 SCHOL.

καὶ γινῶναι, ὅτι τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις κ. τ. λ.]  
 Compare I. 122, 3. εἰ μὲν ἡμῶν ἦσαν  
 ἐκάστοις πρὸς ἀντιπάλους περὶ γῆς ὄρων  
 διαφοραὶ, οἰστὸν ἂν ἦν. And Herodot.  
 VII. 8, 12. γῆν τὴν Περσίδα ἀποδίξο-  
 μεν τῷ Διὸς ἀλθέρη δουρούευσαν οὐ  
 γὰρ δὴ χάρην γε οὐδέμιν κατόψεται ὁ  
 ἥλιος ἄμουρον εἴουσιν τῇ ἡμετέρῃ, ἀλλὰ  
 σφεας πάσας ἐγὼ ἄμα ὑμῖν μίαν χάρην  
 ὀσω.

ΒΕΒΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

- “παγήσεται· εἰσελθόντες γὰρ βία τὰ ἡμέτερα ἔξουσι.  
 “τοσοῦτῳ ἐπικινδυνότεραν ἐτέρων τὴν παροίκησιν τῶνδε  
 5 “ἔχομεν. εἰώθασί τε οἱ ἰσχύος που θράσει τοῖς πέλας,  
 “ὥσπερ Ἀθηναῖοι νῦν, ἐπιόντες τὸν μὲν ἡσυχάζοντα καὶ ἐν  
 “τῇ ἑαυτοῦ μόνον ἀμνυόμενον ἀδέεστερον ἐπιστρατεύειν, τὸν 5  
 “δὲ ἔξω ὄρων προαπαντῶντα καὶ ἦν καιρὸς ἢ πολέμου  
 6 “ἄρχοντα ἦσσον ἐτοίμως κατέχειν. πείραν δὲ ἔχομεν ἡμεῖς  
 “αὐτοῦ ἐς τούσδε· νικήσαντες γὰρ ἐν Κορωνείᾳ αὐτούς, ὅτε  
 “τὴν γῆν ἡμῶν στασιαζόντων κατέσχον, πολλὴν ἄδειαν τῇ  
 7 “Βοιωτίᾳ μέχρι τοῦδε κατεστήσαμεν. ὧν χρῆ μνησθέντας 10  
 “ἡμᾶς τοὺς τε πρεσβυτέρους ὁμοιωθῆναι τοῖς πρὶν ἔργοις,  
 “τοὺς τε νεωτέρους πατέρων τῶν τότε ἀγαθῶν γενομένων  
 “παῖδας πειραῖσθαι μὴ αἰσχῦναι τὰς προσηκούσας ἀρετὰς,  
 “πιστεύσαντας δὲ τῷ θεῷ πρὸς ἡμῶν ἔσσεσθαι, οὐ τὸ ἱερὸν  
 “ἀνόμως τειχίσαντες νέμονται, καὶ τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἃ ἡμῖν θυσα- 15  
 “μένοις καλὰ φαίνεται, ὁμόσε χωρῆσαι τοῖσδε, καὶ δεῖξαι  
 “ὅτι, ὧν μὲν ἐφίενται, πρὸς τοὺς μὴ ἀμνυμένους ἐπιόντες  
 “κτάσθωσαν, οἷς δὲ γενναῖον τὴν τε αὐτῶν αἰεὶ ἐλευθεροῦν

1. εἰσελθόντες Bekk. 2. τοσοῦτον ἐπικίνδυνον Q. τοσοῦτο F. ἐπικινδυνότεραν  
 E.T. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπικινδυνωτέραν. 3. οἱ] om. c. τοὺς  
 πέλας d. 4. ὥσπερ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι B.Q.h. 5. αὐτοῦ Q. ἀμνυόμενον L.O.e.  
 τῶν δὲ T. 6. δὲ καὶ ἔξω Stobæus. προαπαντῶντα K. 7. αὐτοῦ ἡμεῖς c.g.  
 8. κορωνία I. 9. τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.  
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐν τῇ βοιωτίᾳ. 12. τότε] πάποτε L.O.P.  
 γενομένουσ d.e.f.g.i. 14. πιστεύσαντες H.M. 17. ὅτι] om. L. μὴ] om. c.  
 ἐπιόντας K. 18. αὐτῶν E.F.G.K.L.N.O.V. Poppo. αὐτῶν Bekk.

2. ἐπικινδυνότεραν ἐτέρων τὴν παροί-  
 κησιν κ. τ. λ.] i. e. ἐπικινδυνότεραν τῆς  
 ἐτέρων.

3. εἰώθασί τε οἱ ἰσχύος που κ. τ. λ.]  
 Compare VI. 34, 7. τοὺς προεπιχειροῦν-  
 τας, ἢ τοῖς γε ἐπιχειροῦσι προδηλούντας  
 ὅτι ἀμνυόμενοι, μᾶλλον πεφύβηται. The  
 words ἦσσον ἐτοίμως κατέχειν seem to  
 signify, “are less forward to meddle  
 “with,” κατέχειν being “to lay hold  
 “on a man in order to overpower him.  
 “To try to get him down.” Compare  
 VII. 66, 2. τῷ ναυτικῷ ἔπειρ πάντα κατέ-  
 σχον. “With which they were carry-

“ing all before them, getting the better  
 “of every thing.” See also Herodotus,  
 VI. 129, 2. where κατέχων πολλὸν τοὺς  
 ἄλλους ὁ Ἰπποκλείδης is probably,  
 “thinking greatly to overbear the  
 “others.” See Schneider’s note on  
 Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 6, 10.

16. δεῖξαι ὅτι—κτάσθωσαν] Conjun-  
 ctio duarum locutionum; nam vel καὶ  
 δεῖξαι ὅτι—κτίσονται scribere poterat,  
 vel omissis δεῖξαι ὅτι, scribere καὶ κτά-  
 σθωσαν. Jam utrumque ita conjunxisse  
 putandus est, ut se præmissis illa obli-  
 tum simulat. GÖLLER.

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ μάχη καὶ τὴν ἄλλων μὴ δουλοῦσθαι ἀδίκως, ἀνανταγώ-  
 “ νιστοι ἀπ’ αὐτῶν οὐκ ἀπίασι.”

XCIII. Τοιαῦτα ὁ Παγώνδας τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς παραίνεσας  
 ἔπεισεν ἰέναι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ κατὰ τάχος ἀναστήσας  
 ἦγε τὸν στρατόν· (ἦδη γὰρ καὶ τῆς ἡμέρας  
 ὀψὲ ἦν·) καὶ ἐπειδὴ προσέμιξεν ἐγγὺς τοῦ  
 στρατεύματος αὐτῶν, ἐς χωρίον καθίσας ὅθεν  
 λόφου ὄντος μεταξὺ οὐκ ἐθεώρουν ἀλλήλους, ἔτασσέ τε καὶ  
 παρεσκευάζετο ὡς ἐς μάχην. τῷ δὲ Ἴπποκράτει ὄντι περὶ τὸ  
 Δῆλιον ὡς αὐτῷ ἠγγέλθη ὅτι Βοιωτοὶ ἐπέρχονται, πέμπει ἐς  
 τὸ στρατεύμα κελύων ἐς τάξιν καθίστασθαι, καὶ αὐτὸς οὐ  
 πολλῷ ὕστερον ἐπῆλθε, καταλιπὼν ὡς τριακοσίους ἰππέας  
 περὶ τὸ Δῆλιον, ὅπως φύλακές τε ἅμα εἶεν εἴ τις ἐπίοι αὐτῷ,  
 καὶ τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς καιρὸν φυλάξαντες ἐπιγένοιτο ἐν τῇ μάχῃ.  
 Βοιωτοὶ δὲ πρὸς τούτους ἀντικατέστησαν τοὺς ἀμυνομένους,  
 καὶ ἐπειδὴ καλῶς αὐτοῖς εἶχεν, ὑπερεφάνησαν τοῦ λόφου καὶ  
 ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα τεταγμένοι ὥσπερ ἔμελλον, ὀπλῖται ἐπτα-

1. ἄλλην G.L.O.e.f. ἄλλω Q. τῶν ἄλλων d.i. ἀνανταγώνιστοι A.B.F.H.I.  
 N.Q.T.V.d. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἀνταγώνιστοι f.i. vulgo ἀγωνίστοι.  
 2. ὑπ’ i. ἀπίασιν Q. Bekk. Goell. 4. ἦγε τὸν στρατὸν ἀναστήσας f. 6. ἦν ὀψὲ e.  
 ἐπεὶ δὲ C.L.O. Bekk. Goell. καὶ ἐπεὶ δὲ A.B.F.G.H.N.V. d.h.i. προσέμιξεν B.f.  
 9. παρεσκευάζετο b. ὡς] om. G.L.O.P.e.f. 10. ὡς αὐτῶν ἠγγέλθη T. ἐγγέλθη O.  
 ἔρχονται T. 11. κελύων] om. L. 12. ἀπῆλθε T. 13. εἴ τις A.B.C.  
 E.G.I.K.L.O.P.e.f.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo, Haack. εἴτι. 15. τούτοις T.  
 ἀντεκατέστησαν B.C. τοὺς—ἔθεντο] om. L. ἀμυνομένους Bekker. ed. 1832.  
 Dobræus. Vulgo ἀμυνομένους.

9. τῷ δὲ Ἴπποκράτει—πέμπει] Duplex  
 structura confusa τῷ Ἴπποκράτει ὡς ἠγγέ-  
 λθη, et ὁ Ἴπποκράτης, ὡς αὐτῷ ἠγγέ-  
 λθη, πέμπει. Similia sunt verba I. 114, 1.  
 καὶ ἐς αὐτὴν διαβεβηκός ἦδη Περικλέους  
 στρατῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἠγγέλθη αὐτῷ. VI.  
 82, 2. ἡμεῖς γὰρ Ἴωνες ὄντες Πελοποννη-  
 σίους Δωριεῦσι καὶ πλείοσιν οἰσι καὶ παρ-  
 οικούσιν ἐσκεψάμεθα, ὅτω τρῶψῃ ἦκιστ’  
 ἀν αὐτῶν ὑπακουσόμεθα. Conf. Porpon.  
 ad Xenoph. Cyrop. IV. 3, 19. et inter-  
 pretes ad Xenoph. Oeconom. VII. 23.  
 GÖLLER.

10. ὡς αὐτῷ ἠγγέλθη] Abundat αὐτῷ,  
 ut sæpe apud alios. Turbam locorum  
 congesserunt viri docti ad Matth. iv.

16. v. 40. et xxi. 41. DUKER.

17. τεταγμένοι ὥσπερ ἔμελλον] i. e.  
 ὥσπερ ἔμελλον τάσσεσθαι, and so Krü-  
 ger (ad Dionys. p. 118.) and Gøller un-  
 derstand it. Compare VIII. 51, 2. ὡς  
 μέλλουσα, Σάμος θάσσον εἰρεχίσθη, where  
 Æmil. Portus rightly translates it,  
 “ quæ alioquin munienda erat.” The  
 meaning is in the present passage,  
 “ that the Bœotians were not at all  
 “ taken by surprise and compelled to  
 “ alter their order on the spur of the  
 “ moment, but executed on the field of  
 “ battle the same disposition of their  
 “ forces which they had previously  
 “ resolved on.”

ΒΟΕΩΤΙΑ. A. C. Οἰνυρ. 89. 1.

κισχίλιοι μάλιστα καὶ ψιλοὶ ὑπὲρ μυρίους, ἰππῆς τε χίλιοι  
 4 καὶ πελτασταὶ πεντακόσιοι. εἶχον δὲ δεξιὸν μὲν κέρασ  
 Θηβαῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμοροι αὐτοῖς· μέσοι δὲ Ἀλιάρτιοι καὶ  
 Κορωναῖοι καὶ Κοπαῖης καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οἱ περὶ τὴν λίμνην· τὸ  
 δὲ εὐώνυμον εἶχον Θεσπιῆς καὶ Ταναγραῖοι καὶ Ὀρχομένιοι. 5  
 ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ κέρα ἑκατέρω οἱ ἰππῆς καὶ ψιλοὶ ἦσαν. ἐπ’  
 ἀσπίδας δὲ πέντε μὲν καὶ εἴκοσι Θηβαῖοι ἐτάξαντο, οἱ δὲ  
 ἄλλοι ὡς ἕκαστοι ἔτυχον. αὕτη μὲν Βοιωτῶν παρασκευὴ καὶ  
 διάκοσμος ἦν. XCIV. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ οἱ μὲν ὀπλίται ἐπὶ ὀκτῶ  
 Hippocrates draws up πᾶν τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐτάξαντο, ὄντες πλήθει 10  
 his army to receive them. ἰσοπαλεῖς τοῖς ἐναντίοις, ἰππῆς δὲ ἐφ’ ἑκατέρω  
 τῷ κέρα. ψιλοὶ δὲ ἐκ παρασκευῆς μὲν ὀπλισμένοι οὔτε τότε

1. μάλιστα—χίλιοι] om. H. τε] δὲ Bekk. 2. μὲν] om. f. 3. ξύμμοροι  
 E.K.d.i. 4. κοπεῖς N.V.e.i. 5. εἶχον οἱ θεσπιῆς B.h. καὶ οἱ ὀρχομένιοι K.  
 6. ἐπὶ τῷ κέρα T. ἐκάστῳ K. ἐπ’ ἀσπίδας μὲν T. 7. δὲ] om. P. εἴκοσι  
 θηβαῖοι. A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.P.T.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo εἴκοσι οἱ  
 θηβαῖοι. 9. μὲν οἱ δὲ C.e. ἐπὶ] om. T. ὀκτῶ] om. c.g. 11. ἰσοπα-  
 λεῖς C.

3. οἱ ξύμμοροι] That is, “those who  
 “inhabited the same μοῖρα, or division  
 “of Bœotia with the Thebans,” as for  
 instance the Parasopii, Therapnenses,  
 and Peteonii. (See Strabo, IX. 2, 24,  
 26.) See the note on chap. 76, 3.

6. ἐπ’ ἀσπίδας πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι Θη-  
 βαῖοι] In the famous battle of Leuctra  
 the Thebans formed their line, or rather  
 column, fifty deep. [Xenoph. Hellen.  
 VI. 4, 12.] The Syracusans in their  
 first battle with the Athenians were  
 drawn up sixteen deep. [Thucyd. VI.  
 67, 2.] and this was the ordinary depth  
 of the Macedonian Phalanx. (Polybius,  
 XVIII. 13.) When the Romans used  
 the same tactics, their phalanx, con-  
 sisting of four different descriptions of  
 soldiers drawn from the four highest  
 classes, seems to me to have been  
 drawn up twenty deep at least, and  
 perhaps more. On the contrary, the  
 Athenians and Lacedæmonians gene-  
 rally formed their line only eight deep,  
 (Thucyd. IV. 94, 1. V. 68, 3. VI. 67, 1.  
 in the Peloponnesian war; though after-  
 wards, the Lacedæmonians, when op-

posed to the Thebans at Leuctra and  
 elsewhere, adopted a deeper order of  
 battle. (Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 4, 12.)  
 The causes of this difference are prob-  
 ably to be found in the circumstance,  
 that the phalanx at Athens and in  
 Sparta was formed entirely out of citi-  
 zens of the same class and similarly  
 armed; whereas in Bœotia and Mace-  
 donia, as at Rome, it contained a large  
 admixture of poorer citizens, who being  
 unable conveniently to furnish them-  
 selves with the full equipment of the  
 heavy armed soldier, were less fitted  
 for the front of the line, and were  
 therefore stationed in the rear of their  
 better armed comrades, to add weight  
 to their charge by the mere force of  
 numbers. The same tactics would also  
 be adopted where the population, as at  
 Syracuse, was unused to the service of  
 the phalanx, and ill disciplined; and  
 this was the reason, I believe, which  
 led the French, at the early part of the  
 revolution war, to adopt the system of  
 charging in columns.

ΒΕΒΟΤΙΑ Α. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

παρήσαν οὔτε ἐγένοντο τῇ πόλει· οἷπερ δὲ ξυνεσέβαλον  
 ὄντες πολλαπλάσιοι τῶν ἐναντίων, ἄσπλοί τε πολλοὶ ἤκο-  
 λούθησαν ἅτε πανστρατιᾶς ξένων τῶν παρόντων καὶ ἀστῶν  
 γενομένης, καὶ ὡς τὸ πρῶτον ὄρμησαν ἐπ' οἴκου, οὐ παρεγέ-  
 5 νοντο ὅτι μὴ ὀλίγοι. καθεστῶτων δὲ ἐς τὴν τάξιν καὶ ἦδη α  
 μελλόντων ξυνιέναι, Ἴπποκράτης ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐπιπαριῶν  
 τὸ στρατόπεδον τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρεκελεύετό τε καὶ ἔλεγε  
 τοιάδε.

XCV. “ Ὁ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ, δι' ὀλίγου μὲν ἢ παραίνεσις  
 10 “ γίγνεται, τὸ ἴσον δὲ πρὸς τε τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας δύναται  
 And makes a short “ καὶ ὑπόμνησιν μᾶλλον ἔχει ἢ ἐπικέλευσιν.  
 address to his men, to “ παραστῆ δὲ μηδενὶ ἡμῶν ὡς ἐν τῇ ἀλλοτρίᾳ α  
 remember what was “ οὐ προσῆκον τοςόνδε κίνδυνον ἀναρριπτοῦ-  
 due to the glory of “ μεν. ἐν γὰρ τῇ τούτων ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡμετέρας ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται·  
 Athens.

1. ἐγένοντο τῇ Α.Β.С.Е. F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.c.d.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo ἐγένοντο ἐν τῇ. συνεσέβαλον B.C.F.H.K.h.i. συνεισέβαλον c.g. συνέ-  
 βαλον N.T.V.d.f. 2. ἄσπλοί—ἠκολούθ.] om. N. sed in marg. adscript. habet.  
 4. οὔτε e. 5. τῆν] om. N.V. καὶ ἦδη Α.Β.С. F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.  
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἦδη καὶ. 6. συνιέναι K. 7. παρεκέ-  
 λευέ K. τε] om. O.e. 10. δὲ] τε E. 11. ἔλεγε e. 12. ἡμῶν N.V.  
 13. τοςόντων Q. 14. τῇ γὰρ K. ἡμετέρας Α.Β.С. F.G.H.K.L.M.N.O.T.V.  
 d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἡμετέρας.

1. οὔτε ἐγένοντο τῇ πόλει] It is to be remarked, in illustration of what is here said, that, in the statement of the Athenian military force made by Pericles at the beginning of the war, (II. 13.) there is no mention made of any ψιλοί; that in the first expedition to Sicily, a hundred and twenty ψιλοὶ are spoken of, meaning of course ψιλοὶ ἐκ παρασκευῆς ἀπλισμένοι, but it is added that they were Megarean exiles: (VI. 43.) and that in the second expedition the dartmen, ἀκοντισταὶ or ψιλοὶ, who served on board the Athenian ships in the last decisive battle, are said to have been either Acarnanians or foreigners of some other country. (VII. 60, 4.) Is the fact to be attributed to the great extent of the Athenian naval service, which would give employment to all the citizens of the poorer classes? and may not the attention paid at Athens

to archery, as one particular branch of the light armed service, to the exclusion of the dartmen and slingers, who are principally meant by the term ψιλοὶ, have contributed to produce the same result? For the circumstance οὐ παρεγένοντο, compare what had been said in ch. 90, 4. οἱ μὲν ψιλοὶ οἱ πλείστοι εὐθὺς ἐχώρου (ἐπ' οἴκου.)

6. Ἴπποκράτης ὁ στρατηγός] Huic Hipponicus Calliæ filius erat adjunctus, ut patet ex Andocidis oratione contra Alcibiadem. Palmerius Exercitat. pag. 52. HUDS.

10. πρὸς τε τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας] The conjunction is here again out of its place; the sense being πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας τὸ ἴσον τε δύναται, καὶ ὑπόμνησιν ἔχει. So Haack and Gøller understand the passage. See also at ch. 109, 1.

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

“ καὶ ἦν νικήσωμεν, οὐ μὴ ποτε ὑμῖν Πελοποννήσιοι ἐς τὴν  
 “ χώραν ἄνευ τῆς τῶνδε ἵππου ἐσβάλωσω, ἐν δὲ μιᾷ μάχῃ  
 “ τήνδε τε προσκτᾶσθε καὶ ἐκείνην μᾶλλον ἐλευθεροῦτε.  
 3 “ χωρήσατε οὖν ἀξίως ἐς αὐτοὺς τῆς τε πόλεως, ἦν ἕκαστος  
 “ πατρίδα ἔχων πρώτην ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἀγάλλεται, καὶ 5  
 “ τῶν πατέρων, οἱ τοῦσδε μάχῃ κρατοῦντες μετὰ Μυρωνίδου  
 “ ἐν Οἰνοφύτοις τὴν Βοιωτίαν ποτὲ ἔσχον.”

XCVI. Τοιαῦτα τοῦ Ἴπποκράτους παρακελευομένου, καὶ  
 μέχρι μὲν μέσου τοῦ στρατοπέδου ἐπελθόντος τὸ δὲ πλεόν

BATTLE OF  
 DELIUM,  
 OR OROPUS.

The Athenians are de-  
 feated, and the re-  
 mains of their army  
 2 return by sea to A-  
 thena.

οὐκ ἔτι φθάσαντος, οἱ Βοιωτοὶ, παρακελευσα- 10  
 μένου καὶ σφίσιν ὡς διὰ ταχέων καὶ ἐνταῦθα  
 Παγώνδου, παιωνίσαντες ἐπήεσαν ἀπὸ τοῦ  
 λόφου. ἀντεπήεσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ  
 προσέμιξαν δρόμῳ. καὶ ἐκατέρων τῶν στρα-  
 15 τοπέδων τὰ ἔσχατα οὐκ ἦλθεν ἐς χεῖρας, ἀλλὰ τὸ αὐτὸ 15  
 ἔπαθε· ῥύακες γὰρ ἐκόλυσαν· τὸ δὲ ἄλλο καρτερᾶ μάχῃ καὶ  
 3 ὄθισμῳ ἀσπίδων ξυνεστήκει. καὶ τὸ μὲν εὐώνυμον τῶν  
 Βοιωτῶν καὶ μέχρι μέσου ἦσσαντο ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ  
 ἐπίεσαν τοὺς τε ἄλλους ταύτῃ καὶ οὐχ ἦκιστα τοὺς Θεσπίκας.  
 ὑποχωρησάντων γὰρ αὐτοῖς τῶν παρατεταγμένων, καὶ κυκλω- 20

1. ἡμῖν Q. e. 2. ἐσβάλλωσιν L. N. O. T. V. c. ἐσβαλοῦσιν Q. 3. τε] om. L.  
 6. τῶν] om. c. 8. Ἴπποκράτεος N. 9. τοῦ μέσου Q. 10. οὐκέτι V.  
 βοιωτῶ E. παρακελευσάμενοι B. E. h. 11. καὶ] om. Q. 12. παιωνίσαντες  
 A. B. C. E. F. G. H. I. K. N. P. T. V. b. c. d. e. f. g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. παιωνί-  
 σαντες L. O. vulgo παιωνίσαντος. ἀπήεσαν d. 13. οἱ] om. K. 14. ἐκατέρω  
 τῷ στρατοπέδῳ f. 15. ἦλθον C. G. I. K. L. N. O. P. Q. V. c. d. e. g. 16. ἐκό-  
 λυον K. 17. ξυνεστήκει Q. καὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον T. τῶν] om. i. 18. μέχρι  
 μέσου A. B. C. E. F. G. H. K. L. N. O. P. Q. T. V. c. f. g. h. i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μέ-  
 χρι τοῦ μέσου. 19. ἐπίεσαν A. E. F. G. H. I. L. O. P. Q. V. d. h. i. Haack. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπήεσαν. [correcti C. and N. ἐπίεσαν.] 20. καὶ] om. P.

17. ὄθισμῳ ἀσπίδων] Umbonibus se  
 propellentes. *Valla*. “Umbonum im-  
 “pulsu,” *Valer. Max.* III. 2. 23. *Vid.*  
*Lipsium* III. de *Milit. Rom.* 2. *Duk.*

18. μέχρι μέσου] The omission of the  
 article here in all the best MSS. is con-  
 firmed by the passage already noticed,  
 ch. 31, 2. and may be explained perhaps  
 by the reason there assigned for it.

20. ὑποχωρησάντων γὰρ αὐτοῖς κ. τ. λ.]  
 It is strange that the Scholiast, *Haack*,  
 and *Göller*, should all agree in referring  
 αὐτοῖς to the Athenians, as if τῶν παρα-  
 τεταγμένων could possibly signify those  
 opposed to them. On the contrary it  
 can only mean “those drawn up next  
 “to them in the line, whether on the  
 “right or left.” Compare V. 71, 1. 72, 4.

ΒΘΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

θέτων ἐν ὀλίγῳ, οἷπερ διεφθάρησαν Θεσπιδέων, ἐν χερσὶν ἀμνύμενοι κατεκόπησαν· καὶ τινες καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων διὰ τὴν κύκλωσιν παραχθέντες ἠγνόησάν τε καὶ ἀπέκτειναν ἀλλήλους. τὸ μὲν οὖν ταύτῃ ἦσσαν τῶν Βοιωτῶν καὶ πρὸς 4 τὸ μαχόμενον κατέφυγε· τὸ δὲ δεξιόν, ἣ οἱ Θηβαῖοι ἦσαν, ἐκράτει τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ὠσάμενοι κατὰ βραχὺ τὸ πρῶτον ἐπηκολούθουν. καὶ ξυνέβη Παγώνδου περιπέμψαντος δύο 5 τέλη τῶν ἰππέων ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς περὶ τὸν λόφον, ὡς ἐπίνει τὸ εὐώνυμον αὐτῶν, καὶ ὑπερφανέτων αἰφνιδίως, τὸ νικῶν 10 τῶν Ἀθηναίων κέρας νομίσαν ἄλλο στράτευμα ἐπιέναι ἐς φόβον καταστῆναι· καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἦδη, ὑπὸ τε τοῦ τοιούτου καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Θηβαίων ἐφεπομένων καὶ παραρρηγνύτων, φυγὴ καθειστίκει παντὸς τοῦ στρατοῦ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. καὶ οἱ μὲν πρὸς τὸ Δῆλιόν τε καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ὄρμησαν, 6 15 οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ Ὀρωποῦ, ἄλλοι δὲ πρὸς Πάρινηθα τὸ ὄρος, οἱ δὲ ὡς ἕκαστοί τινα εἶχον ἐλπίδα σωτηρίας. Βοιωτοὶ δὲ ἐφε- 7 πόμενοι ἔκτεινον, καὶ μάλιστα οἱ ἰππῆς οἳ τε αὐτῶν καὶ οἱ Λοκροὶ, βεβοθηκότες ἄρτι τῆς τροπῆς γιγνομένης· νυκτὸς

2. ἀμνύμενοι P. 4. οὖν] om. i. 5. θηβαῖοι] ἀθηναῖοι K. 6. ἐκράτησαν T.  
7. πάγωνδα T. δύο τέλη περιπέμψαντος c. g. 8. τῶν ἰππέων] om. c.  
ἐκ τοῦ] αὐτοῦ g. 12. καὶ τῶν θηβ. T. 13. καθειστίκει A. B. C. F. G. H. K. L.  
N. O. T. V. c. e. f. g. h. i. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καθειστίκει. 14. τε]  
om. c. 15. πάρινηθον c. 17. οἱ ἰππῆς οἳ τε αὐτῶν A. B. E. F. G. H. K. L. O. P.  
c. e. g. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. οἳ τε ἰππεῖς d. ὅτε ἰππεῖς T. οἱ ἰππεῖς αὐτῶν  
C. vulgo οἳ τε ἰππῆς αὐτῶν. 18. γιγνομένης c.

αὐτοῖς refers to the Thespians, and the sense of the passage is, "for being exposed by the retreat of those stationed next to them, and being surrounded in a narrow space, the men whom they lost were cut down in their ranks while continuing to defend themselves." The same subject is continued through the whole sentence, and the dative αὐτοῖς is used, according to the rule given in the note on III. 98, 1. to represent the retreat of the other Bœotians with reference to its effect upon the Thespians, and not as a mere fact by itself. The sense therefore of αὐτοῖς ὑποχωρησάντων κ. τ. λ.

is exactly, "the Thespians being exposed by the retreat of their neighbours."

12. παραρρηγνύτων] "Breaking off one part of the line from the other." The Athenian right was rather advanced beyond its original position, and thus, when their left was forced back from its ground by the Thebans, the Athenian line was broken, and the soldiers on the right being exposed in flank and even in the rear, gave way and fled. The same thing is described in the battle of Mantinea by the expression παρρηγνυτο ἦδη ἄμα καὶ ἐφ' ἑκάτερα.



BŒOTIA. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

δὲ ἐπιλαβούσης τὸ ἔργον ῥᾶον τὸ πλῆθος τῶν φευγόντων  
 8 διεσώθη. καὶ τῇ ὑστεραία οἱ τε ἐκ τοῦ Ὠρωποῦ καὶ οἱ ἐκ  
 τοῦ Δηλίου φυλακὴν ἐγκαταλιπόντες (εἶχον γὰρ αὐτὸ ὁμῶς  
 ἔτι) ἀπεκομίσθησαν κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐπ' οἴκου. XCVII. καὶ  
 οἱ Βοιωτοὶ τροπαῖον στήσαντες καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν 5  
 ἀνελόμενοι νεκροὺς, τοὺς τε τῶν πολεμίων  
 σκυλεύσαντες, καὶ φυλακὴν καταλιπόντες,  
 ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Τάναγραν καὶ τῷ Δηλίῳ  
 ἐπεβούλευον ὡς προσβαλοῦντες. ἐκ δὲ τῶν  
 Ἀθηναίων κήρυξ πορευόμενος ἐπὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς 10  
 ἀπαντᾷ κήρυκι Βοιωτῷ, ὃς αὐτὸν ἀποστρέψας καὶ εἰπὼν ὅτι  
 οὐδὲν πράξει πρὶν ἂν αὐτὸς ἀναχωρήσῃ πάλιν, καταστὰς ἐπὶ  
 Ἀθηναίους ἔλεγε τὰ παρὰ τῶν Βοιωτῶν, ὅτι οὐ δικαίως  
 δράσειαν παραβαίνοντες τὰ νόμιμα τῶν Ἑλλήνων· πᾶσι  
 γὰρ εἶναι καθεστηκὸς ἴοντας ἐπὶ τὴν ἀλλήλων ἱερῶν τῶν 15  
 ἐνότων ἀπέχεσθαι, Ἀθηναίους δὲ Δήλιον τειχίσαντες ἐνοι-  
 κεῖν, καὶ ὅσα ἄνθρωποι ἐν βεβήλῳ δρῶσι, πάντα γίγνεσθαι  
 αὐτόθι, ὕδωρ τε ὃ ἦν ἄφανστον σφίσι πλὴν πρὸς τὰ ἱερὰ  
 3 χέρνιβι χρῆσθαι, ἀνασπάσαντας ὑδρεύεσθαι· ὥστε ὑπὲρ τε  
 τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ἑαυτῶν Βοιωτοῦς, ἐπικαλουμένους τοὺς ὁμωχέτας 20

2. τε] ῥ' Bekk. 3. γὰρ αὐτῷ T. 8. τῷ] om. g. 9. προσβαλόντες T.  
 11. βοιωτῶν G.N.P.Q.T. 12. ἀναχωρήσει K.V. ἐπὶ ἀθηναίους A.B.F.H.N.h.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀθηναίους. [N. articulum habet superscriptum.]  
 13. ἔλεγε παρὰ c.d.g.i. 16. δὲ καὶ δήλιον B. 17. ἄνθρωποι] ἄλλοι Q.  
 19. χέρνιβα T. τε] om. T. 20. τοῦ] om. N.V. καλουμένους ὁμωχέτας e.

7. σκυλεύσαντες] Diodor. ἐκ τῆς τῶν  
 λαφύρων τιμῆς τὴν τε ΣΤΟΑΝ τὴν μεγά-  
 λην ἐν ἀγορᾷ κατασκευάσαι, καὶ χαλκαῖς  
 ἀνδριάσι κοσμήσαι etc. Confer Pansa-  
 niam, V. 398. de porticu, p. 752. vid.  
 Plutarch. Cim. 489. WASS.

19. χέρνιβι] De voce χέρνιψ ita A-  
 thenæus, lib. IX. c. 18. Ἔστι δὲ ὕδωρ,  
 εἰς ὃ ἀπέβαπτον δαλὸν ἐκ τοῦ βωμοῦ  
 λαμβάνοντες, ἐφ' οὗ τὴν θυσίαν ἐπετέ-  
 λουν, καὶ τοῦτω περιρραίνοντες, τοὺς πα-  
 ρόντας ἤγνιζον. Vide Casauboni notas.  
 HUDS. Et eundem ad Theophrasti  
 Character. cap. 16. ubi hæc adfert ex  
 Euripidis Hercul. Fur. 928. Μέλλων δὲ  
 δαλὸν χειρὶ δεξιᾷ φέρειν, Εἰς χέρνιβ' ὡς

βάψειν Ἀλκμήης τόκος. Similiter Ari-  
 stophanes Pace, 956. Περίθι τὸν βωμὸν  
 ταχέως ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ. Φέρε δὴ τὸ δάδιον τὸδ'  
 ἐμβάψω λαβών. Nec minus tamen ex-  
 tra usum sacrorum χέρνιψ dicitur τὸ  
 κατὰ χειρὸς ὕδωρ, quæ ante prandium,  
 vel cenam manibus adfundebatur, ut  
 in illo plus semel repetito in Odyssea  
 Homeri, Χέρνιβα δ' ἀμφίπολος προχέω  
 ἐπέχευε φέρουσα. Vid. Eustath. in II.  
 ὄ. p. 1351. et Odys. α'. p. 1400. Pol-  
 luc. II. 149. Sed ad prius genus per-  
 tinet hic locus Thucydidis. DUCKER.

20. τοὺς ὁμωχέτας] Ὁμωχέται οἱ συμ-  
 μετέχοντες τῶν αὐτῶν ναῶν καὶ τῶν αὐτῶν  
 ἱερῶν. SCHOL.

ΒΟΕΩΤΙΑ. Α. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

δαίμονας καὶ τὸν Ἀπόλλω, προαγορεύειν αὐτοὺς ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἀπιόντας ἀποφέρεσθαι τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν. XCVIII. το-

The Athenians allege, that the right of conquest conferred a lawful possession of sacred as well as of profane property; and therefore refuse to evacuate Delphi.

σαῦτα τοῦ κήρυκος εἰπόντος οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πέμψαντες παρὰ τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς ἐαυτῶν κήρυκα τοῦ μὲν ἱεροῦ οὔτε ἀδικῆσαι ἔφασαν οὐδὲν οὔτε τοῦ λοιποῦ ἐκόντες βλάψειν· οὐδὲ γὰρ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐσελθεῖν ἐπὶ τούτῳ, ἀλλ' ἵνα ἐξ

αὐτοῦ τοὺς ἀδικούντας μᾶλλον σφᾶς ἀμύνωνται. τὸν δὲ νόμον τοῖς Ἑλλησιν εἶναι, ὧν ἂν ᾗ τὸ κράτος τῆς γῆς ἐκάστης ᾗν τε πλέονος ᾗν τε βραχυτέρας, τούτων καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ αἰεὶ γίνεσθαι, τρόποις θεραπεύόμενα οἷς ἂν πρὸς τοῖς εἰωθόσι καὶ δύνωνται. καὶ γὰρ Βοιωτοὺς καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν ἄλλων, ὅσοι ἐξαναστήσαντές τινα βία νέμονται γῆν, ἀλλοτρίοις ἱεροῖς τὸ πρῶτον ἐπελθόντας οἰκεῖα νῦν κεκτῆσθαι.

καὶ αὐτοὶ εἰ μὲν ἐπὶ πλέον δυνηθῆναι τῆς ἐκείνων κρατῆσαι, τούτ' ἂν ἔχειν· νῦν δὲ ἐν ᾧ μέρει εἰσὶν, ἐκόντες εἶναι ὡς ἐκ σφετέρου οὐκ ἀπιέναι. ὕδωρ τε ἐν τῇ ἀνάγκῃ κινήσαι, ᾗν οὐκ αὐτοὶ ὕβρει προσθέσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐκείνους προτέρους ἐπὶ

1. προαγορεύειν ε. 3. οἶ] om. G.L.O.P.d.e.i. 4. ἐαυτῶν κήρυκα] om. Q.  
 5. ἔφασαν ἀδικῆσαι ε. 7. ἐπελθεῖν K.T. ἵνα] in margine F. om. A.B.E.h.  
 8. ἀμύνονται A.B.E.F.i. 12. γὰρ] om. f. 13. τὴν γῆν T. 15. δυνηθῆναι  
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.T.V.c.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δυνηθείεν.  
 16. νῦν δ' ἐν V. Bekk. ἐκόντων T. 18. προθέσθαι d.

5. οὔτε ἀδικῆσαι—οὔτε ἐκόντες βλάψειν. The distinction between the words ἀδικεῖν and βλάπτειν, so familiar to the readers of Aristotle's Ethics, is here strictly observed. The Athenians had done no injury to the temple; for there can be no injury where men are not the aggressors, but are merely repelling wrong offered to themselves: and what harm they might do to the temple would be wholly involuntary, because it was necessity which compelled them to apply sacred things to profane uses.

11. οἷς ἂν—δύνωνται] The sense of these words is, that the temples become the lawful possession of an invader, not only when all their accustomed rites are kept up, but also when such are kept up as are practicable.

All that is required to satisfy the gods, is, that their temples should be respected as far as was possible. This, no less than the performance of all the usual observances, would be sufficient to avoid the guilt of profanation. The construction is equivalent to θεραπεύόμενα τοῖς τε εἰωθόσι τρόποις καὶ οἷς ἂν καὶ δύνωνται.

15. εἰ μὲν—δυνηθῆναι] Compare I. 91, 5. ὅσα αὐ μετ' ἐκείνων βουλεύεσθαι. II. 102, 7. ὅτε δὴ ἀλάσθαι αὐτὸν, and the note on this last passage quoted from Goller.

16. ἐκόντες εἶναι κ. τ. λ.] "But as it was, the portion which they did occupy, they would not, if they could help it, stir from it, as they considered it to be their own property." For the expression ἐκὼν εἶναι, see the note on II. 89, 10.

ΒΟΙΩΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

6 τὴν σφετέρην ἐλθόντας ἀμυνόμενοι βιάζεσθαι χρῆσθαι. πᾶν  
 δ' εἰκὸς εἶναι τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ δεινῷ τιw κατειργόμενον ξύγ-  
 γνωμόν τι γίγνεσθαι καὶ πρὸς τοῦ θεοῦ. καὶ γὰρ τῶν  
 ἀκουσίων ἀμαρτημάτων καταφυγὴν εἶναι τοὺς βωμοὺς, παρα-  
 νομίαν τε ἐπὶ τοῖς μὴ ἀνάγκη κακοῖς ὀνομασθῆναι, καὶ οὐκ 5  
 7 ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμφορῶν τι τολμήσασι. τοὺς τε νεκροὺς  
 πολὺ μειζόνως ἐκείνους ἀντὶ ἱερῶν ἀξιοῦντας ἀποδιδόναι  
 ἀσεβεῖν ἢ τοὺς μὴ ἐθέλοντας ἱεροῖς τὰ μὴ πρέποντα κομί-  
 8 ζεσθαι. σαφῶς τε ἐκέλευον σφίσιν εἰπεῖν, μὴ “ἀπιούσω ἐκ  
 “τῆς Βοιωτῶν γῆς” (οὐ γὰρ ἐν τῇ ἐκείνων ἔτι εἶναι, ἐν ᾗ δὲ 10  
 δορὶ ἐκτέσαντο), ἀλλὰ “κατὰ τὰ πάτρια τοὺς νεκροὺς σπέν-  
 “δουσιν ἀναρεῖσθαι.” XCIX. οἱ δὲ Βοιωτοὶ ἀπεκρίναντο,

2. τὸ πολέμῳ corr. F.N. κατειργασμένον d. ξύγγνωμόν τι om. E. 4. ἰκου-  
 σίων A.B.F.T.b.e.h. 5. οὐκ—ξυμφορῶν] μὴ ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμφορῶν g. 6. τι]  
 om. A.B.T.d. 7. κατὰ τὴν I.L.O.P.Q.e. 7. καταδιδόναι h. 8. εὐσεβεῖν L.  
 O.P.Q. ἐθέλοντας ὡσπερ τιμήματι ἱεροῖς g. τὰ μὴ πρέποντα G.H. Schol.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τὰ μὴ προσήκοντα Q. Taur. vulgo τὰ πρέποντα. [N. habet τὰ  
 πρέποντα, sed τὰ ex rasura ubi olim plures literæ extabant.] 9. ἀπιούσω] ἀπι-  
 οῦσαι κελεύει Q. 10. τῆς τῶν βοιωτῶν c. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν ἐν Q. 11. δορεκτέ-  
 σωτο E. καὶ τὰ πάτρια T. τὰ om. A.

1. πᾶν δ' εἰκὸς εἶναι κ. τ. λ.] I am inclined to read τὸ πολέμῳ—κατειργόμενον, which Göller also prefers. “And every thing, it was likely, which was done under the pressure of war and some instant danger, would come to be something pardonable even in the judgment of the God.” In this manner ξύγγνωμον keeps the sense which it has in III. 40, 2. ξύγγνωμον δ' ἐστὶ τὸ ἀκούσιον. For πρὸς τοῦ θεοῦ, “in the judgment of the God,” see Poppo's note, p. 322. and compare I. 71, 6.

3. τῶν ἀκουσίων ἀμαρτημάτων κ. τ. λ.] As in the case of accidental homicide, where the slayer fled to the altars for protection, and remained there till he could get some one to administer to him the rites of purification. See the well known story of Adrastus in the first book of Herodotus.

7. ἐκείνους] Τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς. τοὺς Θηβαίους ἀξιοῦντας κομίζεσθαι μὲν τὸ ἱερὸν τὸ ἐπὶ Δηλίου, ἀναποδιδόναι δὲ τοὺς νεκροὺς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἀσεβεῖν μᾶλλον ἢ περ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ θέλοντας κομίσασθαι τὰ μὴ πρέποντα τοῖς ἱεροῖς

μηδὲ νεκροὺς θεῶν ἀντικαλλάττεσθαι. SCHOL.

9. σαφῶς τε ἐκέλευον κ. τ. λ.] “The Athenians desired the Bœotians to tell them at once to bury their dead, without its being necessary for them first to evacuate Bœotia; for in fact they were not in Bœotia, but in a spot which their arms had fairly conquered.” The answer which the Athenians wanted the Bœotians to give them was this: “that they might bury their dead without being required to leave the territory of the Bœotians.”

12. οἱ δὲ Βοιωτοὶ ἀπεκρίναντο κ. τ. λ.] The Bœotians wished not to give up the Athenian dead till the Athenians should have evacuated Delium. Accordingly, finding that the Athenians had answered their charge of sacrilege and profanation of the temple, they now varied their ground, and tried to evade the Athenian request in this manner: “If, as you say, you are not in our country, but in your own, then you can bury your dead without asking permission of us: but if you

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. I.

Upon which the Boeotians on their side refuse to restore the dead.

εἰ μὲν ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ εἰσὶν, ἀπίοντας ἐκ τῆς ἑαυτῶν ἀποφέρεσθαι τὰ σφέτερα, εἰ δὲ ἐν τῇ ἐκείνων, αὐτοὺς γινώσκειν τὸ ποιητέον, νομίζοντες τὴν μὲν Ὀρωπίαν, ἐν ἣ τὸν νεκροὺς (ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς 5 μάχης γενομένης) κείσθαι ξυνέβη, Ἀθηναίων κατὰ τὸ ὑπήκουον εἶναι, καὶ οὐκ ἂν αὐτοὺς βία σφῶν κρατῆσαι αὐτῶν· οὐδ' αὖ ἐσπένδοντο δῆθεν ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκείνων· τὸ δὲ “ἐκ τῆς ἑαυτῶν” εὐπρεπὲς εἶναι ἀποκρίνασθαι “ἀπίοντας καὶ ἀπολαβεῖν ἂ “ἀπαιτοῦσιν.” ὁ δὲ κήρυξ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀκούσας ἀπήλθεν

10 ἄπρακτος.

C. Καὶ οἱ Βοιωτοὶ εὐθὺς μεταπεμψάμενοι ἔκ τε τοῦ Μηλιέως κόλπου ἀκοντιστὰς καὶ σφενδονήτας, καὶ βεβοηθηκότων αὐτοῖς μετὰ τὴν μάχην Κορινθίων τε δισχιλίων

The Boeotians attack the fort of Delium, and take it.

ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τῶν ἐκ Νισαίας ἐξεληλυθότων

15

Πελοποννησίων φρουρῶν καὶ Μεγαρέων ἅμα, ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ τὸ Δῆλιον καὶ προσέβαλον τῷ τειχίσματι, ἄλλω τε τρόπῳ πειράσαντες καὶ μηχανὴν προσήγαγον, ἥπερ εἶλεν αὐτὸ, τοιάνδε. κεραίαν μεγάλην δίχα πρῖσαντες ἐκοίλαναν ἅπασαν, καὶ ξυνήρμοσαν πάλιν ἀκριβῶς ὥσπερ αὐλὸν,

2. αὐτῶν N.Q. αὐτῶν V. 3. γινώσκειν—μάχης] om. P. 5. συνέβη B.F. V. c.f.g. 6. αὐτὸς P. σφῶν βία T.f. 7. τῶν ἐκείνων V. αὐτῶν N.V. 8. ἀποκρίνεσθαι V. ἀπίοντας] ἅπαντας P. ἂ om. F. 11. μηλίως P. 12. σφενδονήστας E. βεβοηκότων T. 17. ἤπερ εἶλον K.d.e.i. 18. εἶλεν αὐτῷ T. sed ab ead. manu τὸ ο superscriptum habet. 19. πάλιν] om. g.

“are in our country, then first go out of it, and afterwards you shall have your dead.” The Boeotians knew all the time that this was merely vexatious; for the Athenians could not bury their dead without their leave, whether the ground which they occupied belonged to Attica or to Boeotia. Οὐδ' αὖ ἐσπένδοντο κ. τ. λ. “Nor, according to their own statement, did they like to grant a truce for a country which did not belong to them;” i.e. they pretended that the land being alleged to be out of their dominion, there was no need for them to grant a truce for any thing done in it.

16. Δῆλιον] Hunc locum spectat Harpocration in ἐπι Δηλίου. WASS.

18. κεραίαν] Talem fere machinam ita depingit Apollodorus Poliorcet. p. 21. Γίνονται χυτραί, ἣ ὀστράκινοι σιδηραῖς λεπτοῖς δεδεμένοι ἀπὸ τοῦ πυθμένος, δακτυλίου τρυπήματι, ἀνεφρότες οὔτοι πῖμπλανται ἀνθρακος λεπτοῦ, καὶ ἔχουσι σύριγγα σιδηρᾶν, εἰς ἣν ἄλλη ἐντίθεται σύριγγ' ἀσκόματα ἔχουσα. πῦρ δὲ λαβῶν ὁ ἀνθραξ ἀπτεται ἐμφυσώμενος καὶ πληγὴν ὁμοίαν ἐργάζεται φλογί, καὶ ἐπεμβαίνει τῷ λίθῳ, καὶ ὀρύσσεται ὄξους, ἣ ἄλλου τῶν δρυμίων ἐγχεομένου. Confer Aeneas Com. Tacticum, 33, 34. et Julium Africanum, cap. XLIV. WASS. Inter alia exempla ἐκφράσεως etiam hunc locum proponit Theon Progymnasm. cap. XI. ΔΥΚΕΒ.

ΒΟΘΩΤΙΑ. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

καὶ ἐπ' ἄκραν λέβητά τε ἤρτησαν ἀλύσει, καὶ ἀκροφύσιον ἀπὸ τῆς κεραίας σιδηροῦν ἐς αὐτὸν νεῦον καθέιτο, καὶ ἐσεσιδηρωτο ἐπὶ μέγα καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου ξύλου. προσήγον δὲ ἐκ πολλοῦ ἀμάξαις τῷ τείχει, ἣ μάλιστα τῇ ἀμπέλφ καὶ τοῖς ξύλοις ἄφοδόμητο· καὶ ὁπότε εἶη ἐγγύς, φύσας μεγάλας 5 ἐσθέντες ἐς τὸ πρὸς ἑαυτῶν ἄκρον τῆς κεραίας ἐφύσων. ἣ δὲ πνοὴ ἰούσα στεγανῶς ἐς τὸν λέβητα, ἔχοντα ἄνθρακας τε ἡμμένους καὶ θεῖον καὶ πίσσαν, φλόγα ἐποίει μεγάλην καὶ ἤψε τοῦ τείχους, ὥστε μηδένα ἔτι ἐπ' αὐτοῦ μῆναι, ἀλλὰ ἀπολιπόντας ἐς φυγὴν καταστῆναι καὶ τὸ τείχισμα τούτῳ 10 τῷ τρόπῳ ἀλῶναι. τῶν δὲ φρουρῶν οἱ μὲν ἀπέθανον, διακόσιοι δὲ ἐλήφθησαν· τῶν δὲ ἄλλων τὸ πλῆθος ἐς τὰς ναῦς ἐσβὰν ἀπεκομίσθη ἐπ' οἴκου.

CI. Τοῦ δὲ Δηλίου ἑπτακαίδεκάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ληφθέντος μετὰ τὴν μάχην, καὶ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων κήρυκος, οὐδὲν 15

ἐπισταμένου τῶν γεγενημένων, ἐλθόντος οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον αὖθις περὶ τῶν νεκρῶν, ἀπέδοσαν οἱ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ οὐκέτι ταῦτα ἀπεκρίναντο. ἀπέθανον δὲ Βοιωτῶν μὲν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ὀλίγων ἐλάσσους πεντακοσίων, Ἀθηναίων δὲ ὀλίγων ἐλάσσους χιλίων 20 καὶ Ἰπποκράτης ὁ στρατηγὸς, ψιλῶν δὲ καὶ σκευοφόρων πολὺς ἀριθμὸς.

3 Μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην ταύτην καὶ ὁ Δημοσθένης ὀλίγων ὕστερον, ὡς αὐτῷ τότε πλεύσαντι τὰ περὶ τὰς Σίφας τῆς

1. τε] om. L.O.P. ἤρτησαν V.f. ἀκροφύσιον O. 2. ἐς] ἐς N.V. ἀπὸ G.I. ἐσεσιδηρωτο I. 3. ξύλου τὸ πλεόν L.Q. 4. ἀμάξαις g. 6. θέντες K. 7. ἔχοντά τε ἄνθρακας g. 9. ἐτι ἐπ' αὐτοῦ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N. O.T.V.c.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπ' αὐτοῦ ἔτι. 11. τῷ] om. A.E.F.H.h. 13. ἐσβὰν ἀπεκομίσθη A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d. e.g.h.i. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἐσβὰν ἀπεκομίσθησαν T. vulgo ἐμβὰν ἀπεκομίσθησαν. 18. ταῦτα C.H.K.V. 21. ψιλῶν c. 23. δὲ] om. d. 24. τότε] τε e.

3. ἐπὶ μέγα καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου ξύλου] See the note on II. 76, 4.

7. πνοή] Agnoscit Pollux, II. 77. WASS.

20. Ἀθηναίων] Diodorus, lib. 12. tantum caesorum numerum fuisse scribit,

ut Thebani ex manubiis ingentem in foro porticum construerent, templa spoliis armorum replerent, Deliorumque solemnem conventum ex pecuniis praedae instituerent. HUDS.

21. ψιλῶν—πολὺς ἀριθμὸς] But Thu-

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &c. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

WESTERN GREECE.

After the failure of his attempt on Boeotia, Demosthenes makes an unsuccessful descent on the coast of

5 Sicyon.

προδοσίας περί οὐ προύχώρησεν, ἔχων τὸν στρατὸν ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν τῶν τε Ἀκαρινάνων καὶ Ἀγραιῶν, καὶ Ἀθηναίων τετρακοσίους ὀπλίτας, ἀπόβασιν ἐποίησατο ἐς τὴν Σικυωνίαν. καὶ πρὶν πάσας τὰς ναῦς καταπλεῦσαι βοηθή-

σαντες οἱ Σικυῶνιοι τοὺς ἀποβεβηκότας ἔτρεψαν καὶ κατέδιώξαν ἐς τὰς ναῦς, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν τοὺς δὲ ζῶντας ἔλαβον. τροπαῖον δὲ στήσαντες τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους

THRACE.

Death of Sitalkes. His nephew Seuthes succeeds him.

10

ἀπέδοσαν. ἀπέθανε δὲ καὶ Σιτάλκης Ὀδρυσῶν βασιλεὺς ὑπὸ τὰς αὐτὰς ἡμέρας τοῖς ἐπὶ Δηλίῳ, στρατεύσας ἐπὶ Τριβαλλοῦς καὶ νικηθεὶς μάχῃ. Σεύθης δὲ ὁ Σπαράδοκου ἀδελφιδοῦς ὢν αὐτοῦ ἐβασίλευσεν Ὀδρυσῶν τε καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Θράκης ἡσπερ καὶ ἐκείνος.

CII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Βρασίδης ἔχων τοὺς ἐπὶ

15 Θράκης ξυμμάχους ἐστράτευσεν ἐς Ἀμφίπολιω τὴν ἐπὶ Στρυμόνι ποταμῷ Ἀθηναίων ἀποικίαν. τὸ δὲ χωρίον τοῦτο ἐφ' οὗ νῦν ἡ πόλις ἐστὶν ἐπέειρασε μὲν πρότερον καὶ Ἀρισταγόρας ὁ Μιλήσιος

1. προύχώρησεν B.C.E.K.L.N.O.T.V. b.c.d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. προχώρησεν F.H. vulgo προύχώρησαν. 3. τετρακισχιλίους d. 4. ἐποίησαντο L.O.P.i. ἐπὶ K. 5. τὰς ναῦς] om. V. 6. ἐς σικυωνίαν T. 11. τριβαλοῦς L.O.Q.V.g. et in textu N. sed alterum λ. superscript. 12. σπαράδικον d. περσίδου Q. σπαρδόκου Haack. ἀδελφιδοῦς A.g. ἐαυτοῦ B. ἐβασίλευεν f. 14. τοῦ δὲ αὐτοῦ V. 15. συμμάχους ὡσπερ καὶ ἐκείνος ξυμμάχους K. 18. μηλίσιος E.F.

cydides had said before that the light troops had set off for their homes before the Boeotian army came up, so that not many of them were present at the battle. See ch. 90, 4. and 94, 1. οὐ παρεγένοντο ὅτι μὴ ὀλίγοι. Dr. Bloomfield explains this by supposing that they were overtaken and cut off by the Boeotian cavalry in the pursuit, not having got far enough to be out of reach of the enemy after the battle.

3. καὶ Ἀθηναίων τετρακοσίους ὀπλίτας] I have put a comma before these words, to shew that the "four hundred heavy "armed men" were only the epibatæ of

the forty Athenian ships already mentioned as being under the command of Demosthenes in the Corinthian gulf. chap. 77, 1. We have already seen that the number of epibatæ on board an Athenian ship at this period was probably about ten men. See the note on III. 95, 2.

15. ἐς Ἀμφίπολιω] The first unsuccessful attempt of Aristagoras to effect a settlement at Amphipolis took place A. C. 497; the second was made A. C. 465; and the colony of Agnon was planted A. C. 437. See Fynes Clinton, Fasti Hellen. Append. IX.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 434. Olymp. 89. 1.

LIB. Origin of the colony and description of its site.

φεύγων βασιλέα Δαρείον κατοικίσαι, ἀλλὰ ὑπὸ  
 Ἡδῶνων ἐξεκρούσθη, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι ἔτεσι δύο καὶ τριάκοντα ὕστερον, ἐποίκουσ μωρίους σφῶν  
 τε αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τὸν βουλόμενον πέμψαντες, οἱ διε-  
 3 φθάρησαν ἐν Δραβήσκῳ ὑπὸ Θρακῶν. καὶ ἀδθις ἐνὸς δέοντι 5  
 τριακοστῷ ἔτει ἐλθόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, Ἄγωνος τοῦ Νικίου  
 οἰκιστοῦ ἐκπεμφθέντος, Ἡδῶνας ἐξελάσαντες ἔκτισαν τὸ  
 4 χωρίον τοῦτο, ὅπερ πρότερον Ἐυνέα ὁδοὶ ἐκαλοῦντο. ὠρ-  
 μῶντο δὲ ἐκ τῆς Ἡΐονος, ἣν αὐτοὶ εἶχον ἐμπόριον ἐπὶ τῷ  
 στόματι τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐπιθαλάσσιον, πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι στα- 10  
 δίους ἀπέχον ἀπὸ τῆς νῦν πόλεως, ἣν Ἀμφίπολιν Ἄγων  
 ὠνόμασεν, ὅτι ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα περιρρέοντος τοῦ Στρυμόνος, διὰ  
 τὸ περιέχειν αὐτὴν τείχει μακρῷ ἀπολαβὼν ἐκ ποταμοῦ ἐς  
 ποταμὸν περιφανῆ ἐς θάλασσαν τε καὶ τὴν ἡπειρον ᾤκισεν.

CIII. ἐπὶ ταύτην οὖν ὁ Βρασιδάς ἄρας ἐξ Ἀρνῶν τῆς Χαλ- 15  
 κιδικῆς ἐπορεύετο τῷ στρατῷ. καὶ ἀφικόμενος περὶ δείλην  
 Ἡδῶνας ἐπὶ τὸν Αὐλῶνα καὶ Βρομίσκον, ἧ ἡ Βόλβη  
 λίμνη ἐξήϊσιν ἐς θάλασσαν, καὶ δειπνοποιη-  
 2 σάμενος ἐχώρει τὴν νύκτα. χειμῶν δὲ ἦν καὶ ὑπένειψεν ἧ  
 καὶ μᾶλλον ὠρμησε, βουλόμενος λαθεῖν τοὺς ἐν τῇ Ἀμφι- 20  
 πόλει πλὴν τῶν προδιδόντων. ἦσαν γὰρ Ἀργιλίων τε ἐν

1. κατοικῆσαι E. ἀπὸ G.L.O.P.d.e. 2. ἡδῶνων H.K.P. Μοx ἡδῶνας L.N.  
 O.g. ἡδῶνας K. ἡδῶνους I. Infra IV.108. ἡδῶνας F.H.K. ἡδῶνας L.O. ἡδῶνας  
 g. et V. 6. ἡδῶνας L.N.O.g. ἡδῶνας H. ἡδῶνας K. 3. ἐποίκουσ τε μωρίους  
 σφῶν αὐτῶν T. σφῶν τε αὐτῶν V. 4. καὶ τῶν] om. V. 5. μεταπέμψαντες T.f.  
 5. δραβησκῷ B.F.G.H.K.L.O.V. δραβησκῷ g. δραβησκῷ C. [sic]. δέοντι A.  
 B.E.F.H.N.T.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δέον Priscianus, p. 1181. vulgo δέοντος.  
 [sed N. ex rasura.] 7. ἡδῶνας G. 8. δ πρότερον G.I.L.O.P.d.e.  
 ἐκαλοῦντο A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
 Bekk. vulgo ἐκαλείτο. 9. ἐπὶ στόματι τοῦ ποταμοῦ d. τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐπὶ τῷ  
 στόματι c.g. 14. ᾤκισεν I. 15. ἐξ ἀρνῶν τῆς χαλκιδικῆς ἄρας e. 16. περὶ  
 c.g. δήλην E. 17. βρομίσκον A.B.F.G.h. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βρωμίσκον.  
 βολβῆ V. 18. δειπνον ποιησάμενος d.g. 19. ὑπένειψεν A.B.C.F.G.H.I.K.L.  
 O.P.T.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπένειψεν. [ὑπένειψεν N. sed ex  
 rasura.] 20. καὶ] om. Q. 21. ἀργιλίων—οἱ] om. L.O.

II. ἦν Ἀμφίπολιν ὠνόμασεν] For every thing connected with the topography of Amphipolis, see the memoir at the end of the volume, accompany-

ing the map. For the sense of the words διὰ τὸ περιέχειν αὐτὴν, compare δι' ἀχθηδόνα, ch. 40, 2. and V. 53. διὰ τὴν ἔσπραξιν.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

αὐτῇ οἰκίητορες, (εἰσὶ δὲ οἱ Ἀργίλιοι Ἀνδρίων ἄποικοι,) καὶ ἄλλοι οἱ ξυνέπρασσον ταῦτα, οἱ μὲν Περδικκα πειθόμενοι, οἱ δὲ Χαλκιδεῦσι. μάλιστα δὲ οἱ Ἀργίλιοι ἐγγύς τε προσ- 3  
οικοῦντες καὶ αἰεὶ ποτε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ὄντες ὑποπτοὶ καὶ ἐπι-  
5 βουλευόντες τῷ χωρίῳ, ἐπειδὴ παρέτυχεν ὁ καιρὸς καὶ Βρα-  
σίδας ἦλθεν, ἔπραζάν τε ἐκ πλείονος πρὸς τοὺς ἐμπολιτεύου-  
τας σφῶν ἐκεῖ ὅπως ἐνδοθήσεται ἡ πόλις, καὶ τότε δεξάμενοι  
αὐτὸν τῇ πόλει καὶ ἀποστάντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκείνη τῇ  
10 ποταμοῦ. ἀπέχει δὲ τὸ πόλισμα πλεόν τῆς διαβάσεως, καὶ ἄ  
οὐ καθεῖτο τεῖχη ὥσπερ νῦν, φυλακὴ δὲ τις βραχεῖα καθει-  
στήκει· ἦν βιασάμενος ῥαδίως ὁ Βρασίδας ἅμα μὲν τῆς προ-  
δοσίας οὔσης, ἅμα δὲ καὶ χεიმῶνος ὄντος καὶ ἀπροσδόκητος

1. καὶ ἄλλοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι. 2. πειθόμενοι περδικκα e. 3. πρόσκοι T. 5. ἐπεὶ δὲ N.Q.T.V. παρέσχεν g. καὶ ὁ βρασίδας N.V. 6. ἔπραζάν A.B.C.E.F.G. I.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Bekk. Goell. vulgo ἔπραζέν. 8. ἐκείνη A.B.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Bekk. Goell. vulgo ἐν ἐκείνη. probatum Schæfero ad L. Bos. Ellips. p. 701. 9. πρόσσω G. πρὸ ἔω γρ. H. Bekk. Goell. προσει E. 11. τύχη N. καβεστήκει c.g. 12. ὁ βρασίδας ῥαδίως N.V.

9. πρόσσω] Bekker and Göller have received into the text the marginal reading of the Cassel MS. [H.] πρὸ ἔω; but I agree with Poppo in thinking the old reading πρόσσω by no means indefensible. It signifies, "set him on, or forward, on his way;" as if the Argilians, not contented with having entertained Brasidas in their own city, were anxious also to guide and assist him on his way beyond it. It appears that Brasidas performed the march from Arnæ to Amphipolis in something less than twenty-four hours, with no other halt than at Bromiscus, where the men had their supper. The distances are not easy to ascertain. Bromiscus (*Bormiscus* in Steph. Byzant.) is the traditional scene of the death of Euripides. In the Jerusalem Itinerary, there occurs the corrupt name "Pepripidis," as distant twenty miles from Amphipolis; with the remark subjoined, "Ibi positus est Euripides poeta." Ammianus Marcellinus is speaking of the same place, when he mentions "Arethusa convallis et statio, in

"qua visitur Euripidis sepulchrum." XXVII. p. 339. ed. Vales. The "Arethusa convallis et statio" of Ammianus is evidently the "Aulon and Bromiscus" of Thucydides; the very name "Aulon" being descriptive of the place, a valley through which the lake Bolbe discharges itself into the sea. But we have no means of ascertaining the distance between Arnæ and Bromiscus, as the situation of Arnæ is altogether unknown.

10. ἀπέχει δὲ τὸ πόλισμα κ. τ. λ.] "The town is further off than the passage of the river:" i. e. when Brasidas had crossed the Strymon, he was not yet come to Amphipolis, but was so far distant from it, that he was enabled to effect his passage unobserved. The town, as we shall see, stood on the hill above; and the bridge was probably near the south-eastern end of the reach of the Strymon, which flows round Amphipolis; just where the coast road, keeping at the foot of the hill of Cerdylum, would first come upon the river.



AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

προσπεσὼν, διέβη τὴν γέφυραν, καὶ τὰ ἕξω τῶν Ἀμφιπολι-  
τῶν οἰκούντων κατὰ πᾶν τὸ χωρίον εὐθὺς εἶχε. CIV. τῆς δὲ

The people of Amphipolis are thrown into great agitation. The friends of the Athenian connexion summon THUCYDIDES, the Athenian commander <sup>2</sup> on the coast of Thrace, to their assistance.

διαβάσεως αὐτοῦ ἄφνω τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει γε-  
γενημένης, καὶ τῶν ἕξω πολλῶν μὲν ἀλισκο-  
μένων τῶν δὲ καὶ καταφευγόντων ἐς τὸ τεῖχος, <sup>5</sup>  
οἱ Ἀμφιπολίται ἐς θόρυβον μέγαν κατέστησαν,  
ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀλλήλοισ ὑποπτοὶ ὄντες. καὶ  
λέγεται Βρασίδαν, εἰ ἠθέλησε μὴ ἐφ' ἀρπαγὴν  
τῷ στρατῷ τραπέσθαι ἀλλ' εὐθὺς χωρῆσαι πρὸς τὴν πόλιν,  
<sup>3</sup> δοκεῖν ἂν ἐλεῖν. νῦν δὲ ὁ μὲν ἰδρύσας τὸν στρατὸν ἐπὶ τὰ <sup>10</sup>  
ἕξω ἐπέδραμε, καὶ ὡς οὐδὲν αὐτῷ ἀπὸ τῶν ἔνδον ὡς προσε-  
δέχeto ἀπέβασεν, ἡσύχαζεν· οἱ δ' ἐναντίοι τοῖς προδιδοῦσι,  
κρατοῦντες τῷ πλήθει ὥστε μὴ αὐτίκα τὰς πύλας ἀνοίγεσθαι,  
πέμπουσι μετὰ Εὐκλέους τοῦ στρατηγοῦ, ὃς ἐκ τῶν Ἀθη-  
ναίων παρὴν αὐτοῖς φύλαξ τοῦ χωρίου, ἐπὶ τὸν ἕτερον στρα- <sup>15</sup>  
τηγὸν †τὸν† ἐπὶ Θράκης, Θουκυδίδην τὸν Ὀλόρου, ὃς τάδε  
ξυνέγραψεν, ὄντα περὶ Θάσον (ἔστι δὲ ἡ νῆσος Παρίων  
ἀποικία, ἀπέχουσα τῆς Ἀμφιπόλεως ἡμίσεος ἡμέρας μάλιστα  
<sup>4</sup> πλοῦν), κελεύοντες σφίσι βοηθεῖν. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἀκούσας κατὰ  
τάχος ἐπτά ναυσὶν αἰ ἔτυχον παρούσαι ἔπλει, καὶ ἐβούλετο <sup>20</sup>  
φθάσαι μάλιστα μὲν οὖν τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν, πρῶν τι ἐνδοῦναι,  
εἰ δὲ μὴ, τὴν Ἥϊονα προκαταλαβῶν. CV. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ὁ

1. τὰ] om. O. 3. τοῖς] τῆς A.B.d.f. τοὺς F. γεγενημένοις T. 5. καὶ] om. G.L.O.P.T.d.e.i. 8. βρασίδαν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.e.f. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. βρασίδαν d.h.i. vulgo τὸν βρασίδαν. ἐθέλησε e. 9. τρέπεσθαι C.G.I.L.O.P.d.e.i. 10. ἐπεὶ τὰ ἕξω C. 11. ἀπέδραμε T. καὶ οὐδὲν A.B.E.F.H.K.T.c.f.g. 12. οἱ δὲ ἐναντίοι C.E.F.H.K.L.O.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Poppo. vulgo οἱ δ' ἐναντίοι. 14. μετὰ τοῦ εὐκλεοῦς E. ἐκ] om. g. Ἀθηναίων] "an "Ἀθηνῶν;" BEKK. in ed. 1846. 15. ἐπὶ τὸν—περὶ θάσον] om. T. quorum loco leguntur οἱ δὲ ἐναντίοι τοῖς προδιδοῦσι κρατοῦντες τῷ πλήθει ἡσύχαζον. 16. τῶν ἐπὶ A.B.E.F.h. Bekk. Goell. τὸν G. τὸν] αὐτὸν B. 17. ἡ] om. f. 18. ἡμίσεος F.G. ἡμισείας A.B.h. correct. N. Bekk. Goell. om. Q. ἡμίσεως E. σφίσι] φίσι E.F. 22. προκαταλαβῶν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προκαταλαβεῖν.

16. †τὸν† ἐπὶ Θράκης] Bekker and Götter read τῶν, as if Thucydides meant that himself and Eucles were joint commanders of "the parts Thraceward," τῶν ἐπὶ Θράκης, the well-known term used to designate the various colonies and dependencies of

Athens on the northern coast of the Ægean. And this perhaps is the best sense of the words. Τὸν ἐπὶ Θράκης would express Thucydides himself; "the other commander, namely, the one who was employed in the parts in and about Thrace."

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 58. I.

Brasidas, dreading the effects of his arrival, offers very moderate terms to induce the people of Amphipolis to surrender immediately.

Βρασιδᾶς δεδιὼς καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς Θάσσου τῶν  
 νεῶν βοήθειαν, καὶ πυνθανόμενος τὸν Θουκυ-  
 δίδην κτῆσίν τε ἔχειν τῶν χρυσείων μετάλλων  
 ἐργασίας ἐν τῇ περὶ ταῦτα Θράκη καὶ ἀπ'

5 αὐτοῦ δύνασθαι ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις τῶν ἡπειρωτῶν, ἡπείγετο  
 προκατασχεῖν, εἰ δύναιτο, τὴν πόλιν, μὴ ἀφικνουμένου αὐτοῦ  
 τὸ πλῆθος τῶν Ἀμφιπολιτῶν, ἐλπίσαν ἐκ θαλάσσης ξυμ-  
 μαχικὸν καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Θράκης ἀγείραντα αὐτὸν περιποιήσειν  
 σφᾶς, οὐκέτι προσχωροῖ. καὶ τὴν ξύμβασιν μετρίαν ἐποι-  
 10 εἶτο, κήρυγμα τόδε ἀνειπὼν, Ἀμφιπολιτῶν καὶ Ἀθηναίων  
 τῶν ἐνότων τὸν μὲν βουλόμενον ἐπὶ τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ τῆς ἴσης  
 καὶ ὁμοίας μετέχοντα μένειν, τὸν δὲ μὴ ἐθέλοντα ἀπιέναι τὰ  
 ἑαυτοῦ ἐκφερόμενον πέντε ἡμερῶν. CVI. οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ ἀκού-

They receive his proposals, and open their gates to him. Thucydides arrives that same evening at Eion, at the mouth of the Strymon.

σαντες ἀλλοιότεροι ἐγένοντο τὰς γνώμας, ἄλ-  
 λως τε καὶ βραχὺ μὲν Ἀθηναίων ἐμπολιτεύον,  
 τὸ δὲ πλείον ξύμμικτον. καὶ τῶν ἕξω λη-  
 φθέντων συχνοὶ οἰκείοι ἔνδον ἦσαν· καὶ τὸ  
 κήρυγμα πρὸς τὸν φόβον δίκαιον εἶναι ὑπελάμβανον, οἱ μὲν

1. θάσσου] θαλάσσης L.O.P. 2. καὶ] om. e. 3. χρυσείων H.T.e.  
 5. πρώτοις] Fortasse legendum πρώτων. Bekk. εἰπείγετο T. 6. ἀφικουμένου  
 L.O. 7. ἐλπίσαν I. συμμαχικὸν B.C.F.T.V. c.d.e.g. 8. ἀγείραντα K.  
 9. οὐκέτι] om. G. προσχωρεῖ d.g. προχωρεῖ H.c. προχωροῖ A.B.C.F.Q. προ-  
 χωροῖ N. sed οἱ ex rasura, et σ primæ syllabæ superscriptum habet. προχωροῖ E.  
 10. κήρυγμα τόδε] κήρυκα δὲ d. 11. τοῖς] τῆς O.V. τῆς] om. h. 13. πολλοὶ]  
 πολέμιοι Q. 15. ἐπολιτεύοντο B.h. 17. συχνοῖς E. 18. τὸ φόβον T.  
 ὑπελάμβανον H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V. d.f.i. Poppo. vulgo, Haack. Bekk. Goell. ἐλάμ-  
 βανον.

5. ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις] Bekker proposes to read ἐν τοῖς πρώτων, a conjecture, as it seems to me, worse than needless. But does Thucydides mean to call himself "one of the people of the Thracian "main land," so that δύνασθαι—ἡπειρωτῶν is to be interpreted, "was one of "the first persons on the main land in "point of influence?" or does he not rather in this place, as elsewhere, limit the term ἡπειρωτῶν to the native barbarians? and does not δύνασθαι ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις signify what is more commonly expressed by δύνασθαι παρὰ τοῖς πρώτοις, i. e. "he had influence with, or

"amongst, the chief persons of the "main land?"

11. τῆς ἴσης καὶ ὁμοίας] In allusion to the various degrees of freedom enjoyed by different classes of inhabitants in the Greek cities. This article stipulated that the inhabitants of Amphipolis who were not Athenians should be full citizens, enjoying the political and religious rites of citizenship, as well as those of a personal and private nature.

18. πρὸς τὸν φόβον] "When measured by the standard of their fear." Compare III. 11, 1. and the note there.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

Ἀθηναῖοι διὰ τὸ ἄσμενοι ἂν ἐξελθεῖν, ἡγούμενοι οὐκ ἐν ὁμοίᾳ σφίσιν εἶναι τὰ δεινὰ καὶ ἅμα οὐ προσδεχόμενοι βοήθειαν ἐν τάχει, ὁ δὲ ἄλλος ὄμιλος πόλεώς τε ἐν τῷ ἴσῳ οὐ στερισκό-  
 2 μνοι καὶ κινδύνου παρὰ δόξαν ἀφιέμενοι. ὥστε τῶν πρασ-  
 σόντων τῷ Βρασιδα ἤδη καὶ ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ διαδικαιούντων 5  
 αὐτὰ, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὸ πλῆθος ἐώρων τετραμμένον καὶ τοῦ  
 παρόντος Ἀθηναίων στρατηγῶ οὐκέτι ἀκροώμενον, ἐγένετο ἡ  
 3 ὁμολογία καὶ προσεδέξαντο ἐφ' οἷς ἐκήρυξε. καὶ οἱ μὲν τὴν  
 πόλιν τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ παρέδωσαν, ὁ δὲ Θουκυδίδης καὶ αἱ νῆες  
 ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὄψε κατέπλεον ἐς τὴν Ἱόνα. καὶ τὴν μὲν 10  
 Ἀμφίπολιν Βρασιδας ἄρτι εἶχε, τὴν δὲ Ἱόνα παρὰ νύκτα  
 ἐγένετο λαβεῖν· εἰ γὰρ μὴ ἐβοήθησαν αἱ νῆες διὰ τάχους,  
 ἅμα ἔφ' ἂν εἶχετο. CVII. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ὁ μὲν τὰ ἐν τῇ  
 Βρασιδας attacks Elion,  
 but is repulsed. Myr-  
 cinus and other towns  
 come over to him.  
 Ἱόνι καθίστατο, ὅπως καὶ τὸ αὐτίκα, ἦν ἐπὶ  
 ὁ Βρασιδας, καὶ τὸ ἔπειτα ἀσφαλῶς ἕξει, δε- 15  
 ξάμενος τοὺς ἐβελήσαντας ἐπιχωρήσαι ἄνωθεν  
 2 κατὰ τὰς σπονδάς. ὁ δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὴν Ἱόνα κατὰ τε τὸν  
 ποταμὸν πολλοῖς πλοίοις ἄφνω καταπλεύσας, εἴ πως τὴν  
 προὔχουσαν ἄκραν ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους λαβὼν κρατοίῃ τοῦ  
 ἔσπλου, καὶ κατὰ γῆν ἀποπειράσας ἅμα, ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἀπε- 20

2. τὰ δεινὰ εἶναι C.G.L.O.P.d.e.i. καὶ ἅμα—τάχει] om. T. 5. ἦδη ἐκ τοῦ V.  
 6. τετραμμένον L.O.P. 7. οὐδ' ἔτι A.B.F. ἀκροώμενοι T. 11. Articulum  
 ante βρασιδας omisi cum A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. c.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. ἄρτι K. ἔτι d.i. 12. εἰ μὴ γὰρ N.V. 13. δε] om. K. 14. καθί-  
 σταται f. ἀπὶ P. 15. δεξαμένους B.h. 16. βελήσαντας c. ἐπιχωρήσαι  
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.O.P.T.V. d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
 ἀποχωρήσαι. 17. κατὰ] om. L.O.P. 19. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h.

11. παρὰ νύκτα ἐγένετο λαβεῖν] Com-  
 pare VIII. 33, 3. παρὰ τοσούτων ἐγένετο  
 αὐτῷ μὴ περιπεσεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. VII.  
 71, 4. παρ' ὀλίγον ἢ διέφευγον ἢ ἀπώλ-  
 λυντο. Herodot. IX. 33, 4. παρὰ ἐν πά-  
 λαισμα ἔδραμε νικᾶν Ὀλυμπιάδα: where  
 see Valckenaer's note on the passage.  
 Παρὰ νύκτα answers to the English ex-  
 pression "within a night," or, "his  
 taking the town happened all but a  
 night." Yet the origin of the phrase  
 is not easy to trace out, unless it be  
 that παρὰ νύκτα is literally, "just miss-

"ing one night;" παρὰ signifying,  
 "that which is near a thing," some-  
 times as distinguished from the thing  
 itself, in which case it expresses diver-  
 sity, or even opposition; and some-  
 times, and more commonly, as distin-  
 guished from what is at a distance.  
 Thus ὁ παρ' ἡμέραν πυρετὸς is, "a fever  
 that misses a day," i. e. "that re-  
 turns every other day." See Viger,  
 chap. IX. sect. 6. and Hermann's  
 notes, 414.

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &c. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

κρούσθη, τὰ δὲ περὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν ἐξηρτύετο. καὶ Μύρ-  
κινός τε αὐτῷ προσεχώρησεν Ἡδωνικὴ πόλις, Πιττακοῦ τοῦ  
Ἡδῶνων βασιλέως ἀποθανόντος ὑπὸ τῶν Γοάξιος παίδων  
καὶ Βραυροῦς τῆς γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ, καὶ Γαληψὸς οὐ πολλῶ  
5 ὕστερον καὶ Οἰσύμη· εἰσὶ δὲ αὐταὶ Θασίων ἀποικίαι. παρὼν  
δὲ καὶ Περδίκκας εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἄλωσιν ξυγκαθίστη  
ταῦτα.

CVIII. Ἐχομένης δὲ τῆς Ἀμφιπόλεως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς  
μέγα δέος κατέστησαν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ὅτι ἡ πόλις αὐτοῖς ἦν

10 The Athenians alarmed  
at the loss of Amphipolis, and at the general disposition of their allies to revolt, send garrisons to the several cities of the Thracian coast. Brasidas requests reinforcements from Sparta, but cannot obtain them.

ὠφέλιμος ξύλων τε ναυπηγησίων πομπῇ καὶ  
χρημάτων προσόδῳ, καὶ ὅτι μέχρι μὲν τοῦ  
Στρυμόνος ἦν πάροδος Θεσσαλῶν διαγόντων  
ἐπὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους σφῶν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις,  
τῆς δὲ γεφύρας μὴ κρατούντων, ἄνωθεν μὲν  
15 μεγάλης οὔσης ἐπὶ πολὺ λίμνης τοῦ ποταμοῦ,  
τὰ δὲ πρὸς Ἡΐονα τριήρεσι τηρουμένων, οὐκ  
ἂν δύνασθαι προσελθεῖν· τότε δὲ ῥαδία ἦδη

1. μυρκίνος K.L.O.P.Q. μύρκινός g. μυρκινός E. 2. τοῦ τῶν L.O. 3. γο-  
άξιος d. 4. γαυροῦς f. γαληψὸς g. γαληψὸς Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.  
ed. 1832. vulgo γάψηλος. 5. καὶ ἠσύμη K.g. οἰσύμη E.G. 9. αὐτοῖς ἦν  
A.B.F.G.h. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἦν αὐτοῖς. 12. στρυμόνος ποταμοῦ N. 14. μὲν]  
καὶ K. om. V. 17. προσελθεῖν A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.T.V.f.g.h. Haack. vulgo,  
Porpo. Bekk. Goell. προσελθεῖν. δε] om. C.L.O.Q.d.e. ῥαδία Bekk. ed. 1832.  
ῥαδ] om. B.Q.

4. Γαληψός] I have followed Haack, Porpo, Göller, Hudson, and Duker, in reading Γαληψός in this place, instead of Γάψηλος. For almost all the MSS. read Γαληψός in another passage, V. 6, 1. where the same place is clearly meant; and Γαληψός also is the reading of Diodorus, XII. p. 321; of Strabo, Fragm. VII. §. 16; and of Stephanus Byzantius, who quotes the very words of Thucydides. But Gatterer is right in distinguishing this place from the Galepsus on the coast of Sithonia. The latter was passed by the fleet of Xerxes on its coasting voyage from Torone to Olynthus. (Herodot. VII. 122, 2.) But the Galepsus here spoken of is expressly said by Strabo to have been situated to the east of the Strymon:

and so it appears from the account of Thucydides, V. 6, 1. where it is stated, that Cleon, after having recaptured Torone, sailed towards Amphipolis, and during his stay at Eion reduced both Stagirus and Galepsus by detachments from his main force; both being towns near the mouth of the Strymon, the first a little to the south, and the other a little to the east of it.

15. λίμνης τοῦ ποταμοῦ] "A lake formed by the river," i. e. formed by the waters of the river spreading on either side over the adjacent country. Compare V. 7, 4. τὸ λιμνώδες τοῦ Στρυμόνος. Colonel Leake speaks of it as "a considerable marsh or lake," like that formed by the Mincio at Mantua. In the following line, τηρουμένων, as

2 ἐνομιζέτο γεγενησθαι. καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐφοβούντο μὴ  
 ἀποστῶσιν. ὁ γὰρ Βρασίδης ἔν τε τοῖς ἄλλοις μέτριον  
 3 ἑαυτὸν παρέιχε, καὶ ἐν τοῖς λόγοις πανταχοῦ ἐδήλου ὡς  
 3 ἐλευθερώσων τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐκπεμφθεῖη. καὶ αἱ πόλεις πυν-  
 θανόμεναι αἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπήκοοι τῆς τε Ἀμφιπόλεως 5  
 τὴν ἄλωσιν καὶ ἃ παρέχεται, τὴν τε ἐκείνου πραότητα,  
 μάλιστα δὲ ἐπήρθησαν ἐς τὸ νεωτερίζειν, καὶ ἐπεκηρυκεύοντο  
 πρὸς αὐτὸν κρύφα, ἐπιπαριέναι τε κελεύοντες καὶ βουλόμενοι  
 4 αὐτοὶ ἕκαστοι πρῶτοι ἀποστῆναι. καὶ γὰρ καὶ ἄδεια ἐφαίνετο  
 αὐτοῖς, ἐψευσμένοις μὲν τῆς Ἀθηναίων δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τοσοῦ-  
 τον ὄση ὑστερον διεφάνη, τὸ δὲ πλεόν βουλήσει κρίνοντες  
 ἀσαφεῖ ἢ προνοία ἀσφαλεῖ, εἰωθότες οἱ ἄνθρωποι, οὐ μὲν  
 ἐπιθυμοῦσιν, ἐλπίδι ἀπερισκέπτῳ διδόναι, ὃ δὲ μὴ προσί-  
 5 νεται, λογισμῷ αὐτοκράτορι διωθεῖσθαι. ἅμα δὲ τῶν Ἀθη-  
 ναίων ἐν τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς νεωστὶ πεπληγμένων, καὶ τοῦ 15  
 Βρασίδου ἐφορκὰ καὶ οὐ τὰ ὄντα λέγοντος, ὡς αὐτῷ ἐπὶ  
 Νίσαιαν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ μόνῃ στρατιᾷ οὐκ ἠθέλησαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 ξυμβαλεῖν, ἐθάρσουν, καὶ ἐπίστευον μηδένα ἂν ἐπὶ σφᾶς

1. ἐνομιζέτο A.E. ἐνόμιζε B.C. (ex rasura) F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.e.f.g. ἐνόμιζον d. [recte, opinor, modo ῥάδια scribas pro illo ῥάδια. Bekk.] 3. αὐτὸν vel αὐτὸν C.G.K.L.O.g.i. ἑαυτῷ T. 4. αἱ] om. P. 6. παρέχεται P. 7. ἀπεκηρυκεύοντο G. 9. καὶ γὰρ ἄδεια d. 10. ἐψευσμένοις A.N.Q.V. ἐψευσμένοις E. μὲν] om. d. τῆς] τῶν P. ἐπὶ] om. g. 11. κρίνοντες d. 16. ἐφορκα A. 17. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ ἠθέλησαν e. 18. ἐθάρσουν Poppo. Bekk. ed. 1832. vulgo ἐθάρρουν.

Poppo has rightly observed, refers to the Lacedæmonians: "Watched as they were by a naval force." I have followed the best MSS. in substituting προσελθεῖν for προελθεῖν, two words which are for ever confounded with one another. Προσελθεῖν is, "to get at the place," namely, Amphipolis; προελθεῖν signifies merely "to advance."

10. ἐψευσμένοις κ. τ. λ.] The greatness of the Athenian power was the measure of the error of those who had looked for its downfall. Compare VII. 28, 3. τὸν παράλογον τοσοῦτον ποιῆσαι, ὅσον κατ' ἀρχὰς τοῦ πολέμου κ. τ. λ. The nominative κρίνοντες is an instance of a curious anacoluthon; being used probably because the words ἄδεια ἐφαί-

νετο αὐτοῖς are in sense as if it had been ἐνόμιζον ἄδειαν εἶναι ἑαυτοῖς. Compare Herodot. IV. 11, 5. τοῖσι δὲ βασιλεῦσι δόξα—λογισάμενος: and III. 16, 4. Πέρσῃσι μὲν δὲ ὅπερ εἴρηται (οὐδαμῶς ἐν νόμῳ ἐστὶ) οὐ δίκαιον εἶναι λέγοντες. In the following words, εἰωθότες οἱ ἄνθρωποι, the sentence changes suddenly from a particular to an universal expression; what is first ascribed to the Athenian allies in particular, being then stated of all mankind generally. A similar instance of a contrary transition occurs in I. 40, 4. αἱ Ἀττικαὶ νῆες—μάχησιν οὐκ ἤρχον, δεδιότες οἱ στρατηγοὶ τῆν πρόρρησιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων.

14. λογισμῷ αὐτοκράτορι] "With reasoning that will hear nothing on the other side; sovereignty, arbitrary."

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &c. A. C. 434. Olymp. 89. 1.

βοηθήσαι. τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, διὰ τὸ ἡδονὴν ἔχον ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα, καὶ ὅτι τὸ πρῶτον Λακεδαιμονίων ὀργάντων ἔμελλον πειράσασθαι, κινδυνεύειν παντὶ τρόπῳ ἐτοιμοὶ ἦσαν. ὦν αἰσθόμενοι οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι φυλακὰς, ὡς ἐξ ὀλίγου καὶ ἐν χειμῶνι, διέπεμπον εἰς τὰς πόλεις, ὃ δὲ εἰς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα ἐφιέμενος στρατίαν τε προσαποστέλλειν ἐκέλευε καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν τῷ Στρυμόνι ναυπηγίαν τριήρων παρεσκευάζετο. οἱ δὲ ἑ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰ μὲν καὶ φθόνῳ ἀπὸ τῶν πρώτων ἀνδρῶν οὐχ ὑπερέτησαν αὐτῶ, τὰ δὲ καὶ βουλόμενοι μᾶλλον τοὺς τε 10 ἄνδρας τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου κομίσασθαι καὶ τὸν πόλεμον καταλύσαι.

CIX. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Μεγαρῆς τὰ τε μακρὰ τεῖχη, ἃ σφῶν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον, κατέσκαψαν ἐλόντες εἰς ἔδαφος, καὶ Βρασιδᾶς μετὰ τὴν Ἀμφιπόλεως ἄλωσιν 15 ἔχων τοὺς ξυμμάχους στρατεῖει ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀκτὴν καλουμένην. ἔστι δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως διορύγματος ἔσω προῦχουσα, καὶ ὁ Ἄθως αὐτῆς ὄρος ὑψηλὸν τελευτᾷ εἰς τὸ Αἰγαῖον πέλαγος. πόλεις δὲ ἔχει Σάνην μὲν 3

1. ἐν] om. d.	2. ὀργάντων Q.g.	πειράσασθαι Q.	3. αἰσθόμενοι B.L.
O.P.h. Bekk.	αἰσθανόμενοι A.F.	4. φύλακας V.	ὡς] om. g.
6. ἀφιέμενος I.	τε] om. O.P.	8. καὶ] om. d.	12. χειμῶνος] θέρους Q.
τά τε] immo τε τὰ Bekk. ed. 1832.	15. συμμάχους B.C.F.K.V.e.		καλουμένην Ἀκτὴν Q.
A.V. et infra σάμη	16. διορύγματος B.E.F.	17. ἄθως V.	18. σάμη
B.E.F.K.P.b.c.e.f.g.h.			

1. διὰ τὸ ἡδονὴν ἔχον] i. e. διὰ τὸ ἡδονὴν ἔχειν, nam vel sic scribere potuerat, vel omittere διὰ τὸ, quo facto ἔχον absolute positum esset, ut ἐξόν, δηλὸν δν. Conf. IV. 63, 1. διὰ τὸ ἡδονὴν φοβεροῦς παρόντας Ἀθηναίους. GÖLLEB.

2. ὀργάντων] Schol. Cass. hic ὄρη-μένων, προθυμωμένων. DUKEB.

6. ἐφιέμενος] Mandans, legatis cum mandatis Spartam missis. HAACK. Compare Hesychius, ἐφιέμενος, ἐντελλόμενος. Poppo says that this cannot be the meaning of the middle voice, and that there is in it the notion of "earnestly desiring," as Neophytus Ducas, the modern Greek translator of Thucydides, has rendered it, ἔστειλε μετὰ πάσης ἐφέσεως. But we have in

Æschylus, Prometh. 4. ἐπιστολὰς Ἄσσοι πατὴρ ἐφέιτο. See also the Persæ, 226. ed. Schütz.

12. τὰ τε μακρὰ τεῖχη—καὶ Βρασιδᾶς] Here again the conjunction τε has been transposed from its proper place: for the connexion is, Μεγαρῆς τε τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη—καὶ Βρασιδᾶς κ. τ. λ. Compare ch. 95, 1.

15. ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀκτὴν] Tota etiam Attica olim Acte fuit appellata, quia littoralis esset maximam partem, ut docent Strabo et Stephanus Byzant. Vide Meursium de Regno Athen. l. I. c. 3. HUDS. Acten, quæ circa Athon est, e Demetrio memorat Stephanus in Ἀκτῇ. DUKEB.

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &amp;c. A. C. 424. Olymp. 89. 1.

Ἀνδρίων ἀποικίαν παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν διώρυχα, ἐς τὸ πρὸς  
 Εὐβοίαν πέλαγος τετραμμένην, τὰς δὲ ἄλλας Θύσσον καὶ  
 Κλεωνὰς καὶ Ἀκροθώους καὶ Ὀλόφυξον καὶ Δίον· αἱ οἰ-  
 κοῦνται ξυμμίκτοις ἔθνεσι βαρβάρων διγλώσσων, καὶ τι καὶ  
 Χαλκιδικὸν ἐν βραχῦ, τὸ δὲ πλείστον Πελασγικὸν, τῶν καὶ 5  
 Λημνὸν ποτε καὶ Ἀθήνας Τυρσηνῶν οἰκησάντων, καὶ Βισαλ-  
 τικὸν, καὶ Κρηστωνικὸν, καὶ Ἡδῶνες· κατὰ δὲ μικρὰ πολί-  
 σματα οἰκοῦσι. καὶ οἱ μὲν πλείους προσεχώρησαν τῷ Βρα-  
 σίδα, Σάνη δὲ καὶ Δίον ἀντέστη, καὶ αὐτῶν τὴν χῶραν ἐμμεί-  
 νας τῷ στρατῷ ἔδῃον. CΧ. ὡς δ' οὐκ ἐσθήκουν, εὐθὺς στρα- 10

He proceeds to at- τεύει ἐπὶ Τορῶνῃν τὴν Χαλκιδικὴν, κατεχο-  
 tempt the city of TO- μένην ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων· καὶ αὐτὸν ἄνδρες ὀλίγοι  
 RONE. A party in μένην ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων· καὶ αὐτὸν ἄνδρες ὀλίγοι  
 the town agree to be- ἐπήγοντο, ἐτοίμοι ὄντες τὴν πόλιν παραδοῦναι.  
 tray it to him, and in- καὶ ἀφικόμενος νυκτὸς ἔτι καὶ περὶ ὄρθρον τῷ  
 2 troduce some of his καὶ ἀφικόμενος νυκτὸς ἔτι καὶ περὶ ὄρθρον τῷ  
 men into it. στρατῷ ἑκαθέζετο πρὸς τὸ Διοσκούρειον, ὃ 15  
 3 ἀπέχει τῆς πόλεως τρεῖς μάλιστα σταδίου. τὴν μὲν οὖν  
 ἄλλην πόλιν τῶν Τορωναίων καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τοὺς ἐμ-

1. διώρυγα B.h. 2. θύσσον Q.d. θάσσον e. καὶ ante κλεωνὰς om. c. ante  
 ἀκροθώους d. 3. κλεωνὰς E. ἀκροθώους B.h. ἀκροθώους O. δίον N.  
 4. συμμίκτοις B.C.Q.V.e. καὶ—βραχῦ] ἐν δὲ τι καὶ χαλκιδικὸν Dionysius.  
 καὶ] om. i. 5. ἐν καὶ βραχῦ T. πελαγικὸν F. 6. οἰκησάντων τυρρήνων  
 Dionysius; θυρσηνῶν οἰκησάντων e. οἰκισάντων N. βιλαστικὸν V. 7. ἠδῶνες V.  
 9. σάμη B.C.E.F.K.L.O.P.b.c.e.f.g.h. δίον V. 10. στρατεῖαι] om. V.  
 11. τιθῶνῃν K. 13. ἐτοίμοι] om. B. 15. διοσκούριον A.K.L.O.Q.T.g.  
 17. τοὺς φρουροῦντας ἔλαβεν ἀθηναίους e. τοὺς ἀθ. τοὺς ἐμφοροῦντας ἔλαβον A.B.F.I.

4. διγλώσσων] Diodor. p. 321. c. διγλώσσων Βισσαλτικῶν. Vid. Nostrum infra VIII. 85, 2. WASS. "Who spoke "habitually both Greek and their own "native language." Compare VIII. 85, 2.

5. τὸ δὲ πλείστον Πελασγικὸν] It is the opinion of Niebuhr, that the Tyrrheno-Pelasgians, who are noticed in Grecian history, came immediately from Italy, from whence they had been expelled by the Tuscans, a barbarian tribe who came into Italy over the Rhætian Alps. But in coming to Greece, they only returned to the country which had been the seat of their race in early times, and from whence it had spread westward into Italy. They were re-

garded, however, as barbarians by the Greeks, because the Hellenian name and language had long since prevailed over the Pelasgian, and the Tyrrheno-Pelasgians were therefore as strangers in the land of their forefathers. Something similar to this was the flight of the Britons into Gaul, after the Saxon conquest, and their establishment in Armorica. Gaul had anciently been occupied by their race; but the Roman and German conquests had introduced other customs and another language, so that the Britons in Armorica, like the Tyrrheno-Pelasgians in Greece, were as foreigners in the country which had once belonged to their race.

TORONE. A. C. 424. 3. Olymp. 89. 1.

φρουρῶντας ἔλαβον· οἱ δὲ πράσσοντες αὐτῷ εἰδότες ὅτι ἤξοι, καὶ προσελθόντες τινὲς αὐτῶν λάβρα ὀλίγοι, ἐτήρουν τὴν πρόσοδον, καὶ ὡς ἦσθοντο παρόντα, ἐσκομίζουσι παρ' αὐτοὺς ἐγχειρίδια ἔχοντας ἄνδρας ψιλούς ἐπτὰ (τοσοῦτοι γὰρ 5 μόνου ἀνδρῶν εἴκοσι τὸ πρῶτον ταχθέντων οὐ κατέδυσαν ἐσελθεῖν· ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Λυσίστρατος Ὀλύμπιος), οἱ διαδύντες διὰ τοῦ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τείχους καὶ λαθόντες τοὺς τε ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνώτατα φυλακτηρίου φρουροὺς, οὔσης τῆς πόλεως πρὸς λόφον, ἀναβάντες διέφθειραν καὶ τὴν κατὰ Καναστραῖον 10 πυλῖδα διήρουν. CXI. ὁ δὲ Βρασιδᾶς τῷ μὲν ἄλλῳ στρατῷ ἡσύχαζεν ὀλίγον προσελθὼν, ἑκατὸν δὲ πελ- ταστὰς προπέμπει, ὅπως ὅποτε πύλαι τινὲς ἀνοιχθεῖεν καὶ τὸ σημεῖον ἀρθείη ὁ ξυνέκειτο, πρῶτοι ἐσδράμοιεν. καὶ οἱ μὲν χρόνου ἐγγιγνομένου καὶ θαυμάζοντες κατὰ 15 μικρὸν ἔτυχον ἐγγὺς τῆς πόλεως προσελθόντες· οἱ δὲ τῶν Τορωναίων ἐνδοθεν παρασκευάζοντες μετὰ τῶν ἐσεληλυθότων, ὡς αὐτοῖς ἢ τε πυλῖς διήρητο καὶ αἱ κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν πύλαι τοῦ μοχλοῦ διακοπέντος ἀνεφύγοντο, πρῶτον μὲν κατὰ τὴν πυλῖδα τινας περιαγαγόντες ἐσεκόμισαν, ὅπως κατὰ 20 νώτου καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει οὐδὲν εἰδότας ἐξαπίνης φοβήσειαν, ἔπειτα τὸ σημεῖόν τε τοῦ πυρὸς, ὡς εἶρητο, ἀνέσχον, καὶ διὰ τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν πυλῶν τοὺς

2. ἤξει P.Q.T.V.c.e.g. καὶ] om. G.L.O.P.e.i. προσελθόντες A.G. προσελθόντες B.E.F. Bekk. λάβρα Bekk. τινὲς] om. K. 5. μόνου A.B.C.E.F.G.H. I.K.L.N.O.Q.T.V.f.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μόνον. κατέδυσαν G. 6. ἦρχε—Ὀλύμπιος] om. A.B.E.F.H.h. et N. sed hic in marg. adscript. habet.

7. λαθόντες Βαλόντες i. 8. ἀνώτατα G. ἀνωτάτω T.i. ἀνωτάτου L.O.P.h. 9. πρὸς λόφον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρὸς τὸν λόφον. κατὰ] om. L. et prima manu N. καναστραῖον F.H.L.O.P. τὴν καναστραῖον Q. κατὰ νάστραῖον T.f.i. κατακαναστραῖον V. 11. ὀλίγω N.V.d.e. 13. ἐσδράμοιε T. 17. πόλις C.K.c.d. κατὰ] περι d. 19. ἐσεκόμισαν G.N.Q.d.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐξεκόμισαν A.B.C.F.H.I. K.L.O.T.V.c.e.f.g.h. vulgo ἐσεκομίσαντο. 20. νώτου e. 22. εἶρηται b.

2. καὶ προσελθόντες] "And some of them having privately visited him." Προελθόντες, which Bekker and Götter have adopted, would signify, that "they went out of the city to some distance, and there watched for Brasidas's approach;" a sense wholly different, I

think, from Thucydides' meaning; for he does not represent them as watching for Brasidas without the city, but within it, after they had once gone to his camp, προσελθόντες, and there concerted their plans with him.



TOURNE. A. C. 424. 3. Olymp. 89. 1.

λοιπούς ἤδη τῶν πελταστῶν ἐσεδέχοντο. CXII. καὶ ὁ  
 They enter the town *Βρασίδας* ἰδὼν τὸ ξύνθημα ἔθει δρόμφ, ἀνα-  
 on every side. *στήσας* τὸν στρατὸν ἐμβοήσαντά τε ἀθρόον  
 2 καὶ ἔκπληξεν πολλὴν τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει παρασχόντα. καὶ οἱ  
 μὲν κατὰ τὰς πύλας εὐθὺς ἐπέπιπτον, οἱ δὲ κατὰ δοκοὺς 5  
 τετραγώνους, αἱ ἔτυχον τῷ τείχει πεπτωκότει καὶ οἰκοδομου-  
 3 μένῳ πρὸς λίθων ἀνολικὴν προσκείμεναι. *Βρασίδας* μὲν οὖν  
 καὶ τὸ πλῆθος εὐθὺς ἄνω καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ μετέωρα τῆς πόλεως  
 ἐτράπετο, βουλόμενος κατ' ἄκρας καὶ βεβαίως ἐλεῖν αὐτήν·  
 ὁ δὲ ἄλλος ὄμιλος κατὰ πάντα ὁμοίως ἐσκεδάννυτο. 10  
 CXIII. τῶν δὲ *Τορωναιῶν* γιγνομένης τῆς ἀλώσεως τὸ μὲν  
 πολὺ οὐδὲν εἶδος ἐθоруβεῖτο, οἱ δὲ πρᾶσσοιτες καὶ οἷς ταῦτα  
 2 *Most of the Athenian* ἤρεσκε μετὰ τῶν εἰσελθόντων εὐθὺς ἦσαν. οἱ  
*garrison escape to the* δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, (ἔτυχον γὰρ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ὀπλίται  
*adjoining fort of Le-* *οὐθίμω.* *καθεύδοντες ὡς πεντήκοντα,*) ἐπειδὴ ἦσθοντο, 15  
 οἱ μὲν *τινες* ὀλίγοι διαφθείρονται ἐν χερσὶν αὐτῶν, τῶν δὲ  
 λοιπῶν οἱ μὲν πεζῇ οἱ δὲ ἐς τὰς ναῦς, αἱ ἐφρούρουν δύο,  
 καταφυγόντες διασώζονται ἐς τὴν Λήκυθον τὸ φρούριον, ὃ  
 εἶχον αὐτοὶ καταλαβόντες ἄκρον τῆς πόλεως ἐς τὴν θά-  
 3 λασσαν ἀπειλημμένον ἐν στενῷ ἰσθμῷ. κατέφυγον δὲ καὶ 20

3. ἐμβοήσαντά—παρασχόντα A. B. E. F. H. K. N. Q. T. V. c. f. g. h. i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo et Haack. ἐμβοήσαντας—παρασχόντας. 5. ἐπιπτον T. ἐπέπιπτον B. δολοὺς g. 8. εὐθὺς] om. e. 9. καὶ] om. L. O. P. 10. ἐσκεδάννυτο L. O. 16. ἐ.] ταῖς c. 18. λήκυθον H. E. λίκυθον T.

3. ἐμβοήσαντα—παρασχόντα] Such is the reading of the best MSS. which has been adopted by Bekker, Poppo, and Gøller. Poppo objects to the use of ἀθρόον as an adverb, observing, " nec prosa oratio veterum scriptorum, si pauca notissima adjectiva excipimus, talem singularis neutrius generis adjectivorum usum fert. Conf. Butt-mann. Gr. Med. §. 102. 4. V. 58, 4. " VI. 49, 2."

5. κατὰ δοκοὺς τετραγώνους] i. e. " planks," which formed an inclined plane from the ground to the top of the broken wall, for the purpose of drawing up stones. Thus queen Nitocris laid ξύλα τετράγωνα, or planks, across the

piers of her bridge at Babylon, ἐπ' ἐν τὴν διάβασιν ἐποιεῖντο οἱ Βαβυλώνιοι. Herodot. I. 186, 6.

9. κατ' ἄκρας] " From top to bottom; " thoroughly." Compare Herodot. VI. 18. 82, 3. An expression borrowed from the seizure of the citadel, always situated in ancient towns in the highest part of the city, and the consequent easy reduction of the whole place.

16. οἱ μὲν *τινες* ὀλίγοι—αὐτῶν] Pronomen trajectum est. Propter Haackium moneo, qui jungit cum ἐν χερσίν. Conf. I. 21, 1. καὶ τὰ πολλὰ ὑπὸ χρόνου αὐτῶν, ubi αὐτῶν ad τὰ πολλὰ spectat. GÖLLER.

19. ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ἀπειλημμένον]

TORONE. A. C. 434. 3. Olymp. 89. 1.

τῶν Τορωναίων ἐς αὐτοὺς ὅσοι ἦσαν σφίσω ἐπιτήδειοι.  
 CXIV. γεγενημένης δὲ ἡμέρας ἤδη καὶ βεβαίως τῆς πόλεως  
 ἐχομένης ὁ Βρασίδης τοῖς μὲν μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων Τορω-  
 ναίοις καταπεφευγῶσι κήρυγμα ἐποίησατο τὸν  
 βουλόμενον ἐπὶ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ ἐξελθόντα ἀδεῶς  
 πολιτεύειν, τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις κήρυκα προσ-  
 πέμψας ἐξιέναι ἐκέλευσεν ἐκ τῆς Ληκύθου  
 ὑποσπόνδους καὶ τὰ ἑαυτῶν ἔχοντας ὡς οὕσης  
 Χαλκιδέων. οἱ δὲ ἐκλείψω μὲν οὐκ ἔφασαν,  
 10 σπέισασθαι δὲ σφίσω ἐκέλευον ἡμέραν τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀνελέ-  
 σθαι. ὁ δὲ ἐσπέισατο δύο. ἐν ταύταις δὲ αὐτὸς τε τὰς  
 ἐγγὺς οἰκίας ἐκρατύνατο καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ σφέτερα. καὶ ξύλ- 3  
 λογον τῶν Τορωναίων ποιήσας ἔλεξε τοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἀκάνθῃ  
 παραπλήσια, ὅτι οὐ δίκαιον εἶη οὔτε τοὺς πράξαντας πρὸς  
 15 αὐτὸν τὴν λῆψιν τῆς πόλεως χεῖρους οὐδὲ προδότας ἡγεῖ-  
 σθαι· (οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ οὐδὲ χρήμασι πεισθέντας δρᾶσαι  
 τοῦτο, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ ἀγαθῷ καὶ ἐλευθερίᾳ τῆς πόλεως), οὔτε τοὺς  
 μὴ μετασχόντας οἴεσθαι μὴ τῶν αὐτῶν τεύξεσθαι· ἀφίχθαι  
 γὰρ οὐ διαφθερῶν οὔτε πόλιν οὔτε ιδιότην οὐδένα. τὸ δὲ 4  
 20 κήρυγμα ποιήσασθαι τούτου ἕνεκα τοῖς παρ' Ἀθηναίους  
 καταπεφευγῶσι, ὡς ἡγούμενος οὐδὲν χεῖρους τῇ ἐκείνων φι-  
 λία· οὐδ' ἂν σφῶν πειρασαμένους αὐτοὺς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων

2. τῆς πόλεως βεβαίως L.O.P. 3. μὲν] om. G. 4. κήρυκα B. ἐποίησαντο  
 N. ex rasura, ubi quid olim exstiterit hodie definiri non potest. 6. τοῖς δ' Ἀθη-  
 ναίοις V. κήρυγμα O.P. προσπέμψας A.B.F.H.N.P.T.g. 7. ἐκέλευσεν  
 A.B.F.H.N.V.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐκέλευεν. 8. ὑποσπόνδους c.g.  
 9. ἐκλείψω B. 12. ἐγγὺς] ἐν γῆ c.g. ἐκρατύνατο P. καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ σφέτερα]  
 om. K. καὶ ὁ ἀθ. τὰ σφ. Q. 13. ἐν τοῖς ἀκάνθῃ T. 15. αὐτὸν Bekk. 16. οὐ  
 γὰρ] C.K.L.O.P.c.d.e.g. Haack. δουλείᾳ A.B.F.V.c.g. χρήματι C.G.I.L.O.P.  
 17. ἀλλὰ ἐπὶ V. 18. κατασχόντας T. 19. ιδιότην V. 20. Ἀθηναίους N.Q.  
 d.f.i. 22. αὐτοὺς] αὐτῶν Q.

i. e. ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ἀνέχον, καὶ ἀπει-  
 λημένον ἐν στενῷ ἰσθμῷ. For the ex-  
 pression ἀπειλημένον ἐν ἰσθμῷ, com-  
 pare VI. 1, 2. ἐν εἰκοσι σταδίῳ μάλιστα  
 μέτρῳ—διείργεται: and IV. 120, 3.  
 quoted by Haack, τῆς Παλλήνης ἐν τῷ  
 ἰσθμῷ ἀπειλημένης. The notion seems  
 to be, that the cause of the cutting off

or separation in one instance of Lecythus  
 from Torone, and in the other of Sicily  
 from the main land, consisted in the  
 narrow isthmus, and in the narrow  
 strait, which respectively intervened  
 between them.

22. σφῶν—τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων] In-  
 stances of similar pleonasms occur, I.

TORONE. A. C. 494. 2. Olymp. 89. 1.

δοκεῖν ἦσσαν, ἀλλὰ πολλῶ μᾶλλον, ὅσῳ δικαιοτέρα πρῶ-  
 σουσι, εὖνους ἂν σφίσι γενέσθαι, ἀπειρία δὲ νῦν πεφοβῆ-  
 5 σθαι. τοὺς τε πάντας παρασκευάζεσθαι ἐκέλευσεν ὡς βε-  
 βαίους τε ἐσομένους ξυμμάχους, καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε ἦδη ὁ τι  
 ἂν ἀμαρτάνωσι αἰτίαν ἔχοντας· τὰ δὲ πρότερα οὐ σφεῖς 5  
 ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐκείνους μᾶλλον ὑπ' ἄλλων κρεισσόνων, καὶ  
 ξυγγνώμην εἶναι εἴ τι ἦναυτιῶντο. CXV. καὶ ὁ μὲν τοι-  
 He attacks Lecythus, αὐτὰ εἰπὼν καὶ παραβαρσύνας διελθουσῶν τῶν  
 and the accidental fall σπονδῶν τὰς προσβολὰς ἐποιεῖτο τῇ Ληκύθῳ·  
 of a tower throwing the garrison into con- οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἡμύναντό τε ἐκ φαύλου τειχι- 10  
 fusion, σματος καὶ ἀπ' οἰκιῶν ἐπάλξεις ἔχουσῶν. καὶ μίαν μὲν ἡμέ-  
 ραν ἀπεκρούσαντο· τῇ δ' ὑστεραία μηχανῆς μελλούσης  
 προσάξεσθαι αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων, ἀφ' ἧς πῦρ ἐνήσειν  
 διενοοῦντο ἐς τὰ ξύλινα παραφράγματα, καὶ προσιόντος ἦδη  
 τοῦ στρατεύματος, ἧ ᾤοντο μάλιστα αὐτοὺς προσκομιεῦ τὴν 15  
 μηχανὴν καὶ ἦν ἐπιμαχώτατον, πύργον ξύλιον ἐπ' οἴκημα  
 ἀντέστησαν, καὶ ὕδατος ἀμφορέας πολλοὺς καὶ πίθους ἀνε-  
 φόρησαν καὶ λίθους μεγάλους, ἄνθρωποι τε πολλοὶ ἀνέβη-  
 3 σαν. τὸ δὲ οἴκημα λαβὸν μείζον ἄχθος ἐξαπίνης κατερράγη,  
 καὶ ψόφου πολλοῦ γενομένου τοὺς μὲν ἐγγὺς καὶ ὀρῶντας 20  
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐλύπησε μᾶλλον ἢ ἐφόβησεν, οἱ δὲ ἄποθεν,  
 καὶ μάλιστα οἱ διὰ πλείστου, νομίσαντες ταύτῃ ἐαλωκένα  
 ἦδη τὸ χωρίον φυγῇ ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ τὰς ναῦς ὤρμησαν.  
 CXVI. καὶ ὁ Βρασιδάς ὡς ἦσθετο αὐτοὺς ἀπολείποντάς τε

1. δικαιοτερον c.g. 2. ἀπειρία δὲ νῦν πεφοβῆσθαι] om. K. νῦν om. h. 3. ἐκέ-  
 λευσεν A.B.F.H.N.V.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐκέλευεν. 4. τῷ] om. L.O.P.d.i.  
 5. αἰτίαν] om. c. 6. πρότερον N.V. σφᾶς e. 6. ἄλλων] ἀκρων H. ἀλλήλων  
 d.i. 7. συγγνώμην H.V. εἴ τι] ὅτι F. 7. τι E.f.i. 8. τι T. ταῦτα L. 8. παρα-  
 βαρσύνας P. 9. προσβολὰς P.T. 10. ἡμύναντο A.B.E.F.G.H.V.f.h. Porpo.  
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἡμύνοντο. 12. τῇ ὑστεραία L.O.P. τὴν δ' ὑστεραίας c.g.  
 13. προσάξεσθαι H. πράξασθαι d.i. 14. παραφράγματα E. 16. πύργον δὲ  
 ξύλων B.h. 17. ἀντικατέστησαν h. καὶ πίθους] om. V. 20. τοὺς μὲν ἐγγὺς  
 ὄντας T. 22. ταύτῃ] om. f. 23. τὸ χωρίον ἦδη V. 24. τε] om. V.

144, 2. V. 65, 4. 83, 1. Compare Porpo, Prolegomena, I. p. 205.

13. ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων] Compare the note on I. 17, 1. ἐπράχθη ἀπ' αὐτῶν: and on III. 82, 13. τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων καλῶς

λεγόμενα. The preposition has a mixed meaning, partly signifying, "brought up by the enemy," and partly, "from the side of the enemy," or "from where the enemy were."

A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

τὰς ἐπάλξεις καὶ τὸ γιγνόμενον ὄρων, ἐπιφερόμενος τῷ  
 takes it, and puts all στρατῷ εὐθύς τὸ τείχισμα λαμβάνει, καὶ ὄσους  
 of the garrison whom ἐγκατέλαβε διέφθειρε. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι  
 he caught to the sword. τοῖς τε πλοίοις καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἐκλειπόντες  
 5 τὸ χωρίον ἐς Παλλήνην διεκομίσθησαν· ὁ δὲ Βρασίδης (ἔστι  
 γὰρ ἐν τῇ Ληκύθῳ Ἀθηναῖς ἱερόν, καὶ ἔτυχε κηρύξας, ὅτε  
 ἔμελλε †βάλλειν,† τῷ ἐπιβάντι πρώτῳ τοῦ τείχους τριά-  
 κοντα μνᾶς ἀργυρίου δώσειν) νομίσας ἄλλῳ τινὶ τρόπῳ ἢ  
 ἀνθρωπίῳ τὴν ἄλωσιν γενέσθαι, τὰς τε τριάκοντα μνᾶς τῇ  
 10 θεῷ ἀπέδωκεν ἐς τὸ ἱερόν καὶ τὴν Λήκυθον καθελὼν καὶ ἀνα-  
 σκευάσας τέμενος ἀνήκεν ἅπαν. καὶ ὁ μὲν τὸ λοιπὸν τοῦ  
 χειμῶνος ἃ τε εἶχε τῶν χωρίων καθίστατο καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις  
 ἐπεβούλευε, καὶ τοῦ χειμῶνος διελθόντος ὄγδοον ἔτος ἐτελεύτα  
 τῷ πολέμῳ.

15 CXVII. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι ἅμα ἦρι τοῦ ἐπι-  
 γιγνομένου θέρους εὐθύς ἐκεχειρίαν ἐποίησαντο ἐνιαύσιον,  
 A. C. 423. OL 89. 1. νομίσαντες Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν οὐκ ἂν ἔτι τὸν Βρα-  
 Reasons which induced both parties to con- σίδαν σφῶν προσαποστῆσαι οὐδὲν πρὶν παρα-  
 clude a truce for a year. σκευάσωντο καθ' ἡσυχίαν, καὶ ἅμα εἰ καλῶς  
 σφίσιν ἔχοι, καὶ ξυμβῆναι τὰ πλείω, Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ταῦτα

2. τὸ] om. K.N. 5. τὸ] om. E. παλήνην V. 7. βάλλειν A.B.F.H.T.h. Goell.  
 Bekk. προσβαλεῖν E. vulgo προσβάλλειν. 8. ἢ ἀνθρωπίῳ E. 9. τῇ θεῷ ἀπέδωκεν Q.  
 12. 8 τε εἶχε T. 13. ἐπεβούλευσε E. 14. τῷ πολέμῳ τῷδε I. 18. προσαπο-  
 στῆσαι L.O.P. παρεσκευάσαντο C.G.P.d.e.i. 19. εἰ] ol f.g. 20. ἔχειν g.  
 ἔχει P.V.d.e.i. ξυμβῆ H.V. συμβῆναι e. δέ] τε A.B.C.F.H.K.e.g. ταύτας T.

6. ὅτε ἔμελλε †βάλλειν†] If this be the true reading, we can only supply τῷ πυρὶ, as the machine had been contrived πῦρ ἐνήσειν. But I believe that Poppe is right in restoring the old reading προσβάλλειν; at any rate, βάλλειν cannot have the same signification as the compound verb.

10. ἀνασκευάσας] "Having cleared the spot." ΔΟΥΒΡΕΚ. Compare I. 18, 3, and the note there. [Poppe and Gøller understand the word to mean, "Having taken all the furniture out of the houses." And this is supported by III. 68, 4. where the Thebans are said to have taken away in the same

manner all the furniture out of the houses of Plataea.] Τέμενος ἀνήκεν ἅπαν signifies, "gave up or consecrated the whole to be sacred ground." Compare Herodotus, II. 65, 3. τῶν εἵνεκεν ἀνείται τὰ ἱρὰ, scil. θῆρια: "Why the sacred animals are set apart or devoted to the gods," &c.

20. ξυμβῆναι τὰ πλείω] "That they might conclude a general peace." Compare IV. 30, 4. ἕως ἂν τι περὶ τοῦ πλείονος ξυμβαθῆ, where the Scholiast rightly explains it by ἕως τέλειαι σπονδαὶ γένωται καὶ παύσις τοῦ πολέμου ἀπαλλαγῆ.

τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἡγσόμενοι ἄπερ ἔδεισαν φοβεῖσθαι, καὶ γενο-  
μένης ἀνακωχῆς κακῶν καὶ τάλαιπωρίας μᾶλλον ἐπιθυμήσειν  
αὐτοὺς πειρασαμένους ξυναλλαγῆναί τε καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας  
σφίσιν ἀποδόντας σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι καὶ ἐς τὸν πλείω  
2 χρόνον. τοὺς γὰρ δὴ ἄνδρας περὶ πλείονος ἐποιοῦντο κομί- 5  
σασθαι, ὡς ἔτι Βρασιδάς εὐτύχει· καὶ ἔμελλον ἐπὶ μείζον  
χωρήσαντος αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀντίπαλα καταστήσαντος τῶν μὲν  
στέρεσθαι, † τοῖς δ' ἐκ τοῦ ἴσου ἀμυνόμενοι κινδυνεύειν καὶ  
3 κρατήσιν. † γίγνεται οὖν ἐκεχειρία αὐτοῖς τε καὶ τοῖς ξυμ-  
μάχοις ἦδε.

10

CXVIII. “ Περὶ μὲν τοῦ ἱεροῦ καὶ τοῦ μαντείου τοῦ

1. τοῖς ἀθηναίοις A.B.F.h. ἔδεισαν corr. F.H.T.f. 2. ἐπιθυμήσαι V.  
3. πειρασομένους c.d. συναλλαγῆναί ε. 4. πλείστον G. 5. πλείονος]  
πλείστον G. 6. ὡς ἔτι] ἕως δ' τε Schol. Aristophan. ad Pac. 478. ἕως utique  
amplectendum. Bekker. εὐτυχεῖ K. ἠτύχει f. μείζον] πλείστον O. 8. τοὺς  
δ' ἐκ d.e. κινδυνεύειν A.B.E.F.H.V.d. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κινδυνεύειν.  
9. τε] om. d.i. 11. τοῦ μαντείου ἀπὸλλωνος b.

4. ἐς τὸν πλείω χρόνον] “The longer  
“time” means the period of several  
years, generally stipulated in a treaty  
of peace, as opposed to the brief inter-  
val of a mere truce.

6. ὡς ἔτι Βρασιδάς εὐτύχει] Bekker  
and Reiske wish to read ἕως: “Nam  
“sane ὡς non potest significare dum.  
“Vid. adnot. ad VIII. 1, 3. Si germa-  
“num, debet quia valere, ut c. 79, 2.  
“ὡς τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐτύχει, δεισάντες  
“ἐξήγαγον.” Poppo.

8. † τοῖς δ' ἐκ τοῦ ἴσου—κρατήσιν†]  
This clause is clearly corrupt, and va-  
rious corrections have been proposed,  
but none of them appears to me to be  
entirely satisfactory. The sense required  
must be something of this sort, “If  
“Brasidas were still more successful,  
“the consequence would be that they  
“would lose their men taken at Sphac-  
“teria, and after all would run a risk  
“of not being finally victorious.” Co-  
ray’s correction approaches I think  
most nearly to the true reading, κιν-  
δυνεύειν (or κινδυνεύσειν) καὶ μὴ κρατή-  
σειν. But the words τοῖς δὲ appear to  
be corrupt also; for it does not appear  
who are meant by τοῖς δὲ, nor is there  
any obvious construction for the dative  
case. Göller makes it to be the Latin

ablative, and understands it of the  
other soldiers of the Lacedæmonians,  
as opposed to those who had been  
taken at Sphacteria. “They would lose  
“some of their men, and with the rest  
“they would run a risk of not being  
“victorious.”

11. περὶ μὲν τοῦ ἱεροῦ κ. τ. λ.] Dobree  
supposes that all the articles of this  
treaty were drawn up by the Athenians,  
and are successively agreed to by the  
Lacedæmonians; after which follows  
the general ratification of the whole by  
the Athenians, in the words ἔδοξε τῷ  
δήμῳ. Most commentators, on the  
contrary, think that all the truce was  
framed by the Lacedæmonians, and its  
several articles ratified by them; after  
which they sent it to Athens, to receive  
the ratification of the Athenians. Ac-  
cordingly they consider the whole, from  
the beginning of the chapter down to  
ἐναντὶν ἔσονται, to be the treaty drawn  
up and regularly executed by the Lace-  
dæmonians; after which follow the  
ratifications on the part of Athens.  
And this last opinion is confirmed by  
the passage just preceding the Athenian  
ratification, εἰ δὲ τὶ ἡμῶν εἴτε κάλλιον  
εἴτε δικαίωτερον τούτων δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἴσως  
εἴτε Λακεδαιμόνα διδάσκειν. But the case

A. C. 423. Ολιγ. 89. 1.

“ Ἀπόλλωνος τοῦ Πυθίου δοκεῖ ἡμῖν χρῆσθαι τὸν βουλό-

TERMS OF  
THE TRUCE,  
proposed by the Lacedæmonians to the Athenians.

“ μενον ἀδόλως καὶ ἀδεῶς κατὰ τοὺς πατρίους νόμους. τοῖς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίοις ταῦτα δοκεῖ καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις τοῖς παροῦσι· Βαιωτοὺς

5 “ δὲ καὶ Φωκέας πείσειν φασὶν ἐς δύναμιν προσκηρυκεύομενοι.

“ Περὶ δὲ τῶν χρημάτων τῶν τοῦ θεοῦ ἐπιμελεῖσθαι ὅπως 2

“ τοὺς ἀδικούντας ἐξευρήσομεν, ὀρθῶς καὶ δικαίως τοῖς πα-

“ τριοῖς νόμοις χρώμενοι καὶ ἡμεῖς καὶ ὑμεῖς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων

10 “ οἱ βουλόμενοι, τοῖς πατρίοις νόμοις χρώμενοι πάντες. περὶ

2. καὶ ἀδεῶς] om. A.B.C.E.F.K.c.e.g.h.  
προκηρυκεύομενοι L.O.P. 7. περὶ μὲν Q.  
T.V.f.h. Poppo. 8. ἐξευρήσομεν A.B.E.G.L.O.T.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
εὐρίσσωμεν Q. vulgo ἐξευρήσομεν. πατρίοις G.I.L.O.P.d.e.f. 9. καὶ ἡμεῖς—  
χρώμενοι] om. G.I.K.L.O.P.d.e. καὶ ὑμεῖς καὶ ἡμεῖς Q.T.c.g.

5. φασὶν] σφᾶς I.O.P.i. σφᾶίς d.  
τῶν χρημάτων τοῦ A.B.E.F.H.Q.  
G.I.L.O.P.d.e.f. 9. καὶ ἡμεῖς—  
καὶ ὑμεῖς καὶ ἡμεῖς Q.T.c.g.

seems to have been thus. The first proposals for a truce came from the Athenians, as may be implied, I think, from ch. 117, 1. Ambassadors, not vested however with full powers, were sent to Sparta to treat there, and the terms were agreed upon between them and the Spartan government. Having been thus approved of by the Spartans, the treaty was sent back to Athens, to receive the ratification of the Athenians; with a request, that if the ratification were refused, ambassadors with full powers might be sent to Sparta, in order to save the delay of sending the treaty first back to Sparta, to be reconsidered there, and then being obliged to send it back to Athens, for the approbation of the Athenian people. And as the terms had been in the first instance settled at Lacedæmon, and were thence sent to Athens as the proposals of the Lacedæmonian government, the articles were put into the mouth of the Lacedæmonians, as the use of the term Coryphasium to denote Pylus, and of the words *ἡμᾶς* and *αὐτοῖς* in the clause about Cythera, seem sufficiently to prove. With regard to the first article about Delphi, it was a concession to Athens, as the Delphians were always so strongly attached to Lacedæmon, that the Athenians would find it difficult during the war to have access to

the temple at all. Dr. Bloomfield asks, how the Phocians can be here named amongst the allies of Lacedæmon, after having been up to the sixth year of the war the allies of Athens. This however is merely an oversight of his own, for the Phocians are numbered amongst the allies of Sparta at the beginning of the war, II. 9, 3. having been lost to Athens ever since the battle of Coronea, which gave the aristocratical party a decided ascendancy, not only in Bœotia, but in the neighbouring countries. The second article, about the sacred treasures, is well understood by Dr. Bloomfield as being intended to prevent the Lacedæmonians from converting the money at Delphi to their own use, as we find they had proposed to do at the beginning of the war. See I. 121, 3. In short, the object of the two first articles of the truce is to declare the temple of Delphi to be common to the whole Hellenic nation, and not, as the Lacedæmonians were always wishing to make it, the property of the Dorian race only.

8. πατρίοις] De discrimine inter *πατρίος* et *πάτριος* vid. Græv. ad Luciani Solœcisten, p. 376. ΔΥΚΩΞ.

10. περὶ μὲν τούτων κ. τ. λ.] I have not hesitated to introduce into the text the reading of the MS. which I have marked T, supported as it is by a va-

- “ μὲν οὖν τούτων ἔδοξε Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμ-  
 “ μάχοις κατὰ ταῦτα.  
 3 “ Τάδε [δὲ] ἔδοξε Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμά-  
 “ χοις, εἴαν σπονδὰς ποιῶνται οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῶν  
 “ μένειν ἑκατέρους ἔχοντας ἅπερ νῦν ἔχομεν, τοὺς μὲν ἐν τῷ 5  
 “ Κορυφασίῳ ἐντὸς τῆς Βουφράδος καὶ τοῦ Τομέως μένου-  
 “ τας, τοὺς δὲ ἐν Κυθήροις μὴ ἐπιμσγομένους ἐς τὴν ξυμ-  
 “ μαχίαν, μήτε ἡμᾶς πρὸς αὐτοὺς μήτε αὐτοὺς πρὸς ἡμᾶς,  
 “ τοὺς δὲ ἐν Νισαίᾳ καὶ Μινῳά μὴ ὑπερβαίνοντας τὴν ὁδὸν  
 “ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν πυλῶν τῶν παρὰ τοῦ Νίσου ἐπὶ τὸ Ποσει- 10  
 “ δώνιον, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Ποσειδωνίου εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὴν γέφυραν  
 “ τὴν ἐς Μινῳά, (μηδὲ Μεγαρέας καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχοις ὑπερ-

1. τοῖς ξυμμάχοις εἴαν A.B.C.K.c.e.g. Bekk. Goell. τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμάχοις κατὰ ταῦτα· τάδε ἔδοξε λακεδ. καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμάχοις εἴαν T. 4. ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῶν V. τῆς] τοῖς H.Q. ut c. 105, 2. τὸν μὲν βουλόμενον ἐπὶ τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ μένειν. τῶν i. ἑαυτῶν g. αὐτῶν i. 6. τῆς] τοῦ β. B.h. τομέως L. 7. τοῖς T.f.i. ἐν τοῖς κυθήροις O. ἐν κυθηρίοις f.i. μὴ] om. F.P. ἐπιμσγομένους f. 10. παρὰ] ἀπὸ F.H.I.T.d.e.f.i. νισαίους F.H.Q.T.d.f.i. ποσειδώνιον Q. ποσιδώνιον E. 12. μινῳα c.g. μινῳα i.

rious reading noticed in the MSS. F. and f. The recurrence of the same words, *Λακεδαιμονίοις τε καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις*, or *τοῖς ξυμμάχοις*, within two lines caused the omission; of which there are frequent instances, I believe, in all manuscripts, and certainly in all that I have myself examined. In the present instance, the omission became more general, because the sentence was still to a certain degree intelligible, unless to a very attentive reader. Haack joins the words *ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῶν—ἑκατέρους* with *σπονδὰς—οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι*, and understands the sense to be, that the Lacedæmonians would grant the two articles about Delphi, on condition that the Athenians would agree to treat on what is called the basis of *uti possidetis*, that is, of each party keeping what they had acquired. But, I think, in that case we should have had *εἰ ποιῶντο*, and not *εἴαν ποιῶνται*.

5. *τοὺς μὲν ἐν τῷ Κορυφασίῳ κ. τ. λ.*] The three following clauses refer to the lines of demarcation to be observed by the Athenian garrisons occupying three several points in or near Peloponnesus:

1st, Coryphasium, or Pylus; 2d, Cythera; 3d, Nisæa and Minoæ. *Μὴ ἐπιμσγομένους ἐς τὴν ξυμμαχίαν* signifies, that the Athenians in Cythera should hold no intercourse with any part of the territory of the Peloponnesian confederacy. The clause about Nisæa is obscure, from our want of a detailed knowledge of the particular spots mentioned. The line of demarcation between Nisæa and Megara is the road from the gates leading from the temple of Nisus, or simply from Nisus, the hero himself being spoken of to signify his temple; and therefore the preposition *παρὰ*, which signifies, *from the presence of a person*, being properly used. Perhaps a statue only of Nisus is meant, and not a temple; in which case the whole difficulty of the words would vanish. See, however, the note on IV. 67, 1. and Gölter de Situ Syracusarum, p. 60. From the temple of Neptune the road then passed on to the head of the causeway leading across the shallow intervening lagoon to Minoæ. See III. 51, 3.

A. C. 423. Olym. 89. 1.

“βαίνειν τὴν ὁδὸν ταύτην,) καὶ τὴν νῆσον, ἥνπερ ἔλαβον οἱ  
 “Ἀθηναῖοι, ἔχοντας, μηδὲ ἐπιμισγομένους μηδετέρους μηδε-  
 “τέρωσε· καὶ τὰ ἐν Τροιζῆνι, ὅσαπερ νῦν ἔχουσι καὶ οἶα  
 “ξυνέθεντο πρὸς Ἀθηναίους.

5 “Καὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ χρωμένους, ὅσα ἂν κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτῶν 4

2. μηδὲ Porpo. vulgo et Bekk. μήτε. ἐπιμισγομένους E. ἐπιμισγομένους Q.  
 μηδετέρους] om. K. 3. ἐν τῇ τροιζῆνι K. 5. ἂν] om. K.

3. καὶ τὰ ἐν Τροιζῆνι κ. τ. λ.] The sense of this passage is very doubtful. It is very true that the Athenians were in possession of the peninsula of Methana, on the coast of Argolis, and apparently in the territory of Troezen; (see IV. 45, 2.) but then οἶα ξυνέθεντο πρὸς Ἀθηναίους must be wrong; and though Dr. Bloomfield chooses to read Ἀργείους for Ἀθηναίους, his conjecture, I think, has not much to recommend it. But we should remember the clause in the thirty years' peace, I. 115, 1. by which the Athenians gave up Nisæa, Pegæ, Troezen, and Achaia to the Peloponnesians. These four points they had insisted on regaining, when the Lacedæmonians sued for peace after their first defeat at Pylus; and the negotiation failed on account of the positive refusal of the Lacedæmonians to cede them. (IV. 21, 3.) Since that time the Athenians had recovered Nisæa by force of arms, and instead of Pegæ and Achaia, they were in possession of Pylus and Cythera. Thus they had three points in or near Peloponnesus, and the question turned on the fourth point, Troezen. But the principle of the *uti possidetis* was resorted to, as the readiest method of settling the difficulty: and thus the Athenians kept the three places which they were in possession of, and the Lacedæmonians on the same principle kept Troezen; both parties retaining ὅσαπερ νῦν ἔχουσι, i. e. the Athenians keeping the peninsula of Methana, and the Peloponnesians all the rest; καὶ οἶα ξυνέθεντο πρὸς Ἀθηναίους, “and “according to the treaty with the Athenians;” i. e. the thirty years' peace, which combined with the principle of the *uti possidetis* in confirming the possession of Troezen to the Peloponnesians. For the construction, as the clause at the beginning is couched in

general terms, yet so as to specify particularly the Peloponnesians, ἐκατέρους ἔχοντας ἀπερ νῦν ἔχομεν, not ἔχουσι; so ἐκατέρους ἔχειν should be understood after τὰ ἐν Τροιζῆνι, yet with a particular reference to the Lacedæmonians, as appears by the following words, καὶ οἶα ξυνέθεντο πρὸς Ἀθηναίους. In fact, in Troezen the principle of the *uti possidetis* did apply to both parties; the Peloponnesians keeping the town, and the Athenians the peninsula of Methana. [Porpo supplies οἱ Τροιζῆνιοι from τὰ ἐν Τροιζῆνι as the nominative case to ξυνέθεντο; supposing that a treaty had been made between the Troezenians and the Athenian garrison in Methana, fixing the limits within which each should confine themselves, in order to prevent a perpetual desultory warfare.]

5. Καὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ κ. τ. λ.] There is no doubt that Haack and Porpo have rightly corrected the stopping here, by connecting this clause with Λακεδαιμονίους πλεῖν μὴ μακρᾷ νηὶ κ. τ. λ. The sense is, “And though they may sail “the sea, that is, along their own “coasts and the coast of their confederacy, yet that the Lacedæmonians “may not sail in ships of war, but in “other vessels, rowed by oars, and “not carrying more than five hundred “talents tonnage.” A similar restriction was imposed upon the Persians, and considered so essential to the naval dominion of Athens, that even when they were in the greatest need of the Persian aid, the Athenians would not consent to take it off. See VIII. 56, 4. But by inserting the words κοπήρει πλοίων, and by limiting the permitted amount of tonnage, as also by confining the allowed navigation to the coasts of Peloponnesus and its allies only, there seems to have been a further object in



- “ καὶ κατὰ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμα-  
 “ χους πλείν μὴ μακρᾶ νηΐ, ἄλλῃ δὲ κωπήρει πλοίῳ, ἐς  
 “ πεντακόσια τάλαντα ἄγοντι μέτρα.  
 5 “ Κήρυκι δὲ καὶ πρεσβείᾳ καὶ ἀκολούθοις, ὁπόσοις ἂν  
 “ δοκῆ, περὶ καταλύσεως τοῦ πολέμου καὶ δικῶν ἐς Πελο- 5  
 “ πόννησον καὶ Ἀθήναζε σπονδὰς εἶναι ἰούσι καὶ ἀπιούσι  
 “ καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. τοὺς δὲ αὐτομόλους  
 “ μὴ δέχεσθαι ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ, μήτε ἐλεύθερον μήτε  
 “ δούλον, μήτε ὑμᾶς μήτε ἡμᾶς. δίκας τε δίδοναι ὑμᾶς τε  
 “ ἡμῖν καὶ ἡμᾶς ὑμῖν κατὰ τὰ πάτρια, τὰ ἀμφίλογα δίκη 10  
 “ διαλύοντας ἄνευ πολέμου.  
 6 “ Τοῖς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμαχοῖς ταῦτα  
 “ δοκεῖ· εἰ δέ τι ὑμῖν εἶτε κάλλιον εἶτε δικαιότερον τούτων  
 “ δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἰόντες ἐς Λακεδαίμονα διδάσκετε· οὐδενὸς γὰρ  
 “ ἀποστήσονται, ὅσα ἂν δίκαια λέγητε, οὔτε οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι 15  
 “ οὔτε οἱ ξύμμαχοι. οἱ δὲ ἰόντες τέλος ἔχοντες ἰόντων,  
 “ ἥπερ καὶ ὑμεῖς ἡμᾶς κελεύετε. αἱ δὲ σπονδαὶ ἐνιαυτὸν  
 “ ἔσονται.

1. κατὰ ξυμμαχίαν d. κατὰ τὴν ξυμμαχίδα T. 2. πλείν] πλήν Q. μὴ] οὐ  
 G.d. om. I.K.P.e.i. qui μακρᾶ. 3. ἄγοντα T. 4. πρεσβείαν G. ἐὰν B.C.  
 E.F.G.H.I.N.T.V.c.g.h.i. 5. καταλύσεως πολέμου Q. δοκεῖν T. 6. καὶ  
 ἀπιούσι] om. O.P. 7. θάλατταν L.P. 9. μήτε ὑμᾶς μήτε ἡμᾶς E.G. μήτε  
 ἡμᾶς μήτε ὑμᾶς g. Bekk. 10. ἡμᾶς] om. A.B.E.F.h. κατὰ πάτρια C.E.G.K.g.  
 καὶ τὰ ἀμφ. L.O.P. 11. διαλύονται V. 13. κάλλιον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.  
 O.P.Q.b.c.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. κάλλιον V. vulgo καλλιότερον.  
 14. διδάσκεσθε H. διδάσκετε καὶ διδάσκεσθε T. καὶ οὐδενὸς γὰρ H. 15. ἂν]  
 om. d.i. λέγητε] ἄγητε g. 16. οὔτε ξύμμαχοι T. 17. ἢ καὶ ὑμεῖς V.  
 αἱ δὲ αἱ σπονδαὶ E.

view, namely, to stop the commerce of Peloponnesus, and particularly their trading voyages eastward to Egypt and Phœnicia, which could only be performed in *δλεκίδες* worked by sails. As to the amount of tonnage, the word *μέτρα* would seem to shew that it was calculated according to the form and dimensions of the vessel, as with us. If mere weight were meant, five hundred talents would be about twelve tons avoirdupoise.

2. ἐς πεντακόσια τάλαντα] Magnitudo navium frumentariarum modis aesti-

ma batur, viniarum amphoris, quæ alias merces vehebant, in pondere consistentes, talentis vel centumpondiis siva centenariis; quintalia vulgo appellat; dicit Salmasius in *Observat. ad Jus Attic. et Roman.* p. 734. Sed vitio memoris, ut puto, pro *πεντακόσια*, quod hic in Thucydide est, scribit *πεντήκοντα*. DUKER.

16. τέλος ἔχοντες] Τέλος pro summa et libera potestate, ut apud Hesiodum *Ἔργ.* 669. Ἐν τοῖς γὰρ τέλοσ ἐστὶν ἑμῶσ ἀγαθῶν τε κακῶν τε. DUKER.

A. C. 423. Olymp. 69. 1.

“ ΕΔΟΞΕ ΤΩΙ ΔΗΜΩΙ.

7

“ Ἀκάμαντις ἐπρυτάνευε, Φαίλιππος ἐγραμμάτευε, Νικιάδης ἐπε-  
 “ στάτει. Λάχης εἶπε, τύχη ἀγαθῇ τῇ Ἀθηναίων, ποιείσθαι τὴν ἐκεχει-  
 Form of acceptance “ ρίαν καθὰ ξυγχωροῦσι Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι  
 5 and ratification of them “ αὐτῶν” καὶ ὠμολόγησαν ἐν τῷ δήμῳ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν  
 by the Athenians. “ εἶναι ἐνιαυτὸν, ἄρχειν δὲ τήνδε τὴν ἡμέραν, τετράδα  
 “ ἐπὶ δέκα τοῦ Ἐλαφθολιῶνος μηνός. ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ ἰόντας ὡς  
 “ ἀλλήλους πρέσβεις καὶ κήρυκας ποιείσθαι τοὺς λόγους, καθ’ ὅτι ἔσται  
 “ ἡ κατάλυσις τοῦ πολέμου. ἐκκλησίαν δὲ ποιήσαντας τοὺς στρατηγούς  
 10 “ καὶ τοὺς πρυτάνεις πρῶτον περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης βουλευσάσθαι Ἀθηναίους,  
 “ καθ’ ὅτι ἂν ἐσίῃ ἡ πρσβεία περὶ τῆς καταλύσεως τοῦ πολέμου. σπέ-

2. ἀκαμαντις K.V. Poppo. Bekk. ἀκαμάντις g. ἐπρυτάνευσε Q. φαίλιππος  
 ἐγραμμάτευε] om. K. ἐγγραμμάτευε F. 3. τῇ] τῶν K.Q. ποιείσθαι]  
 γενέσθαι i. 4. οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι G.L.O.P.d.e.i. 6. ἀρχὴν C.E.F.G.I.K.M.V.  
 b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. ἄρχει L. 7. δεκάτον ἐλαφ. A.B.F. ὥς] ἐς d. 8. ἀλλήλους]  
 ἐληθῶς Q. 9. ἐκκλησίας d.i. 10. πρῶτον μὲν περὶ Q. τῆς] om. i.  
 11. ἐσίῃ] om. T. sed hiatus inter voces relicto. πείσασθαι B.F.H.

1. ἔδοξε τῷ δήμῳ] Sic in lege apud Andocidem Orat. de mysteriis, p. 220. “Ἐδοξε τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ. Ἀκάντις ἐπρυτάνευε, Κλεονέης ἐγραμμάτευε, Βοηθός ἐπισταίει. Vid. de his præter Sigon. quos hic laudat Hudsonus, II. de Republ. Athen. 3. et Petit. ad Leg. Attic. et Vales. ad Harpocrat. in γραμματεὺς, ἐπιστάτης, ἐπρυτάνει. DUK.

2. ἀκαμάντις ἐπρυτάνευε] That is to say, it was the month in which the fifty counsellors of the tribe Acamantis held the office of prytanes. Of these fifty, ten, with the title of proedri, were especially on duty for seven days; the whole fifty thus coming in in successive weeks, as the whole month, if so it may be called, consisted of five weeks, or thirty-five days. Of these ten proedri, one in succession held the office of president, or epistates, day by day, being entrusted for that day with the keys of the citadel and of the treasury. The proedri presided at the assemblies of the people, convened them on extraordinary occasions, and put the question to the vote, if it were such as might be put legally. For full information on all these points, Schömann’s little book, De Comitibus Atheniensium, particularly deserves to be consulted.

ἐγραμμάτευε] This seems to have been the officer called by Pollux γραμματεὺς ὁ κατὰ πρυτανείαν, that is, ap-

pointed by lot with the counsellors of each tribe in succession, whose business it was to register and keep the acts of the council and the decrees of the people. See Pollux, VIII. 98. His name is affixed to this treaty, because he was answerable for its being drawn up correctly.

ἐπισταίει] Vide Petiti Leges Atticas, p. 186, 187, &c. et Sigonium de Rep. Athen. 1. 2. HUDS.

3. Λάχης εἶπε] “Populum rogavit.” “Laches move], that they do conclude “the truce.” Compare II. 24, 1. VIII. 67, 1, 2. He is spoken of again, (V. 43, 2.) as having been principally concerned in concluding the peace which was made between Athens and Peloponnesus two years afterwards.

6. ἀρχειν δὲ τήνδε τὴν ἡμέραν] “And “that the truce do begin to be in force “from this present day, being the “fourteenth day of the month Elaphebolion.” A clause to this effect was usually attached to every new law, to declare the time when it should begin to take effect. See Demosth. Timocrat. p. 713. Reiske. I may remark by the way, that the present passage in Thucydides seems to prove, that in the words ὄντινα δεῖ ἀρχειν in Demosthenes ὄντινα refers to χρόνον, and not, as Schäfer understands it, to ἀρχοντα.

11. καθ’ ὅτι ἂν ἐσίῃ] “The generals

“σασθαι δὲ αὐτίκα μᾶλα τὰς πρεσβείας ἐν τῷ δήμῳ τὰς παρούσας ἢ μὴν  
“ἐμμενεῖν ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς τὸν ἐνιαυτόν.”

CXIX. Ταῦτα ξυνέθεντο Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ ὄμοσαν καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις μηνὸς ἐν Λακεδαιμόνι Γεραστίου δωδεκάτη. ξυνετίθεντο δὲ <sup>2</sup> καὶ ἐσπέndonτο Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν οἶδε, Ταῦρος Ἐχετιμίδα, Ἀθηναίους Περικλείδα, Φιλο-

<sup>2</sup> Names of those who signed the truce on either side.

1. μᾶλα] om. H. μὴν ἐμμενεῖν E. 3. οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι i. καὶ ὄμοσαν B.C.K.c.o.f.g. Poppo. καὶ ὄμοσαν λακεδαιμόνιοι G.H.I.L.O.P.Q.T.d. om. F.N. καὶ ὄμολόγ. om. V. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. καὶ ὄμολόγησαν. 5. ξυνέθεντο N.O.V. ξυνετίθεντο καὶ T. 6. ἐσπεndon ε. οἶδε] om. i. 7. ἐχετιμίδα] om. pr. E. ἔχεμενίδα O. ἀθηναίους E.K.

“and prytanes shall summon an assembly of the people, and the people shall first determine on the manner in which the negociators from Lacedæmon shall be admitted;” that is, whether a select number of persons shall be appointed, with full powers, to treat with them, (which the Lacedæmonians wanted to obtain in the negotiations during the siege of Sphacteria, (IV. 22, 1.) or whether they should address their proposals to the whole assembly. Compare Demosthenes, Timocrat. p. 706. Reiske: τοὺς προέδρους χρηματίζειν περὶ τῶν νομοθετῶν καθ’ ὅτι καθεδούονται. [Poppo rightly observes that ἐσίοις is here required, and not ἐσίη.]

4. μηνὸς ἐν Λακεδαίμονι Γεραστίου κ. τ. λ.] It appears that this truce was signed two days later in the month at Athens than at Lacedæmon; and the peace concluded two years afterwards was signed two days later at Lacedæmon than at Athens. (V. 19, 1.) Further, the Spartan month Gerastius here corresponds with the Attic month Elaphebolion: but there we find that Elaphebolion corresponds with the Spartan Artemisius. At least such is the first appearance of the two passages. I believe that we do not possess sufficient knowledge of the Spartan calendar to enable us to explain these points fully, but the system of intercalation, so universally adopted amongst the Greeks, will account for very great irregularity; and as its details varied

in different places, the same months at Athens and Sparta might no longer correspond with each other, after an interval of two years. But if the days of the month were the same, although the months were different, so that the 12th day of Gerastius was really two days earlier than the 14th of Elaphebolion, and again, the 25th of Elaphebolion two days earlier than the 27th of Artemisius, it may perhaps be thus accounted for. The present truce was drawn up at Sparta, and sent to Athens to be there ratified by the Athenians. The peace two years later seems to have been finally ratified at Sparta. Is it possible then that in the first case the Spartan government, and in the latter the Athenian, might have sworn to the treaty in their own cities, to the ambassadors of the other power, before it was sent off to the other city, for acceptance there? And from Herodotus, VI. 106, 1. it is clear that on occasions of great dispatch two days were a sufficient period for performing the distance between Athens and Sparta. The names of the persons who swore to the second treaty, V. 19, 2. shew that the oaths were taken both at Athens and at Sparta; for as on the one hand we know that the ephori, and still less both the kings, (V. 24.) would not have gone to Athens, so we cannot suppose that the Athenians would have sent as many as seventeen of the principal citizens of the commonwealth on an embassy to Sparta.

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &c. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

χαρίδας Ἐρυξίδαῖδα, Κορωθίων δὲ Αἰνέας Ὠκύτου, Εὐφά-  
 μίδας Ἀριστωνίου, Σικωνίων δὲ Δαμότιμος Ναυκράτους,  
 Ὀνάσιμος Μεγακλέους, Μεγαρέων δὲ Νίκασος Κεκάλου,  
 Μενεκράτης Ἀμφιδόρου, Ἐπιδαυρίων δὲ Ἀμφίας Εὐπαῖδα,  
 5 Ἀθηναίων δὲ οἱ στρατηγοὶ, Νικόστρατος Διτρέφους, Νι-  
 κίας Νικηράτου, Αὐτοκλῆς Τολμαίου. Ἡ μὲν δὴ ἐκεχειρία 3  
 αὕτη ἐγένετο, καὶ ξυνήεσαν ἐν αὐτῇ περὶ τῶν μεζόνων  
 σπονδῶν διὰ παντὸς ἐς λόγους.

CXX. Περὶ δὲ τὰς ἡμέρας ταύτας αἰς ἐπύρχοντο, Σκιώνη  
 10 ἐν τῇ Παλλήνῃ πόλις ἀπέστη ἀπ' Ἀθηναίων πρὸς Βρασίδαν.

COASTS OF  
 MACEDONIA,  
 &c.  
 Scione revolts to Bra-  
 sídas.

φασὶ δὲ οἱ Σκιωναῖοι Πελληνῆς μὲν εἶναι ἐκ  
 Πελοποννήσου, πλείοντας δ' ἀπὸ Τροίας σφῶν  
 τοὺς πρώτους κατενεχθῆναι ἐς τὸ χωρίον τοῦτο  
 τῷ χειμῶνι φ' ἐχρήσαντο Ἀχαιοὶ, καὶ αὐτοῦ οἰκῆσαι. ἀπο- 2

15 He goes in person to  
 Scione, promises to  
 protect them, and  
 praises their spirit in  
 the highest terms.

στάσι δ' αὐτοῖς ὁ Βρασίδης διέπλευσε νυκτὸς  
 ἐς τὴν Σκιώνην, τριήρει μὲν φιλία προπλευούσῃ,  
 αὐτὸς δὲ ἐν κελητῷ ἄποθεν ἐφεπόμενος, ὅπως  
 εἰ μὲν τιμὴ τοῦ κέλῃτος μείζονι πλοίῳ περι-  
 τυγχάνοι, ἢ τριήρης ἀμύνοι αὐτῷ, ἀντιπάλου δὲ ἄλλης τριή-

1. ἐρυξίδαῖδα Valckenarius. ἐνέας B.F.H.K.Q.c.g. ἐνάεως T.f. εἰνέως d.i.  
 ὠκύτου e. ὠκύου K. εὐφάμ. ἀριστ.] om. L.O.P.d.e.i. 2. δεμότιμος g. 3. με-  
 γάρεω c. 4. ἀμφιδόρου V. εἰπλιαῖδα E. 5. ἀθηναῖοι L.O. διωτρεφούς Q.  
 7. ἐν αὐτῇ] αὐτοῖ Q. 9. σικωνῶν d.e.i. 10. παλλήνῃ Æm. Port. Duk. Haack.  
 Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. πελλήνῃ. 11. σικωνῶνιοι d.e. πεληνῆς K.  
 12. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 14. χειμῶνι τούτῳ φ' K. 16. προσπλευούσῃ E.G.L.O.P. c.d.e.  
 f.g.h. πλεούσῃ Q. 17. αὐτὸς δ' ἐν V. 18. πλοίῳ] πλείονι c. περιτυγχάνει  
 d.i. 19. ἀμύνη A.B.E.F.H.Q.T.V.h. 18. πλοίῳ] πλείονι c. περιτυγχάνει  
 A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. αὐτῷ.

9. ἡμέρας αἰς ἐπύρχοντο] "The days  
 "in which the Athenians and Lacedæ-  
 "monians were going backwards and  
 "forwards into each other's country  
 "about the truce." Ἐπύρχεσθαι, as  
 applied to two persons or parties, de-  
 notes an interchange of visits; as ἐπι-  
 γαμία is intermarriage, ἐπεργασία and  
 ἐπινομία, the right of tillage and pastur-  
 age on each other's lands.

19. ἀμύνοι αὐτῷ] Most of the best  
 MSS. read αὐτῇ, whilst Poppo, follow-  
 ing Benedict and Hermann, reads αὐτῇ,

which Hermann interprets "solus tri-  
 "remis aspectus." Poppo, however,  
 rightly doubts the justice of this inter-  
 pretation, and is disposed to strike out  
 the pronoun altogether. If αὐτῇ be the  
 true reading, I should understand it  
 to mean "ultra." "Against a small  
 "vessel the trireme would come of  
 "herself to help him: against a large  
 "one she would be compelled to fight,  
 "because it would attack her." See  
 Hermann on Viger, not. 123. b. §. 4.  
 [I believe, however, that αὐτῷ is the

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &amp;c. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

ρους ἐπιγενομένης οὐ πρὸς τὸ ἔλασσον νομιζῶν τρέφεσθαι  
 3 ἄλλ' ἐπὶ τὴν ναῦν, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ αὐτὸν διασώσειν. περαι-  
 ωθεὶς δὲ καὶ ξύλλογον ποιήσας τῶν Σκιωναίων ἔλεγεν ἅ τε  
 ἐν τῇ Ἀκάνθῳ καὶ Τορώνῃ, καὶ προσέτι φάσκων ἀξιοτάτους  
 αὐτοὺς εἶναι ἐπαίνου, οἷτινες τῆς Παλλήνης ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ  
 ἀπειλημμένης ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων Ποτίδαιαν ἔχοντων, καὶ  
 ὄντες οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ νησιῶται αὐτεπάγγελτοι ἐχώρησαν πρὸς  
 τὴν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ οὐκ ἀνέμειναν ἀτολμία ἀνάγκην σφίσι  
 προσγενέσθαι περὶ τοῦ φανερώς οἰκείου ἀγαθοῦ· σημείον τ'  
 εἶναι τοῦ καὶ ἄλλο τι ἂν αὐτοὺς τῶν μεγίστων ἀνδρείως  
 10 ὑπομῆναι, εἰ τεθήσεται κατὰ νοῦν τὰ πράγματα· πιστοτά-  
 τους τε τῇ ἀληθείᾳ ἠγήσεσθαι αὐτοὺς Λακεδαιμονίων φίλους  
 καὶ τᾶλλα τιμήσειν. CXXI. καὶ οἱ μὲν Σκιωναῖοι ἐπήρ-  
 θησάν τε τοῖς λόγοις, καὶ θαρσήσαντες πάντες  
 ὁμοίως, καὶ οἷς πρότερον μὴ ἤρεσκε τὰ πρασ- 15  
 σόμενα, τὸν τε πόλεμον διενεοῦντο προθύμως  
 οἷσειν καὶ τὸν Βρασιῖδαν τὰ τ' ἄλλα καλῶς  
 ἐδέξαντο καὶ δημοσίᾳ μὲν χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ ἀνέδησαν ὡς  
 ἐλευθεροῦντα τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἰδίᾳ δὲ ἑταιρίῳν τε καὶ προσ-  
 2 ἄρχοντο ὥσπερ ἀθλητῆ. ὁ δὲ τό τε παραντίκα φυλακὴν 20  
 τινὰ αὐτοῖς ἐγκαταλιπὼν διέβη πάλιν, καὶ ὕστερον οὐ πολλῶ

The people of Scione pay him in return the greatest honours. He hopes to excite Mende and Potidea also to revolt.

1. τρέψασθαι A.B.C.E.F.H.I.K.N.Q.T.V. [sed super a in script. ε] c.d.e.f.g.h.i.  
 2. αὐτὸν A.H.K.N.O.g. 4. τῇ] om. O. αὐτοὺς ἀξιοτάτους Q.T. 5. εἰ-  
 τινες O.P. παλλήνης Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. πελλήνης. 6. ἐπὶ τῶν  
 ἀθηναίων A.B.F.N.Q.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt articulum. 7. ὄ-  
 ντες Q. ἄλλῳ, omisso ἢ, H. 8. ἀνάγκη C.G.I.H. 9. προγενέσθαι L.O.  
 γενέσθαι Thomas M. v. βούλομαι. 8 Q. 10. τοῦ ἄλλο τι T. 12. ἠγήσεσθαι  
 αὐτοὺς τῇ ἀληθείᾳ e. ἠγήσασθαι T. 15. πραττόμενα e. 16. προθύμως] ταχέως  
 c.g. 17. κακῶς P. 19. ἰδίᾳ τε d. ἑταιρίῳν καὶ T. ἐτερίῳν τε καὶ  
 προσήρχοντο E. 20. τότε H.K.L.O.V. παρ' αὐτίκα V.

true reading, notwithstanding the agree-  
 ment of so many of the MSS. in αὐτῇ,  
 and therefore I have restored it to the  
 text.]

6. ἀπειλημμένης] Scylax, p. 62. ed.  
 Gron. Ποτίδαια, ἐν τῷ μέσῳ τῶν ἰσθμῶν  
 ἐμφράττουσα. DUCKES.

19. προσήρχοντο ὥσπερ ἀθλητῆ] "Came  
 "about him; came to salute him."  
 The admiration paid to distinguished

excellence in the different games among  
 the Greeks, is well shewn by the story  
 told in Herodotus of Democedes, the  
 Persian king's runaway physician, who  
 sent him word, in order to give the  
 king a high idea of his consequence in  
 his own country, that he was engaged  
 to marry the daughter of Milo the  
 wrestler. Herodot. III. 137, 6.

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &c. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 1.

στρατιὰν πλείω ἐπεραιώσῃ, βουλόμενος μετ' αὐτῶν τῆς τε Μένδης καὶ τῆς Ποτιδαίας ἀποπειρᾶσαι, ἡγούμενος καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους βοηθῆσαι ἂν ὡς ἐς νῆσον, καὶ βουλόμενος φθάσαι· καὶ τι αὐτῷ καὶ ἐπράσσετο ἐς τὰς πόλεις ταύτας 5 προδοσίας πέρι. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἔμελλεν ἐγχειρήσειν ταῖς πόλεσι ταύταις· CXXII. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τριήρει οἱ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν περιαγγέλλοντες ἀφικνύονται παρ' αὐτὸν, Ἀθηναίων μὲν Ἀριστώνυμος, Λακεδαιμονίων δὲ Ἀθήναιος. καὶ ἡ μὲν στρατιὰ πάλιν διέβη 2 ἐς Τορώνην, οἱ δὲ τῷ Βρασίδᾳ ἀνήγγελλον τὴν ξυνθήκην, καὶ ἐδέξαντο πάντες οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης ξύμμαχοι Λακεδαιμονίων τὰ πεπραγμένα. Ἀριστώνυμος δὲ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις 3 κατήνει, Σκιωναίους δὲ αἰσθόμενος ἐκ λογι-

15 σμοῦ τῶν ἡμερῶν ὅτι ὕστερον ἀφεστήκειεν, οὐκ ἔφη ἐνσπόνδους ἔσεσθαι. Βρασίδης δὲ ἀντέλεγε πολλὰ, ὡς πρότερον, καὶ οὐκ ἀφίει τὴν πόλιν. ὡς δ' ἀπήγγειλεν ἐς τὰς 4 Ἀθήνας ὁ Ἀριστώνυμος περὶ αὐτῶν, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εὐθύς ἐτοίμοι ἦσαν στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τὴν Σκιώνην. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαι- 20 μόνιοι πρέσβεις πέμψαντες παραβήσεσθαι ἔφασαν αὐτοὺς τὰς σπονδὰς, καὶ τῆς πόλεως ἀντεποιοῦντο Βρασίδᾳ πιστεύοντες, δίκη τε ἐτοίμοι ἦσαν περὶ αὐτῆς κρίνεσθαι. οἱ δὲ δίκη 5 μὲν οὐκ ἤθελον κινδυνεύειν, στρατεύειν δὲ ὡς τάχιστα, ὄργην ποιούμενοι εἰ καὶ οἱ ἐν ταῖς νήσοις ἤδη ὄντες ἀξιούσι σφῶν 25 ἀφίστασθαι, τῇ κατὰ γῆν Λακεδαιμονίων ἰσχυῖ ἀνωφελεῖ πιστεύοντες. εἶχε δὲ καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια περὶ τῆς ἀποστάσεως 6 μᾶλλον ἢ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐδικαίουν· δύο γὰρ ἡμέραις ὕστερον

3. ὡς] om. E.O.P.e. 4. καὶ τι αὐτῷ καὶ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.N.Q.V.c.g.h.i. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. καὶ τι αὐτῷ L.N.O.P.d.e. vulgo καὶ τι καὶ αὐτῷ. 6. τριήρης K. τριήρεις C.e.f.g. 9. στρατιὰ μὲν K. 10. ἀνήγγειλαν d. 16. ἀντέλεγε i. ἀνέλεγε d. 17. ἠφίει e. ἀπήγγειλεν A.B.F.H.T.V.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπήγγελλεν i. vulgo ἀπήγγελλεν. 18. δ] om. Q. 24. οἱ] om. Q. 25. ἰσχυῖ] om. g. ἀνωφελεῖ] om. d.i. 26. ἦ] om. K.N. 27. ἦε K.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἦ V.m. vulgo ἦ. οἱ] om. Q. ἀθηναίων K. ἡμέρας N.V.d.i.

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &amp;c. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 1.

ἀπέστησαν οἱ Σκιωναῖοι. ψήφισμά τ' εὐθὺς ἐποίησαντο, Κλέωνος γνώμη πεισθέντες, Σκιωναίους ἐξελεῖν τε καὶ ἀποκτεῖναι καὶ τὰλλα ἡσυχάζοντες ἐς τοῦτο παρεσκευάζοντο.

CXXIII. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ Μένδη ἀφίσταται αὐτῶν, πόλις ἐν τῇ Παλλήνῃ, Ἐρετριέων ἀποικία. καὶ αὐτοὺς ἐδέξατο ὁ Βρασιδάς, οὐ νομίζων ἀδικεῖν, ὅτι ἐν τῇ ἐκχειρία φανερώς προσεχώρησαν ἔστι γὰρ ἃ καὶ αὐτὸς ἐνεκάλει τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις παραβαίνειν τὰς σπονδάς. διὸ καὶ οἱ Μενδαῖοι μᾶλλον ἐτόλμησαν, τὴν τε τοῦ Βρασιδίου γνώμην ὀρώντες ἐτοίμην, τεκμαιρόμενοι καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Σκιώνης ὅτι οὐ προὔδιδου, καὶ ἅμα τῶν πρᾶσσόντων σφίσιν ὀλίγων τε ὄντων καὶ ὡς τότε ἐμέλλησαν οὐκέτι ἀνέντων, ἀλλὰ περὶ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς φοβουμένων τὸ κατάδηλον καὶ καταβιασαμένων παρὰ γνώμην τοὺς πολλούς. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι εὐθὺς πυθόμενοι, πολλῶ ἔτι μᾶλλον ὀργισθέντες, παρεσκευάζοντο ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρας τὰς πόλεις. καὶ Βρασιδάς προσδεχόμενος τὸν ἐπίπλου αὐτῶν ὑπεκκομίζει ἐς Ὀλυμπον τὴν Χαλκιδικὴν παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας τῶν Σκιωναίων καὶ Μενδαίων, καὶ τῶν Πελοποννησίων αὐτοῖς πεντακοσίους ὀπλίτας διέπεμψε καὶ πελταστὰς τριακοσίους Χαλκιδέων, ἄρχοντά τε τῶν ἀπάντων Πολυδαμίδαν. καὶ οἱ μὲν τὰ περὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ὡς ἐν τάχει παρεσομένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων κοινῇ εὐτρεπίζοντο.

2. ἐξελεῖν b. τε] om. i. 4. δὲ μένδῃ] μὲν δὴ O. 5. ἐρετριέων E.G. ἐρετριῶν A.B.F. Bekker. ed. 1832. ἐρετριῶν K. Bekk. 7. γὰρ καὶ ἃ καὶ F.H. 8. τὰς] om. Q. 10. τοῦ] om. A.P. 13. ἐμέλλησεν i. 16. ἔτι] om. I.d. 19. καλχιδικὴν K. σκιωνίων g. καὶ τῶν μενδαίων Q. 20. αὐτοὺς B.F.h. 21. τριακοσίων d. 22. τε] om. Q. ἀπάντων] ἀπ' αὐτῶν C.K.g. πολυδαμίδαν d.i. 23. ἐν] om. Q.

12. καὶ ἅμα τῶν πρᾶσσόντων κ.τ.λ.] "And also because those of their number who were the contrivers of the revolt were few in number, and having, as I mentioned before, (c. 121, 2.) "once set about the matter, did not

"like afterwards to give it up." Ὅς τότε ἐμέλλησαν: "Since, at the time I spoke of, they made preparations, or had formed the intention of doing the thing." For this sense of τότε, see the notes on VII. 31, 3. VIII. 62, 3. 73, 2.

INTERIOR OF MACEDONIA. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

CXXIV. Βρασιδάς δὲ καὶ Περδίκκας ἐν τούτῳ στρατεύουσιν ἄμα ἐπὶ Ἀρριβαίων τὸ δεύτερον ἐς Λύγκον. καὶ ἦγον

INTERIOR OF  
MACEDONIA.  
Olymp. 89. 2.

5 Second expedition of  
Perdiccas and Brasidas  
against Arrhiberus,  
prince of Lynceus.  
They defeat him; and  
Brasidas then proposes  
to retreat, wishing to  
be at hand to protect  
Mende.

10

ὁ μὲν ὦν ἐκράτει Μακεδόνων τὴν δύναμιν, καὶ  
τῶν ἐνοικούντων Ἑλλήνων ὀπλίτας, ὁ δὲ πρὸς  
τοῖς αὐτοῦ περιλοίποις τῶν Πελοποννησίων  
Χαλκιδεάς καὶ Ἀκανθίους καὶ τῶν ἄλλων κατὰ  
δύναμιν ἐκάστων. ζύμπαν δὲ τὸ ὀπλιτικὸν τῶν  
Ἑλλήνων τρισχίλιοι μάλιστα, ἰππῆς δ' οἱ  
πάντες ἠκολούθουν Μακεδόνων ζὺν Χαλκι-  
δεῦσιν ὀλίγου ἐς χιλίους, καὶ ἄλλος ὄμιλος

τῶν βαρβάρων πολὺς. ἐσβαλόντες δὲ ἐς τὴν Ἀρριβαίου καὶ  
εὐρόντες ἀντεστρατοπεδευμένους αὐτοῖς τοὺς Λυγκηστὰς ἀν-  
τεκαθέζοντο καὶ αὐτοί. καὶ ἐχόντων τῶν μὲν πεζῶν λόφον 3  
ἐκατέρωθεν, πεδίου δὲ τοῦ μέσου ὄντος, οἱ ἰππῆς ἐς αὐτὸ  
15 καταδραμόντες ἵππομάχησαν πρῶτα ἀμφοτέρων, ἔπειτα δὲ  
καὶ ὁ Βρασιδάς καὶ ὁ Περδίκκας, προελθόντων πρότερον ἀπὸ  
τοῦ λόφου μετὰ τῶν ἰπέων τῶν Λυγκηστῶν ὀπλιτῶν καὶ  
ἐτοίμων ὄντων μάχεσθαι, ἀντεπαγαγόντες καὶ αὐτοὶ ζυνέ-  
βαλον, καὶ ἔτρεψαν τοὺς Λυγκηστὰς, καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν διέ-

2. ἀρριβαίον A.B.F.H. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀρρίβαιοι. ἦγον] ἦγον  
A.B.F. 6. καὶ ἀκανθίους] om. c.g. 7. σύμπαν B.C.F.H.K.Q.d.e.f.h.i. 9. σὺν  
C.F.H.K.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. 10. ὀλίγου Priscianus 18. p. 1192. Haack. Poppo.  
Goell. Bekk. codices enim ὀλίγῳ. 12. ἀντεστρατευομένοις d. αὐτοῖς Bekk.  
14. πεδίου A. ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ V. 16. προσελθόντων O. πρότερον A.B.E.F.H.  
N.Q.V.e.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προτέρων. 17. τοῦ] om. d.i. 18. ἀντε-  
παγόντες i.

3. Μακεδόνων—καὶ τῶν ἐνοικούντων  
Ἑλλήνων] The Macedonians are here  
plainly distinguished from the Greeks,  
as in ch. 126, 3, they are even classed  
among barbarians. The royal family  
were of Hellenic and Dorian blood,  
but not the people.

10. ὀλίγου ἐς χιλίους] "Almost amount-  
ing to a thousand." So in VIII. 35, 3.  
ὀλίγου εἶλον, and the instances given  
by Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 332. and by  
Viger, ch. III. sect. vii. §. 11. It is  
commonly said that ὀλίγου is merely  
an abridgment of the expression ὀλίγου  
δεῖν; but I cannot understand how one

of two words can be so omitted, when  
its presence is absolutely essential to  
the sense, and cannot be implied from  
the other. Ὀλίγου is equivalent to  
παρ' ὀλίγον, and to the expression in  
the Acts, xxvi. 28. ἐν ὀλίγῳ. Is not  
the literal meaning of ὀλίγου εἶλον,  
"they took it with a little space inter-  
vening;" i. e. "Their taking it was  
within a very little." Compare the  
use of the genitive, when relating to  
time, as νυκτὸς ἐλθῶν, &c.

17. Λυγκηστῶν] Vide ad II. 99, 2.  
DUKER.



φθειραν, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ διαφεύγοντες πρὸς τὰ μετέωρα ἡσύ-  
 4 χαζόν. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο τροπαῖον στήσαντες δύο μὲν ἢ τρεῖς  
 ἡμέρας ἐπέσχον, τοὺς Ἰλλυριοὺς μένοντας, οἱ ἔτυχον τῷ  
 Περδίκκᾳ μισθοῦ μέλλοντες ἤξευ. ἔπειτα ὁ Περδίκκας  
 ἐβούλετο προΐεναι ἐπὶ τὰς τοῦ Ἀρριβαίου κώμας καὶ μὴ 5  
 καθῆσθαι, Βρασίδας δὲ τῆς τε Μιένδης περιορώμενος μὴ τῶν  
 Ἀθηναίων πρότερον ἐπιπλευσάντων τι πάθῃ, καὶ ἅμα τῶν  
 Ἰλλυριῶν οὐ παρόντων, οὐ πρόθυμος ἦν, ἀλλὰ ἀναχωρεῖν  
 μᾶλλον. CXXV. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ διαφερομένων αὐτῶν ἡγ-  
 γέλθη ὅτι καὶ οἱ Ἰλλυριοὶ μετ' Ἀρριβαίου προδόντες Περ- 10  
 δίκκᾳ γεγένηται ὥστε ἡδῆ ἀμφοτέροις μὲν  
 δοκοῦν ἀναχωρεῖν διὰ τὸ δέος αὐτῶν ὄντων  
 ἀνθρώπων μαχίμων, κυρωθέν δὲ οὐδὲν ἐκ τῆς  
 διαφορᾶς ὀπηνίκα χρῆ ὀρμᾶσθαι, νυκτός τε 15  
 ἐπιγενομένης, οἱ μὲν Μακεδόνες καὶ τὸ πλῆθος 15  
 τῶν βαρβάρων εὐθὺς φοβηθέντες, ὅπερ φιλεῖ  
 μεγάλα στρατόπεδα ἀσαφῶς ἐκπλήγνυσθαι,  
 καὶ νομίσαντες πολλαπλασίους μὲν ἢ ἦλθον  
 ἐπιέναι, ὅσον δὲ οὐπω παρεῖναι, καταστάντες ἐς αἰφνίδιον  
 φυγὴν ἐχώρουν ἐπ' οἴκου, καὶ τὸν Περδίκκᾳ τὸ πρῶτον οὐκ 20  
 αἰσθανόμενον, ὡς ἔγνω, ἠνάγκασαν πρὶν τὸν Βρασίδαυ ἰδεῖν

1. λοιποὶ] πολλοὶ L.O.P.d. 3. ἐμμένοντες θ. 4. μισθοῦσθαι K. ἔπειτα  
 δὲ ὁ i. 6. δὲ] μὲν d.e.i. τῶν] om. Q. 8. οὐ] om. I. 10. ὅτι καὶ οἱ  
 A.E.F.G. ὅτι οἱ B.Q.h.i. Bekk. Goell. 11. ἡδῆ] om. L.O. 12. ὄντων  
 μαχίμων τῶν Q. 13. δὲ] om. e. 14. τε] om. c.g. 16. ὅπερ Q. 17. ἀσαφῶς  
 H.T. corr. F. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo σαφῶς. ἐκπλήγνυσθαι d.e.  
 ἐκπλήττεσθαι L.O.P.Q. ἐκπλήγνυσθαι V. 18. πολλαπλασίους G. ἦλθεν I.  
 19. οὐπω A.B.C.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo οὐδέπω. 20. ἀνεχώρουν d. 21. αἰσθόμενον L.O.P.

6. περιορώμενος] Φροντίζων exponit Thom. Mag. h.v. Duker.

10. ὅτι καὶ οἱ Ἰλλυριοὶ κ. τ. λ.] "That, besides all other reasons for a retreat, the Illyrians had actually joined Arrhabeus." There seems no reason, with Bekker and Goller, to strike out the καὶ after ὅτι.

16. ὅπερ φιλεῖ μεγάλα κ. τ. λ.] Compare VII. 80. 3. οἷον φιλεῖ καὶ πᾶσι στρατοπέδοις—φόβοι καὶ δαίματα ἐγγίνεσθαι.

The words ἀσαφῶς ἐκπλήγνυσθαι are added to explain the relative ὅπερ, as in the other passage, VII. 80, 3. φόβοι καὶ δαίματα ἐγγίνεσθαι are the explanation of οἷον. So also in V. 6, 3. ὅπερ προσεδέχετο ποιήσεν αὐτῶν, ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀμφίπολις—ἀναβήσεσθαι.

21. πρὶν τὸν Βρασίδαυ ἰδεῖν] Ἀττικῶς, ut Scholiastes dicit, pro cum Brasidas colloquitur. Stephanus in Append. ad Script. de Dial. p. 198. putat, hujus

INTERIOR OF MACEDONIA. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

(ἀποθεν γὰρ πολὺ ἀλλήλων ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο) προαπελθεῖν. Βρασίδας δὲ ἅμα τῇ ἔφ ὡς εἶδε τοὺς Μακεδόνας προκεχωρη-  
 2 κώτας τοὺς τε Ἰλλυριοὺς καὶ τὸν Ἀρριβαῖον μέλλοντας ἐπι-  
 3 εῖναι, ξυναγαγὼν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐς τετράγωνον τάξιν τοὺς ὀπλίτας  
 4 καὶ τὸν ψιλὸν ὄμιλον ἐς μέσον λαβὼν διενοεῖτο ἀναχωρεῖν.  
 5 ἐκδρόμους δὲ, εἴ πη προσβάλλοιεν αὐτοῖς, ἔταξε τοὺς νεω-  
 6 τάτους, καὶ αὐτὸς λογάδας ἔχων τριακοσίους τελευταῖος  
 7 γνώμην εἶχεν ὑποχωρῶν τοῖς τῶν ἐναντίων πρώτοις προσ-  
 8 κεισομένοις ἀνθιστάμενος ἀμύνεσθαι. καὶ πρὶν τοὺς πολε-  
 9 μίους ἐγγὺς εἶναι, ὡς διὰ ταχέων παρεκελεύσατο τοῖς στρα-  
 10 τιώταις τοιάδε.

CXXVI. “Εἰ μὲν μὴ ὑπώπτευον, ἄνδρες Πελοποννήσιοι,  
 “ ὑμᾶς τῷ τε μεμονῶσθαι καὶ ὅτι βάρβαροι οἱ ἐπίοντες καὶ  
 SPEECH OF “ πολλοὶ ἐκπληξιν ἔχειν, οὐκ ἂν ὁμοίως δι-  
 15 BRASIDAS to his “ δαχὴν ἅμα τῇ παρακελεύσει ἐποιούμην· νῦν  
 soldiers, encouraging “ δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὴν ἀπόλειψιν τῶν ἡμετέρων  
 them to rely on their “ καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐναντίων βραχεῖ ὑπομνή-  
 habitual prowess and “ ματι καὶ παραινέσει τὰ μέγιστα πειράσομαι  
 discipline, and to de- “ πείθειν. ἀγαθοῖς γὰρ εἶναι ὑμῖν προσήκει τὰ  
 16 scribe the empty ter-  
 rors of the barbarians.

1. προσελθεῖν b. 2. προσκεχωρηκώτας L.O.P. 3. καὶ ἀρρίβαιον V. 6. εἴ  
 ποι c.e.g. προσβάλλοιεν Q.V.c.e.g. νεωτέρους O. 9. ἀμύνασθαι Q. 10. ὡς]  
 om. c. 11. τάδε K.d. λέξας τοιάδε N. 14. ὁμοίαν L. ὁμοίων O. 16. ἀπό-  
 ληψιν d.

Atticismi etiam exemplum exstare apud  
 Lucianum Dial. Deor. p. 201. ubi Nep-  
 tuno interroganti, Ἔστιν ὃ Ἐρμῆ ἐντυ-  
 χεῖν τῷ Διί; Mercurius respondet, Οὐ-  
 δαμῶς, et, quibusdam interjectis, ὥστε  
 οὐκ ἂν ἴδοις αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ παρόντι: nam  
 ibi ἰδεῖν τὸν Δία idem esse, quod ἐντυ-  
 χεῖν τῷ Διί. Et in Evangel. Lucæ viii.  
 20. Ἡ μήτηρ σου καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοί σου  
 ἐσθῆκασιν ἔξω, ἰδεῖν σε θέλοντες: hic  
 enim ἰδεῖν se itidem haud dubie poni  
 pro tecum colloqui, quia Matthæus xii.  
 46. de eadem re dicit (ἡτοῦντες αὐτῷ  
 λαλήσαν. Mihi nondum satis de hoc  
 Atticismo liquet. Nam ἰδεῖν omnibus  
 his locis, ut et in eo, quod hic habet  
 Scholiastes, ἰδεῖν τι (i. e. διὰ τι) σε ἰβου-  
 λώμεν, dici potest per figuram, qua ante-  
 cedens pro consequente ponitur: quem-  
 admodum et ipsum ἐντυγχάνειν, quod

proprie non est cum aliquo colloqui.  
 DUKER.

16. πρὸς μὲν τὴν ἀπόλειψιν κ. τ. λ.]  
 The answering conjunction to the μὲν  
 in these words is to be found several  
 lines below, in the words βαρβάρους δέ.  
 There were three things which alarmed  
 the soldiers; first, their being aban-  
 doned by their allies; second, the su-  
 perior numbers of the enemy; and,  
 third, that their enemies were barba-  
 rians. To the two first of these Brasi-  
 das replies briefly; but the third he  
 notices at length, from the words βαρ-  
 βάρους δέ to the end of the speech. Τὰ  
 μέγιστα signifies, “the main or prin-  
 cipal points.” “Few words should  
 “remind you of what it most concerns  
 “you to remember.”

INTERIOR OF MACEDONIA. A. C. 423. Olym. 80. 2.

“ πολέμια οὐ διὰ ξυμμάχων παρουσίαν ἐκάστοτε ἀλλὰ δι’  
 “ οἰκείαν ἀρετὴν, καὶ μηδὲν πλήθος πεφοβῆσθαι ἐτέρων, οἷ  
 “ γε μηδὲ ἀπὸ πολιτειῶν τοιούτων ἦκετε, ἐν αἷς οὐ πολλοὶ  
 “ ὀλίγων ἄρχουσιν, ἀλλὰ πλείωνων μᾶλλον ἐλάσσους, οὐκ  
 “ ἄλλω τιῷ κτησάμενοι τὴν δυναστείαν ἢ τῷ μαχόμενοι 5  
 3 “ κρατεῖν. βαρβάρους δὲ, οὓς νῦν ἀπειρία δέδιδε, μαθεῖν χρῆ,  
 “ ἐξ ὧν τε προηγώνισθε τοῖς Μακεδόσι αὐτῶν καὶ ἀφ’ ὧν  
 “ ἐγὼ εἰκάζω τε καὶ ἄλλων ἀκοῇ ἐπίσταμαι, οὐ δεινούς ἐσο-  
 4 “ μένους. καὶ γὰρ ὅσα μὲν τῷ ὄντι ἀσθενῆ ὄντα τῶν πολε-  
 “ μίων δόκησιν ἔχει ἰσχύος, διδαχὴ ἀληθῆς προσγενομένη 10  
 “ περὶ αὐτῶν ἐθάρσυνε μᾶλλον τοὺς ἀμυνομένους· οἷς δὲ  
 “ βεβαίως τι πρόσεστιν ἀγαθόν, μὴ προειδῶς τις ἂν αὐτοῖς  
 5 “ τολμηρότερον προσφέροιο. οὗτοι δὲ τὴν μέλλησιν μὲν  
 “ ἔχουσι τοῖς ἀπείροις φοβερὰν· καὶ γὰρ πλήθει ὄψεως δεινοὶ  
 “ καὶ βοῆς μεγέθει ἀφόρητοι, ἢ τε διὰ κενῆς ἐπανάσεις τῶν 15

3. μηδὲ] μηδὲν e. μὴ f. 6. δέδιδε E. 8. εἰκάζω A.B.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.  
 c.e.g. Haack. Porpo. [Sed Porpo in annot. “ nunc εἰκάζω scribendum esse vix  
 “ dubito.”] εἰκάζω Bekk. τε] om. d.i. 9. γὰρ] om. d.i. 10. προσ-  
 γενομένη] “ Aptius videtur προγενομένη.” Bekk. προσγενομένη Bekk. ed. 1846.  
 12. προειδῶν K. 13. τολμηρὸς f. 14. ὄψεως εἰσι δεινοὶ e. 15. ἐπανάσεις K.

2. οἷ γε μηδὲ ἀπὸ πολιτειῶν τοιούτων ἦκετε] “ Dele vel μηδὲ vel οὐ.” DOBREE.  
 The sense is clearly this, “ Fear not  
 “ any superiority of numbers in others,  
 “ for neither are you come from such  
 “ forms of government as have many  
 “ ruling over few, but rather the small-  
 “ er number ruling over the greater.”  
 And therefore according to all the rules  
 of language, one of the two negatives,  
 as Dobree and others have seen, ought  
 to be omitted. But if we compare the  
 expressions, οὐδ’ εἰκὸς χαλεπῶς φέρειν  
 αὐτῶν μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ κηπίον—νομίσαντας  
 ὀλιγωρῆσαι, II. 62, 3. and again, ὧμόν  
 τὸ βούλευμα—ἐγνώσθαι, πόλιν ὄλην δια-  
 φθεῖραι μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ τοὺς αἰτίους, III.  
 36, 3. we may perhaps doubt whether  
 the present text, however ungrammati-  
 cal, is not genuine; and whether the  
 confusion or carelessness is not to be  
 ascribed to Thucydides rather than to  
 his copyists.

7. ἐξ ὧν τε προηγώνισθε κ. τ. λ.]  
 Heilman and Götter seem to under-

stand this passage rightly. “ From the  
 “ trial of strength which you have had  
 “ with those of their number who are  
 “ Macedonians;” that is, with the Lyn-  
 cestæ, whom Brasidas had just defeated,  
 and who were reckoned properly Mac-  
 donians, (II. 99, 1.)

14. καὶ γὰρ πλήθει ὄψεως δεινοὶ] Ita  
 Manlius Cos. aduersus Gallos cohortans  
 apud Livium, XXXVIII. 17.  
 “ Procera,” inquit, “ corpora, promissæ  
 “ et rutilatæ comæ, vasta scuta,  
 “ prælongi gladii: ad hoc cantus in-  
 “ euntium prælium, et ululatus et tri-  
 “ pudia, et quantientium scuta in præ-  
 “ trium quandam morem horrendus  
 “ armorum crepitus: omnia de indu-  
 “ tria composita ad terrorem.” Accisus.  
 Add. Lips. IV. de Milit. Rom. 11.  
 DUKEE.

πλήθει ὄψεως—βοῆς μεγέθει] The  
 word πλήθει seems to refer at once to  
 the multitude of the enemy, and per-  
 haps also to their large stature indivi-  
 dually.

INTERIOR OF MACEDONIA. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

“ ὄπλων ἔχει τινὰ δῆλωσιν ἀπειλῆς. προσμίξαι δὲ τοῖς ὑπο-  
 “ μένουσιν αὐτὰ οὐχ ὁμοῖοι· οὔτε γὰρ τάξιν ἔχοντες αἰσχυν-  
 “ θεῖεν ἂν λιπεῖν τινὰ χώραν βιαζόμενοι, ἢ τε φυγὴ καὶ ἢ  
 “ ἔφοδος αὐτῶν ἴσην ἔχουσα δόξαν τοῦ καλοῦ ἀνεξέλεγκτον  
 5 “ καὶ τὸ ἀνδρεῖον ἔχει· (αὐτοκράτωρ δὲ μάχη μάλιστ’ ἂν καὶ  
 “ πρόφασιν τοῦ σώζεσθαι τιμὴν πρεπόντως πορίσειε·) τοῦ τε  
 “ ἐς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν πιστότερον τὸ ἐκφοβήσιν ὑμᾶς ἀκινδύνως  
 “ ἠγούνται· ἐκείνῳ γὰρ ἂν πρὸ τούτου ἐχρῶντο. σαφῶς τε 6  
 “ πᾶν τὸ προϋπάρχον δεινὸν ἀπ’ αὐτῶν ὁράτε ἔργῳ μὲν  
 10 “ βραχὺ ὄν, ὄψει δὲ καὶ ἀκοῇ κατασπέρχον. ὁ ὑπομείναντες  
 “ ἐπιφερόμενον, καὶ ὅταν καιρὸς ᾖ, κόσμῳ καὶ τάξει αὐθις  
 “ ὑπαγαγόντες, ἔς τε τὸ ἀσφαλὲς θάσσον ἀφίξεσθε, καὶ  
 “ γνώσεσθε τὸ λοιπὸν ὅτι οἱ τοιοῦτοι ὄχλοι τοῖς μὲν τὴν  
 “ πρώτην ἔφοδον δεξαμένοις ἀποθεν ἀπειλαῖς τὸ ἀνδρεῖον  
 15 “ μελλήσει ἐπικομποῦσιν, οἱ δ’ ἂν εἴξωσιν αὐτοῖς, κατὰ  
 “ πόδας τὸ εὔψυχον ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ ὀξείς ἐνδέκνυνται.”

CXXVII. Τοιαῦτα ὁ Βρασιδάς παρανέσας ὑπῆγε τὸ  
 στράτευμα. οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι ἰδόντες πολλῇ βοῇ καὶ θορύβῳ

3. ἂν ὅσπερ ἡμεῖς οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι λιπεῖν d.i. καὶ ἔφοδος K. 4. ἀνεξέλεκτον V.  
 7. ὑμᾶς A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.c.f.g.h.i. Bekker. ed. 1832. vulgo ἡμᾶς. 8. ἐκείνο  
 E.F.H. 9. πᾶν τε τὸ h. 12. θάττον c.g. 14. μελλήσει τὸ ἀνδρεῖον V.  
 15. ἔξωσιν A.E. ἔξωσιν B.F. ἤξωσιν C.G.e. 16. εὔψυχον B. 17. ἐπῆγε Q.

2. οὔτε γὰρ τάξιν ἔχοντες αἰσχυνθεῖεν]  
 “ For they have no regular order, to  
 “ make them ashamed of leaving any  
 “ particular station, when hard press-  
 “ ed.” The words τάξιν ἔχοντες αἰσ-  
 χυνθεῖεν form one compound notion,  
 to the whole of which the negative οὔτε  
 applies equally. Gøller refers to two  
 similar passages, I. 12, 1. ὅσπερ μὴ ἡσυ-  
 χάσασα αὐξήθηται, and I. 141, 6. ὅταν  
 μήτε βουλευτηρίῳ ἐνὶ χροῖμοις παρα-  
 χρημά τι ὀξέως ἐπιτελώσι, in both of  
 which the participle and verb equally  
 form one idea, and therefore only one  
 negative is required.

5. αὐτοκράτωρ μάχη] “ Their inde-  
 “ pendent way of fighting; their fight-  
 “ ing as if each man were his own  
 “ master.” I have followed Poppo in  
 inclosing the words αὐτοκράτωρ—πορί-

σειε in a parenthesis; so that the reg-  
 ular divisions of the sentence are, οὔτε  
 —αἰσχυνθεῖεν ἂν, ἢ τε φυγὴ—ἔχει, τοῦ  
 τε—ἐλθεῖν—ἠγούνται.

17. ὑπῆγε τὸ στράτευμα] Thomas Ma-  
 gister ὑπάγειν hic exponit προάγειν, et  
 vetat ὑπάγειν dici pro ἀπέρχεσθαι. Non  
 dubium est, quin ὑπάγειν sæpe ponatur  
 pro προάγειν, i. e. eis τοῖςμπροσθεν πο-  
 ρεύεσθαι, quod etiam Harpocration et  
 Demosthene, Ammonius ex Eupoli, et  
 Schol. Demosthenis ad Chersonesiac.  
 p. 62. docent. Sed sententia huius loci  
 non patitur, ut ὑπάγειν aliter accipiatur,  
 quam pro ὑποχωρεῖν. Hoc apparet ex  
 iis, quæ in fine cap. 125. dicit Thucy-  
 dides, ὑποχωρῶν τοῖς τῶν ἐναντίων πρώ-  
 τοις προσκεισομένοις, et quæ mox cap.  
 seq. νομίσαντες φεύγειν αὐτὸν, et ἡσυχα-  
 ζόντων δὲ αὐτοῖς ὑπεχώρουν. Nam hæc

The retreat is conducted in good order.  
 2 The Illyrians attempt to occupy the pass into the Lowlands of Macedonia, by which Brasidas must retreat, in the hope of cutting him off.

προσέκειντο, νομίσαντες φεύγειν τε αὐτὸν καὶ καταλαβόντες διαφθείρειν. καὶ ὡς αὐτοῖς αἶτε ἐκδρομαὶ ὄπη προσπίπτοιεν ἀπήντων, καὶ αὐτὸς ἔχων τοὺς λογάδας ἐπικειμένους ὑφίστατο, τῇ τε πρώτῃ ὀρμῇ παρὰ γνώμης αὐτέστησαν καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἐπιφερομένους μὲν δεχόμενοι ἡμύοντο ἡσυχάζοντων δὲ αὐτοὶ ὑπεχώρουν, τότε δὴ τῶν μετὰ τοῦ Βρασιίδου Ἑλλήνων ἐν τῇ εὐρυχωρίᾳ οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ἀπέσχοντο, μέρος δέ τι καταλιπόντες αὐτοῖς ἐπακολουθοῦν προσβάλλειν, οἱ λοιποὶ χωρήσαντες 10 δρόμῳ ἐπὶ τε τοὺς φεύγοντας τῶν Μακεδόνων, οἷς ἐντύχοιεν, ἔκτεινον, καὶ τὴν ἐσβολὴν, ἣ ἐστὶ μεταξὺ δυοῦν λόφου στενῆ ἐς τὴν Ἀρριβαίου, φθάσαντες προκατέλαβον, εἰδότες οὐκ οὔσαν ἄλλην τῷ Βρασιίδα ἀναχώρησιν. καὶ προσιώντος αὐτοῦ ἐς αὐτὸ ἤδη τὸ ἄπορον τῆς ὁδοῦ κυκλοῦνται ὡς 15 ἀποληψόμενοι. CXXVIII. ὁ δὲ γνοὺς προεῖπε τοῖς μεθ' αὐτοῦ τριακοσίοις, ὃν ᾤετο μᾶλλον ἂν ἐλεῖν τῶν λόφων, χωρήσαντας πρὸς αὐτὸν δρόμῳ, ὡς τάχιστα ἕκαστος δύναται, ἄνευ τάξεως,

He dislodges them, and effects his escape into Lower Macedonia. His soldiers plunder the

2. λαβόντες L. 4. τοὺς] om. Q. 6. κατέστησαν b. 7. αὐτοὶ] αὐτῶν c.  
 8. μετ' αὐτοῦ L.O.P.i. βρασιίδα d.e.g.i. 9. ἀπέσχον b. καταλιπόντας A.B.E.F.  
 10. οἱ λοιποὶ] om. d.i. 12. ἣ ἐστὶ E. 17. αὐτοῦ A.B.E.F.H.Q.h. Porro.  
 ἑαυτοῦ K.L.O.P.e. μετ' αὐτοῦ V. 18. τὸν λόφον G.I.L.O.i. 19. ἕκαστος]  
 ὡς ἕκαστος C.G.c.d.s.g. ὡς ἕκαστοι K.L.O.

plane ostendunt, Brasidam cum suis non progredi, sed paulatim retro cedere voluisse. Eadem est significatio huius verbi in iis, quae paullo superius leguntur, κόσμος καὶ τάξει αἰθῆς ὑπαγαγόντες, et V. 10, 3. ὑπάγει ἐπὶ τῆς Ἡιώνος. Apud Aristophanem quoque Nubib. 1301. Ὑπάγε, τί μέλλεις; ὑπάγε est, abi, discede: ut intelligitur ex eo, quod praecedit, οὐκ ἀποδώξεις σαυτὸν ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας; sic ὑπαγωγή pro ἀναχώρησις, Thucyd. III. 97, 4. Καὶ ἦν ἐπιπολὺ ταυαὐτῆ ἡ μάχη, διώξεις τε καὶ ὑπαγωγὰι. DUKER.

2. αἱ ἐκδρομαὶ] The Scholiast rightly explains this by οἱ τεταγμένοι πρὸς τὸ

ἐκτρέχειν, that is, "the parties of ἐκδρομοὶ," mentioned ch. 125, 3. Thus in the following chapter (128, 1.) τὴν κύκλωσιν is equivalent to τοὺς τεταγμένους πρὸς τὸ κυκλοῦσθαι. And again in V. 23, 4. ἡ δουλεία is "the body of "δούλοι." VIII. 64, 4. φυγῆ, "a body "of φυγάδες." VIII. 102, 2. τῷ φίλῳ ἐπίπλῳ is "the fleet of their friends "who were ἐπιπλέοντες."

11. ἐπὶ τε τοὺς φεύγοντας] "Trajecta est particula. Nam sic debebant esse membra orationis excipere, οἱ λοιποὶ "χωρήσαντες τε—ἐκτεινον, καὶ τὴν ἐσβολὴν—προκατέλαβον." GÖLLEB.

INTERIOR OF MACEDONIA. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

country in revenge for the desertion of the Macedonians. Perdicaeus is alienated by this conduct from the Peloponnesian ones.

πειράσαι ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἐκκροῦσαι τοὺς ἤδη ἐπόν-  
 τας βαρβάρους, πρὶν καὶ τὴν πλείονα κύκλωσιν  
 σφῶν αὐτόσε προσμίξαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν προσ-  
 πεσόντες ἐκράτησάν τε τῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ λόφου,  
 5 καὶ ἡ πλείων ἤδη στρατιὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ῥᾶον πρὸς αὐτὸν  
 ἐπορεύοντο· οἱ γὰρ βάρβαροι καὶ ἐφοβήθησαν τῆς τροπῆς  
 αὐτοῖς ἐνταῦθα γενομένης σφῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ μετεώρου, καὶ ἐς τὸ  
 πλεῖον οὐκέτ' ἐπηκολούθουν, νομίζοντες καὶ ἐν μεθορίοις εἶναι  
 αὐτοὺς ἤδη καὶ διαπεφευγέαι. Βρασίδης δὲ ὡς ἀντελάβετο  
 10 τῶν μετεώρων, κατὰ ἀσφάλειαν μᾶλλον ἰὼν αὐθημερὸν  
 ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Ἄρμισσαν πρῶτον τῆς Περδίκκου ἀρχῆς. καὶ 4

1. ἐπόντας Poppo, Dobree, Goeller in ed. 2. Libri omnes et Bekk. ἐπίοντας.  
 6. γάρ] δὲ L. Q. καὶ] om. e. 7. γενομένης e. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 8. οὐκέτι  
 ἐπηκολούθουν V. νομίσαντες e. 11. ἄρμισσα d.f.

1. τοὺς ἤδη ἐπόντας βαρβάρους] This is Poppo's reading, which certainly affords an easier sense. Dobree proposes the same correction, which is confirmed by ch. 131, 2. where ἐπόντας is undoubtedly the true reading, although every MS. has ἐπίοντας. Dr. Bloomfield defends the common reading, by supposing that the Lyncestians were only advancing towards the hill when Brasidas told his men to set off, but that some of them had reached the top before the Peloponnesians could arrive there. And to support this, he interprets προκατέλαβον in the preceding chapter, "they began to preoccupy," just as if the aorist and the imperfect had the same meaning. This however cannot be admitted. The movements seem to have been as follows. The pass was a gorge where the stream was pent in closely between the hills, by their advancing at this point unusually near to each other. The Lyncestians occupied this pass, and prepared, as Brasidas approached, to line the hills on both sides, and then to close upon his rear. Part of their forces were already on the high ground, and more were ascending from the valley by the stream side, when Brasidas by a sudden attack carried the height, and thus reached the top of the country. [See note on

ch. 83, 2.] The Lyncestians finding that he had thus broken out of the valley by scaling one of its sides, instead of advancing up it towards its head, desisted from any further attempts to follow him.

2. τὴν πλείονα κύκλωσιν σφῶν] That is, as the Scholiast rightly explains it, τοὺς πλείους τῶν κυκλοῦν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μελλόντων παρῆναι. σφῶν must refer to the Lacedæmonians. Compare ch. 131, 2. οὐκ ἐγγίγμετο σφῶν περιτείχισις.

6. τῆς τροπῆς—σφῶν] This is a remarkable instance of that use of the dative already explained in the note on III. 98, 1. αὐτοῖς γενομένης is exactly equivalent to ἰδόντες γενομένην, or, in English, "finding their men dislodged " on this point from the height;" and thus αὐτοῖς being virtually the subject of the proposition, σφῶν properly follows as referring to it.

11. Ἄρμισσαν] Hujus oppidi nullus veterum meminit, præter nostrum et Ptolemæum, qui in Taulantiis reposuit; at alii rectius ad Erigonum fluvium, qui per Paconiam fluens in Axium editur. WASS.

καὶ αὐτοὶ ὀργιζόμενοι] "The soldiers " of themselves in their anger," i. e. without any orders, or any one instigating them to it.

COASTS OF MACEDONIA, &amp;c. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

αὐτοὶ ὀργιζόμενοι οἱ στρατιῶται τῇ προαναχωρήσει τῶν Μακεδόνων, ὅσοις ἐνέτυχον κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν ζεύγεσιν αὐτῶν βοεικοῖς, ἢ εἴ τιμι σκευεὶ ἐκπεπτωκότε, οἷα ἐν νυκτερινῇ καὶ φοβερᾷ ἀναχωρήσει εἰκὸς ἦν ξυμβῆναι, τὰ μὲν ὑπολύοντες ἐκατέκοπτον, τῶν δὲ οἰκείωσιν ἐποιοῦντο. ἀπὸ τούτου τε 5 πρῶτον Περδίκκας Βρασιῖδαν τε πολέμιον ἐνόμισε καὶ ἐς τὸ λοιπὸν Πελοποννησίων τῇ μὲν γνώμῃ δι' Ἀθηναίους οὐ ξύνηθες μῖσος εἶχε, τῶν δὲ ἀναγκαίων ξυμφόρων διαναστὰς ἔπρασεν ὄφ' ἵνα τρώφ' ἀτάχιστα τοῖς μὲν ξυμβῆσεται τῶν δὲ ἀπαλλάξεται.

10

CXXIX. Βρασιῖδας δὲ ἀναχωρήσας ἐκ Μακεδονίας ἐς Τορώνην καταλαμβάνει Ἀθηναίους Μένδην ἤδη ἔχοντας, καὶ αὐτοῦ ἡσυχάζων ἐς μὲν τὴν Παλλήνην ἀδύνατος ἤδη ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι διαβὰς τιμωρεῖν, τὴν δὲ Τορώνην ἐν φυλακῇ εἶχεν. ὑπὸ γὰρ τὸν αὐτὸν 15 χρόνον τοῖς ἐν τῇ Λύγκῃ ἐξέπλευσαν ἐπὶ τὴν Μένδην καὶ τὴν Σκιώνην οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥσπερ παρεσκευάζοντο, ναυσὶ μὲν πεντήκοντα, ὧν ἦσαν δέκα Χίαι, ὀπλίταις δὲ χιλίοις ἑαυτῶν καὶ τοξόταις ἐξακοσίοις καὶ Θραξὶ μισθωτοῖς 20 χιλίοις καὶ ἄλλοις τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων πελτασταῖς·

1. αὐτῶ I. 3. ἦ] om. K. εἰ] om. N.V. 4. ἀπολύοντες G.I.L.O.P.Q.d. 5. τε] om. c.d.f.g. 8. ξυμφόρων E. 9. ἀτάχιστα N. 12. μένδην] μὲν i. 13. αὐτὸς d.i. 14. ἦδη] om. d. δε] om. A.E.F.K. 19. ἑαυτῶν—χιλίοις] om. V. 21. ἄλλων i.

4. ὑπολύοντες] Sic etiam Thomas: Ὑπολύω τὸν βοῦν, ἦγον ὑπὸ τὸν ζυγὸν ὄντα δεδεμένον λυῶ. Θουκυδίδης τῇ τετάρτῃ. τὰ μὲν ὑπολύοντες—ἐποιοῦντο. Homer. *Iliad*. ψ'. v. 513. Ὁ δ' ἔλκεν ὑφ' ἵππου. DUKER.

6. καὶ ἐς τὸ λοιπὸν Πελοποννησίων, κ. τ. λ.] Göller, Porpo, and others, understand these words as follows: "And for the time to come he cherished a hatred of the Peloponnesians, which was a feeling strange to his mind, as he had been so long used to hate the Athenians; and departing from his

"natural interests, he was contriving how with all speed he might make peace with the Athenians, and get rid of the Peloponnesians." I can offer nothing more satisfactory than this, yet one would suppose that the words τῶν δὲ ἀναγκαίων ξυμφόρων διαναστὰς must answer to τῇ μὲν γνώμῃ—οὐ ξύνηθες μῖσος εἶχε; which according to the above interpretation they do not, and the particle μὲν has nothing to answer to it.

21. τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων] From the neighbourhood of Mende and Scione;

MENDEL. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

ἔστρατήγει δὲ Νικίας ὁ Νικηράτου καὶ Νικόστρατος ὁ  
 Διτρέφους. ἄραυτες δὲ ἐκ Ποτιδαίας ταῖς ναυσὶ καὶ σχόν-  
 5 τες κατὰ τὸ Ποσειδώνιον ἐχώρου ἐς τοὺς Μενδαίους. οἱ δὲ,  
 αὐτοὶ τε καὶ Σκιωναίων τριακόσιοι βεβοθηκότες Πελοπον-  
 10 ναυσιῶν τε οἱ ἐπίκουροι, ξύμπαντες δὲ ἑπτακόσιοι ὄπλιται, καὶ  
 Πολυδαμίδας ὁ ἄρχων αὐτῶν, ἔτυχον ἐξεστρατοπεδευμένοι  
 ἔξω τῆς πόλεως ἐπὶ λόφου καρτεροῦ. καὶ αὐτοῖς Νικίας μὲν, 4  
 Μεθωναίους τε ἔχων εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν ψιλούς καὶ λογάδας  
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὄπλιτῶν ἐξήκοντα καὶ τοὺς τοξότας ἅπαντας  
 15 κατὰ ἀτραπὸν τινα τοῦ λόφου πειρώμενος προσβῆναι, καὶ  
 τραυματίζομενος ὑπ' αὐτῶν, οὐκ ἠδυνήθη βιάσασθαι· Νικό-  
 στρατος δὲ ἄλλη ἐφόδῳ ἐκ πλείονος παντὶ τῷ ἄλλῳ στρα-  
 τοπεδῷ ἐπιῶν τῷ λόφῳ ὄντι δυσπροσβάτῳ καὶ πάνυ ἐθορυ-  
 βήθη, καὶ ἐς ὀλίγον ἀφίκετο πᾶν τὸ στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων  
 20 νικηθῆναι. καὶ ταύτῃ μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, ὡς οὐκ ἐνέδοσαν οἱ 5  
 Μενδαῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀναχωρήσαντες  
 ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο, καὶ οἱ Μενδαῖοι νυκτὸς ἐπελθούσης ἐς  
 τὴν πόλιν ἀπήλθον. CXXX. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία οἱ μὲν Ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι περιπλεύσαντες ἐς τὸ πρὸς Σκιώνης τό-  
 25 τε προάστειον εἶλον καὶ τὴν ἡμέραν ἅπασαν  
 ἐδήουν τὴν γῆν οὐδενὸς ἐπέξιόντος· ἦν γάρ τι  
 καὶ στασιασμοῦ ἐν τῇ πόλει· οἱ δὲ τριακόσιοι

But afterwards,  
 through some disagree-  
 20 ment between the Pe-  
 loponnesian garrison  
 and the citizens, they  
 force their way into  
 the town, and lay siege

ναῖοι περιπλεύσαντες ἐς τὸ πρὸς Σκιώνης τό-  
 τε προάστειον εἶλον καὶ τὴν ἡμέραν ἅπασαν  
 ἐδήουν τὴν γῆν οὐδενὸς ἐπέξιόντος· ἦν γάρ τι  
 καὶ στασιασμοῦ ἐν τῇ πόλει· οἱ δὲ τριακόσιοι

1. ὁ νικόστρατος K. 3. κατὰ ποσειδώνιον ε. κατὰ τὸ ποσειδώνιον O. ἐς  
 τοὺς μενδαίους ἐχώρου V. οἱ δ' αὐτοὶ V. Bekk. 4. τριακοσίοις P. 6. ἐστρατο-  
 πεδευμένοι B.E.h. 7. κρατεροῦ K. αὐτὸς g. ὁ νικίας K. 9. καὶ  
 τοξότας d.g.i. 10. ἐσβῆναι g. 11. ἐδυνήθη V. 12. τῷ] om. G.I.L.O.P.e.  
 13. δυσπροβάτῳ F.H. δυσβάτῳ C.b.c.e.g. 14. ἐς ὀλίγον] ὀλίγα N.V. ὀλίγα H.  
 15. ὡς οὐκ—Ἀθηναῖοι] om. E. 19. πρὸ A.E.F.H.K.V. 22. στασιασμός V.

i. e. from the "country towards Thrace,"  
 as it was called. αὐτόθεν "from the  
 "country where the action was going  
 "on." Compare III. 7, 4.

3. κατὰ τὸ Ποσειδώνιον] Non puto  
 significari promontorium Posideum,  
 sed Neptuni templum, prope Mendam  
 et Potidæam versus situm. ДОВРЕКЕ.  
 Ποσειδώνιον] Vide Diodorum, p. 323.  
 WASS.

13. καὶ πάνυ ἐθορυβήθη] "Was even  
 "completely beaten back in disorder."  
 Compare III. 30, 2. κατὰ μὲν θάλασσαν  
 καὶ πάνυ—εἰκὸς δὲ καὶ τὸ πεζὸν—ἀμελέ-  
 στερον—διεσπάρθαι. For the following  
 words ἐς ὀλίγον ἀφίκετο, see the note  
 on ch. 124, 1. "It came as far as left  
 "only a little space intervening be-  
 "tween it and the actual accomplish-  
 "ment."



MENDE. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

to the citadel. Having blockaded it with a  
2 line of circumvallation, they move to Scione, and lay siege to that place.

τῶν Σκιωναίων τῆς ἐπιούσης νυκτὸς ἀπεχώ-  
ρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου. καὶ τῇ ἐπιγιγνομένη ἡμέρα  
Νικίας μὲν τῷ ἡμίσει τοῦ στρατοῦ προῖων ἅμα  
ἐς τὰ μεθόρια τῶν Σκιωναίων τὴν γῆν ἐδήου,  
Νικόστρατος δὲ τοῖς λοιποῖς κατὰ τὰς ἄνω πύλας, ἧ ἐπὶ 5  
3 Ποτιδαίας ἔρχονται, προσεκάθητο τῇ πόλει. ὁ δὲ Πολυδα-  
μίδας (ἔτυχε γὰρ ταύτῃ τοῖς Μενδαίοις καὶ ἐπικούροις ἐντὸς  
τοῦ τείχους τὰ ὄπλα κείμενα) διατάσσει τε ὡς ἐς μάχην, καὶ  
4 παρῆναι τοῖς Μενδαίοις ἐπεξιέναι. καὶ τινος αὐτῷ τῶν ἀπὸ  
τοῦ δήμου ἀντεπόντος κατὰ τὸ στασιαστικὸν ὅτι οὐκ ἐπέξει- 10  
σι οὐδὲ δέοιτο πολεμῆν, καὶ, ὡς ἀντεῖπεν ἐπισπασθέντος τῇ  
χειρὶ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ θορυβηθέντος, ὁ δῆμος εὐθὺς ἀναλαβὼν  
τὰ ὄπλα περιοργῆς ἐχώρει ἐπὶ τε Πελοποννησίου καὶ τοὺς

3. ἅμα προῖων e. περιῶν ἅμα i. 10. ἀπειπόντος G. στασιαστικὸν G.L.O. P.c.d.e.i. στασιαστικὸν habet etiam Thomas et melius esse dicit. 11. ἐπισπασθέντος τῇ A.B.E.F.G.H.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπισπ. τε τῇ. 13. περὶ ὑπὸ K.f.g. vulgo enim περὶ ὄργης. correctionis auctor Photius Lex. p. 308. ἐπὶ τοὺς πελοπ. Q.

7. ἔτυχε γὰρ ταύτῃ—τὰ ὄπλα κείμενα] During a siege the arms of the citizens were kept constantly piled in one or more of the open spaces within the walls, that on any sudden alarm they might assemble there, and at once arm themselves, and be marshalled in their proper divisions. In fact the city for the time became a camp, and therefore, like a camp, had a place where the arms were regularly piled, and which served all the purposes of a parade. Compare VIII. 69, 1, 2. and Xenoph. Anab. II. 2, 20. III. 1, 3.

10. κατὰ τὸ στασιαστικὸν] "In the spirit of party;" i. e. thinking more of the differences between the aristocratical and democratical parties, than of the quarrel of the whole state with a foreign enemy. For δέοιτο immediately after, Poppo proposes to read δέοι: but he acknowledges that the two words appear in some instances to be used indiscriminately for one another. Nor indeed is it wonderful that it should be so, as their significations run so easily into each other. Thus in IV. 69, 2. we have εἰ δέοιτό τι, and in Herodot. IV. 11, 3. we have μηδὲ—δεόμενον κινδυ-

νεύειν. So again in Sophocles, Œdip. Colon. 570. Gaisford. βραχέ' ἐμοὶ δεῖσθαι φράσαι. and in Thucyd. VIII. 43, 4. οὐδὲν δεῖσθαι τροφῆς. In fact δεῖν in one of its senses, as when it is used with a genitive following, εὐβου- λίας δεῖ, [Soph. Antig. 1098.] ἐπιτε- νήσεως δεῖ [Thucyd. I. 71, 3.] is entirely synonymous with δεῖσθαι, and the difference is only perceivable when it assumes the secondary meaning of necessity or propriety. But οὐδὲ δέοιτο πολεμῆν and οὐδὲν δεῖοι πολέμου, seem to me exactly the same thing, namely, "that the city did not want to go to war," οὐδὲ δεῖοι πολεμῆν would be, "nor were they obliged to go to war."

12. θορυβηθέντος] In the preceding chapter we had Νικόστρατος καὶ πάντων ἐθορυβήθη, that is, "was beaten back in disorder," and here I understand it of a rude and violent interruption to the person speaking, not confined to mere noise and uproar, (in which sense ἐθορυβήθη is frequently used of speakers at Athens,) but proceeding either to a blow, or to dragging him by force from the place where he was speaking.

MENDEL. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

τὰ ἐναντία σφίσι μετ' αὐτῶν πράξαντας. καὶ προσπεσόντες  
 τρέπουσιν, ἅμα μὲν μάχῃ αἰφνιδίῳ, ἅμα δὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις  
 τῶν πυλῶν ἀνοιγομένων φοβηθέντων· φήθησαν γὰρ ἀπὸ  
 προειρημένου τινὸς αὐτοῖς τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν γενέσθαι. καὶ οἱ  
 5 μὲν ἐς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, ὅσοι μὴ αὐτίκα διεφθάρησαν, κατέ-  
 φυγον, ἦνπερ καὶ τὸ πρότερον αὐτοὶ εἶχον· οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 (ἤδη γὰρ καὶ ὁ Νικίας ἐπαναστρέψας πρὸς τὴ πόλει ἦν)  
 ἐσπεσόντες ἐς τὴν Μένδην πόλιν ἅτε οὐκ ἀπὸ ξυμβάσεως  
 ἀνοιχθείσαν ἀπάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ, ὡς κατὰ κράτος ἐλόντες  
 10 διήρπασαν, καὶ μόλις οἱ στρατηγοὶ κατέσχον ὥστε μὴ καὶ  
 τοὺς ἀνθρώπους διαφθείρεσθαι. καὶ τοὺς μὲν Μενδαίους  
 μετὰ ταῦτα πολιτεύειν ἐκέλευον ὥσπερ εἴωθεσαν, αὐτοὺς  
 κρίναντας ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς εἴ τινας ἡγούνται αἰτίους εἶναι  
 τῆς ἀποστάσεως· τοὺς δ' ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει ἀπετείχισαν  
 15 ἐκατέρωθεν τείχει ἐς θάλασσαν, καὶ φυλακὴν ἴπικαθίσ-  
 σταυτο.† ἐπειδὴ δὲ τὰ περὶ τὴν Μένδην κατέσχον, ἐπὶ τὴν  
 Σκιώνην ἐχώρου. CXXXI. οἱ δὲ ἀντεπεξεληθόντες αὐτοὶ  
 καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι ἰδρῦθησαν ἐπὶ λόφου καρ-  
 20 τεροῦ πρὸ τῆς πόλεως, ὃν εἰ μὴ ἔλοιεν οἱ ἐναν-  
 τίοι, οὐκ ἐγένετο σφῶν περιτείχισις. προσ-  
 βαλόντες δ' αὐτῷ κατὰ κράτος οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,

Most of the Pelopon-  
 nesians effect their es-  
 cape, and cut their  
 way through the A-  
 20 thesian besieging ar-  
 my into Scione.

4. αὐτοῖς τοῦ λοιποῦ τὴν K. τὴν om. B. 5. ἐς ἀκρόπολιν B. 7. ἐπανασ-  
 τρέψας c. ἐν τῇ πόλει c.d.i. 8. ἅτε] ὅτε P. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 13. κρίναντες

A.B.C.E.V.g. κρίναντες G. 15. τείχη V. ἴπικαθίσταυτο† Porpo. Haack.  
 et Goell. in edd. 2. ἐπεκαθίσταυτο L.O. corr. E. ἐπεκαθίσταυτο Q. vulgo, Bekk.  
 ἐπεκαθίσταυτο. 16. ἐπειδὴ A.B.C.E.F.V.b.d.e.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell.  
 Bekk. vulgo ἐπειδάν. τὸ περὶ G. 17. αὐτοὶ τε καὶ c.i. 18. ἰδρῦθησαν E.  
 λόφου καρτεροῦ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.V.c.f.g.h. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.  
 ὑψηλοῦ λόφου d.i. λόφου, omisso epitheto, K. vulgo καρτεροῦ λόφου. 20. περι-  
 τείχισις E. 21. κράτος] τάχος K.

3. φοβηθέντων] The genitive absolute, instead of the accusative φοβηθέντας. See the note on VI. 7, 2.

8. ἅτε οὐκ ἀπὸ ξυμβάσεως ἀνοιχθείσαν] The use of οὐκ here signifies that the fact was really so, and that the gates had been opened without any previous concert. Had it been ἅτε μὴ—ἀνοιχθείσαν, the meaning would have been, that the Athenians urged this as their plea,

but it would have left the truth of the fact uncertain.

20. οὐκ ἐγένετο σφῶν περιτείχισις] "They were safe from being walled "round." Literally, "there was going "to be no walling them round." For this future sense of the imperfect, see the note on III. 57, 3. οἵτινες—ἀπαλλύμεθα. and for σφῶν περιτείχισις, compare τὴν κύκλωσιν σφῶν, ch. 128, 1.

MACEDONIA. A. C. 422. Olymp. 80. 2.

καὶ μάχῃ ἐκκρούσαντες τοὺς ἐπόντας, ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντό τε καὶ ἐς τὸν περιτειχισμὸν τροπαίων στήσαντες παρεσκευάζοντο. καὶ αὐτῶν οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον ἤδη ἐν ἔργῳ ὄντων οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως ἐν τῇ Μένδῃ πολιορκούμενοι ἐπίκουροι βιασάμενοι παρὰ θάλασσαν τὴν φυλακὴν νυκτὸς ἀφικνοῦνται, καὶ διαφυγόντες οἱ πλείστοι τὸ ἐπὶ τῇ Σκιώνῃ στρατόπεδον ἐσῆλθον ἐς αὐτήν.

CXXXII. Περιτειχιζομένης δὲ τῆς Σκιώνης Περδίκκας τοῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοῖς ἐπικηρυκευσάμενος ὁμολο-

MACEDONIA.  
Perdiccas makes peace with the Athenians, and, through his influence with the Thessian chiefs, stops the passage of some reinforcements which the Spartan government was sending to Brasidas.

γίαν ποιεῖται πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους διὰ τὴν τοῦ Βρασίδου ἔχθραν περὶ τῆς ἐκ τῆς Λύγκου ἀναχωρήσεως, εὐθὺς τότε ἀρξάμενος πρῶσσειν. καὶ, (ἐτύγχανε γὰρ τότε Ἰσαγόρας ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος στρατιὰν μέλλων περὶ πορεύσειν ὡς Βρασίδαν) ὁ δὲ Περδίκκας ἅμα μὲν κελεύσας οὗτος τοῦ Νικίου, ἐπειδὴ ξυμβεβήκει, ἐνδηλόν τι ποιεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις βεβαιότητος πέρι, ἅμα δ' αὐτὸς οὐκέτι βουλόμενος Πελοποννησίου ἐς τὴν αὐτοῦ ἀφικνεῖσθαι, παρασκευάσας τοὺς ἐν Θεσσαλίᾳ ξένους, χρώμενος αἰεὶ τοῖς πρώτοις, διεκώλυσε τὸ στράτευμα καὶ τὴν παρασκευὴν, ὥστε

1. μάχης L. ἐπόντας Poppo. Haack. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπίοντας. 5. βιασάμενοι B. 6. διαφυγόντες B.E.F.H.Q.V.h. τὸ] om. B. τῇ] om. f.g. 10. τοῖς] om. i. 11. τῆς] τοῦ e. 13. ἰσαγόρας f. et hic et infra. 14. πορεύειν O. ὡς] ἐς e. 16. ἐπειδὴ A.B.E.F.G.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπειδὴν. ἐπεὶ δὲ C. 18. αὐτὴν e. αὐτοῦ E.F.G.H.K.L.O.V. Poppo. 19. ξένους αἰεὶ χρώμενος e.

13. καὶ, (ἐτύγχανε γὰρ—ὡς Βρασίδαν) ὁ δὲ Περδίκκας] "And, as Ischagoras "happened to be on the eve of marching some troops to reinforce Brasidas, Perdiccas accordingly effectually "put a stop to the expedition." The conjunction δὲ is here used in the apodosis after a parenthesis, as in I. 11, 2. ἐπειδὴ—ἐκράτησαν' (δῆλον δὲ κ. τ. λ.) φαίνονται δ' οὐδ' ἐνταῦθα κ. τ. λ. Compare also VIII. 29, 2. Ἐρμοκράτους δὲ ἀντειπόντος—δ' γὰρ Θηραμένης—μαλακὸς ἦν περὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ) ὁμοῦ δὲ κ. τ. λ. The

true interpretation of this passage was first given by Poppo, Observatt. Critic. p. 173.

14. στρατιὰν μ. π. πορεύσειν ὡς Βρασίδαν] Hinc bene confirmatur scriptura, quam Viri Docti in Ælian. V. H. VIII. 2. restituerunt, rejecta Tanaq. Fabri conjectura. DUKER.

16. ἐνδηλόν τι ποιεῖν] Scholion Cod. Cass. ita exponit: Ἐπειδὴ φίλος ἐγγόνει τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἤξιον αὐτὸν τεκμηρίον τι παρέχειν φιλίας. DUKER.

ARGOS, SCIONE, &c. A. C. 423. Olymp. 80. 2.

μηδὲ πειρᾶσθαι Θεσσαλῶν. Ἴσχαγόρας μέντοι καὶ Ἀμεινίας<sup>3</sup> καὶ Ἀριστοῦς αὐτοὶ τε ὡς Βρασίδαν ἀφίκοντο, ἐπιδεῖν πεμψάντων Λακεδαιμονίων τὰ πράγματα, καὶ τῶν ἡβόντων αὐτῶν παρανόμως ἄνδρας ἐξῆγον ἐκ Σπάρτης ὥστε τῶν 5 πόλεων ἄρχοντας καθιστάναι καὶ μὴ τοῖς ἐντυχούσιν ἐπιτρέπειν. καὶ Κλεαρίδαν μὲν τὸν Κλεωνύμου καθίστησιν ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει, †Πασιτελίδαν† δὲ τὸν Ἡγησάνδρου ἐν Τορώνῃ.

CXXXIII. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει Θηβαῖοι Θεσπίων 10 τείχος περιεῖλον, ἐπικαλέσαντες ἀττικισμὸν, βουλόμενοι μὲν  
ARGOS, SCIONE, &c. καὶ αἰεὶ, παρεστηκὸς δὲ ῥᾶον ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐν τῇ  
The temple of Juno at Argos is burnt down πρὸς Ἀθηναίους μάχῃ ὃ τι ἦν αὐτῶν ἄνθος  
by the carelessness of ἀπολώλει. καὶ ὁ νεὼς τῆς Ἥρας τοῦ αὐτοῦ<sup>2</sup>

2. ἀφίκοντο A.B.h. 3. τῶν ἡβόντων] τῶν σπαρτιατῶν ἡβόντων L. τῶν  
σπαρτιατῶν O.P.Q. 5. καθιστάναι c. ἐντυχούσιν e. 6. κλεαρίδαν d.i.  
καθιστάσιν corr. G. 7. Πασιτελίδαν Dobree. vulgo ἐπιτελίδαν. 9. θεσπε-  
σιων b. 10. τὸ τείχος L.O.P. διεῖλον E. 13. ἀπωλώλει A.B.F.G.  
ναὸς c.i.

3. καὶ τῶν ἡβόντων αὐτῶν παρανόμως] Ὡς οὐκ ὄντος νομοῦ ἐξάγειν τοὺς ἡβόν-  
τας. ἢ οὐκ ὄντος νομοῦ ἄρχοντας καθι-  
στάναι ταῖς πόλεσι τοὺς ἡβόντας, ἀλλὰ  
τοὺς προβεβηκότας καθ' ἡλικίαν. SCHOL.  
4. παρανόμως] Ἦγουν παρὰ τὸ καθε-  
στηκὸς ἔθος. SCHOL.

παρανόμως—ἐξῆγον] I understand this, not of any direct law, but as a measure at variance with the general spirit of the Spartan institutions, which tended to intrust political power only to men who had attained the full prime of manhood. In this general sense παρανομία and παρανομία ἐς τὴν δίαταν are used, I. 132, 1. VI. 15, 4. to express a manner of living inconsistent with republican equality. The practice to which Thucydides alludes in the text, marks the first transition of the Lacedæmonian constitution from an aristocracy, in Aristotle's sense of the word, to an oligarchy. The young men taken out by Ischagoras were not old enough to have imbibed the true spirit of the Spartan institutions in their better points; while their birth and youth

filled them with all the oppressive and insolent notions of an oligarchy. At the same time the severity of the discipline to which they had been subjected at home, made the recoil of their passions, when released from restraint, more dangerous: and led them to indulge in the worst excesses of pride and tyranny [see I. 77, 7, 8.] towards their allies, and to be disobedient to their own government. Such was the conduct of Clearidas, [V. 21, 2.] whom Brasidas made governor of Amphipolis, and afterwards of the Harmostæ, or governors set up in the different cities of Greece by Lysander. [Plutarch. Lysander. 13, 21.]

[Compare Herodot. VII. 205, 3. where he says that Leonidas selected his three hundred men from τοὺς κατεστῶτας, καὶ τοῖσι ἐτόγγανον παῖδες ἔόντες.]

7. †Πασιτελίδαν†] Dobree is the only person who has pointed out the necessity of this correction, instead of the common reading Ἐπιτελίδαν. See V. 3, 1.

ARCADIA. A. C. 423. Olymp. 89. 2.

the priestess, who flies her country in consequence. The blockade of Sclione is completed. 3 ἀφθέντα πάντα καὶ καταφλεχθέντα. καὶ ἡ Χρυσὶς μὲν εὐθύς τῆς νυκτὸς δείσασα τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ἐς Φλιουῖντα φεύγει· οἱ δὲ ἄλλην ἰέρεϊαν ἐκ τοῦ νόμου τοῦ προκειμένου κατεστήσαντο Φαιειίδα ὄνομα. ἔτη δὲ ἡ Χρυσὶς τοῦ πολέμου τοῦδε ἐπέλαβεν ὀκτὼ, καὶ ἕνατον ἐκ μέσου, ὅτε ἐπεφεύγει. καὶ ἡ Σκιώνη τοῦ θέρους ἤδη τελευτῶντος περιετειχιστό τε παντελῶς, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπ' αὐτῇ φυλακὴν καταλιπόντες ἀνεχώρησαν τῷ ἄλλῳ στρατῷ.

CXXXIV. Ἐν δὲ τῷ ἐπιόντι χειμῶνι τὰ μὲν Ἀθηναίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ἡσύχαζε διὰ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν, Μαντινῆς δὲ καὶ Τεγεᾶται καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐκατέρων ξυνέβαλον ἐν Λαοδικίῳ τῆς Ὀρεσθίδος,† καὶ νίκη ἀμφιδήριτος ἐγένετο· κέρας γὰρ ἐκάτεροι τρέ-

ARCADIA.  
Petty war between the  
Tegeans and Mantinea.

3. ἐπιδαρθείσης Q. 4. καὶ χρυσὶς Q. 5. δείσαντα I. φλιουῖντα F.H.I.f.  
7. ἔτι E. δὲ ἡ χρυσὶς B. Bekker. ed. 1832. Vulgo δὲ χρυσὶς. 8. ἕνατον B.F.  
ἕνα τον E. ἕν ατον G. 9. τε] om. V.c.d.i. 10. αὐτὴν K.V. 12. Λακε-  
δαιμονίων καὶ ἀθηναίων L.O.P. 14. ξυνέλαβον d.i. 15. λαοδικίῳ A.B.C.  
E.F.G.H.K.N.V.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. λαοδικεῖῳ b. λαοδικία L.Q.  
λαδικία c.d. vulgo λαοδικεῖα. ὄρεσθίδος A.B.C.E.F.G.I.L.V.b.d.f.g.h. Poppo.  
Goell. Bekk. ὄρεσθίδος c. ἰρεσθίδος e. vulgo ὄρεσθίδος. 16. ἀμφιδήριτος V.  
ἐγγυνοί g. γάρ] δὲ L.O.

1. ἐν Ἀργεῖ] In Argolide dicit Pompon. Mela II. 3. Situm designat Pausanias in Corinth. cap. 17. Μυκηνῶν δὲ ἐν ἀριστερᾷ πέντε ἀπέχει καὶ δέκα στάδια τὸ Ἡραῖον. Et paullo post: Αὐτὸ δὲ τὸ κέρον ἵστιν ἐν χθαμαλωτέρῳ τῆς Εὐβοίας. τὸ γὰρ δὴ ὄρος τοῦτο ὀνομάζουσιν Εὐβοίαν. Strabo VIII. p. 368. decem stadiis a Mycenis, quadraginta ab Argis abesse scribit. DUKER.

3. ἐπικαταδαρθούσης] "Falling asleep after what she had done."

15. ἐν Λαοδικίῳ τῆς Ὀρεσθίδος] The situation of these places, as well as their orthography, is very uncertain. Oresthasium is described by Pausanias as a town lying to the right of the road from Megalopolis to Tegea, and Orestheium is spoken of by Thucydides,

V. 64, 3. as being on the road from Sparta to Tegea. Further, Pausanias, VIII. 44. speaks of Ladoceia as a place close by the town of Megalopolis; and Polybius, II. 51. describes it as in the district of Megalopolis. Colonel Leake supposes Oresthasium to have stood on the summit of mount Tzimbará, "on which conspicuous point there are still some remains of an Hellenic fortress." Morea, vol. ii. p. 318. Mount Tzimbará overhangs the valley of the Alpheus, in which Euripides places "Oresteium," for such is his manner of spelling the word, according to our present copies. [Orestes v. 1642. Electra v. 1274.] The battle then would be fought in the valley of the Alpheus, near the spot where Megalo-

POTIDÆA. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 2.

ψαντες τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς τροπαῖά τε ἀμφότεροι ἔστησαν καὶ σκῦλα ἐς Δελφοὺς ἀπέπεμψαν. διαφθαρέντων μέντοι πολ-  
λῶν ἑκατέροις καὶ ἀγχωμάλου τῆς μάχης γενομένης καὶ ἀφε-  
λομένης νυκτὸς τὸ ἔργον οἱ Τεγεᾶται μὲν ἐπηυλίσαντό τε  
5 καὶ εὐθὺς ἔστησαν τροπαῖον, Μαντινῆς δὲ ἀπεχώρησάν τε ἐς  
Βουκολίωνα καὶ ὕστερον ἀντέστησαν.

CXXXV. Ἀπεπέρασε δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ ὁ Βρα-  
σίδας τελευτῶντος καὶ πρὸς ἕαρ ἤδη Ποτιδαίας. προσελθὼν

A. C. 422. Ol. 89. 2. γὰρ νυκτὸς καὶ κλίμακα προσθεῖς μέχρι μὲν  
POTIDÆA. 10 Brasidas makes a  
fruitless attempt to  
surprise Potidæa. οὕτως ἐς τὸ διάκενον, πρὶν ἐπανελθεῖν τὸν  
παραδιδόντα αὐτὸν, ἢ πρόσθεσις ἐγένετο· ἔπειτα μέντοι  
εὐθὺς αἰσθομένων, πρὶν προσβῆναι, ἀπήγαγε πάλιν κατὰ  
τάχος τὴν στρατιὰν καὶ οὐκ ἀνέμεινεν ἡμέραν γενέσθαι. καὶ  
15 ὁ χειμῶν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἕνατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα  
τῷδε ὄν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

1. καθ' αὐτοὺς V. 2. ἔπεμψαν d. 4. τεγεασται K. 6. βουκολίωνα F.H.  
ἀνέστησαν c.i. 12. παραδόντα d. πρόθεσις A.E.H.P.g. ἐγένετο τῆς κλί-  
μακος E.

polis was afterwards built; and, as Thucydides tells us in another place, (if the Ὀρέσθειον of V. 64, 3. gave name to the district here called Ὀρεσθίς,) in the country of Mænalia. See Müller, Dorier, vol. II. p. 442 and 445. of the original German edition.

10. τοῦ γὰρ κώδωνος κ. τ. λ.] It appears from this passage that the bell was passed on from one sentinel to another round the walls: though others say that the governor used to carry it with him when he went his rounds, to try the watchfulness of his sentinels, who were bound to answer as soon as

they heard it. [Scholiast. on Aristoph. Birds, 843, 1160. Lysistrat. 486.] But Æneas Tacticus, ch. 22. best illustrates the present passage, when he tells us that in ordinary times a scytale or truncheon was handed round from one sentinel to the other, with the order, that if the next sentinel were off his post, the scytale was to be carried by the man, who had last received it, immediately to the governor, that he might ascertain who had been the delinquent. Such seems to have been the practice at Potidæa, the bell being substituted for the scytale.

## ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

### E.

Τ

 ΟΥ Δ' ἐπιγυνομένου θέρουσ αἰ μὲν ἐνιαύσιοι σπονδαὶ  
 διελέλυτο μέχρι Πυθίων· καὶ ἐν τῇ ἐκεχειρίᾳ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 Δηλίους ἀνέστησαν ἐκ Δήλου, ἡγησάμενοι  
 κατὰ παλαιάν τινα αἰτίαν οὐ καθαρὸν ὄντας  
 ἰερῶσθαι, καὶ ἅμα ἔλλειπὲς σφίσι εἶναι τοῦτο 5  
 τῆσ καθάρσεωσ, ἧ πρότερόν μοι δεδήλωται ὡσ  
 ἀνελόντεσ τὰσ θήκασ τῶν τεθνεώτων ὀρθῶσ  
 ἐνόμισαν ποιῆσαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν Δήλιοι Ἀτραμύτιον Φαρ-

A. C. 422.  
 Olymp. 89. 2. 3.  
 DELOS.  
 The truce expires.  
 During its continuance  
 the Athenians expel  
 the Delians from their  
 island.

1. τοῦ δὲ C. ἐνιαύσιοι i. 2. διελύοντο d.e. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι B.h. 3. δῆλια c.i.  
 5. ἰεράσθαι K.f. ἔλλειπὲσ f. εἶναι τοῦτο σφίσι e. 6. ἧ] ἦν Reiskius.  
 ἧ Benedict. Dobree. 8. ἀτραμύτιον A.G.I.L.O.P.e.k. Goell. Bekk. ἀτραμύτιον  
 c.d.i. ἀδραμύντειον E. [In numis ἀδραμύτιον. Vid. Eckel. vol. II. p. 448.] vulgo,  
 Haack. Poppo. ἀτραμύττειον. φαρνάκου B.G.L.O. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. φαρ-  
 νάκα c.d.i. vulgo φαρνάκουσ. Conf. I. 129, 1. VIII. 58, 1.

2. διελέλυτο μέχρι Πυθίων] For the interpretation of this passage and the date of the Pythian games, the reader is referred to the article on the subject in the Appendix.

6. ἧ πρότερόν κ. τ. λ.] "Reiskius emendavit ἦν πρότερον. Male. Nam, "ut fieri solet, casus pendet ex participio, et ad ποιῆσαι supplendum ἀ-τῆν. Conf. II. 44, 3. λύπη—ὄν ἂν ἐθὰσ "γενόμενος ἀφαιρεθῆ. VI. 11, 1. VII. 5, 4. I. 105. extr. τοῖσ ἄλλοῖσ ξυμβαλόντεσ "ἐκράτησαν. I. 20, 3. 144. et alibi multis locis, quos indicat Krüger. ad Dionys. p. 119." GÖLLER. The general rule is elsewhere, on VIII. 52. extr. thus given by Göller. "Græci, ubi partici-

"pium cum verbo finito diversi regi-  
 "minis conjungitur, eo casu utuntur  
 "quem participium postulat." But  
 this does not always hold, for instance,  
 III. 59, 1. φείσασθαι—οἵτεψ σάφρονι λα-  
 βόντασ, where the case is accommodated  
 to the verb, and not to the participle.  
 Is it not rather, that a word depending  
 on different actions, whether they are  
 expressed by a participle and verb ac-  
 cording to the Greek idiom, or by two  
 verbs, as in our own, is put in the case  
 required by that one which comes first  
 in the sentence, and which generally,  
 but not always, is expressed by the  
 participle?

TORONE. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 3.

νάκου δόντος αὐτοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ ῥῆκσαν, οὕτως ὡς ἕκαστος ὄρητο.

II. Κλέων δὲ Ἀθηναίους πείσας ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία ἐξέπλευσε μετὰ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν, Ἀθηναίων μὲν ὀπλίτας ἔχων

5 Olymp. 89. 3. διακοσίους καὶ χιλίους καὶ ἰππέας τριακοσίους, TORONE. τῶν δὲ ξυμμάχων πλείους, ναῦς δὲ τριάκοντα. Expedition of CLEON to recover the revolted towns in Macedonia, &c. σχῶν δὲ ἐς Σκιώνην πρῶτον ἔτι πολιορκου- 2 μένην, καὶ προσλαβὼν αὐτόθεν ὀπλίτας τῶν φρουρῶν, κατέπλευσεν ἐς τὸν Κολοφωνίων λιμένα τῶν

10 Τωρωναίων ἀπέχοντα οὐ πολὺ τῆς πόλεως. ἐκ δ' αὐτοῦ, 3 αἰσθόμενος ὑπ' αὐτομόλων ὅτι οὔτε Βρασιίδας ἐν τῇ Τωρώνῃ οὔτε οἱ ἐνόητες ἀξιώμαχοι εἶεν, τῇ μὲν στρατιᾷ τῇ πεξῆ ἔχῳρει ἐς τὴν πόλιν, ναῦς δὲ περιέπεμψε δέκα [ἐς] τὸν

He besieges and takes 15 Torone; and proceeds against Amphipolis. λιμένα περιπλεῖν. καὶ πρὸς τὸ περιτείχισμα 4 πρῶτον ἀφικνεῖται, ὃ προσπεριέβαλε τῇ πόλει ὃ Βρασιίδας ἐντὸς βουλόμενος ποιῆσαι τὸ προ-

1. ῥῆκσαν f. 7. πρώτην Q. πρ. ἔτι πολιορκ.] om. d.i. 8. αὐτόθεν] om. c.d.i. ὀπλίτας τε καὶ φρουρούς Phavorin. in προσλαμβάνω. 9. τῶν κολοφωνίων V. et C. prima manu. κολοφώνιον f. 11. ὅτε Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. Libri omnes οὐδέ. 12. στρατιᾷ πεξῆ b. 13. περιέπεμψαν A.C.E.I.c.d.e.h.i.k. δέκα [ἐς] Bekk. Ed. min. Porpo. Libri omnes om. ἐς. περιπλεῖν τὸν λιμένα K. 14. τείχισμα Q. 15. προσπεριέβαλε P. 16. προάστιον F.H.I.k.

1. ὡς ἕκαστος ὄρητο] "Prout singuli venerunt." GÖLLER. It means that the Delians did not go all together as regular settlers; but that Atramyctium was a place where any Delian who chose might find an asylum on his arrival. The literal translation, I apprehend, is, "as each had set out to go thither." Compare VIII. 23, 1, 3.

9. ἐς τὸν Κολοφωνίων λιμένα τῶν Τωρωναίων] "The port of the Colophonians" was only a harbour so called in the territory of Torone, and had nothing to do geographically with Colophon in Asia Minor. So the Thieves' Harbour near Athens would naturally be described as τὸν φάρων λιμένα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, to shew that the first genitive, φάρων, only indicated the name of the harbour, and not its possessors. Why one of the harbours of the Toroneans should have been named from

the Colophonians, there is no information, so far as I am aware, to explain.

13. [ἐς] τὸν λιμένα] The preposition here seems absolutely required; for the ships were sent, not to sail round the harbour of Torone, but round the intervening point of land, from Colophonians' Harbour to the Harbour of Torone. Compare ch. 3, 1. περιέπλεον ἐς τὸν λιμένα περιπεμφθεῖσαι. And though one or two similar passages may be found, where the MSS. omit the same preposition, as VIII. 38, 2. διαβεβηκότες τὴν Χίον. Herodot. IV. 118, 7. διέβη τήνδε τὴν ἤπειρον, yet the latest editors seem rightly to have restored it, as the sense is in all these passages undoubted, and can only be expressed by the insertion of the preposition. Compare, however, III. 6, 1. περιορισμένοι τὸ πρὸς νότον τῆς πόλεως, and the note there.



άστειον, καὶ διελὼν τοῦ παλαιοῦ τείχους μίαν αὐτὴν ἐποίησε  
 πόλιν. III. βοηθήσαντες δὲ ἐς αὐτὸ Πασσιτελίδας τε ὁ  
 Λακεδαιμόνιος ἄρχων καὶ ἡ παρούσα φυλακὴ προσβαλλόντων  
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἡμίονοι. καὶ ὡς ἐβιάζοντο καὶ αἱ νῆες ἅμα  
 περιέπλεον ἐς τὸν λιμένα περικεμφθεῖσαι, δείσας ὁ Πασσιτε- 5  
 λίδας μὴ αἰ τε νῆες φθάσωσι λαβοῦσαι ἔρημον τὴν πόλιν  
 καὶ τοῦ τειχίσματος ἀλισκομένου ἐγκαταληφθῆ, ἀπολιπὼν  
 αὐτὸ δρόμῳ ἐχώρει ἐς τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι φθάνουσιν  
 οἱ τε ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐλόντες τὴν Τορώνην, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἐπι- 10  
 σπόμενος αὐτοβοεῖ κατὰ τὸ διηρημένον τοῦ παλαιοῦ τείχους  
 ξυνησπεσῶν. καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν τῶν Πελοποννησίων  
 καὶ Τορωναίων εὐθύς ἐν χερσὶ, τοὺς δὲ ζῶντας ἔλαβον, καὶ  
 Πασσιτελίδαν τὸν ἄρχοντα. Βρασιίδας δὲ ἐβόηθει μὲν τῇ 15  
 Τορώνῃ, αἰσθόμενος δὲ καθ' ὁδὸν ἐλαωκυῖαν ἀνεχώρησεν,  
 ἀποσχὼν τεσσαράκοντα μάλιστα σταδίου μὴ φθάσαι ἐλθῶν. 15  
 ὁ δὲ Κλέων καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαία τε ἔστησαν δύο, τὸ  
 μὲν κατὰ τὸν λιμένα τὸ δὲ πρὸς τῷ τειχίσματι, καὶ τῶν Το-  
 ρωναίων γυναῖκας μὲν καὶ παῖδας ἠνδραπόδισαν, αὐτοὺς δὲ  
 καὶ Πελοποννησίους καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος Χαλκιδέων ἦν, ξύμπαν-  
 τας ἐς ἑπτακοσίους, ἀπέπεμψαν ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας καὶ αὐτοῖς 20

3. λακεδαιμονίων G. λακεδαιμονίων L.O.P.Q.e.k. προσβαλλόντων V.g. 4. καὶ  
 νῆες B.h. 5. [αἰ] ἐς Haack. Poppo. περικεμφθῆναι c. 7. ἀλομένου Q.  
 ἐγκαταλειφθῆ f. 8. δρόμον P. πρὸς f. φθάνουσιν c.i. 9. τε] τινες P.  
 ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. ἐπισπόμενος A.B.F.Q. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπι-  
 σπόμενος. 10. καὶ κατὰ K. διηρημένον τοῦ] εἰρημένον κατὰ τοῦ c.d.i. τείχους  
 τοῦ παλαιοῦ A.B.E.F.G.V.h. Bekk. 11. ξυνησπεσον E.d.i. ἀπέκτεινον d.i.  
 τῶν] om. d. 14. ἐλαωκυῖαν καθ' ὁδὸν V. ἀνεχώρησεν i. 16. δύο] om. K.  
 τὰ μὲν g. 19. ἄλλος τῶν χαλκιδέων B.h.

20. καὶ αὐτοῖς—ἀπῆλθε] This is a re-  
 remarkable illustration of the principle  
 laid down in the note on III. 98, 1. in  
 explanation of this use of the dative.  
 Without αὐτοῖς, the sentence would  
 have simply stated the fact of the fate  
 of the prisoners: with it, it states it  
 with reference to the Athenians; so  
 that αὐτοῖς ἀπῆλθε—ἐκομίσθη, signifies  
 nearly, "They afterwards lost them,  
 "some, by being released at the peace,  
 "others, by the Olynthians effecting  
 "their return home through an ex-

"change of prisoners." Dr. Bloom-  
 field says, that "it is not easy to see  
 "how the Olynthians came to have so  
 "many Athenian prisoners." But A-  
 thenian prisoners may have fallen into  
 their hands after the defeat of Xeno-  
 phon near Spartolus, II. 79, 6. or after  
 their recovery of Eion. IV. 7. Nor  
 would it follow that the men thus ex-  
 changed were Athenian citizens: they  
 may have been some of the partizans  
 or allies of the Athenians, who had  
 fallen into the hands of the Olynthians

SICILY AND ITALY. A. C. 422. Olymp. 80. 2.

τὸ μὲν Πελοποννήσιον ὕστερον ἐν ταῖς γενομέναις σπονδαῖς ἀπῆλθε, τὸ δὲ ἄλλο ἐκομίσθη ὑπ' Ὀλυνθίων, ἀνὴρ αὐτ' ἀνδρὸς λυθείς. εἶλον δὲ καὶ Πάνακτον Ἀθηναίων ἐν μεθορίοις 5 τείχος Βοιωτοὶ ὑπὸ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον προδοσίᾳ. καὶ ὁ μὲν 6 5 Κλέων, φυλακὴν καταστησάμενος τῆς Τορώνης, ἄρας περιέπλει τὸν Ἄθων ὡς ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν.

IV. Φαίαξ δὲ ὁ Ἐρασιωστράτου τρίτος αὐτὸς Ἀθηναίων πεμπόντων ναυσὶ δύο ἐς Ἰταλίαν καὶ Σικελίαν πρεσβευτῆς ὑπὸ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ἐξέπλευσε. Λεοντίνοι 2

SICILY and ITALY.  
IO Embassy of PHÆAX  
to Sicily and Italy to  
organize an Athenian  
interest in those parts  
against Syracuse.

γὰρ ἀπέλθόντων Ἀθηναίων ἐκ Σικελίας μετὰ τὴν ξύμβασιν πολίτας τε ἐπεγράψαντο πολ-  
λοὺς καὶ ὁ δῆμος τὴν γῆν ἐπενόει ἀναδάσα-  
σθαι. οἱ δὲ δυνατοὶ αἰσθόμενοι Συρακοσίους 3  
τε ἐπάγονται καὶ ἐκβάλλουσι τὸν δῆμον. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπλανή-  
15 θησαν ὡς ἕκαστοι, οἱ δὲ δυνατοὶ ὁμολογήσαντες Συρακοσίους  
καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐκλιπόντες καὶ ἐρημώσαντες Συρακούσας ἐπὶ

1. πελοποννησίων P.i. 2. ἀπῆλθον Q. 3. εἶχον R.V. 5. περιπλεί B.F.  
N.V.g.h.k. περιπλεί I. περίηι e. 6. ἄθων A.B.E.F.G.H.R.V.g.h. Poppo.  
Goell. Bekk. ἄθωνα L.O.P. ἄθων δ' k. ἄτων C. vulgo ἄθω. 7. φάλαξ c.  
qui sic et infra. ἐρασιωστράτου B.h. 8. ἐς Ἰταλίαν ναυσὶ δύο V. 11. ἐγρά-  
ψαντο V.g.

at different times, since the first break-  
ing out of the war.

II. πολίτας τε ἐπεγράψαντο—καὶ—τὴν γῆν ἐπενόει ἀναδάσασθαι] So when an additional number of citizens was wanted at Cyrene, settlers were invited from all parts of Greece ἐπὶ γῆς ἀναδασμῶ. Herodot. IV. 159, 2. It was a clause in the oath taken by the jurymen of the court of Helisea at Athens, that they would never allow τῶν χρεῶν τῶν ἰδίων ἀποκοπᾶς, οὐδὲ γῆς ἀναδασμὸν τῆς Ἀθηναίων. [Demosthen. Timocrat. p. 746. Reiske.] These two things were the usual accompaniments of a revolution, or violent disturbance of the existing state of things. [Demosth. de Fœder. cont. Alexand. p. 215. Reiske. Isocrates, Panathenaic. p. 287. b. Aristot. Politic. V. 5, 5-7, 4.] The principle on which this ἀναδασμὸς γῆς was demanded, was this, that every citizen was entitled to his portion, κλήρος, of

the land of the state; and that the admission of new citizens rendered a redivision of the property of the state a matter at once of necessity and of justice. It is not probable that in any case the actual κλήροι of the old citizens were required to be shared with the new members of the state; but only, as at Rome, the Ager Publicus, or land still remaining to the state itself, and not apportioned out to individuals. This land, however, being beneficially enjoyed by numbers of the old citizens, either as being common pasture, or as being farmed by different individuals on very advantageous terms, a division of it amongst the newly admitted citizens, although not, properly speaking, a spoliation of private property, yet was a serious shock to a great mass of existing interests, and was therefore always regarded as a revolutionary measure.

4 πολιτεία ᾤκησαν. καὶ ὕστερον πάλιν αὐτῶν τινὲς διὰ τὸ μὴ  
 ἀρέσκεσθαι ἀπολιπόντες ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσῶν Φωκέας τε τῆς  
 πόλεως τι τῆς Λεοντίνων χωρίον καλούμενον καταλαμβά-  
 νουσι καὶ Βρικινίας ὃν ἔρμα ἐν τῇ Λεοντίῃ. καὶ τῶν τοῦ  
 δήμου τότε ἐκπεσόντων οἱ πολλοὶ ἦλθον ὡς αὐτοὺς, καὶ κατα- 5  
 5 στάντες ἐκ τῶν τευχῶν ἐπολέμου. ἃ πυνθανόμενοι οἱ Ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι τὸν Φαίακα πέμπουσιν, εἴ πως πείσαντες τοὺς σφίσιν  
 ὄντας αὐτόθι ξυμμάχους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους, ἦν δύνωνται, Σικε-  
 λιώτας κωῆ ὡς Συρακοσίων δύναμιν περιποιουμένων ἐπι-  
 6 στρατεῦσαι, διασώσειαν τὸν δῆμον τῶν Λεοντίνων. ὁ δὲ 10  
 Φαίαξ ἀφικόμενος τοὺς μὲν Καμαριναίους πείθει καὶ Ἀκρα-  
 γαντίους, ἐν δὲ Γέλα ἀντιστάντος αὐτῷ τοῦ πράγματος  
 οὐκέτι ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἔρχεται, αἰσθόμενος οὐκ ἂν πείθειν  
 αὐτοὺς, ἀλλ' ἀναχωρήσας διὰ τῶν Σικελῶν ἐς Κατάνην, καὶ  
 ἅμα ἐν τῇ παρόδῳ καὶ ἐς τὰς Βρικινίας ἐλθὼν καὶ παραθαρ- 15  
 σύνας ἀπέπλει. V. ἐν δὲ τῇ παρακομιδῇ τῇ ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν  
 καὶ πάλιν ἀναχωρήσει καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ τισὶ πόλεσιν ἐχρη-  
 μάτισε περὶ φιλίας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ Λοκρῶν ἐντυγχάνει  
 τοῖς ἐκ Μεσσηνῆς ἐποίκοις ἐκπεπτωκόσιν, οἳ μετὰ τὴν τῶν  
 Σικελιωτῶν ὁμολογίαν στασιασάντων Μεσσηνίων καὶ ἐπα- 20

1. πολυτεία e. πολυτεία k. 2. ἐκλεπόντες Q. φωκέας E.F.G. φωκαίας A.B.H. Bekk. Goell. φωκέας καὶ βρικινίας τε τῆς πόλεως τι τῶν λεοντίνων V. 3. τι τῶν λεοντίνων c.d. 4. βρικινίας K. βρικνίας Q. βρικνίας d. ἔρμα V. 8. αὐτόθεν V. 9. κωῆ] om. K. ὅς] om. K.b. 12. γέλα] γέλωτι I. γέλει V.c. 15. παραθαρσύνας A.B.E.F.H.O.g. Haack. Poppon. Goell. Bekk. παραθρασύνας C.G.I.K.L.N.P. vulgo παραθαρρύνας. 19. τοῖς ἐν μεσήροις c.d.i. τῶν] om. C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.b.c.e.f.h.k. Poppon. 20. μεσσηνίων] ἀθηναίων d.i. ἐπαγομένων H.V.d.e. pr. G.

2. ἀπολιπόντες ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσῶν] Compare III. 10, 2. ἀπολιπόντων ἑμῶν ἐκ πολέμου.

5. καταστάντες ἐκ τῶν τευχῶν ἐπολέμου] Portus et Acacius καταστάντες de munitione Bricinniarum interpretantur. Sed phrasis καταστάντες ἐπολέμου hic fortassis non aliam significationem habet, quam II. 1. καταστάντες τε ξυνεχῶς ἐπολέμου. DUKER.

18. περὶ φιλίας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις] Substantivis interdum adiungitur casus verbi vel adjectivi cognati, ut quemad-

modum συμμαχεῖν et σύμμαχος Βοιωτοῖς dicitur, ita etiam dicatur συμμαχία Βοιωτοῖς. Sic Thucyd. IV. 23, 1. ἐπιδρομῇ τῷ τειχίσματι, et V. 35, 2. κατὰ τὴν τῶν χωρίων ἀλλήλοις οὐκ ἀπόδοσιν. Idem genus loquendi Duker. ad V. 46, 4. docet in Latinis scriptoribus observari viris doctis ad Sallust. Catilin. 32. quod neque insidias consuli procedebant. Conf. Herodot. VII. 169, 2. Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 396. et Poppon. Prolegom. I. p. 125. GÖLLER.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 2.

γαγομένων τῶν ἐτέρων Λοκροὺς ἔποικοι ἐξεπέμφθησαν, καὶ ἐγένετο Μεσσήνη Λοκρῶν τιὰ χρόνον. τούτοις οὖν ὁ Φαίαξ<sup>2</sup> ἐντυχὼν † τοῖς † κομζομένοις οὐκ ἠδίκησεν· ἐγεγένητο γὰρ τοῖς Λοκροῖς πρὸς αὐτὸν ὁμολογία ξυμβάσεως περὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. μόνοι γὰρ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅτε Σικελιώται<sup>3</sup> ξυνηλλάσσοντο, οὐκ ἐσπίσαντο Ἀθηναίοις· οὐδ' ἂν τότε, εἰ μὴ αὐτοὺς κατεῖχεν ὁ πρὸς Ἴτωνέας καὶ Μελαίους πόλεμος ὁμόρους τε ὄντας καὶ ἀποίκους. καὶ ὁ μὲν Φαίαξ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας χρόνῳ ὕστερον ἀφίκετο.

10 VI. Ὁ δὲ Κλέων ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς Τορώνης τότε περιέπλευσεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν, ὀρμώμενος ἐκ τῆς Ἡϊόνος Σταγείρῳ μὲν  
 AMPHIPOLIS. προσβάλλει Ἀνδριῶν ἀποικία, καὶ οὐχ εἶλε,  
 CLEON proceeds a- γαλῆσθον δὲ τὴν Θασίῳν ἀποικίαν λαμβάνει  
 gainst Amphipolis. He κατά κράτος. καὶ πέμψας ὡς Περδίκκαν πρέ-  
 waits at Elion for rein- σβεις, ὅπως παραγένετο στρατιᾷ κατὰ τὸ  
 forcements from his 2  
 15 allies. Brasidas takes σβει, ὅπως παραγένετο στρατιᾷ κατὰ τὸ  
 post at Cerdylium to ξυμμαχικὸν, καὶ ἐς τὴν Θράκην ἄλλους παρὰ  
 protect Amphipolis. Πόλλην τῶν Ὀδομάντων βασιλέα, ἄξοντα μισθοῦ Θράκας ὡς

2. οὐν φαίαξ K. 3. τοῖς κομζομένοις] προσκομζομένοις corr. F. Immo ἀποκομζομένοις Bekk. ἐγένετο G. 5. ὅτε] οἶτε A.B.E.F. 6. ξυνηλλάσσοντο V.E.F.G. ἐπίσαντο k. τοῖς ἀθηναίοις Q. 7. Ἴτωναίαις F.Q.e.f. ἰωνείας c.d.i. μελείους K. 9. ἀλλήλους c. 10. ὡς A.B.E.G.K.L.O.V. c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δε. ἀπὸ τῆς τότε τορώνης G.K. ἐκ τῆς τορώνης τότε h. τότε ἀπὸ τῆς τορώνης C.d.e. τότε ἀπὸ τορώνης K.c.i. 11. ἡόνος C. et infra ἡόνι. 12. ἀνδριῶν F. εἶλε] οἶσι c.d.i. ἀπρεῖ margo d.i. 13. γαληλὸν L.O.P. θασίαν A. λαμβάνει] οἶμ. Q. 14. ὡς] ἐς c.d.i. 17. πόλλην B. πολλὴν A.F.V. Bekk. Goell. πολλὴν K.N.c. πολὺν G.I. πολλὸν Q.e. πολλὸν correct. C. τὸν E.L.O.P.Q.c.e.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῶν. ὀδομάντων F. ὀδομάντων E. ἄξοντα A.B. F.G.Q.d. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo et Haack. ἄξοντα.

1. ἔποικοι] Vid. Scholiast. ad II. 27, 1. Thomam Mag. et Suidam h. v. DUK.  
 3. † τοῖς κομζομένοις†] "Articulus," says Poppo, "ferri nequit." Bekker wishes to read ἀποκομζομένοις. But the simple verb has the same meaning, "being on their way home." Comp. I. 52, 3. II. 4, 3. VIII. 56, 4. As to the article it would certainly be better away, as it is more natural to say, "meeting "these men on their way home," than, "meeting these men, namely, the party "who were on their return home." Dobree also objects to the article.  
 7. Ἴτωνέας καὶ Μελαίους] These people are unknown. Dr. Cramer mentions

a place called *Mella* in the farther Calabria, half way between Scilla and Gerace, where some remains of an ancient town have been discovered. "Ancient Italy," vol. II. p. 438.  
 10. ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς Τορώνης] Conf. VIII. 31, 1. ὁ δὲ Ἀστύχοι, ὡς τότε ἐν τῇ Χίφῳ ἔτυχε κ. τ. λ. III. 69, 1. αἱ δὲ νῆες, ὡς τότε φεύγουσαι—κατενέχθησαν. V. 10, 9. ὁ Κλέων, ὡς τὸ πρῶτον οὐ διανοεῖτο μένειν. GÖLLER. "Cursum hunc ipsum "jam supra c. 3. extr. demonstraverat "Ergo ὡς, quod eo spectat, aptius est "quam δε, quod pronomen rem tan- "quam novam indicat." HAACK.  
 17. ἄξοντα] This reading has been

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 88. 2.

3 πλείστους, αὐτὸς ἡσύχαζε περιμένων ἐν τῇ Ἡϊόνι. Βρασίδης  
 δὲ πυθνανόμενος ταῦτα ἀντεκάθητο καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τῷ Κερδυ-  
 λίῳ· ἔστι δὲ τὸ χωρίον τοῦτο Ἀργυλίων ἐπὶ μετεώρου πέραν  
 τοῦ ποταμοῦ, οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχον τῆς Ἀμφιπόλεως, καὶ κατε-  
 φαίνεται πάντα αὐτόθεν, ὥστε οὐκ ἂν ἔλαβεν αὐτόθεν ὄρ- 5  
 μώμενος ὁ Κλέων τῷ στρατῷ ὅπερ προσεδέχετο ποιῆσειν  
 αὐτὸν, ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν, ὑπεριδόντα σφῶν τὸ πλῆθος, τῇ  
 4 παρουσίᾳ στρατιᾷ ἀναβήσεσθαι. ἅμα δὲ καὶ παρεσκευάζετο  
 Θρᾶκᾶς τε μισθωτοὺς πεντακοσίους καὶ χιλίους, καὶ τοὺς  
 Ἡδῶνας πάντας παρακαλῶν, πελταστὰς καὶ ἱππέας· καὶ 10  
 Μυρκινίων καὶ Χαλκιδέων χιλίους πελταστὰς εἶχε πρὸς τοῖς  
 5 ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει τὸ ὄπλιτικὸν ξύμπαν ἠθροίσθη δισχίλιοι  
 μάλιστα, καὶ ἱππῆς Ἕλληνες τριακόσιοι. τούτων Βρασίδης  
 μὲν ἔχων ἐπὶ Κερδυλίῳ ἐκάθητο ἐς πεντακοσίους καὶ χιλίους,  
 οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει μετὰ Κλεαρίδου ἐτετάχατο. 15  
 VII. Ὁ δὲ Κλέων τέως μὲν ἡσύχαζεν, ἔπειτα ἠναγκάσθη  
 2 ποιῆσαι ὅπερ ὁ Βρασίδης προσεδέχετο. τῶν γὰρ στρατιω-  
 τῶν ἀχθομένων μὲν τῇ ἔδρᾳ, ἀναλογιζομένων  
 δὲ τὴν ἐκείνου ἡγεμονίαν πρὸς οἶαν ἐμπειρίαν  
 καὶ τόλμαν μετὰ οἷας ἀνεπιστημοσύνης καὶ 20  
 μαλακίας γενήσοιτο, καὶ οἰκοθεν ὡς ἄκουτες  
 αὐτῷ ξυνηλθον, αἰσθόμενος τὸν θροῦν, καὶ οὐ βουλόμενος  
 αὐτοὺς διὰ τὸ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ καθημένους βαρύνεσθαι, ἀναλαβῶν

2. κερδυλίῳ Q. κερδαλίῳ f. 3. ἀργυλίῳ P. ἀργυλίῳ Q. 4. ἐπέχων Q.  
 καὶ] om. K. 5. αὐτόθεν] αὐτὸν K. om. c.d.i. 7. ὑπεριδόντας B.F.R.V.  
 8. δὲ παρεσκευάζετο K. 9. θρᾶκας μισθωτοὺς B.c.h.i. μισθῶν τοὺς E. 10. καὶ  
 ἱππέας—πελταστὰς] om. A.B.h. 11. μυρκινίων P. μυρκινίων V. πελταστὰς  
 χιλίους c. χιλίους πεντακοσίους Q. πρὸς τοὺς C. πρὸς τῇ V. 12. ἐν] om. Q.  
 τὸ δὲ ὄπλιτικὸν V. ὄπλιτικὸν E.F. 14. ἐκάθητο ἐπὶ κερδυλίῳ V. 17. ποιῆσαι]  
 om. A. ὅπερ βρασίδης P. στρατιωτικῶν h. 23. καθήμενος F.

adopted by Elmaley, Bekker, Poppo, and Göller, and was approved of by Duker, instead of the common reading *ἄξανα*, which is suspicious, both from the unusual form of the word, and from the difficulty of its meaning.

6. ὅπερ προσεδέχετο κ. τ. λ.] See the

note on IV. 125, 1.

22. ξυνηλθον] "Malim ξυνεξήλθον." DOBREE. But surely *οἰκοθεν ξυνηλθον* may be perfectly well tolerated, although *ξυνεξήλθον* might be equally good, or even more expressive.

23. διὰ τὸ—βαρύνεσθαι] Commixta

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 80. 3.

ἦγε. καὶ ἐχρήσατο τῷ τρόπῳ ὅπερ καὶ ἐς τὴν Πύλον εὐτυ- 3  
 χήσας ἐπίστευσέ τι φρονεῖν· ἐς μάχην μὲν γὰρ οὐδὲ ἠλπισέν  
 οἱ ἐπεξίεναι οὐδένα, κατὰ θεῶν δὲ μᾶλλον ἔφη ἀναβαίνειν τοῦ  
 χωρίου, καὶ τὴν μείζω παρασκευὴν περιέμενεν, οὐχ ὡς τῷ  
 5 ἀσφαλεῖ, ἣν ἀναγκάζηται, περισχῆσων, ἀλλ' ὡς κύκλῳ περι-  
 στας βία αἰρήσων τὴν πόλιν. ἐλθὼν τε καὶ καθίσας ἐπὶ 4  
 λόφου καρτεροῦ πρὸ τῆς Ἀμφιπόλεως τὸν στρατὸν αὐτὸς  
 ἐθεᾶτο τὸ λιμνῶδες τοῦ Στρυμόνος καὶ τὴν θέσιω τῆς πόλεως

1. εὐτυχήσας] om. K. 2. τι] τε C. 3. τὸ χωρίον L.O.P. et corr. E.  
 4. περιέμενεν A.B.E.F.G.Q.V.c.d.g.h.i.k. Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo περιέμεινεν.  
 5. παραστάς R.h. 6. βιαιήσων E. 7. κρατεροῦ K.f.i. πρὸ τῆς ἀμφιπόλεως] om.i.  
 τὸν στρατὸν—πόλεως] om. P. αὐτὸν d. αὐτὸς δὲ ἐθεᾶτο K. 8. ἐθέασατο E.

sunt duæ formulæ, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ καθ-  
 μένους, et διὰ τὸ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ καθῆσθαι.  
 Conf. IV. 63, 1. GÖLLER.

1. ἐχρήσατο τῷ τρόπῳ κ. τ. λ.] I understand these words, as Haack does, of the temper and habits of Cleon's mind; and also, with the Scholiast, of the rash and confident spirit with which he embarked on the enterprise. For though it be true that the execution of the attack on Pylus was ably conducted by Demosthenes, yet the reference here is to the spirit with which Cleon undertook it, that is, with a blind confidence of success; and as this confidence had not been disappointed at Pylus, he imagined that it was a penetrating ability, which enabled him to anticipate victory when weaker minds doubted of it. The construction seems rather confused, the pronoun ὅπερ referring more naturally to χρησάμενος understood than either to εὐτυχήσας or to ἐπίστευσε, and the preposition ἐς τὴν Πύλον suiting better with this view of the sentence. As it is, I should refer ὅπερ to ἐπίστευσε. "On which he relied, as he had succeeded also at Pylus, as a proof that he was a man of some ability."

4. οὐχ ὡς τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ, ἣν ἀναγκάζη-  
 ται] Οὐχ ὡς τῷ πληθει τῶν ἐναντίων κρα-  
 τήσων, εἰ ἀναγκάζοιτο πολεμεῖν (ὅς οὐδὲ  
 τῇ παρούσῃ στρατιᾷ τοὺς πολεμίους ᾤετο  
 ἀντιτάξασθαι) ἀλλ' ὡς μετὰ τῶν ἐπελευ-  
 σομένων αὐτῷ συμμάχων πᾶσαν ἐν κύκλῳ  
 περιστήσων τὴν στρατιάν, καὶ βία ἐκ-  
 πολιορκήσων τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν. SCHOL.

οὐχ ὡς τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ—περισχῆσων]  
 "Not with the view of conquering  
 "without risk, should he be compelled  
 "to fight, but to have men enough to  
 "place all round the city, and so take  
 "it by assault." Τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ is, with  
 "safety." Compare VI. 55, 3. πολλὰ  
 τῷ περιόντι τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς κατεκράτησε.  
 And for περισχῆσων, compare VIII. 105,  
 1. τῷ ἔργῳ πολὺ περισχόντες.

5. περισχῆσων] Ἀντὶ τοῦ ὑπερσχῆσων  
 καὶ νικῆσων. SCHOL.

8. τὴν θέσιω—ἐπὶ τῇ Θράκῃ†] Whether this or ἐπὶ τὴν Θράκην be the true reading, is not perhaps easy to determine; but the sense of the passage is to me clear, i. e. that Cleon, who on his way from Eion must have had a good view of the situation of Amphipolis towards the sea, now, by having ascended to the crown of the hill on which it was built, commanded the view of its situation towards the lake and the land side, or, as Thucydides here expresses it, towards Thrace. And ἐπὶ Θράκῃ may signify, "on the con-  
 "fines or neighbourhood of Thrace;" but it would more naturally signify, "against," or, "commanding the ap-  
 "proaches of Thrace;" "Thraciæ im-  
 "minentem," a character which be-  
 longed truly to Amphipolis, but was not, I think, the point which Thucydides here meant to insist on. I am inclined therefore to prefer the old reading, ἐπὶ Θράκην, "its situation to-  
 "wards Thrace," or, as Thucydides expresses it, IV. 102, 4. ἐς τὴν ἠπειρον.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 2.

5 ἐπὶ τῇ Θράκη† ὡς ἔχοι. ἀπιέναι τε ἐνόμιζεν, ὅπταν βού-  
ληται, ἀμαχεί· καὶ γὰρ οὐδὲ ἐφαίνετο οὐτ' ἐπὶ τοῦ τείχους  
οὐδεὶς οὔτε κατὰ πύλας ἐξῆει, κεκλημένοι τε ἦσαν πᾶσαι.  
ὥστε καὶ μηχανὰς ὅτι οὐ κατῆλθεν ἔχων, ἀμαρτεῖν ἔδοκει·  
ἐλεῖν γὰρ ἂν τὴν πόλιν διὰ τὸ ἔρημον. VIII. Ὁ δὲ 5

Βρασίδης εὐθὺς ὡς εἶδε κινουμένους τοὺς Ἀθη-  
ναίους, καταβὰς καὶ αὐτὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ Κερδυλίου  
2 ἐσέρχεται ἐς τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν. καὶ ἐπέξοδον  
μὲν καὶ ἀντίταξιν οὐκ ἐποίησατο πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους,  
δεδιὼς τὴν αὐτοῦ παρασκευὴν καὶ νομίζων ὑποδεεστέρους 10  
εἶναι, οὐ τῷ πλήθει (ἀντίπαλα γὰρ πῶς ἦν) ἀλλὰ τῷ  
ἀξιώματι· (τῶν γὰρ Ἀθηναίων ὅπερ ἐστράτευε, καθαρὸν  
ἐξῆλθε, καὶ Λημνίων καὶ Ἰμβρίων τὸ κράτιστον), τέχνη δὲ  
3 παρεσκευάζετο ἐπιθησόμενος. εἰ γὰρ δείξειε τοῖς ἐναντίοις  
τό τε πλήθος καὶ τὴν ὄπλισιν ἀναγκαίαν οὖσαν τῶν μεθ' 15  
ἑαυτοῦ, οὐκ ἂν ἤγειτο μᾶλλον περιγενέσθαι ἢ ἄνευ προύψεως  
4 τε αὐτῶν καὶ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος καταφρονήσεως. ἀπολεξά-

1. τῇ θράκη A.B.C. (prima manu) E.F.H.K.N.V.f.g.h. Haack. Porpo. Bekk. vulgo et Goell. in ed. 2. τὴν θράκην. 3. κεκλημένοι A.B.E.F. κεκλημένοι Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κεκλεισμένοι. 4. ὥστε μηχανὰς Q. οὐ κατῆλθεν] malim οὐκ ἀνῆλθεν. Bekk. οὐκ ἀπῆλθεν K.L.O.k. ἀμαρτεῖν B.E.F.G.H.I.Q.V.c.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀμαρτάνειν. 6. εὐθὺς] om. Q. 7. καὶ καταβὰς καὶ R. 10. τὴν αὐτοῦ V. παρασκευὴν νομίζων e. ὑποδεεστέρους Porpo. 11. ἀντίπαλα L.O.P.Q. 12. τῶν] τῆς c.d. ἐστράτευσε K.g. 13. λιμνίων E. 14. δείξομεν A.B.E.F.H.g. δείξοι K.V. δείξοι h. 15. ὄπλισιν G. 16. ἐαυτῶν A.B.F.h.

4. κατῆλθεν] Because the walls of Amphipolis did not reach up to the summit of the hill, so that Cleon in approaching the town descended from the higher ground from whence the view of it had first opened on him. See Appendix to this volume.

12. καθαρὸν ἐξῆλθε] This seems to be equivalent to the expression VI. 31, 3. τὸ περὶ χρῆστος καταλόγους ἐκκριθέν: that is, there were neither *Thetes* nor *Metics* in the army, nor citizens either beyond or not having yet attained to the vigour of manhood. In Herodot. I. 211, 2. Περσίων ὁ καθαρὸς στρατὸς is opposed to what is called τῷ ἀχρηίῳ. Compare also Herodot. IV. 135, 2. and Wesseling's note.

15. τὴν ὄπλισιν ἀναγκαίαν οὖσαν] i. e. not such as they would have wished, but such as they could get. Compare II. 70, 1. βρώσεως περὶ ἀναγκαίας, and I. 61, 2. ξυμβασιν ἀναγκαίαν.

17. καὶ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος καταφρονήσεως] Göller explains this passage by supposing that *οὖσαν* should be supplied after *καταφρονήσεως*, because the sense of *ἄνευ προύψεως* is equivalent to *μὴ γενομένης προύψεως*. Dobree says "An subaudiendum e contrario μετά? "ut plena phrasis sit, καὶ μὴ μετά καταφρονήσεως ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος." Porpo professes that he can give no satisfactory explanation of the construction, nor do I think that any can be given according to the rules of the language,

μενος οὖν αὐτὸς πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν ὄπλιτας, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Κλεαρίδα προστάξας, ἐβουλεύετο ἐπιχειρεῖν αἰφνιδίως πρὶν ἀπελθεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, οὐκ ἂν νομίζων αὐτοὺς ὁμοίως ἀπολαβεῖν αὐτῆς μεμονωμένους, εἰ τύχοι ἐλθούσα 5 αὐτοῖς ἢ βοήθεια. ξυγκαλέσας δὲ τοὺς πάντας στρατιώτας, 5 καὶ βουλόμενος παραθαρσύναι τε καὶ τὴν ἐπίνοιαν φράσαι, ἔλεγε τοιαύδε.

IX. "ANΔΡΕΣ Πελοποννήσιοι, ἀπὸ μὲν οἴας χώρας  
 " ἤκομεν, ὅτι αἰεὶ διὰ τὸ εὐψυχον ἐλευθέρας, καὶ ὅτι Δωριῆς  
 10 SPEECH OF BRASIDAS " μέλλετε Ἰωσι μάχεσθαι, ὧν εἰώθατε κρεῖσ-  
 to his soldiers, to en- " σους εἶναι, ἀρκείτω βραχέως δεδηλωμένον·  
 courage them and ex- " τὴν δὲ ἐπιχείρησιν ᾧ τρόπῳ διανοοῦμαι ποι-  
 plain to them his plan " εἶσθαι, διδάξω, ἵνα μὴ †τό τε† κατ' ὀλίγον  
 of attack. " καὶ μὴ ἅπαντας κινδυνεύειν ἐνδεῆς φαινόμενον ἀτολμίαν  
 15 " παράσχη. τοὺς γὰρ ἐναντίους εἰκάξω καταφρονήσει τε 5

1. αὐτὸς] om. N.V. 2. κλεαρίδι P. κλεαρίδας Q. κλεαρίδους c. κλεαρίδα E.

ἐβούλετο I.L.O.P.c.d.k. 3. ἐπελθεῖν A. νομίζων αὐτοὺς ὁμοίως A.B.E.F.H. K.V.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. νομίζων ὁμοίως αὐτοὺς C.L.O.P.c.d.e.g.k. vulgo ὁμοίως αὐτοὺς νομίζων. 4. ἀποβαλεῖν A.E.F. αὐτῆς A.C.E.F.G.V.d.e. ἂν τις c. καὶ εἰ Q. τύχη K. τύχοισιν c. 5. ἦ] om. L. συγκαλέσας C.F.K.Q.V.e.g. 6. καί] om. R. 9. ἐλευθερίας I. 11. ἀρκεί τὸ A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.g.h. 12. ᾧ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τῷ N. vulgo ὄπλ. 13. μὴ om. G. τῷ A.B.E.F.H.K. om. I. τε] om. L.O.k. κατ' ὀλίγους V. 14. ἐνδεῆς ὑμῖν φαινόμενον d.

although both Göller and Dobree have given the meaning of the passage rightly. Compare, for the general meaning, IV. 126, 4. ὅσα μὲν τῷ ὄντι ἀσθενῆ ὄντα τῶν πολέμιων, ὀκνησὶν ἔχει ἰσχυρός, διδαχὴ ἀληθῆς προσγενομένη περὶ αὐτῶν ἐθάρασσε μᾶλλον τοὺς ἀμυνομένους.

13. †τό τε† κατ' ὀλίγον] I have marked the two first words with obeli, because Bekker and Göller have enclosed the τε in brackets, and some of the best MSS. read τῷ instead of τό. Κατ' ὀλίγον τε καὶ μὴ ἅπαντας seems indeed a strange distinction, as they are not two different things, but one; yet there are other instances of similar distinctions in Thucydides, and the question still returns, how can we possibly account

for the gratuitous insertion of a superfluous word in almost every existing MS.? And would not such extraordinary instances of attempted antithesis as that given by Aristotle from Epicharmus, Rhetor. III. 9. extr.) τόκα μὲν ἐν τήνους ἐγὼν ἦν τόκα δὲ παρὰ τήνους ἐγὼ, lead us to suppose that this sort of false taste was not uncommon in the earlier writers, or rather in those who flourished, like Thucydides, when attention first began to be paid to style; that is, between the time of the simplicity of mere nature, and that of the simplicity of good sense and perfected taste? For κατ' ὀλίγον, "a little, " or a small part, at a time," see IV. 10, 3.



AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 88. 3.

“ ἡμῶν καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἐλπίσαντας ὡς ἂν ἐπεξέλθοι τις αὐτοῖς  
 “ ἐς μάχην, ἀναβῆναί τε πρὸς τὸ χωρίον καὶ νῦν ἀτάκτως  
 3 “ κατὰ θεῶν τετραμμένους ὀλιγορῆν. ὅστις δὲ τὰς τοιαύτας  
 “ ἀμαρτίας τῶν ἐναντιῶν κάλλιστα ἰδὼν καὶ ἅμα πρὸς τὴν  
 “ ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ποιεῖται μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ προ- 5  
 “ φανοῦς μᾶλλον καὶ ἀντιπαραταχθέντος ἢ ἐκ τοῦ πρὸς τὸ  
 “ παρὸν ξυμφέροντος, πλείστ’ ἂν ὀρθοῖτο· καὶ τὰ κλέμματα  
 “ ταῦτα καλλίστην δόξαν ἔχει ἂ τὸν πολέμιον μάλιστα ἂν τις  
 4 “ ἀπατήσας τοὺς φίλους μέγιστ’ ἂν ὠφελήσειεν. ἕως οὖν ἔτι  
 “ ἀπαρασκευοὶ θαρσοῦσι καὶ τοῦ ὑπαπιέναι πλέον ἢ τοῦ 10  
 “ μένοντος, ἐξ ὧν ἐμοὶ φαίνονται, τὴν διάνοιαν ἔχουσιν, ἐν  
 “ τῷ ἀνειμένῳ αὐτῶν τῆς γνώμης καὶ πρὶν ξυνταχθῆναι  
 “ μᾶλλον τὴν δόξαν, ἐγὼ μὲν ἔχων τοὺς μετ’ ἑμαυτοῦ καὶ  
 “ φθάσας, ἣν δύνωμαι, προσπεσοῦμαι δρόμῳ κατὰ μέσον τὸ  
 “ στρατεύμα· σὺ δὲ, Κλεαρίδα, ὕστερον, ὅταν ἐμὲ ὀρᾷς ἤδη 15  
 “ προσκείμενον καὶ κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς φοβούντα αὐτοὺς, τοὺς

1. ἐξέλθοι Q. ὑπεξέλθοι V.d. ὑπεξέλθη f. τι d. 2. ἀτάκτους O. 3. δὲ  
 καὶ τὰς K. 4. μάλιστα L.d.i. 5. αὐτοῦ G.L.O.P.b.e.k. τὴν] om. K.  
 ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 6. ἐκ τοῦ] om. d. 7. συμφέροντος B.C.H.K.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.  
 8. πόλεμον A.B.E.F. μάλιστα K.L.O.P. 11. μένων d. φαίνονται F.  
 12. συνταχθῆναι B.C.F.H.K.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. 13. ἐγὼ μὲν ἔχων] om. d.  
 ἔχω I. 15. κλεαρίδαν P. ὀρᾷς ἐμὲ G.L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k.

3. κατὰ θεῶν τετραμμένους] “ Set on  
 “ looking about them.” Compare He-  
 rodot. V. 11, 3. κατὰ τὰ εἰλοντο ἐγράποντο:  
 “ Set themselves about, or betook  
 “ themselves to, the objects of their  
 “ choice.” So again, Thucyd. VI. 30, 2.  
 ὁ ἄλλος ὄχλος κατὰ θεῶν ἦεν. In all  
 these cases the true meaning of κατὰ  
 appears to be, *is the way of*. Hermann  
 rightly explains it by *secundum*. (ad  
 Viger. not. 401.)

4. πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν] “ Con-  
 “ sulting, or considering his own  
 “ power;” i. e. when it is deficient in  
 actual strength, making up for it by  
 art and by rapidity of movement.

7. κλέμματα] Schol. Cass. στρατηγή-  
 ματα exponit. Notum est illud Alex-  
 andri ad amicos suadentes, ut noctu  
 Darium inopinantem adgrederetur, οὐ  
 κλέπτω τὴν νίκην. Sic furta, furta

*belli, furta insidiarum apud Scriptores  
 Latinos saepissime. DUKER.*

8. ἂ τὸν πολέμιον—ἀπατήσας] Sequit-  
 ur verbum ἀπατῶν analogiam locution-  
 is ἢ ἀδικία ἢ ἠδίκησαν αὐτὸν, et simillium,  
 de quibus vid. Matth. Gr. Gr. p. 566.  
 [§. 415.] GÖLLEK. Jelf. 583, 17.

10. πλέον ἢ τοῦ μένοντος] Participium  
 substantivi instar est. Vid. Matth. Gr. Gr.  
 p. 834. [§. 570.] Compare VI. 24, 2. τὸ  
 ἐπιθυμοῦν τοῦ πλοῦ οὐκ ἐξηρέθησαν. III.  
 10, 1. τὸ διαλλάσσω τῆς γνώμης. VII. 68,  
 1. τῆς γνώμης τὸ θυμούμενον. Vid. Porpon.  
 I. 1. p. 100, 149. GÖLLEK. Jelf. 436, γ.

11. ἐν τῷ ἀνειμένῳ τῆς γνώμης] Com-  
 pare Xenoph. Hell. VII. 5, 22. δόξαν  
 παρῆχει τοῖς πολεμίοις μὴ ποίησεσθαι  
 μάχην ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ—τούτο δὲ ποι-  
 ῆσας [Epaminondas at Mantinea] ἔλυσε  
 μὲν τῶν πλείστων πολεμίων τὴν ἐν ταῖς  
 ψυχαῖς πρὸς μάχην παρασκευήν.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 432. Olymp. 89. 2.

“ μετὰ σεαυτοῦ τοὺς τ’ Ἀμφιπολίτας καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ξυ-  
 “ μάχους ἄγων, αἰφνιδίως τὰς πύλας ἀνοίξας ἐπεκθεῖν, καὶ  
 “ ἐπείγεσθαι ὡς τάχιστα ξυμμίξαι. ἐλπίς γὰρ μάλιστα αὐ- 5  
 “ τοὺς οὕτω φοβηθῆναι· τὸ γὰρ ἐπιὼν ὕστερον δεωότερον  
 5 “ τοῖς πολεμίοις τοῦ παρόντος καὶ μαχομένου. καὶ αὐτὸς τε 6  
 “ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς γίγνου, ὥσπερ σε εἰκὸς ὄντα Σπαρτιάτην, καὶ  
 “ ὑμεῖς, ὧ ἄνδρες ξύμμαχοι, ἀκολουθήσατε ἀνδρείως, καὶ  
 “ νομίσατε εἶναι τοῦ καλῶς πολεμεῖν τὸ ἐθέλειν καὶ αἰσχύ-  
 “ νεσθαι καὶ τοῖς ἄρχουσι πείθεσθαι· καὶ τῆδε ὑμῖν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ  
 10 “ ἢ ἀγαθοῖς γενομένοις ἐλευθερίαν τε ὑπάρχειν καὶ Λακεδαί-  
 “ μονίων ξυμμάχοις κεκλήσθαι, ἢ Ἀθηναίων τε δούλοις, ἢν  
 “ τὰ ἄριστα ἀνευ ἀνδραποδισμοῦ ἢ θανατώσεως πράξητε,  
 “ καὶ δουλείαν χαλεπωτέραν ἢ πρὶν εἶχετε, τοῖς δὲ λοιποῖς  
 “ Ἑλλησι κωλυταῖς γενέσθαι ἐλευθερώσεως. ἀλλὰ μήτε γ  
 15 “ ὑμεῖς μαλακισθῆτε, ὀρῶντες περὶ ὅσων ὁ ἀγὼν ἐστίν, ἐγὼ  
 “ τε δείξω οὐ παραινέσαι οἴος τε ὢν μᾶλλον τοῖς πέλας ἢ  
 “ καὶ αὐτὸς ἔργῳ ἐπέξελθεῖν.”

X. Ὁ μὲν Βρασίδης τοσαῦτα εἰπὼν τὴν τε ἔξοδον παρε-  
 σκευάζετο αὐτὸς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους μετὰ τοῦ Κλεαρίδα καθίστη  
 20 BATTLE of ἐπὶ τὰς Θρακίας καλουμένας τῶν πυλῶν, ὅπως  
 AMPHIPOLIS.  
 Brasidas throws the ὥσπερ εἰρηγο ἐπέξιοιεν. τῷ δὲ Κλέωνι, φανεροῦ 2

1. τε ἀμφιπολίτας V. 2. ἐπελθεῖν G.d.e.g. 3. ἐπεὶ γενέσθαι Q. ξυμμίξαι—  
 μάλιστα om. E. συμμίξαι V. 4. θορυβηθῆναι L. O. P. φορυβηθῆναι k. βηθῆναι G.  
 5. τε] om. e. 6. σε] om. e. 8. νομίσατε τρία εἶναι Stobæus. [τὸ] αἰσχυνεσθαι  
 Poppo. “ Deleverim articulum.” Bekker. [et delevit ed. 1832.] “ καὶ τὸ αἰσχύ-  
 νεσθαι codices: correxit Reiskius.” Bekk. ed. 1846. 9. ἡμῖν L. Q. 10. ἢ]  
 om. d. e. γενομένοις L. λακεδαμονίων τε δούλοις C. 11. συμμάχοις P. e.  
 ξυμμάχους k. τε] om. Q. f. 12. πράξησθε K. 13. ἢ E. ἔχετε B. 15. ὅσων Q.  
 δ ἀγῶν] ἀγῶν b. ἀγαθῶν c. d. i. 16. δὲ K. παραινέσας I. ὢν τοῖς O. V.  
 18. παρασκευάζετο Q. 19. κλεαρίδου O. Q. καθίστει E. 20. τῆς θρακίας Q.  
 21. ὅπερ K.

4. τὸ γὰρ—μαχομένου] Stobæus, p.  
 364. WASS. Æneas in Poliorcet. cap. 38.  
 τὸ γὰρ ἐπιὼν μᾶλλον οἱ πολέμοιοι φοβού-  
 νται τοῦ ὑπάρχοντος καὶ παρόντος ἤδη.  
 Sumsit a Thucydide. Vid. ibi Casau-  
 bonum. DUCKER.

11. δούλοις—ἀνευ ἀνδραποδισμοῦ] A  
 good instance of the distinction be-  
 tween these two words. Δούλος is the

general term, applying equally to poli-  
 tical and to domestic slavery; ἀνδρά-  
 ποδον applies exclusively to the latter.

20. ἐπὶ τὰς Θρακίας—τῶν πυλῶν] For  
 the topography of Amphipolis, the  
 reader is referred to the memoir ac-  
 companying the map, at the end of  
 the volume.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olym. 86. 3.

Athenians into confusion by his sudden attack, and is killed in the action. Cleon is killed also, and the Athenians are defeated. *γενομένου αὐτοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ Κερδυλίου καταβάντος καὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπιφανεῖ οὔσῃ ἔξωθεν περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς Ἀθηναῖς θυομένου καὶ ταῦτα πρᾶσσοντος, ἀγγέλλεται (προῦκεχωρήκει γὰρ τότε κατὰ τὴν θέαν) ὅτι ἡ τε στρατιὰ ἅπασα φανερὰ τῶν πολεμίων ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ ὑπὸ τὰς πύλας ἔππων τε πόδες πολλοὶ 5 καὶ ἀνθρώπων ὡς ἐξιώντων ὑποφαίνονται. ὁ δὲ ἀκούσας ἐπήλθε· καὶ ὡς εἶδεν, οὐ βουλόμενος μάχῃ διαγωνίσασθαι πρὶν οἱ καὶ τοὺς βοηθοὺς ἦκειν, καὶ οἰόμενος φθῆσεσθαι ἀπελθὼν, σημαίνειν τε ἅμα ἐκέλευεν ἀναχώρησιν καὶ παρήγγειλε τοῖς ἀπιούσιν ἐπὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας, ὥσπερ μόνον 10 οἶόν τ' ἦν, ὑπάγειν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἡϊόνος. ὡς δ' αὐτῷ ἐδόκει σχολὴ γίγνεσθαι, αὐτὸς ἐπιστρέψας τὸ δεξιὸν καὶ τὰ γυμνὰ πρὸς 15 τοὺς πολεμίους δούς ἀπῆγε τὴν στρατιάν. κὰν τούτῳ Βρα-*

1. τοῦ] τε c. d. i. 2. ἐπιφανῆ οὔσα c. 4. προκεχωρήκει Q. 5. ὅτι] om. G. e. k. ἡ τε] ἤρηται P. ἅπασα τῶν O. τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει πολεμίων V. 7. ἐς ἐξιώντων Q. ἀποφαίνονται Q. g. 8. ἀπῆλθε K. Q. οὐ] om. I. 9. οἶ] ἡ d. φθῆσεσθαι H. I. L. O. g. corr. F. Taur. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo φθῆσεσθαι. 10. ἅμα τὴν ἀναχώρησιν V. παρήγγειλε A. B. F. H. Q. V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri παρήγγειλε. 11. μόνῃ e. 12. αὐτοῦ e. αὐτὸ correct. N. V. αὐτῷ [sic eadem manu] C. σχολῇ L. ἡ σχολῇ R. σχολῇ E. 13. αὐτὸς] om. L. 14. δούς] om. d. i. κὰν] καὶ B.

6. ὑπὸ τὰς πύλας—ὑποφαίνονται] It should be remembered that none of Brasidas's men were on the walls; so that the Athenians, having nothing to dread from missile weapons, might venture up under the very walls of the town: and if we suppose, as Mr. Hawkins has suggested to me, that the middle of the road was worn hollow, so as to have admitted an opening of several inches under the gates, there would have been little difficulty in seeing the feet of the men and horses, in the manner described in the text.

10. παρήγγειλε τοῖς ἀπιούσιν κ. τ. λ.] Dr. Bloomfield's translation of this passage, agreeing with Göller's, appears to me to be substantially correct: "He gave orders to the retreaters" [rather, 'to the army in moving off'] "to draw off to Eion, [or rather, 'in the direction of Eion,] moving on

"their left wing." The army was drawn up in line fronting Amphipolis, and as the left was nearest Eion, the movement would naturally begin with that part of the army. Meantime the right wing should have maintained their position, and continued to face the enemy, in order to check pursuit till the other part of the army was fairly on its march to Eion; but instead of this, Cleon, uneasy at remaining so long exposed to the attack of the enemy, ordered the right wing to abandon its ground prematurely, and to move off towards the left, with its right flank necessarily presented to the enemy during the movement.

13. τὰ γυμνὰ] Thucyd. III. 23, 4. καὶ ἐτόξευόν τε καὶ ἐσηκόντιζον ἐς τὰ γυμνὰ. Schol. μέρη. Vid. Stephanum Append. ad Scripta de Dialect. p. 116. DUKER.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 2.

σίδας ὡς ὄρᾳ τὸν καιρὸν καὶ τὸ στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων  
 κινούμενον, λέγει τοῖς μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ὅτι “ οἱ  
 “ ἄνδρες ἡμᾶς οὐ μένουσι· δηλοὶ δὲ τῶν τε δοράτων τῇ  
 “ κινήσει καὶ τῶν κεφαλῶν· οἷς γὰρ ἂν τοῦτο γίννηται, οὐκ  
 5 “ εἰώθασι μένειν τοὺς ἐπιόντας. ἀλλὰ τὰς τε πύλας τις  
 “ ἀνοιγέτω ἐμοὶ ἄς εἴρηται, καὶ ἐπεξίωμεν ὡς τάχιστα θαρ-  
 “ σοῦντες.” καὶ ὁ μὲν κατὰ τὰς ἐπὶ τὸ σταύρωμα πύλας καὶ 6  
 τὰς πρώτας τοῦ μακροῦ τείχους τότε ὄντος ἐξελθὼν ἔθει  
 δρόμῳ τὴν ὁδὸν ταύτην εὐθείαν, ἥπερ νῦν κατὰ τὸ καρτερώ-  
 10 τατον τοῦ χωρίου ἰόντι τροπαῖον ἔστηκε· καὶ προσβαλὼν  
 τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις πεφοβημένοις τε ἅμα τῇ σφετέρᾳ ἀταξίᾳ καὶ  
 τὴν τόλμαν αὐτοῦ ἐκπεπληγμένοις κατὰ μέσον τὸ στράτευμα  
 τρέπει. καὶ ὁ Κλεαρίδας, ὥσπερ εἴρητο, ἅμα κατὰ τὰς Θρα- 7  
 κίας πύλας ἐπεξελθὼν τῷ στρατῷ ἐπέφερέτο. ξυνέβη τε τῷ 8  
 15 ἀδοκίτῳ καὶ ἐξαπίνῳ ἀμφοτέρωθεν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους θορυβη-  
 θῆναι, καὶ τὸ μὲν εὐάνυμον κέρας αὐτῶν, τὸ πρὸς τὴν Ἡίωνα,  
 ὅπερ δὴ καὶ προκεχωρήκει, εὐθύς ἀπορραγὲν ἔφυγε. καὶ ὁ  
 Βρασίδης ὑποχωροῦντος ἤδη αὐτοῦ ἐπιπαριῶν τῷ δεξιῷ  
 τιτρώσκεται· καὶ πεσόντα αὐτὸν οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ αἰσθά-  
 20 νονται, οἱ δὲ πλησίον ἄραυτες ἀπήνεγκαν. τὸ δὲ δεξιὸν τῶν 9  
 Ἀθηναίων ἔμενε [τε] μᾶλλον, καὶ ὁ μὲν Κλέων, ὡς τὸ

1. ὡς] om. c.i. 2. αὐτοῦ g. 3. δηλοὶ τῶν K. δηλοὶ E. δοράτων κινήσεις  
 c.d.i. 5. ἀνοιγέτω τις Q. ἀνοιγνύτω legisse Mærin monet Piersonus p. 31.  
 7. κατὰ] μετὰ B.h. τῷ σταυρώματι Q. 8. πρώτας] πόρτας f. ὄντως V.  
 ὄντας G. 9. ἥπερ G. τὸ] om. d. 10. ἔστηκεν V.h. Bekker. in edit. min.  
 12. ἐκπεπληγμένους B.h. 15. ἀδοκίτῳ ἐξαπίνῳ H.K. 16. αὐτῶν κέρας Q.  
 17. προκεχωρήκει d. ἔφυγε A.B.h. Poppo. Goell. ἔφυγεν Bekk. ceteri ἔφυγε.  
 20. πλησίον αὐτοῦ (sic) ἄραυτες V. τὸ δεξιὸν K. δεξιὸν ἀθηναίων O. τὸ ἀθην. V.  
 21. ἔμενέ τε Q. τε] om. corr. F.H.g. Poppo. Goell. ἐς τὸ c.

9. κατὰ τὸ καρτερώτατον τοῦ χωρίου] This must mean, I think, the steepest part of the hill. Others understand it “of the strongest part of the town.” But see the memoir on the map of Amphipolis.

18. ἐπιπαριῶν] *Transiens ad*—ut IV. 94. fin. VI. 67. fin. VII. 76. init. DOBREE. The construction with the dative is remarkable, inasmuch as the word generally occurs with the accu-

sative. But in its general meaning it is, “advancing along;” here it is, “advancing along towards,” or, “in order to arrive at.” Ἐπιπαριῶν τὸ στράτευμα is, “advancing along the line of the army,”—ἐπιπαριῶν τῷ δεξιῷ is, “advancing along the line of battle in order to get at the right wing.” Schol. *πλησιάζων ἐπερίθετο τῷ δεξιῷ.*

21. ἔμενε [τε] μᾶλλον] Some of the

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 82. 2.

πρώτον οὐ διανοεῖτο μένεω, εὐθύς φεύγων καὶ καταληφθεὶς  
 ὑπὸ Μυρκινίου πελταστοῦ ἀποθνήσκει, οἱ δὲ αὐτοῦ συστρά-  
 φέντες ὀπλίται ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον τὸν τε Κλεαρίδαν ἡμύνοντο  
 καὶ δις ἢ τρίς προσβαλόντα, καὶ οὐ πρότερον ἐνέδωσαν πρὶν  
 ἢ τε Μυρκινία καὶ ἡ Χαλκιδικὴ ἵππος καὶ οἱ πελτασταὶ 5  
 10 περιστάντες καὶ ἐσακοντίζοντες αὐτοὺς ἔτρεψαν. οὕτω δὲ  
 τὸ στράτευμα πᾶν ἤδη τῶν Ἀθηναίων φυγὸν χαλεπῶς καὶ  
 πολλὰς ὁδοὺς τραπόμενοι κατὰ ὄρη, ὅσοι μὴ διεφθάρησαν  
 ἢ αὐτίκα ἐν χερσὶν ἢ ὑπὸ τῆς Χαλκιδικῆς ἵππου καὶ τῶν  
 11 πελταστῶν, οἱ λοιποὶ ἀπεκομίσθησαν ἐς τὴν Ἡϊόνα. οἱ δὲ 10  
 τὸν Βρασίδαν ἄραντες ἐκ τῆς μάχης καὶ διασώσαντες ἐς τὴν  
 πόλιν ἔτι ἔμπουν ἐσεκόμισαν· καὶ ἦσθητο μὲν ὅτι νικῶσιν  
 12 οἱ μεθ' αὐτοῦ, οὐ πολὺ δὲ διαλεπὼν ἐτελεύτησε. καὶ ἡ ἄλλη  
 στρατιὰ ἀναχωρήσασα μετὰ τοῦ Κλεαρίδου ἐκ τῆς διώξεως  
 νεκροὺς τε ἐσκύλευσε καὶ τροπαῖον ἔστησε. ΧΙ. μετὰ δὲ 15

Besides is honourably buried in the market-  
 place of Amphipolis. Loss on both sides in  
 the battle. ταῦτα τὸν Βρασίδαν οἱ ξύμμαχοι πάντες ξὺν  
 ὄπλοις ἐπισπόμενοι δημοσίᾳ ἔθαψαν ἐν τῇ  
 πόλει πρὸ τῆς νῦν ἀγορᾶς οὐσῆς· καὶ τὸ  
 λοιπὸν οἱ Ἀμφιπολίται, περιέρξαντες αὐτοῦ τὸ μνημεῖον,

1. φεύγων καταληφθεὶς Q.d.i. 2. θνήσκει V. ξυστραφέντες Poppo.  
 3. ἡμύναντο d.i. 4. ἢ δις ἢ καὶ τρίς I. καὶ τρίς Q. † καὶ δις ἢ † Poppo.  
 5. μυρκινία c.d.i. 6. ἀκοντίζοντες d.i. 8. διεφθάρησαν αὐτίκα L.O.P.  
 11. καὶ διασώσαντες om. E. 12. ἐκόμισαν K.c.d.g.i. 13. μεθ' αὐτοῦ A.B.K.Q.  
 Bekk. Goell. μεθ' αὐτοῦ E.F.H.R. Poppo. vulgo μετ' αὐτοῦ. καὶ ἢ] ἢ δὲ c.d.  
 17. ἐπισπόμενοι E.G.g. 19. περιέρξαντες d. μνημα Q.g.

best MSS. omit the particle τε, and are followed by Bekker, Poppo, and Göller. Yet it appears to me defensible, on the ground that οἱ—ὀπλίται are exactly the same subject with τὸ δεξιὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, so that ἔμνευ τε μᾶλλον,—καὶ—ἡμύνοντο answer to one another. "The right wing not only kept its ground better, but, though Cleon himself fled, and was killed, the soldiers formed in a ring, and repulsed Cleonidas in two or three attacks."

17. ἔθαψαν ἐν τῇ πόλει] This was a distinguished honour, as the ordinary burial-places were always outside the walls. Ser. Sulpicius, the friend of

Cicero, in the height of the Roman power, "ab Atheniensibus impetrare non potuit ut M. Marcello locum sepulturae intra urbem darent, quod religione se impediri dicerent; neque tamen id antea cuiquam concesserant." Cicero, Epistol. ad Divers. IV. 12. So, at Rome, the Twelve Tables forbade to bury within the walls; but there were some few individuals, says Cicero, "qui hoc, ut C. Fabricius, virtutis causa, soluti legibus, concessi sunt." De Legibus, II. 23.

19. περιέρξαντες αὐτοῦ τὸ μνημεῖον] "Semper monumenta suorum sepeliunt veteres; tenuiores quidem ma-

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 69. 2.

ὡς ἤρωί τε ἐντέμνουσι καὶ τιμὰς δεδώκασι ἀγῶνας καὶ ἐτησί-  
ους θυσίας, καὶ τὴν ἀποικίαν ὡς οἰκιστῇ προσέθεσαν, κατα-  
βαλόντες τὰ Ἀγνώμεια οἰκοδομήματα καὶ ἀφανίσαντες εἴ τι  
5 The Athenian arma- μνημόσυνόν που ἔμελλεν αὐτοῦ τῆς οἰκίσεως  
ment returns home. περιέσεσθαι, νομίσαντες τὸν μὲν Βρασιδαν  
σωτήρᾳ τε σφῶν γεγενῆσθαι καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἅμα τὴν τῶν  
Λακεδαιμονίων ξυμμαχίαν φόβῳ τῶν Ἀθηναίων θεραπεί-

3. ἀγνώμεια c.  
R.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.

4. ἔμελλεν] ἐκίλευεν f.g. οἰκίσεως A.B.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.  
5. περιέσεσθαι c.i. νομίσαντες—γεγενῆσθαι] om. Q.

“ceria, aut humili aliqua leuique ma-  
teria; honestiores vero lorica e silice  
“vel saxo aut marmore. Virgilius in  
“Calice,

“Tumulus formatum crevit in orbem,  
“Quem circum lapidum laevi de mar-  
“more formas  
“Conserit, assidue curae memor.”

CASAUBON. (ad Sueton. Neron. 33.)  
Compare also the Digest. XI. Tit. 7.  
§. 37. “Monumentum sepulchri id  
“eae Div. Adrianus rescripsit, quod  
“munimenti, id est, causa muniendi  
“ejus loci factum sit, in quo corpus  
“impositum sit.” See also Digest.  
XVIII. Tit. 1. §. 73.

1. ὡς ἤρωί τε ἐντέμνουσι κ. τ. λ.]  
Ἐντέμνειν and ἐναγίζεω are the words  
properly used to express the offerings  
made at the tombs of the dead; ἐντέ-  
μνειν, according to the Scholiast on  
Apollonius Rhodius, I. 587. (quoted  
by Dr. Bloomfield,) being opposed to  
σφάζειν; because offerings to the dead,  
or to the powers beneath the earth,  
had their heads cut off so as to fall on  
the ground, by a blow on the back of  
the neck; while σφάζειν, “jugulare,”  
“to cut or stick in the throat,” denotes  
the manner of sacrificing a victim to  
the gods of heaven, holding back the  
head that it might look upwards in its  
death. And the distinction of θύειν, as  
applied to offerings made to the gods,  
and ἐναγίζεω, as expressing those made  
to heroes, is often clearly insisted upon.  
See Herodot. II. 44, 6. Etymolog. Mag.  
in ἐναγίζω and ἔντομα. Hesych. in ἐνα-  
γίζεω and ἐντέμνουσι. Pollux, III. 102.  
VIII. 91. Pausanias, II. 11, 7. Ari-  
stotle, however, uses the term θύειν to

express the offerings paid to Brasidas;  
(*Ethic. Nicom. V. 7, 1.*) though it does  
not necessarily follow that the ἐτησίους  
θυσίας, here spoken of by Thucydides,  
mean sacrifices to *Brasidas*; it would  
rather seem that there was a yearly  
holyday or festival kept in honour of  
him, which was celebrated by games,  
and by sacrifices to the different gods.  
But the games thus celebrated in hon-  
our of heroes (see also Herodot. I.  
167, 3. VI. 38, 2.) were urged by Varro  
as a proof of their divinity, “quod non  
“soleant ludi nisi numinibus celebrari.”  
(*Apud Augustin. Civitat. Dei, VIII. 26.*)  
The whole chapter here referred to in  
Augustine’s great work, as well as the  
one which follows it, is well worthy of  
our attention, because the writer is la-  
bouring to distinguish between the  
hero-worship of the heathens and the  
Christian commemoration of departed  
saints. But all that Augustine says of  
the latter, to distinguish it from wor-  
ship, was the original doctrine with  
regard to the former: and just as the  
grateful commemoration of heroes de-  
generated in time into hero-worship, so  
the grateful commemoration of saints  
was corrupted into saint-worship; in  
both cases through the inability of the  
human mind to hold any communion  
with beings of another world, without  
its soon assuming the character of re-  
ligious worship.

4. οἰκίσεως] Videatur Pollux, IX. 7.  
WASS. Ubi etiam libri scripti habent  
οἰκησις, ut hic οἰκίσεως. Sed res ipsa  
docet, hic οἰκίσεως, ibi οἰκίσις legendum  
esse. Vid. Jungermann. ad Poll. l. d.  
DUKER.

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 422. Olymp. 80. 2.

οντες, τὸν δὲ Ἄγωνα κατὰ τὸ πολέμιον τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐκ  
 ἂν ὁμοίως σφίσι ξυμφόρων οὐδ' ἂν ἡδέως τὰς τιμὰς ἔχειν.  
 2 καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἀπέδωσαν. ἀπέθανον δὲ  
 Ἀθηναίων μὲν περὶ ἑξακοσίους, τῶν δ' ἐναντίων ἑπτὰ, διὰ  
 τὸ μὴ ἐκ παρατάξεως ἀπὸ δὲ τοιαύτης ξυντυχίας καὶ προεκ- 5  
 3 φοβήσεως τὴν μάχην μᾶλλον γενέσθαι. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἀναί-  
 ρωσιν οἱ μὲν ἐπ' οἴκου ἀπέπλευσαν, οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Κλεαρί-  
 δου τὰ περὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν καθίσταντο.

XII. Καὶ ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τοῦ θέρους τελευτῶν-  
 10 τος Ῥαμφίας καὶ Αὐτοχαρίδας καὶ Ἐπικυδίδας Λακεδαιμό-

Reinforcements to  
 strengthen Brasidas set  
 out from Sparta and  
 arrive at Heraclea ;  
 but finding their fur-  
 2 ther progress difficult,  
 and hearing of the  
 battle of Amphipolis,  
 they return to Sparta.  
 νιοὶ ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία βοήθειαν ἦγον  
 ἑνακοσίων ὀπλιτῶν, καὶ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Ἡρά-  
 κλειαν τὴν ἐν Τραχῶνι καθίσταντο ὃ τι αὐτοῖς  
 εἰδοὶ μὴ καλῶς ἔχειν. ἐνδιατριβόντων δὲ αὐ-  
 τῶν ἔτυχεν ἡ μάχη αὕτη γενομένη, καὶ τὸ θέρος 15  
 ἐτελείτα.

XIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος εὐθὺς μέχρι μὲν  
 Πιερίου τῆς Θεσσαλίας διήλθον οἱ περὶ τὸν Ῥαμφίαν, κωλυ-  
 ὄντων δὲ τῶν Θεσσαλῶν, καὶ ἅμα Βρασιδίου τεθνεῶτος ὅπερ  
 ἦγον τὴν στρατιάν, ἀπετράποντο ἐπ' οἴκου, νομίσαντες οὐ- 20  
 δένα καιρὸν εἶναι ἔτι τῶν τε Ἀθηναίων ἦσση ἀπεληλυθῶν

1. πολέμιον corr. F. 4. μὲν] om. f. 5. ξυντυχίας] ξυμμαχίας A.B.F.h.  
 προεκφοβήσεως Q. 8. τὰ περὶ] om. e. 10. ῥομφία P. ἐπικύδας I. 11. θράκην Q.  
 12. ἑνακοσίων E.G. 14. αὐτῶν αὐτοῦ ἔτυχεν f. αὐτῶν ἐτύγγανεν A. 18. περιου E.  
 θεσσαλίας] θαλασσίας d. τὴν ῥομφαίω P. τὴν ῥαμφίαν c. 19. ὅσπερ B.h.  
 20. ἐς οἴκου K. νομίσαντες δὲ Q. 21. εἶναι ἔτι A.B.h. Bekk. vulgo ἔτι εἶναι.

4. τῶν δ' ἐναντίων ἑπτὰ] So in the  
 great battle of Corinth, fought A. C.  
 394, only eight Lacedæmonians were  
 killed. Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 3, 1. For  
 such was the Spartan skill and disci-  
 pline, that, till their ranks were broken,  
 they fought almost without risk. See  
 Müller's Dorians, II. 12. §. 9.

12. Ἡράκλειαν] Recte addit ἐν Τρα-  
 χῶνι, sunt enim ejusdem cognominis  
 urbes XXII quas enumerat Stephanus.  
 WASS.

18. Πιερίον τῆς Θεσσαλίας] This place

is called by Livy, Piers and Pieria.  
 XXXII. 15. XXXVI. 14. It was a  
 town of Thessaly, not far from Metro-  
 polis, and from the road leading from  
 Pellinæum and Athamania to Larissa.  
 I should be inclined to place it in the  
 valley of the Peneus, not much above  
 its junction with that of the Apidanus ;  
 supposing Rhamphias and his col-  
 leagues to have followed the track of  
 Brasidas, and to have descended by the  
 valleys of the Enipeus and Apidanus  
 into that of the Peneus.

A. C. 422. Olymp. 89. 2.

καὶ οὐκ ἀξιώχρεων αὐτῶν οὐτων δρᾶν τι ὧν κἀκείνος ἐπενοίει.  
 μάλιστα δὲ ἀπῆλθον εἰδότες τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, ὅτε ἐξ-  
 ἤρσασα, πρὸς τὴν εἰρήνην μᾶλλον τὴν γνώμην ἔχοντας.

XIV. ξυνέβη τε εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει μάχην καὶ  
 5 τὴν Ῥαμφίου ἀναχώρησιν ἐκ Θεσσαλίας ὥστε πολέμου μὲν

Both parties feel dis-  
 posed for peace. μηδὲν ἔτι ἄψασθαι μηδετέρους, πρὸς δὲ τὴν  
 εἰρήνην μᾶλλον τὴν γνώμην εἶχον, οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι πλη-  
 γέντες ἐπὶ τῷ Δηλίῳ καὶ δι' ὀλίγου αὖθις ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει,  
 καὶ οὐκ ἔχοντες τὴν ἐλπίδα τῆς ῥώμης πιστὴν ἔτι, ἤπερ οὐ

10 προσεδέχοντο πρότερον τὰς σπονδάς, δοκοῦντες τῇ παρούσῃ  
 εὐτυχίᾳ καθυπέρτεροι γενήσεσθαι· καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἅμα  
 †ἐδεδείσαν† σφῶν μὴ διὰ τὰ σφάλματα ἐπαιρόμενοι ἐπὶ  
 πλέον ἀποστῶσι, μετεμέλοντό τε ὅτι μετὰ τὰ ἐν Πύλῳ κα-  
 λῶς παρασχὸν οὐ ξυνέβησαν· οἱ δ' αὖ Λακεδαιμόνιοι παρὰ

15 γνώμην μὲν ἀποβαίνοντος σφίσι τοῦ πολέμου, ἐν ᾧ ᾤοντο  
 ὀλίγων ἐτῶν καθαιρήσειν τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων δύναμιν, εἰ τὴν  
 γῆν τέμνοιεν, περιπεσόντες δὲ τῇ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ξυμφορᾷ, οἷα  
 οὐπω γεγένητο τῇ Σπάρτῃ, καὶ ληστευομένης τῆς χώρας ἐκ

2. ὅτι f. 5. ῥομφίου P. θετταλίας V. πολεμουμένη E. 6. οὐδὲν B. 7. τὴν  
 γνώμην εἶχον L.O.P. οἱ πηγγέντες R. 8. ἐπὶ τῷ A.B.E.F.H.N.V.g. Porpo.  
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπὶ τε τῷ ὀλίγον O.e. ἀμφιπόλει οὐκ L.O.P.k. 9. ἤπερ  
 προσεδέχοντο e. 12. †ἐδεδείσαν†] ἴμο ἐδεδίωσαν sicut Goell. Vid. ad IV. 55, 2.  
 ἐδεδείσαν Bekk. 13. ἀπιστῶσι I.Q. μετεμέλλοντο G.O.a. τὰ] om. d.  
 14. παρασχὼν E.F. περὶ b. 18. τῆς χώρας] om. f. χώρας ἐκ κυθήρων O.

1. ὧν κἀκείνος ἐπενοίει] The καὶ here seems to be superfluous, or to suit ill with the negative in the preceding part of the clause: for though it is sense to say, ἀξιώχρεως ὧν δρᾶν τι ὧν κἀκείνος ἐπενοίει, "competent to do something of what he also was designing;" i. e. he, as well as the other person spoken of; yet it is nonsense to say, "not competent to do what he also was designing," as the two parties are then put in opposition to each other, and "also" becomes absurd when applied to things not alike, but different.

4. ξυνέβη τε—ὥστε—ἄψασθαι μηδετέ-  
 ρους—εἶχον δέ] We may observe here, first, the transition from the infinitive to the indicative; as again, VIII. 76, 5. (quoted by Porpo,) καὶ πρότερον—κρα-

τεῖν, καὶ νῦν καταστήσονται: and secondly, the use of ὥστε after ξυνέβη; for which compare Herodot. III. 14, 7. συνήρκε—ὥστε—ἄνδρα—παριέναι; and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 531. obs. 2. Jelf, 669. obs. 1. Another and more correct construction occurs, IV. 80, 1. ξυνέβη αὐτοῖς ὥστε—ἐξαγαγεῖν, ἢ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων κακοπραγία. "Usus particulæ cum anacolutho conjunctus est: unde abrupta post has particulas constructione, oratio recta infertur." HERMAN. ad Viger. not. 352. b.

18. γεγένητο] Pro ἐγεγένητο. Atticis usitatum est omittere augmentum in hoc tempore. Multa hujus generis collegit Jungermann. ad Polluc. III. 102. DUKER.



τῆς Πύλου καὶ Κυθήρων, αὐτομολούντων τε τῶν Εἰλωτῶν, καὶ αἰὲ προσδοκίας οὔσης μή τι καὶ οἱ ὑπομένοντες τοῖς ἔξω πύσιννοι πρὸς τὰ παρόντα σφίσιν ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον νεω- 3  
 3 τερίσωσι. ξυνέβαυε δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους αὐτοῖς τὰς  
 † τριακονταετίαι † σπονδὰς ἐπ' ἐξόδῳ εἶναι, καὶ ἄλλας οὐκ 5  
 ἤθελον σπένδεσθαι οἱ Ἀργεῖοι εἰ μή τις αὐτοῖς τὴν Κυνο-  
 ρίαν γῆν ἀποδώσει· ὥστ' ἀδύνατα εἶναι ἐφαίνετο Ἀργεῖους  
 καὶ Ἀθηναίους ἅμα πολεμεῖν. τῶν τε ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ πό-  
 λεων ὑπώπτευνόν τινας ἀποστήσασθαι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους·  
 ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο. XV. Ταῦτ' οὖν ἀμφοτέροις αὐτοῖς λογι- 10  
 ζομένοις ἐδόκει ποιητέα εἶναι ἢ ξύμβασις, καὶ οὐχ ἦσσαν τοῖς  
 Λακεδαιμονίοις, ἐπιθυμία τῶν ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἐκ τῆς νήσου

1. κυθηρίων V. αὐτομολούντων] ἀτολούμπτων i. 2. καὶ ὑπομένοντες Q.  
 4. τὰς τριακονταετίαι αὐτοῖς g. αὐτοῖς τὰς τριακονταετίαι A. αὐτοῖς τὰς τριακονταε-  
 ταις B. αὐτοῖς τὰς τριακοντούταις e. αὐτοῖς τὰς τριακονταετίαι f. τριακονταετίαι E.  
 F.G. 5. ἐξόδῳ O.P. 6. κυνοσουρίαν A.B.V. Bekk. 10. ὥσπερ G.I.L.O.  
 c.d.e. ἀμφοτέροις λογιζομένοις g.

2. τοῖς ἔξω] Αὐτομολήσασι δηλαδῆ.  
 SCHOL. Compare IV. 66, 2. οἱ φίλοι  
 τῶν ἔξω, i. e. τῶν φυγάδων. The hope  
 was, that the Helots who had escaped  
 to Pylus might form a sufficient force  
 to occupy some other places in Mes-  
 senia, and become the foundation of a  
 national Messenian army.

3. πύσιννοι] Inter Auctoris hujus τὰ  
 γλωσσῶδη recense. Suidas in περιωπή.  
 Est vox Homericā. D. Halic. Ant. VIII.  
 86. οἱ δὲ πολέμοι τῷ τότε πλήθει τῶν  
 σφετέρων ἐκέῖ ΠΥΣΥΝΟΙ—καὶ ἐπαρθέν-  
 τες, ἀνέβαινον. Theognis, qui vocabulus  
 vulgari usu tritis utitur, v. 75. παύ-  
 ροισιν ΠΥΣΥΝΟΣ μεγάλη ἀνδράσιν ἔργ'  
 ἐπιχειρεῖ. WASS. Aristoph. Nub. 940.  
 τῷ πύσιννοι τοῖς περιδεξίσιον λόγοισιν.  
 Æschyl. Sept. adv. Theb. 218. πύσιννοι  
 θεοῖς. Theognis rursum, v. 69. et 284.  
 Vid. supr. II. 89, 7. DUKER. [See  
 also Herodot. VII. 10, 1. and Poppo  
 Proleg. I. p. 240.]

πρὸς τὰ παρόντα] "Availing them-  
 selves of the actual state of affairs;"  
 literally, "looking to it," and influenced  
 by their view of it.

6. εἰ μή τις—ἀποδώσει.] "Unless Cy-  
 nuria should be restored to them."  
 The passive in English is expressed in

Greek, as in French, by the indefinite  
 pronoun ("on" in French) with the  
 active verb.

τὴν Κυνοουρίαν γῆν] Vid. IV. 56, 2.  
 Eum agrum possidebant Lacedæmonii,  
 Argivi autem sum esse dicebant: in-  
 fra cap. 41, 2. DUKER.

7. ὥστ'—ἐφαίνετο] The reasoning  
 here is curiously condensed: it is as  
 follows, if developed: "So that, as  
 "they thought it impossible to main-  
 "tain a war at once against Athens  
 "and Argos, of which there was great  
 "danger, they were disposed to make  
 "peace with Athens." Compare the  
 note on IV. 85, 5; and observe that  
 the present passage tends to support  
 the reading of the MSS. there, which I  
 have considered as suspicious.

10. ταῦτ'—καταλύσασθαι] Schol. Ari-  
 stoph. ad Pacem 478. qui ταῦτα, ἦσαν,  
 ὅπως θέλουτες. ibi pro φησι legendum  
 σφίσι. WASS.

12. ἐπιθυμία τῶν ἀνδρῶν—κομισσασθαι]  
 i. e. κομισσασθαι αὐτοῖς. A striking in-  
 stance of the principle mentioned in the  
 note on V. 1. that "a word depending  
 "on two different actions is put in the  
 "case required by that one which  
 "comes first in the sentence." Poppo

A. C. 422. Olymp. 80. 2.

κομίσασθαι ἦσαν γὰρ οἱ Σπαρτιᾶται αὐτῶν πρῶτοί τε καὶ ὁμοίως σφίσι ξυγγενεῖς. ἤρξαντο μὲν οὖν καὶ εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἄλωσιν αὐτῶν πρᾶσσειν, ἀλλ' οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐπω ἤθελον, εὖ φερόμενοι, ἐπὶ τῇ ἴσῃ καταλύεσθαι. σφαλέντων δὲ αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τῷ Δηλίῳ παραχρήμα οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, γνόντες νῦν μᾶλλον ἂν φένδεξομένους,† ποιοῦνται τὴν ἐνιαύσιον ἐκχειρίαν, ἐν ἣ ἔδει ξυνιόντας καὶ περὶ τοῦ πλείονος χρόνου βουλευέσθαι. XVI. ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ ἡ ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει ἦσσα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐγεγένητο καὶ ἐτεθνήκει Κλέων τε καὶ Βρασιδᾶς, 10 And particularly the two leading men at οἷπερ ἀμφοτέρωθεν μάλιστα ἠναντιοῦντο τῇ

1. πρῶτοι καὶ d. 2. "an ὁμοίως?" Bekker. ed. 1832. 3. πράττειν L. ὀσπω E.K.L.N.P.V.c.d.e.f.g.i. Schol. Aristoph. Bekker. ed. 1832. Vulgo ὀσπως. 4. εὐφοροῦμενοι E. γρ. h. 5. ἐν δηλίῳ g. ἐπὶ τῶν ἐν δηλίῳ f. 6. μᾶλλον ἐνδεξομένους K.d. μᾶλλον δεξαμένους O.P. μᾶλλον ἂν ἐνδεξαμένους G. Thomas M. v. ἐνδέχεται. 7. περὶ πλείονος e. 8. ἐπειδὴ καὶ L.O.P.k. ἐπεὶ δὲ V. 9. γεγένητο h. ἐγένετο K. 10. ἠναντιοῦντο εἰρήνη k. ἠναντιοῦτο c.

(Prolegom. I. p. 127.) quotes a similar passage from Plato, Crito, 14. οὐδ' ἐπιθυμία σε ἄλλης πόλεως οὐδ' ἄλλων νόμων ἔλαβεν εἰδέναι.

2. ὁμοίως σφίσι ξυγγενεῖς] Müller translates this, "related to one another;" like σφίσι δὲ ὁμόλογουσι in Herodotus, I. 57, 4. But, first of all, the men sent over to Sphacteria had been taken by lot from the different Lochi, IV. 8, 9, so that they could scarcely be related to one another; and secondly, as οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι is the general subject of the whole passage, σφίσι in a subordinate clause is referred to it, as in VII. 70, 2. πανταχόθεν σφίσι τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐπιφερομένων, a passage explained by Blume on this same principle, (as quoted by Göller on V. 49, 1.) The real meaning of the words is, however, by no means easy to ascertain. "The Spartans taken at Sphacteria "were both of the highest class, πρῶτοι, and alike related to themselves," ὁμοίως σφίσι ξυγγενεῖς. As to the πρῶτοι, I agree with Müller, (Dorier, II. p. 83.) that it is not a mere vague term, but refers to a particular and acknowledged rank. But what this rank was, I believe we can only conjecture. Is it possible that the families of the Hyllæan tribe enjoyed any precedence over those

of the other two tribes, similar to that of the Rammenses at Rome over the Titienses and Luceres? Again, we do not know exactly who are meant by σφίσι, because we do not know who composed the Lacedæmonian government, τὰ τέλη τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων; nor is the exact force of ὁμοίως very clear. Does it mean, "equally related," i.e. "all without distinction?" or rather does it signify, that as they were πρῶτοι, so in like manner were they ξυγγενεῖς; as if their being the latter was a natural consequence of their being the former? or can ὁμοίως be corrupt, and was there any mention made in the original text of the Spartan ὁμοιοι, or peers? a term itself, it may be observed, of doubtful signification. So much obscurity is there in every passage relating to the internal state of Sparta, from our want of any connected information respecting it.

6. ἂν † ἐνδεξομένους †] Thomas Magister reads ἐνδεξαμένους. And Dobree proposes corrections for several other passages in Thucydides, where the present text exhibits ἂν joined to the future tense, in violation of a well known rule of the grammarians. Poppo and Göller defend the present reading, and even Bekker retains it.

Sparta and Athens,  
 ΠΛΕΙΣΤΟΑΝΑΞ  
 and NIKIAS.

εἰρήνην, ὁ μὲν διὰ τὸ εὐτυχεῖν τε καὶ τιμᾶσθαι  
 ἐκ τοῦ πολεμῆν, ὁ δὲ γενομένης ἰσυχίας κατα-  
 φανεύστερος νομίζων ἂν εἶναι κακουργῶν καὶ ἀπιστότερος  
 διαβάλλων, τότε δὲ [οἱ ἐν] ἑκατέρᾳ τῇ πόλει σπεύδοντες τὰ  
 μάλιστα τὴν ἡγεμονίαν Πλειστοάναξ τε ὁ Παισανίου βασι- 5  
 λεὺς Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Νικίας ὁ Νικηράτου, πλείστα τῶν  
 τότε εὐ φερόμενος ἐν στρατηγίαις, πολλῶ δὴ μᾶλλον προε-  
 θυμούντο, Νικίας μὲν βουλόμενος, ἐν ᾧ ἀπαθῆς ἦν καὶ ἤξι-  
 οῦτο, διασώσασθαι τὴν εὐτυχίαν, καὶ ἐς τε τὸ αὐτίκα πόνων  
 πεπαύσθαι καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ τοὺς πολίτας παῦσαι, καὶ τῷ μέλ- 10  
 λοντι χρόνῳ καταλιπεῖν ὄνομα ὡς οὐδὲν σφήλας τὴν πόλιν  
 διεγένετο, νομίζων ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου τοῦτο ξυμβαίνειν καὶ  
 ὅστις ἐλάχιστα τύχη αὐτὸν παραδίδωσι, τὸ δὲ ἀκίνδυνον τὴν  
 εἰρήνην παρέχειν. Πλειστοάναξ δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθρῶν διαβαλ-  
 λόμενος περὶ τῆς καθόδου, καὶ ἐς ἐνθυμίαν τοῖς Λακεδαιμο- 15  
 νίοις αἰεὶ προβαλλόμενος ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ὅποτε τι πταίσειαν, ὡς  
 διὰ τὴν ἐκείνου κάθοδον παρανομηθεῖσαν ταῦτα ξυμβαίνοι.  
 2. τὴν γὰρ πρόμαντιν τὴν ἐν Δελφοῖς ἐπητῶντο αὐτὸν πείσαι  
 μετ' Ἀριστοκλέους τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ ὥστε χρῆσαι Λακεδαιμονίοις  
 ἐπὶ πολὺν τάδε θεωροῖς ἀφικνουμένοις, Διὸς υἱοῦ ἡμῆθεοῦ τὸ 20

3. νομίζων εἶναι B.h. 4. διαβαλὸν A.B.E.F.h. δὲ] δὴ L.O. δὲ οἱ ἐν K.R.f.g.  
 5. τὴν] om. Q. ἡγεμονίαν] "ὁμολογίαν L. Dindorfius, ἰσυχίαν νεὶ ὁμόνοιαν  
 "Reiskius." Bekk. ed. 1846. Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς c. 7. πολλῶν A.C.E.  
 G.c.d.e.h.i.k. 8. ἤξιον τὸ F.H.K.g. 9. ἐς τε Q. ἔσται R. 10. καὶ ἐν τῷ K.  
 11. οὐδὲνα G. 13. αὐτὸν E.F.H.K.Q.V.g. 15. ἐνθυμίαν A.B.e. ἀθυμίαν c.d.  
 16. αἰε] om. g. ὅποτε πταίσειαν g. 17. ξυμβαίνοις A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.L.V.  
 b.c.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυμβαίνει. 19. μετὰ ἀριστοκλέ-  
 ουσ F.H.V.c. Poppo. 20. τάδε εἰπεῖν θεωροῖς K.R.f.g. ἀφικνούμενος A.C.F.  
 ἀφικόμενος L.O.P. υἱοῦ] θεοῦ c.i.

4. τότε δὲ [οἱ ἐν] ἑκατέρᾳ κ. τ. λ.]  
 In these words begins the apodosis of  
 the sentence, δὲ occurring in it, as in  
 II. 11, 7. I. 65. IV. 132, 2. &c. The  
 words οἱ ἐν I have inserted from three  
 MSS. with Haack, Poppo, Göller, and  
 Dobree, as being absolutely necessary  
 to the sense. He had before spoken  
 of the two people generally as being  
 inclined to peace; he now states parti-  
 cularly what caused this same feeling  
 in the principal members of the two  
 governments.

8. καὶ ἤξιούτο] Vide Porson. ad He-  
 cub. 319. DOBREE.

12. καὶ ὅστις—παραδίδωσι] i. e. ἐκ τοῦ  
 —παραδίδωαι. The concrete form for  
 the abstract, as in II. 44, 2. and in the  
 other passages there quoted.

20. θεωροῖς ἀφικνουμένοις] These  
 words are added as an explanation or  
 specification of what is meant by Λακε-  
 δαιμονίοις. "So as for a long time to  
 "give this answer to the Lacedæmo-  
 "nians, when they came on the public  
 "behalf to consult the oracle;" or as

A. C. 422. Olymp. 80. 3.

σπέρμα ἐκ τῆς ἀλλοτρίας ἐς τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἀναφέρειν, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἀργυρέα εὐλάκα εὐλάξειν· χρόνον δὲ προτρέψαι τοὺς Λακε- 3  
δαιμονίους φεύγοντα αὐτὸν ἐς Λύκαιον διὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττι-  
κῆς ποτὲ μετὰ δώρων δοκοῦσαν ἀναχώρησιν, καὶ ἤμισυ τῆς

1. ἐς τὴν E.F.H.Q.V.f. Haack. Poppo. vulgo eis. 2. ἀργυρά A. ἀργυραῖ  
B.F.h. ἀργύραι K. ἀργυρέαν g. ἀργυραία b.c.d.e.i.k. ἀργυραε E. ἀργυραία  
G.I. et correct. C. εὐλάκα Vet. marg. N. εὐλα καὶ A.B.F. εὐλά καὶ K. εὐ-  
λακα καὶ h. εὐλακα g. εὐλάκα G. εὐλάξειν A.B.K.V.g. et marg. N. περιτρέψαι P.  
4. δοκοῦσαν] δόκησιν H.I.N.P.Q.c.d.f. et corr. F.G. Poppo. cum Suida v. δώρων.  
δοκοῦσαν E. δοκοῦσαν A.B. omnes addito ἕως, tanquam fuerit δόκησέως Bekk. ed. 1846.  
ἀναχώρησιν] ἕως ἀναχώρησιν A.B.C.E.F.G.e.h. ἐς (vel eis) ἀναχώρησιν I.c.d.i.k.

θεωροί. On a former occasion, when the Pythoness was bribed by the Alcmaeonidae to inculcate on the Spartans the duty of delivering Athens from the Pisistratidae, Herodotus says, that she repeated this charge not only to the θεωροί, who came on the public behalf, but also to any Lacedaemonian who consulted the oracle on his own private affairs. The duties of θεωροί at Sparta were performed by the four Πύθιοι, two being nominated by each of the kings, who were maintained with the kings at the public expense, and who together with them read the answers which the oracle returned. See Herodot. VI. 57, 2, 4. Xenoph. Rep. Laced. 15.

Διὸς νιὸς ἡμῶν τὸ σπέρμα] ἡμῶν μὲν τοῦ Ἡρακλέους λέγει, σπέρμα δὲ τὸν ἀπόγονον· οὗτος δ' ἦν ὁ Παισιστονάξ. ἀναφέρειν δὲ τὸ κατόναι. εὐλάκαν δὲ τὴν ἑνὴν Λακεδαιμόνιοι λέγουσιν· ἔνιοι δὲ, τὴν δικελλαν, ἀπὸ τοῦ λακαίνειν, ὃ ἐστὶ σκάπτειν. εὐλάξειν δὲ ἀρῶσειν. τοιοῦτο δὲ τι λέγει, ἀργυρέα εὐλάκα εὐλάξειν, τουτέστι λιμὸν ἔσσεισθαι καὶ πολλοῦ σφόδρα τὸν σίτον ἀνήσσεισθαι, ὥσπερ ἀργυροῖς ἐργαλείοις χρομένους. ἔνιοι δὲ οὐ λυσιτελήσειν φασὶν αὐτοῖς τὴν γῆν γεωργεῖν, ὥσπερ εἰ ἀργυροῖς ἐργαλείοις ἐχρῶντο. SCHOL. The Heraclidæ at Sparta were believed to hold the kingly power by an unalienable right, derived from the original compact made between their ancestors and the Dorians when they jointly invaded Peloponnesus. By this it was agreed that the land of the conquered countries should be divided amongst the Dorians as perfectly *allodial*; not held of the king, and subject to no tithe to him: while the Heraclidæ on their part should be for ever the kings of the Dorians, with

prerogatives as independent of the popular will, as the liberties of the people were independent of them. And therefore any outrage against the person of one of the Heraclid kings, and much more the expulsion of the race from the throne as was done in Messenia, was liable to be represented as a breach of faith solemnly plighted, and consequently as an act of impiety against the gods. See particularly the "Archidamus" of Isocrates, p. 120. or p. 157. Ed. Bekker, Oxford.

2. ἀργυρέα εὐλάκα εὐλάξειν] See the note of the Scholiast. Bauer compares the expression of Augustus Cæsar, recorded by Suetonius, c. 25. "aureo hamo piscari," that is, to gain a small profit at a large cost.

3. Λύκαιον] Montem Arcadiæ dicit, puto, in quo Jovis Λυκαίου ἱερὸν. Strabo VIII. 388. et Plinius IV. 6. DUKER.

4. μετὰ δώρων δοκοῦσαν ἀναχώρησιν] Poppo and Gøller think that the true reading is that whose vestiges are preserved in the margin of N, and in the text of A, B, and C, namely, μετὰ δώρων δόκησέως. But whether we read δόκησιν or δόκησέως, the word, it seems, is connected not with δοκέω and δόξα, but with δέχομαι and δέω: δώρων δόκησις being no other than δωροδοκία, "the receiving of bribes." And δωροδοκία is a well known word, though I am not aware of the existence of δωροδόκησις, or still less of the words δόκησις and δόκησις in an uncompounded state, derived from δέω or δέχομαι. And although Suidas read δάρων δόκησιν, and understood it to mean δωροδοκίαν, yet the same Suidas supposes βουλῆς, III. 70. 6. to be a nominative case; as if there were such a word as

A. C. 431. Olymp. 89. 2.

οικίας τοῦ ἱεροῦ τότε τοῦ Διὸς οἰκοῦντα φόβῳ τῶν Λακεδαι-  
μονίων, ἔτι ἐνὸς δέοντι εἰκοστῷ τοῖς ὁμοίοις χοροῖς καὶ θυσί-  
αις καταγαγεῖν ὡσπερ ὅτε τὸ πρῶτον Λακεδαίμονα κτίζοντες  
τοὺς βασιλέας καθίσταντο. XVII. ἀχθόμενος οὖν τῇ δια-

A. C. 431.

Olymp. 89. 2.

PEACE is accordingly  
concluded for FIFTY  
YEARS, including  
the allies of both par-  
ties, except the Eteo-  
tians, Corinthians, Ele-  
ans, and Megarians.

βολῇ ταύτῃ, καὶ νομίζων ἐν εἰρήνῃ μὲν οὐδενὸς 5  
σφάλματος γιγνομένου καὶ ἅμα τῶν Λακεδαι-  
μονίων τοὺς ἄνδρας κομιζομένων κὰν αὐτὸς  
τοῖς ἐχθροῖς ἀνεπίληπτος εἶναι, πολέμου δὲ  
καθεστῶτος αἰὲ ἀνάγκη εἶναι τοὺς προὔχοντας  
ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμφορῶν διαβάλλεσθαι, προὔθυμήθη 10  
2 τὴν ξύμβασιν. καὶ τὸν τε χειμῶνα τοῦτον ἦσαν ἐς λόγους,  
καὶ πρὸς τὸ ἔαρ ἤδη παρασκευὴ τε προεπανασείσθη ἀπὸ τῶν  
Λακεδαιμονίων περιαγγελλομένη κατὰ πόλεις ὡς ἐς ἐπιτει-

1. τῷ C.E.F.G.H.L.V.f. Haack. Bekker. Goell. 2. ἔτι B.F.G.L.O.P.Q.V.  
d.e. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἔτι 3. ὅτε πρῶτον H. 7. αὐτὸς]  
αὐτοῖς K. αὐτοὶ c. 9. ἀνάγκη A.B. 12. καὶ] om. C. πρὸς] ἐς g.  
προεπανασείσθη Q. 13. περιαγγελλομένη I. περιαγαλλομένη e. ἐπὶ τειχισμῶν  
K.V. Bekk. Goell. Poppo. vulgo ἐπιτειχισμῶν.

βουλῆς, ἦτος, "a councillor." I am in-  
clined to think, with Duker, that the  
common reading *δοκοῦσαν* is the true  
one; for this reason, amongst others,  
that it is much more agreeable to the  
caution of Thucydides, to say, that a  
man was "considered to have been  
"bribed," than to venture to assert  
that "he had been bribed;" and in  
fact this is the way in which he does  
actually speak of this very charge  
against Pleistoanax, when he mentions  
it on another occasion. II. 21, 1.

*δοκοῦσαν*] Hoc præferendum vide-  
tur. *Propter suspitionem acceptæ ob  
discessum pecuniæ non male vertit Aca-  
cius; de qua Thucyd. II. 21, 1. διὸ δὲ  
καὶ ἡ φυγὴ αὐτῷ ἐγένετο ἐκ Σπάρτης δόξ-  
αντι χρήμασι πεισθῆναι τὴν ἀναχώρησιν.  
Eodem modo III. 10, 1. dicit ἀρετὴν  
δοκοῦσαν, opisionem virtutis. DUK.*

*ἦμῶν τῆς οἰκίας—οἰκούντα*] Sensus  
esse videtur, "habitantem in ædibus,  
"quarum dimidia pars sita erat in Jo-  
"vis luo." DOBREE. "Having half  
"of his house in the sacred ground of  
"Jupiter." Literally, "living in half  
"of his house in the sacred ground."  
The reason was, that he might be in

sanctuary at an instant's notice, and  
yet might be able to perform some of  
the common offices of life without pro-  
fanation, which could not have been  
the case had the whole dwelling been  
within the sacred precinct. See IV. 97, 2.  
'Αθηναίους δὲ Δήλιον ἐνοικεῖν, καὶ ὅσα  
ἄνθρωποι ἐν Βεβήλῳ δρῶσι, πάντα γί-  
γνεσθαι αὐτοῖσι. The adverb *τότε* be-  
longs, I believe, to *οἰκοῦντα*, and not to  
*τοῦ ἱεροῦ*, as if the limits of the sacred  
ground had been subsequently altered.

10. *προὔθυμήθη τὴν ξύμβασιν*] The  
construction of this verb with the ac-  
cusative is rather unusual. But it  
means no more than "ardently de-  
"sired." See, however, V. 39, 3. VIII.  
1, 1.

13. *ὡς ἐπιτειχισμῶν*] 'Ὡς μελλόντων  
φρούρια ἐπιτειχίσαι ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ τῶν  
Λακεδαιμονίων. SCHOL.

*ὡς ἔστ' ἐπιτειχισμῶν*] This was Pop-  
po's conjecture in his *Observatt. Criticæ*,  
p. 222. note; but he has since re-  
tained Bekker's reading *ὡς ἐπὶ τειχι-  
σμῶν*, on the ground that *τειχισμῶς*  
simply is used, VIII. 34. to express  
the preparations for a siege. But surely  
the Peloponnesians were not dreaming

A. C. 481. Olymp. 89. 3.

χισμὸν, ὅπως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μᾶλλον ἔσακούοιεν· καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐκ τῶν ξυνόδων ἅμα πολλὰς δικαιοσύεις προενεγκόντων ἀλλήλοισι ξυνεχωρεῖτο ὥστε ἂ ἐκάτεροι πολέμῳ ἔσχον, ἀποδόντας τὴν εἰρήνην ποιεῖσθαι, Νίσαιαν δ' ἔχειν Ἀθηναίους (ἀντα-  
 5 παιτούντων γὰρ Πλάταιαν, οἱ Θηβαῖοι ἔφασαν οὐ βία ἀλλ' ὁμολογία αὐτῶν προσχωρησάντων καὶ οὐ προδόντων ἔχειν τὸ χωρίον, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ τὴν Νίσαιαν), τότε δὴ παρακαλέσαντες τοὺς ἑαυτῶν ξυμμάχους οἱ Λακε-  
 10 καὶ Ἡλείων καὶ Μεγαρέων τῶν ἄλλων ὥστε καταλύεσθαι (τούτοις δὲ οὐκ ἤρεσκε τὰ πρᾶσσόμενα), ποιοῦνται τὴν ξύμβασιν καὶ ἐσπέισαντο πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ ὤμοσαν, ἐκείνοί τε πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, τάδε.

XVIII. 1. “ ΣΠΟΝΔΑΣ ἐποίησαντο Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Λα-  
 15 “ κεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι κατὰ τάδε, καὶ ὤμοσαν κατὰ  
 TREATY of PEACE “ πόλεις. Περὶ μὲν τῶν ἱερῶν τῶν κοινῶν,  
 for FIFTY YEARS “ θύειν καὶ ἰέναι καὶ μαντεύεσθαι καὶ θεωρεῖν  
 between Athens and “ κατὰ τὰ πάτρια τὸν βουλόμενον καὶ κατὰ  
 Laedemon. “ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἀδεῶς.

1. μᾶλλον] om. B.h. 2. ξυνόδων Haack. Poppo. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. συνόδων.  
 5. θηβαῖοι] ἀθηναῖοι K.h. 6. αὐτῷ e. 10. μεγαρέων καὶ ἄλλων Q. 16. μὲν]  
 om. c.i.

of besieging Athens, but simply of raising a fort in Attica, as they afterwards did at Decelea. And this is not *τειχισμὸς* generally, but *ἐπιτειχισμὸς*. Exactly the same confusion in the MSS. occurs I. 50, 6. where they all read *ὡς ἐπίπλους*, but where both Bekker and Poppo have not hesitated to substitute *ὡς ἐς ἐπίπλους*.  
 9. πλὴν Βουωτῶν] Hinc lux hisce Comici verbis Pac. 403. ubi pacem funibus in antrum deductam fingit. *Εἶα μάλα— Ἄλλ' οὐχ ἔλκουσ' ἄνδρες ὁμοίως. Οὐχὶ οὐ ξυλλήψεσθ'; οὐ ὀγκύλλεσθ'; οὐ μῶξεσθ' οἱ Βουωτοί.* WASS. Scholiastes ibi eadem e Philochoro annotat, quæ hic scribit Thucydides. ДУКЕВ.  
 17. καὶ ἰέναι] “ Quid hoc?” ДОВРЕВ. I suppose the difficulty consists in the word following *θύειν* instead of pre-

ceding it. But surely no great stress can be laid on this. And though the word is implied in all the other three; for in order to sacrifice, or consult the oracle, or see the games, a man must have *gone* to the temple; yet in all formal instruments many words are inserted to prevent the possibility of evasion, which in ordinary language would be deemed superfluous. Besides, the word *ἰέναι* may not be superfluous, as it stipulates for the non-interruption of the parties spoken of *on their way* to the temple, as well as in performing their religious offices when there. The “common temples” were those of Delphi, Olympia, Nemea, and the Isthmian Neptune, at which the four great national festivals of games were celebrated: that of Jupiter at Dodona,

2. "Τὸ δ' ἱερὸν καὶ τὸν νεὼν τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος καὶ Δελφούς αὐτονόμους εἶναι καὶ αὐτοτελεῖς καὶ αὐτοδίκους καὶ αὐτῶν καὶ τῆς γῆς τῆς ἑαυτῶν κατὰ τὰ πάτρια.
3. "Ἐτη δὲ εἶναι τὰς σπονδὰς πεντήκοντα Ἀθηναίους 5 καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις τοῖς Ἀθηναίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίων ἀδόλους καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν.
4. "Ὅπλα δὲ μὴ ἐξέστω ἐπιφέρειν ἐπὶ πημονῇ μήτε 10 Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπ' Ἀθηναίους καὶ
1. νεὼν κ. 3. καὶ αὐτῶν] om. E. αὐτῶν H.K.O.V.g. γῆς ἑαυτῶν κατὰ K.d. γῆς κατὰ f. 5. ἔτι E. 6. τοῖς ἀθηναίων] τῶν ἀθηναίων Q.R.c.d.g.i. 7. τοῖς λακεδ.] τῶν λακεδ. C.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.k. 8. καὶ κατὰ γῆν] om. c.d.e.k. θάλατταν K. 9. ἐξέστω] om. h. ἐπιφέρειν] φέρεω Q. om. B. τῇ πημονῇ V. 10. ἀθήνας L.O.k.

possibly of Abæ in Phocis, and any others at which oracles were delivered. By θεωρεῖν I understand "spectatum" "ire," as in VIII. 10, 1. The exclusion from the games was considered an especial grievance, as it implied an unworthiness in the persons excluded to appear before the god in whose honour the festival was celebrated. See V. 50, 2. and Livy II. 37, 38.

2. Δελφούς αὐτονόμους εἶναι] That the Delphians should be independent, and not subject to the Phocians, was the general wish of the Greeks, on religious grounds, (Xenoph. Vectig. V. 9.) and of the Lacedæmonians in particular, because the families of the leading citizens, who formed the aristocracy at Delphi, appear to have been of the Dorian race. See Thucyd. I. 112, 5. Böckh. Staatshaushalt, II. p. 146. not. and Müller, Dorier, I. 192. 211. II. 184.

αὐτοτελεῖς] "Receiving themselves" "all revenues and duties arising from" "their own territory and every thing" "contained in it." αὐτοδίκους is rightly explained by Suidas, ὅταν αὐτὸς δὲ ἑαυτοῦ τις δικάσεται. A citizen then was αὐτόδικος, because he could sue and be sued in his own name; a foreigner or sojourner in the Greek commonwealths was not, because he could only sue through his προστάτης. And that state was αὐτόδικος, which was a sovereign state, and answerable itself for any in-

juries that it might commit, and capable of claiming satisfaction for any injury done to itself by others. But a subject state was not αὐτόδικος, for it could neither give nor claim satisfaction, all its rights and all its actions being considered as merged in those of the state to which it was subject. Thus when the Latins attacked the Samnites just before the great Latin war, the Samnites not considering the Latins to be αὐτόδικοι, applied to Rome for satisfaction; because the Romans, as the chiefs of the Latin confederacy, were answerable for the actions of their dependent allies. See Livy, VIII. 2. So the Platæans urge their not being αὐτόδικοι as a reason why they should not be punished for their alleged offences against the liberty of Greece, III. 55. 5. ἀ δὲ ἐκότεροι ἐξηγείσθε τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, οὐχ οἱ ἐπόμενοι αὐτοῖς, εἴ τι μὴ καλῶς ἔδρατε, ἀλλ' οἱ ἄγοντες ἐπὶ τὰ μὴ ὀρθῶς ἔχοντα.

7. ἀδόλους καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς] The same expressions, a little amplified, occur in a form of truce concluded between the English and Scotch, A. D. 1357. declaring, "Que sont prises Treves et "Soeffrance de guerre generales, sauns "nul mal, damage, ou grevance, faire "de l'un à l'autre, en aucune manere, "(ἀβλαβεῖς) et sanz fraude ou mal en-" "gyn," (ἀδόλους). See Rymer, Fœdera, vol. III. p. 138. Edit. Hag.

A. C. 421. Olym. 82. 2.

“ τὸν ξυμμάχου μῆτε Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπὶ  
 “ Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, μῆτε τέχνη μῆτε  
 “ μηχανῇ μηδεμιᾶ. ἦν δέ τι διάφορον ἢ πρὸς ἀλλήλους,  
 “ †δικαίφ† χρήσθων καὶ ὄρκους, καθ’ ὅτι ἂν ξύνθωνται.

5 “ 5. “ Ἀποδόντων δὲ Ἀθηναίους Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ  
 “ ξύμμαχοι Ἀμφίπολιν. ὅσας δὲ πόλεις παρέδουσαν Λακε-  
 “ δαιμόνιοι Ἀθηναίους, ἐξέστω ἀπιέναι ὅποι ἂν βούλωνται  
 “ αὐτοὺς καὶ τὰ ἑαυτῶν ἔχοντας· τὰς δὲ πόλεις φερούσας τὸν  
 “ φόρον τὸν ἐπ’ Ἀριστείδου αὐτονόμους εἶναι. ὅπλα δὲ μὴ  
 10 “ ἐξέστω ἐπιφέρειν Ἀθηναίους μηδὲ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπὶ  
 “ κακῶ, ἀποδιδόντων τὸν φόρον, ἐπειδὴ αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐγένοντο.  
 “ εἰσὶ δὲ Ἄργιλος, Στάγειρος, Ἄκανθος, Σκῶλος, Ὀλυνθος,  
 “ Σπάρτωλος. ξυμμάχους δ’ εἶναι μηδετέρων, μῆτε Λακε-  
 “ δαιμονίων μῆτε Ἀθηναίων· ἦν δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι πείθωσι τὰς  
 15 “ πόλεις, βουλομένας ταύτας ἐξέστω ξυμμάχους ποιῆσθαι  
 “ αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους. Μηκυβερναίους δὲ καὶ Σαναίους καὶ

3. τι] καὶ O.P. που καὶ L. δίκαις K.L.f.g. 6. δὲ om. E. 7. ὅση  
 N.d.e.i. βούλωνται A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.L.O.V.d.e.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo βούλονται. 8. πόλεις τὰς φερούσας G.I.L.O.P.Q.c.k. 10. μῆτε B. 12. εἰσὶ  
 δὲ ἄργιλος B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.R.V.d.e.h.i. Haack. Poppo. vulgo, Bekk.  
 Goell. εἰσὶ δὲ αἶθε, ἄργιλος. 13. συμμάχους K. qui mox μῆτε ἀθηναίων, μῆτε  
 λακεδ. 14. πείθουσι F. 15. συμμαχοὺς K. 16. ἀθηναίους E. μηκυβερναίους Q.

3. ἦν δὲ—Ἀμφίπολιν] Thomas Mag.  
 in χρήσθων intermissis vocibus καὶ ὄρκ.  
 κ. α. ξ. et καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι. WASS. Δί-  
 καις huic loco magis convenire videtur,  
 quam δικαίφ. Et Thucydides etiam ali-  
 bi δίκην, δίκαις et διάφορα conjungit I.  
 78, 3. τὰ δὲ διάφορα δίκη λύεσθαι. Et I.  
 140, 5. εἰρημένον γὰρ δίκαις μὲν τῶν δια-  
 φόρων ἀλλήλους δίδουσι καὶ δέχεσθαι.  
 DUKER.

†δικαίφ† χρήσθων] Duker and  
 Haack wish to read δίκαις, which ap-  
 pears to have been the reading of the  
 Scholiast. Gøller defends δικαίφ, by  
 saying, “Quidni Thucydides, licet se-  
 “ mel vel raro, diceret *Jure utuntor*  
 “ (δικαίφ) pro *Judicio disceptantor*?”  
 But is δίκαιος to be translated “Jus?”  
 If it were τῷ δικαίφ, Gøller’s defence  
 would be perfectly sound, but I do not  
 see how the article can be omitted, and  
 therefore I suspect that δίκαις is the  
 true reading.

8. τὸν φόρον τὸν ἐπ’ Ἀριστείδου]  
 That is, 400 talents in all. (I. 96, 3.)  
 Pericles had increased it to 600 talents.  
 (II. 13, 3.) and Alcibiades, as the orators  
 say, afterwards doubled it. Æschines,  
 de Fals. Legat. p. 337. Reiske. Ando-  
 cides, de Pace, p. 93. et cont. Alcibiad.  
 p. 116. Reiske. See also Böckh. I.  
 book III. ch. 15.

12. Σκῶλος] A town near Olynthus,  
 according to Strabo, IX. 2, 23. and  
 probably to the east of it, as Gatterer  
 conjectures, from the order of the  
 names in this passage. Poppo, Prole-  
 gom. II. p. 359.

16. αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους] Expectes pro-  
 nomen pro Ἀθηναίους, nam αὐτοὺς Ἀθη-  
 ναίους dixit pro αὐτοὺς ἑαυτοῖς. Conf.  
 VI. 105, 2. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίους  
 ἤδη εὐπροφάσιστον μᾶλλον τὴν αἰτίαν ἐς  
 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τοῦ ἀμύνεσθαι ἐποίησαν.  
 GÖLLER. Compare also Poppo, Prole-  
 gom. I. p. 164.



“ Σιγγαίους οἰκεῖν τὰς πόλεις τὰς ἑαυτῶν, καθάπερ Ὀλύμπιοι  
 “ καὶ Ἀκάνθιοι. ἀποδόντων δὲ Ἀθηναίους Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ  
 “ οἱ ζύμμαχοι Πάνακτον.

6. “ Ἀποδόντων δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι Λακεδαιμονίους Κορυ-  
 “ φάσιον καὶ Κύθηρα καὶ †Μεθώνη† καὶ †Πτελεόν† καὶ 5  
 “ Ἀταλάντην, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας ὅσοι εἰσὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐν  
 “ τῷ δημοσίῳ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἢ ἄλλοθί που ὅσῃς Ἀθηναῖοι  
 “ ἄρχουσιν ἐν δημοσίῳ· καὶ τοὺς ἐν Σκιῶνῃ πολιορκουμέ-  
 “ νους Πελοποννησίων ἀφεῖναι, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ὅσοι Λακε-  
 “ δαιμονίων ζύμμαχοι ἐν Σκιῶνῃ εἰσὶ καὶ ὅσους Βρασιδάς 10  
 “ ἐσέπεμψε, καὶ εἴ τις τῶν ζυμμάχων τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐν  
 “ Ἀθήναις ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ δημοσίῳ ἢ ἄλλοθί που ἧς Ἀθηναῖοι  
 “ ἄρχουσιν ἐν δημοσίῳ.

7. “ Ἀποδόντων δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ζύμμαχοι

1. σιγγείους E.K.g. σιγγαίους H. ζυγγείους Q. 2. δέ] om. Q. qui καὶ λακεδ.  
 habet. καὶ ζύμμαχοι b.c. 4. καὶ ἀθηναῖοι B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.O.V. b.c.d.e.f.  
 g.h.i.k. et, correctus fortasse, A. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ οἱ ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι. 7. τῶν] τῷ B.C.E.F.H.I.g. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. τῶν A.E.G. †—  
 δημοσίῳ om. F. ὅσοις H. 8. πολιορκουμένους] καθήμενους g. 10. ἐν τῇ  
 σκιῶν L. 11. ἐσέπεμψε d. τῶν] om. K. 12. ἀθηναῖοις H. †—δημο-  
 σίῳ om. F. ἄλλο δὲ που Q. 13. ἐν τῷ δημοσίῳ Q. 14. ἀποδιδόντων d.  
 ἀποδόντες h.i. κα] om. R. καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι B.d.h.i.

Μηκυθηναίους δὲ καὶ Σαλαίους κ. τ. λ.] These people had probably given such indications of their disaffection towards Athens, that, had it not been for this clause, the Athenians might have imposed some penalty on them for their dispositions, although unaccompanied by any overt act: or might even have ejected them from their country, as they would have done to the people of Cythera, unless they too had been saved by the terms of their capitulation. See IV. 54, 3.

5. †Μεθώνη†] See IV. 45, 2. and for the orthography of the word see the note.

†Πτελεόν†] Of this place no previous mention has been made, and Poppo suspects that the text is corrupt. Dr. Bloomfield supposes that it was the “Pteleon” mentioned by Strabo, as lying on the confines of Messenia and Elis; which the Athenians may

have occupied, as they did some years afterwards, another peninsula on the coast of Laconia, opposite Cythera, VII. 26, 1. And the occupation may have taken place during that period when the Athenians were making frequent descents on the Peloponnesian coast, IV. 54, 56. Yet the order of the places is against this supposition, and Thucydides seems to have related all the operations of the Athenians at that time on the coast of Peloponnesus, in such detail, that we can hardly suppose him to have omitted the permanent occupation of any port on the enemy's territory. I can therefore offer no satisfactory explanation, and have followed Poppo in noting the word with obeli.

10. ὅσους Βρασιδάς ἐσέπεμψε] Inter quos Chalcidenses aliquot. Vid. IV. 123, 4. ДОВРЕВ.

A. C. 421. Olymp. 80. 2.

“ οὐς τινας ἔχουσιν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων κατὰ  
“ ταῦτά.

8. “ Σκιωναίων δὲ καὶ Τορωναίων καὶ Σερμυλίων καὶ  
“ εἴ τινα ἄλλην πόλιν ἔχουσιν Ἀθηναῖοι, Ἀθηναίους βου-  
5 “ λείεσθαι περὶ αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων ὅ τι ἂν δοκῆ  
“ αὐτοῖς.

9. “ Ὀρκους δὲ ποιήσασθαι Ἀθηναίους πρὸς Λακεδα-  
“ μονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους κατὰ πόλεις. ὀμνύντων δὲ  
“ τὸν ἐπιχώριον ὄρκον· ἐκάτεροι τὸν μέγιστον ἐξ ἐκάστης  
10 “ πόλεως. ὁ δ' ὄρκος ἔστω ὅδε ‘ ἔμμενῶ ταῖς ξυνήκαις καὶ  
“ ‘ ταῖς σπονδαῖς ταῖσδε δικαίως καὶ ἀδόλως.’ ἔστω δὲ  
“ Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις κατὰ ταῦτά ὄρκος πρὸς  
“ Ἀθηναίους, τὸν δὲ ὄρκον ἀνανεοῦσθαι κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἀμφο-  
“ τέρους. στήλας δὲ στήσαι Ὀλυμπίασι καὶ Πυθοῖ καὶ

1. οὐς] εἰ K.g. 5. δοκῶ Q. 9. ἐκάτεροι] om. d. 10. ἔμμενῶ Fr.  
Portus, Poppo. Goell. Bekker. in ed. 1832. vulgo ἔμμενῶ. καὶ ταῖς σπονδαῖς]  
om. e. 12. ξυμμάχοις καὶ κατὰ B.F.H.R.V. ταῦτά g. Haack. Poppo.  
Goell. Bekk. vulgo ταῦτα. 14. ὀλυμπίασι Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὀλυμ-  
πιᾶσι E. vulgo ὀλυμπίασι.

9. ὄρκον—τὸν μέγιστον] In formulis  
jurisjurandi, varii et confirmandi et fi-  
dem dandi gradus erant. Præter usi-  
tatum testium jusjurandum aliud erat  
sanctius, quod magis quam alia fidem  
obstringere videbatur, quale præstant  
Areopagitæ, dum et se et omnem pro-  
geniem divis devovent, quodque ut  
præcipua gravitate et vi præditum me-  
moratur. Imprimis illam formulam  
obligare putaverunt, qua per liberos  
jurabant. Vid. Platner. xxiii. 16—22.  
Herodot. IV. 68, 2. and the superstition  
of Louis XI. of France, that only those  
oaths were binding upon him, which  
he swore on the cross of St. Leu of  
Angers. How all these facts illustrate  
Christ's words, “ that whatsoever is  
“ more than yea, yea, nay, nay, cometh  
“ of evil.”

13. τὸν δὲ ὄρκον ἀνανεοῦσθαι κατ' ἐνι-  
αυτὸν] This arose partly from the feel-  
ing that all laws and public acts re-  
quired to be solemnly confirmed from  
time to time, to prevent them from be-  
coming obsolete, and partly lest the  
succeeding magistrates might think  
themselves not bound by the acts of  
their predecessors, unless they them-  
selves incurred the obligation. So the  
Veientes are said to have attacked Ser-  
Tullius, on the ground that their treaty  
with his predecessor Tarquinius Priscus  
did not extend to him. See Dionys.  
Halic. Antiqq. Rom. IV. 27.

ἀνανεοῦσθαι] Fœdus Hierapytn. et  
Herm. inter Marmora Oxon. fol. p. 61.  
l. 37. Διαγινωσκόντων δε ταν σταλαν  
κατ' ἐνιαυτον οι το κ' αει κοσμοντες παρ'  
εκατεροις εν τοις Υπερβωιοις, και προ-  
παρραγγελουτων αλλαλοις προ αμεραν  
δεκα η κα μελλοντι αναγινωσκειν. Vid.  
infra cap. 23. 5. WASS.

“ Ἴσθμῷ καὶ ἐν Ἀθήναις ἐν πόλει καὶ ἐν Λακεδαίμονι ἐν  
 “ Ἀμυκλαίῳ. εἰ δέ τι ἀμνημονούσω ὀπτεροιοῦν καὶ ὅτου  
 “ πέρι, λόγοις δικαίοις χρωμένοις εὖορκον εἶναι ἀμφοτέροις  
 “ ταύτη μεταθῆναι ὄπη ἂν δοκῇ ἀμφοτέροις, Ἀθηναίοις καὶ  
 “ Λακεδαιμονίοις. 5

XIX. “ Ἀρχει δὲ τῶν σπονδῶν ἔφορος Πλειστόλας  
 “ Ἀρτεμισίου μηνὸς τετάρτη φθίνοντος, ἐν δὲ Ἀθήναις  
 “ ἄρχων Ἀλκαῖος Ἐλαφηβολιώνος μηνὸς ἕκτη φθίνοντος.  
 2 “ ὦμνον δὲ οἶδε καὶ ἐσπένδοντο, Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν [Πλει-  
 “ στοάναξ, Ἄγις], Πλειστόλας, Δαμάγητος, Χίονις, Μετα- 10  
 “ γένης, Ἀκανθος, Δάϊθος, Ἴσχαγόρας, Φιλοχαρίδας, Ζευ-  
 “ ξίδας, Ἀντιππος, Τέλλις, Ἀλκιδάδας, Ἐμπεδίας, Μηνᾶς,  
 “ † Λάφιλος † Ἀθηναίων δὲ οἶδε, Λάμπων, Ἴσθμῶνικος,

1. καὶ ἀθήναις A.B.C.E.F.H.I.K.N.Q.V.c.d.e.f.h.i.k. conf. c. 23. extr. ἀθή-  
 νησιν g. 2. ἀμυκλαίῳ C.K.g. ἀμνημονούσι καὶ ὀπτεροιοῦν g. ὅτου Q.  
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. οἱ τοῦ A.B.C. (prima manu) E.F.K. τοῦ h. vulgo εἰ του.  
 3. χρωμένοις—ἀμφοτέροις K.g. 4. ταύτη] om. L.O.P. μεταθῆναι E.Q. δοκεῖ Q.  
 6. τῶν] om. L. εὖφορος Q. 7. ἀρτεμισίου Q.V. τετάρτη—ἕκτη F.  
 9. οἶδε] οἶδε λακεδαιμονίων A.B.h. αἰτοὶ i. [πλειστοάναξ, ἀγις] addidi,  
 propter cap. 24, i. vid. ibi annotat. 10. δαμαγήτου d. χίονις i.e. χίονος d.  
 κίονος i. 11. δάϊθος K. δαίδος g. δάϊος L. 12. ἀντιππος A.B.E.F.H.K.  
 N.f.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἀντιππος G.L.O. vulgo ἀνθίππος. τέλλις A.B.C.E.F.G.  
 H.I.K.L.N.V.h.c.d.e.h.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. τέλλιος O.P. vulgo τέλλης.  
 sed τέλλις et c. 24, i. βρασιδάς ὁ τέλλιδος II. 25, 2. III. 69, i. IV. 70, i. ἀλκι-  
 νίδης b.c. ἀκινιδάς g. ἐν πεδίοις c. μίνας C.G.I.K.d.e.g.i.k. μίνης g.  
 13. † λάφιλος † Porpo. vid. c. 24, i. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. λάμφιλος.

1. Ἴσθμῷ] Veram puto conjecturam  
 Porti Ἴσθμοί: nam sic et alii Scripto-  
 res, Lucian. de Gymnas. p. 272. et Ne-  
 ron. p. 802. DUKER.

ἐν πόλει] In arce. Sic Thucyd. II.  
 15, 4, 8. V. 23, 5. et 47, 11. Aristoph.  
 Equit. 1090. καί μοι δόκει αὐτῇ ἐκ πόλεως  
 εἰθεῖν. Schol. ἐκ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως. De  
 Amyclæo rursus infr. cap. 23, 5. Polyb.  
 V. 19. DUKER.

ἐν Ἀμυκλαίῳ] This, according to  
 Polybius, was twenty stadia distant  
 from Sparta. V. 19. Dodwell states  
 that what he considers to be the ruins  
 of Amyclæ are at least four miles from  
 the ruins of Sparta: (Travels, vol. II.  
 p. 413.) and sir W. Gell appears to  
 agree with him. (Itinerar. of the Mo-  
 reæ, p. 222, 225.) But col. Leake is in-

clined to place Amyclæ on the hill of  
 Aia Kyriakí, where some ruins are also  
 to be met with, and which is not more  
 than two miles and a half to the south  
 of Sparta. (Travels in the Morea, vol.  
 I. p. 135—145.) The temple of Apollo  
 at Amyclæ might as well be called at  
 Sparta, as the temple of Juno was said  
 to be at Argos, Thucyd. IV. 133, 2. al-  
 though it was forty stadia distant from  
 the city. Strabo, VIII. 6, 2. Herodot.  
 I. 31, 4.

6. ἄρχαι—ἔφορος Πλειστόλας] Com-  
 pare IV. 118, 7. and the note there,  
 ἄρχαι τῆρδε τῆν ἡμέραν. Ἐφορος Πλει-  
 στόλας, like the Latin expressions “post  
 “ Fabium consulem,” &c. is in English,  
 “the ephorality of Pleistolas.”

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 2.

“ Νικίας, Λάχης, Εὐθύδημος, Προκλῆς, Πυθόδωρος, Ἄγων, “ Μυρτίλος, Θρασυκλῆς, Θεογένης, Ἀριστοκράτης, Ἰώλκιος, “ Τιμοκράτης, Λέων, Λάμαχος, Δημοσθένης.”

XX. Αὐται αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐγένοντο τελευτῶντος τοῦ χει-  
 5 μῶνος ἅμα ἦρι, ἐκ Διονυσίων εὐθὺς τῶν ἀστικῶν, αὐτόδεκα  
 ἐτῶν διελθόντων καὶ ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων παρε-  
 νεγκουσῶν ἢ ὡς τὸ πρῶτον ἢ ἐσβολῇ ἢ ἐς  
 τὴν Ἀττικὴν καὶ ἢ ἀρχῇ τοῦ πολέμου τοῦδε  
 ἐγένετο. σκοπεῖτω δέ τις κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους, καὶ μὴ τῶν 2

Computation of the  
 length of the first  
 war, now concluded.

νεγκουσῶν ἢ ὡς τὸ πρῶτον ἢ ἐσβολῇ ἢ ἐς  
 τὴν Ἀττικὴν καὶ ἢ ἀρχῇ τοῦ πολέμου τοῦδε  
 ἐγένετο. σκοπεῖτω δέ τις κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους, καὶ μὴ τῶν 2

1. παροκλῆς L.O. ἄγων K.g. 2. μυρτίλος i. θεογένης A.B.C.E.F.G.I.V.  
 c.e.f.g.k. Bekk. vulgo, Poppo. θεογένης. vid. IV. 27, 3. ἀριστοκράτης Poppo.  
 Goell. vid. c. 24, 1. ἀριστοκράτης A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.Q.V. c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. vulgo  
 et Bekk. ἀριστοκοίτης. ἰώλαιος e. 3. δημοκράτης c. 4. αὐται δὴ σπονδαὶ V.  
 τοῦ χειμῶνος] om. E. 5. ἀστικῶν Q.c.e. ἀττικῶν K. αὐτόδεκα ἐτῶν g. Haack.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοδεκαετῶν. 6. ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν e. 7. ὡς] ἐς d.e.i.  
 τὸ πρότερον Q. ἢ ἐς A.B.E.F.G.H.V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt  
 articulum. 8. τοῦδε] om. d. 9. μὴ τὸν c.

5. ἐκ Διονυσίων εὐθὺς τῶν ἀστικῶν]  
 Vide Palmer. Exerc. p. 505. et 617.  
 Casaubon. in Athenaeum, p. 446. et  
 in Theophrast. p. 131. Meurs. Athen.  
 Att. p. 150. Scaliger I. de Emendat.  
 Temp. p. 29. et Spanhem. ad Aristoph.  
 Nub. v. 310. ἀστικός ἐ ἀστικός scribi  
 tradunt Stephanus in Thes. et Junger-  
 mann. ad Polluc. IX. 17. DUKER.

αὐτόδεκα ἐτῶν διελθόντων κ. τ. λ.]  
 The reckoning is not by months, but  
 by summers and winters; for Thucy-  
 dides has given the events of ten sum-  
 mers and ten winters, and the treaty  
 was signed in the beginning of the  
 eleventh summer. Although, in fact,  
 the calculation by months would not  
 present such difficulties as are com-  
 monly imagined. For the actual de-  
 scent into the plain of Attica in the first  
 year of the war did not take place later  
 than the latter end of June; and this  
 was eighty days after the Theban attack  
 on Platæa. But immediately after that  
 attack, the Lacedæmonians summoned  
 their allies to the field, II. 10, 1; and  
 it was only owing to the delays of  
 Archidamus, first at the Isthmus, and  
 then on his march, and before Cenoë,  
 that the actual ravaging began so late.  
 Now reckoning “the invasion of At-  
 tica and the beginning of the war”  
 from the time when the Peloponneasian

army began to take the field to as-  
 semble at the Isthmus, we must carry  
 it back at least to the very end of  
 April; and the treaty was signed on  
 the 4th of April, according to Göller,  
 ten years afterwards. So then from  
 the beginning of the war to the sign-  
 ing of the treaty, there were ten years,  
*with a difference of only a few days*;  
 that is, the war lasted from April to  
 April, though not exactly to the same  
 day of April as that on which it began.  
 For ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων παρενεγκουσῶν ἢ  
 ὡς ἢ ἐσβολῇ—ἐγένετο is, “With a  
 “variation of a few days from the  
 “day on which the invasion took  
 “place.” See Schneider’s Lexicon in  
 παραφέρω.

9. σκοπεῖτω δέ τις—μᾶλλον] To trans-  
 late this passage as it now stands is  
 impossible. Göller transposes the word  
 σημαίνοντων, and puts it after ἀπὸ τιμῆς  
 τινός. “Audacissime transposuit,” says  
 Poppo, who retains the common order.  
 Dobree, after various suggestions, con-  
 cludes with saying, “Usque adeo in-  
 “certa hic sunt omnia.” The sense  
 notwithstanding is perfectly clear, and  
 Göller’s transposition makes the words  
 properly express it. Σκοπεῖτω δέ τις  
 κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους, καὶ μὴ [κατὰ] τὴν  
 ἀπαρίθμησιν τῶν ὀνομάτων τῶν ἑκαστα-  
 χού ἢ ἀρχόντων ἢ ἀπὸ τιμῆς τινός σημαί-

ἐκασταχοῦ ἢ ἀρχόντων ἢ ἀπὸ τιμῆς τινὸς τὴν ἀπαρίθμησιν τῶν ὀνομάτων ἐς τὰ προγεγενημένα σημαυόντων πιστεύσας μᾶλλον. οὐ γὰρ ἀκριβές ἐστίν, οἷς καὶ ἀρχομένοις καὶ 3 μεσοῦσι, καὶ ὅπως ἔτυχέ τῃ, ἐπεγένετό τι. κατὰ θέρη δὲ καὶ χειμῶνας ἀριθμῶν, ὥσπερ γέγραπται, εὐρήσει ἐξ ἡμ- 5 σείας ἐκατέρου τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ τὴν δύναμιν ἔχοντος, δέκα μὲν θέρη ἴσους δὲ χειμῶνας τῷ πρώτῳ πολέμῳ τῷδε γεγενη- μένους.

XXI. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ (ἔλαχον γὰρ πρότεροι ἀποδιδόναι 10 ἃ εἶχον) τοὺς τε ἄνδρας εὐθύς τοὺς παρὰ σφίσιν αἰχμαλώτους ἀφίεσαν, καὶ πέμψαντες ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης πρέσβεις Ἴσχαγόραν καὶ Μηνᾶν καὶ Φιλο- χαρίδα ἐκέλευον τὸν Κλεαρίδα τὴν Ἀμφί- πόλιν παραδιδόναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ τοὺς 15 ἄλλους τὰς σπονδάς, ὡς εἴρητο ἐκάστοις, δέ- 15 χεσθαι. οἱ δ' οὐκ ἤθελον, νομίζοντες οὐκ ἐπιτηδείας εἶναι· οὐδὲ ὁ Κλεαρίδας παρέδωκε τὴν πόλιν, χαριζόμενος τοῖς Χαλκιδεῦσι, λέγων 3 ὡς οὐ δυνατὸς εἶη βία ἐκείνων παραδιδόναι. ἐλθὼν δὲ αὐτὸς κατὰ τάχος μετὰ πρέσβων αὐτόθεν ἀπολογησόμενός τε ἐς 20 τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, ἣν κατηγορῶσιν οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἴσχαγόραν ὅτι οὐκ ἐπέιθετο, καὶ ἅμα βουλόμενος εἰδέναι εἰ ἔτι μετα-

1. ἐκαστοῦ Q. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 2. πιστεύσας σημαυόντων V. 3. οὐ γὰρ] om. V. 4. ἐπεγένετό τε e. 7. πρώτῃ] om. A. τῷδε] om. d. 9. ἔλαχον πρότεροι ε. ἀποδιδόντες d.i. 10. εὐθύς post αἰχμαλώτους posit g. αἰχμαλώτας i. 12. μίσην C.K.e. μίσην g. μηρῶν c.d.i. 13. κλεαρίδα d.f.i. 14. παραδιδόναι Q. 17. ἐπιτηδείους K.c.d.f. 19. δυνατὸν L. ἐκείνην g. αὐτὸς καὶ κατὰ e. 20. αὐτὸς R. ἀπολογησόμενός A.B.C.E.F.K.V.h.

νότων, [ταύτῃ] ἐς τὰ προγεγενημένα πιστεύσας μᾶλλον. Or I would rather place τὴν ἀπ. τῶν ὀνομάτων after σημαυόντων, so that ἐς τὰ προγεγεν. σημαυόντων would signify, "serving as a mark "for past events;" or, as the Scholiast expresses it, ἐπώνυμοις τοῖς ἔτεσι γεγενημένοις. By τῶν ἀπὸ τιμῆς τινὸς σημαυόντων Thucydides alludes to offices like that of the priestess of Juno at Argos. See II. 2, 1.

4. ὅπως ἔτυχέ τῃ] "Who were in the beginning of their office, and in the middle of it, and at any period of it that may be named, when each particular transaction occurred." Immediately afterwards, ἐξ ἡμοσείας—ἔχοντος is, "Each summer and winter being equivalent to half a year;" or, literally, "having the virtue of the year in half measure." And so it is rendered by Dobree and Güller.

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3.

κωητή εἴη ἡ ὁμολογία, ἐπειδὴ εὔρε κατειλημμένας, αὐτὸς μὲν πάλιν πεμπόντων τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ κελεύοντων μάλιστα μὲν καὶ τὸ χωρίον παραδοῦναι, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅποσοι Πελοποννησίων ἔνεισιν ἐξαγαγεῖν, κατὰ τάχος ἐπορεύετο.

5 XXII. οἱ δὲ ξύμμαχοι ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι αὐτοὶ ἔτυχον ὄντες, καὶ αὐτῶν τοὺς μὴ δεξαμένους τὰς σπονδὰς ἐκέλευον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ποιέσθαι. οἱ δὲ, τῇ αὐτῇ προφάσει ἦπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἀπέώσαντο, οὐκ ἔφασαν δέξασθαι, ἦν μὴ τινὰς δικαιοτέρας τούτων ποιῶνται. ὡς δ' αὐτῶν οὐκ ἐστὶ 2  
10 κουν, ἐκείνους μὲν ἀπέπεμψαν, αὐτοὶ δὲ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ξυμμαχίαν ἐποιοῦντο, νομίζοντες ἥκιστα ἂν σφίσι

1. εἴη ὁμολογία P. 4. καὶ κατὰ R. 6. τοὺς μὲν E. 7. ποιέσθαι] δέχεσθαι Q.f. οἷπερ g. 8. καὶ] om. K. τὸ πρότερον e. et omisso articulo d.i. καὶ οὐκ L.O.P.Q.R.c.k. 10. πρὸς ἀθηναίους H. 11. ἐποιοῦντο A.B.E.F.I.N. οὐντο Q.V.c.d.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐποιήσαντο G. vulgo ἐποιήσαντο.

1. εὔρε κατειλημμένας] i.e. τὰς σπονδὰς. Κατειλημμένας signifies "made fast, or secured," so as not to be broken.

5. αὐτοὶ ἔτυχον ὄντες] "Happened to be of their own accord at Lacedæmon;" so that there was no need to send for them, or to them, as the Lacedæmonians had sent to Amphipolis. Compare IV. 128, 4. καὶ αὐτοὶ ὀργιζόμενοι οἱ στρατιῶται, and the note there.

8. οὐκ ἔφασαν δέξασθαι] Noli δέχεσθαι scribere cum Markland. ad Lysiam, p. 454. Vid. I. i. p. 138. et Lobeck ad Phrynich. p. 749. Poppo.

11. νομίζοντες ἥκιστα ἂν σφίσι κ. τ. λ.] Few sentences in Thucydides exhibit a more extraordinary specimen of anacoluthon than this. The clause νομίζοντες—Ἀργείους is repeated after the parenthetical clause ἐπειδὴ—ἐπισπένδεσθαι, but in different words, νομίζοντες—οὐ δευτέρως εἶναι: and the parenthetical clause itself refers only to the name of the Argives, explaining the reason why they in particular had been separately mentioned. In order to make the construction grammatical, the words νομίζοντες αὐτούς and the negative οὐ must be omitted. The sense is as follows: "Thinking that the Argives, whose

"hostile intentions were manifested by their late refusal to renew the truce, would cease to be formidable, if deprived of the aid of Athens; and that the other states of Peloponnesus would, from the same cause, be most disposed to remain quiet; as the Athenian alliance would thus be closed against them, under which they would otherwise have ranged themselves." Such also is Dobree's interpretation of the passage, and Poppo's, as given in his Prolegom. I. p. 199. Göller is in this instance, I think, completely mistaken. He refers νομίζοντες to the Argives, and αὐτούς to the Lacedæmonians. But when had the Athenians ever taken part with Sparta against Argos, or when were they likely to do so? If the Spartans were not formidable to Argos, unless aided by the Athenians, they never had been, and never were likely to be formidable to it. The refusal of the Argives to renew the treaty with Sparta had been noticed, ch. 14, 3. ἀλλὰς οὐκ ἤθελον σπένδεσθαι οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, εἰ μὴ τις αὐτοῖς τὴν Κυνουρίαν γῆν ἀποδώσει.

[Göller in his second edition still adheres to his original interpretation. His most important objection to my

A. C. 421. Olymp. 80. 3.

τούς τε Ἀργείους, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἤθελον Ἀμπελίδου καὶ Λίχου ἐλθόντων ἐπισπένδεσθαι, νομίσαντες αὐτοὺς ἄνευ Ἀθηναίων οὐ δεινοὺς εἶναι, καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Πελοπόννησον μάλιστα ἂν ἠσυχάζειν· πρὸς γὰρ ἂν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, εἰ ἐξῆν, χωρεῖν. 3 παρόντων οὖν πρέσβεων ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ γενομένων<sup>5</sup> λόγων ξυνέβησαν, καὶ ἐγένοντο ὄρκοι καὶ ξυμμαχία ἧδε κατὰ τάδε.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE for FIFTY YEARS between ATHENS and LA-  
CEDEMON.

XXIII. "ΞΥΜΜΑΧΟΙ ἔσονται

" Λακεδαιμόνιοι πεντήκοντα ἔτη.

2. " Ἦν δέ τινες ἴσως ἐς τὴν γῆν πολέμοι τὴν Λα-  
" κεδαιμονίων καὶ κακῶς ποιῶσι Λακεδαιμονίους, ὠφελεῖν  
" Ἀθηναίους [Λακεδαιμονίους] τρόπῳ ὁποῖφ ἂν δύνωνται  
" ἰσχυροτάτῳ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. ἦν δὲ δηλώσαντες οἰχωνται,  
" πολεμίαν εἶναι ταύτην τὴν πόλιν Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ Ἀθη-  
" ναίους καὶ κακῶς πάσχειν ὑπὸ ἀμφοτέρων, καταλίειν δὲ ἰς  
" ἅμα ἄμφω τὸ πόλεε. ταῦτα δ' εἶναι δικαίως καὶ προθύμως  
" καὶ ἀδόλως.

3. " Καὶ ἦν τινες ἐς τὴν Ἀθηναίων γῆν ἴσως πολέμοι  
" καὶ κακῶς ποιῶσι Ἀθηναίους, ὠφελεῖν Λακεδαιμονίους  
" τρόπῳ ὅτφ ἂν δύνωνται ἰσχυροτάτῳ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. ἦν<sup>20</sup>  
" δὲ δηλώσαντες οἰχωνται, πολεμίαν εἶναι ταύτην τὴν πόλιν  
" Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ Ἀθηναίους καὶ κακῶς πάσχειν ὑπ'  
" ἀμφοτέρων, καταλίειν δὲ ἅμα ἄμφω τὸ πόλεε. ταῦτα δ'  
" εἶναι δικαίως καὶ προθύμως καὶ ἀδόλως.

2. νομίσαντες ἄνευ A. 3. οὐ δεινοὺς] οὐδενὸς e. 4. πρὸς ἀθην. Q. γὰρ  
τοὺς L.V. 5. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 6. ξυμμαχία κατὰ d.i. ἠιδέ E. 9. λακε-  
δαιμονίους corr. F. 10. ἴσως] ἴσως c. τὴν λακεδ.] τῶν λακεδ. Q.c.d.  
11. καὶ] om. P. ποιήσωσι O. 12. λακεδαιμονίους P.m. οἴφ G.I.L.O.e.k.  
φ d.i. ὁποῖφ bis est c. 47, 3, 4. 15. ἀμφοτέρω g. 16. τῶι E. 17. ἀδόλως h.  
ἀδόλως καὶ προθ. V. 18. καὶ ἦν—πόλεε] om. L.O. καὶ ἦν—ἀδόλως] om. P.  
τὴν ἀθηναίων B.G.c.d.f. Bekk. Goell. vulgo τὴν τῶν. πολέμοι] om. d.  
23. ἅμα om. E.

interpretation arises from the change of tense from νομίζοντες to νομίσαντες. But Poppe observes that "post inter-  
" positiones sæpe non idem, sed simile  
" vocabulum vocabulive flexionem re-

"peti," and he refers to Xenoph. Cy-  
ropæd. VII. 2, 24. ἀγνοῶν ἄρα ἐμαυτὸν  
—ταὐτ' οὖν ἀγνοήσας δικαίως, ἔφη, ἔχῃ  
τὴν δίκην.]

A. C. 421. Olymp. 89.3.

4. “ Ἦν δὲ ἡ δουλεία ἐπανιστῆται, ἐπικουρεῖν Ἀθηναίους  
 “ Λακεδαιμονίοις παντὶ σθένει κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν.

5. “ Ὁμοῦνται δὲ ταῦτα οἵπερ καὶ τὰς ἄλλας σπονδὰς  
 “ ὦμνον ἐκατέρων. ἀνανεοῦσθαι δὲ κατ’ ἐνιαυτὸν Λακε-  
 5 “ δαιμονίους μὲν ἰόντας ἐς Ἀθήνας πρὸς τὰ Διονύσια,  
 “ Ἀθηναίους δὲ ἰόντας ἐς Λακεδαίμονα πρὸς τὰ Ὑακίνθια.  
 “ στήλην δὲ ἐκατέρους στήσαι, τὴν μὲν ἐν Λακεδαίμονι παρ’  
 “ Ἀπόλλωνι ἐν Ἀμυκλαίῳ, τὴν δὲ ἐν Ἀθήναις ἐν πόλει  
 “ παρ’ Ἀθηνᾶ. ἦν δέ τι δοκῆ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις  
 10 “ προσθεῖναι καὶ ἀφελεῖν περὶ τῆς ξυμμαχίας, ὅ τι ἂν δοκῆ,  
 “ εὖορκον ἀμφοτέροις εἶναι.”

XXIV. Τὸν δὲ ὄρκον ὦμνον Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν οἶδε  
 Πλειστοάναξ, Ἄγαις, Πλειστολάας, Δαμάγητος, Χίονις, Με-  
 ταγένης, Ἀκωνθος, Δαίθος, Ἰσχαγόρας, Φιλοχαρίδας, Ζευξί-  
 15 δας, Ἀντιππος, Ἀλκιβάδας, Τέλλις, Ἐμπεδίας, Μηνᾶς, Λά-  
 φιλος, Ἀθηναίων δὲ Λάμπων, Ἰσθμιόνικος, Λάχης, Νικίας,  
 Εὐθύδημος, Προκλῆς, Πυθόδωρος, Ἄγων, Μυρτίλος, Θρα-  
 συκλῆς, Θεογένης, Ἀριστοκράτης, Ἰώλκιος, Τιμοκράτης,  
 Λέων, Λάμαχος, Δημοσθένης.

1. ἐπανιστῆται A.B.F.G.H. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπανίσταται K.Q. vulgo ἐπα-  
 νίσταται. 3. καὶ] διὰ B. 4. δὲ κατ’ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.V. e.f.g. [Haack.  
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk.] ceteri δὲ ταῦτα κατ’. 7. παρὰ ἀπόλλωνι V. 8. ἀμυκλέῳ  
 H.P. et correctus C. ἐν] om. Q. 9. δοκεῖ R.d. καὶ ἀθηναίοις om. E.  
 12. μὲν οἶδε] οἱ μὲν K.N. 13. μεταγένης E. 14. φιλοχαρίδης L. ζευξίλας  
 A.E.F.H.K.f.g.h. τευξίδας V. 15. ἀλκιβάδας Q. ὀλκινάδας O. ἀμπεδίας B.h.  
 μίνας C.I.K.c.d.e.g.i.k. λάμφιλος P. λύμφυλος L. λάμφυλος Q. 17. πυθόδ.—  
 θρασυκλῆς] om. L. 18. θεαγένης Bekk. 19. λέων] om. L.P.

1. ἡ δουλεία] “ The slave popula-  
 “ tion.” Compare VIII. 64, 4. φυγῆ  
 αὐτῶν ἕξω ἦν.

δουλεία] Τὸ πλῆθος τῶν οἰκετῶν sic  
 dici ex hoc loco docet Pollux, III. 75.  
 ДУКЕВ.

13. Πλειστοάναξ, Ἄγαις] As no reason  
 can be assigned why the names of the  
 kings should not have appeared amongst  
 those who swore to the first treaty with  
 Athens, as Pleistoanax in particular  
 would hardly have omitted such a proof  
 of his attachment to it, and as the second  
 treaty provides especially, “ that

“ it shall be sworn to by the same per-  
 “ sons who swore to the former one,”  
 I have ventured to insert the names  
 Πλειστοάναξ, Ἄγαις, in ch. 19, 2. at the  
 head of the Lacedaemonians who took  
 the oaths. Possibly the words at the  
 beginning of the chapter, ill understood,  
 ἀρχει δὲ τῶν σπονδῶν ἔφορος Πλειστολάας,  
 may have misled an ignorant copyist,  
 and induced him to omit the kings’  
 names, for fear of the apparent con-  
 tradiction, if Pleistolas were represented  
 as at once heading the treaty, and yet  
 not heading it.



A. C. 411. Olymp. 89. 3. 4.

2 Ἀυτὴ ἡ ξυμμαχία ἐγένετο μετὰ τὰς σπονδὰς οὐ πολλῶν  
 ὕστερον, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου  
 ἀπέδωσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις,  
 καὶ τὸ θέρος ἦρχε τοῦ ἐνδεκάτου ἔτους. ταῦτα  
 δὲ τὰ δέκα ἔτη ὁ πρῶτος πόλεμος ξυνεχῶς γενόμενος  
 γέγραπται.

XXV. Μετὰ δὲ τὰς σπονδὰς καὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν τῶν  
 Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, αἱ ἐγένοντο μετὰ τὸν

A. C. 411. Olymp. 89. 3. 4. Beginning of fresh troubles, which after a few years led to a renewal of the war. Thucydides gives some notices of his own peculiar means of information.  
 δεκαετῆ πόλεμον ἐπὶ Πλειστόλα μὲν ἐν Λακε-  
 δαίμονι ἐφόρου Ἀλκαίου δ' ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησι,<sup>10</sup>  
 τοῖς μὲν δεξαμένοις αὐτὰς εἰρήνην ἦν, οἱ δὲ  
 Κορίνθιοι καὶ τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ πόλεω  
 ν τινες διεκίνησαν τὰ πεπραγμένα, καὶ εὐθὺς ἄλλη  
 ταραχὴ καθίστατο τῶν ξυμμάχων πρὸς τὴν

2 Λακεδαίμονα. καὶ ἅμα καὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι<sup>15</sup>  
 προϋόντες τοῦ χρόνου ὑποπτοὶ ἐγένοντο, ἔστιν ἐν οἷς οὐ  
 3 ποιοῦντες ἐκ τῶν ξυγκειμένων ἂ εἰρητο. καὶ ἐπὶ ἕξ ἔτη μὲν  
 καὶ δέκα μῆνας ἀπέσχοντο μὴ ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκατέρων γῆν στρα-

1. ξύμβασις L.O.P. ἐγένετο c.d. 3. οἱ] om. R.f. 4. δεκάτου h. ταῦτα τὰ L.O. 5. γιγνώμενος i. γινόμενος c. 6. ἐπιγέγραπται R. 9. ἐνδεκαετῆ c.i. ἐπὶ] om. e. 13. διενδόν B.h. 14. καθίσταται f. 16. προϋόντες c. οὐ ποιοῦντες] ἐκπιούντες, in margine ἐκλεπόντες, c. 17. συγκεκίμένων K. εἰρηται Q.f. 18. μῆνας δέκα Q.V. τῆν] om. K.c. τὸ μὴ c. τὸ τῆν μὴ i. ἐκατέρων A.B.E.F.

17. ἐπὶ ἕξ ἔτη μὲν καὶ δέκα μῆνας] Auctoris computatio annorum progreditur usque ad annum Olymp. 91. 2. (A. C. 414.) et mensem Februarium, quo tempore Lacedæmonii ab Alcibiade exstimulati rursus ad bellum aperte cum Atheniensibus gerendum se accinxerunt. Vid. Thucyd. VI. 93, 1, 2. Exeunt ipsi sex anni et menses decem; nam nunc Aprilis agitur. GÖLLER.

[To this Poppo objects, "At quis initium belli ab iis quæ homines cogitent et parent, non ab iis quæ gerant hostiliter, numerabit?" He therefore follows Acacius and Dodwell in thinking that the present text is corrupt, and in proposing to read ἐπὶ ἕξ ἔτη καὶ δύο μῆνας; as he holds that the

date of the renewed war should be fixed at the descent made by the Athenians on the Laconian territory, in the summer of the eighteenth year of the war, mentioned by Thucydides VI. 105, 1. This would perhaps have been a more reasonable way of reckoning; but as the date afforded by the present text coincides exactly with the meeting at Lacedæmon in the winter of the seventeenth year, at which meeting it was determined that the war should be renewed with vigour and Attica invaded, I cannot but think that Thucydides meant to take the determination as equivalent to the act, and calculated the beginning of the second war from that resolution.]

A. C. 421. Olymp. 80. 3. 4.

τεύσαι, ἔξωθεν δὲ μετ' ἀνακωχῆς οὐ βεβαίου ἔβλαπτον ἀλλήλους τὰ μάλιστα· ἔπειτα μέντοι καὶ ἀναγκασθέντες λῦσαι τὰς μετὰ τὰ δέκα ἔτη σπονδὰς αὐθις ἐς πόλεμον φανερόν κατέστησαν. XXVI. γέγραφε δὲ καὶ ταῦτα ὁ αὐτὸς Θουκυδίδης Ἀθηναῖος ἐξῆς, ὡς ἕκαστα ἐγένετο, κατὰ θέρη καὶ χειμῶνας, μέχρι οὗ τὴν τε ἀρχὴν κατέπαυσαν τῶν Ἀθηναίων Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, καὶ τὰ μακρὰ τείχη καὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ κατέλαβον. ἔτη δὲ ἐς τοῦτο τὰ ξύμπαντα ἐγένετο τῷ πολέμῳ ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι. καὶ τὴν διὰ 2  
 10 μέσου ξύμβασιν εἴ τις μὴ ἀξιῶσει πόλεμον νομίζειν, οὐκ ὀρθῶς δικαιοῦσει. τοῖς τε γὰρ ἔργοις ὡς διήρηται ἀθρεῖτω, καὶ εὐρήσει οὐκ εἰκὸς ὄν εἰρήνην αὐτὴν κριθῆναι, ἐν ἣ οὔτε ἀπέδοσαν πάντα οὐτ' ἀπεδέξαντο ἅ ξυνέθεντο, ἔξω τε τούτων πρὸς τὸν Μαντικὸν καὶ Ἐπιδαύριον πόλεμον καὶ ἐς ἄλλα  
 15 ἀμφοτέροις ἀμαρτήματα ἐγένοντο, καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης ξύμμαχοι οὐδὲν ἦσσαν πολέμοι ἦσαν, Βοιωτοὶ τε ἐκεχειρίαν δεχήμερον ἦγον. ὥστε ξὺν τῷ πρώτῳ πολέμῳ τῷ δεκαετεί 3 καὶ τῇ μετ' αὐτὸν ὑπόπτῳ ἀνακωχῇ καὶ τῷ ὕστερον ἐξ αὐτῆς πολέμῳ εὐρήσει τις τοσαῦτα ἔτη, λογιζόμενος κατὰ τοὺς

1. μετὰ ἀνακωχῆς V. 3. λύσαι E. μετὰ δέκα Q. 4. καθίστατο B.h. δὲ ταῦτα d.i. 5. θουκυδίδης ἐξῆς f. ὡς] om. P.Q. κατὰ τὰ θέρη L.O.P.k. 8. κατέβαλον f. ἐν τούτῳ f. ἐγένοντο τὰ ξύμπαντα I.L.O.P. 9. ἐγένοντο C.G. 10. ἀξιῶσει G.L.O.P.b.c.d.i.k. 11. διείρηται L.O.c.d.i. 12. "Malim οὐδ'" Bekk. in ed. 1832. 14. μαντικὸν e.i. τἄλλα Q. 15. ἐγένοντο A.B.C.E.F. G.H.I.K.L.O.P.Q.V.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐγένετο. 16. τε] om. V. 17. δεκα ἐτη c. δεκαέτει B. et Porpo.

8. κατέλαβον] "Made themselves "masters of; got into their power." Duker wishes to read κατέβαλον, which would be better perhaps, but is not necessary.

ἔτη δὲ—ἐγέν.] Non videtur concordare Xenophon. Nam II. 3, 9, 10. Ἐλληνικῶν ait viginti octo durasse annos, et viginti novem ephoros nominat, et numerat usque ad reditum Lysandri, post pacem factam et muros eversos et Samum captam. Sed Xenophon numeravit primum et ultimum annum integros; Thucydides vero exactius. *Palmerius* Exercitat. p. 52.

[ 11. ὡς διήρηται ] i. e. ἡ ξύμβασις ]

"What the facts of the case have "made it out to be; what character "the facts of the case have given it." Compare Herodot. VII. 47, 1. 103, 2. and Schneider, Lexicon, in *diarēō*. The conjunction τε in τοῖς τε γὰρ ἔργοις seems to answer to ἔξω τε τούτων. "First of all the treaty was in itself "practically inefficient, inasmuch as "its very stipulations were not all fulfilled; and then there were mutual "causes of complaint with respect to "other matters, of which the treaty "had made no mention."

15. ἀμαρτήματα ἐγένοντο] See the note on ἐπὶ τῶν Ὀλύμπια, I. 126, 5.

A. C. 421. Olynth. 82. 1. 4.

χρόνους, καὶ ἡμέρας οὐ πολλὰς παρενεγκούσας, καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ  
 χρησμῶν τι ἰσχυρισαμένοις μόνον δὴ τοῦτο ἐχυρῶς ξυμβάν.  
 4 αἰεὶ γὰρ ἔγωγε μέμνημαι, καὶ ἀρχομένου τοῦ πολέμου καὶ  
 μέχρι οὐ ἐτελεύτησε, προφερόμενον ὑπὸ πολλῶν ὅτι τρεῖς  
 5 ἐννέα ἔτη δεοὶ γενέσθαι αὐτόν. ἐπεβίων δὲ διὰ παντὸς αὐτοῦ, 5  
 αἰσθανόμενός τε τῇ ἡλικίᾳ, καὶ προσέχων τὴν γνώμην, ὅπως  
 ἀκριβές τι εἶσομαι· καὶ ξυνέβη μοι φεύγειν τὴν ἐμαυτοῦ ἔτη  
 εἴκοσι μετὰ τὴν ἐς Ἀμφίπολιν στρατηγίαν, καὶ γενομένην  
 παρ' ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς πράγμασι, καὶ οὐχ ἦσσαν τοῖς Πελο-  
 10 ποννησίῳν διὰ τὴν φυγὴν, καθ' ἡσυχίαν τι αὐτῶν μᾶλλον 10  
 6 αἰσθέσθαι. τὴν οὖν μετὰ τὰ δέκα ἔτη διαφορὰν τε καὶ  
 ξύγχυσιν τῶν σπονδῶν καὶ τὰ ἔπειτα ὡς ἐπολεμήθη ἐξη-  
 γήσομαι.

1. οὐ πολλὰς] om. K. τοῖς] om. K. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. om. Dionysius. 2. ἐχυρῶς  
 Dionysius: ἰσχυρῶς K.N.V. 3. ἐγὼ Dionysius. 4. προφερόμενον P. τρεῖς  
 F.H.Q.V. 6. αἰσθόμενος E.L.O.P. τῇ γνώμῃ d.e. 7. ἀκριβές e. cum  
 Dionysio. εἶσομαι F. 8. γενομένην i. 9. πελοποννησίου A.F.V.g.h.  
 cum Dionysio. 11. αἰσθεσθαι A.B.E.F. Bekk. Goell. τὴν μὲν οὖν K.  
 μετὰ δέκα e. cum Dionysio διαφορὰν καὶ c.d.

1. καὶ τοῖς—ἐξηγήσομαι] Dionys. Ha-  
 lic. tom. II. p. 142.

καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ χρησμῶν κ. τ. λ.] “And  
 “that they who on the strength of  
 “oracles were positive on any matter,  
 “found in this one solitary instance of  
 “the event decidedly corresponding,”  
 or, “coming true to the prediction.”  
 Ξυμβάν seems to be used in the sense  
 of “coming right; falling out exactly  
 “as it should do.” Compare III. 3, 3.  
 καὶ ἦν μὲν ξυμβῆ ἡ πείρα.

7. καὶ ξυνέβη μοι φεύγειν κ. τ. λ.] “It  
 “was my fortune to be an exile for  
 “twenty years,” not “to be banished  
 “for twenty years,” as if that had been  
 his sentence. See Thirlwall's Hist. Gr.  
 vol. III. p. 288. note. The words γενο-  
 μένην παρ' ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς πράγμασι  
 must express his having been present  
 at the resolutions and actions of both  
 parties, and therefore must refer to his  
 life before and after his exile. Dr.  
 Thirlwall thinks that he was present at  
 the battle of Mantinea, but I would not  
 willingly believe that he was in the

field with a Spartan army against his  
 countrymen, and that when Nicostratus  
 fell fighting for Athens, Thucydides  
 was, like Xenophon at Coronea, fight-  
 ing against her. Yet it is true, as Dr.  
 Thirlwall observes, that some expres-  
 sions in his account of the battle of  
 Mantinea appear to indicate that he  
 was an eyewitness of it; and as Athens  
 was not then at open war with Lacedæ-  
 mon, he may have regarded the  
 campaign as fought against the Argives  
 rather than against the Athenians. Nor  
 would his accidental presence in one  
 battle imply that he devoted himself to  
 the Lacedæmonian interest, or had  
 transferred his affection from Athens to  
 Lacedæmon, a charge which the whole  
 tone of his history disproves, as well as  
 the statement that most of his exile was  
 passed on his own property in Thrace.  
 Τι αὐτῶν seems a modest way of ex-  
 pressing “every thing about them;  
 “any thing that I might want to no-  
 “tice.” See V. 31, 5. and Matthiæ, Gr.  
 Gr. §. 487, 2. Jelf, 659, 1.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3. 4.

XXVII. Ἐπειδὴ γὰρ αἱ πεντηκοντούταις σπονδαὶ ἐγένοντο καὶ ὕστερον αἱ ξυμμαχίαι, καὶ αἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοπον-

PELOPONNESUS.

Intrigues of the Corinthians to make ARGOS the head of a new Peloponnesian confederacy, in opposition to Lacedaemon.

νήσου πρεσβείαι, αἵπερ παρεκλήθησαν ἐς αὐτὰ, ἀνεχώρουν ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαιμόνος. καὶ οἱ μὲν 2

ἄλλοι ἐπ' οἴκου ἀπήλθον, Κορίνθιοι δὲ ἐς

\* Ἄργος τραπόμενοι πρῶτον λόγους ποιοῦνται

πρὸς τινὰς τῶν ἐν τέλει ὄντων Ἀργείων, ὡς

χρῆ, ἐπειδὴ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὐκ ἐπ' ἀγαθῶ ἄλλ'

ἐπὶ καταδουλώσει τῆς Πελοποννήσου σπονδὰς καὶ ξυμμαχίαν

10 πρὸς Ἀθηναίους τοὺς πρὶν ἐχθίστους πεποιήνται, ὄρᾶν τοὺς

Ἀργείους ὅπως σωθήσεται ἡ Πελοπόννησος, καὶ ψηφί-

σασθαι, τὴν βουλομένην πόλιν τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἣτις αὐτό-

νομός τέ ἐστι καὶ δίκας ἴσας καὶ ὁμοίας δίδωσι, πρὸς

Ἀργείους ξυμμαχίαν ποιείσθαι ὥστε τῇ ἀλλήλων ἐπιμαχεῖν·

15 ἀποδείξαι δὲ ἄνδρας ὀλίγους ἀρχὴν αὐτοκράτορας, καὶ μὴ

πρὸς τὸν δῆμον τοὺς λόγους εἶναι, τοῦ μὴ καταφανεῖς

γίγνεσθαι τοὺς μὴ πείσαντας τὸ πλῆθος. ἔφασαν δὲ πολ-

λοὺς προσχωρήσεσθαι μίσει τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων. καὶ οἱ

μὲν Κορίνθιοι διδάξαντες ταῦτα ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου·

20 XXVIII. οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀργείων ἄνδρες ἀκούσαντες ἐπειδὴ

ἀνήνεγκαν τοὺς λόγους ἔς τε τὰς ἀρχὰς καὶ τὸν δῆμον,

1. πεντηκοντούταις A.h. 2. καὶ αἱ ξυμμαχίαι ὕστερον V. καὶ αἱ] αἱ καὶ  
 A.B.C.F.H.h. καὶ, omisso articulo, K.P.g.e. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. τῆς] om. L.  
 3. αἱ, omisso περ, F. 4. καὶ] om. L.O.P. 9. τὰς σπονδὰς h. ξυμ-  
 μαχίας G.L.O.P.c.d.k. 10. πρὸς] ἐποιήσαντο πρὸς, omisso postea πεποιήνται h.  
 12. αὐτόνομός f. 14. τε K. 16. τοὺς λόγους A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.V.  
 c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt articulum. 21. τε]  
 om. Q.V.

2. καὶ αἱ—πρεσβείαι—ἀνεχώρουν] These words are the apodosis of the sentence. Compare II. 21, 1. καὶ τινὰ ἐλπίδα εἶχον, and the note there.  
 13. δίκας ἴσας—δίδωσι] “Is ready and able to give just satisfaction, according to the common law of Greece, for any injuries which it may commit.” The expression seems intended to exclude such dependent states as were not αὐτόδικοι, on the one hand ;

and on the other, states of such overbearing power as to be above all fair terms of law and right, and who, even while professing δίκας δίδουσι, were yet so superior in power as to render their profession nugatory. See I. 39, 1.  
 14. ὥστε τῇ ἀλλήλων ἐπιμαχεῖν] “Mutually to defend each other’s territory.” Compare I. 44, 1. ἐπιμαχίαν δὲ ἐποιήσαντο, and the note there.

PELOPONNESUS A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 3. 4.

The Argives readily *ἐψηφίσαντο Ἀργεῖοι, καὶ ἄνδρας εἶλοντο δώ-*  
 listen to this proposal. *δεκα πρὸς οὓς τὸν βουλόμενον τῶν Ἑλλήνων*  
*ξυμμαχίαν ποιεῖσθαι πλὴν Ἀθηναίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων,*  
*τούτων δὲ μηδετέροις ἐξεῖναι ἄνευ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀργείων*  
 2 *σπεισασθαι. ἐδέξαντό τε ταῦτα οἱ Ἀργεῖοι μᾶλλον, ὀρώντες 5*  
*τόν τε τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων σφίσι πόλεμον ἐσόμενον (ἐπ'*  
*ἐξόδῳ γὰρ πρὸς αὐτοὺς αἱ σπονδαὶ ἦσαν), καὶ ἅμα ἐλπί-*  
*σαντες τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἠγήσεσθαι· κατὰ γὰρ τὸν χρόνον*  
*τούτου ἢ τε Λακεδαίμων μάλιστα δὴ κακῶς ἤκουσε καὶ*  
*ὑπεράφθη διὰ τὰς ξυμφοράς, οἱ τε Ἀργεῖοι ἄριστα ἔσχον 10*  
*τοῖς πάσιν, οὐ ξυναράμενοι τοῦ Ἀττικοῦ πολέμου, ἀμφο-*  
 3 *τέροις δὲ μᾶλλον ἔσπονδοι ὄντες ἐκκαρπώσάμενοι. οἱ μὲν*  
*οὖν Ἀργεῖοι οὕτως ἐς τὴν ξυμμαχίαν προσεδέχοντο τοὺς*  
*ἐθέλοντας τῶν Ἑλλήνων, XXIX. Μαντινῆς δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ οἱ*  
*ξύμμαχοι αὐτῶν πρῶτοι προσεχώρησαν, δε- 15*  
*δίστες τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. τοῖς γὰρ Μαντι-*  
*νεῦσι μέρος τι τῆς Ἀρκαδίας κατέστραπτο*  
*ὑπήκοον ἔτι τοῦ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πολέμου*  
*οὔτος, καὶ ἐνόμιζον οὐ περιόψεσθαι σφᾶς τοὺς*  
*Λακεδαιμονίους ἄρχειν, ἐπειδὴ καὶ σχολὴν ἦγον· ὥστε ἄσμε- 20*  
*νοι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ἐτράποντο, πόλιν τε μεγάλην νομί-*  
*ζοντες καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους ἀεὶ διάφορον, δημοκρατουμένην τε*  
 2 *ὥσπερ καὶ αὐτοί. ἀποστάντων δὲ τῶν Μαντινέων καὶ ἡ ἄλλη*  
*Πελοπόννησος ἐς θροῦν καθίστατο ὡς καὶ σφίσι ποιητέον*  
*τούτο, νομίσαντες πλέον τέ τι εἰδότας μεταστῆναι αὐτοὺς, 25*

The MANTINEANS  
 and their allies first set  
 the example of revolt  
 from Lacedaemon, and  
 join the Argive alli-  
 ance.

2. οὓς] τοὺς E. 3. πλὴν ἀθηναίων καὶ] om. I. 4. μηδετέρους K. τοῦ ἀργείων  
 A. B. C. E. F. h. Bekk. vulgo τῶν ἀργείων. 5. σπεισασθαι] ποιήσασθαι B. ὀρώντες  
 τῶν c. i. k. ὀρώντες τὸν τῶν L. O. P. 6. τῶν om. C. τῶν τε G. ἐσόμενον] om. e.  
 8. ἠγήσασθαι E. G. V. c. i. k. κατὰ] καὶ Q. 13. προσδέχονται e. οὐ προσεδέχοντο  
 B. h. 15. πρῶτοι] om. K. 20. καὶ] om. Q. 24. ἐς] ὡς P. ὡς σφίσι k.  
 ποιητέον P. 25. πλέον τέ τι A. B. C. E. F. G. H. K. L. N. O. V. f. g. h. i. k. Haack.  
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. πλέον δέ τι I. vulgo omittunt τε.

4. ἄνευ τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ἀργείων] Vid.  
 ad IV. 78, 3. DUKER.

12. ἐκκαρπώσάμενοι] Scil. ἀμφοτέρους.  
 See the note on V. 1. Compare De-  
 mosthen. Timocrat. p. 700. Reiske:  
 τῶν ἡμᾶς ἐκκαρπωμένων: "Who have

"made their harvest out of you." So  
 here: "But being at peace with both  
 "parties, had made their profit from  
 "that circumstance."

25. πλέον τέ τι εἰδότας] The conjunc-  
 tion is rightly restored by Bekker. It

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 431. Olymp. 89. 4.

καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἅμα δι' ὀργῆς ἔχοντες, ἐν ἄλλοις τε  
καὶ ὅτι ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς ταῖς Ἀττικαῖς ἐγγράπτο εὖορκον  
εἶναι προσθεῖναι καὶ ἀφελεῖν ὃ τι ἂν ἀμφοῖν τοῖν πολέου  
δοκῆ, Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις. τοῦτο γὰρ τὸ γράμμα 3  
5 μάλιστα τὴν Πελοπόννησον διεθορύβει καὶ ἐς ὑποψίαν καθί-  
στη μὴ μετὰ Ἀθηναίων σφᾶς βούλωνται Λακεδαιμόνιοι  
δουλώσασθαι· δίκαιον γὰρ εἶναι πᾶσι τοῖς ξυμμάχοις γε-  
γράφθαι τὴν μετάθεσιν. ὥστε φοβούμενοι οἱ πολλοὶ ὄρμητο 4  
πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους καὶ αὐτοὶ ἕκαστοι ξυμμαχίαν ποιεῖσθαι.  
10 XXX. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ αἰσθόμενοι τὸν θροῦν τοῦτον ἐν  
τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ καθεστῶτα καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους διδασκά-  
λους τε γενομένους καὶ αὐτοὺς μέλλοντας  
σπέψασθαι πρὸς τὸ Ἄργος, πέμπουσι πρέ-  
σβεις ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον βουλόμενοι προκαταλα-  
βεῖν τὸ μέλλον καὶ ἠτιῶντο τὴν τε ἐσῆγησιν  
τοῦ παντὸς, καὶ εἰ Ἀργεῖοις σφῶν ἀποστάτες  
ξυμμαχοὶ ἔσονται, παραβήσεσθαι τε ἔφασαν αὐτοὺς τοὺς  
ὄρκους, καὶ ἤδη ἀδικεῖν ὅτι οὐ δέχονται τὰς Ἀθηναίων  
σπονδὰς, εἰρημένον κύριον εἶναι ὃ τι ἂν τὸ πλῆθος τῶν  
20 ξυμμάχων ψηφίσῃται, ἣν μὴ τι θεῶν ἢ ἡρώων κώλυμα ἦ.  
Κορινθιοὶ δὲ παρόντων σφίσι τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅσοι οὐδ' αὐτοὶ 2  
ἐδέξαντο τὰς σπονδὰς (παρεκάλεσαν δὲ αὐτοὺς αὐτοὶ πρότερον),  
ἀντέλεγον τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, ἃ μὲν ἠδικοῦντο, οὐ δηλοῦντες  
ἄντικρυς, ὅτι οὔτε Σόλλιον σφίσιν ἀπέλαβον παρ' Ἀθηναίων

A. C. 431.  
Olymp. 89. 4.  
The Lacedaemonians  
remonstrate with the  
Corinthians upon this  
15 defection; but to lit-  
tle purpose.

2. ἐν σπονδαῖς g. ἐγγράπτο F.h. 5. διεθορύβη E. 6. βούλωνται Q.g.  
7. δουλώσασθαι c. εἶναι] αὐτῶν B. αὐτῶ h. 10. τοῦτον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.  
K.L.N.O.V.d.s.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τόν. 13. σπέψα-  
σαι corr. G. 14. ἐς] πρὸς Q. προκαταβαλεῖν B. προκαταβάλλειν h.  
17. τε] τι A.B.F. αὐτοὺς] om. B.i. τοὺς] om. g. 18. τὰς] τῶν c.i.  
19. δ, τε ἂν G. 20. μὴ τις c.d.i. κώλυμα ἦν C. 21. καὶ ὅσοι Q.  
22. αὐτοὶ αὐτοὺς V.d.g.i. 24. ὅτι δὲ οὖτε L.O. σόλλιον Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
σόλλιον A.B.C.F.H.K.g.h. Bekk. ceteri σόλειον. παρὰ ἀθηναίων V.

is out of its proper place, as the construction is, νομίσαντες τε—καὶ ἔχοντες. So in IV. 95, I. 109, I; and below, V. 32, I. ἐνθυμούμενοι τὰς τε—ξυμφορὰς—καὶ τοῦ θεοῦ χρησαντος.  
2. εβορκον] Vid. cap. 18, 9. et 23,

5. WASS.  
19. εἰρημένον] See Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 564. Jelf, 700. I. a.  
24. Σόλλιον] Hanc genuinam esse formam intelligimus ex Stephano Byzant. ubi forma per duplex λ confirma-

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 4.

οὔτε Ἀνακτόριον, εἴ τέ τι ἄλλο ἐνόμιζον ἔλασσοῦσθαι, πρό-  
 σχημα δὲ ποιούμενοι τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης μὴ προδώσειν ὁμόσαι  
 γὰρ αὐτοῖς ὄρκους ἰδία τε, ὅτε μετὰ Ποτιδαιατῶν τὸ πρῶτον  
 3 ἀφίσταντο, καὶ ἄλλους ὕστερον. οὐκουν παραβαίνειν τοὺς  
 τῶν ξυμμάχων ὄρκους ἔφασαν οὐκ ἐσιόντες ἐς τὰς τῶν 5  
 Ἀθηναίων σπονδὰς· θεῶν γὰρ πίστις ὁμόσαντες ἐκείνοις  
 οὐκ ἂν εὐορκεῖν προδιδόντες αὐτοῦς. εἰρησθαι δ' ὅτι “ἦν μὴ  
 “θεῶν ἢ ἡρώων κώλυμα ἦ.” φαίνεσθαι οὖν σφίσι κώλυμα  
 4 θείον τοῦτο. καὶ περὶ μὲν τῶν παλαιῶν ὄρκων τοσαῦτα  
 εἶπον, περὶ δὲ τῆς Ἀργείας ξυμμαχίας μετὰ τῶν φίλων 10  
 5 βουλευσάμενοι ποιήσειν ὅ τι ἂν δίκαιον ἦ. καὶ οἱ μὲν  
 Λακεδαιμονίων πρέσβεις ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου, ἔτυχον δὲ  
 παρόντες ἐν Κορίνθῳ καὶ Ἀργείων πρέσβεις, οἱ ἐκέλευον  
 τοὺς Κορινθίους ἰέναι ἐς τὴν ξυμμαχίαν καὶ μὴ μέλλειν· οἱ  
 δὲ ἐς τὸν ὕστερον ξύλλογον αὐτοῖς τὸν παρὰ σφίσι προεῖπον 15  
 ἦκειν. XXXI. ἦλθε δὲ καὶ Ἡλείων πρεσβεία εὐθύς, καὶ  
 ἐποιήσαντο πρὸς Κορινθίους ξυμμαχίαν πρῶ-  
 τον, ἔπειτα ἐκέιθεν ἐς Ἄργος ἐλθόντες, καθά-  
 περ προεῖρητο, Ἀργείων ξύμμαχοι ἐγένοντο.  
 2 διαφερόμενοι γὰρ ἐτύγγαυον τοῖς Λακεδαιμο- 20  
 νίοις περὶ Λεπρέου. πολέμου γὰρ γενομένου  
 ποτὲ πρὸς Ἀρκάδων τινὰς Λεπρεάταις, καὶ  
 Ἡλείων παρακληθέντων ὑπὸ Λεπρεατῶν ἐς ξυμμαχίαν ἐπὶ  
 τῇ ἡμισείᾳ τῆς γῆς καὶ λυσάντων τὸν πόλεμον, Ἡλείοι  
 τὴν γῆν νεμομένους αὐτοῖς τοῖς Λεπρεάταις τάλαντον ἔταξαν 25

2. τοὺς] τῆς B. 3. ὄρκους F. ὄρκων i. ὅτι ποτιδαιατῶν K.R. μετὰ]  
 om. C.K. τῶν ποτιδαιατῶν Q. 5. τῶν om. B. 9. παλαιῶν] πολ-  
 λῶν g. 10. ἀργείας A.E.F.H.N.Q.V.g.h. Haack. Porpo. vulgo et Bekk. Ἀρ-  
 γείων. 14. οἱ] ei P. 17. ἐποιήσαντο C.F.G.I.Q.V.c.e.f.g.k. ἐποίησαν K.  
 18. ἐς] πρὸς Q. 19. προεῖρηται Q. ἐγένοντο] om. B.h. 20. γὰρ οἱ ἡλείοι  
 ἐτύγγαυον E.f. τοῖς] om. A. 21. λεπρίου N.g. 23. παρακληθέντων  
 ὡς ὑπὸ c.i. 24. κωλυσάντων G. 25. αὐτοῖς λεπρεάταις L.O.P. αὐτοῖς  
 τοῖς λεπριάταις g. τάλαντα I.O.P.b.k. et correctus C. ἐτάξαντο d.i.

tur et literarum ordine et iis quæ statim  
 subjiciuntur. PORPO. Prolegom. II.  
 p. 155. See Thucyd. II. 30, 1; and for  
 the capture of Anactorium, see IV.  
 49.

10. τῆς Ἀργείας ξυμμαχίας] Haack  
 compares V. 29, 2. ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς ταῖς  
 Ἀττικαῖς. 36, 1. ἐς τὰς Ἀττικὰς σπονδὰς.  
 25. τὴν γῆν νεμομένους αὐτοῖς κ. τ. λ.]  
 The sovereignty of half the territory of

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 4.

τῷ Διὶ τῷ Ὀλυμπίῳ ἀποφέρειν. καὶ μέχρι τοῦ Ἀττικοῦ 3  
πολέμου ἀπέφερον, ἔπειτα παυσαμένων διὰ πρόφασιν τοῦ  
πολέμου οἱ Ἡλεῖοι ἐπηγάγκασον οἱ δ' ἐτράποντο πρὸς τοὺς  
Λακεδαιμονίους. καὶ δίκης Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐπιτραπίσης  
5 ὑποτοπήσαντες οἱ Ἡλεῖοι μὴ ἴσον ἔξειν, ἀνέντες τὴν ἐπι-  
τροπὴν Λεπρεατῶν τὴν γῆν ἔτεμον. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι 4  
οὐδὲν ἤσσαν ἐδίκασαν αὐτονόμους εἶναι Λεπρεάτας καὶ ἀδι-  
κεῖν Ἡλείους· καὶ ὡς οὐκ ἐμμενάντων τῇ ἐπιτροπῇ φρουρὰν  
ὄπλιτῶν ἐσέπεμψαν ἐς Λέπρεον. οἱ δὲ Ἡλεῖοι νομίζοντες 5  
10 πόλιν σφῶν ἀφεστηκυῖαν δέξασθαι τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, καὶ  
τὴν ξυνηθήκην προφέροντες ἐν ἧ εἰρητῷ, ἃ ἔχοντες ἐς τὸν  
Ἀττικὸν πόλεμον καθίσταντό τινες, ταῦτα ἔχοντας καὶ  
ἐξελθεῖν, ὡς οὐκ ἴσον ἔχοντες ἀφίστανται πρὸς τοὺς Ἀρ-  
γείους, καὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, ὥσπερ προείρητο, καὶ οὗτοι  
15 ἐποίησαντο. ἐγένοντο δὲ καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι εὐθὺς μετ' ἐκεί- 6  
νοὺς καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης Χαλκιδῆς Ἀργείων ξύμμαχοι.  
Βοιωτοὶ δὲ καὶ Μεγαρήs τὸ αὐτὸ λέγοντες ἡσύχαζον, περι-

1. τῷ διὰ τῷ Α.Β.С.Е. F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.i. Haack. Porpo. Goell.  
Bekk. vulgo omittunt priorem articulum. ἐκφέρειν h. μέχρι μὲν τοῦ R.f.  
3. τοὺς] αὐτοὺς c.i. 4. καὶ τῆς δίκης L.O.Q. τῶν λακεδαιμονίων O.  
6. ἔτεμον αὐτὸς λ. B. 9. ἐπέμψαν K. λέπρεον] ληπραν πενήτηντα e.  
10. σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀφεστηκυῖαν d.i. 11. προσφέροντες e. εἰρητῷ R. ἔχοντας  
R.f. 14. προήρητο g. καὶ ante οὗτοι om. b. post δὲ om. K. 15. εὐθὺς C.  
16. τὸν ἀργ. c.i. 17. βοιωτοὶ καὶ B.

Lepreum became vested in the Eleans, who, without disturbing the actual occupiers of the soil, imposed upon them a talent as the rent, or vectigal, to be paid to the treasury of Jupiter at Olympia; of which the Eleans had the management. Compare the conduct of the Athenians to the conquered Lesbians, III. 50, 3; where the vectigal was not paid to the Athenian state, but to the individual Athenians to whom the state had given the ownership or sovereignty of the land. ἀποφέρειν and ἀποφορὰ are words used peculiarly to express the payment of rent, whether from a tenant to his landlord, or from a subject to his sovereign, or from a conquered people to their conquerors. See Henry Valois' Notes on Maussac

upon Harpocration; vol. II. p. 436. Ed. Leipz. 1824. to which I chiefly refer, in order to draw the attention of the classical student to the treasures of learning and ability, which the author has compressed into a short space in the course of every page. For the geography of Lepreum, see col. Leake's Travels in the Morea, vol. I. ch. 2. pp. 49—68.

12. καθίσταντό τινες] "Any given persons," i. e. "all persons." See the note on ch. 26, 5, τὶ αὐτῶν.

17. τὸ αὐτὸ λέγοντες] "Holding each the same language with the other," their aristocratical form of government, and their common hatred of Athens, as well as their neighbourhood to each other, tending to draw them together.



PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 451. Olymp. 89. 4.

ορώμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, καὶ νομίζοντες σφίσι τὴν Ἀργείων δημοκρατίαν αὐτοῖς ὀλιγαρχουμένοις ἦσσαν ξύμφορον εἶναι τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων πολιτείας.

XXXII. Περὶ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τοῦ θέρους τούτου Σκιωναίους μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκπολιορκήσαντες ἀπέκτειναν τοὺς 5 ἠβῶντας, παῖδας δὲ καὶ γυναῖκας ἠνδραπόδισαν, καὶ τὴν γῆν Πλαταιεῦσιν ἔδοσαν νέμεισθαι. Δηλίου δὲ κατήγαγον πάλιν ἐς Δῆλον, ἐνθυμούμενοι τὰς τε ἐν ταῖς μάχαις ξυμφορὰς 10 καὶ τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς θεοῦ χρήσαντος. καὶ Φωκῆς καὶ Λοκροὶ ἤρξαντο πολεμεῖν. καὶ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Ἀργεῖοι ἤδη ξύμμαχοι ὄντες ἔρχονται ἐς Τέγεαν ἀποστήσαντες Λακεδαιμονίων, ὄρωντες 15 μέγα μέρος ὄν, καὶ εἰ σφίσι προσγένειτο, νομίζοντες ἅπασαν ἂν ἔχειν Πελοπόννησον. ὡς δὲ οὐδὲν ἂν ἔφασαν 15 ἐναντιωθῆναι οἱ Τεγεᾶται Λακεδαιμονίοις, οἱ Κορίνθιοι μέχρι τούτου προθύμως πράσσοντες ἀνείσαν τῆς φιλονεικίας, καὶ ὠρρώδησαν μὴ οὐδεὶς σφίσιν ἔτι τῶν ἄλλων προσχωρή. 5 ὅμως δὲ ἐλθόντες ἐς τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς ἐδέοντο σφῶν τε καὶ Ἀργείων γίγνεσθαι ξυμμάχους καὶ τᾶλλα κωμῆ πράσσειν· 20

2. αὐτοῖς] om. G.L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k. 3. τῆς λακεδαιμονίων εἶναι f. 4. περὶ τοὺς B. αὐτοῦς] om. V. τοῦ θέρους τούτου] τοῦτους Dionysius II. p. 143.  
5. σκιωναίων B. 7. ἔδωκαν R.f. 9. ἐν μάχαις f. 10. δελφοῖς κατάγειν δηλίου θεοῦ χρήσαντος L. δελφοῖς θεοῦ χρήσαντος κατάγειν δηλίου f. 11. πολεμῖν κορίνθιοι d.i. καὶ ἀργ. καὶ κορ. V. 13. τεγεᾶν Porro. ἀποστήσανται I. 15. ἀνείσαν E. 18. ὠρρώδησαν V. φησιν G. προσχωρεῖ A.B.E.F.H.R.V.g.h. προσχωρεῖν c.d.i. 19. καὶ ἀργείων] κάργειων A.E.F.f.g.h. 20. ἄλλα O.

So ch. 38, 1. of the same two people Thucydides says, τὸ γὰρ αὐτὸ ἐποίησαν. περιωρόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων] "The Boeotians were certainly not despised by the Lacedæmonians, yet both they and the Megarians might think that they had been slighted and neglected, both in the terms of the peace and in the preference which had been given to the Athenian alliance." Thirlwall's Histor. Gr. vol. III. p. 316. note. The Boeotians and Megarians took neither side,—not the

Lacedæmonian, for they felt that the Lacedæmonians had slighted them; not the Argive, for they thought that the Argive Democracy would suit them less than the constitution of Sparta.

7. Πλαταιεῦσιν] Vid. Isocratem Pæneg. p. 63. Wass. 80. Ed. Bekk. Oxon.

Πλαταιεῦσιν ἔδοσαν] That is to those Plataeans who, having escaped from the wreck of their country, had received from the Athenians the rights of citizenship at Athens.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 4.

τάς τε δεχημέρους ἐπισπονδάς, αἱ ἦσαν Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Βοιωτοῖς πρὸς ἀλλήλους οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον γεγόμενα [τούτων] τῶν πεντηκονταετίδων σπονδῶν, ἐκέλευον οἱ Κορινθιοὶ τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς ἀκολουθήσαντας Ἀθήναζε καὶ σφίσι ποιῆσαι, ὡς περ Βοιωτοὶ εἶχον, μὴ δεχομένων δὲ Ἀθηναίων ἀπειπεῖν τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ σπένδεσθαι ἄνευ αὐτῶν. Βοιωτοὶ δὲ δεομένων τῶν Κορινθίων περὶ μὲν τῆς Ἀργείων 6 ξυμμαχίας ἐπισχεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐκέλευον, ἐλθόντες δὲ Ἀθήναζε μετὰ Κορινθίων οὐχ εὔροντο τὰς δεχημέρους σπονδάς, ἀλλ' ἀπεκρίναντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Κορινθίοις εἶναι σπονδάς, εἴπερ 10 Λακεδαιμονίων εἰσὶ ξύμμαχοι. Βοιωτοὶ μὲν οὖν οὐδὲν μάλ- 7 λον ἀπέειπον τὰς δεχημέρους, ἀξιούντων καὶ αἰτιωμένων Κορινθίων ξυθῆσθαι σφίσι· Κορινθίοις δὲ ἀνακοχῆ ἄσπονδος ἦν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους.

15 XXXIII. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους πανδημεὶ ἐστράτευσαν, Πλειστοάνακτος τοῦ Πανσαίου Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέως ἡγουμένου, τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἐς Παρρασίους, Μαντινέων ὑπηκόους ὄντας, κατὰ στά- 20 σιν ἐπικαλεσαμένων σφῶς, ἅμα δὲ καὶ τὸ ἐν Κυφέλοις τεῖχος ἀναιρήσοντες, ἣν δύνωνται, ὃ

Expedition of the La-  
cedaemonians into Ar-  
cadia, to assist some of  
the revolted allies of  
Mantinea.

1. τὰς δὲ g. 2. τοῖς βοιωτοῖς G. 3. τῶν] om. P. πενταετί-  
δων K. 4. ἀκολουθήσαντες c.i. 5. ἀπειπεῖν Q. 6. περὶ μὲν τῆς—  
κορινθίων] om. V. 10. κορινθίους C.e. 11. εἰσὶ] ol c.d.i. σύμμαχοι K. 12. αἰτου-  
μένων d. 13. ξυθῆσεως P. ἀνακοχῆ V. 15. πανδημί c. πανδημεὶ F, qui  
sic sæpius. 17. ἐς] ἐπὶ corr. G.L.O.P. σπαρασίους g. παρσίους c. 18. ὄντας]  
om. i. 19. καὶ] om. L.O.P. 20. κυφέλλοις Q.V. ἀναιρήσαντες C.

2. [τούτων] τῶν—σπονδῶν] Τούτων delendum. DOBREE. Τῶν om. Dan. Potius τούτων deesse velis, quum esse σπονδαί, quæ c. 23. expositæ sunt, intelligentur. PORPO.

12. ἀξιούντων καὶ αἰτιωμένων Κορινθίων] ἠτιῶντο οἱ Κορινθιοὶ δηλονότι τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς, ὅτι συνέθεγον αὐτοῖς ἀπειπεῖν τὰς πρὸς Ἀθηναίους σπονδάς. SCHOL.

αἰτιωμένων Κορινθίων ξυθῆσθαι σφίσι] Quamvis Corinthii cum expostulatione dicerent, "ita inter se convenisse." PORTUS.

13. ἀνακοχῆ ἄσπονδος] Compare I. 40, 4. Κορινθίοις μὲν γε ἑσπονδοὶ ἐστὶ, Κερκυραίοις δὲ οὐδὲ δι' ἀνακοχῆς πάποτ'

ἐγένεσθε. By ἄσπονδος is meant a mere agreement in words, not ratified by the solemnities of religion. And the Greeks, as we have seen, considered the breach of their word very different from the breach of their oath. See II. 5, 7. where the Platæans maintain that they never swore to the Thebans not to injure them.

17. τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἐς Παρρασίους] According to the English idiom, "into Arcadia, against the Parrhasians." See the note on III. 105, 2. τῆς Ἀμφιλοχίας ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χωρίῳ.

19. ἐπικαλεσαμένων σφῶς] That is, τῶν Παρρασίων ἐπικαλεσαμένων. This is a

ἐτείχισαν Μαντιωῆς καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐφρούρουν, ἐν τῇ Παρρασιακῇ  
 2 κείμενον, ἐπὶ τῇ Σκιρίτιδι τῆς Λακωνικῆς. καὶ οἱ μὲν Λακε-  
 δαιμόνιοι τὴν γῆν τῶν Παρρασιῶν ἐδῆουν, οἱ δὲ Μαντιωῆς  
 τὴν πόλιν Ἀργεῖοις φύλαξι παραδόντες αὐτοὶ τὴν ξυμμα-  
 χίαν ἐφρούρουν ἀδύνατοι δ' ὄντες διασωῶσαι τό τε ἐν Κυψέ- 5  
 3 λοις τείχος καὶ τὰς ἐν Παρρασίῳ πόλεις ἀπῆλθον. Λακε-  
 δαιμόνιοι δὲ τοὺς τε Παρρασίους αὐτονόμους ποιήσαντες καὶ  
 τὸ τείχος καβελόντες ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου.

XXXIV. Καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους ἦδη ἡκόντων αὐτοῖς τῶν  
 ἀπὸ Θράκης μετὰ Βρασίδου ἐξελθόντων στρατιωτῶν, οὓς ὁ 10

Internal measures of  
 the Lacedæmonians.  
 Liberty given to the  
 Helots who had fought  
 under Brasidas. The  
 prisoners released from  
 Sphacteria are disfran-  
 chised.

Κλεαρίδας μετὰ τὰς σποινδὰς ἐκόμισεν, οἱ Λα-  
 κεδαιμόνιοι ἐψηφίσαντο τοὺς μὲν μετὰ Βρασί-  
 δου Εἰλωτας μαχεσαμένους ἐλευθέρους εἶναι  
 καὶ οἰκεῖν ὅπου ἂν βούλωνται· καὶ ὕστερον  
 οὐ πολλῶ αὐτοὺς μετὰ τῶν Νεοδαμωδῶν ἐς 15  
 Λέπρεον κατέστησαν, κείμενον ἐπὶ τῆς Λακω-

1. παρασκευῆ A.B. παρασκευῆ G.k.  
 σίων P.Q.d. 12. μὲν βρασίδου e.  
 Haack. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo νεοδαμωδῶν.

2. σκερίτιδι L.O.P.e. 3. γῆν παρρα-  
 15. νεοδαμωδῶν E.F.H.I.K.L.N.O.V.g.

remarkable instance of the adoption of  
 the genitive absolute, referring to the  
 subject already spoken of in the sen-  
 tence; instead of putting the participle  
 in the same case with the subject.  
 Thus instead of ἐπικαλεσαμένους, to  
 agree with Παρρασίους, we have ἐπι-  
 καλεσαμένων referring to Παρρασιῶν un-  
 derstood. A still more remarkable in-  
 stance of this construction occurs, VI.  
 7, 2. οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων παν-  
 στρατιᾷ ἐξελθόντων, that is, τῶν Ἀργεῖων  
 ἐξελθόντων πανστρατιᾷ μετὰ τῶν Ἀθη-  
 ναίων. So also VII. 57, 11. Θούριοι καὶ  
 Μεταπόντιοι—στασιωτικῶν καιρῶν κατε-  
 λημμένων—ξυνοστράτεον, that is, κατε-  
 λημμένων αὐτῶν στασιωτικῶν καιρῶν, or,  
 στασιωτικοῖς καιροῖς. See besides Herod.  
 VIII. 108, 6. IX. 58, 4. Æschylus,  
 Prometheus. 866. Bloomf. Xenoph. Anab.  
 V. 8, 13.

2. ἐπὶ τῇ Σκιρίτιδι.] "For the annoy-  
 ance of the district of Sciritis." Compare  
 V. 51, 2.

4. τὴν ξυμμαχίαν] That is, τῶν ξυμ-

μάχων χώρων. By the "allies" here  
 spoken of, are meant the Parrhasians,  
 Μαντιωῶν ὑπήκοοι.

9. τῶν ἀπὸ Θράκης—στρατιωτῶν] That  
 is, ἡκόντων ἀπὸ Θράκης τῶν ἐς Θράκην  
 μετὰ Βρασίδου ἐξελθόντων στρατιωτῶν.  
 Compare VII. 63, 1. πρότερον ἢ τοὺς ἀπὸ  
 τοῦ καταστρώματος ὁπλίτας ἀπαράξτε.  
 that is, as Bauer rightly explained it,  
 ἀπὸ τοῦ καταστρώματος ἀπαράξτε τοὺς  
 ἐπ' αὐτῆ. See also the note on III.  
 106, 1.

14. οἰκεῖν ὅπου ἂν βούλωνται] The He-  
 lots, like the villains of the middle  
 ages, were "Glebe adstricti," and not  
 allowed to leave the spot which was  
 allotted them to cultivate. Thus the  
 permitting them "to live where they  
 liked" was an essential part of their  
 emancipation. See Müller, Dorier, vol.  
 II. ch. 3. p. 33. &c.

15. μετὰ τῶν Νεοδαμωδῶν] The diffi-  
 culty here consists in the article; for  
 it states that "the Neodamodes," not  
 "some Neodamodes," as Dr. Bloom-

SPARTA. A. C. 481. Olym. 89. 4

νικῆς καὶ τῆς Ἡλείας, ὄντες ἤδη διάφοροι Ἡλείοις· τοὺς δὲ 2  
 ἐκ τῆς νήσου ληφθέντας σφῶν καὶ τὰ ὄπλα παραδόντας,  
 δείσαντες μὴ τι διὰ τὴν ξυμφορὰν νομίσαντες ἐλασσωθή-  
 σεσθαι καὶ ὄντες ἐπίτιμοι νεωτερίσωσιν, ἤδη καὶ ἀρχάς τινας  
 5 ἔχοντας ἀτίμους ἐποίησαν, ἀτιμίαν δὲ τοιάνδε ὥστε μήτε  
 ἄρχειν μήτε πριαμένους τι ἢ πωλοῦντας κυρίου εἶναι. ὕστε-  
 ρον δὲ αὐθις χρόνῳ ἐπίτιμοι ἐγένοντο.

XXXV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους καὶ Θύσσον τὴν ἐν τῇ

1. τοὺς δὲ ἐκ C.E.F.H.K.L.O.Q.V.c.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. vulgo τοὺς δ' ἐκ. δὲ  
 νήσου K. δ' ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Q. 6. ἢ πωλοῦντας] om. I. 7. αὐθις ἐπίτιμοι K.  
 8. θύσσον A. θάσσον L. θάσον Q. τῇ] τῷ L.O.P.Q.

field translates it, were settled with the emancipated Helots at Lepreum. And again, at the battle of Mantinea, "the Neodamodes" are mentioned, V. 67, 1. as standing in the line next to "the soldiers of Brasidas;" i. e. the Helots here described as having been emancipated. (For although the article be wanting in this latter passage, yet the word being of the nature of a proper name, its presence may be dispensed with, as in Σκιρίται, Λακεδαιμόνιοι, and all the other proper names in the same chapter; whereas, had Thucydides meant to speak only of a small portion of the whole class, he would have written *Νεοδαμωδῶν τινές*.) Now that the Neodamodes were a distinct class from the newly enfranchised Helots, seems clear from the two passages above quoted: and Muller's supposition is highly probable, (Dorier, vol. II. p. 45.) that the latter after a time rose to the condition of the former; possibly in the next generation; so that the son of an enfranchised Helot became a Neodamode; like the distinction between Libertus and Libertinus. If this was the case, the number of Neodamodes must have continually increased, after the precedent of emancipating the Helots for military service had been introduced, and especially after times of extended military operations, such as to offer frequent occasions of so emancipating them. Now it is remarkable that we find no mention of the employment of any Neodamodes on foreign service during the first ten years of the

war; but *three hundred* fought with Gylippus at Syracuse, VII. 58, 3. and fifteen years afterwards we read of a *thousand* serving under Thimbron in Asia, (Xenoph. Hellen. III. 1, 4.) and of the same or a greater number serving under Agesilaus, three years later. But at the period with which we are now engaged, the Neodamodes were probably few; because the circumstances of Lacedæmon, for many years previously to this period had not been such as to open to the Helots an opportunity of obtaining their freedom; and it is very likely that their whole amount was not more than that of the Helots who had just been emancipated: that is, than *six or seven hundred*. Compare IV. 80, 4. They who know what minute distinctions of rank are observed in America, according to the stronger or fainter infusion of negro or of native blood, will understand how such an aristocracy as that of the Dorians might mark by various gradations the transition from the state of a Helot to that of a citizen.

5. *μήτε ἀρχειν κ. τ. λ.*] That is, they deprived them of their eligibility to offices, "jus honorum," and reduced them in civil contracts, τὰ συμβολαία, to the condition of sojourners or foreigners, who could neither hold property, nor sue or be sued in their own name: i. e. were not *αὐτόδικοι*. The different degrees of ἀτιμία, or disfranchisement, in use at Athens, are well enumerated by Schömann, De Comitibus Atheniensium, p. 73. et seqq.

2<sup>a</sup> Ἀθῶν †Διῆς† εἶλον. Ἀθηναίων οὖσαν ξύμμαχον. καὶ τὸ  
Growing suspicions between Athens and Lacedaemon, and the causes of them. θέρος τοῦτο πᾶν ἐπιμξίαί μὲν ἦσαν τοῖς Ἀθη-  
 ναίοις καὶ Πελοποννησίοις, ὑπάπτενον δὲ ἀλ-  
 λήλους εὐθὺς μετὰ τὰς σπονδὰς οἱ τε Ἀθηναῖοι  
 καὶ [οἱ] Λακεδαιμόνιοι κατὰ τὴν τῶν χωρίων ἀλλήλοις οὐκ 5  
 3 ἀπόδοσιν. τὴν γὰρ Ἀμφίπολιν πρότεροι λαχόντες οἱ Λακε-  
 δαιμόνιοι ἀποδιδόναι καὶ τὰ ἄλλα οὐκ ἀποδεδώκεσαν, οὐδὲ  
 τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης παρείχον ξυμμάχους τὰς σπονδὰς δεχομέ-  
 νους, οὐδὲ Βοιωτοὺς, οὐδὲ Κορωθίους, λέγοντες αἰεὶ ὡς μετ'  
 Ἀθηναίων τούτους, ἦν μὴ θέλωσι, κοινῇ ἀναγκάσουσι· 10  
 χρόνους τε προὔθεντο ἄνευ ξυγγραφῆς, ἐν οἷς χρῆν τοὺς μὴ  
 4 ἐσιόντας ἀμφοτέροις πολεμίους εἶναι. τούτων οὖν ὀρώντες οἱ  
 Ἀθηναῖοι οὐδὲν ἔργον γιγνόμενον, ὑπετόπτενον τοὺς Λακεδα-  
 μονίους μηδὲν δίκαιον διανοεῖσθαι, ὥστε οὔτε Πύλον ἀπαι-  
 τούντων αὐτῶν ἀπεδίδοσαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου 15  
 δεσμώτας μετεμέλοντο ἀποδεδωκότες, τὰ τε ἄλλα χωρία

1. διῆς Gatterer. Poppo. Goell. δικτηδιῆς B.E.F.H.K.V.g. δικτυδιῆς G.c.d.i.k. om. L.O.P. vulgo δικτιδιῆς. 5. καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι B.E.F.H.K.N.V.g. Poppo. [οἱ] vulgo om. articulum. κατὰ τὴν χωρίων C.P.e. κατὰ τῶν χωρίων i. 6. ἀπο-  
 δίδουσιν P. ἀποδοσιν V. 7. καὶ] om. L.O. τὰλλα K.V. τὰλλα Bekk. Goell. 9. ὡς] om. A. 10. ἀναγκάσουσι A.B.F.G.K.d. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἀναγκά-  
 σουσιν Bekk. vulgo ἀναγκάσωσι. 11. δὲ K. ἐχρῆν c.d.i. χρῆ e. τοὺς] καὶ τοὺς g. 12. ἐπιόντας l.c.d.e.i.k. πολεμίους R. 13. ἔργον K.d.i. ὑπετό-  
 πτενον A.B.E.F.G.H.V.g.h.k. Goell. Bekk. ὑπεπέπτενον C.L.O.e. ὑπεπέπτενον I. vulgo ὑπάπτενον. 15. αὐτῶν] om. L.O.P.d.e.i. αὐτοὶ V. ἀπέδοσαν d.h.i.

1. †Διῆς†] This is a correction adopted by Poppo, and Göller, from Gatterer, in his "Commentationes de Herodot. et "Thucyd. Thracia." Such a people as the Dictidians are unknown; but Dium is well known as a town of the Peninsula of Athos, (IV. 109, 3.) and the best MSS. of Thucyd. actually read Διῆς in V. 82, 1. where the common reading, as here, is Δικτιδιῆς.

[“The reading Δικτιδιῆς is unintelligible; Διῆς inconsistent with V. 82, 1. “Poppo’s conjecture, Χαλκιδιῆς or of “Χαλκιδιῆς, seems the most probable.” Thirlwall, Hist. Gr. vol. III. p. 319. note. It might be said that the revolt of Dium from Athens, mentioned V. 82, 1. was the consequence of their having thus taken possession of Thyssus: that the

people of Dium proposed to deal with the neighbouring cities as Mytilene was going to deal with the other cities of Lesbos; and that being checked by Athens on the application of the Thyssians, Dium chose openly to revolt. But the words Ἀθηναίων οὖσαν ξύμμαχον as referred to Thyssus, seem to imply that the other people mentioned were not the allies of Athens, and therefore they could not have been the Dians. The conjecture of Poppo therefore seems probable.

11. ἄνευ ξυγγραφῆς] “Without a “written agreement.” The Lacedaemonians would do no more than give verbal promises, without pledging themselves to any thing in the shape of a written agreement.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 4.

εἶχον, μένοντες ἕως σφίσι κάκεινοι ποιήσειαν τὰ εἰρημένα. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τὰ μὲν δυνατὰ ἔφασαν πεποιηκέναι· τοὺς 5 γὰρ παρὰ σφίσι δεσμώτας ὄντας Ἀθηναίων ἀποδοῦναι, καὶ τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης στρατιώτας ἀπαγαγεῖν, καὶ εἴ του ἄλλου 5 ἐγκρατεῖς ἦσαν Ἀμφιπόλεως δὲ οὐκ ἔφασαν κρατεῖν ὥστε παραδοῦναι, Βοιωτοὺς δὲ πειράσεσθαι καὶ Κορινθίους ἐς τὰς σπονδὰς ἐσαγαγεῖν καὶ Πάνακτον ἀπολαβεῖν, καὶ Ἀθηναίων ὅσοι ἦσαν ἐν Βοιωτοῖς αἰχμάλωτοι, κομπεῖν. Πύλον μέντοι 6 ἤξιον σφίσιν ἀποδοῦναι· εἰ δὲ μὴ, Μεσσηνίους τε καὶ τοὺς 10 Εἰλωτας ἐξαγαγεῖν, ὥσπερ καὶ αὐτοὶ τοὺς ἀπὸ Θράκης, Ἀθηναίους δὲ φρουρεῖν τὸ χωρίον αὐτοὺς, εἰ βούλονται. πολλάκις δὲ καὶ πολλῶν λόγων γενομένων ἐν τῷ θέρει τούτῳ 7 ἔπεισαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ὥστε ἐξαγαγεῖν ἐκ Πύλου Μεσσηνίους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Εἰλωτάς τε καὶ ὅσοι ἠτόμολῆκεσαν 15 ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς· καὶ κατόκησαν αὐτοὺς ἐν Κρανίοις τῆς Κεφαλληνίας. τὸ μὲν οὖν θέρος τοῦτο ἡσυχία ἦν καὶ ἔφοδοι 8 παρ' ἀλλήλους.

XXXVI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος (ἔτυχον γὰρ ἔφοροι ἕτεροι καὶ οὐκ ἐφ' ὧν αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐγένοντο ἄρχοντες 20 *New ephori at Sparta adverse to the peace* ἦδη, καὶ τινες αὐτῶν καὶ ἐναντίοι σπονδαῖς)

1. μένοντας Q. 2. δέ] μὲν B.h. 4. εἰ καὶ F. 6. βοιωτοὺς πειράσεσθαι A.B.h. 7. ἐπαγαγεῖν d.i. πανακτὸν g. 9. τε] γε Reisk. Bekk. Goell. τοὺς] τὰ B. 10. ὥσπερ αὐτοὶ V. 11. αὐτοῖς A.B.E.F.H.f.g.h.k. 14. ὅσους K. ἠτόμολῆσαν Q.V. 15. κατόκησαν F. κρανίοις L.O.P.k. 16. κεφαλληνίας E.I.L.Q.k. 17. ἀλλήλοισ B.F.H.g. 18. τοῦ δὲ ἐπιγ. C. γιγνομένου L. γὰρ] om. Q.R. 19. ἕτεροι ἔφοροι V.g. οὐκ post ἐγένοντο ponit d. 20. καὶ αὐτῶν L.R. ἐναντίοις F.g. ἐναντίοι ταῖς L.N.O.P.V.g.

9. Μεσσηνίους τε καὶ τοὺς Εἰλωτας] Bekker and Göller have adopted Reiske's alteration of γε instead of τε, and Poppo approves of it, though without admitting it into the text. But it is not necessary, although if the MSS. authorities were equal, we might think it the preferable reading. Those who are here called generally "Helots," as distinguished from the Messenians of Naupactus, are a few lines below more accurately divided into "Helots," and "all those who had run away from "Laconia," though they were not

Helots. These last might comprise a good many of the domestic and personal slaves of the Spartans, as distinguished from the Helots who were their public or national slaves.

18. ἔτυχον γὰρ ἔφ.] Ex hoc loco elicitur tempus anni, quo ephori magistratum inibant, nempe aestate inclinante, vel autumnno incipiente. *Palms*. in Exercitationib. p. 52. HUBS. Diem, quo novi ephori inierint, definit Dodwellus in Annalib. Thucyd. ad Ann. XI. Belli Peloponnes. post diem VIII. Octobris Juliani. DUCKER.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 421. Olymp. 89. 4.

with Athens. They try to make common cause with Corinth and Bœotia, and bring Argos into alliance with themselves.

ἐλθουσῶν πρεσβειῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ξυμμαχίδος, καὶ παρόντων Ἀθηναίων καὶ Βοιωτῶν καὶ Κορινθίων, καὶ πολλὰ ἐν ἀλλήλοις εἰπόντων καὶ οὐδὲν ξυμβάντων, ὡς ἀπήρσαν ἐπ' οἴκου, τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς καὶ Κορυθίοις Κλεόβουλος καὶ Ξε- 5  
νάρης, οὔτοι ὅσπερ τῶν ἐφόρων ἐβούλοντο μάλιστα διαλύσαι τὰς σπονδὰς, λόγους ποιοῦνται ἰδίους, παρανοῦντες ὅτι μάλιστα ταῦτά τε γινώσκειν καὶ πειρᾶσθαι Βοιωτοῖς, Ἀργείων γενομένους πρῶτον αὐτοὺς ξυμμάχους, αὐτῆς μετὰ Βοιωτῶν Ἀργείους Λακεδαιμονίους ποιῆσαι ξυμμάχους· οὕτω 10 γὰρ †ῆκιστα† ἀναγκασθῆναι Βοιωτοῖς ἐς τὰς Ἀττικὰς σπονδὰς ἐσελθεῖν· ἐλέσθαι γὰρ Λακεδαιμονίους πρὸ τῆς

1. ἐλθόντων Q.e.f. 2. πολλὰ ἀλλήλους K. 3. ἐσπαρίδης g. 4. οἵπερ] ἰπέρ B. 5. ἐσπάρης E.F.G. 6. ἰδίᾳ L.O.P. 7. ἰδίᾳ L.O.P. 8. ταῦτά Reisk. Heilm. Bredow. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2. vulgo ταῦτα. τε] γε A. om. L.O.P. 9. ἀργείους c.i. γενομένους c. γενομένους R. 10. λακεδαιμονίων i. 11. ἐπέλθειν A.B.E.F.i.

8. ταῦτά τε γινώσκειν] I have adopted this reading with Reiske, Heilmann, Bredow, Haack, and Poppo, instead of the common reading ταῦτα. The sense is, that the ephori urged the Bœotians and Corinthians to act in close concert with each other, instead of disputing as they had done. [See ch. 32, 7.] See τὸ αὐτὸ λέγοντες in ch. 31, 6.

11. †ῆκιστα† ἀναγκασθῆναι] Imo ῆκιστ' ἄν, quum in οὕτως lateat sententia conditionalis. Sequitur quidem statim rursus ἐλέσθαι, sed ibi ἄν, si antea positum fuerit, cogitatione suppleri potest. POPPO. I believe Poppo is right, because the ἄν might so easily have been omitted, from the immediate recurrence of the same letters in the first syllable of ἀναγκασθῆναι. Compare also I. 72, 3. where ἄν has been properly restored in a similar case by the later editors, on the authority of the best MSS. νομίζοντες μᾶλλον ἄν αὐτοῖς—τραπίσθαι. The reader will observe that this is quite a distinct question from that of the use of the aorist without ἄν after verbs of "thinking" or "affirming" in sentences where there is no condition implied; as in III. 24, 1. νομίζοντες ῆκιστα ἵποτοπῆσαι; and in V. 22, 1. οὐκ ἔφασαν δέ-

ξασθαι. Yet the particle is sometimes omitted, even when the thing hoped, intended, or asserted, does depend upon a condition: as in IV. 24, 4. εἰ γὰρ κρατήσεται—ῆλπιζον—χειρώσασθαι. Still, as the construction here is somewhat different, inasmuch as χειρώσασθαι and ῆλπιζον both refer to the same subject; whereas in the present passage, and in I. 72, 3. the thing expected or asserted relates to the conduct of another,—I believe, on the whole, with Poppo, that the true reading here is ῆκιστ' ἄν ἀναγκασθῆναι.

12. πρὸ τῆς Ἀθηναίων ἔχθρας] "At the risk of incurring the enmity of the Athenians," as it is well translated by bishop Maltby in his MS. notes on Thucydides, which he kindly allowed me to make use of. And so Bredow, Dobree, and Dr. Bloomfield, understand the passage. Compare a similar use of the preposition ἀπὸ in Aristot. Rhetor. II. 24. p. 163. ed. Oxf. 1809. (II. 23, 19. ed. Oxf. 1837.) οἶον τότε τὸ ἐνθύμημα, Εἰ φεύγοντες μὲν ἐμαχώμεθα ὅπως κατέλθωμεν· κατελθόντες δὲ φευξόμεθα ὅπως μὴ μαχώμεθα; ὅτε μὲν γὰρ τὸ μένειν ἀπὸ τοῦ μάχεσθαι ἤρουντο, ὅτε δὲ τὸ μὴ μάχεσθαι ἀπὸ τοῦ

Ἀθηναίων ἔχθρας καὶ διαλύσεως τῶν σπονδῶν Ἀργείους σφίσι φίλους καὶ ξυμμάχους γενέσθαι. τὸ γὰρ Ἄργος αἰὲν ἠπίσταντο ἐπιθυμοῦντας τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καλῶς σφίσι φίλιον γενέσθαι, ἠγούμενοι τὸν ἔξω Πελοποννήσου πόλεμον βράω ἂν εἶναι. τὸ μέντοι Πάνακτον ἐδέοντο Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως παραδώσουσι Λακεδαιμονίους, ἵνα ἀντ' αὐτοῦ Πύλον, ἣν δύνωνται, ἀπολαβόντες ῥᾶον καθιστῶνται Ἀθηναίοις ἐς πόλεμον. XXXVII. καὶ οἱ μὲν Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Κορίνθιοι ταῦτα ἐπεσταλμένοι ἀπὸ τε τοῦ Ξενάρους καὶ Κλεοβούλου καὶ ὅσοι φίλοι ἦσαν αὐτοῖς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὥστε ἀπαγγεῖλαι ἐπὶ τὰ κοινὰ, ἐκάτεροι ἀνεχώρουν. Ἀργείων δὲ δύο ἄνδρες, τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς μεγίστης ἐπετήρουν ἀπίοντας αὐτοὺς καθ' ὁδὸν, καὶ ξυγγεγόμενοι ἐς λόγους ἦλθον, εἴ πως οἱ Βοιωτοὶ σφίσι ξύμμαχοι γένοιτο ὥσπερ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Ἡλείοι καὶ

As a previous step to this, it is proposed that the Bœotians should join the Argive alliance. But the Bœotian people not being in the secret, and supposing that their alliance with Argos would displeas Lacedæmon, I reject the proposal.

(37, 38.)

- |   |                            |                                |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 4. φίλων P. b. c. d. i.   | 6. παραδώσουσι E. G.       | παραδώσι A. B. h. Bekk. Goell. |
| παραδώσουσι F. Q.   | ἦν] εἰ R.                  | 7. ἀθηναίων c. d.              |
| C. E. F. G. K. L. O. P. Q. V. e. g. k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καὶ οἱ κορίνθιοι | 8. καὶ κορίνθιοι A. B.     |                                |
| 9. καὶ τοῦ κλεοβούλου Q.  | 10. ὅσα h.                 | 12. ἀργεῖοι I.                 |
| ἀ ἐπίοντας P.   | ἀπίων E.                   | 13. ἐπίοντας Q. c. d. i.       |
| 15. ὅπως d.   | 16. ὥσπερ καὶ κορίνθιοι d. |                                |

μη μένειν. "The friendship of Argos was of more importance than the enmity of Athens; the one was a greater good than the other was an evil."

3. καλῶς σφίσι φίλιον] Gøller understands this as βεβαίως φίλιον. Does it not rather mean, "by fair and honourable means, without making unworthy sacrifices to gain it" such, for instance, as the surrender of Cynuria to them. But afterwards, when the emergency was great, they agreed to discuss even this point, for then they desired to gain the friendship of Argos on any terms. ἐπεθύμουν τὸ Ἄργος πάντως φίλιον ἔχειν. V. 41, 3. The expression πάντως in one place explains exactly, I think, the meaning of καλῶς in the other.

4. ἠγούμενοι] Haack's explanation of this strange use of the nominative case is, I doubt not, the true one. "Scrip-  
"tor ἠγούμενοι post ἐπιθυμοῦντας scrip-

"sit, quod ante scripsisse sibi videtur, ἐπεθύμησαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι." See Lobeck on Phrynichus, Parerg. VI. p. 755. note, and compare Thucyd. IV. 52, 3. ἦν αὐτῶν ἡ διάνοια—κρατυνάμενοι.

5. ἐδέοντο Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως παραδώσουσι] Verbum habet structuram verbi αἰτεῖν. GÖLLER. I am not sure that there is not a confusion between ἐδέοντο αὐτῶν, Βοιωτοὺς παραδόναι, and ἐδέοντο ποιῆσαι ὅπως Βοιωτοὶ παραδώσουσι. The word ἐδέοντο relates properly not to the Bœotian people, but to the ambassadors; whereas, not the ambassadors, but the Bœotian people, were to give up Panactum. And traces of this distinction seem to me to exist in the construction ἐδέοντο Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως παραδώσουσι, where, to shew the meaning of the writer, I would rather place a comma after ἐδέοντο, in spite of the grammatical solecism of Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως παραδώσουσι.



ΒΙΒΛΙΑ. Α. C. 421, β. 079<sup>α</sup>. 82. 4.

Μαντινῆς· νομίζεω γὰρ ἂν τούτου προχωρήσαντος ῥαδίως ἤδη καὶ πολεμείω καὶ σπένδεσθαι καὶ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους, εἰ βούλουτα, κοινῶ λόγῳ χρωμένους, καὶ εἴ τινα πρὸς ἄλλον 3 δέοι. τοῖς δὲ τῶν Βοιωτῶν πρέσβεισι ἀκούουσιν ἤρσεκε· κατὰ τύχην γὰρ ἐδέοντο τούτων ὡς περ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Λακε- 5 δαίμονος αὐτοῖς φίλοι ἐπεστάλκεσαν. καὶ οἱ τῶν Ἀργείων ἄνδρες ὡς ἦσθοντο αὐτοὺς δεχομένους τὸν λόγον, εἰπόντες 4 ὅτι πρέσβεις πέμψουσιν ἐς Βοιωτοὺς ἀπήλθον. ἀφικόμενοι δὲ οἱ Βοιωτοὶ ἀπήγγειλαν τοῖς βιοιτάρχαις τὰ τε ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαίμονος καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ξυγγενομένων Ἀργείων· καὶ 10 οἱ βιοιτάρχαι ἤρσεκοντό τε καὶ πολλῶ προθυμότεροι ἦσαν, ὅτι ἀμφοτέρωθεν ξυμβεβήκει αὐτοῖς τοὺς τε φίλους τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τῶν αὐτῶν δεῖσθαι καὶ τοὺς Ἀργείους ἐς τὰ 5 ὁμοῖα σπεύδειν. καὶ οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον πρέσβεις παρήσαν Ἀργείων τὰ εἰρημένα προκαλούμενοι· καὶ αὐτοὺς ἀπέπεμψαν 15 ἐπαινέσαντες τοὺς λόγους οἱ βιοιτάρχαι, καὶ πρέσβεις ὑποσχόμενοι ἀποστελεῖν περὶ τῆς ξυμμαχίας ἐς Ἄργος. XXXVIII. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ ἐδόκει πρῶτον τοῖς βιοιτάρχαις καὶ Κορινθίοις καὶ Μεγαρεῦσι καὶ τοῖς ἀπὸ Θράκης πρέσβε- 20 σιν ὁμόσαι ὄρκους ἀλλήλοις ἢ μὴν ἔν τε τῷ παρατυχόντι 20 ἀμύνειν τῷ δεομένῳ καὶ μὴ πολεμήσειν τῷ μηδὲ ξυμβήσεσθαι ἄνευ κοινῆς γνώμης, καὶ οὕτως ἤδη τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς καὶ Μεγαρέας (τὸ γὰρ αὐτὸ ἐποίουν) πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργείους σπέν- 2 δεσθαι. πρὶν δὲ τοὺς ὄρκους γενέσθαι οἱ βιοιτάρχαι ἐκοίνωσαν ταῖς τέσσαρσι βουλαῖς τῶν Βοιωτῶν ταῦτα, ἅπερ ἅπαν 25 τὸ κύρος ἔχουσι, καὶ παρήνουν γενέσθαι ὄρκους ταῖς πόλεσιν, 3 ὅσαι βούλουται ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ σφίσι ξυνομύναι. οἱ δ' ἐν

1. γὰρ αὐτῶν E. χωρήσαντος G.L.O.P.c.d.i.k. 3. βούλουται L. 4. δὲ βιοιτῶν Q. πρέσβεισιν d. ἀκούσασιν Q. 5. ὡς περ Q. 6. φίλοι οἱ περὶ τὸν κλεόβουλον E. ἀπεστάλκεσαν V. 10. καὶ βιοιτάρχαι L.O. 12. ξυμβεβήκει h. 15. παρακαλούμενοι C.e. ἐπέμψαν d. 17. ἀποστέλλειν i. 21. ἀμύνειν Bekk. 23. πρὸς τοὺς ἀργείους] om. d.i. 27. ὠφελεία Bekk.

22. κοινῆς γνώμης] Ex perpetua foederum formula. Vid. Polybium, p. 703. Nostrum, V. 47, 3, 4. VIII. 18, 2. 37, 4. Dionys. Halic. VI. 95. WASS.

ΒΑΣΙΛΙΑ. A. C. 430. Olymp. 89. 4.

ταῖς βουλαῖς τῶν Βοιωτῶν ὄντες οὐ προσδέχονται τὸν λόγον, δεδιότες μὴ ἐναντία Λακεδαιμονίοις ποιήσωσι, τοῖς ἐκείνων ἀφεστῶσι Κορινθίοις ξυνομύντες· οὐ γὰρ εἶπον αὐτοῖς οἱ βοιωτάρχαι τὰ ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαίμονος, ὅτι τῶν τε ἐφόρων 5 Κλέοβουλος καὶ Ξενάρης καὶ οἱ φίλοι παραινοῦσιν Ἀργείων πρῶτον καὶ Κορινθίων γενομένους ξυμμάχους ὕστερον μετὰ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων γίνεσθαι, οἴομενοι τὴν βουλήν, κὰν μὴ εἴπωσιν, οὐκ ἄλλα ψηφιεῖσθαι ἢ ἃ σφίσι προδιαγνόντες παραινοῦσιν. ὡς δὲ ἀντέστη τὸ πρᾶγμα, οἱ μὲν Κορίνθιοι 10 καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ Θράκης πρέσβεις ἄπρακτοι ἀπῆλθον, οἱ δὲ βοιωτάρχαι μέλλοντες πρότερον, εἰ ταῦτα ἐπεισαν, καὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν πειράσεσθαι πρὸς Ἀργείους ποιεῖν, οὐκέτι ἐσήνεγκαν περὶ Ἀργείων ἐς τὰς βουλάς, οὐδὲ ἐς τὸ Ἄργος τοὺς πρέσβεις οὓς ὑπέσχοντο ἐπεμπον, ἀμέλεια δὲ τις ἐνῆν καὶ 15 διατριβὴ τῶν πάντων.

XXXIX. Καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ Μηκύβερναν Ὀλύνθιοι, Ἀθηναίων φρουρούντων, ἐπιδραμόντες εἶλον.

Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα (ἐγίνοντο γὰρ αἰεὶ λόγοι τοῖς τε Ἀθηναίοις 2 καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις περὶ ὧν εἶχον ἀλλήλων) ἐλπίζοντες οἱ

20 The Lacedaemonians then form a separate alliance with the Boeotians, in violation of their treaty with Athens. Λακεδαιμόνιοι, εἰ Πάνακτον Ἀθηναῖοι παρὰ Βοιωτῶν ἀπολάβοιεν, κομίσασθαι ἂν αὐτοὶ Πύλον, ἦλθον ἐς τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς πρεσβευόμενοι καὶ ἐδέοντο σφίσι Πάνακτόν τε καὶ τοὺς Ἀθη-

1. προσεδέχοντο L.O. 2. ποιήσουσι K. 4. τὰ] om. B. 6. πρῶτον κορινθίους d.i. γενομένους καὶ κορ. ξυμμάχους, μετὰ τῶν λακ. ὕστερον γένεσθαι V. ὕστερον ξυμμάχους g. 8. "an σφείσι;" Bekker. "Malim ἐν σφίσι" Goell. ed. 2. 12. πειράσεσθαι Q. 14. ἐπεψαν e.k. 16. τούτῳ] om. g. 19. εἶχον] εἶλον L. 21. κομίσασθαι P. αὐτοὶ] αὐτοὺς L. 22. πρεσβευσόμενοι f. 23. ἀθηναίους G.L.O.P.

7. τὴν βουλήν—παραινοῦσιν] There can be no doubt that προδιαγνόντες refers to the Basotarcha, and expresses their previous sanction of the measure, without which it could not be laid before the councils. But there is a difficulty in the dative σφίσι referring to another subject than that which immediately precedes it. It refers however to the subject of the verb ψηφιεῖσθαι, as if the words οὐκ ἄλλα ψηφιεῖσθαι were put into the mouths of the coun-

cillors, and were equivalent to οὐκ ἄλλα φήσεω ψηφιεῖσθαι. Compare IV. 113, 3. κατέφυγον δὲ ἐς αὐτοὺς ὅσοι ἦσαν σφίσι ἐπιτηθῆνοι, where κατέφυγον ἐς αὐτοὺς, like οὐ γὰρ εἶπον αὐτοῖς οἱ βοιωτάρχαι, being subordinate to the general subject of the whole sentence of Ἀθηναῖοι, as in this case οἱ ἐν ταῖς βουλαῖς, the word σφίσι in both cases returns to the original subject, without regard to the intermediate and subordinate one.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 439. Olymp. 86. 4.

ναίων δεσμώτας παραδοῦναι, ἵνα ἀντ' αὐτῶν Πύλον κομισσῶνται. οἱ δὲ Βοιωτοὶ οὐκ ἔφασαν ἀποδώσειν, ἢν μὴ σφίσι ξυμμαχίαν ἰδίαν ποιήσωνται ὥσπερ Ἀθηναίοις. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ εἰδότες μὲν ὅτι ἀδικήσουσιν Ἀθηναίους, εἰρημένον ἄνευ ἀλλήλων μῆτε σπένδεσθαι τῷ μῆτε πολεμεῖν, βουλό-<sup>5</sup>μενοι δὲ τὸ Πάνακτον παραλαβεῖν ὡς τὴν Πύλον ἀντ' αὐτοῦ κομούμενοι, καὶ ἅμα τῶν ξυγγέαι σπευδόντων τὰς σπονδὰς προθυμουμένων τὰ ἐς Βοιωτοὺς, ἐποιήσαντο τὴν ξυμμαχίαν τοῦ χειμῶνος τελευτῶντος ἤδη καὶ πρὸς ἕαρ' καὶ τὸ Πάνακτον εὐθὺς καθηρέϊτο. καὶ ἐνδέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ<sup>10</sup> ἐτελεύτα.

XI. Ἄμα δὲ τῷ ἦρι εὐθὺς τοῦ ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, ὡς οἱ τε πρέσβεις τῶν Βοιωτῶν οὐς ἔφασαν πέμ-  
PELOPONNESUS. ψειν οὐχ ἵκοντο, τό τε Πάνακτον ἦσθοντο  
Upon this the Argives καθαιρούμενοι καὶ ξυμμαχίαν ἰδίαν γεγενη-<sup>15</sup>  
in alarm endeavour to μένην τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους,  
obtain for themselves a treaty with Laed-  
mon. ἔδεισαν μὴ μονωθῶσι καὶ ἐς Λακεδαιμονίους  
<sup>20</sup> πᾶσα ἡ ξυμμαχία χωρήσῃ. τοὺς γὰρ Βοιωτοὺς  
ῥοντο πεπεῖσθαι ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων τό τε Πάνακτον καθε-  
λεῖν καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθηναίων σπονδὰς ἐσίεσαι, τοὺς τε Ἀθη-<sup>20</sup>  
ναίους εἰδέναι ταῦτα, ὥστε οὐδὲ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἔτι σφίσι  
εἶναι ξυμμαχίαν ποιήσασθαι, πρότερον ἐλπίζοντες ἐκ τῶν

3. ἰδίαν] om. g. καὶ λακεδαιμόνιοι L.O.P. 4. ἀθηναίων B.h. εἰρημένον g.  
5. ἀλλήλων ἄνευ C.e. μὴ R.f. μὴδὲ f. 7. τὰς] om. L.O.P. 8. τὰ ἐς  
A.B.E.F.H.N.V.g. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo τὰς ἐς. 9. χειμῶνος δὲ τελευτῶντος  
L.O.P.k. 13. ἀργεῖοι ὡς οἱ] πανακτόν P. 14. ἦκοντο E.F.K.R. et prima  
manu C. 16. λακεδαιμονίους E. 19. πεποιήσθαι c.i. 21. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθη-  
ναίους e. 22. ποιήσεσθαι e.

4. εἰρημένον ἄνευ ἀλλήλων κ. τ. λ.]  
"No such clause occurs in either of  
"the treaties, nor is there any which  
"appears to require such a construc-  
"tion. But perhaps it was understood  
"to be implied either in the concluding  
"article of the treaty of alliance, (ἦν δὲ  
"τι δοκῇ κ. τ. λ.) or in the provision  
"made for the case in which the terri-  
"tory of either party should be in-  
"vaded; when neither was to conclude  
"a peace with the enemy without the

"other's consent. It may, however,  
"have been the subject of a distinct  
"subsequent decree, such as the one  
"mentioned V. 80, 1. as following a  
"treaty of alliance." Thirlwall, Hist.  
Gr. vol. III. p. 322. note.

8. τὰ ἐς Βοιωτοὺς] "The connexion  
"with Boeotia." So c. 46, 1. τὰ πρὸς  
Ἀργείους. "The treaty pending with  
"the Argives." The construction of  
προθυμείσθαι with an accusative has  
been already noticed at ch. 17, 1.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

διαφορῶν, εἰ μὴ μείνειαν αὐτοῖς αἱ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους σπονδαί, τοῖς γοῦν Ἀθηναίοις ξύμμαχοι ἔσσεσθαι. ἀποροῦντες οὖν ταῦτα οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, καὶ φοβούμενοι μὴ Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ Τεγεάταις, Βοιωτοῖς καὶ Ἀθηναίοις ἅμα πολεμῶσι, πρό-  
 5 τερον οὐ δεχόμενοι τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων σπονδὰς, ἀλλ' ἐν φρονήματι ὄντες τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἠγήσασθαι, ἔπεμπον ὡς ἐδύναντο τάχιστα ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα πρέσβεις Εὐστροφον καὶ Αἴσωνα, οἱ ἐδόκουν προσφιλέστατοι αὐτοῖς εἶναι, ἠγούμενοι, ἐκ τῶν παρόντων κράτιστα πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους  
 10 σπονδὰς ποιησάμενοι, ὅπη ἂν ξυγχωρῇ, ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν.  
 XLI. καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις ἀφικόμενοι αὐτῶν λόγους ἐποιοῦντο πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐφ' ᾧ ἂν σφίσιν αἱ σπονδαί γίνουτο. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, 2  
 ἤξιον δίκης ἐπιτροπὴν σφίσι γενέσθαι ἢ ἐς πόλιν τιὰ ἢ ἰδιώτην περὶ τῆς Κυνουρίας γῆς, 3  
 15 ἣς αἰεὶ περὶ διαφέρονται μεθορίας οὐσῆς (ἔχει δὲ ἐν αὐτῇ Θυρέαν καὶ Ἀνθήνην πόλιν, νέμονται δ' αὐτὴν Λακεδαιμόνιοι). ἔπειτα δ' οὐκ ἐόντων Λακεδαιμονίων με-

After some debate the Lacedæmonians agree to their request, and a time is fixed for solemnly concluding the treaty.

1. διαφορῶν A.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo διαφορῶν. 4. πρότεροι P. 8. ἔσωνα F.H. 10. ὅποι R. ἔχει E. 11. ἐποιοῦσαντο K. 13. μὲν οὖν πρῶτων f. 14. τῆς δίκης K. 15. ἢ ἰδιώτην A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. b.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐς ἰδιώτην. κυνοσυρίας A.B.V.h. Bekk. γῆς] om. d.i. 17. θυραίων E.V. b.c.h.i. et marg. N. ἀθήνην A.B.E.F.H.V. g. ἀθίην Q. πόλιν] om. K. 18. ἐόντων τῶν λακεδαιμονίων K.R.

2. ἀποροῦντες ταῦτα] So Herodotus, IV. 179, 2. καὶ οἱ ἀπορέοντι τὴν ἐξαγωγὴν λόγος ἐστὶ φανῆναι Τριτῶνα.

5. ἐν φρονήματι ὄντες—ἠγήσασθαι] “Proudly thinking to become the leading state in Peloponnesus.” Compare III. 83, 3. and the note there.

8. ἠγούμενοι—ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν] According to this stopping, which has been retained by Poppo and Göller, the sense of the passage is, “Thinking to insure their tranquillity by making a treaty with the Lacedæmonians on the best terms that circumstances allowed, however it might be concluded.” Another way of under-

standing it is, to place the comma after κράτιστα. “Thinking it best, under present circumstances, to make a treaty with the Lacedæmonians on whatever terms, and to remain in quiet.” ξυγχωρῇ I understand to be taken in a neutral sense, like the Latin, “Utcunque conuenit.”

14. δίκης ἐπιτροπῇ] This did take place at a later period, and the result was, that Thyrea was awarded to the Argives, and retained by them down to the time of Pausanias. See Pausan. II. 38.

18. οὐκ ἐόντων,—ἀλλ'—ἔτομοι εἶναι] I should resolve the words οὐκ ἐόντων

ATHENS. A. C. 430. Olymp. 89. 4.

μνησθαι περὶ αὐτῆς, ἀλλ' εἰ βούλονται σπένδεσθαι ὥσπερ πρότερον, ἔτοιμοι εἶναι, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι πρέσβεις τὰδε ὁμῶς ἐπηγάγοντο τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ξυγχωρῆσαι, ἐν μὲν τῷ παρόντι σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι ἔτη πενήκοντα, ἐξεῖναι δ' ὀποτεροισὺν προκαλεσαμένοις, μήτε νόσου οὔσης μήτε 5 πολέμου Λακεδαίμονι καὶ Ἀργεῖ, διαμάχεσθαι περὶ τῆς γῆς ταύτης, ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερόν ποτε ὅτε αὐτοὶ ἐκάτεροι ἠξίωσαν νικᾶν, διώκειν δὲ μὴ ἐξεῖναι περαιτέρω τῶν πρὸς Ἀργος καὶ 3 Λακεδαίμονα ὄρων. τοῖς δὲ Λακεδαιμονίοις τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐδόκει μωρία εἶναι ταῦτα, ἔπειτα (ἐπεθύμουν γὰρ τὸ Ἀργος 10 πάντως φίλιον ἔχειν) ξυνεχώρησαν ἐφ' οἷς ἠξίου, καὶ ξυνεγράψαντο. ἐκέλευον δ' οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, πρὶν τέλος τι αὐτῶν ἔχειν, ἐς τὸ Ἀργος πρῶτον ἐπαναχωρήσαντας αὐτοὺς δεῖξαι τῷ πλήθει, καὶ ἦν ἀρέσκοντα ἦ, ἦκειν ἐς τὰ Ὑακίνθια τοὺς ὄρκους ποιησομένους. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀνεχώρησαν. 15 XLII. ἐν δὲ τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ ᾧ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ταῦτα ἔπρασσον, οἱ πρέσβεις τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων Ἀνδρομέδης καὶ Φαίδιμος καὶ Ἀντιμενίδας, οὓς ἔδει τὸ Πάνακτον καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας τοὺς παρὰ Βοιωτῶν παραλαβόντας Ἀθηναίοις ἀποδοῦναι, τὸ μὲν Πάνακτον ὑπὸ 20 τῶν Βοιωτῶν αὐτῶν καθηρημένον εὐρον, ἐπὶ προφάσει ὡς ἦσάν ποτε Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Βοιω-

## ATHENS.

In the meanwhile the Athenians are highly disgusted with the Lacedæmonians, when they hear of their separate treaty with the Boeotians.

3. ἐπηγάγοντο L.O.P. 5. προκαλεσαμένοις A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.V. f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προκαλεσαμένοις. 6. μάχεσθαι f. 7. ὅτι P. 8. μὴ πάντες d. ἐξεῖναι e. καὶ] om. d. 9. τοῖς δὲ] τοῖς μὲν οὖν L. καὶ τοῖς Q. 10. μωρία g. ταῦτ' εἶναι V. 11. πάντων c. om. K.i. φίλιον L.O.P. Poppo. Bekk. ceteri φίλον. Conf. c. 36, 1. ἔξιν Q. ἔξιν B. 12. συνεγράψαντο F.H.K. 13. πρώτους K. 15. ποιησομένους C.G.d.i. 16. τῷ αὐτῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ c.d.i. 17. ἀνδρομέδης A.B.E.F.H.I.N.V. h. Poppo.

Goell. Bekk. ἀνδρομένης G. ceteri ἀνδρομένης. 18. ἀντομενίδας L. 20. παραδοῦναι d. 21. αὐτῶν] om. N.V. ἦρον B.E.F.H.

into οὐ φασκόντων χρῆσαι, so that the participle φασκόντων might be repeated before ἔτοιμοι εἶναι. "Upon the Lacedæmonians saying that they could "not hear a word on this subject, but that they were ready to renew the "treaty on the same terms as before," &c. And the nominative ἔτοιμοι is

used, because οὐ φασκόντων is equivalent to ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἔφασαν.

2. τὰδε—ξυγχωρῆσαι] So Herodot. IX. 35, 1. συγχωρησάντων δὲ καὶ ταῦτα τῶν Σπαρτιέων.

12. συνεγράψαντο] Συνθήκη ἔγγραφον δεδάκασι. SCHOL.

ATHENS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

τοῖς ἐκ διαφορᾶς περὶ αὐτοῦ ὄρκοι παλαιοὶ μηδετέρους οἰκεῖν τὸ χωρίον ἀλλὰ κοινῇ νέμειν, τοὺς δ' ἄνδρας οὓς εἶχον αἰχμαλώτους Βοιωτοὶ Ἀθηναίων, παραλαβόντες οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀνδρομέδην ἐκόμισαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ ἀπέδοσαν, τοῦ τε 5 Πανάκτου τὴν καθαίρεσιν ἔλεγον αὐτοῖς, νομίζοντες καὶ τοῦτο ἀποδιδόναι· πολέμιον γὰρ οὐκέτι ἐν αὐτῷ Ἀθηναίους οἰκήσειν οὐδένα. λεγομένων δὲ τούτων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δεινὰ ἐποίουν, νομίζοντες ἀδικεῖσθαι ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων τοῦ τε Πανάκτου τῇ καθαίρεσει ὃ ἔδει ὀρθὸν παραδοῦναι, καὶ πυν- 10 θανόμενοι ὅτι καὶ Βοιωτοῖς ἰδίᾳ ξυμμαχίαν πεποιήνται, φάσκοντες πρότερον κοινῇ τοὺς μὴ δεχομένους τὰς σπονδὰς προσαναγκάσειν. τὰ τε ἄλλα ἐσκόπουν ὅσα ἐξελελοίπεσαν τῆς ξυθῆκης, καὶ ἐνόμιζον ἐξηπατῆσθαι, ὥστε χαλεπῶς πρὸς τοὺς πρέσβεις ἀποκρινάμενοι ἀπέπεμψαν.

15 XLIII. Κατὰ τοιαύτην δὴ διαφορὰν ὄντων τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, οἱ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις ἀδ βουλό-  
 And this feeling is encouraged by the policy of ALCIBIADES, who was strongly ad-  
 μени λῦσαι τὰς σπονδὰς εὐθὺς ἐπέκειντο. ἦσαν 2  
 δὲ ἄλλοι τε καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ Κλεινίου, ἀνὴρ  
 ἠλικία μὲν ὧν ἔτι τότε νέος ὡς ἐν ἄλλῃ πόλει,

1. περὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ Ο. παλαιοὶ ὄρκοι L.O.P.c.i.k. et, qui postponit illa περὶ αὐτοῦ, e. 3. αἰχμαλώτους βοιωτοὶ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. οἱ βοιωτοὶ αἰχμαλώτους Q.R.f. ceteri αἰχμαλώτους οἱ βοιωτοί. 4. ἀνδρομένη Q. ἀνδρομένη E. ἀνδρομένη κ. 5. τὴν] καὶ κ. 6. ἐν] om. B.h. 10. ἰδίᾳ καὶ ξυμμαχίαν C.G.c.i. ἰδίαν V. 11. τοὺς δὲ μὴ K. 13. ἐξηπατέισθαι P.V.f. 14. ἀποκρινόμενοι d. 15. δὴ] om. e. ἦδη R. τῶν] om. e. 17. ἀπέκειντο c.i. ἦσαν δὲ οἱ ἄλλοι L. ἦσαν ἄλλοι h. 18. τε δέκα καὶ h. 19. ἐν ἠλικίᾳ V. ὧν ἔτι τότε A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. ἔτι ὧν τότε e. g. vulgo ἔτι τότε ὧν.

2. κοινῇ νέμειν] The Scholiast interprets this rightly, ἦγον κοινήν νομήν ἔχειν ἐν αὐτῷ. The land was left unenclosed, and not divided out into κληροῖ, on purpose to obviate disputes about the boundary line: and land in this state was always used for pasture. See the note on I. 139, 2.

5. νομίζοντες — ἀποδιδόναι] "Hoc quoque (oppidum) non minus quam captivos ita se reddidisse. [immo redere," Porpo.] SCHOLEFIELD.

7. δεινὰ ἐποίουν] Dobree distinguishes between δεινὰ ἐποίουν and δεινὰ

ἐποιούοντο; interpreting the first to mean ἐχάλεπαινον, and the latter, "indignabatur;" as if the one signified, "venting or expressing indignation," and the other, "feeling indignation." If this be right, δεινὰ ἐποίουν may be aptly, though not very elegantly, rendered in English, "they made a great noise about it."

16. ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις αἰ] That is, "as Cleobulus and Xenares had done at Sparta."

19. ἔτι τότε νέος] He must have been at least in his thirty-third year; for

ATHENS. A. C. 430. Olymp. 86. 4.

verse to the Lacedæmonian interest; and who persuades the Argives to unite themselves with Athens, rather than with Lacedæmon.

ἀξιώματι δὲ προγόνων τιμώμενος· ᾧ ἐδόκει μὲν  
καὶ ἄμεινον εἶναι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους μᾶλλον  
χωρεῖν, οὐ μέντοι ἀλλὰ καὶ φρονήματι φιλο-  
νεικῶν ἠναντιοῦτο, ὅτι Λακεδαιμόνιοι διὰ Νι-  
κίου καὶ Λάχητος ἔπραξαν τὰς σπονδὰς, αὐτὸν κατὰ τε τὴν 5  
νεότητα ὑπεριδόντες καὶ κατὰ τὴν παλαιὰν προξενίαν ποτὲ  
οὔσαν οὐ τιμήσαντες, ἣν τοῦ πάμπου ἀπειπόντος αὐτὸς τοὺς  
ἐκ τῆς νήσου αὐτῶν αἰχμαλώτους θεραπεύων διενοεῖτο ἀνα-  
3 νεώσασθαι. πανταχόθεν τε νομίζων ἐλασσοῦσθαι τό τε  
πρῶτον ἀντεῖπεν, οὐ βεβαίους φάσκων εἶναι Λακεδαιμονίους, 10  
ἀλλ' ἵνα Ἀργεῖους σφίσι σπεισάμενοι ἐξέλωσι καὶ αὐθις ἐπ'  
'Αθηναίους μόνους ἴωσι, τούτου ἕνεκα σπένδεσθαι αὐτούς·  
καὶ τότε, ἐπειδὴ ἡ διαφορὰ ἐγεγένητο, πέμπει εὐθὺς ἐς Ἄργος

1. ᾧ] see p. E. 2. κα] om. d.i. 3. ἐάντων A. B. E. 4. τῆ] om. L. e. 5. ἐάντων C. F. G. H. I. K. L. N. O. P. R. V. e. f. g. k. 6. ἐάντων A. B. E. 7. τῆ] om. L. e. 8. ἐάντων C. F. G. H. I. K. L. N. O. P. R. V. e. f. g. k. 9. πανταχόθεν c. d. 10. οὐ] om. B. h. 11. αὐθις E. F. G. V. αὐ τῆ I. 12. ἐγένετο V.

χωρεῖν μᾶλλον e. 5. ἐάντων C. F. 6. ἐάντων A. B. E. 7. τῆ] om. L. e. 8. ἐάντων C. F. G. H. I. K. L. N. O. P. R. V. e. f. g. k. 9. πανταχόθεν c. d. 10. οὐ] om. B. h. 11. αὐθις E. F. G. V. αὐ τῆ I. 12. ἐγένετο V.

he served under Phormion in Thrace twelve years before this period, and he could not then have been less than twenty. See Isocrates, Big. p. 352. d. Pollux, VIII. 105. Thucyd. I. 64, 3. According to Plutarch, the Lacedæmonians were not allowed to enter the Agora, even to buy such articles as they needed, till they were thirty years of age. Plut. Lycurg. 25. And the Scholiast on Aristophanes (Clouds, 530.) mentions a law at Athens forbidding any man to speak in the public assembly "under thirty, or, as some say, under forty years of age." Schömann treats this law as altogether imaginary, but it is likely enough to have been an enactment of an earlier period; and though no longer in force at Athens in the Peloponnesian war, yet to be no unfair specimen of the manners and regulations which still existed in other parts of Greece.

3. οὐ μέντοι ἀλλὰ] "Not however on this account only, but also," &c.

4. See VI. 89, 2, 3.

6. κατὰ τὴν παλαιὰν προξενίαν—οὐ τιμήσαντες] "Not honouring him in a proportion to" [or, "in a degree

"answerable to"] "the old connexion which his family had formerly kept up with them, as proxeni of Sparta." Compare II. 62, 3. οὐ κατὰ τὴν τῶν οὐκίων χρεῖαν, and the note.

8. See VI. 89, 2.

11. ἀλλ' ἵνα Ἀργεῖους σφίσι σπεισάμενοι ἐξέλωσι] Mihi Thucydides hoc videtur velle: Alcibiadem jam tum, quum inducis quinquaginta annorum fiebant, iis se opposuisse, ac dixisse, Lacedæmonios eo consilio cum Atheniensibus pacisci, ut fœdere cum his facto Argivos sub potestatem redigerent, ac deinde illis subactis Athenienses adgrederentur. Ἐξαιρεῖν apud Thucydidem sæpe est *εαρωμαρε*, *capere*, *coertere*. III. 113, 13. Ἀμπρακίαν μέντοι οἶδα, ὅτι, εἰ ἐβουλήθησαν Ἀκαρῶνες καὶ Ἀμφίλοχοι—ἐξελεῖν, αὐτοβοεῖ ἂν εἶλον. IV. 69, 1. τὴν Νίσαιαν εὐθὺς περιετείχιον, νομίζοντες, εἰ, πρὶν ἐπιβοηθῆσαι τινας, ἐξέλοιεν, θάσσον ἂν καὶ τὰ Μίγαλα προχωρήσαι. Et ibid. 122, 6. ψήφισμά τ' εὐθὺς ἐποίησαντο—Σκιωναίους ἐξελεῖν τε καὶ ἀποκτεῖναι. Et hanc esse sententiam hujus loci etiam putavit Acacius, qui ἐξελεῖν vertit *perdomare*. DUKER.

ATHENS. A. C. 430. Olymp. 89. 4.

ιδία, κελεύων ὡς τάχιστα ἐπὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν προκαλουμένους ἤκειν μετὰ Μαντινέων καὶ Ἡλείων, ὡς καιροῦ ὄντος καὶ αὐτὸς ξυμπράξων τὰ μάλιστα. XLIV. οἱ δὲ Ἀργεῖοι

5 Upon this the Argives, with the Eleans and Mantineans, readily send ambassadors to Athens, to conclude an alliance with the Athenians.

ἀκούσαντες τῆς τε ἀγγελίας, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἔγνωσαν οὐ μετ' Ἀθηναίων πραχθεῖσαν τὴν τῶν Βοιωτῶν ξυμμαχίαν, ἀλλ' ἐς διαφορὰν μεγάλην καθεστῶτας αὐτοὺς πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, τῶν μὲν ἐν Λακεδαίμονι πρέσβων, οἱ

σφίσι περὶ τῶν σποιδῶν ἔτυχον ἀπόντες, ἡμέλουν, πρὸς δὲ 10 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μᾶλλον τὴν γνώμην εἶχον, νομίζοντες πόλιν τε σφίσι φιλίαν ἀπὸ παλαιοῦ καὶ δημοκρατουμένην ὥσπερ καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ δύναμιν μεγάλην ἔχουσαν τὴν κατὰ θάλασσαν ξυμπολεμήσειν σφίσιν, ἣν καθιστῶνται ἐς πόλεμον. ἔπεμπον 2 οὖν εὐθύς πρέσβεις ὡς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους περὶ τῆς ξυμμαχίας· 15 ξυνεπρεσβεύοντο δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἡλείοι, καὶ Μαντινῆς.

Ἀφίκοντο δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων πρέσβεις κατὰ τάχος, 3 δοκούντες ἐπιτήδειοι εἶναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, Φιλοχαρίδας καὶ Λέων καὶ Ἐνδιδος, δέισαντες μὴ τὴν τε ξυμμαχίαν ὀργιζόμενοι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ποιήσωνται, καὶ ἅμα Πύλον 20 ἀπαιτήσοντες ἀντὶ Πανάκτου, καὶ περὶ τῆς Βοιωτῶν ξυμμαχίας ἀπολογησόμενοι, ὡς οὐκ ἐπὶ κακῷ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐποίησαντο. XLV. καὶ λέγοντες ἐν τῇ βουλῇ περὶ τε τού-

And the Lacedaemonian ambassadors being persuaded by ξυμβῆναι τῶν διαφόρων, τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἐφο-

1. προκαλούμενος C.G.I.L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k. 2. μετὰ τῶν μαντινέων g. 3. συμ-  
πράσων K. ξυμπράσων d.i. 4. τῆς τε] om. P. τῆς om. R. 5. τῶν] om. Q.  
9. περὶ σποιδῶν Q. ἀπόντες] ἀπαντες E.O.P. 10. πόλιν] πόλιν d. 12. τὴν  
μεγάλην ἔχουσαν κατὰ K. 13. ἦν Q. 14. ὡς] ἐς e. τῆς] om. L. 15. πρε-  
σβεύοντο h. καὶ οἱ Ἡλείοι A.B.E.F.H.Q.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omitunt  
articulum. 17. ἐπιτήδειοι A.E.F.H.R.V.h. φιλοχαρίδας δὲ C. 18. ἔνδειος H.  
20. ἀπαιτήσαντες E. τῆς τῶν βοιωτῶν ξ. Q. 21. ἀπολογησόμενοι K. 23. ὡς καὶ G.L.  
O.P.c.d.e.i.k. ἦκασι E.H. F diphthongum corr. 24. διαφορῶν A.E.F.H.L.N.V.

18. See VIII. 6, 3.  
τὴν τε ξυμμαχίαν] Te hic durius  
transpositum, et nobis nonnihil sus-  
pectum. POPPO. Instead of καὶ ἅμα  
Πύλον—Πανάκτου, had the sentence

been regular, it would have run thus:  
δείσαντες μὴ τὴν τε ξυμμαχίαν—ποιή-  
σωνται, καὶ ἅμα Πύλον οὐκετι ἐθέλωσω  
ἀντὶ Πανάκτου ἀποδοῦναι.



ATHENS. A. C. 480. Olymp. 58. 4.

the artifice of Alcibiades to contradict their own declarations, and thus giving the Athenians reason to suspect their sincerity, the Athenians, in spite of all the efforts of Nicias, conclude the alliance with the Argives, Eleans, and Mantinians (45, 46.)

βουν μὴ καὶ ἦν ἐς τὸν δῆμον ταῦτα λέγωσι, ἐπαγάγονται τὸ πλῆθος καὶ ἀπωσθῆ ἡ Ἀργείων ξυμμαχία. μηχανᾶται δὲ πρὸς αὐτοὺς τοιούδε τι ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης· τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους πείθει, πίστιν αὐτοῖς δούς, ἦν μὴ ὁμολογήσω-  
5  
σι ἐν τῷ δήμῳ αὐτοκράτορες ἦκειν, Πύλον τε αὐτοῖς ἀποδώσειν (πέσειν γὰρ αὐτὸς Ἀθηναίους, ὥσπερ καὶ νῦν ἀντιλέγειν) καὶ τᾶλλα  
3  
ξυναλλάξειν. βουλόμενος δὲ αὐτοὺς Νικίου τε ἀποστῆσαι ταῦτα ἔπραττε, καὶ ὅπως ἐν τῷ δήμῳ διαβαλὼν αὐτοὺς ὡς 10 οὐδὲν ἀληθὲς ἐν νῷ ἔχουσι οὐδὲ λέγουσι οὐδέποτε ταῦτα, τοὺς Ἀργείους καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ Μαντινέας ξυμμάχους ποιήσῃ. καὶ ἐγένετο οὕτως. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἐς τὸν δῆμον παρελθόντες καὶ ἐπερωτώμενοι οὐκ ἔφασαν, ὥσπερ ἐν τῇ βουλῇ, αὐτοκράτορες ἦκειν, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκέτι ἠκείχοντο, ἀλλὰ τοῦ 15 Ἀλκιβιάδου πολλῷ μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον καταβοῶντος τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ἐσήκουόν τε καὶ ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν εὐθὺς παραγαγόντες τοὺς Ἀργείους καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτῶν ξυμμάχους ποιῆσθαι· σεισμοῦ δὲ γενομένου πρὶν τι ἐπικυρωθῆναι, ἡ ἐκκλησία αὕτη ἀνεβλήθη. XLVI. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ἐκκλησία ὁ 20 Νικίας, καίπερ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων αὐτῶν ἡπατημένων καὶ αὐτὸς ἐξηπατημένος περὶ τοῦ μὴ αὐτοκράτορας ὁμολογήσαι ἦκειν, ὅμως τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἔφη χρῆναι φίλους μᾶλλον γίγνεσθαι, καὶ ἐπισχόντας τὰ πρὸς Ἀργείους πέμψαι ἔτι ὡς αὐτοὺς καὶ εἰδέναι ὅ τι διανοοῦνται, λέγων ἐν μὲν τῷ σφε- 25

1. καὶ] om. c.d.i. 2. ἐπαγάγονται I. ἀποστῆ G.I. 4. τοιούδε τι πρὸς αὐτοὺς L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k. δ] om. K. 5. διδούς G. 7. αὐτὸς] αὐτοὺς Q. 8. ὥσπερ νῦν P. 9. δὲ] δὲ d. γὰρ f. 10. ἔπραττε] ἔλεγέ τε K. ἔπρασσε Haack. Porpo. διαβάλλων V. 11. ταῦτα C. 14. ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν g. 15. οἱ] om. K. 17. εἰσηκούοντο καὶ K. ἐπήκουον V. 18. τοὺς] τῶν B. μετ' αὐτοῦ Q. 19. γεγονότος g. 20. αὕτη] ταύτη V. αὕτη G. 22. αὐτοκράτορας A.B.C.E.F.G.I. c.d.e.f.g.h. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοκράτορες. 24. τὰ] τοὺς P. ὅς] πρὸς Q. 25. αὐτὰ P. εἰ τι A.B.V.h. οἱ τι F.

19. σεισμοῦ δὲ γενομένου] Compare ch. 50, 5. VIII. 6, 5. But if an earthquake happened after any enterprise was actually begun, it was interpreted as a

sign of encouragement on the part of the gods to persevere in it. See Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 7, 4.

25. λέγων ἐν μὲν τῷ σφετέρῃ καλῶ

ATHENS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 89. 4.

τέρῳ καλῶ ἐν δὲ τῷ ἐκείνων ἀπρεπεί τὸν πόλεμον ἀναβάλ-  
 λεσθαι· σφίσι μὲν γὰρ εἰ ἐστῶτων τῶν πραγμάτων ὡς ἐπὶ  
 πλείστον ἄριστον εἶναι διασώσασθαι τὴν εὐπραγίαν, ἐκείνοις  
 δὲ δυστυχῶσιν ὅτι τάχιστα εὖρημα εἶναι διακινδυνεύσαι.  
 5 ἐπεισέ τε πέμψαι πρέσβεις, ὧν καὶ αὐτὸς ἦν, κελεύουσας 2  
 Λακεδαιμονίους, εἴ τι δίκαιον διανοοῦνται, Πάνακτόν τε ὀρθὸν  
 ἀποδιδόναι καὶ Ἀμφίπολιν, καὶ τὴν Βοιωτῶν ξυμμαχίαν  
 ἀνεῖναι, ἢν μὴ ἐς τὰς σπονδὰς ἐσίωσι, καθάπερ εἴρηγο ἀνευ  
 ἀλλήλων μηδενὶ ξυμβαίνειν. εἰπεῖν τε ἐκέλευον ὅτι καὶ 3  
 10 σφεῖς, εἰ ἐβούλοντο ἀδικεῖν, ἤδη ἂν Ἀργεῖους ξυμμάχους  
 πεποιήσθαι, ὡς παρῖναί γ' αὐτοὺς αὐτοῦ τούτου ἕνεκα. εἴ  
 τέ τι ἄλλο ἐνεκάλουν, πάντα ἐπιστείλαντες ἀπέπεμψαν  
 τοὺς περὶ τὸν Νικίαν πρέσβεις. καὶ ἀφικομένων αὐτῶν καὶ 4  
 ἀπαγγειλάντων τά τε ἄλλα καὶ τέλος εἰπόντων ὅτι εἰ μὴ τὴν  
 15 ξυμμαχίαν ἀνήσουσι Βοιωτοῖς μὴ ἐσιούσιν ἐς τὰς σπονδὰς,  
 ποιήσονται καὶ αὐτοὶ Ἀργεῖους καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτῶν ξυμ-  
 μάχους, τὴν μὲν ξυμμαχίαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Βοιωτοῖς οὐκ  
 ἔφασαν ἀνήσειν, ἐπικρατούντων τῶν περὶ τὸν Ξενάρη τὸν  
 ἔφορον ταῦτα γίγνεσθαι, καὶ ὅσοι ἄλλοι τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης  
 20 ᾔησαν, τοὺς δὲ ὄρκους δεομένου Νικίου ἀνεεῶσαντο· ἐφοβεῖτο

2. ἐπὶ τὸ πλείστον N.V.g. 4. εὖρημα] om. c.d.i. 5. πρέσβεις πέμψαι f.  
 κελεύουσας A.B.C.E.F.G.I.d.e. 6. δίκαιον] om. B.h. 7. ἀποδοῦναι Q.  
 ξυμμαχίαν βοιωτῶν Q.R.f. 8. εἴρηγο εἰ γ' C.G.I.b.c.i.k. 12. ἀνεκάλουν P. πάντας V.  
 11. ὡς περ οἰμαί γ' O.P. ὡς περ εἰ γ' C.G.I.b.c.i.k. 12. ἀνεκάλουν P. πάντας V.  
 ἀπέπεμψαν f.g. 13. περὶ νικίαν Q. 14. εἰ] om. Q.c.d. 15. ἐσιούσιν e.  
 17. μὲν] om. Q. βοιωτοῦς G.I.b.c.d.e.i. 18. τὸν G.k. ξενάρην g.  
 τῶν] om. O. 19. ἐφόρων E.R.

κ. τ. λ.] This seems to me to be one of those cases spoken of by Lobeck, Parerga ad Phrynichum, VI. p. 753. in which δειν, χρῆται, and similar words, are omitted after verbs of thinking or asserting. Thus λέγων appears to be equivalent to λέγων χρῆται. "Saying "that, while their position was so glorious, and their rivals" so discredited, they would do well to put off "going to war." Compare the speech of Nicias, VI. II, 6. Λακεδαιμονίους σκοπεῖν, ὅπως τρόπος—σφῆλαιντες ἡμᾶς τὸ σφῆτερον ἀπρεπεί εἰ βήσονται.

14. τὴν ξυμμαχίαν—Βοιωτοῖς] Instances of a substantive governing the case required by its cognate verb are not uncommon. See IV. 23, 1. ἐπιδρομῆν τῇ τειχίσματι. Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 125. Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 396. But the order of the words here seems to shew that Βοιωτοῖς depends on ἀνήσουσι. "If they "would not give up to the Bœotians "their alliance;" i. e. give it back into their hands, abandon it to them, as a thing not worth retaining. So again a few lines below, the construction appears to me to be the same.

ATHENS. A. C. 430. Olymp. 89. 4.

γὰρ μὴ πάντα ἀτελῆ ἔχων ἀπέλθη καὶ διαβληθῆ, ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο, αἴτιος δοκῶν εἶναι τῶν πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους σπονδῶν. Ἐάναχωρήσαντός τε αὐτοῦ ὡς ἤκουσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐδὲν ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαιμόνος πεπραγμένον, εὐθὺς δι' ὀργῆς εἶχον, καὶ νομίζοντες ἀδικεῖσθαι (ἔτυχον γὰρ παρόντες οἱ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι παραγαγόντος Ἀλκιβιάδου) ἐποίησαντο σπονδὰς καὶ ξυμμαχίαν πρὸς αὐτοὺς τήνδε.

XLVII. “ ΣΠΟΝΔΑΣ ἐποίησαντο ἑκατὸν Ἀθηναῖοι ἔτη  
 “ καὶ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Μαντινῆς καὶ Ἡλείοι, ὑπὲρ σφῶν αὐτῶν  
 “ καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὧν ἄρχουσι ἑκάτεροι, 10  
 “ ἀδόλους καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς, καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ  
 “ θάλασσαν. ὅπλα δὲ μὴ ἐξέστω ἐπιφέρειν  
 “ ἐπὶ πημονῇ μῆτε Ἀργείους καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ  
 “ Μαντινέας καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπὶ Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοὺς  
 “ ξυμμάχους ὧν ἄρχουσι Ἀθηναῖοι, μῆτε Ἀθηναίους καὶ 15  
 “ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐπὶ Ἀργεῖους καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ Μαντινέας  
 “ καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, τέχνη μὴδὲ μηχανῆ μὴδεμιᾶ.  
 3 “ Κατὰ τάδε ξυμμάχους εἶναι Ἀθηναίους καὶ Ἀργεῖους  
 “ καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ Μαντινέας ἑκατὸν ἔτη.

“ Ἦν πολέμοι ἴσων ἐς τὴν γῆν τὴν Ἀθηναίων, βοηθεῖν 20  
 “ Ἀργεῖους καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ Μαντινέας Ἀθήναζε, καθ' ὃ τι  
 “ ἂν ἐπαγγέλλωσι Ἀθηναῖοι, τρόπον ὁποῖον ἂν δύνωνται  
 “ ἰσχυροτάτω κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. ἦν δὲ δηώσαντες οἰχονται,  
 “ πολεμίαν εἶναι ταύτην τὴν πόλιν Ἀργείοις καὶ Μαντινεῦσι  
 “ καὶ Ἡλείοις καὶ Ἀθηναίοις καὶ κακῶς πάσχειν ὑπὸ πασῶν 25

1. διαλυθῆ d.i. 3. ο] om. R.d.i.k. 4. εὐθὺς—εἶχον οὐδὲν πεπραγμένον V.  
 6. ἐποίησαν τὰς σπονδὰς K. 7. τοιάδε G.I.L.N.O.P.V.c.e.k. om. d. 8. Ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι ἑκατὸν ἔτη καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι K. 11. ἀβλαβεῖς κατὰ L.d.i. 12. θάλαττων K.  
 qui mox om. δέ. 14. ἐπὶ ἀθ. καὶ τοὺς ξ.] om. A.B.F.H.K. usque ad τέχνη om.  
 C.K.g.h. 15. ὄν—ξυμμάχους] om. K. 16. μαντ. καὶ ἡλ. V. 18. κατὰ τε  
 τάδε L. τάδε δὲ V. 20. ἦν A.B.F.H.K.V.c.f.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἦν δὲ Q.  
 vulgo καὶ ἦν. τὴν ἀθηναίων A.E.F.G.H. Bekk. vulgo τῶν ἀθηναίων. 21. Ἀρ-  
 γεῖους τε καὶ K. ἡλείους καὶ ἀργ. R. 22. ἐπαγγέλλωσι R.i. ἀπαγγέλλωσι C.  
 23. καὶ κατὰ G.L.O.P. 25. πασῶν] om. L.O.P.

7. τήνδε] Nihil mutandum. Noster in 18, 1. 22, 3. VIII. 17, 4. 36, 2. 57, 2.  
 fœderibus voces αἶδε, τάδε, ἦδε, τάσδε, In Orationibus fere τοιάδε, et τοιαῦτα.  
 nunquam non adhibet. Vid. V. 7. 9. Vid. Nos ad VI. 9. [c. 8, 4.] WASS.

ATHENS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 80. 4.

“ τῶν πόλεων τούτων καταλύειν δὲ μὴ ἐξεῖναι τὸν πόλεμον  
 “ πρὸς ταύτην τὴν πόλιν μηδεμιᾶ τῶν πόλεων, ἣν μὴ ἀπά-  
 “ σαις δοκῆ. βοηθεῖν δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναίους ἐς Ἄργος καὶ Μαν- 4  
 “ τίνειαν καὶ Ἥλω, ἣν πολέμοι ἴωσιν ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν τὴν  
 5 “ Ἥλειών ἢ τὴν Μαντινέων ἢ τὴν Ἀργείων, καθ’ ὅτι ἂν  
 “ ἐπαγγελωσιν αἱ πόλεις αὐται, τρόπῳ ὁποῖφ ἂν δύνωνται  
 “ ἰσχυροτάτῳ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. ἣν δὲ δηώσαντες οἴχωνται,  
 “ πολεμίαν εἶναι ταύτην τὴν πόλιν Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Ἀργείοις  
 “ καὶ Μαντινεῦσι καὶ Ἥλείοις καὶ κακῶς πάσχειν ὑπὸ πα-  
 10 “ σῶν τούτων τῶν πόλεων καταλύειν δὲ μὴ ἐξεῖναι τὸν  
 “ πόλεμον πρὸς ταύτην τὴν πόλιν, ἣν μὴ ἀπάσαις δοκῆ ταῖς  
 “ πόλεσι.

“ Ὅπλα δὲ μὴ εἶν ἔχοντας διέναι ἐπὶ πολέμῳ διὰ τῆς γῆς 5  
 “ τῆς σφετέρας αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὧν ἂν ἄρχωσιν  
 15 “ ἕκαστοι, μηδὲ κατὰ θάλασσαν, ἣν μὴ ψηφισαμένων τῶν  
 “ πόλεων ἀπασῶν τὴν δίοδον εἶναι, Ἀθηναίων καὶ Ἀργείων  
 “ καὶ Μαντινέων καὶ Ἥλειών.

“ Τοῖς δὲ βοηθοῦσιν ἡ πόλις ἡ πέμπουσα παρεχέτω μέχρι 6  
 “ μὲν τριάκοντα ἡμερῶν σίτον, ἐπὶν ἔλθῃ ἐς τὴν πόλιν τὴν  
 20 “ ἐπαγγέλιασαν βοηθεῖν, καὶ ἀπιούσι κατὰ ταῦτά· ἣν δὲ  
 “ πλέονα βούλωνται χρόνον τῇ στρατιᾷ χρῆσθαι, ἡ πόλις ἡ  
 “ μεταπεμφαμένη διδότην σίτον, τῷ μὲν ὀπλίτῃ καὶ ψιλῷ  
 “ καὶ τοξότη τρεῖς ὀβολοὺς Αἰγιναίους τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκάστης,  
 “ τῷ δ’ ἰππεὶ δραχμὴν Αἰγιναίαν.

1. ἐξεῖναι τούτων τὸν ἰ. 2. τὴν πόλιν ταύτην ἡ. 4. τὴν Ἥλειών] τῶν Ἥλειών  
 L.O.R.V.c.k. 5. ἢ τῶν c.i. 6. ἐπαγγέλιωσιν B.h. ἐπαγγέλιωσιν d.i. ἐπαγγέλιωσιν—ἀν om. G. ὁποῖφ] φῖ ἰ. om. c. ὁποῖφ ἂν τρόπ. δύνωνται V.  
 7. ἰσχυροτάτῳ] om. L.O.P.k. 10. τῶν πόλεων τούτων B.h. 11. τὴν πόλιν]

om. Q. πάσαις K. 13. ἐπὶ] ἐπὶ G. ἐν I. 14. ὧν ἄρχουσιν e. ἂν] om. E.  
 15. ἣν] ei d. 18. μέχρι] om. P. 19. τὴν ἀπαγγέλιασαν B. ἐπαγγέλιασαν,  
 omisso articulo, P. 20. ἀπιούσιν ἔσται κατὰ A.B.V. ταῦτα C.E.F.H.K.  
 ἣν] ei d. 21. στρατιᾷ C. et plures alii.

23. τρεῖς ὀβολοὺς Αἰγιναίους] i. e. five Attic oboli; for the Æginetan drachma was equal to ten Attic oboli. See Pollux, IX. 76. 86. It shews the democratical character of the contracting commonwealths, that the archer, and even the light armed soldier, should have received the same pay as the heavy armed soldier. Thus at Athens even the seamen received as high pay as the heavy armed soldier. See III. 17, 4. VI. 31, 3.

- 7 “Ἡ δὲ πόλις ἢ μεταπεμφαμένη τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐχέτω,  
 “ὅταν ἐν τῇ αὐτῆς ὁ πόλεμος ᾗ· ἦν δὲ ποι δόξῃ ταῖς πόλεσι  
 “κουῆ στρατεύεσθαι, τὸ ἴσον τῆς ἡγεμονίας μετεῖναι πάσαις  
 “ταῖς πόλεσι.  
 8 “Ὅμοσαι δὲ τὰς σπονδὰς Ἀθηναίους μὲν ὑπὲρ τε σφῶν 5  
 “αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, Ἀργεῖοι δὲ καὶ Μαντιωῆς καὶ  
 “Ἡλείοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι τούτων κατὰ πόλεις ὀμνύντων.  
 “ὀμνύντων δὲ τὸν ἐπιχώριον ὄρκον ἕκαστοι τὸν μέγιστον  
 “κατὰ ἱερῶν τελείων. ὁ δὲ ὄρκος ἔστω ὅδε· ἐμμενῶ τῇ  
 “ξυμμαχίᾳ κατὰ τὰ ξυγκείμενα δικαίως καὶ ἀβλαβῶς καὶ 10  
 “ἀδόλως, καὶ οὐ παραβήσομαι τέχνη οὐδὲ μηχανῇ οὐδεμίᾳ.  
 9 “ὀμνύντων δὲ Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἡ βουλή καὶ αἱ ἔνδημοι ἀρχαί,  
 “ἐξορκούντων δὲ οἱ πρυτάνεις· ἐν Ἀργεῖ δὲ ἡ βουλή καὶ οἱ  
 “ὄγδοῆκοντα καὶ † αἱ † ἀρτύναι, ἐξορκούντων δὲ οἱ ὄγδοῆ-  
 “κοντα· ἐν δὲ Μαντιωείᾳ οἱ δημιουργοὶ καὶ ἡ βουλή καὶ αἱ 15

1. ἡγεμονίαν E, et mox ἡγεμονίας. 2. αὐτῆς Duker. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
 Bekk. vulgo αὐτῇ. πη L. Q. R. c. d. e. 3. πάσαις A. B. F. H. V. c. Poppo. Goell.  
 Bekk. vulgo ἀπάσαις. 7. καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι τούτων] om. A. B. h. 8. τῶν μέγιστον  
 ἕκαστοι g. 9. κατὰ ἱερῶν A. B. C. E. F. G. H. K. L. O. P. V. c. g. h. k. Haack. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo κατὰ τῶν ἱερῶν. ἐμμενῶ Fr. Portus. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo ἐμμένω. 12. δεῖ] om. L. O. k. ἀθήνησι—δεῖ] om. H. αἱ βουλαὶ e.  
 αἱ] εἰ F. 13. πρυτάνεις ἐν Ἀργεῖ καὶ ἡ βουλή L. O. P. 14. οἱ ἀρτύναι Poppo.  
 Goell. αἱ ἀρτ. Bekk. 15. ἐν Μαντιωείᾳ L. O. P. k.

9. κατὰ ἱερῶν τελείων] That is, the victims were to be the full grown animals, and not the young of their several kinds; a bull or ox, for instance, a ram, or a boar; not a calf, or a lamb. Compare Herodot. I. 183, 2. where τὰ τέλεα τῶν προβάτων are opposed to τὰ γαλαθηνά. And in the most solemn oath sworn before the Areopagus in cases of murder, the victims were, a bull, a ram, and a boar. Demosthen. Aristocrat. p. 642. Reiske. Thus also “hostiæ majores” are distinguished from “hostiæ lactentes.”

12. αἱ ἔνδημοι ἀρχαί] Duker quotes a passage from Æschines, (Timarchus, p. 45. Reiske,) μηδὲ ἀρξάτω ἀρχὴν μηδεμίαν, μήτ' ἐνδημον, μήτε ὑπερόριον. So Aristotle, Politics, III. 14, 13. οἱ βασιλεῖς ἐπὶ τῶν ἀρχαίων χρόνων καὶ τὰ κατὰ πόλιν καὶ τὰ ἐνδημα καὶ τὰ ὑπερόρια, συνεχῶς ἤρχον. We must probably understand then the archons, the secretaries, γραμματεῖς, and all other principal home

magistrates, as opposed to the στρατηγοί.

13. “De forma verbi ἐξορκούν vid. “Lob. ad Phrynich. p. 361.” GÖLLEB. οἱ ὄγδοῆκοντα καὶ † αἱ † ἀρτύναι] Of these nothing whatever is known. Probably “the Eighty” were a more aristocratical council, as the constitution of the βουλή in a democracy was generally, as at Athens, democratical; and the artynæ, whether we prefer the feminine form or the masculine, and understand the word of certain colleges of nobles, or of individuals, may be supposed to have acted as presidents to the council of Eighty. In the Dorian state of Epidaurus, Plutarch (Quæst. Græc. 1.) speaks of ἀρτύναι, whom he describes as senators chosen out of the whole body of the nobility. Müller supposes the artynæ to have succeeded to the civil authority of the kings, as the strategi had succeeded to their power in war. Dorier, II. p. 140.

15. οἱ δημιουργοὶ] These too are wholly

ATHENS. A. C. 420. Ολυμπ. 89. 4.

“ ἄλλαι ἀρχαὶ, ἐξορκούντων δὲ οἱ θεωροὶ καὶ οἱ πολέμαρχοι  
 “ ἐν δὲ Ἡλιδοὶ οἱ δημιουργοὶ καὶ οἱ τὰ τέλη ἔχοντες καὶ οἱ  
 “ ἐξακόσιοι, ἐξορκούντων δὲ οἱ δημιουργοὶ καὶ οἱ θεσμοφύ-  
 “ λακες. ἀνανεοῦσθαι δὲ τοὺς ὄρκους Ἀθηναίους μὲν ἰόντας 10  
 5 “ ἐς Ἡλιν καὶ ἐς Μαντίνειαν καὶ ἐς Ἄργος τριάκοντα ἡμέραις  
 “ πρὸ Ὀλυμπίων, Ἀργείους δὲ καὶ Ἡλείους καὶ Μαντινέας  
 “ ἰόντας Ἀθήναζε δέκα ἡμέραις πρὸ Παναθηναίων τῶν μεγά-  
 “ λων. τὰς δὲ ξυνθήκας τὰς περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν καὶ τῶν 11  
 “ ὄρκων καὶ τῆς ξυμμαχίας ἀναγράψαι ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ  
 10 “ Ἀθηναίους μὲν ἐν πόλει, Ἀργείους δὲ ἐν ἀγορᾷ ἐν τοῦ

4. δέ] om. d. 5. ἐς Ἡλιν] ἐς om. G.c.i.k. ἐς ante Ἄργος om. R. ἡμέρας  
 L.O.P.k. 7. ἡμέρας c.d. 8. περὶ] τε Q. 10. ἀγορᾷ] ἀγορᾷ κατα-  
 θέτων δὲ καὶ ἄλλυμιασί στήλην G. ἐν τῇ τοῦ ἀπόλλωνος ἱερῇ V.

unknown. It is merely known that the name was common, as the title of their chief magistrates in the Peloponnesian states, with the exception of Lacedæmon. And we read of them also in the Corinthian colony of Syracuse. But of their appointment, or of the particular nature and extent of their powers, no particulars are recorded. The “theori” were a sacred college, whose functions were perpetual, like the colleges of pontifices and augurs at Rome. Like the Pythii at Lacedæmon, they had the care of all oracles delivered to the state, and probably had a general control over religious matters. See Müller, Dorier, II. 18. and Æginetic. p. 135.

2. οἱ τὰ τέλη ἔχοντες] These words cannot simply mean “the magistrates,” but must designate some particular council, or body of men who exercised the sovereign authority, while the demiurgi were merely executive officers; and standing as they do between the demiurgi and the six hundred, I should suppose them to be a body like the original senate at Rome,—a sort of council of administration chosen from the body of the nobles, while the six hundred, like the comitia curiata, or concilium populi, of the early Roman constitution, were the great council of the nobility at large, in whom the ultimate sovereignty of the state was vested, although the ordinary administration was entrusted to those τὰ τέλη

ἔχοντες. These last may perhaps have been identical with the ninety senators or counsellors, mentioned by Aristotle, Politic. V. 6, 10, 11. as forming, at Elis, an oligarchy in an oligarchy. See also Müller, Dorier. II. p. 96.

5. τριάκοντα ἡμέραις πρὸ Ὀλυμπίων] The people of Elis, as being the most remote from Athens, would be visited by the Athenian ambassadors after they had performed their commission at Argos and Mantinea. It was arranged therefore that the ambassadors of Athens should go to Argos thirty days before the Olympic festival, that allowing ten days for their stay in each place, they might arrive at Mantinea twenty days, and at Elis ten days before the festival began. And the ambassadors of the allied states having only one place to visit, were all to arrive at Athens ten days before the Panathenæa, that so the renewal of the oaths might be completed on both sides before the yearly return of their respective great public festivals; the Olympia for the Peloponnesian states, and the Panathenæa for Athens. See Böckh. Staatshaushaltung der Athener, II. p. 166. The Panathenæa were celebrated every fourth year according to our reckoning, in the third year of the Olympiad, on the 28th day of the month Hecatombæon. See Fynes Clinton, Fasti Hellenici. Appendix, p. 293.

ATHENS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 80.4.

“ Ἀπόλλωνος τῷ ἱερῷ, Μαντιέας δὲ ἐν τοῦ Διὸς τῷ ἱερῷ  
 “ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ· καταθέντων δὲ καὶ Ὀλυμπίᾳσι στήλην  
 12 “ χαλκῆν κωῆ Ὀλυμπίοις τοῖς νυνί. εἰάν δέ τι δοκῆ  
 “ ἄμεινον εἶναι ταῖς πόλεσι ταύταις προσθεῖναι πρὸς τοῖς  
 “ ξυγκειμένους. ὅ τι [δ'] ἂν δόξη ταῖς πόλεσιν ἀπάσαις  
 “ κωῆ βουλευομέναις, τοῦτο κύριον εἶναι.”

XLVIII. Αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ καὶ αἱ ξυμμαχίαι οὕτως ἐγένοντο, καὶ αἱ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀθηναίων οὐκ ἀπειρηγοῦντο τούτου ἕνεκα οὐδ' ὑφ' ἐτέρων. Κορίνθιοι δὲ Ἀργείων ὄντες ξύμμαχοι οὐκ ἐσῆλθον ἐς αὐτάς, ἀλλὰ καὶ γενομένης πρὸ τούτου Ἡλείους καὶ Ἀργείοις καὶ Μαντιεῦσι ξυμμαχίας, τοῖς αὐτοῖς πολεμεῖν καὶ εἰρήνην ἄγειν, οὐ ξυνώμοσαν, ἀρκεῖν δ' ἔφασαν σφίσι τὴν πρώτην γενομένην ἐπιμαχίαν, ἀλλήλοισι βοηθεῖν, ξυνεπιωτρατεύειν δὲ μηδενί. οἱ μὲν Κορίνθιοι οὕτως ἀπέστησαν τῶν ξυμμάχων, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους πάλιν τὴν γνώμην εἶχον.

XLIX. Ὀλύμπια δ' ἐγένετο τοῦ θέρους τούτου, οἷς Ἀνδροσθένης Ἀρκὰς παγκράτιον τὸ πρῶτον ἐνίκα· καὶ Λακεδαμόνιοι τοῦ ἱεροῦ ὑπὸ Ἡλείων εἶρχθησαν ὥστε μὴ θύειν μηδ' ἀγωνίζεσθαι, οὐκ

Olymp. 80.1.

ELI8.

The Lacedaemonians are excluded from at-

1. ἀπόλλωνος] διὸς G.I. 2. τῇ] om. g. κατέθετο g. Ὀλυμπιάδα c. ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳσι e. Ὀλυμπίᾳσι Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo Ὀλυμπιάσι. 3. νῦν Q. 4. ταῖς ταύταις πόλεσι K. 5. δ' omiserim, mutata antea interpunctione. ΒΕΚΚΕΡ. 6. βουλευομέναις A.B.C.E.F.G.I.L.O.V.c.d.e.h.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. βουλευομένοις H.K.N.g. vulgo βουλευοσάμεναις. 8. καὶ αἱ ἀθηναίων g. 15. μὲν οὖν κορίνθιοι d. 17. πάλιν γνώμην g. 19. ἤρχθησαν H.I.

5. ὅ τι [δ'] ἂν δόξη] I have followed Bekker, Poppo, and Göller in considering the conjunction δὲ to have been an interpolation. The natural construction seems to be εἰάν δέ τι δοκῆ προσθεῖναι, ὅ τι ἂν δόξη—τοῦτο κύριον εἶναι.

18. οἷς Ἀνδροσθένης—ἐνίκα] Non saepius nec diutius vincebat, sed semel vicit. Refertur tamen haec sententia ad priorem, ideoque tempori relativo locus. . . . Itaque hac in re semper etiam Diodorus, Dionysius, aliique,

imperfecto utuntur. Poppo. Prolegom. I. p. 155. “The Olympiad in which Androstenes was the conqueror.” Compare also the constant use of the imperfect ἐτελεύτα, in the expressions τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα—δωδέκατον ἔτος ἐτελεύτα. The object of the tense in these cases seems to be to express contemporaneity, if I may use such a word. “In this Olympiad Androstenes was winning his prize; “at such a period the summer was “ending.”

ELIS. A. C. 420. Olymp. 90. 1.

tending at the Olympic games by the Eleians, on account of their alleged disobedience to the common religious law of Greece.

ἐκτίνοντες τὴν δίκην αὐτοῖς ἢ ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιακῷ νόμῳ Ἡλεῖοι κατεδικάσαντο αὐτῶν φάσκοντες † σφᾶς † ἐπὶ Φύρκον τε τείχος ὄπλα ἐπενεγκεῖν καὶ ἐς Λέπρεον αὐτῶν ὄπλι-  
5 τας ἐν ταῖς Ὀλυμπικαῖς σπονδαῖς ἐσπέμψαι.

ἢ δὲ καταδίκη δισχίλια μναῖ ἦσαν, κατὰ τὸν ὄπλιτην ἕκαστον δύο μναῖ, ὥσπερ ὁ νόμος ἔχει. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ πρέσβεις πέμψαντες ἀντέλεγον μὴ δικαίως σφῶν καταδικάσθαι, λέγοντες μὴ ἐπηγγέλθαι πῶ ἐς Λακεδαίμονα τὰς  
10 σπονδὰς, ὅτ' ἐσπέμψαν τοὺς ὄπλίτας. Ἡλεῖοι δὲ τὴν παρ' αὐτοῖς ἐκεχειρίαν ἤδη ἔφασαν εἶναι (πρώτοις γὰρ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐπαγγέλλουσι), καὶ ἡσυχάζοντων σφῶν καὶ οὐ προσδεχομένων, ὡς ἐν σπονδαῖς, αὐτοὺς λαθεῖν ἀδικήσαντας. οἱ  
δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑπελάμβανον οὐ χρεῶν εἶναι αὐτοὺς ἐπαγ-

1. ἐκτείνοντες C.I.P.Q.c. ἐν τῷ] ἐκτῷ C.I.Q. Ὀλυμπικῷ G.Q.c.k. 3. an σφῶν? Bekker. in ed. 1832. φύρ B.C.h. 4. αὐτῶν Bekk. 5. Ὀλυμπικαῖς G.I.K.d.i. 9. πῶ A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.V.e.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ποτε. 11. αὐτοῖς Bekk. 13. ὡς] om. C.G.L.O.P.c.d.e.i.k. 14. ἀπαγγεῖλαι L.O.Q.

1. ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιακῷ νόμῳ] The meaning of the preposition seems to be, "which fine being specified in the "Olympic law," or, "as it was written "in the Olympic law." Compare VII. 11, 1. τὰ μὲν πραχθέντα ἐν ἄλλαις πολλαῖς ἐπιστολαῖς ἴστε, that is, "as they "have been related in many other "letters."

3. † σφᾶς † ἐπὶ Φύρκον] As σφᾶς here seems to be used completely in the sense of αὐτοῖς, this passage has excited great attention. Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 147. maintains that where no obscurity can possibly arise from it, σφῶν and αὐτῶν may be sometimes put confusedly in each other's places. Dobree says, "hic σφᾶς clarissime "valet αὐτοῖς. Sed," he goes on to say, "si constaret Phyrum Eleorum "fuisse possessionem, forsan leg. "σφῶν." I should without hesitation adopt the correction of σφῶν, for though nothing is known of Phyrum, it is most probable that it was a fort belonging to the Eleians; so that σφῶν ἐπὶ Φύρκον would resemble the expres-

sions so often noticed τῆς Θετταλίας ἐπὶ Φάροισιν, τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐς Ἐλευσίνα, &c. Bekker and Gøller in their latest editions both prefer the reading σφῶν; and Gøller compares VIII. 96, 3. σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ.

7. δύο μναῖ] This was the ordinary ransom of a Peloponnesian soldier if taken prisoner in battle with another Peloponnesian army. (Herodot. VI. 79, 2.) Was it then supposed that the soldiers engaged in sacrilegious warfare became the captives of the God whom they offended, and must be redeemed from him, as if they had actually been the prisoners of an enemy? For σφῶν καταδικάσθαι, see the notes on I. 95, 3. and III. 16, 1.

13. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι—ἐπενεγκεῖν] Respondent Lacedæmonii, si Elei injuriam sibi allatam putassent, non opus fuisse inducias postea nihilo secius Spartæ indicere: indixisse tamen eos, videlicet non rem ita, ut nunc prætexunt, æstimantes. Addunt se nusquam alio post inducias indictas arma illis intulisse. GÖLLER.



ELIB. A. C. 480. Olymp. 90. 1.

γείλαι ἔτι ἐς Λακεδαίμονα, εἰ ἀδικεῖν γε ἦδη ἐνόμιζον αὐτοὺς, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὡς νομιζοντας τοῦτο δρᾶσαι, καὶ ὄπλα οὐδαμῶσε 5 ἔτι αὐτοῖς ἐπενεγκεῖν. Ἡλείοι δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λόγου εἶχοντο, ὡς μὲν οὐκ ἀδικοῦσι μὴ ἂν πεισθῆναι· εἰ δὲ βούλονται σφίσι Λέπρεον ἀποδοῦναι, τό τε αὐτῶν μέρος ἀφιέναι τοῦ 5 ἀργυρίου, καὶ ὃ τῷ θεῷ γίγνεται αὐτοὶ ὑπὲρ ἐκείνων ἐκτίσειν. L. ὡς δ' οὐκ ἐσήκουον, αὐθις τάδε ἤξιουν, Λέπρεον μὲν μὴ ἀποδοῦναι, εἰ μὴ βούλονται, ἀναβάντας δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν βωμὸν τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Ὀλυμπίου, ἐπειδὴ προθυμοῦνται χρῆσθαι τῷ 10 ἱερῷ, ἀπομόσαι ἐναντίον τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἢ μὴν ἀποδώσειν 10 ὕστερον τὴν καταδίκην. ὡς δὲ οὐδὲ ταῦτα ἤθελον, Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν εἶργοντο τοῦ ἱεροῦ, θυσίας καὶ ἀγώνων, καὶ οἴκοι ἔθνον, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ἐθεώρουν πλὴν Λεπρεατῶν. 3 ὄμωσ δὲ οἱ Ἡλείοι δεδιότες μὴ βία θύσωσι, ξὺν ὄπλοις τῶν νεωτέρων φυλακὴν εἶχον· ἦλθον δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ 15 Μαντινῆς, χίλιοι ἐκατέρων, καὶ Ἀθηναίων ἱππῆς, οἱ ἐν 4 Ἀργεῖ ὑπέμενον τὴν ἐορτὴν. δέος δ' ἐγένετο τῇ πανηγύρει μέγα μὴ ξὺν ὄπλοις ἔλθωσι οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐπειδὴ καὶ Λίχας ὁ Ἀρκεσιλάου Λακεδαιμόνιος ἐν τῷ

3. ἔτι ἐν αὐτοῖς L. ἀπενεγκεῖν H. 4. βούλονται L. 5. αὐτῶν Bekk. μέρος] om. K. 6. τῷ] om. c.i. 7. μὲν ἀποδοῦναι E. 8. ἀναβάντας A.B.F. Bekk. vulgo ἀναβάττες. 10. ἐναντίον E.F.H.f. 11. τὴν] om. i. οὐ H.c.d.i. 12. εἶργον A.B.E.F.H.h. 14. σὺν B.F.H.K.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. 19. λίχας A.B. G.H.h.k. correct. E. et V. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. μείχας i. ceteri λείχας.

8. ἀναβάντας] I have adopted this reading, because, according to Bekker's edition of 1832, it is found in three MSS. besides being, as I think, absolutely required according to the rules of the language. The passage in ch. 41, 2. οὐκ ἐόντων, —ἀλλ' εἰ βούλονται, εἵκοι εἶναι, is not a parallel case. There the nominative is the case that would be naturally used, as it refers to the party speaking, and it is only irregular because the genitive absolute had been used before, instead of ὡς οὐκ εἶαν. But here ἀναβάντας does not refer to the party speaking, and the nominative therefore would be a mere solecism.

10. ἀπομόσαι] Dobree considers this word to be equivalent to ἐπομόσαι. I rather believe that the word is used here improperly, from its being habitually applied to the oath of an accused party, who would *disclaim the charge against him upon oath*. Here there is indeed no disclaimer, but the tendency of the oath was still exculpatory, inasmuch as it would procure a remission of the sentence otherwise denounced.

12. τοῦ ἱεροῦ, θυσίας καὶ ἀγώνων] Compare ch. 49, 1. εἰρχθησαν τοῦ ἱεροῦ, ὥστε μὴ θύειν μηδ' ἀγωνίζεσθαι.

19. Λίχας ὁ Ἀρκεσιλάου] See Pausanias, VI. 2, 1. Xenophon. Hellen. III. 2, 21.

HERACLEA. A. C. 480. Olymp. 90. L

ἀγῶνι ὑπὸ τῶν ραβδούχων πληγὰς ἔλαβεν, ὅτι νικῶντος τοῦ  
 ἑαυτοῦ ζεύγους καὶ ἀνακηρυχθέντος Βοιωτῶν δημοσίου κατὰ  
 τὴν οὐκ ἐξουσίαν τῆς ἀγωνίσεως προελθὼν ἐς τὸν ἀγῶνα  
 ἀνέδρασε τὸν ἠνίοχον, βουλόμενος δηλώσαι ὅτι ἑαυτοῦ ἦν τὸ  
 5 ἄρμα· ὥστε πολλῶ δὴ μᾶλλον ἐπεφόβητο πάντες καὶ  
 ἐδόκει τι νέον ἔσεσθαι· οἱ μὲντοι Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἠσύχασάν  
 τε καὶ ἡ ἑορτὴ αὐτοῖς οὕτω διήλθεν. ἐς δὲ Κόρινθον μετὰ τὰ 5  
 Ὀλύμπια Ἀργεῖοί τε καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἀφίκοντο δεησόμενοι  
 αὐτῶν παρὰ σφᾶς ἔλθειν. καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων πρέσβεις  
 10 ἔτυχον παρόντες, καὶ πολλῶν λόγων γενομένων τέλος οὐδὲν  
 ἐπράχθη, ἀλλὰ σεισμῷ γενομένου διελύθησαν ἕκαστοι ἐπ'  
 οἴκου. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

LI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Ἡρακλεώταις τοῖς ἐν  
 Τραχίνοι μάχῃ ἐγένετο πρὸς Αἰνιᾶνας καὶ Δόλοπας καὶ

15 Μηλιέας καὶ Θεσσαλῶν τινάς. προσοικούντα 2

HERACLEA.

Defeat of the colonists  
 of Heraclea (III. 92.)  
 by the neighbouring  
 tribes.

γὰρ τὰ ἔθνη ταῦτα τῇ πόλει πολέμια ἦν· οὐ  
 γὰρ ἐπ' ἄλλη τινὶ γῆ ἢ τῇ τούτων τὸ χωρίον  
 εἰτείχισθη. καὶ εὐθύς τε καθισταμένη τῇ πόλει

ἠναντιοῦντο ἐς ὅσον ἐδύναντο φθειρόντες, καὶ τότε τῇ μάχῃ  
 20 ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Ἡρακλεώτας, καὶ Ξενάρης ὁ Κνίδιος Λακε-

3. οὐκ] om. R. προσελθὼν B.F.V.h. 4. ὅτι καὶ ἑαυτοῦ Q. 6. ἠσυχά-  
 σωτες omisssa τε, A.h. ἠσύχασαν τε C.V. et marg. N. 12. θέρος] τέλος B.  
 θέλος h. 13. ἠρακλειώταις B.G.k. 14. τραχίην H. αἰνιῶνας G.I.k.  
 ἀνιᾶνας E. δόλοπας Q. 16. γὰρ] om. h. ταῦτα A.B.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.O.  
 Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ταύτη. 17. ἢ τῇ] ἢ πῆ-  
 ραι  
 B.h. 18. ἀνισταμένη G. ἀνισταμένη L.O.P.e.k.m. 19. ἐδύνοντο A.H.  
 τότε] om. Q. 20. νιδιος i.

3. προελθὼν—ἠνίοχον] Suidas ex hoc loco, et ex Homero ostendit, etiam locum ipsum, in quo certatur, vocari ἀγῶνα. Adnotat ibi Portus Odys. θ. 260. ἀγῶνα poni pro loco, in quo saltatur: quod et Eustathius ibi monet p. 1595. Et Homerus ita etiam alibi. Ἀνακηρύττεται proprium esse in hac re verbum ostendit Heraldus II. Adversarior. 14. DUKER.

7. ἡ ἑορτὴ αὐτοῖς οὕτω διήλθεν] Poppo observes rightly that the conjunctions τε—καὶ, show that both parts of the sentence refer alike to the Lacedæ-

dæmonians. The words therefore signify, "The Lacedæmonians however were quiet, and saw the festival thus pass by, without offering to disturb it."

16. οὐ γὰρ ἐπ' ἄλλη τινὶ γῆ] Ἀντὶ τοῦ οὐκ ἐπὶ βλάβῃ ἄλλης τινοῦ γῆς. SCHOL. οὐ γὰρ ἐπ' ἄλλη τινὶ γῆ—εἰτείχισθη] "For it was their country in particular against which the place was fortified." Compare III. 93, 3. and the note there.

19. ἠναντιοῦντο] Vid. III. 92. 93. 3. DUKER.

20. ὁ Κνίδιος] Haack, Heilman,

HERACLEA. A. C. 419 Olymp. 90. 1.

δαμόνιος ἄρχων αὐτῶν ἀπέθανε, διεφθάρησαν δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι τῶν Ἡρακλεωτῶν. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεῦτα, καὶ δωδέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεῦτα.

LII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγυνομένου θέρους εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου τὴν Ἡράκλειαν, ὡς μετὰ τὴν μάχην κακῶς ἐφθείρετο, Βουωτοῖς

A. C. 419.

Olymp. 90. 1.

Expedition of Alcibiades into PELOPONNESUS.

παρέλαβον, καὶ Ἠγησιπέδιαν τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον ὡς οὐ καλῶς ἄρχοντα ἐξέπεμψαν.

δεῖσαντες δὲ παρέλαβον τὸ χωρίον μὴ Λακεδαιμονίων τὰ κατὰ Πελοπόννησον θορυβουμένων Ἀθηναίων λάβωσι. Λακεδαιμόνιοι μέντοι ὠργίζοντο αὐτοῖς. 10

2 Καὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους Ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ Κλευίου στρατηγὸς ὦν Ἀθηναίων, Ἀργείων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ξυμπρασσόντων, ἐλθὼν ἐς Πελοπόννησον μετ' ὀλίγων Ἀθηναίων ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τοξοτῶν, καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων παραλαβὼν, τὰ τε ἄλλα ξυγκαθίστη περὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν διαπορευόμενος Πελοπόννησον τῇ στρατιᾷ, καὶ Πατρέας τε τείχη καθεῖναι ἔπεισεν ἐς θάλασσαν, καὶ αὐτὸς ἕτερον διανοεῖτο τειχίσαι ἐπὶ τῷ Ῥίῳ τῷ Ἀχαϊκῷ. Κορίνθιοι δὲ καὶ Σικυώνιοι, καὶ οἷς ἦν ἐν βλάβῃ τειχισθὲν, βοηθήσαντες διεκώλυσαν.

LIII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους Ἐπιδαυρίοις καὶ Ἀργείοις 20

1. καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι N.V. ἄλλη c. 2. καὶ δωδ.—ἐτελεῦτα] om. K.h. 9. τοὺς κατὰ c. 10. ὠργίζοντο Q.V.g. 11. ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ Κ. κλειυδίου P. 12. πρασσόντων Q. 13. ὀπλιτῶν ἀθηναίων g. 14. ξυμμάχων παραλαβῶν A. B.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.c.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ παραλαβῶν. τὰ τε ὄπλα V. 15. πελοποννήσου P. 16. ἐπὶ Q. ἔπεισεν g. 17. ἕτερον] ἕτερος I. τειχίσαι V. 18. καὶ οἱ σικυώνιοι e. οἷς ἐν βλάβῃ ἦν τειχισθὲν V.

Poppo, and Göller, consider this as the genitive case from Κνίδις. And even if we struck out Λακεδαιμόνιος as an interpolation, we can hardly conceive that the Spartans would have entrusted the military command of their colony to a foreigner, even though Cnidus was a Spartan colony. Κνίδις, Κνίδιος would then be a noun formed like Γόαξις, Γοάξιος, IV. 107, 2, and the termination in *ios* rather than in *idos* would be used, in order to avoid the recurrence of the two deltas in such a word as Κνίδιδος.

13. μετ' ὀλίγων Ἀθηναίων] Dobree refers to Isocrates, de Bigis, p. 349. D. (p. 504. Bekker.) διακοσίους ὀπλίτας ἔχων τὰς μεγίστας πόλεις τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν ἀπίστησαν, ἡμῶν δὲ ξυμμάχους ἐποίησε. The passage is curious, as affording an additional instance of the inveterate habits of misrepresentation and exaggeration which led the rhetoricians to falsify every fact they touched upon.

18. οἷς ἦν ἐν βλάβῃ τειχισθὲν] Compare I. 100, 3. οἷς πολέμους ἦν τὸ χωρίον —κτιζόμενον.

EPIDAUROS. A. C. 419. Olymp. 90. 1.

πόλεμος ἐγένετο, προφάσει μὲν περὶ τοῦ θύματος τοῦ Ἀπόλ-

EPIDAUROS. λωνος τοῦ Πυθαίως, ὃ δέον ἀπαγαγεῖν οὐκ  
 War between Argos ἀπέπεμπον ὑπὲρ βοταμίων Ἐπιδάυριοι (κυ-  
 and Epidaurus; the ριώτατοι δὲ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἦσαν Ἀργεῖοι) ἐδόκει  
 Argives prepare to in- ριώτατοι δὲ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἦσαν Ἀργεῖοι) ἐδόκει  
 vade Epidaurum. δὲ καὶ ἄνευ τῆς αἰτίας τὴν Ἐπίδαυρον τῷ τε  
 5 Ἀλκιβιάδῃ καὶ τοῖς Ἀργεῖοις προσλαβεῖν, ἣν δύνωνται, τῆς  
 τε Κορίνθου ἕνεκα ἡσυχίας, καὶ ἐκ τῆς Αἰγίνης βραχυτέραν

2. πυθαίως Poppo. Wesseling. ad Diodor. Sic. t. I. p. 533. πυθαίως K.f.g.  
 πηθίως B. πειθαίως e. πυθαίως Valcken. ad Roever. p. lxxiv. Goell. πυθαίως  
 correctus C. vulgo et Bekker, Πυθίως. ἐπαγαγεῖν E. 3. ἐπεμπον E. βο-  
 ταμίων c.d.i. παραβοταμίων f. παραποταμίων Wesselingius, Haack. Poppo. g.  
 παρὰ ποταμίων K. ποταμίων R. 5. καὶ om. K.b.

2. τοῦ Πυθαίως] Such is Wesseling's correction of the common reading Πυθαίως, (ad Diodor. Sicul. tom. I. p. 533.) in which he is followed by Poppo. Compare Pausanias, II. 24. 35. 36. and III. 11.; also Steph. Byzant. in Πυθῶ. Gölter follows Valckenaer in reading Πυθαίως, and Dobree thinks the true form is Πυθαίως. The temple alluded to stood on the ascent to Larissa, the citadel of Argos. (Pausan. II. 24.) There were other temples of the same god at Hermione and at Asine, (Pausan. II. 35. 36.) and also at Sparta. (Pausan. III. 11.) The tradition ran that Pythæus was a son of Apollo, who came from Delphi into Peloponnesus, and introduced the worship of Apollo; and that Argos was the first place which he visited. This probably means that the worship of Apollo, the national god of the Dorians, was established by the Argives earlier than by any other of the Dorian states after their conquest of Peloponnesus. Be this as it may, we know that Argos enjoyed in early times a much greater dominion and influence than she possessed in the Peloponnesian war; and she was probably at the head of a confederacy of the adjoining states, (Müller, Dorier, I. p. 153.) and thus enjoyed both a political and religious supremacy. The religious supremacy outlasted the political; and the Argives still retained the management of the temple of Apollo Pythæus, to whom offerings were due from the several states of the confede-

racy, just as they were sent by the several states of Latium to the common temple of Jupiter Latiaris on the Alban mount. But the words ὑπὲρ βοταμίων are perfectly inexplicable, nor does the correction παραποταμίων, approved of by Wesseling and received by Poppo, lessen the difficulty. For if the people of any particular district in Epidaurus had been called Parapotamii, or "the people by the river side," Thucydides would, I think, have written not παραποταμίων, but τῶν παραποταμίων καλουμένων. I believe, therefore, either that βοταμίων is corrupt, or that its meaning is something peculiar and technical, of which we are wholly ignorant.

[Poppo thinks that the temple here spoken of could not have been at Argos, because the Argives are said to have been κυριώτατοι τοῦ ἱεροῦ, an expression which implies that some other people had something to do with it also. But still the temple may have been at Argos, and if the Argives had the chief controul of it, other states may have had the right to go thither with sacrifices on certain occasions, without any infringement of the paramount rights of the Argives over the temples of their own city.]

6. τῆς τε Κορίνθου—ἡσυχίας] "To insure the neutrality of Corinth," because the Corinthian territory would be exposed to ravage on the side of Epidaurus, especially as the Athenians would thus have so ready a means of

EPIDAUROS. A. C. 419. Olymp. 90. 2.

ἔσεσθαι τὴν βοήθειαν ἢ Σκύλλαιον περιπλεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. παρεσκευάζοντο οὖν οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ὡς αὐτοὶ ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδουρον διὰ τοῦ θύματος τὴν ἔσπραξιν ἐσβαλοῦντες. LIV. ἐξεστρά-

The Lacedæmonians detained at home by the Carnean festival, cannot assist the Epidaurians. τευσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι κατὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους πανδημεὶ ἐς Λεῦκτρα τῆς ἑαυτῶν 5 μεθορίας πρὸς τὸ Λύκαιον, Ἄγιδος τοῦ Ἀρχιδάμου βασιλέως ἡγουμένου· ἦδει δὲ οὐδεὶς ὅποι 2 στρατεύουσιν, οὐδὲ αἱ πόλεις ἐξ ὧν ἐπέμφθησαν. ὡς δ' αὐτοῖς τὰ διαβατήρια θυομένοις οὐ προὐχώρει, αὐτοὶ τε ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἴκου καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις περιήγγειλαν μετὰ τὸν μέλλοντα 10 (Καρνεῖος δ' ἦν μὴν, ἱερομήνια Δωριεῦσι) παρασκευάζεσθαι

1. σκύλαιον c.i. τοὺς ἀθηναίους d. 2. ἀργεῖοι sine articulo R. 3. ἐσβα-  
λόντες A.B.E.F.H.Q. ἐστράτευσαν d. 6. πρὸς] ἐπὶ e. 7. ὄπη Q.c.g.i.  
ἔπου L. 9. τε] om. e. 10. τοὺς ξυμμάχους G.L.O.c.i.k. περιήγγειλλον h.  
τὸν] τὰ L.O.Q. 11. καρνεῖος C.K.e.g. μὴν] om. Q. ἱερομήνια N.g.

making descents on Peloponnesus. The change in the construction is curious; the infinitive ἔσεσθαι depending on ἐδόκει, which must be repeated from ἐδόκει προσλαβεῖν, though with a different signification.

5. ἐς Λεῦκτρα] "Leuctra should be sought for southward of Londári, towards the sources of the Gatheatas, and the passage which leads from the head of its valley, across the Taygetic fange, into the vale of the Eurotas." Col. Leake, Travels in the Morea, vol. II. p. 322.

9. τὰ διαβατήρια θυομένοις οὐ προὐχώρει] Hoc cap. seq. §. 3. dicit, οὐδ' ἐνταῦθα τὰ διαβατήρια αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο. Et cap. 116, 1. ὡς αὐτοῖς τὰ διαβατήρια ἱερὰ οὐκ ἐγένετο. Vide Heraldum I. Adversar. 5. DUKER.

11. Καρνεῖος, κ. τ. λ.] Pausanias varias hujus nominis causas prodit. Infra cap. 75, 2, 5. Κάρνεια, dies festi Apollinis apud Lacedæmonios. Vid. Spanhem. ad Callimach. Hymn. Apoll. v. 72. et 78. Add. Meurs. III. Miscellan. Lacon. 8. Quantum ex his verbis, et iis, quæ hic paullo post leguntur, τὸν μὴνα προῦφασσάσαντο, adparet, totus hic mensis, vel certe maxima illius pars, sacris ac diebus festis apud Lacedæmonios videtur destinatus fuisse. Et fortassis talis fuit ἱερομήνια, per quam Thebani

Plataeas occupare voluerunt, III. 56, 2. et 65, 1. quemadmodum apud Romanos totus fere December diebus festis et ludis absumebatur. Et ἱερομήνια non unius, sed plurium dierum, sacrum, et per eam ab armis cessatum, atque inducias ante ἱερομήνια promulgatas fuisse, e Luciani Icaromenippo in fin. intelligitur: ubi Jovem Diis poenas in Philosophos poscentibus respondiisse fingit, se, quæ vellent, facturum, sed in presentia non fas esse quemquam supplicio adfici: ἱερομήνια γὰρ ἔστιν, ὡς ἔστε, μηνῶν τεττάρων καὶ ἦδη τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν ἐπηγγειλάμεν. Quæ etsi ficta sunt, tamen quid in ἱερομήνια observari solitum fuerit, indicant; et quod de ἐκεχειρία dicit, non magnopere tantum unius diei sacro convenit. Dio, lib. XXXVIII. p. 61. ἱερομήνια vocat dies, quibus Bibulus Cæsari obnunciabat: ἱερομήνια, inquit, ἐς πάσας ὁμοίως τὰς λοιπὰς τοῦ ἔτους ἡμέρας, ἐν αἷς οὐδ' εἰς ἐκκλησίαν ὁ δῆμος ἐκ τῶν νόμων συνελθεῖν ἐδύνατο, προηγόρευσε. Et p. 62. αἰὶ τῷ Καίσαρι, δσάκις γε ἐνεωτέρηξέ τι, ἐνετέλλετο διὰ τῶν ὑπηρετῶν, ὅτι ἱερομήνια εἶν. Vertunt ibi dies festos: quod caute accipiendum dicit Casaubonus ad Sueton. Cæs. c. 20. quia obnunciatione quidem dies nefastus fit, et comitalis esse desinit, nec tamen festus, et ἑορτάσιμος fit. Itaque quid Dio appellet ἱερομήνια se non in-

EPIDAUROS. A. C. 419. Olymp. 90. 2.

ὡς στρατευσομένους. Ἀργεῖοι δ' ἀναχωρησάντων αὐτῶν<sup>3</sup>  
τοῦ πρὸ τοῦ Καρνείου μηνὸς ἐξελλθόντες τετράδι φθίνοντος,

1. στρατευσομένοις g. δ] om. B.F.h. 2. κρνεῖου C.G.K.g. ἐξελλθόντος  
C.c.d.e.g.i. <sup>κδ</sup> τετράδι G. τετάρτη e. εἰκοστῇ ἐβδόμῃ c.d.i. τετάρτη φθίν. ἐξελλθ. V.  
τετράδην R.

telligere addit. Non videtur alia ratio dari posse cur Dio hos dies *ἱερομηνίαν* vocarit, quam quod illis non magis cum populo agi poterat, quam *ἱερομηνίας* et diebus *ἑορτασίμοις*. Illa porro, *ἱερομηνία Δωριεῦσι*, non minus, quam *πρæcedentia*, per parenthesin inseruntur. ΔΥΚΕΡ.

2. τοῦ πρὸ τοῦ Καρνείου μηνὸς—*τετράδι φθίνοντος*] The month before Carneus was Hecatombeus, corresponding to the Athenian Hecatombæon: and Carneus itself corresponded with the Athenian Metageitnion, in which a festival in honour of Apollo was celebrated also at Athens. The Carnean festival took place about our months of July and August. See Herodot. VII. 206, 2, 3. VIII. 72, 2. Müller, Orchomenos, p. 327. and Dorier, I. p. 354, 355. But there is great obscurity in what is said respecting the Argives setting out from home on the 27th of Hecatombeus, as well as in the words that follow. Adhering to Bekker's text and stopping, that is, connecting *πάντα τὸν χρόνον* with *ἄγοντες*, and not with *ἐσέβαλον*, I would offer the following attempt at explanation. The object of the Argives seems to have been to delay their invasion till the latest moment, in order that the sacred month might have begun before the allies of Epidaurus could receive intelligence of the attack made upon her; and yet to cross their own frontier before the period of the festival began, that the *διαβατήρια* might be performed successfully. Now if we suppose that the sacredness of the month Carneus extended itself to the three last days of the preceding month Hecatombeus, or that some other great festival took place in those three days, (as the Panathenæa at Athens did actually begin on the 28th of the corresponding month Hecatombæon,) so that the *διαβατήρια* could not have been performed successfully after the 27th, we can understand at once the whole passage. To conceal their intentions

as long as possible, the Argives did not commence their march till the very last day on which they could lawfully pass their frontiers for any hostile purpose. Accordingly they marched without interruption during the whole day, reached the frontier and crossed it before night, and were thus actually in the Epidaurian territory when the sacred period began. But so soon as it began, no Dorian army could cross its own frontiers till it was over; and thus the allies of Epidaurus, on hearing of the invasion, were utterly unable to give any assistance; the Corinthians and Phliasians advancing as far as the borders of Epidaurus, but being unable to leave their own limits, so as to cross them. Whereas the Argives, having no need to perform the *διαβατήρια*, as they were already out of their own territory, had nothing to prevent them from carrying on their hostile operations during the whole period of the sacred month.

[Göller translates, "Sed agmen ducentis die quarto a fine Hecatombei tum hoc die tum per omne tempus usque ad initium Carneorum, i. e. per decem fere dies Epidauriorum agrum incursione vastabant." He adds, "Per ipsa Carnea ab armis recedebant, nam ea universis Doriensibus sacra erant. Hinc patet, ex Vat. H. Græv. [B.K.h.] legendum esse ἐσέβαλλον pro ἐσέβαλον." Bishop Thirlwall says, "The Argives began their march on a day which they had always been used to keep holy, and made an irruption with the usual ravages into the Epidaurian territory." He translates therefore *καὶ ἄγοντες—πάντα τὸν χρόνον*, "Although they were always in the habit of keeping this day sacred." But can Thucydides have written *καὶ ἄγοντες* as signifying *καίπερ ἄγοντες*? Yet the interpretation given in my original note must be wrong, so far as relates to *πάντα τὸν χρόνον*: for the words cannot signify, I think, *ἅλην τὴν ἡμέραν*.

καὶ ἄγοντες τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην πάντα τὸν χρόνον, ἐσέβαλον  
 4 ἐς τὴν Ἐπιδαυρίαν καὶ ἐδήουν. Ἐπιδαυριοὶ δὲ τοὺς ξυμμάχους  
 ἐπεκαλοῦντο ὧν τινὲς οἱ μὲν τὸν μῆνα προῦφασίσαντα, οἱ  
 δὲ καὶ ἐς μεθορίαν τῆς Ἐπιδαυρίας ἐλθόντες ἠσύχαζον.  
 LV. καὶ καθ' ὃν χρόνον ἐν τῇ Ἐπιδαύρῳ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἦσαν, 5  
 ἐς Μαντίνειαν πρεσβείαι ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων ξυνῆλθον, Ἀθη-  
 ναίων παρακαλεσάντων. καὶ γιγνομένων λόγων  
 Εὐφαιμίδας ὁ Κορίνθιος οὐκ ἔφη τοὺς λόγους  
 τοῖς ἔργοις ὁμολογεῖν· σφεῖς μὲν γὰρ περὶ  
 εἰρήνης συγκαθῆσθαι, τοὺς δ' Ἐπιδαυρίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμά- 10  
 χους καὶ τοὺς Ἀργεῖους μεθ' ὅπλων ἀντιτετάχθαι· διαλύσαι  
 οὖν πρῶτον χρῆναι ἀφ' ἑκατέρων ἐλθόντας τὰ στρατόπεδα,  
 2 καὶ οὕτω πάλιν λέγειν περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης. καὶ πεισθέντες  
 ᾤχοντο καὶ τοὺς Ἀργεῖους ἀπήγαγον ἐκ τῆς Ἐπιδαυρίας.  
 ὕστερον δὲ ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ ξυνελθόντες οὐδ' ὥς ἐδυνήθησαν 15  
 ξυμβῆναι, ἀλλ' οἱ Ἀργεῖοι πάλιν ἐς τὴν Ἐπιδαυρίαν ἐσέ-  
 3 βαλον καὶ ἐδήουν. ἐξεστράτευσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐς  
 Καρύας, καὶ ὡς οὐδ' ἐνταῦθα τὰ διαβατήρια αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο,

1. ἐσέβαλλον B.K.h. Poppo. Goell. 2. ἐπιδαυρίων d. 3. προφασίσαντες e.  
 5. ἐπιδαυρίῳ E. οἱ ἀργεῖοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt articulum. 6. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 8. εὐφαιμίδας  
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. c.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀφαιμίδας h.  
 vulgo εφαιμίδας. Conf. II. 33, 1. et Valcken. ad Herodot. IV. 150, 2. 9. σφῆας R.  
 10. συγκαθῆσθαι B.F.f.g. 12. ἐφ' H. Poppo. Goell. ἐλθόντα E. 13. περὶ  
 εἰρήνην N. Artic. om. V. 14. ἐπήγαγον c. 15. ξυνελθόντας g.h. 16. ἐσέβαλ-  
 λον h. 17. ἐστράτευσαν Q. 18. ὡς δ' ἐνταῦθα C. prima manu. τὰ] om. g.

I am unable therefore to find any explanation of the passage which is altogether satisfactory.]

1. καὶ ἄγοντες τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην] Portus et Acacius hoc de celebratione dierum festorum acceperunt. Et sic ante eos alii apud Scholiasten. Mihi Valla rectius videtur vertisse, *itinere facto*. Nam ut ἄγειν, ἀπάγειν, ἐξάγειν, et προσάγειν τὴν στρατιάν, ita etiam ἐλλειπτικῶς eadem omnia sola dicuntur. Xenophon. I. Cyrop. in fin. Ἡ ὅπως πρὸς πολεμίους προσάγειν, ἢ ἀπάγειν ἀπὸ πολεμίων, ἢ ὅπως πρὸς τείχος ἄγειν, ἢ ἀπάγειν. Ibid. εἶγε δὴ σοι κατὰ κέρας ἄγοντι—καὶ εἰ σοι ἐπὶ φάλαγγος ἄγοντι.

Idem II. 59. Καὶ οὕτως ἐξάγει δὴ ὡς εἰς θῆραν παρεσκευασμένος. Et III. p. 83.

"Οτι ἤδη καιρὸς εἶναι ἄγειν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους. DUKER.

12. ἀφ' ἑκατέρων ἐλθόντας] "That duties from both of the parties now "negotiating at Mantinea, should first "go and separate the opposing armies." And so Dobree also understands the passage.

17. ἐς Καρύας] Caryæ appears to have been on the road from Sparta to Tegea, under mount Parnon, and near the head of one of the valleys which run down from Parnon into the valley of the Cenus, the stream which joins the

EPIDAUROS. A. C. 419. Olymp. 90. 2.

ἐπανεχώρησαν. Ἀργεῖοι δὲ τεμόντες τῆς Ἐπιδαυρίας ὡς τὸ 4  
 τρίτον μέρος ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἶκον. καὶ Ἀθηναίων αὐτοῖς χίλιοι  
 ἐβοήθησαν ὀπλίται καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης στρατηγός· πυθόμενοι  
 δὲ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐξεστρατεῦσθαι, καὶ ὡς οὐδὲν ἔτι  
 5 αὐτῶν ἔδει, ἀπῆλθον. καὶ τὸ θέρος οὕτω διήλθεν.

LVI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Λακεδαιμόνιοι λα-  
 θόντες Ἀθηναίους φρουρούς τε τριακοσίους καὶ Ἀγησιπ-  
 πίδαυ ἀρχοντα κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐς Ἐπίδαυρον  
 ἐσέπεμψαν. Ἀργεῖοι δ' ἐλθόντες παρ' Ἀθη- 2  
 ναίους ἐπεκάλουν ὅτι γεγραμμένον ἐν ταῖς  
 σπονδαῖς διὰ τῆς ἐαυτῶν ἐκάστους μὴ ἔαν  
 πολεμίους διέναι, εἴσειαν κατὰ θάλασσαν  
 παραπλευσαι· καὶ εἰ μὴ κάκεῖνοι ἐς Πύλον  
 κομιοῦσιν ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους τοὺς Μεσσηνίους καὶ Εἰλωτας,  
 15 ἀδικήσεσθαι αὐτοί. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδου πείσαντος τῆ 3  
 μὲν Λακωνικῇ στήλῃ ὑπέγραψαν ὅτι οὐκ ἐνέμειναν οἱ Λακε-  
 δαιμόνιοι τοῖς ὄρκοις, ἐς δὲ Πύλον ἐκόμισαν τοὺς ἐκ Κρανίων

The Athenians again  
 garrison Pylos with  
 Messenians and He-  
 10 lots, to annoy the La-  
 cedaemonians. Desul-  
 tory warfare continued  
 between Argos and  
 Epidaurus.

1. ὡς] om. B.h. 3. καὶ ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης K. πυθόμενος C.F.H.K.R.c.d.e.f.g.k.  
 5. ἀπῆλθε C.d.i. 6. λαθόντες τοὺς ἀθηναίους V.d. 7. φρουρούς τετρακοσίους K.  
 ἀγησιππίδαν E. ἀγισιππίδαν R.F. 8. ἐς] ὡς N.V. om. B. ἐπιδαυρίαν e.  
 11. ἐκάστω Q. 13. καὶ εἰ] καὶ K. 14. τοὺς] καὶ i. 15. ἀδικήσασθαι C.  
 16. ἐπέγραψαν I. 17. ἐν κρανίῳ g.

Eurotas from the north-east, just above  
 Sparta. See Colonel Leake, Trav. in  
 Morea, vol. III. p. 30. vol. II. p. 531.  
 Compare also Polybius, XVI. 37. Pau-  
 sanias, II. 38. III. 10. Xenoph. Hellen.  
 VI. 5, 25, 27.

4. ἐξεστρατεῦσθαι] "Had ended their  
 "expedition," i. e. were returned home  
 again. Compare Lysias, pro Milite,  
 p. 319. Reiske. ἐδήλωσα ὅτι ἐστρατευ-  
 μένος εἶην, i. e. as Taylor rightly in-  
 terprets it, "Rude donatum esse."  
 And again, Eratosthen. p. 419. ἐπειδὴ  
 αἱ παραχαλῆ γεγενημέναι ἦσαν, i. e.  
 "were over." Poppo ascribes this  
 sense of the word to the preposition,  
 rather than to the tense; (Prolegom.  
 I. p. 246.) but ἐκστρατεῖω occurs in  
 this very chapter, §. 3, and in the  
 preceding one, §. 1, and again in the

58th, §. 1, always in its ordinary mean-  
 ing of "marching out of one's own  
 "territory," and not of "completing  
 "an expedition."

[Göller in his second edition pro-  
 poses to strike out the conjunction δὲ  
 after πυθόμενοι, referring the participle  
 to the preceding clause, and interpreting  
 ἐξεστρατεῦσθαι simply, "profectos  
 "esse ad bellicam expeditionem."]

15. τῇ μὲν Λακωνικῇ στήλῃ ὑπέγραψαν]  
 This was an intermediate step, to shew  
 that they did not renounce the treaty  
 with Lacedæmon utterly. Had they  
 done so, the monument on which the  
 treaty was engraved would have been  
 destroyed altogether. See Demosthen.  
 Melagopolit. p. 209. Reiske. δεῖ τὰς  
 στήλας καθελῆν αὐτοὺς τὰς πρὸς Θη-  
 βαίους.



ARGOLIE. A. C. 418. OLIMP. 90. 2.

4 Εἰλωτας ληΐζεσθαι, τὰ δ' ἄλλα ἠσύχαζον. τὸν δὲ χειμῶνα  
 τοῦτον πολεμοῦντων Ἀργείων καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίων μάχη μὲν  
 οὐδεμία ἐγένετο ἐκ παρασκευῆς, ἐνέδραι δὲ καὶ καταδρομαί,  
 5 ἐν αἷς ὡς τύχοιεν ἐκατέρων τινὲς διεφθείροντο. καὶ τελευ-  
 τῶντος τοῦ χειμῶνος πρὸς ἕαρ ἦδη κλίμακας ἔχοντες οἱ 5  
 Ἀργεῖοι ἦλθον ἐπὶ τὴν Ἐπίδαυρον, ὡς ἐρήμου οὕσης διὰ  
 τὸν πόλεμον βία αἰρήσοντες· καὶ ἄπρακτοι ἀπῆλθον. καὶ ὁ  
 χειμῶν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ τρίτον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ  
 ἐτελεύτα.

LVII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους μεσοῦντος Λακεδαί- 10  
 μόνιοι, ὡς αὐτοῖς οἱ τε Ἐπιδάυριοι ξύμμαχοι ὄντες ἐτα-

A. C. 418. OL. 90. 2.

ARGOLIE.

At last the Lacedæ-  
 monians are aroused,  
 and invade Argolis  
 with the combined  
 force of their whole  
 confederacy.

2

λαϊπώρου καὶ τὰλλα ἐν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ τὰ  
 μὲν ἀφεστήκει τὰ δ' οὐ καλῶς εἶχε, νομίσαντες,  
 εἰ μὴ προκαταλήψονται ἐν τάχει, ἐπὶ πλεόν  
 χωρήσεσθαι αὐτὰ, ἐστράτευον αὐτοὶ καὶ οἱ 15  
 Εἰλωτες πανδημεὶ ἐπ' Ἄργος· ἠγγεῖτο δὲ Ἄγρις  
 ὁ Ἀρχιδάμου Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς. ξυνε-  
 στράτευον δ' αὐτοῖς Τεγεᾶται καὶ ὅσοι ἄλλοι Ἀρκάδων  
 Λακεδαιμονίοις ξύμμαχοι ἦσαν. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Πελο-  
 ποννήσου ξύμμαχοι καὶ οἱ ἐξωθεν ἐς Φλιοῦντα ξυνελέγοντο, 20  
 Βοιωτοὶ μὲν πεντακισχίλιοι ὀπλιταὶ καὶ τοσοῦτοι ψιλοὶ καὶ  
 ἰππῆς πεντακόσιοι καὶ ἄμπποι ἴσοι, Κορίνθιοι δὲ δισχιλιοὶ

2. πολεμοῦντων τῶν ἀργείων B.h. 3. ἐκδρομαὶ h. 4. ἐφθείροντο K.Q.  
 6. ἦλθον] ἐλθόντες B.h. 7. αἰρήσονται d. 8. καὶ τὸ τρίτον g. καὶ τρίτον—  
 ἐτελεύτα] om. d. 10. μεσοῦντος] om. Q. 13. ἀφεστήκει A.B.h. ceteri ἀφει-  
 στήκει. 14. προκαταλήψονται E.G. καταλήψονται A.B.F.h. Bekker. ed. 1832.  
 15. αὐτοῦς c. τὰ αὐτὰ K. 16. ἐς K.c.d.i. ἄργους Q. δ] om. h.  
 17. λακεδαιμονίων] om. g. 18. τεγεᾶται καὶ A.B.F.H.Q.V.e.f. Porro. Goell.  
 Bekk. ceteri τεγεᾶται τε καὶ. ἀρκάδες L.O.P.Q. 20. φλιοῦντα i. φλιούντα  
 B.h. φλιούντα Q. φλιειούντα E. prim. man. 22. καὶ ἄμπποι—ὀπλίται] om. K.  
 ἄμπποι A.B.C.E.F.G.V.c.g.k. ἴσοι] ὅσοι A.B.

1. Εἰλωτας ληΐζεσθαι] ὅστε ληΐζεσθαι.  
 SCHOL.

6. ὡς ἐρήμου οὕσης] They expected  
 that the force of the Epidaurians would  
 be dispersed over their whole territory  
 in defending forts and strong positions,  
 on account of the plundering warfare  
 which the Argives were carrying on,

and that the city would thus be left  
 defenceless.

22. ἄμπποι] Foot soldiers interspersed  
 among the cavalry, and armed with  
 missile weapons. See Schneider on  
 Xenoph. Hellen. VII. 5, 23. and Har-  
 procraton, in ἄμπποι. They seem to  
 be the same sort of troops with the

ARGOLIS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

ὀπλῖται, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ὡς ἕκαστοι, Φλιάσιοι δὲ πανστρατιᾷ, ὅτι ἐν τῇ ἐκείνων ἦν τὸ στρατεύμα. LVIII. Ἀργεῖοι δὲ

They enter the Argive territory in three divisions, and cut off the Argive army from 5 Argos. προαισθόμενοι τό τε πρῶτον τὴν παρασκευὴν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐς τὸν Φλιούντα βουλόμενοι τοῖς ἄλλοις προσμίξαι ἐχώρουν,

τότε δὴ ἐξεστράτευσαν καὶ αὐτοί. ἐβοήθησαν δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ Μαντινῆς, ἔχοντες τοὺς σφετέρους ξυμμάχους, καὶ Ἡλείων τρισχίλιοι ὀπλῖται. καὶ προϊόντες ἀπαντῶσι τοῖς Λακεδαι-

μονίαις ἐν Μεθυδρίῳ τῆς Ἀρκαδίας, καὶ καταλαμβάνουσιν 10 ἐκάτεροι λόφον. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀργεῖοι ὡς μεμονωμένοι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις παρεσκευάζοντο μάχεσθαι, ὁ δὲ Ἄγισ τῆς

νυκτὸς ἀναστήσας τὸν στρατὸν καὶ λαθὼν ἐπορεύετο ἐς Φλιούντα παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους ξυμμάχους. καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι 3 αἰσθόμενοι ἅμα ἔφ' ἐχώρουν, πρῶτον μὲν ἐς Ἄργος, ἔπειτα

15 δὲ ἣ προσεδέχοντο τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μετὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων καταβῆσθαι, τὴν κατὰ Νεμέαν ὁδόν. Ἄγισ δὲ ταύτην μὲν 4 ἦν προσεδέχοντο οὐκ ἐτρέπετο, παραγγείλας δὲ τοῖς Λακε-

δαιμονίοις καὶ Ἀρκάσι καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίοις ἄλλην ἐχώρησε χαλεπὴν, καὶ κατέβη ἐς τὸ Ἀργεῖων πεδίον· καὶ Κορίνθιοι

3. τό τε Heilmann. Haack. Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τότε. 4. φλιούντα B.h. φλοιοῦντα c.i. 6. δὲ Q. 7. τοὺς] om. d. 8. προϊόντες L.O.P. 9. λαμβάνουσιν I. 10. μεμονωμένοι h. 13. φλιούντα B. φλειούντα h. φλοιοῦντα i. ol] om. f. 14. ἔπειτα A.B.h. Bekk. Goell. omisso δέ. 15. τοὺς λακ. μετὰ τῶν ξυμμ. E.G. μετὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων τοὺς λακ. A.B.h. Bekk. 16. νέμειαν G. 19. ἀργείων K.P.

ἰπποδρόμοι ψιλοὶ of Herodotus, VII. 158, 4. Xenophon expressly calls them περὶ ἀμυγγοί. Their use is described by Cæsar, Bell. Gall. I. 48. ed. Delph. Bell. Civil. III. 84.

9. ἐν Μεθυδρίῳ τῆς Ἀρκαδίας] Methydrium stood in the upper valley of the Ladon, or rather of the Tragus, which flows into the Ladon. It was separated by a mountain ridge from the plain of Mantinea; and the Lacedæmonians took this more circuitous route to Phlius, in order to avoid passing by Mantinea. From Methydrium the right march of Agis would pass by Orchomenus, the Zerethra, or Catavo-

thra of Skotini, and Alea; from whence it would cross over into the valley of the Asopus, in which Phlius stands. See Col. Leake, Trav. in Morea, vol. II. p. 57, 58.

Μεθυδρίῳ] Μεθύδριον τῆς Μεγαλοπολίτιδος vocat Polybius IV. 11. Nam ex quo condita est Megalopolis, in vicum degeneravit; unde inter Κώμας recenset Pausanias, a quo etiam nominis ratio petatur. Meminerunt ejus etiam Plutarch. Cleon. p. 806. Plin. I. 420. Porphyri. de Abstin. II. 16. WASS. Vide etiam Holstenium ad Stephanum. DUKER.

ARGOLIE. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 2.

καὶ Πελληνῆς καὶ Φλιάσιοι ὄρθιον ἐτέραν ἐπορεύοντο· τοῖς δὲ Βοιωτοῖς καὶ Μεγαρεῦσι καὶ Σικυωνίοις εἴρητο τὴν ἐπὶ Νεμέας ὁδὸν καταβαίνειν, ἣ οἱ Ἄργεῖοι καθῆντο, ὅπως εἰ οἱ Ἄργεῖοι ἐπὶ σφᾶς ἰόντες ἐς τὸ πεδίον βοηθοῖεν, ἐφεπόμενοι τοῖς ἵπποις χρωῖντο. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὕτω διατάξας καὶ ἐσβαλὼν ἐς τὸ πεδίον ἐδήου Σάμυνθόν τε καὶ ἄλλα· LIX. οἱ δὲ Ἄργεῖοι γνόντες ἐβοήθουν ἡμέρας ἤδη ἐκ τῆς Νεμέας, καὶ περιτυχόντες τῷ Φλιασίων καὶ Κορινθίων στρατοπέδῳ τῶν μὲν Φλιασίων ὀλίγους ἀπέκτειναν, ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν Κορινθίων αὐτοὶ οὐ πολλῶ 10 πλείους διεφθάρησαν. καὶ οἱ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ οἱ Μεγαρῆς καὶ οἱ Σικυώνιοι ἐχώρουν, ὥσπερ εἴρητο αὐτοῖς, ἐπὶ τῆς Νεμέας, καὶ τοὺς Ἄργείους οὐκέτι κατέλαβον, ἀλλὰ καταβάντες, ὡς ἐώρων τὰ ἑαυτῶν δηούμενα, ἐς μάχην παρετάσσοντο. ἀντι- 15 3 παρσκευάζοντο δὲ καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι. ἐν μέσῳ δὲ ἀπειλημμένοι ἦσαν οἱ Ἄργεῖοι· ἐκ μὲν γὰρ τοῦ πεδίου οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι εἶργον τῆς πόλεως καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτῶν, καθ-

1. παλληνεῖς B.h. καὶ οἱ φλιάσιοι K. ὄρθιον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.P.R. b.c.e.g.h.i.k. ὄρθριοι Q. ὄρθρειοι d. κατὰ ὄρθριον L.O. ὁδὸν K. 3. εἴ] om. G. οἱ] om. Q.f.g. καθῆντο E. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καθῆντο A.B.F.H.h. καθῆντο K. ἐκαθῆντο V. ἐπεκαθῆντο e. vulgo ἐκάθηντο. οἱ] om. C.G.R.g. 5. ἐχρώντο c.d.i. 6. ἐς τὸ πεδίον] om. d.i. 7. ἐσεβοήθουν Q. 8. τῷ] τῶν b.c.d.i. 11. καὶ μεγαρῆς K. 15. ἀντεπαρσκευάζοντο C.E.F.G.H.I.K.P.R.V. b.c.f.i.k. ἀντεπαρσκευάζοντο d. 16. δὲ οἱ K. ἐν—λακεδαιμόνιοι in margin G. μέσῳ K. 18. εἶργον] om. d.i. τῆς A.B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀπὸ τῆς. Conf. 2, 85, 1. εἶργεσθαι τῆς θαλάσσης. καθύπερθεν G.L.O.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. καθύπερ H. καθύπερ E.F.

1. ὄρθιον] Subintellige ὁδὸν, et respondent τοῖς, ἄλλην χαλεπήν. nihil ergo mutandum. WASS. Scriptura, quam Vallam sequutum esse putat Stephanus, defendi posset ex hoc Menandri in Ὀργῇ apud Athenæum VI. 10. ὄρθριοι πρὸς τὴν σελίην ἐτρεχε. Sed haud dubie rectum est ὄρθιον. Vel pueris notum est hoc Hesiodi, μακρὸς δὲ καὶ ὄρθιος οἶμος ἐπ' αὐτήν. DUCKER.

6. Σάμυνθον] "Saminthus," says Col. Leake, "may possibly have been at Kutzorólhi, where remains of antiquity are sometimes found." Trav. in Morca, vol. II. p. 415. The road

followed by Agis, he supposes to have been over the mountains of Lyrceia, by which he would have descended into the plain of Argos, so as to cut off the Argives who were on the Tretus, or the road from Nemea, from retreating upon their city.

10. αὐτοὶ οὐ πολλῶ πλείους διεφθάρησαν] Compare Livy XXI. 29. "Victi amplius ducenti ceciderunt." "They suffered themselves, in not much greater numbers." The correction αὐτοῖς appears to me most needless. Compare also V. 115, 1. Ἄργεῖοι— διεφθάρησαν ὡς ὑγροῦκοντα.

ARGOLIS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

ὑπερθε δὲ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Φλιάσιοι καὶ Πελληνῆς, τὸ δὲ πρὸς Νεμέας Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Σικυώνιοι καὶ Μεγαρήσ. ἵπποι δὲ αὐτοῖς οὐ παρήσαν· οὐ γάρ πω οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μόνου τῶν ξυμμάχων ἦκον. τὸ μὲν οὖν πλήθος τῶν Ἀργείων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων 4 5 οὐχ οὕτω δεινὸν τὸ παρὸν ἐνόμιζον, ἀλλ' ἐν καλῷ ἐδόκει ἡ μάχη ἔσεσθαι, καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἀπειληθέναι ἐν τῇ αὐτῶν τε καὶ πρὸς τῇ πόλει. τῶν δὲ Ἀργείων δύο ἄνδρες, 5 Θράσυλλός τε τῶν πέντε στρατηγῶν εἰς ὧν καὶ Ἀλκίφρων πρόξενος Λακεδαιμονίων, ἤδη τῶν στρατοπέδων ὅσον οὐ 10 ξυνιόντων προσελθόντε Ἄγιδι διελεγέσθην μὴ ποιεῖν μάχην· ἐτοίμους γὰρ εἶναι Ἀργείους δίκας δοῦναι καὶ δέξασθαι ἴσας καὶ ὁμοίας, εἴ τι ἐπικαλοῦσιν Ἀργείοις Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν εἰρήνην ἄγειν σπονδὰς ποιησαμένους. LX. καὶ οἱ μὲν ταῦτα εἰπόντες τῶν Ἀργείων ἀφ' ἐαυτῶν καὶ οὐ τοῦ 15 πλήθους κελεύσαντος εἶπον· καὶ ὁ Ἄγισ δεξάμενος τοὺς λόγους αὐτὸς, καὶ οὐ μετὰ τῶν πλειόνων οὐδὲ αὐτὸς βουλευσάμενος ἀλλ' ἡ ἐνὶ ἀνδρὶ κοινώσας τῶν ἐν τέλει ξυστρατευομένων, σπένδεται τέσσαρας μῆνας ἐν οἷς ἔδει ἐπιτελέσαι αὐτοὺς τὰ ῥηθέντα. καὶ ἀπήγαγε τὸν στρατὸν εὐθύς, οὐδενὶ 20 φράσας τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι εἶποντο μὲν ὡς ἡγεῖτο διὰ τὸν νόμον, ἐν αἰτία δ'

1. δὲ οἱ κορίνθιοι K. φλιάσιοι καὶ κορίνθ. V. παλληγεῖς h. 3. μόνου] om. c.i. 4. ἦκον—ξυμμάχων in margine G. οὐκ K. 7. αὐτῶν E.F.G.H. K.L.N.O.Q.V. Porro. 8. θράσυλλος E.d.e.f. 9. οὐκ ἐξιόντων A.B.h. σπῶ ξυνιόντων e. 10. προσελθόντες A.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.R.V.c.e.f. προσελθόντες d.i. τῷ Ἄγιδι H. μὴ μάχην ποιεῖν V. 14. τῶν ἀργείων] om. d. ἐφ' ἐαυτ. R. οὐδὲ pro οὐ R. 15. κελεύοντος e. δ] om. d.i. 16. τῶν] om. K. 17. ἦ] om. d. ἦ E. ἐν] om. e.i. post ἀνδρὶ posit L. κοινώσασθαι A.F.R.e.h. κοινωσάμενος Q. ξυστρατευσαμένων K.

8. τῶν πέντε στρατηγῶν] These had reference, probably, to the number of "five lochi," spoken of ch. 72, 4. And the lochi of Sparta were also originally five, according to the Scholiast on IV. 8, 9. In both instances they were not originally military, but political divisions, founded, however, as far as we can judge from the names of the Spartan lochi, not on birth, but on place,

like the local tribes of Rome.

17. τῶν ἐν τέλει ξυστρατευομένων] Namely, the polemarchs, (Xen. Rep. Lac. XIII. 1.) two of the ephori, who used to accompany a Spartan king on foreign service; (Xenoph. Hellen. II. 4, 36.) those of the ὁμοιοι, (Xenoph. de Rep. Laced. XIII. 1.) and the two Pythii. (Herodot VI. 57, 2, 4.) See also Müller, Dorier, II. p. 240.

ARGOLIA. A. C. 612. OLYMP. 92. 1.

είχον κατ' ἀλλήλους πολλῇ τὸν Ἄγιν, νομίζοντες ἐν καλῷ  
 παρατυχὸν σφίσι ξυμβαλεῖν, καὶ πανταχόθεν αὐτῶν ἀποκε-  
 κλημένον καὶ ὑπὸ ἰππέων καὶ πεζῶν, οὐδὲν δράσαντας ἄξιον  
 3 τῆς παρασκευῆς ἀπιέναι. στρατόπεδον γὰρ δὴ τοῦτο κάλλι-  
 στον Ἑλληνικὸν τῶν μέχρι τοῦδε ξυνηθῆεν ᾧφθη δὲ μά-  
 λιστα ἕως ἔτι ἦν ἀθρόον ἐν Νεμέᾳ, ἐν ᾧ Λακεδαιμόνιοί τε  
 πανστρατιᾷ ἦσαν καὶ Ἀρκάδες καὶ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Κορίνθιοι καὶ  
 Σικωνῖοι καὶ Πελληνῆς καὶ Φλιάσιοι καὶ Μεγαρήs, καὶ οὗτοι  
 πάντες λογάδες ἀφ' ἐκάστων, ἀξιώμαχοι δοκοῦντες εἶναι οὐ τῇ  
 Ἄργείων μόνον ξυμμαχίᾳ ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄλλῃ ἔτι προσγενομένη. 10  
 4 τὸ μὲν οὖν στρατόπεδον οὕτως ἐν αἰτία ἔχοντες τὸν Ἄγιν  
 5 ἀνεχώρουν τε καὶ διελύθησαν ἐπ' οἴκου ἕκαστοι. Ἄργεῖοι δὲ  
 καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔτι ἐν πολλῷ πλείονι αἰτία εἶχον τοὺς σπεισαμέ-  
 νους ἄνευ τοῦ πλήθους, νομίζοντες κάκεινοι μὴ ἂν σφίσι  
 ποτὲ κάλλιον παρασχὸν Λακεδαιμονίους διαπεφευγῆναι πρὸς 15  
 τε γὰρ τῇ σφετέρᾳ πόλει καὶ μετὰ πολλῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν  
 6 ξυμμάχων τὸν ἀγῶνα ἂν γίνεσθαι. τὸν τε Θράσυλλον  
 ἀναχωρήσαντες ἐν τῷ Χαράδρῳ, οὐπερ τὰς ἀπὸ στρατείας

1. πολλῇ κατ' ἀλλήλους P. ἐν τῷ καλῷ K. 2. ἀποκεκλημένον F.H.L.O.k. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἀποκελειμένον A.B.h. ἀποκελιμένον C.g. vulgo ἀποκε-  
 κλεισμένον. 3. ἀπὸ ἰππέων d. δράσαντας Haack. Goell. vulgo δράσαντες.  
 4. δὴ om. G. 6. ᾧ οἱ λακεδ. K. 8. καὶ πελλ. καὶ φλιάσιοι] om. K. 9. ἐφ' e.  
 10. καί] "ἰπιπο κᾶν" Bekk. in ed. 1832. ἄλλῃ τῇ ἔτι L.O. τῇ ἔτι, omissis καὶ  
 ἄλλῃ, P. προσγενομένη P. 13. πολλῷ ἐν πλ. L.O. ἐν] om. Q. αἰτία] om. P.  
 15. παρασχεῖν d.i. 16. καὶ ξυμμάχων Q. 17. θράσυλον E.e. 18. χαράδρῳ d.i.  
 στρατείας L.O. corr. F. Haack. Porpo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. στρατίας.

1. ἐν καλῷ] Thucyd. cap. præced. §. 4.  
 ἄλλ' ἐν καλῷ ἐδόκει ἢ μάχῃ ἴσασθαι.  
 DUKER.

6. ἕως ἔτι ἦν ἀθρόον ἐν Νεμέᾳ] ζη-  
 τεῖται πῶs, τριχῇ διαρεθέντος τοῦ τῶν  
 Πελοποννησίων στρατεύματος εἰς Φλιοῦν-  
 τα, καὶ ἐνὸς μόνου μέρους τὴν ἐπὶ Νεμέαν  
 ἰόντος, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἄλλαις χρησαμένων  
 ὁδοῖς καὶ οὐδαμῶς συμμειψάντων, ἴφη ἀθρό-  
 ον αὐτοὺς ᾧφθαι περὶ Νεμέαν. μὴ ποτε  
 δὲ μετὰ τὰς σπονδὰς ἀναχωροῦντα τὰ  
 τρία μέρη ὀπίσω ἐπὶ Φλιοῦντα, ἐν Νεμέᾳ  
 πάντα ἐγένετο. εὐπορος γὰρ ἦδε ἡ ὁδὸs  
 καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ οἱ Ἄργεῖοι, ἐγγύθεν  
 πάντας ἦξειν ἐπὶ τὴν μάχην προσδεχόμε-  
 νοι, προσηπῆτων εἰς τὴν Νεμέαν. SCHOL.

11. ἐν αἰτία ἔχοντες] Vide Diod.  
 Sicul. p. 326. a. WASS.

18. ἐν τῷ Χαράδρῳ] "In the bed of  
 "the Charadrus;" a mere winter tor-  
 rent [ποταμῶν χειμάρρον, Pausan. II.  
 25.] which flows close under the walls  
 of Argos. It is now called the "Re-  
 "ma." [τὸ ρεῖμα τοῦ Ἄργους. Porpo.]  
 See Col. Leake, Trav. in the Morea,  
 vol. II. p. 364, 394. The military  
 courts were held without the city, be-  
 cause within the walls the ordinary  
 law, with its forms and privileges,  
 would have resumed its authority;  
 whereas the proceedings in the Chara-  
 drus appear to have been arbitrary and

ARCADIA. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

δίκας πρὶν ἐσιέναι κρίνουσιν, ἤρξαντο λεύειν. ὁ δε καταφυγὼν ἐπὶ τὸν βωμὸν περιγίγνεται· τὰ μέντοι χρήματα ἐδήμευσαν αὐτοῦ.

LXI. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Ἀθηναίων βοηθησάντων χιλίων 5 ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τριακοσίων ἰππέων, ὧν ἐστρατήγουν Λάχης καὶ

ARCADIA.

An Athenian force arrives at Argos, and prevails on the Argives to disavow the truce.

The allies then invade Arcadia, and reduce

10 Orobomenns.

Νικόστρατος, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι (ὅμως γὰρ τὰς σπονδὰς ὠκνοῦν λύσαι πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἀπιέναι ἐκέλευον αὐτοὺς, καὶ πρὸς τὸν δῆμον οὐ προσῆγον βουλομένους χρηματίσαι, πρὶν ἢ Μαντινῆς καὶ Ἡλείοι (ἔτι γὰρ παρήσαν) κατη-

νάγκασαν δεόμενοι. καὶ ἔλεγον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, Ἀλκιβιάδου 3 πρεσβευτοῦ παρόντος, ἔν τε τοῖς Ἀργεῖοις καὶ ξυμμάχοις

ταῦτα, ὅτι οὐκ ὀρθῶς αἱ σπονδαὶ ἄνευ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων καὶ γένοιτο, καὶ νῦν (ἐν καιρῷ γὰρ παρῆναι σφείς) ἄπτε-

15 σθαι χρῆναι τοῦ πολέμου. καὶ πείσαντες ἐκ τῶν λόγων 3

τοὺς ξυμμάχους εὐθὺς ἐχώρουν ἐπὶ Ὀρχομενὸν τὸν Ἀρκαδικὸν πάντες πλὴν Ἀργείων· οὗτοι δὲ ὅμως καὶ πεισθέντες ὑπελείποντο πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δ' ὕστερον καὶ οὗτοι ἦλθον.

καὶ προσκαβεζόμενοι τὸν Ὀρχομενὸν πάντες ἐπολιόρκουν 4

20 καὶ προσβολὰς ἐποιοῦντο, βουλόμενοι ἄλλως τε προσγενέ-

1. ἐπιέναι N.V. λέγειν K. 5. ἰππέων καὶ τριακοσίων ὀπλιτῶν h. ἐστρατήγει d.i. 9. πρὶν ol d. 11. ol] om. K. 13. ξυμμάχων ἐγεγέννητο d.i. ξυμμάχων γεγέννητο e. 14. σφᾶς f. ἄπτεσθε I.k. 15. ἐν τῷ λόγῳ K. 16. τὸν ὀρχομενὸν N.V. 17. πάντες] om. d. 19. προκαβεζόμενοι K.O.P.b.c. ἀρχόμενοι g.

irregular. So also the Comitia Centuriata at Rome always met in the Campus Martius without the walls, because their original character and divisions were military, and the people, when assembled according to centuries, was called "Exercitus." Livy, XXXIX. 15. And for the place chosen for these courts at Argos, compare the Caput Aquæ Ferentinæ, (whose deep wooded glen may be seen at Marino, on the road from Albano to Frascati,) so famous as the scene of the national assemblies of the Latins.

2. περιγίγνεται] Thomas Mag. in περιεγένετο. DUKER.

14. καὶ γένοιτο, καὶ νῦν—χρῆναι] The construction is here again confused; for either the conjunction ought to have been placed earlier in the sentence, ὅτι καὶ αἱ σπονδαὶ οὐκ ὀρθῶς—γένονται,—καὶ νῦν ἄπτεσθαι χρῆναι τοῦ πολέμου, or else, instead of ἄπτεσθαι—τοῦ πολέμου, the sentence ought to have run, καὶ γένοιτο, καὶ νῦν ἐμπόδιον εἶεν τῷ πολέμῳ.

16. Ὀρχομενὸν τὸν Ἀρκαδικὸν] Recte additur hic, et apud Herodotum Ἀρκαδικὸν, ut nempe a Bœotico distinguatur. WASS.

ARCADIA. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 2.

σθαι σφίσι, καὶ ὄμηροι ἐκ τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἦσαν αὐτόθι ὑπὸ  
 5 Λακεδαιμονίων κείμενοι. οἱ δὲ Ὀρχομένιοι δείσαντες τὴν τε  
 τοῦ τείχους ἀσθένειαν καὶ τοῦ στρατοῦ τὸ πλῆθος, καὶ ὡς  
 οὐδεὶς αὐτοῖς ἐβοήθει, μὴ προαπόλωνται, ξυνέβησαν ὥστε  
 ξύμμαχοί τε εἶναι καὶ ὀμήρους σφῶν τε αὐτῶν δοῦναι  
 Μαντινεῦσι, καὶ οὓς κατέθεντο Λακεδαιμόνιοι, παραδοῦναι.  
 LXII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἔχοντες ἤδη τὸν Ὀρχομενὸν ἐβου-  
 λεύοντο οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐφ' ὃ τι χρῆ πρῶτον ἰέναι τῶν λοιπῶν.

They then proceed to attack Tegea. καὶ Ἡλείοι μὲν ἐπὶ Λέπρεον ἐκέλευον, Μαν-  
 2 τινῆς δὲ ἐπὶ Τέγεαν καὶ προσέθεντο οἱ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι τοῖς Μαντινεῦσι. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἡλείοι ὀργισθέντες ὅτι  
 οὐκ ἐπὶ Λέπρεον ἐψηφίσαντο ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου· οἱ δὲ  
 ἄλλοι ξύμμαχοι παρεσκευάζοντο ἐν τῇ Μαντινείᾳ ὡς ἐπὶ  
 Τέγεαν ἰόντες. καὶ τινας αὐτοῖς καὶ αὐτῶν Τεγεατῶν ἐν τῇ  
 πόλει ἐνεδίδουσαν τὰ πράγματα. 15

LXIII. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἐπειδὴ ἀνεχώρησαν ἐξ Ἄργους  
 τὰς τετραμήνους σπονδὰς ποιησάμενοι, Ἄγων ἐν μεγάλῃ

LACEDÆMON. αἰτία εἶχον οὐ χειρωσάμενον σφίσιν Ἄργος,  
 The Lacedæmonians are displeas'd with A-  
 3 gis for withdrawing their army from Argo-  
 2 lis, and appoint a coun- καὶ παρασχὸν καλῶς ὡς οὐπω πρότερον αὐτοὶ  
 ἐνόμζον· ἀθρόους γὰρ τοσοῦτους ξυμμάχους 20  
 καὶ τοιούτους οὐ ῥάδιον εἶναι λαβεῖν. ἐπειδὴ

2. ὀρχομενοὶ E. συνέβησαν F.

Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ μαντινεῦσι.

10. καὶ ἀθην.] καὶ om. E.

om. g.

Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτῶν τῶν τεγεατῶν.

μῆνους B. i. τετραμῆνας h.

σχεῖν d. καλὸν e.

τε] om. L. O. P. d.

5. δοῦναι μαντινεῦσι A. B. E. F. G. H. K. N. Q. V. g. h. Haack.

13. μαντινία E. K.

om. g. αὐτῶν τεγεατῶν B. C. E. F. G. H. K. L. N. O. R. V. b. c. h. i. k. Haack. Poppo.

15. ἐνεδίδουσαν Q. k.

17. τετραμῆνους B. i. τετραμῆνας h.

18. κοινωσάμενον d. χειρωσάμενοι h.

19. παρασχὸν V. προαπόλλ. V.

6. οὐς] οὐ B.

7. ἐβούλοντο R.

14. ἰόντας B.

αὐτοῖς

15. ἐνεδίδουσαν] Habet significationem  
 positionis. Sic IV. 76, 3. Χαίρωνειαν δὲ  
 —ἄλλοι ἐξ Ὀρχομενοῦ ἐνεδίδουσαν. Ibid.  
 89, 1, et VII. 48, 2. DUKER.

ἐνεδίδουσαν τὰ πράγματα] "Were dis-  
 posed, or prepared, to give up to them  
 "the government of Tegea." Compare  
 IV. 89, 1. ὡς τῇ Ἰπποκράτει τὰ ἐν τοῖς  
 Βοιωτοῖς ἐνεδίδου. In IV. 103, 2, 3. 104,  
 3, 4. the words ἐνδιδόναι and προδιδόναι  
 both occur with reference to the same

thing, the surrender of Amphipolis;  
 but with this difference, that the former  
 expresses more the notion of "yielding,  
 "giving up," whether from treachery  
 or otherwise; the latter expresses "the  
 "giving up secretly or treacherously."  
 The former is used of an army giving  
 way before an enemy in fair battle, and  
 only acquires the notion of "secret and  
 "treacherous yielding," accidentally,  
 by the force of the context.

MANTINEA. A. C. 418: Olymp. 90. 3.

all of ten to control his operations for the future.

δέ καὶ περὶ Ὀρχομενοῦ ἠγγέλλετο ἐαλωκένας, πολλῶ δὴ μᾶλλον ἐχαλέπαινον, καὶ ἐβούλευον εὐθὺς ὑπ' ὀργῆς παρὰ τὸν τρόπον τὸν ἑαυτῶν ὡς χρὴ τὴν τε οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ κατασκάψαι καὶ δέκα μυριάσι δραχμῶν ζημιῶσαι. ὁ δὲ παρηγείτο μηδὲν τούτων δρᾶν· ἔργω γὰρ ἀγαθῶ 3 ρύσασθαι τὰς αἰτίας στρατευσάμενος, ἣ τότε ποιεῖν αὐτοὺς ὅ τι βούλονται. οἱ δὲ τὴν μὲν ζημίαν καὶ τὴν κατασκαφὴν 4 ἐπέσχον, νόμον δὲ ἔθεντο ἐν τῷ παρόντι, ὃς οὐπω πρότερον ἐγένετο αὐτοῖς· δέκα γὰρ ἄνδρας Σπαρτιατῶν προσείλοντο 10 αὐτῷ ξυμβούλους, ἄνευ ὧν μὴ κύριον εἶναι ἀπάγειν στρατιὰν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως. LXIV. ἐν τούτῳ δ' ἀφικνεῖται αὐτοῖς

MANTINEA.

On the alarm of the attack on Tegea, they hastily take the field with their whole force to succour it, and invade the territory of Mantinea.

ἀγγελία παρὰ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἐκ Τεγέας ὅτι εἰ μὴ παρέσονται ἐν τάχει, ἀποστήσεται αὐτῶν Τέγεα πρὸς Ἀργείους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, καὶ ὅσον οὐκ ἀφέστηκεν. ἐνταῦθα δὴ βοήθεια τῶν 2 Λακεδαιμονίων γίγνεται αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν Εἰλωτῶν πανδημεὶ ὀξεῖα καὶ οἷα οὐπω πρότερον. ἐχώρουν 3 δὲ ἐς Ὀρέσθειον τῆς Μαιναλίας· καὶ τοῖς μὲν Ἀρκάδων σφετέροις οὖσι ξυμμάχοις προεῖπον ἀθροισθεῖσιν ἰέναι κατὰ 20 πόδας αὐτῶν ἐς Τέγεαν, αὐτοὶ δὲ μέχρι μὲν τοῦ Ὀρεσθείου πάντες ἐλθόντες, ἐκεῖθεν δὲ τὸ ἕκτον μέρος σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀποπέμψαντες ἐπ' οἴκου, ἐν ᾧ τὸ πρεσβυτερόν τε καὶ τὸ

1. ἐαλὼν Q. 2. ἐβούλοντο Q. 3. εὐθὺς] om. P. τῶν ἑαυτῶν G.L.K. τὴν οἰκίαν G.L.O.P.c.d.e.k. 6. ρύσασθαι L.N. στρατευσάμενος A.B.E.F. H.N.V.h. 7. μὲν] om. d. 8. ἐπέσχον R. 10. ἀπάγειν Q. 11. δὲ ἀφικνεῖται F.H.K.V. αὐτοῖς ἀφικνεῖται L. 17. ὀξεῖα] om. d. οἷα A.B.E. G.H.I.P.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack.Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οἷα C.F.K.N.Q.V. vulgo ὡς. 18. ὀρέσθειον A.B.E.F.G.H. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὀρίσθειον K. ὀρίσθειον γρ. F. ὀρεσθίον Q. ὀρίσειον N.V. et γρ. A.B.G. vulgo ὀρέσθειον. Sic et infra. 19. προεῖπον] om. K. 20. αὐτῶν Bekk. μὲν om. d. 21. δέ] τε e. 22. ἐπέμψαντος h. πρεσβυτερόν καὶ P. τὸ] om. L.O.P.c.k.

4. δέκα μυριάσι δραχμῶν] Reckoning, with Müller, that these are Æginetan drachmæ, the sum amounts to more than 27½ Euboic talents. Militiades, however, had been fined fifty talents; (Herodot. VI. 136, 3.) and the Spartan kings were richer than almost any private citizen in Greece, as they were maintained at the public expense,

and had besides extensive landed possessions of their own in several parts of Laconia. See Müller, Dorier, II. p. 106.

7. τὴν—[ζημίαν—ἐπέσχον] See the note on II. 76, 2.

18. ἐς Ὀρέσθειον] See the note on IV. 134, 1.



MANTINRA. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 2.

νεώτερον ἦν, ὥστε τὰ οἴκοι φρουρεῖν, τῷ λοκρῷ στρατεύματι  
 ἀφικνούνται ἐς Τέγαν. καὶ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον οἱ ξύμμαχοι  
 4 ἀπ' Ἀρκάδων παρήσαν. πέμπουσι δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Κόρυμβον  
 καὶ Βοιωτοὺς καὶ Φωκέας καὶ Λοκροὺς, βοηθεῖν κελεύοντες  
 κατὰ τάχος ἐς Μαντινείαν. ἀλλὰ τοῖς μὲν ἐξ ὀλίγου τε 5  
 ἐγίγνωτο, καὶ οὐ ράδιον ἦν μὴ ἀθρόοις καὶ ἀλλήλους περιμεί-  
 νασι διελθεῖν τὴν πολεμίαν· ξυνέκλεγε γὰρ διὰ μέσου ὁμοῦ  
 5 δὲ ἠπείγοντο. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ ἀναλαβόντες τοὺς παρόντας  
 Ἀρκάδων ξυμμάχους ἐσέβαλον ἐς τὴν Μαντινικὴν, καὶ  
 στρατοπεδευσάμενοι πρὸς τῷ Ἡρακλείῳ ἐδήρουν τὴν γῆν. 10  
 LXV. οἱ δὲ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ὡς εἶδον αὐτοὺς, κατα-  
 λαβόντες χωρίον ἐρυμνὸν καὶ δυσπρόσοδον παρετάξαντο ὡς  
 2 ἐς μάχην. καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι εὐθὺς αὐτοῖς  
 ἐπήρσαν· καὶ μέχρι μὲν λίθου καὶ ἀκοντίου  
 βολῆς ἐχώρησαν, ἔπειτα τῶν πρεσβυτέρων τις 15  
 Ἀγιδι ἐπεβόησεν, ὀρῶν πρὸς χωρίον καρτερόν  
 ἴοντασ σφᾶς, ὅτι διανοεῖται κακὸν κακῷ ἴασθαι,  
 δηλῶν τῆς ἐξ Ἀργεῶν ἐπαιτίου ἀναχωρήσεως  
 τὴν παρούσαν ἄκαιρον προθυμίαν ἀνάληψιν βουλομένην

1. τὰ οἴκοι L.O.d. τοὺς οἴκοις c. 6. ἐγένετο f. ἀλλήλους E.F.H.V.e.  
 7. τὴν πολεμίαν] om. N.V. in margine B.F. inter versus h. τὴν solum om. Q.  
 ξυνέκλεγε K.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ξυνέκλειε. 8. παρόντας] om. g.  
 9. ξυμμάχους K. 11. οἱ δ' Ἀργεῖοι C.V. Poppo. Bekk. ἀστούς k. ἀπο-  
 λαβόντες K. 12. τὸ χωρίον B. 15. τῷ Ἀγιδι K. τις] τῆς E. 16. ἐβόησεν B.  
 διεβόησεν h. ἐπεβόηθησεν c. ἰδὼν ἐς χωρίον c.d.i. ὀρῶν πρὸς τὸ χωρίον L.O.P.  
 18. τῆς] τὴν F.H.K. ἐπ' αἰτίου F.H.

6. μὴ ἀθρόοις καὶ ἀλλήλους περιμεί-  
 νασι] "Unless in a body, and after  
 "having waited for one another." The  
 conjunction καὶ therefore is right, and  
 μηδὲ is not at all wanted in its place.  
 Göller's translation of these words,  
 "nec facile erat, parva cum manu, ne-  
 "que militibus se invicem præstolan-  
 "tibus, agrum hostilem permeare,"  
 seems to confound the distinction be-  
 tween οὐ and μή. The latter word, as  
 usual, does not deny a fact, but refers  
 to the thought or notion of the fact.  
 Οὐκ ἀθρόοις would assume the fact,  
 "that the allies were not assembled in

"one body." Μὴ ἀθρόοις is merely  
 "surprising them not to be assembled."  
 So Herodotus VII. 101. 3. οὐκ ἀξιόμαχοί  
 εἰσι—μὴ ἐόντες ἀρθμοί: that is, "sur-  
 "prising they are not united," or, "un-  
 "less they unite." Οὐκ ἐόντες ἀρθμοί  
 would assume their not being united  
 as a fact: "They are not equal to fight  
 "with us, because they are not unit-  
 "ed." See Hermann on Viger, note  
 267.

7. ξυνέκλεγε γὰρ διὰ μέσου] "For the  
 "Argive territory closed up the com-  
 "munication, by lying just in the way  
 "of it."

ΜΑΝΤΙΝΕΑ. Δ. C. 418. Ολυμπ. 90. 2.

εἶναι. ὁ δὲ, εἶτε καὶ διὰ τὸ ἐπιβόημα εἶτε καὶ αὐτῷ ἄλλο τι<sup>3</sup>  
ἢ κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ δόξαν ἐξαίφνης, πάλιν τὸ στράτευμα κατὰ  
τάχος πρὶν ξυμμίξαι ἀπήγε. καὶ ἀφικόμενος πρὸς τὴν Τε-  
γαῶν τὸ ὕδωρ ἐξέτρεπεν ἐς τὴν Μαντικὴν, περὶ οὐπερ ὡς

1. εἶτε] om. h. καί] om. Q. διὰ] om. P. εἶτε αὐτῷ Q. 3. ξυμμίξαι]  
ξυμβῆναι B.h. γαῶν C.G. sed in marg. τεγαῶν γῆν. τεγαῶν E. 4. ἐς  
(vel ἐς) A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Valckenar. ad Herodot.  
VII. 208, 3. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρὸς. τὴν] om. L.O. ὡς]  
ἐς d.e. ὡς ἐς L.O.P.c.g.k.

1. ἄλλο τι, ἢ κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ] "Or  
"whether it was that he himself was  
"suddenly struck by some resolution,  
"other than what he had determined  
"on before." The words ἢ κατὰ τὸ  
αὐτὸ are inserted to fix the sense of  
ἄλλο, which might otherwise have been  
supposed to refer, not to the king's  
original plan, but to the exclamation of  
the counsellor; as if the king's final  
resolution were different from that, not  
from his own original designs. Com-  
pare, as to the expression, Herodot.  
VIII. 4, 1. παρὰ δόξαν τὰ πρῆγματα ἀπέ-  
βαινε ἢ ὡς αὐτοὶ καταδόκεον.

4. τὸ ὕδωρ ἐξέτρεπεν] The plain of  
Mantineia is in reality a high table land,  
considerably above the level of the val-  
leys on the coast of Peloponnesus, al-  
though surrounded by high mountains,  
with respect to which it is itself a low  
plain. It is so complete a basin, that  
the streams which flow into it from the  
mountains have no outlet but through  
the mountains themselves: the lime-  
stone of the country, like that of Derby-  
shire and the West Riding of York-  
shire, abounds in caverns; and the  
streams, sinking into these, appear  
again at a considerable distance in the  
valleys, at a lower level, nearer the  
coast. These "swallows," as we should  
call them, are known by the name of  
zerethra, or katavóthra, [τῶν βερέθρων,  
ἢ καλοῦσιν οἱ Ἀρκάδες ἐρεθρα. Strabo,  
VIII. 8, 4.] and are exceedingly numer-  
ous in Arcadia, almost all the streams,  
at some part or other of their course,  
being in this manner swallowed up, and  
reappearing again out of the ground  
after a greater or less interval. In  
the same way the river Aire, in York-  
shire, rises in the high moorlands  
north-east of Settle, and runs into a  
small basin, or lake, called Malham  
Tarn; but from thence, finding no re-

gular outlet, it sinks under ground,  
and reappears at the distance of about  
three miles, at a much lower level,  
flowing out of the ground under a high  
perpendicular cliff, (or scar, in the lan-  
guage of the north of England,) at a  
spot called Malham Cove. The plain  
of Mantineia is so complete a level, that  
there is not, in some parts of it, a suffi-  
cient slope to carry off the waters of  
the mountain torrents; and the land  
would be overflowed, unless trenches  
were made to assist the course of the  
waters towards some one or other of  
the katavóthra which nature has pro-  
vided for their discharge. Thus the  
waters of the neighbourhood of Man-  
tinea were, in ancient times, usually  
carried off by the katavóthra at the  
southern extremity of the plain, in the  
territory of Tegea. But Agis, on the  
occasion mentioned in the text of Thu-  
cydides, turned them in the opposite  
direction, towards Mantineia; on which  
side the katavóthra are smaller, and the  
drainage therefore would be less easily  
effected. For all the above details, as  
far as they relate to Greece, I am in-  
debted to the excellent work of Col.  
Leake, vol. III. p. 44, &c. p. 153, &c.  
A similar instance, of a valley at a very  
high level not affording slope sufficient  
for the discharge of its waters, occurs  
in the Apennines, in the case of the  
Velino. The river used to overflow the  
whole valley, till a cut was made for it  
in the low rocky knoll that formed a  
dam to its lower extremity, and it then  
was enabled to discharge itself in a pre-  
cipitous fall of three hundred feet into  
the lower valley of the Nar, or Nera.  
This fall, made originally in order to  
drain the plain of Reate on the Velino,  
is no other than the celebrated cascade  
of Terni.

τὰ πολλὰ βλάπτοντος ὀποτέρωσεν ἂν ἐσπίπτη Μαντινῆς καὶ Τεγεᾶται πολεμοῦσιν. ἐβούλετο δὲ τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου βοηθοῦντας ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ ὕδατος ἔκτροπὴν, ἐπειδὴν πύθονται, καταβιβάσαι τοὺς Ἀργεῖους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμαχοὺς, καὶ ἐν τῷ ὁμαλῶ τὴν μάχην ποιῆσθαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν τὴν ἡμέραν ταύτην 5 μείνας αὐτοῦ περὶ τὸ ὕδωρ ἐξέτρεπεν· οἱ δ' Ἀργεῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον καταπλαγύντες τῇ ἐξ ὀλίγου ταίφνιδίῳ† αὐτῶν ἀναχωρήσει· οὐκ εἶχον ὃ τι εἰκάσωσιν· εἶτα ἐπειδὴ ἀναχωροῦντες ἐκεῖνοί τε ἀπέκρυσαν καὶ σφεῖς

1. ὀποτέρωσεν ἂν A.E.F.G.H.V. ὀποτέρωσεν ἂν B. ὀποτέροσε ἂν R. ἐσπίπτη K. ἐσπίπτοι ε. 3. πείθονται A.B.C.E.F.I.K.L.N.O.P.b.c.h. 6. παρὰ h. 8. ταίφνιδίῳ† om. g. αὐτῶν om. K. ὅτι ἂν εἰκάσωσιν g. 9. εἶτ' ἐπειδὴ C.V. ἐπέκρυσαν Q.

2. ἐβούλετο δὲ—καταβιβάσαι] The syntax of this passage deserves notice. The Scholiast says that βοηθοῦντας means βοηθήσοντας: and Porpo quotes two other instances, IV. 85, 1. and III. 18, 1. where, according to him, the participle of the present tense is used in the sense of the future. (Prolegom. I. p. 154.) Duker also refers to the use of the present and aorist tenses of the infinitive, IV. 40, 1. and V. 4, 6. But in the present passage βοηθοῦντας is rather a gerund than a participle; that is, it has no reference to time, but merely expresses the action. The sense is not, "He wished to bring down the enemy "from the hill, to resist the turning of "the water," which would indeed require βοηθήσοντας; but it is rather, "He wished to bring down the enemy "from the hill, by [or 'in'] their resisting the turning of the water," &c. So in the passage referred to by Porpo, IV. 85, 1. ἡ ἐκπεμφθῆ—γεγένηται—ἐπαληθεύουσα, the sense is not, "I have "been sent out in order to confirm," &c.; but, "I have been sent out in confirmation. I am here as a confirmation of all that we said," &c.

3. βοηθοῦντας] Pro βοηθήσοντας, ai Scholiastæ credimus, ait Stephanus Appendix. ad Scripta de Dialect. p. 138. Potest credi Scholiastæ. Thucydides sæpe præsens pro futuro ponit. IV. 40, 1. ἀποδοῦναι et ἀποθνήσκειν. V. 4, 6. πείθειν. Et sic quamplurimis aliis locis. Vide ad IV. 61, 8. Duker.

7. τῇ ἐξ ὀλίγου ταίφνιδίῳ ἀναχωρήσει] Most of the editors, to whom Dobree may be added, consider ταίφνιδίῳ to be an interpolation, supposing it to be a marginal gloss upon ἐξ ὀλίγου. And indeed the Scholiast on ch. 64, 4. does explain ἐξ ὀλίγου by ἐξαίφνης, as he does also the words δὲ ὀλίγου in ch. 66, 1. In the present passage too the Scholiast explains ἐξ ὀλίγου to mean ἐξ ὀλίγου καιροῦ, which he could scarcely have done had ταίφνιδίῳ existed in his manuscript. Porpo, on the other hand, says, "ἐξ ὀλίγου ad loci intervallum "referendum," in allusion to what had been said above, μέχρι μὲν λίθου καὶ ἀκοντίου βολῆς ἐχώρησαν. Compare II. 91, 5. ἀξίμφορον δρώντες πρὸς τὴν ἐξ ὀλίγου ἀντεξόρμησιν. It must be confessed, however, that ἐξ ὀλίγου in Thucydides generally relates to time. II. 11, 5. 61, 2. IV. 108, 6. V. 64, 4. 72, 1.

9. ἐκεῖνοί τε ἀπέκρυσαν] Eautous deesse putat Scholiastes. Sed videndum est, an potius suppleri debeat αὐτοῦς, nempe τοὺς Ἀργεῖους, e conspectu eorum easerunt. Ita certe hoc verbo utitur Lucianus, qui non pauca a Thucydide sumit, II. Ver. Hist. p. 687. ἐφέγγομεν, ἀπολιπόντες αὐτοὺς μαχομένους.—ἐπεὶ δ' ἀπέκρυσσαμεν αὐτοὺς, ἰάμεθά τε τοὺς τραυματίας. Sic ἀποκρύπτειν γῆν dicuntur navigantes, qui tam longe in altum proveci sunt, ut terram conspiciere non amplius possint. Vid. Budæum Commentar. Ling. Gr. p. 324. Ab his autem ductum hoc genus lo-

MANTINEA. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

ἡσύχαζον καὶ οὐκ ἐπηκολούθουν, ἐνταῦθα τοὺς ἑαυτῶν στρατηγούς αὐθις ἐν αἰτία εἶχον, τό τε πρότερον καλῶς ληφθέντας πρὸς Ἄργει Λακεδαιμονίους ἀφεθῆναι, καὶ νῦν ὅτι ἀποδιδράσκοντας οὐδεὶς ἐπιδιώκει, ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡσυχίαν οἱ μὲν σώζονται σφεῖς δὲ προδίδονται. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ ἐθορυβήθησαν μὲν τὸ παρατύκτα, ὕστερον δὲ ἀπάγουσιν αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου, καὶ προελθόντες ἐς τὸ ὄμαλὸν ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο ὡς ἴοντες ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους.

LXVI. Τῇ δ' ὑστεραία οἱ τε Ἄργεῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι  
 10 ξυνεταξάντο, ὡς ἔμελλον μαχεῖσθαι, ἦν περιτύχωσιν· οἱ τε  
 The Lacedæmonians Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕδατος πρὸς τὸ Ἡρά-  
 form in haste to meet κλειον πάλιν ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ στρατόπεδον ἴοντες  
 them. ὀρώσι δι' ὀλίγου τοὺς ἐναντίους ἐν τάξει τε ἤδη πάντας καὶ  
 ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου προεληλυθότας. μάλιστα †δῆ† Λακεδαι-  
 15 μόνιοι, ἐς ὃ ἐμέμνητο, ἐν τούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ ἐξεπλάγησαν.  
 διὰ βραχείας γὰρ μελλήσεως ἢ παρασκευῆ αὐτοῖς ἐγίγνετο,  
 καὶ εὐθὺς ὑπὸ σπουδῆς καθίσταντο ἐς κόσμον τὸν ἑαυτῶν,  
 Ἄγιδος τοῦ βασιλέως ἕκαστα ἐξηγουμένου κατὰ τὸν νόμον.  
 βασιλέως γὰρ ἄγοντος ὑπ' ἐκείνου πάντα ἄρχεται, καὶ τοῖς 3

2. αὐθις] εὐθὺς γρ. h. ἐν αἰτία] ἐναντία I. πρῶτον Q. λειφθέντας V.  
 3. post ἀποδιδράσκοντας G: ποτιδασιῶν τὸ πρῶτον—θεῶν γὰρ, quæ sunt c. 30, 2, 3.  
 5. ἐθορύβησαν A. B. h. 7. προσελθόντες B. F. L. O. P. Q. V. d. h. i. 10. μάχε-  
 σθαι P. ἦνπερ τύχωσιν k. 14. †δῆ†] δὲ καὶ Q. δ' οἱ V. 15. ἐμέμνητο K.  
 16. διὰ γὰρ βραχείας c. i. 17. ἑαυτοῦ V.

quendi docet Schol. DUKER. Virgil. Æn. III. 291. Phæacum abscondimus arces. BAYER.

5. ἐθορυβήθησαν μὲν κ. τ. λ.] "Were for a time bewildered by the outcry, and knew not what to decide upon." Compare III. 22, 7. ἐθορυβοῦντο μὲν οὖν —βοηθεῖν δὲ οὐδεὶς ἐτόλμα.

14. μάλιστα †δῆ† Λακεδαιμόνιοι] Legendum videtur μάλιστα δέ. Hoc loco particula adversativa aptior est, ne dicam necessaria. ΗΛΑΣΚ. Non displiceret μάλιστα δὲ δῆ. ΡΟΡΡΟ. The reading δ' οἱ, found in the manuscript V, affords a good sense, but I have not ventured to introduce it into the text, without further authority.

17. ὑπὸ σπουδῆς καθίσταντο ἐς κόσμον]

Compare II. 90, 3. κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐμβιβάζσας. "They fell into their ranks," literally, "under the influence of hurry;" hurry and haste presiding over all their movements. Compare the well known expression, ὑπὸ πομπῆς ἐξῆγον, Herodot. II. 45, 1, and others quoted also by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 592. β.

19. ὑπ' ἐκείνου πάντα ἄρχεται] Credo; sed hoc ubique fit, non Lacedæmone solum. Legendum suspicor ἀπ' ἐκείνου, originates with, emanates from. Vide sequentia. Xenoph. Rep. Lacedæm. XIII. 10. ἄρχονται πάντες ἀπὸ βασιλέως. DOBREE. The alteration here proposed is most needless. It was nothing remarkable that a king in general should enjoy the supreme command in war:

MANTINEA. A. C. 418. Οἴησις. 90. 2.

μὲν πολεμάρχους αὐτὸς φράζει τὸ δέον, οἱ δὲ τοῖς λοχαγοῖς, ἐκείνοι δὲ τοῖς πεντηκοντήρῳ, αἷθις δ' οὗτοι τοῖς ἐνωμοτάρ-  
 4 χαις καὶ οὗτοι τῇ ἐνωμοτία. καὶ αἱ παραγγέλσεις, ἦν τι βού-  
 λωνται, κατὰ τὰ αὐτὰ χωροῦσι καὶ ταχεῖαι ἐπέρχονται· σχε-  
 δον γάρ τι πᾶν πλὴν ὀλίγου τὸ στρατόπεδον τῶν Λακεδαι- 5  
 μονίων ἄρχοντες ἀρχόντων εἰσὶ, καὶ τὸ ἐπιμελὲς τοῦ δρω-  
 μένου πολλοῖς προσήκει. LXVII. τότε δὲ κέρας μὲν εὐώ-

The dispositions of the  
 two armies, and their  
 lines of battle.

νυμον Σκιρίται αὐτοῖς καθίσταντο, αἰὲ ταύτην  
 τὴν τάξιν μόνοι Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπὶ σφῶν αὐ-

2. πεντηκοντήρῳ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. πεντηκοντέρῳ c. vulgo πεντηκοντατήρῳ. 5. τὶ A.B.C.E.F.G.  
 H.I.K.L.O.P.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τοῖ. 7. μὲν  
 τὸ εὐώνυμον h. 8. σκιρίται Q. 9. τῆν] om. A.B.E.F.h.

but the Lacedæmonian kings were so shackled in the exercise of *their* power, that it was not superfluous to mention one instance in which they were kings more than in name. Nay, even in war Agis had been subjected to the control of a council; so that it was by no means absurd to take notice, that if not in his previous operations, yet at least in the disposition of his army on the field of battle, he enjoyed absolute authority.

4. σχεδὸν γάρ τι πᾶν πλὴν ὀλίγου] Compare VII. 33, 2. σχεδὸν γάρ τι ἦδη πᾶσα ἡ Σικελία πλὴν Ἀκραγαγίνων.

8. Σκιρίται] "The Sciritæ were originally, no doubt, as their name implies, the inhabitants of the district Sciritis, on the extreme frontier of Laconia, towards Parrhasia: their rights and duties seem to have been fixed by some covenant, and their manner of fighting was perhaps that of the Arcadians." Müller, Dorier, vol. II. p. 243. (p. 258. English Translation.) Sciritis "consisted of those rugged and barren hills, rising in one point to a considerable height, which occupy the triangular space contained between the upper Eurotas westward and the passes eastward through which leads the direct road from Tegea to Sparta, by the modern Krya Vrysi, Stenúri, and Krevatá Khan; the apex of the triangle being near Sparta, and the base towards the valleys of Asea and Tegea." Leake, Morea, vol. III. p. 28. The

name may possibly express the wild and rugged nature of the country, for σκείρα signifies, "ground overgrown with brushwood;" and σκεῖρος, or σκιρός, is, "hard" and "rugged." Schneider (Lexicon, in σκίρος) quotes from the Tabulæ Heracleenses, σκίρου καὶ ἀρρήκτου γῆς. The Sciritæ then, or inhabitants of the Wealds, or Wolds, of the Laconian frontier, being, according to Hesychius, of Arcadian extraction; and likely, from the nature of their country, to be of the race of the very earliest inhabitants of Peloponnesus, and to be living in a state of continual warfare with the Achæians of the plains, favoured, we may suppose, the passage of the Dorian invaders, just as the Gauls of the north of Italy favoured the march of Hannibal. They remained after the conquest, as before, a distinct race, and thus held a distinct place in the Lacedæmonian armies, being stationed on the extreme left of the line, that is, after the lochi of the Lacedæmonians, just as the Plateæans at Marathon stood on the extreme left, after the ten tribes of native Athenians. But their being in the line at all, shews that they must have carried the long spear and shield, like the other troops; although their habits as mountaineers, and, still more, their being a distinct race, furnished a reason for their being employed, as we find they were, always in advance of the army in a campaign, and on any service of peculiar danger;

ΜΑΝΤΙΝΕΑ. Α. Ο. 418. Ολυμπ. 90. 2.

τῶν ἔχοντες· παρὰ δ' αὐτοῖς οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης Βρασιδεῖοι στρα-  
τιῶται, καὶ Νεοδαμῶδεις μετ' αὐτῶν· ἔπειτ' ἦδη Λακεδαιμό-  
νιοι αὐτοὶ ἐξῆς καθίστασαν τοὺς λόχους, καὶ παρ' αὐτοὺς  
'Αρκαδῶν Ἡραϊῆς, μετὰ δὲ τούτους Μαινάλιοι, καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ  
5 δεξιῷ κέρα Τεγεᾶται καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ὀλίγοι τὸ ἔσχατον  
ἔχοντες, καὶ οἱ ἰππῆς αὐτῶν ἐφ' ἑκατέρῳ τῷ κέρα. Λακε- 2  
δαιμόνιοι μὲν οὕτως ἐτάξαντο· οἱ δ' ἐναντίοι αὐτοῖς, δεξιὸν  
μὲν κέρας Μαντινῆς εἶχον, ὅτι ἐν τῇ ἐκείνων τὸ ἔργον ἐγί-  
γνετο, παρὰ δ' αὐτοὺς οἱ ξύμμαχοι 'Αρκαδῶν ἦσαν, ἔπειτα  
10 'Αργείων οἱ χίλιοι λογάδες, οἷς ἡ πόλις ἐκ πολλοῦ ἄσκησι  
τῶν ἐς τὸν πόλεμον δημοσίᾳ παρεῖχε, καὶ ἐχόμενοι αὐτῶν οἱ  
ἄλλοι 'Αργεῖοι, καὶ μετ' αὐτοὺς οἱ ξύμμαχοι αὐτῶν, Κλεω-

1. παρ' αὐτοῖς L. βρασιδεῖοι A.B.C.F.G.L.O.V. d.e. βραδῖσιοι f.h.i. 2. νεοδα-  
μῶδας Q. 3. ἐξῆς] εὐθὺς Q. καθίστασαντο Q. αὐτοῖς e. 4. καί] om. A.B.h.  
6. οί] om. K.e. ἑκατέρων E.F.H. 7. δεξιὸν μὲν] μὲν om. d.e. 8. τῇ] γῆ L.  
9. αὐτοῖς B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. b.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
vulgo αὐτοῖς. 12. καὶ μετ'—κλεωνᾶιοι] om. E.

the Spartans being notoriously sparing of the lives of their own citizens, and always preferring to risk their subjects or allies instead of themselves; not, of course, from cowardice, but from policy, and from the smallness of their own numbers. See Xenoph. Rep. Laced. XII. 3. Cypriped. IV. 2, 1. Herodot. VI. 111, 2. Isocrat. Panath. §. 196. Hesiarchus in σκεῖρα.

2. Νεοδαμῶδεις] Supra, c. 34, 1. DUCKER.

4. ἐπὶ τῷ δεξιῷ κέρα Τεγεᾶται] The Tegeatæ claimed an honourable post in the Peloponnesian armies, from their services in the times of the invasion by the Heraclidæ. See Herodot. IX. 26. But, to save the sovereign dignity of the Lacedæmonians, the most honourable post of all, the extreme right wing, was held by Lacedæmonian soldiers. A similar compliment was paid to the Athenians, by the Acarnanians and their confederates, in the battle of Olpæ. III. 107, 7.

9. παρὰ δ' αὐτοῖς] Such is the reading of the best MSS. and it is probably the true one. Yet παρ' αὐτοῖς καθίστασαν, a few lines above, does not properly excuse παρ' αὐτοῖς ἦσαν, which is in fact, like so many others, a condensed

expression for παρ' αὐτοῖς ταξάμενοι παρ' αὐτοῖς ἦσαν.

αὐτοῖς] Αὐτοῖς habent omnes MSS. et Edd. ante Stephani secundam. Et hoc non minus recte ea significatione, quam hic habere debet, dicitur, quam παρ' αὐτοῖς. Thucydides hoc ipso cap. καὶ παρ' αὐτοῖς 'Αρκαδῶν Ἡραϊῆς. DUCKER.

10. 'Αργείων οἱ χίλιοι λογάδες] The citizens of a democracy were at once impatient of the irksomeness of constant military training, and for the most part too poor to spare the time for it. Something therefore of the nature of a standing army became necessary, and the Argives maintained this little regular force of a thousand men, selected, we are told, from the young men of the wealthier classes, and of course therefore highly aristocratical in its political feelings. Accordingly the individual members of this body were apt to be guilty of acts of individual insolence and outrage towards the poorer citizens, and collectively they conspired with the Lacedæmonians after the defeat of Mantinea, and helped them to effect the overthrow of the democratical constitution. Compare Diodor. Sic. XII. p. 123, 127. ed. Rhodom. Plutarch, Alcib. 15. Pausan. II. 20. Aristot. Politic. V. 4, 9.

MANTINEA. A. C. 418. Οἴκμ. 90. 2.

ναῖοι καὶ Ὀρνεᾶται, ἔπειτα Ἀθηναῖοι ἔσχατοι τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας ἔχοντες, καὶ ἰππῆς μετ' αὐτῶν οἱ οἰκεῖοι.

LXVIII. Τάξις μὲν ἦδε καὶ παρασκευὴ ἀμφοτέρων ἦν, 2 τὸ δὲ στρατόπεδον τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων μείζον ἐφάνη. ἀριθμὸν δὲ γράψαι, ἢ καθ' ἐκάστους ἐκατέρων ἢ ξύμ- 5 παντας, οὐκ ἂν ἐδυνάμην ἀκριβῶς· τὸ μὲν γὰρ Λακεδαιμονίων πλῆθος διὰ τῆς πολιτείας τὸ κρυπτὸν ἠγνοεῖτο, τῶν δ' αὖ διὰ τὸ ἀνθρώπειον κομπῶδες ἐς τὰ οἰκεία πλῆθη ἠπιστεύετο. ἐκ 10 μέντοι τοιοῦδε λογισμοῦ ἕξεστί τῃ σκοπεῖν τὸ 3 Λακεδαιμονίων τότε παραγεγόμενον πλῆθος. λόχοι μὲν γὰρ

1. ὀρνεᾶται A. ὀρνεᾶται B.F.R. 3. ἀμφοτέρων d.i. 4. ἐφάνη] om. d.i.  
6. γὰρ] om. R. 8. τῶν] τὸ c. 9. πλῆθει F.H.I. ἠπίστατο E. 10. μέντοι]  
μὲν g. ἕξεστί τῃ F. 11. τότε παραγεν.] τὸ περιγεγόμενον h. γὰρ] om. P.

1. Ὀρνεᾶται] The town of Orneæ was situated in the mountains which turn the streams northward into the gulf of Corinth by Sicyon, and eastward into the gulf of Argos. It was, according to Pausanias, 120 stadia distant from Argos. (II. 25.) No remains of the city are known to exist in modern times. See Colonel Leake, *Morea*, vol. III. p. 351. I should infer from this passage that Orneæ and Cleonæ were the only two remaining towns of Argolis in which the old Pelasgian or Cynurian inhabitants still enjoyed a distinct existence as *περίοικοι*: the others, such as Mycenæ, Tiryns, Asine, &c. having been destroyed by the Argives at an earlier period, and their inhabitants incorporated with the citizens of Argos. This was also, in the end, the fate of Orneæ itself, according to Pausanias: (VIII. 27, 1. II. 25, 5.) and Müller supposes that this destruction took place at the same time with that of the other cities of Argolis, namely, about 464 years before Christ; and that the Orneæte here mentioned by Thucydides were a colony of Argives sent to repeople the town after the removal of its old inhabitants. But in that case the Orneæte would have been actually Argives, and not allies of Argos; as much as the people of Eleusis and Acharnæ were Athenians. The well known passage in Herodotus,

VIII. 73, 4. seems to agree best with my interpretation; "the Cynurians "have become Doricized," he says, "by the Argives and by time, being "Orneæte and Pericæci;" that is, Orneæ, when Herodotus wrote, (which certainly was after the beginning of the Peloponnesian war,) was still inhabited by the old Cynurian or Pelasgian race, who, however altered in language and manners, still existed there in a distinct society, as the Pericæci, or subject allies, of the Dorian Argives. I see no reason therefore for supposing that Orneæ had been ever destroyed by the Argives before the sixteenth year of the Peloponnesian war, (Thucyd. VI. 7, 2.) that is, about three years after the period with which we are now engaged. ["It seems rather more "probable from Pausan. VIII. 27, 1. "that there had been, as Wachsmuth "suggests, I. 2. p. 86, a partial re- "moval of the original inhabitants be- "fore the Peloponnesian war." Thirlwall, *Hist. Gr.* vol. III. p. 363. note. This may have been so, but I do not think that the passage in Pausanias outweighs the reasons given above for believing that Orneæ at the time of the battle of Mantinea was still inhabited by its old population, and not by Dorian colonists from Argos.]

8. See VI. 17, 5.

ΜΑΝΤΙΝΕΑ. Α. C. 418. Ολυμπ. 90. 3.

ἐμάχοντο ἑπτὰ ἄνευ Σκιριτῶν ὄντων ἑξακοσίων, ἐν δὲ ἐκάστῳ  
λόχῳ πεντηκοστίες ἦσαν τέσσαρες, καὶ ἐν τῇ πεντηκοστίῳ  
ἐνωμοτίαι τέσσαρες. τῆς τε ἐνωμοτίας ἐμάχοντο ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ

1. ἐμάχοντο] ἐγένοντο ε. ἑκατοστί P. c. 3. ἐνωμοσίας C. E. K. c.

1. ἐν δὲ ἐκάστῳ λόχῳ πεντηκοστίες ἦσαν τέσσαρες κ. τ. λ.] De hoc loco, præter Cragium, agunt Emmius, Meursius, l. d. et Camerarius ad Xenoph. II. Cyriæd. p. 309. DUKER.

3. τῆς τε ἐνωμοτίας ἐμάχοντο κ. τ. λ.] The regular complement of the enomotia was twenty-four men, besides its captain: the pentecostys was composed of two enomotia, and the lochus of two pentecostyes. The lochus then consisted ordinarily of one hundred men, under the command of the lochagus; and this, like the century in the Roman army, seems to have been the regulating element of the whole organization. Accordingly on extraordinary occasions, as here at Mantinea, the strength of the lochus was quadrupled, by being made to consist of four double pentecostyes containing each not two but four enomotia, while the number of the lochi themselves was not increased, probably because, like the three centuries of the Roman cavalry, it was connected with the political divisions of the people, and therefore not lightly to be altered. But not only might the number of enomotia in the lochus be increased, but a farther addition to its actual strength might be made by increasing the number of men in the enomotia. Thus the ordinary depth of the line consisting of eight ranks, the enomotia commonly contained three files; but here at Mantinea another file was added, so that each enomotia contained four files, or thirty-two soldiers. At Leuctra, on the contrary, the usual number of files in the enomotia was retained, and that of its ranks was increased from eight to twelve; a greater depth of line being required to resist the dense columns which formed the favourite national tactic of Thebes. The enomotia, therefore, at Leuctra mustered six and thirty soldiers. By these means also the Spartans gained, as Müller well observes, the additional object of concealing the actual strength of their armies. It is possible, that whether from

their standards, or from their disposition when encamped, the number of lochi in the field might be easily known by the enemy; but by making the strength of each lochus variable, the real amount of the whole force was still left a matter of uncertainty. The complete distinctness of the lochi, and the substantive nature of each, derived originally from its distinct political character, is further shewn by the power left to each separate lochagus of varying the depth or length of his own lochus as he thought proper, before he took his place in the line. When actually in the line, we must of course conclude that no change could be made in the disposition of the men, without the command of the general in chief. A question here arises, why Thucydides makes no mention of the mora, which, according to Xenophon, was the largest division of the Lacedæmonian army, and consisted of four lochi; the whole Spartan people being divided into six moræ. The Scholiast on Aristophanes, Lysistrat. 454. says, that there were six lochi in Sparta; others (Schol. on IV. 8, 9.) say, five; and Thucydides here speaks of seven; but I think he means to include the Brasidian soldiers, and the neodamodes; and supposing them to have formed together one lochus, the number of the regular Lacedæmonian lochi would thus be six. These lochi, containing each 512 men, are thus much larger than the regular mora, which contained only 400; and approach more nearly to the enlarged mora of 600 men, such as it usually was in active service in the time of Agesilaus. (Xenoph. Rep. Laced. XI. 4. Hellen. IV. 5, 11, 12.) Was it that amongst the many innovations introduced into Sparta after the triumphant close of the Peloponnesian war, the term "lochus" was henceforth used in the sense in which the other Greeks commonly used it, that is, as a mere military division, consisting properly of about one hundred men; and that, to avoid confusion, the greater



MANTINEA. A. C. 418. Olymp. 80. 3.

ζυγῶ τέσσαρες ἐπὶ δὲ βάθος ἐτάξαντο μὲν οὐ πάντες ὁμοίως, ἀλλ' ὡς λοχαγὸς ἕκαστος ἐβούλετο, ἐπὶ πᾶν δὲ κατέστησαν ἐπὶ ὀκτώ. παρὰ δὲ ἅπαν πλὴν Σκιριτῶν τετρακόσιοι καὶ δυοῖν δέοντες πευτήκοντα ἄνδρες ἢ πρώτη τάξις ἦν.

LXIX. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ξυνίεναι ἔμελλον ἦδη, ἐνταῦθα καὶ παρ- 5  
αἰνέσεις καθ' ἑκάστους ὑπὸ τῶν οἰκείων στρατηγῶν τοιαῖδε

ἐγίνοντο, Μαντινεῦσι μὲν ὅτι ὑπὲρ τε πατρί-  
δος ἢ μάχῃ ἔσται καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀρχῆς ἅμα καὶ δου-  
λείας, τὴν μὲν μὴ πειρασαμένοις ἀφαιρεθῆναι,

τῆς δὲ μὴ αὐθις πειρᾶσθαι Ἀργείοις δὲ ὑπὲρ τῆς τε παλαιᾶς 10

2. ὡς δὲ λοχαγὸς O. ἐπὶ πᾶν A.B.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπίπαν.  
3. παρὰ] περι d. 5. ἐπειδὴ Q.d.i. 7. ἐγένοντο g. 8. ἔσται ὑπὲρ L.  
9. μὴ] om. c. ἀφαιρεθῆναι F. 10. τε] om. L. ante τῆς ponunt V.f.

divisions, formerly called lochi, and whose number, as being connected with old traditions and political divisions, was not variable, were for the future called by the less equivocal name of moræ? Xenophon mentions twelve lochi on one occasion serving under the king Archidamus. (Hellen. VII. 4, 20.) Now no writer states the Spartan lochi, in the earlier sense of the term, to have exceeded six; and it appears, by comparing the statement of Xenophon, Hell. VII. 4, 20. with VII. 4, 27. that the word must there be used in its common military sense: and that the three lochi there spoken of could not have contained much more than three hundred men amongst them. It is hardly conceivable that Dobree should have written upon this passage, "Credo omnia ista, τῆς τε ἐνωμοτίας—ἕκαστος ἐβούλετο, una li-  
"tura tollenda." A more striking specimen of rash and ignorant criticism can hardly be conceived, than Dobree's remarks on this, and on the 66th chapter.

[It has been objected to the above note, both by Bishop Thirlwall and by Poppo, that if the mora of Xenophon was called lochus before the end of the Peloponnesian war, we must suppose that the same name was given to two entirely different divisions of the same army, to that commanded by the polemarch as well as to that commanded

by the lochagus. But the taxis at Athens seems similarly to have been used in two different senses, (see IV. 4, 1. note) and it does not seem to me improbable that the name of the great divisions of the national army should have been also applied to the smaller bodies of which they were composed; the name itself being of a general character, and expressing, I suppose, no more than our word "band;" so that it might be given to any number of men which was complete in itself, and not necessarily a mere fraction of a larger body. Now the small lochus was complete in itself, with its two pentecostyes and four enomotie, and commanded by its lochagus, and was no doubt sometimes employed separately; but when two of these were united, the larger body still retained the same name, being still a complete and distinct body, but as it contained now two lochagi of equal rank it was put under the supreme command of a higher officer, called polemarch or general, to whom the two lochagi were of course subordinate.]

1. ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ [ζυγῶ] Suidas, [ζυγὸς ἐν τοῖς Τακτικοῖς τὸ ἐκ παρεστηκότων ἀλλήλοις πλῆθος. Vide ibi Kusterum, qui ita recte emendavit e MSS. pro παρεστηκότων: quod tamen etiam Arcerius viderat ad Æliani Tactic. cap. 7. DUKER.

10. τῆς τε παλαιᾶς ἡγεμονίας καὶ—ισο-

BATTLE OF MANTINEA. A. C. 418, Olym. p. 90. 2.

ἡγεμονίας, καὶ τῆς ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ ποτὲ ἰσομοιρίας μὴ διὰ παντὸς στερισκομένους ἀνέχεσθαι, καὶ ἄνδρας ἅμα ἐχθροὺς καὶ ἀστυγείτονας ὑπὲρ πολλῶν ἀδικημάτων ἀμύνασθαι· τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις καλὸν εἶναι μετὰ πολλῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν ξυμμά-  
 5 χων ἀγωνιζομένους μηδενὸς λείπεσθαι, καὶ ὅτι ἐν Πελοπον-  
 νήσῳ Λακεδαιμονίους νικήσαντες τὴν τε ἀρχὴν βεβαιότεραν  
 καὶ μείζω ἔξουσι, καὶ οὐ μὴ ποτέ τις αὐτοῖς ἄλλος ἐς τὴν  
 γῆν ἔλθῃ. τοῖς μὲν Ἀργείοις καὶ ξυμμάχοις τοιαῦτα παρη- 2  
 νέθη· Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ καθ' ἑκάστους τε καὶ μετὰ τῶν πολε-  
 10 μικῶν νόμων ἐν σφίσι αὐτοῖς ὧν ἠπίσταντο τὴν παρακέλευ-  
 σιν τῆς μνήμης ἀγαθοῖς οὖσιν ἐποιοῦντο, εἰδότες ἔργων ἐκ  
 πολλοῦ μελέτην πλείω σῶζουσιν ἢ λόγων δι' ὀλίγου καλῶς  
 ῥηθεῖσαν παραίνεσιν. LXX. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἡ ξύνοδος ἦν,

BATTLE OF MANTINEA. Ἀργεῖοι μὲν καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐντόνως καὶ ὀργῇ  
 15 χωροῦντες, Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ βραδέως καὶ ὑπό

1. ἐν τῇ πελοποννήσῳ ε. 2. ἀμύνασθαι A.B.h. ἅμα καὶ ἐχθροὺς K.  
 3. ἀνέχεσθαι A.B.h. ἀμύνασθαι V. 4. καὶ ante ἀγαθῶν] om. Q. 7. ἄλλος]  
 om. K. 8. ἔλθει Q.V.e. τοῖς μὲν—παρηνέθη] om. K. τοιαῦτα A.B.C.  
 E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.V.c.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ταῦτα.  
 παρηνέθη P. 9. λακεδαιμονίων K. τε] om. c. πολιτικῶν f. 11. μνή-  
 μης] γνώμης c.d.i. ἔργου c. ἔργον G.I.k. 13. μετὰ] om. Q.

μοιρίας] The ἡγεμονία refers to the times of the Pelopidae; the Dorian Argives appropriating to themselves the greatness of the Achaeans of Mycenae, as we are apt to consider the Celtic king Arthur one of our national heroes. The ἰσομοιρία relates to the period spoken of by Herodotus, I. 82, 2. when the Argives were masters of the eastern coast of Laconia, and contended with the Lacedaemonians on equal terms for the possession of Thyrea.

3. καὶ ἀστυγείτονας] Compare IV. 92, 4. πρὸς τε γὰρ τοὺς ἀστυγείτονας πᾶσι τὸ ἀντίπαλον καὶ ἐλευθερον καθίσταται.

7. καὶ οὐ μὴ ποτε—ἔλθῃ] Compare IV. 95, 2. οὐ μὴ ποτε—ἐσβάλωσιν. There is a mixture, as usual, of the oratio recta and oratio obliqua: οὐ μὴ ἔλθῃ does not depend upon εἶ, but is in the mood and tense that the speaker himself would have used. "No other invader will ever attack us;" but the insertion of αὐτοῖς instead of ἡμῖν makes the construction confused, and would

properly require the optative: εἶ—οὐ μὴ ποτέ τις αὐτοῖς ἐλεύσοιτο, as in Sophocles, Philoctet. 611. ἐθίσπισεν—τάπι Τροία πέργαμ' ὡς οὐ μὴ ποτε πέρσοιεν.

9. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δέ] "The Lacedaemonians, both individually among one another, and with their national war-songs, called upon their men to remember what they knew already, being brave in themselves without any especial incitement." Παρακέλευσιν τῆς μνήμης is exactly the same with ὑπόμνησιν, in IV. 95, 1. ἡ παραίνεσις—πρὸς τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας—ὑπόμνησιν μᾶλλον ἔχει ἢ ἐπικείμεσιν. See also VI. 68, 4. τῆς ὑμετέρας αὐτῶν ἀξίας μνησθέντες ἐπέλθετε τοῖς ἐναντίοις.

13. ἡ ξύνοδος ἦν, Ἀργεῖοι μὲν—χωροῦντες] A remarkable instance of construction, πρὸς τὸ σημαίνον, as ἡ ξύνοδος ἦν is exactly equivalent in sense to ἐσηῆλλον ἐς μάχην.

14. ὀργῇ A. Gellius I. 11. Heringa Observ. VI. p. 54.

αὐλητῶν πολλῶν †νόμῳ† ἐγκαθεστῶτων, οὐ τοῦ θεοῦ χάριν, ἀλλ' ἵνα ὁμαλῶς μετὰ ῥυθμοῦ βαίνοντες προέλθοιεν καὶ μὴ διασπασθείη αὐτοῖς ἡ τάξις, ὅπερ φιλεῖ τὰ μεγάλα στρατόπεδα ἐν ταῖς προσόδοις ποιεῖν. LXXI. ξυνιόντων δ' ἔτι Ἄγισ ὁ βασιλεὺς τοιόνδε ἐβουλεύσατο δρᾶσαι. τὰ στρατό- 5 πεδα ποιεῖ μὲν καὶ ἅπαντα τοῦτο· ἐπὶ τὰ δεξιὰ κέρατα αὐτῶν ἐν ταῖς ξυνόδοις μᾶλλον ἐξωθεῖται, καὶ περιόχουσι κατὰ τὸ τῶν ἐναντίων εὐάνυμον ἀμφότεροι τῷ δεξιῷ, διὰ τὸ φοβουμένουσ' προστέλλειν τὰ γυμνὰ ἕκαστον ὡς μάλιστα τῇ τοῦ ἐν δεξιᾷ παρατεταγμένου ἀσπίδι, καὶ νομίζειν τὴν πυκνότητα 10 τῆς συγκλήσεως εὐσκεπαστότατον εἶναι· καὶ ἡγείται μὲν τῆς αἰτίας ταύτης ὁ πρωτοστάτης τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρως, προθυμού-

1. νόμου A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.V.f.g. Haack. Porpo. ἰμοῦ h.i. ἐγκαθεστῶτος f. 2. προσέλθοιεν f. 3. μέγιστα K.R. 4. τοῖς f. προσδοῖς G.L. O.P.k. ποιεῖν ἐν ταῖς προσόδοις Gellius. τοῖς προσόδοις V. ἔτι] om. d.i. 5. τοιόνδε τι ἐβουλεύσατο e. τὰ] om. Q. 6. μὲν ποιεῖ P. αὐτῶν Bekk. 7. περιόχουσι A.B.F.h. τὸ om. G. 9. περιτέλλειν N.V. πρὸς πέλλειν E. τοῦ] τὸν c.d.i. 11. συγκλήσεως F.H.K.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. συγκλήσεως A.B.d.h.i. vulgo συγκλήσεως. εὐσκεπτότατον e.

1. ὑπὸ αὐλητῶν πολλῶν] The flute-players at Sparta were a distinct caste, no stranger being admitted to exercise their profession. Herodot. VI. 60. They were, probably, as Müller supposes, not Dorians, but Peræci; like the caste of heralds, who claimed descent from Talthibius. When a rude people, such as the Dorians, effect the conquest of one more civilized, all offices connected with religion are often left in the hands of the old inhabitants; the conquerors, in this respect, forbearing to exercise their right of conquest. See Append. I. to vol. I. p. 506. For the respect shewn to the Tuscan flute-players at Rome, and their exclusive right of exercising their art, see the curious and original story in Livy, IX. 30. For the sense of the preposition ὑπὸ, see Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 592. Jelf, 639. I. 2. c.

2. ἀλλ' ἵνα ὁμαλῶς κ. τ. λ.] Quærentes quodam, cur ad tibie cantum Spartani pugnant, respondit Agesilaus, ἵνα ὅταν πρὸς ῥυθμὸν βαίνωσιν, οἱ τε δειλοὶ καὶ οἱ ἀνδρείοι φανεροὶ ᾖσι. Plutarch. Apophthegm. Lacon. HUDSON. So also Aristotle, as quoted by Aulus Gellius, Noct. Att. I. 11: πρὸς αὐλὸν ἐμβαί-

νοῦσιν, ἵνα τοὺς δειλοὺς ἀσχημονοῦντας γινώσκωσιν.

Μετὰ ῥυθμοῦ] Vide Polybium apud Athenæum, XIV. 5: Saltantium in morem Aristophanis verbis Plut. v. 758. ἐκτυπέτο δὲ Ἐμβάς γερότων εὐρύθμοις προβήμασιν. Pollux, III. 92. μετὰ ῥυθμοῦ βαίνουεν. male, pro βαίνοντες προέλθοιεν. WASS. De iisdem Polyænu, I. 10. Πρὸς τὸ μέλος καὶ τὸν ῥυθμὸν ἐμβαίνοντες ἀρρηκτοὶ τὴν τάξιν ἐγένοντο. Et Lucianus de Saltat. p. 790. Ἄπαντα μετὰ μουσῶν ποιούσιν, ἀχρι τοῦ πολεμίου πρὸς αὐλὸν καὶ ῥυθμὸν, καὶ εὐτακτον ἐμβασιον τοῦ ποδός. Pro præloibuen Gellius et Scholiastes habent προσέλθοιεν. DUKER.

5. τὰ στρατόπεδα ποιεῖ μὲν καὶ ἅπαντα τοῦτο] The construction is remarkable, for instead of τότε δὲ καὶ οἱ Μαντινῆς, which would have answered to the μὲν in the preceding clause, the answering clause is deferred so long that it is at last forgotten to be inserted at all, and the writer makes it the beginning of a new sentence, καὶ τότε περιόχουσιν μὲν οἱ Μαντινῆς, instead of the conclusion of the former one.

BATTLE OF MANTINEA. A. C. 418. Olym. 90. 3.

μενος ἐξάλλάττειν αἰὲ τῶν ἐναντίων τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γύμνωσιν, ἔπονται δὲ διὰ τὸν αὐτὸν φόβον καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι. καὶ τότε περι- 2 ἔσχον μὲν οἱ Μαντινῆς πολὺ τῷ κέρα τῶν Σκιριτῶν, ἔτι δὲ πλέον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Τεγεᾶται τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὅσφ 5 μείζον τὸ στράτευμα εἶχον. δείσας δὲ Ἄγισ μὴ σφῶν κυ- 3 κλωθῆ τὸ εὐώνυμον, καὶ νομίσας ἄγαν περιέχειν τοὺς Μαντινέας, τοῖς μὲν Σκιρίταις καὶ Βρασιδείοις ἐσήμησεν ἐπεξα- γαγόντας ἀπὸ σφῶν ἐξισῶσαι τοῖς Μαντινεῦσιν, ἐς δὲ τὸ διάκενον τοῦτο παρήγγελλεν ἀπὸ τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρως δύο 10 λόχους τῶν πολεμάρχων Ἴππονοῖδα καὶ Ἀριστοκλεῖ ἔχουσι παρελθεῖν καὶ ἐσβαλόντας πληρῶσαι, νομίζων τῷ θ' ἑαυτῶν δεξιῷ ἔτι περιουσίαν ἔσεσθαι καὶ τὸ κατὰ τοὺς Μαντινέας βεβαιοτέρον τετάξεσθαι. LXXII. ξυνέβη οὖν αὐτῷ, ἅτε ἐν

1. γῶσιν C.K.g. 2. δέ] om. V. of] om. Q. 3. πολὺ τῷ κέρα A.B.C. E.F.G.L.O.P.Q.V.c.f.h.i.k. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. πολὺ τὸ κέρα H.d.e.g. πολὺ τὸ κέρας K. vulgo τῷ κέρα πολὺ. 5. μείζω C.G.k. δέ] om. c. 6 ἄγισ g. 7. τοῖς βρασιδείοις N.V. βρασιδεῖοις et A.B.e. ἐσήμησεν K.g. 9. παρήγγελλεν Q.V.d. παρήγγελεν G. 10. πολεμάρχων E.F. 11. θ' μὲθ Q.e.f. καθ d.i. 12. τὸ] om. L.O.P. τοὺς] om. e. 13. τάξεσθαι d.i.

5. δείσας—μὴ σφῶν κυκλωθῆ τὸ εὐώνυμον] Porpo supposes that σφῶν is here used as the singular number, as σφέτερος is made to refer to a singular noun, VII. 1, 5. ἀναλαβῶν τῶν σφετέρων ναυτῶν τοὺς ὀπλισμένους. VII. 4, 3. ἀπήγαγε τοὺς σφετέρους. VII. 8, 1. ὄρων—τὴν σφετέραν ἀπορίαν. But the grammarians condemn this usage; (Thomas Magist. p. 827.) and at any rate no authority can, I believe, be found for such a use of the genitive σφῶν. The fact seems to be, that σφῶν includes both Agis and his soldiers; as in I. 136, 4. διδάσκειται ὑπ' αὐτῆς τὸν παῖδα σφῶν λαβὼν καθίζεσθαι, it includes both the queen and her husband. "She instructs Themistocles to take their child." So here, "Agis was afraid lest their left should be surrounded," that is, "the left of the Spartans," which term applies equally to the general and to his men. In a government like that of Sparta, where the kings were completely members of the state, and not its masters, this language seems the most proper that could be used.

Agis would have said, "our left wing "is in danger of being surrounded," and not "my left wing;" and thus Thucydides says of him, δείσας μὴ σφῶν κυκλωθῆ τὸ εὐώνυμον, and not μὴ ἑαυτοῦ κυκλωθῆ.

7. ἐπεξαγαγόντας] Haack interprets this as a military term, signifying, "to make a flank movement." Porpo doubts this, and marks the word with obeli, as if he preferred Bauer's conjecture ὑπεξαγαγόντας. But Bauer himself explains the preposition ἐπι, "ad hostem," and so far I think he is right, that ἐπεξάγειν signifies a movement in advance, or on the offensive, not a movement in retreat. Whether it always signifies "a flank movement" also, I cannot pretend to say; it does so certainly in this instance, and in VII. 52, 2. where the object was exactly the same, περικλήσασθαι τοῖς ἐναντίοις; for which purpose the line was unseasonably lengthened, and consequently weakened. Compare also ἀντεπεξήγον, used in the same sense, VIII. 104, 4.

αὐτῇ τῇ ἐφόδῳ καὶ ἐξ ὀλίγου παραγγείλαντι, τὸν τε Ἄριστοκλέα καὶ τὸν Ἴππονοῦδαν μὴ θελήσαι παρελθεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τὸ αἰτίωμα ὑστερον φεύγειν ἐκ Σπάρτης δόξαντας μαλακισθῆναι, καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους φθάσαι τῇ προσμίξει, καὶ κελεύσαντος αὐτοῦ, ἐπὶ τοὺς Σκιρίτας ὡς οὐ παρήλθον οἱ 5 λόχοι, πάλιν αὖ σφίσι προσμίξαι, μὴ δυνηθῆναι ἔτι μηδὲ 2 τούτους ξυγκλῆσαι. ἀλλὰ μάλιστα δὴ κατὰ πάντα τῇ ἐμπειρία Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐλασσωθέντες τότε τῇ ἀνδρία ἔδειξαν σὺχ 3 ῆσσον περιγεγόμενοι. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἐν χερσὶν ἐγίνοντο τοῖς ἐναντίοις, τὸ μὲν τῶν Μαντινέων δεξιὸν τρέπει αὐτῶν τοὺς 10 Σκιρίτας καὶ τοὺς Βρασιδεῖους, καὶ ἐσπεσόντες οἱ Μαντινῆς καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι αὐτῶν, καὶ τῶν Ἀργείων οἱ χίλιοι λογάδες, κατὰ τὸ διάκενον καὶ οὐ ξυγκλησθέν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους διέφθειρον καὶ κυκλωσάμενοι ἔτρεψαν καὶ ἐξέσωσαν ἐς τὰς 15 ἀμάξας, καὶ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων τῶν ἐπιτεταγμένων ἀπέκτεινάν 15 4 τινας. καὶ ταύτῃ μὲν ἦσσῶντο οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι· τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ στρατοπέδῳ, καὶ μάλιστα τῷ μέσῳ, ἦπερ ὁ βασιλεὺς Ἄγισ

3. τὸ om. E. 5. κελεύσαντος K. οὐ] om. G. 6. μ] οὐ d.i. 7. ξυγκλῆσαι Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυγκλείσαι. 8. ἀνδρία H.K.V.h. correct. F. vulgo ἀνδρεία. 9. περιγεγόμενοι f. 10. τῶν] om. c. 11. βρασιδεῖους A.P.V.e.h. 12. διακείμενον d. ξυγκλησθέν Poppo. Goell. Bekk. συγκλησθέν F.H.K. ceteri ξυγκλεισθέν. 14. διέφθειραν d.e.i.k. ἐ] om. c. 15. τεταγμένων H. 16. τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ "Longe plurimi libri." Poppo. quibus nunc accedunt C.V. vulgo et Bekk. τῷ δ' ἄλλῳ.

2. ἀλλὰ καὶ—φεύγειν] This clause depends, not on *ξυνέβη αὐτῷ*, but on *ξυνέβη* only. A similar carelessness occurs I. 95, 4. *ξυνέβη αὐτῷ, καλεῖσθαι τε ἄμα, καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους—μετατάξασθαι*, where *μετατάξασθαι* depends in the same manner only on *ξυνέβη*, and not on *ξυνέβη αὐτῷ*.

5. καὶ κελεύσαντος αὐτοῦ, κ. τ. λ.] I have followed Poppo, Reiske, and Dobree, in the stopping of this passage, which has been variously interpreted. The sense appears to be, "And when Agis, seeing that the two lochi did not come up to take their intended place, ordered the Lacedæmonian

"line, he found (*ξυνέβη αὐτῷ*) that neither were these any longer able to close up the opening." *Τούτους* refers to the Sciritæ, who are the subject of the preceding verb *προσμίξαι*. *ξυγκλῆσαι* is simply "to close up the line." Compare, a little below, τὸ διάκενον καὶ οὐ ξυγκλησθέν.

ὡς οὐ παρήλθον] ἦγον ἐπὶ τὸ μέρος τῶν Σκιριτῶν. SCHOL.

7. τῇ ἐμπειρίᾳ—ἐλασσωθέντες] I understand this, with Mitford, as meant to allude to Agis. Probably Thucydides thought that the order given to the Sciritæ, just on the eve of battle, was ill judged, and was likely to produce bad results.

BATTLE OF MANTINEA A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

ἦν καὶ περὶ αὐτὸν οἱ τριακόσιοι ἰππῆς καλούμενοι, προσπε-  
 σόντες τῶν τε Ἀργείων τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις καὶ πέντε λόχοις  
 ὠνομασμένοις καὶ Κλεωναίοις καὶ Ὀρνεάταις καὶ Ἀθηναίων

1. ἦν] om. P. ante ἄγεις ponunt C.G.K.L.O.c.d.e.g.k.  
 2. τε] om. A.B.E.F.H.V. πεντελόχοις G. et corr. F.

προσπεσόντες K.  
 3. ὀρνεάταις A.h.

1. οἱ τριακόσιοι ἰππῆς καλούμενοι] He adds καλούμενοι, because, though called horsemen, they were really infantry. The actual cavalry were on the wings, as had been already stated, ch. 67, 1. These "three hundred horsemen, as "they were called," were originally, we may suppose, so many chiefs, who fought round their king, not on foot, but in their chariots; this being the early sense of ἰππεὺς and ἰππότης, as we find from Homer. Cavalry, properly so called, were as little known among the early Greeks as among the Britons, their breed of horses being naturally small and bad. See a good essay on the subject by Freret, in the seventh volume of the transactions of the French Academy. In the actual constitution of Sparta, the three hundred were picked men, in the flower of their age, between twenty and thirty, chosen by the three hippagretæ, or "gatherers of the horsemen," who were themselves nominated by the ephori. (See Xenophon, Rep. Laced. IV. 3.) When a Spartan became superannuated for the duties of one of the "three hundred," he was liable for the first year afterwards to be employed on miscellaneous public service, as one of the agathoergi. (Herodot. I. 67, 6.) The thirty Spartans who sometimes accompanied the kings on foreign expeditions, are supposed, by Müller, to have been the representatives, in a manner, of these "three hundred;" but this, I think, is doubtful. It is also a question, whether the famous "three hundred" who died with Leonidas at Thermopylæ, were these "three hundred horsemen," or no. Müller thinks that they were not, as they are said to have been men of more advanced age, while the "horsemen" were undoubtedly in the vigour of youth. The term ἐπιλεξιμένοις, used by Herodotus on this occasion, (VII. 205, 3.) compared with his express men-

tion of the "three hundred horsemen" on another occasion, VIII. 124, 4. seems further to shew that Müller is right.

2. πέντε λόχοις ὠνομασμένοις] I believe that no information as to these five lochi is attainable. We can only suppose that Argos, originally, like Sparta and Messenia, contained five districts or quarters, each of which sent its own lochus into the field; so that the whole national army might properly be called the five lochi. And the name might subsist long after the changes introduced into the Argive constitution, by the admission of so many of the Periæci to the rights of citizenship, had destroyed the division which had given rise to it. The expression of Thucydides, πέντε λόχοις ὠνομασμένοις, like that of ἰππῆς καλούμενοι just before, may imply perhaps that it was only a name, now no longer significant, for the whole national strength of Argos, when assembled together in one army. We then have three parts of the Argive army, which may be compared to three corresponding parts of the Lacedæmonian. The five lochi, or legion, consisting of the whole military strength of Argos, in the vigour of life; that is, analogous to the hastati and principes of Rome. To these correspond the six lochi, or legion, or united national force of Sparta; consisting in like manner of all Spartan citizens in the vigour of life. Secondly, the πρεσβύτεροι, or citizens of more advanced age, the triarii of the Roman legion, form a distinct body in both armies: but in the Spartan army they seem to have been stationed in the rear of the line, to cover the baggage, while, with the Argives, they were drawn up in the line. Possibly, however, this may have been only done on account of the inferior numbers of the confederate army, to prevent the Lacedæmonians from out-flanking them even more than they

MANTINEA. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3. 4.

τοῖς παρατεταγμένοις, ἔτρεψαν οὐδὲ ἐς χεῖρας τοὺς πολλοὺς ὑπομείναντας ἀλλ', ὡς ἐπῆσαν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, εὐθὺς ἐνδόντας καὶ ἔστιν οὖς καὶ καταπατηθέντας τοῦ μὴ φθῆναι τὴν ἐγκατάληψιν. LXXIII. ὡς δὲ ταύτῃ ἐνεδεδώκει τὸ τῶν

Complete victory of Ἀργείων καὶ ξυμμάχων στρατεύμα, παρερ- 5  
the Lacedaemonians.

ρήγγυντο ἤδη ἅμα καὶ ἐφ' ἑκάτερα, καὶ ἅμα τὸ δεξιὸν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Τεγεατῶν ἐκυκλοῦτο τῷ περιέχοντι σφῶν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθεν αὐτοὺς κίνδυνος περιεστήκει, τῇ μὲν κυκλουμένους τῇ δὲ ἤδη ἡσσημένους. καὶ μάλιστα ἂν τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐταλαιπώρησαν, εἰ 10  
2 μὴ οἱ ἱππῆς παρόντες αὐτοῖς ἀφέλιμοι ἦσαν. καὶ ξυνέβη τὸν Ἄγιν, ὡς ἦσθετο τὸ εὐώνυμον σφῶν πονοῦν τὸ κατὰ τοὺς Μαν-

2. ὑπομείναντας e. ὑπομείνοντας C. ἀπῆσαν R. 3. οὖς καταπατηθέντας K.  
5. ἐπερρήγγυντο c.d.i. 6. ἦδη] δὴ g. 7. ἐκυκλοῦντο A.B.F.c.h. 8. κίνδυνος  
αὐτοῦς K. 9. ἦδη] om. A. ἡσσομένους I. 11. οἱ] om. e. 12. πονοῦν  
κατὰ c.e.i.

did actually. Thirdly, the χλῖοι λογάδες, a chosen band, the flower of the youth of Argos, and trained with peculiar care to all military exercises, correspond to the "three hundred horse-men" of the Spartans, who were also a picked body of young men, and obliged by the very distinction which they had obtained in being chosen amongst the "horsemen" to cultivate all their warlike faculties with especial assiduity. For the fivefold division of Messenia, see Stephan. Byzant. in Ἰαμεία and Μεσόλα, quoted by Müller, Dorians, vol. I. p. 95. (Engl. Trans. p. 111.) note.

[Poppo says that the "five lochi" must be the πρεσβύτεροι, from the absence of the article: and that they are called πρεσβύτεροι, not as consisting of old men, but of men of maturer years than the thousand chosen young men, spoken of just before. The only question is, whether πέντε λόχοι may not be considered so much of a proper name as not to require the article; otherwise Poppo's interpretation is undoubtedly just.]

3. τοῦ μὴ φθῆναι τὴν ἐγκατάληψιν]  
"So that they could not escape being

"overtaken by the enemy." The Scholiast of the Leyden MS. explains it ὅτι μὴ ἔφθασαν, as if his reading had been τῷ μὴ φθῆναι. For the construction, see Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 539. Obs. 1.

[Poppo and Gölter both condemn this interpretation; and Gölter, while adopting Bauer's explanation, "quia non effugerant priusquam opprimerentur," adds, "Formula τοῦ, τοῦ (μὴ) plerumque consilium significat, interdum effectum; hic causam indicat, ὅτι οὐκ ἔφθασαν." But what authority either of reason or example there is for this last assertion, I do not know. I should prefer Bauer's interpretation if the Greek would allow it; but if the sense of the passage be what he supposes it to be, the genitive must, I think, be altered into the dative or ablative, τῷ μὴ φθῆναι.]

5. παρερρήγγυντο — ἐφ' ἑκάτερα]  
"Their line was broken off both "ways:" i. e. by one part of it having advanced beyond it to pursue the enemy, and by another part having been beaten back behind it. See the note on IV. 96, 5.

7. ἐκυκλοῦντο] Thomas Mag. in κελύεο. DUKEE.

τινάς καὶ τῶν Ἀργείων τοὺς χιλίους, παραγγείλαι παντὶ τῷ  
στρατεύματι χωρῆσαι ἐπὶ τὸ νικώμενον. καὶ γενομένου τούτου 3  
οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τούτῳ, ὡς παρήλθε καὶ ἐξέκλιεν ἀπὸ σφῶν  
τὸ στράτευμα, καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἐσώθησαν, καὶ τῶν Ἀργείων μετ'  
5 αὐτῶν τὸ ἦσσηθέν· οἱ δὲ Μαντινῆς καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι καὶ τῶν  
Ἀργείων οἱ λογάδες οὐκέτι πρὸς τὸ ἐγκεῖσθαι τοῖς ἐναντίοις  
τὴν γνώμην εἶχον, ἀλλ' ὀρώντες τοὺς τε σφετέρους νευικη-  
μένους καὶ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐπιφερομένους ἐς φυγὴν  
ἐτράπουτο. καὶ τῶν μὲν Μαντινέων †καὶ† πλείους διεφθά- 4  
10 ρησαν, τῶν δὲ Ἀργείων λογάδων τὸ πολὺ ἐσώθη. ἡ μέντοι  
φυγὴ καὶ ἀποχώρησις οὐ βίαιος οὐδὲ μακρὰ ἦν· οἱ γὰρ  
Λακεδαιμόνιοι μέχρι μὲν τοῦ τρέψαι χρονίους τὰς μάχας καὶ  
βεβαίους τῷ μένειν ποιοῦνται, τρέψαντες δὲ βραχείας καὶ οὐκ  
ἐπὶ πολὺ τὰς διώξεις. LXXIV. Καὶ ἡ μὲν μάχη τοιαύτη  
15 MANTINEA. καὶ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων ἐγένετο, πλείστου δὲ  
Amount of the loss on  
both sides. χρόνου μεγίστη δὴ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν καὶ ὑπὸ  
ἀξιολογωτάτων πόλεων ξυνηλθοῦσα. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι 3  
προθέμενοι τῶν πολεμίων νεκρῶν τὰ ὄπλα τροπαῖον εὐθὺς  
ἴστασαν καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἐσκύλευον, καὶ τοὺς αὐτῶν ἀνεί-

2. στρατοπέδῳ Q. 5. ἦσσημένον i. 9. μὲν] om. N.V. καὶ] oi L.N.V.  
"Nec kal omnibus placeat." Poppo. διεφθειραν Q. 10. διεσώθη N.V.  
ἡ μέντοι] om. L. 12. χρονίους τε τὰς d. 15. καὶ] om. i. ἐγγύτατῳ Q.  
δὲ] δὴ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.V.f.g.k. Bekker. in ed. 1832. qui δὴ proxime sequentem  
uncis secluit. 17. τῶν ἀξιολογωτάτων R. 18. προθέμενοι] om. f. πο-  
λεμίων] πόλεων B. 19. ἴστασαν A. ἴστασαν B.F. ἴστησαν L.O.P. αὐτῶν  
E.F.G.H.K.N.O.P.V.

11. φυγῇ] Pharacis Spartani salubre consilium legas apud Diodorum Siculum, p. 326. d. WASS.

14. τοιαύτη καὶ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων] Poppo says, "Pro kal, ἢ probabiliter "conjunct Dukerus, ad VII. 87." He means VII. 86, 5. τοιαύτη ἢ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων αἰτία. But τοιαύτη καὶ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων resembles the expression τοιαῦτα καὶ παραπλήσια, I. 22, 4. 143, 3. Compare also παραπλήσιον δὲ καὶ οὐ πολλῶν πλέον. VII. 19, 2. Thucydides does not intend to throw any uncertainty upon his statement here, as he does in the case of the death of Nicias, where,

in the earlier part of the narrative, he had inserted the caution, ὡς ἐλέγετο. τοιαύτη καὶ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων is merely an assertion of the accuracy of his description; τοιαύτη ἢ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων would have implied that some of the particulars of it were doubtful.

16. ὑπὸ ἀξιολογωτάτων πόλεων ξυνηλθοῦσα] Compare τῆς μάχης συμμετώσεως, Herodot. I. 74, 2. and the Latin expression, "pugna commissa est." We could say that "two armies joined "battle," though we could hardly speak of "a battle joined by two "armies."



PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 418. Olym. 90. 2.

λουτο καὶ ἀπήγαγον ἐς Τέγαν, οὐπερ ἐτάφησαν, καὶ τοὺς  
 8 τῶν πολεμίων ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδωσαν. ἀπέθανον δὲ Ἀργεῖων  
 μὲν καὶ Ὀρνεατῶν καὶ Κλεωναίων ἑπτακόσιοι, Μαντινέων  
 δὲ διακόσιοι, καὶ Ἀθηναίων ξὺν Αἰγινηταῖς διακόσιοι καὶ οἱ  
 στρατηγοὶ ἀμφοτέροι. Λακεδαιμονίων δὲ οἱ μὲν ξύμμαχοι 5  
 οὐκ ἔταλαιπώρησαν ὥστε καὶ ἀξιώλογόν τι ἀπογενέσθαι· αὐ-  
 τῶν δὲ χαλεπὸν μὲν ἦν τὴν ἀλήθειαν πυθέσθαι, ἐλέγοντο δὲ  
 περὶ τριακοσίου ἀποθανεῖν

LXXV. Τῆς δὲ μάχης μελλούσης ἔσεσθαι καὶ Πλειστο-  
 ἀναξ ὁ ἕτερος βασιλεὺς ἔχων τοὺς τε πρεσβυτέρους καὶ νεο- 10

PELOPONNESUS.

Moral effect of the  
 2 victory in restoring the  
 former reputation of  
 the Lacedaemonians.

While they are engaged  
 in celebrating the Car-

non, the allies again  
 attack Epidaurus, and

3 raise works to blockade  
 the city.

τέρους ἐβοήθησε, καὶ μεχρὶ μὲν Τηγέας ἀφί-  
 κето, πυθόμενος δὲ τὴν νίκην ἀπεχώρησε. καὶ  
 τοὺς ἀπὸ Κορίνθου καὶ ἔξω ἰσθμοῦ ξυμμάχους  
 ἀπέστρεψαν πέμψαντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ  
 αὐτοὶ ἀναχωρήσαντες καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους 15  
 ἀφέντες, (Κάρνεια γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐτύγχανον ὄντα)  
 τὴν ἑορτὴν ἦγον. καὶ τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων  
 τότε ἐπιφερομένην αἰτίαν ἐς τε μαλακίαν διὰ  
 τὴν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ξυμφορὰν καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην ἀβουλίαν τε καὶ  
 βραδυτήτα ἐνὶ ἔργῳ τούτῳ ἀπελύσαντο, τύχη μὲν, ὡς ἐδό- 20  
 κουν, κακιζόμενοι, γνώμη δὲ οἱ αὐτοὶ ἔτι ὄντες.

4 Τῇ δὲ προτέρᾳ ἡμέρᾳ ξυνέβη τῆς μάχης ταύτης καὶ τοὺς

2. ἀπέδωσαν E. 3. ὀρνεατῶν A.R.h. 4. καὶ ἀθ.—διακόσιοι] om. I. σὺν K.  
 αἰγινηταῖς V.g. 6. καὶ] om. g. 7. ἐλέγετο d.i. 8 ὄν h. 8. τετρακο-

σίου K.O. 14. ἀπέστρεψαν B.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.c.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
 Bekk. ceteri ἀπέστρεψαν. Conf. IV. 97, 2. ἀπαντῆ κήρυκι βουιστῆ, δε αὐτὸν ἀπο-  
 στρέψας. 15. καὶ τοὺς] τοὺς τε i. 16. ἐτύγχανον e. Vide Dobrem ad Aristophan.  
 Plut. 145. 17. καὶ τὴν ἑορτὴν V. εἶχον L.O.P. τῶν] om. B.h. 19. ἐς] om. K.  
 22. προτέρᾳ A.B.E.F.G.H.N.Q.R.V. Bekker. in ed. 1832. vulgo προτεραιᾳ.  
 ξυνέβη A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri συνέβη. Male.  
 Poetae omnes ξ pro σ passim usurparunt, oratores perraro, Isocrates bis tantum,  
 si libri non fallunt. Circa Alexandri Magni tempora usus elementi ξ exolevisse  
 videtur. Apud Polybium vix invenitur. WASS.

4. ξὺν Αἰγινηταῖς] That is, "the  
 "Athenian settlers in Ægina, who had  
 "been sent there in the first year of  
 "the war." See II. 27, 1, 2. and VII.  
 57, 2. where they are described as,  
 Αἰγινηταὶ οἱ τότε Αἰγῶν εἶχον.

6. ὥστε καὶ ἀξιώλογόν τι ἀπογενέσθαι]  
 Καὶ non redundat, sed significat Lacedaemonios non adeo pressos esse ut  
 praeter laborem presentem etiam magnam  
 jacturam facerent. POPPO.

22. τῇ δὲ προτεραιᾳ ἡμέρᾳ] Ammonius

Ἐπίδουριους πανδημει ἐσβαλεῖν ἐς τὴν Ἀργεῖαν ὡς ἔρημον  
 αὖσαν, καὶ τοὺς ὑπολοίπους φύλακας τῶν Ἀργείων ἐξελ-  
 θόντων [αὐτῶν,] διαφθεῖραι πολλούς. καὶ Ἠλείων τρισχι- 5  
 λίων ὄπλιτῶν βοηθησάντων Μαντινεῦσιν ὕστερον τῆς μάχης,  
 5 καὶ Ἀθηναίων χιλίων πρὸς τοῖς προτέροις, ἐστράτευσαν  
 ἅπαντες οἱ ζῦμμαχοι οὗτοι εὐθὺς ἐπὶ Ἐπίδουρον, ἕως οἱ  
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι Κάρνεια ἦγον, καὶ διελόμενοι τὴν πόλιν περι-  
 ετείχιζον. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι ἐξεπαύσαντο, Ἀθηναῖοι δέ, 6  
 ὥσπερ προσετάχθησαν, τὴν ἄκραν τὸ Ἡραῖον εὐθὺς ἐχειρ-  
 10 γάσαντο. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ξυγκαταλείποντες ἅπαντες τῷ τει-  
 χίσματι φρουρὰν ἀνεχώρησαν κατὰ πόλεις ἕκαστοι. καὶ τὸ  
 θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

LXXVI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος ἀρχομένου εὐθὺς  
 οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἐπειδὴ τὰ Κάρνεια ἦγαγον, ἐξεστράτευσαν,  
 15 ARGOS καὶ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς Τέγεαν λόγους προὔπεμπον  
 ἐς τὸ Ἄργος ζυμβατηρίους. ἦσαν δὲ αὐτοῖς 2  
 πρότερόν τε ἄνδρες ἐπιτήδειοι καὶ βουλόμενοι  
 τὸν δῆμον τὸν ἐν Ἄργει καταλύσαι· καὶ ἐπειδὴ  
 ἡ μάχη ἐγεγένητο, πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἐδύνατο  
 20 πείθειν τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐς τὴν ὁμολογίαν. ἐβούλοντο δὲ πρῶ-

1. ἀργείων A.B.Q.c.d.f.i. ἐρήμην d. 2. ἐξελθόντων αὐτῶν B.C.F.G.H.I.L.  
 N.O.P.R.V.c.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Sed hic unciis inclusum. vulgo et Bekk.  
 αὐτῶν omitt. 7. κάρνεια L. κάρνεια E. Κάρν. ἦγον καὶ ad marg. rejicit et  
 διελόμενοι om. R. 8. οἱ μὲν οἱ ἄλλοι E. 10. ξυγκαταλείποντες E.Q.V.  
 ἅπαντες] om. b. 16. ἐς τὸ] ἐς τε E. 17. τε] om. i.

et Thomas Magister hoc discrimen statuunt inter προτέρα et προτεραία: προτέρα, ἐπὶ τάξεωσ προτεραία δέ, ἐπὶ μόνης ἡμέρας. Itaque ex illorum sententia non recte dicitur, τῆσ προτέρα ἡμέρα τῆσ μάχης. Sed, non minus recte dici τῆ προτέρα ἡμέρα quam τῆ προτεραία, ostendit Stephanus ex Homero Iliad. φ'. v. 5. Odyss. π'. 50. et ex Aristotele, V. Polit. 12, 9. εἰ τῆ προτέρα ἐγένετο τῆσ τροπῆσ, pridie solstitii, vel brumæ. Pol-lux, I. 65. Φαίης δ' ἀν—καὶ τῆ προτε-ραία, καὶ τῆ προτέρα. DUKER.  
 2. ἐξελθόντων [αὐτῶν] i. e. τῶν φυλάκων. "And cut to pieces the remaining

"guards of the Argives in great numbers, as they had ventured out to fight them." ἐξελθόντες, without any addition, is used in this sense, VIII. 25, 2. If αὐτῶν were omitted, I should still refer ἐξελθόντων to φύλακας, and make it agree with αὐτῶν understood, just as in the remarkable passage, VI. 7, 2.  
 8. ἐξεπαύσαντο] Ἀπέκαμον τοῦ περιτείχιζεν. SCHOL.  
 9. τὴν ἀκραν τὸ Ἡραῖον] "The temple of Juno was probably on a promontory west of the city." Gell. Itin. Morea. p. 191.

ARGOS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

τον σπονδὰς ποιήσαντες πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους αἰθίς ὕστερον καὶ ξυμμαχίαν, καὶ οὕτως ἤδη τῷ δήμῳ ἐπιτίθεσθαι. 3 καὶ ἀφικνεῖται πρόξενος ὦν Ἀργείων Λίχας ὁ Ἀρκεσιλάου παρὰ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων δύο λόγῳ φέρων ἐς τὸ Ἄργος, τὸν μὲν καθ' ὃ, τι εἰ βούλονται πολεμεῖν, τὸν δ' ὡς εἰ εἰρήνην 5 ἄγειν. καὶ γενομένης πολλῆς ἀντιλογίας (ἔτυχε γὰρ καὶ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης παρῶν) οἱ ἄνδρες οἱ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις πράσσοντες, ἤδη καὶ ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ τολμῶντες, ἔπεισαν τοὺς Ἀργείους προσδέξασθαι τὸν ξυμβατήριον λόγον. ἔστι δὲ ὅδε.

10

LXXVII. “ΚΑΤΤΑΔΕ δοκεῖ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ξυμβalέσθαι ποττῶς Ἀργείως, ἀποδιδόντας τὸς 10  
 “παῖδας τοῖς Ὀρχομενίοις καὶ τὸς ἄνδρας  
 “τοῖς Μαιναλίοις, καὶ τὸς ἄνδρας τὸς ἐν  
 “Μαντιεῖα τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἀποδιδόντας, 15  
 “καὶ ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρω ἐκβῶντας καὶ τὸ τεῖχος ἀναιροῦντας.

2. ἦδη] om. R. 3. καὶ φικνεῖται E. i. e. ἀφικνεῖται. ἀργείων] om. O.  
 λείχας C.I.L.O.P.c.d.e.f.g.k. 4. δύο I. φέρων ἐς τὸ Ἄργος δύο λόγῳ G.L.  
 O.P.c.i.k. 5. εἶ] ἦν i. om. K.V. εἶ] ἄν h. om. K.c. 6. γενομένης post  
 ἀντιλογίας ponit R. δ] om. L.O.P. 8. καὶ οὐκ ἐκ c.i. 9. ξυμβατήριον  
 A.B.E.G.N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri συμβατήριον. 11. κατὰ  
 τὰδε δοκεῖ τῇ K.L.O. τῶν] om. V. 12. πρὸς τῶς H. ποτὶ τῶς L.O. ποτῶς K.  
 ποττῶς E. ἀργίως c. ὑποδιδόντας 47. 16. ἐξ] om. K. ἐπιδαύρου A.C.  
 E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.R.V.c.e.f.g. Parm. Poppo. 47. 48. ἐκβῶντας g. ἐκβα-  
 λόντας d.i.k. ἐκβαλόντες c. ἐκβῶντας E.V. καὶ τὸ] τ] om. d.i.

4. τὸν μὲν καθ' ὃ, τι κ. τ. λ.] “Duas  
 “afferebant condiciones: alteram, quem  
 “admodum, si bellum mallent, futurum  
 “esset; alteram, quemadmodum, si pa-  
 “cem.” Post καθ' ὃ, τι εἰ ὡς intelli-  
 gendum est ἴσται. GÖLLER.

12. ποττῶς] Pro πρὸς τοὺς. Vide Eu-  
 stathium ad Iliad. λ'. p. 828. et Iliad. ρ'.  
 p. 1106. πρὸς τῷ Διός, ἦγον πρὸς τοῦ  
 Διός. Etymol. M. conjungit: Ποττῶν,  
 ἀπὸ τοῦ πρὸς τὰν, Δωρικός. ποττὸ πύρ,  
 ἀπὸ τοῦ πρὸς τὸ πύρ. Posterius est ex  
 Aristoph. Acharn. v. 751. qui ibid.  
 v. 732. ποττῶν μάδδαν, Lysistr. v. 1005.  
 ποττῶν Ἑλλάδα, v. 1266. ποττῶς σπον-  
 δάς. Et Theocritus, XI. 1. ποττῶν Ἑ-  
 ρωτα. DÜKER.

τὸς παῖδας τοῖς Ὀρχομενίοις κ. τ. λ.] See

ch. 61, 4, 5. He speaks of the hostages  
 whom the Orchomenians had given for  
 their own fidelity, and of those whom  
 the Lacedæmonians had put into their  
 keeping, and whom they had been  
 obliged to give up to the Argives. No  
 former mention had been made of the  
 Mænalians; but as they had no one  
 city, but were dispersed in several vil-  
 lages, an invading army could have had  
 no difficulty in obliging them to give  
 hostages separately; nor was there any  
 one town capable of affording such re-  
 sistance as to make its submission de-  
 serve a separate notice.

16. τὸ τεῖχος] Namely, τὴν ἄκρην τὸ  
 Ἑραίων. See ch. 75, 6, and 80, 3.

ARGOS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 3.

“ αἱ δὲ κα μὴ εἴκοντι τοὶ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρω, πολεμίους 2  
 “ εἶμεν τοῖς Ἀργείοις καὶ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς τῶν  
 “ Λακεδαιμονίων ξυμμάχοις καὶ τοῖς τῶν Ἀργείων ξυ-  
 “ μάχοις. καὶ αἶ τινὰ τοὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι παῖδα ἔχοντι, 3  
 5 “ ἀποδόμεν ταῖς πολίεσι πάσαις. περὶ δὲ τῷ σιῶ σύματος 4  
 “ † εἶμεν λῆν † τοῖς Ἐπιδαυρίοις ὄρκον, δόμεν δὲ † αὐτοῖς †  
 “ ὁμόσαι. τὰς δὲ πόλιας τὰς ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ, καὶ μικρὰς 5  
 “ καὶ μεγάλας, αὐτονόμους εἶμεν πάσας κατὰ πάτρια. αἱ δὲ 6  
 “ κα τῶν ἐκτὸς Πελοποννήσῳ τις ἐπὶ τὰν Πελοπόννησον γὰν  
 10 “ ἦν ἐπὶ κακῶ, ἀλεξέμεναι ἀμόθι βουλευσαμένους, ὅπα κα

1. εἴκοντι A.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.R. (prim. man.) 48. ἀθηναῖοις d. ἐπιδάουρω E.G. πολεμίους 48. 2. εἶμεν A.C.G.L.N. Parm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. εἶμεν sine accen- tu E. εἶμεν Q. εἰ μὲν B.F.H.K.c.f.g.h.i.k. vulgo ἦμεν. καὶ τοῖς λακεδαιμονίοις] om. B.E.F.H.N.Q.V. καὶ τοῖς] om. L.O. τοῖς] om. P.k. 48. 4. αἶ A.B.E.F. G.H.I.L.M.N.O.V.c.d.e.f.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἄν. ἔχοντι A.E. F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.g.h.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. 47. 48. vulgo et Bekk. ἔχοντι. 5. ἀποδόμεν d.i.k.l. 47. ἀποδόμενα h. πολέεσσι K. πολίεσσι R. περι—τοῖς] ἐμὲν λῆν E.F.H. συμπατοῖς μὲν λῆν f.g. 48. σύματος αἱ μὲν R. συμβατοῖς μὲν λῆν K. σύματος ἐμέλην Q. σύματος λῆν L. σύμτολην P. σύμτολην O. συματι εἰ μὲν λῆν c. σύματι ἐμὲν λῆν d.i. μὰ τὴν σεμέλην e. μὰ τὸν σεμέλην C.I.k.m.g. 47. vulgo cum M. συμβατοῖς μὲν λῆν. Vide Valcken. Equidem malim σύματος, αἱ μὲν λῆν τὰς ἐπιδαυρίους, ὄρκον δόμεναι αὐτοῖς ὁμόσαι Bekk. σύματος ἐμὲν Parm. V. 6. τοῖς] τὸν I.L.O.P.k. 47. δόμεν A.B.E.F.G.H.K.Q.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. 48. δόμεναι h. vulgo δάμεν. αὐτοῖς I.c.i. Parm. 47. vulgo αὐτοῖς. 7. ὁμόσαι 47. πελοποννήσω E.g. πελοποννήσσοις F. 8. εἶμεν A.C.G.I.K.N.P.Q. Parm. Poppo. Goell. 47. 48. εἰ μὲν B.F.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. vulgo ἦμεν. πάσαις] πασ E. om. P. κατὰ τὰ I.K.L.O.P.d. 47. 9. πελοποννήσῳ C. Duker. ceteri πελοποννήσου. τις] om. V. γὰς C.K. 10. κακῶ γε ἀλεξέμεναι c.h. ἀμοθὲι A.B.C.H.K.N.V.e.f.h.k. Bekk. ἀμοθὲι sed ἰ superscript. G. ἀμοθὲι g. ἀμόθι E.F. ἀμόθι εἶ 47. κα B.C.F.G.H.I. L.N.O.V.d.e.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. κὰν K. vulgo καὶ. ὅπακα Parm. 47.

5. περὶ δὲ τῷ σιῶ σύματος] The varieties of reading in this passage are so great, that little stress can be laid on the manuscripts for giving it correctly. Bekker's correction seems to me only objectionable, because, as Gøller says, αἱ μὲν λῆν depending as it must upon δοκεῖ, appears inadmissible: the construction required is not αἱ μὲν δοκεῖ λῆν, but αἱ μὲν ξυμβαίνοι λῆν. Yet I can as little understand δοκεῖ εἶμεν λῆν, so that I have marked the words as corrupt or inexplicable. The general sense of the clause seems to be, that with respect to the victim alleged by the Argives to be owed to the temple of Apollo Pythæus from the Epidau-

rians, the matter should be decided by the oath of the Epidaurians, who were to swear whether it was justly due from them or no; and the Argives should trust the result to this mode of settlement. It is well known that, where the evidence was not clear, the accused was allowed to clear himself by oath; and if he swore that he was innocent, the accuser had no further remedy. See Aristotle, Rhetor. I. 16, 6. and Herodot. VI. 86, 12. where Glaucus wishes to be allowed to clear himself by oath of the charge of having appropriated some money entrusted to his care.  
 10. ἀμόθι] Quovis modo, ut ἀμοῦ γέ που apud Lys. de Invalid. §. 20. Poppo.

ARGOS. A. C. 118. Olymp. 92. 2.

- 7 "δικαιότατα δοκῆ τοῖς Πελοποννασίοις. ὅσοι δ' ἐκτὸς Πελο-  
 "ποννάσω τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ξύμμαχοί ἐντι, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ  
 "ἐσσοῦνται ἐν τῷπερ καὶ τοὶ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τοὶ  
 8 "τῶν Ἀργείων ξύμμαχοί ἐντι, τὰν αὐτῶν ἔχοντες. ἐπιδεί-  
 "ξαντας δὲ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις ξυμβалέσθαι, αἶ κα αὐτοῖς δοκῆ. 5  
 "αἶ δέ τι καὶ ἄλλο δοκῆ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, οἶκαδ' ἀπιάλλειν."

LXXVIII. Τοῦτον μὲν τὸν λόγον προσεδέξαντο πρῶτον οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, καὶ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τὸ στράτευμα ἀνεχώρη-  
 σεν ἐκ τῆς Τεγέας ἐπ' οἴκου μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἐπιμξίας οὔσης ἦδη παρ' ἀλλήλους, οὐ πολλῶ 10  
 ὕστερον ἔπραξαν αὐθις οἱ αὐτοὶ ἄνδρες ὥστε τὴν Μαντινέων καὶ Ἡλείων καὶ τὴν Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχίαν ἀφέντας Ἀργεῖους σπονδὰς καὶ ξυμμαχίαν ποιήσασθαι πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους. καὶ ἐγένοντο αἶδε.

1. πελοποννήσου E.F.G.H.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g. Porpo. πελοποννήσου F. 2. τῶν] om. c.d.i. ἐντι K. om. Parm. 3. ἐσσοῦνται B.F.H.K.N. Porpo. vulgo et Bekk. ἐσσοῦνται. 4. αὐτῶν E.F.G.H.M.N.O.V. Porpo. αὐτῶν K. ἐπιδείξαντες c.k. ἐπεὶ δείξαντας G. 5. αὐτοῖς δοκεῖ 47. 6. αἶ δέ τι δοκῆ] om. 47. τι δοκῆ A.B.C.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.i.k. Porpo. Bekk. τι ἄλλο δοκῆ h. καὶ ἄλλο om. Parm. ἀπιάλλειν A.E.F.G. ἀπιάλλειν B. Bekk. in ed. 1832. 8. of] om. L.O.P.e. ἀνεχώρησαν e. 10. ἦδη] om. d.i. 12. καὶ τὴν ἀθηναίων καὶ Ἡλείων A.B.C.E.F.G.Q.R.V.e. et, qui τῶν habent pro τῶν, H.K.g. Bekk. in ed. 1832. ξυμμαχίας G. 13. ἀφέντες Q. ἀργεῖους] om. L.O.P. ξυμμαχίας L.P. 14. ἐγένοντο K.

So Hesychius explains ἀμόθεν. ἀπό τινος μέρους ὁπόθεν θέλεις. Others, as Bredow, understand ἀμόδι to signify "ubiicumque," comparing οὐδαμόδι παρρησιασται. And this seems the more exact sense of the word. Others again, as Portus, connect it with ἄμα, and interpret it "una, pariter."

ἄμα καὶ] Sine dubio rectum est ἄμακα, vel, si quis hoc mavult, ἄμα κα. cap. 79. 3. ἄμα κα δικαιότατα κρίναντες. Hujusmodi sunt αἶκα, ἐπεὶ κα, et alia hujus generis in scriptoribus Doricis, et monumentis veteribus Dorica dialecto scriptis. Dux.

4. ἐπιδείξαντας—ἀπιάλλειν] "The treaty was to be communicated to the allies of each, but was not to depend upon their sanction." "The οἶκαδ' ἀπιάλλειν may perhaps refer to the same precaution which the Spartans adopt with the Argive ambassadors." Thucyd. V. 41, 3. Thirlwall, Hist. Gr. vol. III. p. 352. and note. Göller understands the passage thus: "Sparta

"and Argos were to shew the treaty to their respective allies, for them to accede to it if they thought proper: but if the allies disapproved of any thing, or wished to add to the treaty any new articles, then they were to send them to Sparta and Argos for their approval also." Neither of these interpretations is altogether satisfactory, but bishop Thirlwall is right, I think, in referring ἀπιάλλειν to Lacedæmon and Argos, and not to the allies. The question is, what was meant by οἶκαδ' ἀπιάλλειν; whether it was that the new articles or objections made by the ambassadors of the allies were to be sent home to the governments of the allies for their ratification; or whether it was that the ambassadors of the allies if dissenting from the treaty, were to be sent away to their own homes, that they might not by their intrigues attempt to unsettle the relations between Argos and Lacedæmon.

ARGOS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 90. 2.

LXXIX. "ΚΑΤΤΑΔΕ ἔδοξε τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ  
 " Ἀργείοις σπονδὰς καὶ ξυμμαχίαν εἶμεν πεντήκοντα ἔτη,  
 TREATY " ἐπὶ τοῖς ἴσοις καὶ ὁμοίοις δίκας διδόντας  
 OF ALLIANCE " κατὰ πάτρια· τὰ δὲ ἄλλαι πόλεις τὰ ἐν  
 BETWEEN " Πελοποννήσῳ κοινανέοντων τῶν σπονδῶν καὶ  
 LACEDÆMON and " τῶν ξυμμαχιῶν αὐτόνομοι καὶ αὐτοπόλεις, τὰν αὐτῶν ἔχον-  
 ARGOS. " τες, κατὰ πάτρια δίκας διδόντες τὰς ἴσας καὶ ὁμοίας. ὅσοι α  
 " δὲ ἔξω Πελοποννήσῳ Λακεδαιμονίοις ξύμμαχοί ἐντι, ἐν  
 " τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἐσσοῦνται τοῖσπερ καὶ τοὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι· καὶ  
 10 " τοὶ τῶν Ἀργείων ξύμμαχοι ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἐσσοῦνται τῷπερ  
 " καὶ τοὶ Ἀργεῖοι, τὰν αὐτῶν ἔχοντες. αἱ δὲ ποι στρατιάς 3  
 " δέη κοινᾶς, βουλευέσθαι Λακεδαιμονίως καὶ Ἀργείως ὅπα  
 " κα δικαιοτάτα κρίναντας τοῖς ξυμμαχοῖς. αἱ δὲ τινι τῶν 4  
 " πολιῶν ἢ ἀμφίλογα, ἢ τῶν ἐντὸς ἢ τῶν ἐκτὸς Πελοπον-  
 15 " νήσῳ, αἴτε περὶ ὄρων αἴτε περὶ ἄλλου τινὸς, διακριθῆμεν.

1. κατὰ τὰδε I.K.L.O.P. καὶ ἀργείοις] om. d.i. τοῖς ἀργείοις g. 2. εἶμεν A.C.E.G.I.K.N.Q.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Porppo. Goell. εἰ μὲν B.F.H. vulgo ἡμεν. πεντήκοντα ἔτη A.B.E.F.H.N.V. Porppo. Goell. vulgo πενήκονταετη. 3. διδόναι c.d.i. δόντας f. 4. κατὰ τὰ I. κατὰ τὰδε K.P. κατὰ τὰ g. κατὰ τὰ c.d.i. τὰ δ' αἱ c.d.i. τὰ—αὐτοπόλεις] om. K. πόλεις R. τὰ] καὶ A.B. 5. κοινᾶν ἐόντων E.F.H.I.g. κοινᾶν ἐχόντων Q. κοινᾶν δὲ ἐόντων B.h. κοινανέοντων f. vulgo κοινᾶν ἐόντων. Correxuit Valckenar. ad Eurip. Phœn. p. 65. [quem secuti sunt Haack. Porppo. Goell. Bekk.] τὰν σπονδῶν καὶ τὰν ξυμμαχίαν E.F.G.H.K.Q.g. σπονδῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμαχιῶν B. 6. τὰς ξυμμαχίας Bekk. Goell. αὐτοὶ πόλεις E. τὰν ἔχον αὐτῶν ἔχοντες E.G. αὐτῶν E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.V. Porppo. 7. διδόντες δίκας f. ὅσοι A.F.H.K. 8. πελοποννήσῳ C.h. Haack. Goell. Bekk. πελοποννήσου F. vulgo πελοποννήσου. καὶ λακεδαιμονίους c.d.i. 9. ἐσσοῦνται A.B.F.H.K.N.V. Porppo. sic et mox. vulgo et Bekk. ἐσσοῦνται. τοῖσπερ καὶ λακεδαιμόνιοι f. τοῖσπερ τοὶ λακεδαιμόνιοι L.O.P.k. τοῖς περ—ἐσσοῦνται] om. B. 10. τῶν αὐτῶν f. 11. αὐτῶν Bekk. δέσποιοι F.H. στρατιάς E.F. στρατείας Haack. Porppo. 12. δέοι R.c.i. δέοι G.k. et correctus C. κοινᾶς E.F. ὅπακα K. ὅπακα E. 13. τῶν F. 14. ἀμφίλογα A.E.F.H. τὰ ἀμφίλογα Q. ἢ ἐντὸς f. τὰν F.H.I.K. ἢ τὰν ante ἐκτὸς om. c.d.i. πελοποννήσῳ C. Haack. vulgo et Bekk. πελοποννήσου. 15. αἴτε—αἴτε H.I.K. διακριθῆμεν P.

12. ὅπα κα δικαιοτάτα κρίναντας τοῖς ξυμμαχοῖς] " Quam justissime poterant " de sociis decernentes." Dijudicandum autem erat, quid in bello futuro præstandum a singulis sociis esset, quot milites tribuendi, quantum cibariorum. HAACK.

15. διακριθῆμεν] Herman makes this infinitive depend on ἀμφίλογα, and considers ἐς πόλιν ἔλθειν to be the apodosis of the whole sentence. "Should any " points of doubtful decision arise, the

" quarrel must be referred to some " third state," &c. But it is manifest that the clause relates to quarrels between a state which was a member of the confederacy and one which was not; and how could the confederacy prescribe the mode in which disputes with a foreign power were to be settled? The sense seems rather to be, that, in the case of a dispute between a state of the confederacy and a foreign state, the quarrel was to be settled between them

ARGOS. A. C. 418. Olym. 90.3.

5 “ αἱ δὲ τις τῶν ξυμμάχων πόλις πόλει ἐρίζοι, ἐς πόλιν  
 “ ἐλθεῖν ἂν τινα ἴσαν ἀμφοῖν ταῖς πολίεσι δοκεῖοι. τοῖς δὲ  
 “ ἔταις κατὰ πάτρια δικάζεσθαι.”

LXXX. Αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ καὶ ἡ ξυμμαχία αὐτῆ ἐγεγένητο·  
 καὶ ὅποσα ἀλλήλων πολέμῳ ἢ εἴ τι ἄλλο εἶχον, διελύσαντο. 5

The Lacedaemonians and Argives try to persuade Perdiccas to join their alliance. The Athenians evacuate the works before Epidaurus. 5  
 κοινῇ δὲ ἤδη τὰ πράγματα τιθέμενοι ἐψηφίσαντο κήρυκα καὶ πρεσβείαν παρὰ Ἀθηναίων μὴ προσδέχεσθαι, ἢν μὴ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ἐξίωσι τὰ τεῖχη ἐκλιπόντες, καὶ μὴ ξυμβαίνειν

2 (See ch. 75.) τῷ μηδὲ πολεμῆν ἄλλ’ ἢ ἅμα. καὶ τὰ τε ἄλλα 10  
 θυμῷ ἔφερον καὶ ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία καὶ ὡς Περδικκάν

1. ἐρίζει d. 2. ἂν A.B.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αἱ e. vulgo ἂν. ἀμφὶ τὰς E. πολίεσι B.E.F.H.R.V. πόλει C. δοκεῖοι Bekk. ed. 1832. δοκεῖ h. δοκεῖ οἱ Q.g. δοκεῖοι A.B.C.E.F.H.K.R.V. vulgo δοκοῖ. ἔταις B.h.k. 3. κατὰ τὰ I.K.P.d.e. δικάζεσθαι] Valckenar. διαίς ἐπίσθαι. δικάζεσθαι Q. 5. πολέμῳ] post ἄλλο ponunt c.d.i. post ἀλλήλων et iterum post εἶχον e. 7. παρὰ ἄθην. C.E.G.K.Q.d.e.f.g.h.i. Poppo. ceteri παρ’ ἄθην. 10. τῷ E.G. τῷ C.F.K. καὶ τῷ κατὰ C.G.I.

as they could: διακριθῆμεν meaning, “the issue must be tried,” but whether by negotiation or by war the treaty does not specify; each member of the confederacy being in this case at liberty to use his own discretion. But in disputes between each other, the members of the confederacy were not to have recourse to arms, but were to submit the matter to some third state, to arbitrate between them.

2. τοῖς δὲ ἔταις κ. τ. λ.] “The citizens of each particular state, in their disputes with each other, should have justice done them according to the laws and customs of their country.” That is, equal justice should be done, without distinction of parties; while on the other hand there should be no appeal from the decisions of the particular tribunals of one state to those of any foreign state, whether of the confederacy or not. For the word ἔτης, compare Æschyl. Suppl. 262. Schütz. and the Elean inscription discovered by sir W. Gell, and published in the Museum Criticum, No. IV. p. 536. and by Böckh. (Staatshaushalt. d. Athen. II. p. 390.) αἶτε ῥέτας, αἶτε τελέστα, αἶτε δάμος ἐπί. Compare Cicero, (in Verrem Act. II. lib. II. 13.) “Siculi hoc jure sunt, ut

“quod civis cum cive agat, domi certet suis legibus.”

τοῖς δὲ ἔταις κατὰ πάτρια δικάζεσθαι] Τοῖς δὲ πολιτευομένοις ἐν μῆ ἐπάσθη πόλει δι’ ἀλλήλων λύειν τὰ διάφορα. SCHOL.

5. διελύσαντο] “They mutually put an end to all such things.” The words ὅποσα ἀλλήλων πολέμῳ εἶχον would require not διελύσαντο but ἀπέδοτο, or ἀλλήλοις ἀπέδοσαν. (See III. 52, 3. IV. 21, 1, 3. V. 17, 2.) But because the words εἴ τι ἄλλο are of a more general nature, and mean, “if they had done any thing of which the other party could complain,” therefore Thucydides uses the word διαλύεσθαι, which does not signify “to release” or “give back,” but refers properly to αἰτίας or ἐγκλήματα, and signifies as I have rendered it, “to do away with, or put an end to.”

10. τὰ τε ἄλλα θυμῷ ἔφερον] The Scholiast explains ἔφερον by ἐφέροντο, as if the construction were, κατὰ τὰ ἄλλα. But ἔφερον is no more than “gerabant;” “they conducted all their other measures with vehemence,” i. e. with a strong feeling against Athens. Compare IV. 121, 1. τὸν πόλεμον προθύμως οἶσαν.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 417. Olymp. 90. 3.

ἔπειμψαν ἀμφότεροι πρέσβεις, καὶ ἀνέπεισαν Περδίκκαν ξυνο-  
 μόσαι σφίσιν. οὐ μέντοι εὐθύς γε ἀπέστη τῶν Ἀθηναίων,  
 ἀλλὰ διανοεῖτο, ὅτι καὶ τοὺς Ἀργείους ἐώρα ἦν δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς  
 τὸ ἀρχαῖον ἐξ Ἄργους. καὶ τοῖς Χαλκιδεῦσι τοὺς τε πα-  
 5 λαιοὺς ὄρκους ἀνευεώσαντο, καὶ ἄλλους ὤμοσαν. ἔπειμψαν 3  
 δὲ καὶ παρὰ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οἱ Ἀργεῖοι πρέσβεις, τὸ ἐξ  
 Ἐπιδαύρου τείχος κελεύοντες ἐκλιπεῖν. οἱ δ' ὀρῶντες ὀλίγοι  
 πρὸς πλείους ὄντες τοὺς ξυμφύλακας, ἔπειμψαν Δημοσθένη  
 τοὺς σφετέρους ἐξάξοντα. ὁ δὲ ἀφικόμενος καὶ ἀγωνά τινα  
 10 πρόφασιν γυμνικὸν ἔξω τοῦ φρουρίου ποιήσας, ὡς ἐξῆλθε  
 τὸ ἄλλο φρουρικόν, ἀπέκλησε τὰς πύλας. καὶ ὕστερον  
 Ἐπιδαυρίους ἀνανεωσάμενοι τὰς σπονδὰς αὐτοὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 ἀπέδωσαν τὸ τείχισμα. LXXXI. μετὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν Ἀργείων  
 ἀπόστασιν ἐκ τῆς ξυμμαχίας, καὶ οἱ Μαντιωῆς,  
 15 PELOPONNESUS. τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀντέχοντες, ἔπειτ' οὐ δυνάμενοι  
 The Mantinæans join ἄνευ τῶν Ἀργείων, ξυνέβησαν καὶ αὐτοὶ τοῖς

A. C. 417.

Olymp. 90. 3.

15 PELOPONNESUS.

The Mantinæans join

2. μέντοι γε εὐθύς V. γε] om. e. 3. καί] om. O.d.i. 7. ὀλίγους N.V.  
 8. ὄντες Abresch. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo ὄντας. 9. ἐξ ἐλάσσοντα d. ἐξετά-  
 ζοντα i. 11. φρουρικόν K.R. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. φρούριον.  
 ἀπέκλησε F.H.K. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπέκλεισε. 12. οἱ] om. c.i.  
 13. τῶν] om. L.O.V.k. 16. τῶν] om. L. αὐτοὶ καὶ τὰς τῶν λακεδαίμωνίων  
 σπονδὰς καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν f.

4. ἐξ Ἄργους] See Herodot. V. 22. VIII. 137. et seqq. Thucyd. II. 99, 3. Müller's Dorians, (Eng. Translat.) I. p. 480.

6. τὸ ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρου τείχος—ἐκλιπεῖν] Compare Herodot. VII. 37, 2. ὁ ἥλιος ἐκλιπὼν τὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἔδρην. The true construction would be, τὸ ἐπ' Ἐπι-  
 δαύρῳ τείχος ἐκλιπεῖν, ἐξίωτας ἐξ αὐτοῦ. But ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρου must then be taken loosely for the country of Epidaurus, which perhaps is hardly admissible. τὸ ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρου τείχος is therefore per-  
 haps simply, "the fort by Epidaurus," or "in the direction of Epidaurus; the "fort at Epidaurus." Compare I. 64, 1. τὸ ἐκ τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ τείχος and the note there. Also VII. 31, 1. μετὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς τείχισιν.

9. πρόφασιν] Sic Thucydides III. 111, 1. Οἱ Μαντιεῖς, καὶ οἱς ἔσπειστο, πρόφασιν ἐπὶ λαχανισμὸν καὶ φρυγάνων ξυλλογὴν ἐξελθόντες. Euripides Iphi-

genia in Aul. v. 360. Καὶ πέμπεις ἐκὼν—  
 παῖδα σὴν Δεῦρ' ἀποστέλλειν, Ἀχιλλεῖ  
 πρόφασιν ὡς γαμουμένην. Demosthenes  
 de Corona. p. 148. Ὅτι ἐξαπεστάλη ταῦτα  
 τὰ πλοῖα, πρόφασιν μὲν ὡς τὸν σίτον  
 παραπέμψοντα ἐκ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου εἰς  
 Λήμνον, βρηθήσονται δὲ Σηλυμβριανοῖς.  
 DUKER.

10. τὸ ἄλλο φρούριον] Retinendum est  
 φρούριον, si ostendi possit, vocabulum  
 illud non tantum de loco, sed etiam de  
 hominibus, qui custodiæ et præsidii  
 causa in eo sunt, dici. Sin, præferrem,  
 quod est in quibusdam MSS. φρουρι-  
 κόν, etsi nusquam alibi lectum. Nam,  
 quin eodem modo dici possit τὸ φρουρι-  
 κόν pro ἡ φρουρὰ, sive οἱ φρουροί, quo  
 τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, τὸ βαρβαρικόν, pro οἱ  
 Ἕλληνες, οἱ Βάρβαροι, et alia id genus,  
 dubitari non potest. DUKER.

11. φρουρικόν] So Duker, Haack,  
 Poppo, and Göller. See Poppo, Pro-  
 legom. I. p. 250.



PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 417. Olymp. 90. 3.

the alliance of Lacedæmon. Oligarchical revolutions effected in Sicily and in Argos.

Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀφείσαν τῶν πόλεων. καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Ἀργεῖοι, χίλιοι ἑκάτεροι, ξυστρατεύσαντες, τὰ τ' ἐν Σικυῶνι ἐς ὀλίγους μᾶλλον κατέστησαν αὐτοὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐλθόντες, καὶ μετ' ἐκείνα ξυναμφότεροι ἤδη καὶ τὸν ἐν Ἀργεῖ δῆμον ἐκατέλυσαν, καὶ ὀλιγαρχία ἐπιτηδεῖα τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις κατέστη. καὶ πρὸς ἕαρ ἤδη ταῦτα ἦν τοῦ χειμῶνος λήγοντος· καὶ τέταρτον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα.

LXXXII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους Διῆς τε οἱ ἐν Ἄθῃ ἀπέστησαν Ἀθηναίων πρὸς Χαλκιδέας, καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰ ἐν Ἀχαΐᾳ οὐκ ἐπιτηδεῖως πρότερον ἔχοντα καθίσταντο. καὶ Ἀργείων ὁ δῆμος κατ' ὀλίγον ξυνιστάμενός τε καὶ ἀναβαρσῆσας ἐπέθεντο τοῖς ὀλίγοις, τηρήσαντες αὐτὰς τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων.

3. ξυστρατεύσαντες R. τ'] om. K. 4. οἱ ἐλθόντες K. 5. ξυναμφότεροι A. B. C. E. F. K. L. f. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ξυναμφότερα. 7. ταῦτα ἤδη ἦν τοῦ πολέμου λήγοντος g. ταῦτα ἤδη V. 9. διῆς A. E. F. H. K. b. g. Poppo. Goell. διῆς B. h. διεῖς N. R. V. δικτυδαίς C. G. P. c. d. e. i. δικτυαῖς Q. δικτυδαίς L. O. vulgo et Bekk. δικτυδαίς. 15. γυμνοπαιδείας A. γυμνοπαιδίας F. V. g.

1. τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀφείσαν τῶν πόλεων] That is, the dominion over the Parrhasians and others of the small districts of Arcadia, who were the subject allies of Mantinea. See ch. 33. 58, 1. 61, 5. 67, 2. The Spartans wished to prevent the formation of any considerable state in Arcadia, and were well pleased to see the system of small and scattered villages still continue there. And from the opposite policy, Epaminondas afterwards promoted the union of these villages, and effected the foundation of the city of Megalopolis.

2. καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Ἀργεῖοι κ.τ.λ.] Cum subjectum Λακεδαιμόνιοι αὐτοὶ ex parte insit in prægressis Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Ἀργεῖοι, utrumque in nominativo posuit, cum solennius dixisset Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀργείων, χιλίων ἑκατέρων, ξυστρατεύσαντων. Vide ad IV. 108, 4. 118, 7. GÖLLEB. Compare Virgil. Æn. XII. 160. Interea reges, ingenti mole Latinus, &c. on which Heyne remarks, "ponit ab initio Poeta genus, et tum

"individua subjungit, inflexa ad id "oratione." The "thousand Argives" here spoken of, were the aristocratical body already noticed in the battle of Mantinea, and who would naturally take an active part in overthrowing the democracy.

6. ὀλιγαρχία] Locum hunc illustrat Diodorus, p. 327. a. WASS.

9. Διῆς] See the notes on ch. 35.

15. αὐτὰς τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας] "The exact moment of the Gymnopædiæ." This was a festival somewhat resembling the Lupercalia at Rome, in which boys and men danced naked, each arranged in distinct chori, the movements expressing warlike and gymnastic contests; while at the same time coarse and licentious language was interchanged, as in the Roman triumphs. The festival was celebrated annually about midsummer. See Athen. XIV. 30. (p. 631.) XV. 22. (p. 678.) Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 4, 16. Pollux, IV. §. 105. Müller, Dorier, II. p. 338. 389.

ARGOS. A. C. 417. Olymp. 90. 4.

καὶ μάχης γενομένης ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπεκράτησεν ὁ δῆμος, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτεινε τοὺς δὲ ἐξήλασεν. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, 3 ἕως μὲν αὐτοὺς μετεπέμποντο οἱ φίλοι, οὐκ ἦλθον ἐκ πλείονος, ἀναβαλόμενοι δὲ τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας ἐβόηθουν. καὶ ἐν 5 Τεγῆα πυθόμενοι ὅτι νενίκηνται οἱ ὀλίγοι, προελθεῖν μὲν οὐκ ἐτι ἠθέλησαν δεομένων τῶν διαπεφευγόντων, ἀναχωρήσαντες δὲ ἐπ' οἴκου τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας ἤγον. καὶ ὕστερον 4 ἐλθόντων πρέσβων ἀπὸ τε τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἀγγέλων καὶ τῶν ἔξω Ἀργείων, παρόντων τε τῶν ξυμμαχῶν καὶ ῥηθέντων 10 πολλῶν ἀφ' ἑκατέρων ἔγνωσαν μὲν ἀδικεῖν τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς στρατεύειν ἐς Ἄργος, διατριβαὶ δὲ καὶ μελλήσεις ἐγίνοντο. ὁ δὲ δῆμος τῶν Ἀργείων ἐν τούτῳ, 5 φοβούμενος τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ξυμμαχίαν πάλιν προσαγόμενός τε καὶ νομίζων μέγιστον ἂν 15 σφᾶς ὠφελήσειν, τειχίζει μακρὰ τεῖχη ἐς θάλασσαν, ὅπως ἦν τῆς γῆς εἰργωνται, ἢ κατὰ θάλασσαν σφᾶς μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπαγωγῇ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ὠφελῆ. ξυνήδεσαν δὲ 6 τὸν τειχισμὸν καὶ τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ τινὲς πόλεων. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀργεῖοι πανδημεῖ, καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ γυναῖκες καὶ οἰκέται,

4. ἀναβαλόμενοι. A. B. C. E. F. G. H. V. c. d. e. i. k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀναβαλλόμενοι. γυμνοπαιδείας A. et hic et infra. γυμνοπαιδίας G. 5. πειθόμενοι Q. ἐνενίκηνται I. οἱ] om. R. 7. τῆς γυμνοπαιδίας P. k. 8. ἀγγέλων uncis inclusum Bekk. ed. 1846. 9. ἐξ f. 11. ἐπ' ἄργος F. διατριβαὶ καὶ O. 12. μελλήσεις Q. ὁ δῆμος g. 13. τῆν] ἐκ c. i. 15. ὠφελήσαι corr. G. ἐς] πρὸς g. 16. τῶν] om. e. 17. ὠφελεῖ V. g.

3. ἐκ πλείονος] "Ἦτοι πρὸ πλείονος χρόνου. SCHOL.

8. ἐλθόντων πρέσβων — ἀγγέλων] Both Dobree and Poppo suspect that ἀγγέλων is a corruption of ἀργείων, and that the second ἀργείων was added after this mistake had become general. Göller interprets ἀγγέλων to signify ἀγγελόληπτον; to which it is objected that there was no intelligence to be communicated, the facts being already known to the Lacedæmonians.

[Göller in his second edition understands ἀγγέλων of the Lacedæmonian party in Argos, who kept up a constant

communication with Sparta: and he compares VII. 73, 3. ἦσαν γὰρ τινες τῆ Νικίᾳ διάγγελοι τῶν ἐνδοθεν. I am inclined now either to agree with Dobree and Poppo that we should read Ἀργείων for ἀγγέλων, and strike out Ἀργείων after ἔξω, or with Bekker in his edition of 1832, that we should strike out ἀγγέλων altogether.]

14. ἀν—ὠφελήσαι] One MS. (m. or, as Göller marks it, S) supports Dawes's canon, that ἀν must not be joined to the future tense. But none of the editors have followed it.

ARGOS. A. C. 417, 16. Olymp. 90. 4.

ετείχιζον· καὶ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν αὐτοῖς ἦλθον τέκτονες καὶ λιθουργοί. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

LXXXIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὡς ἦσθοντο τειχιζόντων, ἐστράτευσαν ἐς τὸ Ἄργος αὐτοὶ τε

The Lacedaemonians invade Argolis and destroy the unfinished long walls. The Athenians cut off the maritime commerce of Macedonia.

καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι πλὴν Κορωθίων· ὑπῆρχε δέ τις αὐτοῖς καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους αὐτόθεν πρᾶσσόμενον. ἦγε δὲ τὴν στρατιὰν Ἄγισ ὁ Ἀρχιδάμου Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως δοκοῦντα προὔπάρχειν οὐ προὔχώρησεν ἔτι· τὰ δὲ οἰκοδομούμενα τείχη ἐλόντες καὶ καταβαλόντες, καὶ Ἰο Ἰστιάς χωρίον τῆς Ἀργείας λαβόντες καὶ τοὺς ἐλευθέρους ἅπαντας οὓς ἔλαβον ἀποκτείναντες, ἀνεχώρησαν καὶ διελύθησαν 3 κατὰ πόλεις. ἐστράτευσαν δὲ μετὰ τοῦτο καὶ Ἀργεῖοι ἐς τὴν Φλιασίαν καὶ δηώσαντες ἀπῆλθον, ὅτι σφῶν τοὺς φυγάδας 4 ὑπέδεχοντο· οἱ γὰρ πολλοὶ αὐτῶν ἐνταῦθα κατέκνητο. κατέ- 15 κλησαν δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ † Μακεδονίας † Ἀθηναῖοι

1. τέκτονες R. 3. δὲ γιγνομένου L. 4. ὡς] om. F. 9. προσεχώρησεν N.V. προχώρησεν E.F. 11. Ἰστίας A.B.C.L.O. Ἰστίας F. σιάς I. χωρία G.I.L.O. 13. τῆς] om. c. 15. ὑπέδεχοντο A.B.E.F.H.I.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d. g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπέδεχοντο. κατέκνησαν F.H.K.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κατέκλεισαν. 16. χειμῶνος μακεδονίας c.d. μακεδονίαν c. μακεδόνας—περδίκκα ἐπικαλοῦντες Goell.

1. ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν—τέκτονες] The agricultural population of Peloponnesus being little acquainted with any thing but agriculture, found the masons and carpenters of Athens far more skilful than their own.

4. ἐστράτευσαν ἐς τὸ Ἄργος] Diodorus Sic. p. 327. c. WASS.

6. ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους αὐτόθεν] Alterum horum supervacuum videtur. Ex annotatione Scholiastæ colligas, eum non habuisse in exemplari suo verba ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους. DUKER. "An intrigue carried on with them from Argos, from within the country itself." οἱ αὐτόθεν are "the people of the country." V. 52, 2. VI. 71, 2. VII. 71, 1. Compare the expressions quoted by Gøller from Xenophon, (Hellen. IV. 8, 39. VII. 4, 36.) ἐν χώρα αὐτοῦ μαχόμενος ἀποθνήσκει. and οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι Ἀρκάδες ἐν τῇ Τεγίᾳ

αὐτοῦ καταμείνοντες. So Thucyd. VII. 16, 1. τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκεῖ. and VIII. 28, 5. ἐς τὴν Μίλητον αὐτοῦ.

10. Ἰστιάς] Vide ad p. 161. de hujus situ Plinius, IV. 5. Strabo IX. 404. Pausan. Arcad. VI. Εἰσὶν οὖν ἐς Ἀρκάδιαν ἐσβολαὶ κατὰ τὴν Ἀργεῖαν, πρὸς μὲν ὙΣΙΩΝ καὶ κατὰ τὸ ὄρος τὸ Παρθέμιον ἐς τὴν Τεγεατικὴν. WASS.

16. † Μακεδονίας †] This seems corrupt, and none of the MSS. afford any assistance. Dobree conjectures ἐκ Μακεδονίας, "Macedoniam versus," "on the side of Macedonia." Gøller reads Μακεδόνας—Περδίκκα ἐπικαλοῦντες.—Haack proposes ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ. Can the genitive be equivalent to ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ, and does the construction resemble that noticed at III. 105, 2. so that the translation would be, "they blockaded also in Macedonia Perdiccas," literally,

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 90. 4, 91. 1.

Περδίκκαν, ἐπικαλοῦντες τὴν τε πρὸς Ἀργείους καὶ Λακε-  
 δαιμονίους γενομένην ξυνωμοσίαν, καὶ ὅτι παρασκευασα-  
 μένων αὐτῶν στρατιὰν ἄγειν ἐπὶ Χαλκιδέας τοὺς ἐπὶ Θρά-  
 κης καὶ Ἀμφίπολιν Νικίου τοῦ Νικηράτου στρατηγούντος  
 5 ἔψευστο τὴν ξυμμαχίαν καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ μάλιστα διελύθη  
 ἐκείνου ἀπάραντος· πολέμιος οὖν ἦν. καὶ ὁ χειμῶν ἐτελεύτα  
 οὕτως, καὶ πέμπτον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα.

LXXXIV. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρουσ' Ἀλκιβιάδης τε  
 πλείστας ἐς Ἄργος ναυσὶν εἴκοσιν Ἀργείων τοὺς δοκοῦντας  
 10 ἄτι ὑπόπτους εἶναι καὶ τὰ Λακεδαιμονίων φρο-  
 νεῖν ἔλαβε τριακοσίους ἄνδρας, καὶ κατεθέντο  
 αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὰς ἐγγὺς νήσους ὧν ἤρ-  
 χον· καὶ ἐπὶ Μῆλον τὴν νῆσον Ἀθηναῖοι  
 ἐστράτευσαν ναυσὶν ἑαυτῶν μὲν τριάκοντα, Χίαισ δὲ ἕξ,  
 15 †Λεσβίαι† δὲ δυοῖν, καὶ ὀπλίταις ἑαυτῶν μὲν διακοσίους καὶ  
 χιλίοις καὶ τοξόταις τριακοσίους καὶ ἵπποτοξόταις εἴκοσι, τῶν  
 δὲ ξυμμάχων καὶ νησιωτῶν ὀπλίταις μάλιστα πεντακοσίους  
 καὶ χιλίοις. οἱ δὲ Μήλιοι Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν εἰσιν ἄποικοι, 2  
 τῶν δ' Ἀθηναίων οὐκ ἤθελον ὑπακούειν ὥσπερ οἱ ἄλλοι  
 20 νησιῶται, ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οὐδετέρων ὄντες ἠσύχαζον,

1. περδίκκαν καὶ ἐπικαλοῦντες L.O.P.Q.k. 2. παρασκευασμένων K. 6. ἀπαύ-  
 ραντος E. 7. οὗτος Q.R.V.f.g. Poppo. et correct F.H. οὕτως C.I.K. Bekker.  
 in ed. 1832. vulgo οὕτω. 8. ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης K. 10. ἐνυπόπτους e. καὶ  
 τοὺς λακεδαιμονίων φρουροὺς ἔλαβε L.O.P. 11. ἔλαβε c. 14. χίαισ] χιλίοις  
 c.e.f.g.h. καὶ χίαισ ἕξ V. δέ] om. A.C.E.F.H.K.R.c.e.f.g.h.k. 15. λε-  
 σβίαισ A.B.E.F.H.K.N.R.V.c.e.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. καὶ χιλίοις καὶ τοξόταις]  
 om. I. 16. τριακοσίους τοξόταις f. 18. μὲν] om. f.

“Perdiccas belonging to Macedonia?”  
 Or may we read κατὰ Μακεδονίαν, in-  
 stead of καὶ Μακεδονίας?

15. Λεσβίαι δὲ δυοῖν] All the best  
 MSS. read Λεσβίαις, which Poppo has  
 received into the text. The common  
 reading accords with Elmaley’s rule,  
 “Δυοῖν, ni fallor, apud Atticos duali  
 “semper jungitur, duo vero interdum  
 “plurali.” Yet he quotes several in-  
 stances from the tragedians of δυοῖν  
 with a plural, on which he only ob-

serves, “Hæc omnia soleca videntur.”  
 (Annot. in Eur. Med. v. 798. notul. γ.)  
 The reason, I suppose, is, that although  
 δύο with a plural is no less a solecism  
 in principle than δυοῖν, yet it is a less  
 manifest one; the dual form in δυοῖν  
 making the anomaly of the plural sub-  
 stantive more glaring; whereas in δύο  
 the form is indeclinable, and it is the  
 sense only which points out the need  
 of the dual substantive.

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 90. 4. 81. 1.

ἔπειτα ὡς αὐτοὺς ἠνάγκαζον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δροῦντες τὴν γῆν, 3 ἐς πόλεμον φανερόν κατέστησαν. στρατοπεδευσάμενοι οὖν ἐς τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν τῇ παρασκευῇ ταύτῃ οἱ στρατηγοὶ Κλεομίδης τε ὁ Λυκομίδους καὶ Τισίας ὁ Τισιμάχου, πρὶν ἀδικεῖν τι τῆς γῆς, λόγους πρῶτον ποιησομένους ἔπεμψαν πρέσβεις· 5 οὓς οἱ Μήλιοι πρὸς μὲν τὸ πλῆθος οὐκ ἤγαγον, ἐν δὲ ταῖς ἀρχαῖς καὶ τοῖς ὀλίγοις λέγειν ἐκέλευον περὶ ὧν ἤκουσιν. οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πρέσβεις ἔλεγον τοιαύδε. LXXXV. ΑΘ.

DISCUSSION  
between the  
ATHENIAN and  
MELIAN  
NEGOTIATORS  
on the submission  
of MELOS to the  
ATHENIAN  
DOMINION.  
(88—111.)

Ἐπειδὴ οὐ πρὸς τὸ πλῆθος οἱ λόγοι γίνονται, ὅπως δὴ μὴ ξυνεχῆ ῥῆσει οἱ πολλοὶ ἐπαγωγὰ 10 καὶ ἀνέλεγκτα ἐσάπαξ ἀκούσαντες ἡμῶν ἀπατηθῶσι (γιγνώσκωμεν γὰρ ὅτι τοῦτο φρονεῖ ὑμῶν ἢ ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους ἀγωγή), ὑμεῖς οἱ καθήμενοι ἔτι ἀσφαλέστερον ποιήσατε· καθ' 15 ἕκαστον γὰρ καὶ μῆδ' ὑμεῖς ἐνὶ λόγῳ, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὸ μὴ δοκοῦν ἐπιτηδείως λέγεσθαι εὐθὺς ὑπολαμβάνοντες κρίνετε. καὶ πρῶτον, εἰ ἀρέσκει ὡς λέγομεν, εἶπατε. οἱ δὲ τῶν Μηλίων ξύνεδροι ἀπεκρίναντο. LXXXVI. ΜΗ. Ἡ μὲν ἐπι-

2. ἐς—γῆν] om. I. ἐς—αὐτῶν] om. C. in marg. G. αὐτῶν ἐς τὴν γῆν K. ["et fortasse etiam c.e.g.i.k." POPPO.] 3. ταύτῃ] om. b. κλεομίδης f.g.  
4. λυκομίδους g. λυμίδους I. τι] om. K. 8. Nomina interlocutorum aut omittit aut in margine ponit B. 10. δὴ] om. L.O.P.k. post ἢ ponit h. 11. ἀνέλεγκτα F.Q.g. 13. ἡμῶν L. cum Dionysio. 14. ποιήσατε Dionysius. 15. καὶ] om. G. ἐν ὀλίγῳ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.M.O.R.V.d.e.f.g.h.k. cum Dionysio. 17. ἀρέσκει L.M.O.

9. ἐπειδὴ οὐ πρὸς τὸ πλῆθος] Ἐπειδὴ οὐ παρὰ τῇ δῆμῳ κελεύετε ἡμᾶς ποιεῖσθαι τοὺς λόγους, ἵνα μὴ, συνεχοῦς ῥήσεως γινομένης καὶ ἐναποτεινομένου λόγου, ὑποπέυση τὸ πλῆθος ὑμῶν ἀπατάσθαι, ὡς ἂν ἀπαξ ἀκούσαντες πιδανῶν μὲν λόγων, ἐλέγχους δὲ οὐ παρεχομένων οὐδ' ἀποδείξεις. γινώσκωμεν γὰρ ὅτι ταῦτα ὑπονόησαντες, πρὸς τοὺς ἀρχοντας ὑμῶν μόνους ἠγάγετε ἡμᾶς. ὃ ὑμεῖς οἱ προσετώτες ἀσφαλέστερον ποιήσατε. ἕκαστον γὰρ ἔω λέγομεν δοκιμάζοντες, πρὸς τὸ μὴ δοκοῦν ἐπιτηδείως ἔχειν ὑποκρούετε, τουτέστι διὰ πλείονων λόγων κρίνετε. Ἐν πᾶσιν ὁ Θουκυδίδης ἔφυγε τὴν συνήθειαν, οὐκ ἦκιστα δὲ ἐνταῦθα. ἀπὲρ γὰρ δημηγορίας διαλόγῳ τινα τῶν Μηλίων καὶ Ἀθηναίων

ἐτόλμησε συνθεῖναι. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐργάζεται τὴν ἀσάφειαν μάλιστα τὸ δίσκριτον τοῦ παρ' ἐκατέρων λόγου, διαμετρεῖται κατὰ πρόσωπα τὴν ῥῆσιν. SCHOL.

11. ἡμῶν] τῶν Ἀθηναίων. SCHOL.

12. τοῦτο φρονεῖ] Βούλεται. τοῦτο ἐστὶ σκοπὸς τῆς εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας προσεγωγῆς. SCHOL.

13. ἀγωγή] Προσαγωγή. SCHOL.

16. ὑπολαμβάνοντες] "Taking us up "immediately and replying to us." Compare Demosth. Leptinea, p. 501. Reiske. ἢ δὴ πρὸς τοῦτους ὑπολαμβάνονται' ἂν εἰκότως, ἀκούσατε.

18. ἢ μὲν ἐπιτελεῖα τοῦ διδόντος καθ' ἡσυχ.] Τῆς μὲν περὶ τοὺς λόγους εὐνομοσύνης οὐκ ἂν τις μίμνηται ἡμῶν. ἡμῶν

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 90. 49. 1. 1.

είκεια τοῦ διδάσκειν καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἀλλήλους οὐ ψέγεται, τὰ δὲ τοῦ πολέμου παρόντα ἤδη καὶ οὐ μέλλοντα διαφέροντα αὐτοῦ φαίνεται. ὀρώμεν γὰρ αὐτούς τε κριτὰς ἦκοντας ὑμᾶς τῶν λεχθησομένων, καὶ τὴν τελευταίην ἐξ αὐτοῦ κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς 5 περιγενομένοις μὲν τῷ δικαίῳ καὶ δι' αὐτὸ μὴ ἐνδοῦσι πόλεμον ἡμῖν φέρουσαν, πεισθεῖσι δὲ δουλείαν.

LXXXVII. ΑΘ. Εἰ μὲν τοίνυν ὑπονοίας τῶν μελλόντων λογιούμενοι ἢ ἄλλο τι ξυνήκετε ἢ ἐκ τῶν παρόντων καὶ ὧν ὀράτε περὶ σωτηρίας βουλευσόντες τῇ πόλει, παυοίμεθ' ἂν 10 εἰ δ' ἐπὶ τούτῳ, λέγοιμεν ἂν.

LXXXVIII. ΜΗΛ. Εἰκὸς μὲν καὶ ξυγγνώμη ἐν τῷ τοιῷδε καθεστῶτας ἐπὶ πολλὰ καὶ λέγοντας καὶ δοκοῦντας τρέπεσθαι· ἢ μέντοι ξύνδοδος καὶ περὶ σωτηρίας ἦδε πάρεστι, καὶ ὁ λόγος φ' προκαλείσθε τρόφῳ, εἰ δοκεῖ, γιγνέσθω.

15 LXXXIX. ΑΘ. Ἡμεῖς τοίνυν οὔτε αὐτοὶ μετ' ὀνομάτων καλῶν, ὡς ἡ δικαίως τὸν Μῆδον καταλύσαστες ἄρχομεν ἢ ἀδικούμενοι νῦν ἐπέξερχόμεθα, λόγων μῆκος ἄπιστον πα-

5. περιγενομένοις A.B.C.E.F.G.I.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. "περιγενομένοις omnes libri ante Wassium collati, et omnes Parisini. περιγενο-  
"μένοις ex uno Græviano [K] reposuit Wass." POPPO. vulgo περιγενομένοις.  
6. δ᾿] om. A.B.h. 7. εἰ] ol B.h. 9. βουλευσάντες B.E.F.H.V.f.g.h. cum Dio-  
nybio. 11. ξυγγνώμην A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.g.h. 14. προκαλείσθαι f.g.i εἰ] δ Q.  
γενέσθαι d. 16. εὐπρεπέως ἢ δικαίως R. 17. ἐπερχόμεθα Q.

γὰρ καὶ κατὰ σχολὴν ἀλλήλους ἀξιοῦτε πείθεσθαι. ἦδη δὲ πολεμοῦντες ἡμῖν οὐκ-  
εἶτι ἐγνώμονεῖτε, οὐδὲ ὅμοια οἷς λέγετε ποιεῖτε. κριτὰ γὰρ ἦκετε τῶν λόγων ὧν  
λέγετε αὐτοί. καὶ γνώμονον ἡμῖν τὸ τέλος  
ἐκ τῆς κρίσεως, ὅτι κινῶντες μὲν ὑμᾶς  
τοῖς δικαίοις, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο μὴ θέλοντες  
προσχωρεῖν, εἰς πόλεμον εὐθὺς καταστη-  
σόμεθα· πεισθέντες δὲ ἴσως δικαιοτέρα  
ἡμῶν λεγόντων, δουλείαν καθ' αὐτῶν κα-  
ταψηφισόμεθα. SCHOL.

3. αὐτοῦ] i. e. τοῦ διδάσκειν; and so  
again ἐξ αὐτοῦ, two lines below.

4. τῶν λεχθησομένων] Ὑπό τε ὑμῶν  
καὶ ἡμῶν δηλοῦσι. SCHOL.

καὶ τὴν τελ.] Ἀπὸ κοινῶ τὸ ὀρώμεν  
ἡμῖν δηλοῦσι. SCHOL.

7. εἰ μὲν τοίνυν ὑπονοίας τῶν μελλόν-  
των] Εἰ μὲν ὑπονοήσαστες περὶ τῶν μελ-  
λόντων ἴσασθαι συνεληλύθατε, ἢ ἄλλο τι

σκεψόμενοι, καὶ μὴ περὶ σωτηρίας τῆς  
δυνάμεως ἐκ τῶν παρόντων, ἡσυχίαν ἐγοι-  
μεν ἂν. εἰ δὲ περὶ τοῦ δύνασθαι σωθῆναι  
συνεληλύθατε, λέγοιμεν ἂν. SCHOL.

8. ἢ ἄλλο τι] Τὸ ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἔπερ.  
SCHOL.

ἢ ἄλλο τι—ἢ—βουλευσόντες] Ad ἄλλο  
τι supple ποιήσοντας. GÖLLEK. Com-  
pare IV. 14, 3. ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἢ ἐκ γῆς ἐναυ-  
μάχουν.

11. εἰκὸς μὲν καὶ ξυγγνώμη] Εἰκὸς  
ἡμᾶς, ἐν τοιοῦτῳ καθεστῶτας, ἐπὶ πολλὰ  
καὶ ἐπινοοῦντας καὶ λέγοντας τρέπεσθαι.  
καὶ οὐ συγγνώσκετε ἡμῖν ὑποπτεύουσιν.  
SCHOL.

15. μετ' ὀνομάτων καλῶν] Δίξω ἐν-  
πρεπῶν. SCHOL. Compare VI. 83, 2.  
οὐ καλλισπούμεθα, ὡς—τὸν Βάρβαρον μόνον  
καθελόντες εἰκότως ἀρχομεν.

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

ρέξομεν· οὐθ' ὑμᾶς ἀξιούμεν ἢ ὅτι Λακεδαιμονίων ἀποικοὶ  
 ὄντες οὐ ξυνεστρατεύσατε ἢ ὡς ἡμᾶς οὐδὲν ἡδικήκατε λέ-  
 γοντας οἴεσθαι πείσειν, τὰ δυνατὰ δ' ἐξ ὧν ἐκάτεροι ἀληθῶς  
 φρονούμεν διαπράσσεσθαι, ἐπισταμένους πρὸς εἰδότας ὅτι  
 δίκαια μὲν ἐν τῷ ἀνθρωπέῳ λόγῳ ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης ἀνάγκης  
 κρίνεται, δυνατὰ δὲ οἱ προὔχοντες πράσσουσι καὶ οἱ ἀσθενεῖς  
 ξυγχαροῦσιν.

XC. ΜΗΛ. Ἡμεῖς δὴ νομίζομεν γε χρήσιμον (ἀνάγκη  
 γάρ, ἐπειδὴ ὑμεῖς οὕτω παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον τὸ ξυμφέρον λέγειν  
 ὑπέθεσθε) μὴ καταλύειν ὑμᾶς τὸ κοινὸν ἀγαθόν, ἀλλὰ τῷ<sup>10</sup>

2. οὐδὲ A.F.h. ἡδικήσατε P.c.i. λέγοντες B. λέγοντας τὸ ἐξῆς οὕτε ὑμᾶς  
 λέγοντας οἴεσθαι E. 3. οἴεσθε K.h.k. δ'] om. A.B.P. 4. διαπράττεσθαι  
 A.B.F.H.N.V.h. προσειδότας F.H.g. 6. κρίνεται] om. g. 8. ἡμεῖς μαργ.  
 H. Goell. Bekk. "Aut cum Bekk. faciendum, aut ἡμεῖς μὲν δὴ scribendum." Poppo.  
 ἡ μὲν B.K. ἡ μὲν δὴ R. ἡμεν F. ἡ μὲν E. vulgo ἡμᾶς. 9. ἡμεῖς g. 10. ὑμᾶς  
 H.N. corr. F. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἡμᾶς. τὸ E.

3. τὰ δυνατὰ δὲ—ξυγχαροῦσιν] "But  
 "we expect you rather, agreeably to  
 "the real sentiments of us both, to  
 "think only of getting what you can,  
 "not what you may have a right to.  
 "For you know, and we know, that  
 "right is considered, in men's discus-  
 "sions, only when both parties are of  
 "equal power: what he can do, is the  
 "only rule of the stronger, and the  
 "weaker is fain to yield to it." Com-  
 pare I. 76. and Plato de Republica, II.  
 p. 359. For διαπράσσεσθαι τὰ δυνατὰ,  
 compare III. 82, 18. near the end, οἷς  
 ξυμβαίη ἐπιφθόνως τι διαπράσσεσθαι. For  
 ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης ἀνάγκης, compare II. 62, 5.  
 ἀπὸ τῆς ὁμοίας τύχης, that is, "setting  
 "out with having fortune equal." Ἀπὸ  
 is exactly equivalent to ὑπαρχούσης,  
 that is, it expresses the existing state  
 or circumstances in which the action  
 takes place, as opposed to those which  
 may be created or affected by its opera-  
 tion. Ἀνάγκης means, "the force of  
 "external things restraining the will."

4. ἐπισταμένους πρὸς εἶδ.] Ἐπιστα-  
 μένων καὶ ὑμῶν καὶ ἡμῶν. SCHOL.

5. ἐν τῷ ἀνθρωπέῳ λόγῳ] Ὁ ἀνθρώπινος  
 λογισμὸς (φασὶ) τότε τὸ δίκαιον ἐξετάζει,  
 ὅταν ἴσῃ ἰσχυρὸν ἔχουσιν οἱ κρινόμενοι.  
 ὅταν δὲ οἱ ἕτεροι προέχουσιν ἰσχυρῶς, προσ-  
 τάντουσι πᾶν τὸ δυνατὸν, καὶ οἱ ἥττονος  
 οὐκ ἀπιλέγουσιν. SCHOL.

8. ἡ μὲν δὴ νομίζομεν γε] Ἐπειδὴ ὑμεῖς,  
 ἃ Ἀθηναῖοι, τοῦ συμφέροντος μᾶλλον  
 ἀξιοῦτε στοχαζέσθαι, νομίζομεν ἡμῶν  
 προσήκειν μὴ καταλύειν τὸ κοινὸν ἀγα-  
 θόν, τουτίσφι τὸ πρῶτος τοῖς ἀσθενεστε-  
 ροῦς χρήσθαι. δεῖ γὰρ τοῖς κινδυνεύουσι  
 τὰ προσήκοντα καὶ τὰ δίκαια νέμεσθαι,  
 καὶ μᾶλλον τῆς φιλανθρωπίας ἢ περ τοῦ  
 πρὸς ἀκρίβειαν δικαίου τυγχάνειν τοῦς  
 ἥττονας. ὃ δὴ καὶ ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν ἐστίν, ἃ  
 Ἀθηναῖοι. εἰ γὰρ δὴ μὴ πρῶτος χρήσεσθε  
 ἡμῶν, αὐτοὶ σφαλέντες ποτὲ παράδειγμα  
 πάντως τοῖς ἄλλοις γενήσεσθε. μεγάλως  
 γὰρ ὑμᾶς οἱ νικῆσαντες τιμωρήσονται καὶ  
 αὐτοὶ, τοὺς περὶ ἡμᾶς χαλεπούς γενομένους.  
 SCHOL.

10. ὑπέθεσθε] "Have given us a sub-  
 "ject to speak on, from which we are  
 "not allowed to wander."

μὴ καταλύειν ὑμᾶς κ. τ. λ.] "We for  
 "our parts think that it is expedient  
 "that you should not destroy that  
 "which is a common benefit, but that  
 "every man, when in danger, should  
 "have all that he can reasonably urge  
 "allowed him as his right, [or, 'should  
 "'have what is fair and just allowed  
 "'him;'] and that if he should prevail  
 "to get an argument to pass current,  
 "though it may not be strictly just, he  
 "should yet have the advantage of it.  
 "Nor is this less your interest than  
 "ours, inasmuch as you risk the hea-

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olym. 91. 1.

ἀεὶ ἐν κινδύνῳ γιγνομένων εἶναι τὰ εἰκότα καὶ δίκαια, καὶ τι καὶ ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς †πείσοντά† τινα ὠφελῆθῆναι. καὶ πρὸς ὑμῶν οὐχ ἦσσαν τοῦτο, ὅσῳ καὶ ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ τιμωρίᾳ σφαλέντες ἂν τοῖς ἄλλοις παράδειγμα γένοισθε.

5 XCI. ΑΘ. Ἡμεῖς δὲ τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀρχῆς, ἣν καὶ παυθῆ, οὐκ ἀθυμοῦμεν τὴν τελευτήν· οὐ γὰρ οἱ ἄρχοντες ἄλλων,

1. γενομένων L.O.P.Q. γιγνόμενα E. εἰκότα καὶ δίκαια E.G. εἰκότα δίκαια A.B.F.H.V.g.h. Bekk. in ed. 1832. τῇ τοι g. 2. ἐντὸς A.B.C.E.F. G.H.I.K.L.M.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐκτός. πείσαντά L.O. 5. παυθῆ A.E.G.I.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.g.h.i.k. cum Dionysio: Poppo. Goell. πάθῃ B. vulgo παυσθῆ.

"viest vengeance, and should you fall, "you would be an example to all the "world." Τὰ εἰκότα [καὶ] δίκαια. The best MSS. omit *καὶ*, thus confirming Götter's interpretation, "*scilicet pro justis esse, sive haberi.*" The Scholiast's explanation is, τὰ προσήκοντα καὶ τὰ δίκαια νέμεσθαι: "should have what is "fair and just allowed him;" and this suits better with the preceding speech of the Athenians, for they had not denied the justice of the Melians' plea, but had said that justice had nothing to do with the present question. In the following clause, I agree with Poppo in thinking that *πείσαντα* is required, not *πέισοντα*. The benefit could only be reaped when the persuasion had been effected, not when it was going to be effected: and if the sense be that of the Latin *gerund*, "by persuading," still the aorist, and not the future, is the proper tense for this. Καὶ τι καὶ ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς πείσαι is, "to satisfy his "hearer with arguments that may even "fall short of strict justice." Dobree reads *πείσαντα*, and says, "Vide, an "potius distinguas, εἶναι, τὰ εἰκότα καὶ "δίκαια, καὶ τι καὶ ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς, "πέισαντά τινα, ὠφελῆθῆναι: i. e. ἐξείναι "ὠφελῆθῆναι, ἣν πείσῃ τινὰ τὰ εἰκότα "καὶ δίκαια καὶ (ἐὰν πείσῃ τινὰ) τι καὶ "ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς." This makes the same sense, with the advantage of a simpler construction: but, had Thucydides meant this, would not the more natural order of the words have been, ἀλλ' εἶναι τῷ ἀεὶ ἐν κινδύνῳ γιγνομένων? Again, the concluding clause is obscure. Can the sense be, "inasmuch "as you, if you deal with us thus cruelly, would become an example to

"others, should you fall from your "present greatness, teaching them to "inflict the heaviest vengeance upon "you?" Ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ τιμωρίᾳ would then be, "for the heaviest vengeance;" i. e. "so as to bring down the heaviest "vengeance." Or does παράδειγμα ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ mean, "an example of vengeance; an example or lesson of "moderation to others, because you "had been so heavily punished for "your tyranny?" The first interpretation would resemble VI. 76, 4. ἀντίστησαν ἐπὶ δεσπότην μεταβολῆ: the other may be defended by VI. 33, 6. ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι ὡς ἐπ' Ἀθήνας ἦει πύξθησαν.

5. ἡμεῖς δὲ τῆς ἡμετέρας? Ἄν καὶ καταλυθῆ (φασὶν) ἡμῶν τὰ τῆς ἡγεμονίας, οὐκ ἀθυμοῦμεν περὶ τῆς καταστροφῆς. Λακεδαιμόνιοι γὰρ, καὶ πάντες οἱ ἄρχεω εἰσθότες ἐτέρων, οὐ χαλεπῶς τοῖς νικηθεῖσι προσφέρονται. ὥστε οὐ Λακεδαιμόνιοις δέδιμεν, ἀλλὰ τοὺς ὑπηκόους. οὗτοι γὰρ, ὅτε οὐκ εἰσθότες ἐτέρων ἄρχεω, ἐπειδὴν κρατήσωσι τῶν ἀρχόντων, ἀμύματα αὐτοῖς χρώνται. ἀλλὰ περὶ μὲν τούτου ἐν ἀδήλῳ κείσθω ὅπως ποτὲ ἔξει. SCHOL.

6. οὐ γὰρ οἱ ἄρχοντες ἄλλων] Compare VI. 11, 3. οὐκ εἰκός ἀρχὴν ἐπὶ ἀρχὴν στρατεύσαι. The connexion of what follows seems to be this: "you threaten us "with the vengeance of our rivals the "Lacedæmonians; but our great danger is not from them, but from the "revolts of our subjects, unassisted by "Lacedæmon." That is, "we should "much more dread the victory of our "subject allies, fighting against us in "their own name, and for their own "independence, than the victory of the "Lacedæmonians, should our allies "merely revolt to them, and so give



MELOS. A. C. 416. Olynth. 91. 1.

ὥσπερ καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, οὗτοι δεινοὶ τοῖς νικηθεῖσιν. ἔστι δὲ οὐ πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἡμῖν ὁ ἀγὼν, ἀλλ' ἦν οἱ ὑπήκοοι 2 που τῶν ἀρξάντων αὐτοὶ ἐπιθέμενοι κρατήσωσι. καὶ περὶ μὲν τούτου ἡμῖν ἀφείσθω κινδυνεύεσθαι· ὡς δὲ ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ τε πάρεσμεν τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀρχῆς καὶ ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ νῦν τοὺς 5 λόγους ἐροῦμεν τῆς ὑμετέρας πόλεως, ταῦτα δηλώσομεν, βουλόμενοι ἀπόνως μὲν ὑμῶν ἄρξαι, χρησίμως δ' ὑμᾶς ἀμφοτέροις σωθῆναι.

XCII. ΜΗΛ. Καὶ πῶς χρήσιμον ἂν ξυμβαίῃ ἡμῖν δουλεύσαι, ὥσπερ καὶ ὑμῖν ἄρξαι; 10

XCIII. ΑΘ. Ὅτι ὑμῖν μὲν πρὸ τοῦ τὰ δεινότερα παθεῖν ὑπακούσαι ἂν γένοιτο, ἡμεῖς δὲ μὴ διαφθείραντες ὑμᾶς κερδαίνομεν ἂν.

XCIV. ΜΗΛ. Ὡστε δὲ ἰσυχίαν ἄγοντας ἡμᾶς φίλους μὲν εἶναι ἀντὶ πολεμίων, ξυμμάχους δὲ μηδετέρων, οὐκ ἂν 15 δέξαισθε;

XCV. ΑΘ. Οὐ γὰρ τοσοῦτον ἡμᾶς βλάπτει ἢ ἔχθρα

1. οὔτοι m. 2. λακεδαιμονίους C.e.  
4. ὡς δ' ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ V. ὠφέλιᾳ Bekk.  
B.E.F.H.V.g. 12. διαφθείραντας c.  
δ' V. δέ] om. A.B.F.H.f.g.h.i.  
δέξαισθε G.I.L.O.P.k. Vulgo δέξαισθε.

οἱ] om. N.Q.V. 3. κροτήσωσι E.  
7. χρησίμως g. ἡμᾶς E. ἀμφοτέρους  
κερδανούμεν E. 14. ὡς δ' N. ὥστε  
16. δέξαισθε A.B.F. Bekker. Dobræus.  
17. ὑμᾶς i.

“them the superiority over us. For “then the Lacedæmonians would re- “strain the vengeance of our allies for “their own sake, as being themselves “in our situation, and not wishing to “set a precedent which the same allies “might afterwards turn against them.” In fact Athens was saved by the policy and moderation of Lacedæmon at the end of the war, when the inferior states were urgent for its utter destruction. See Xenophon, Hellen. II. 2, 19.

4. ὡς δὲ ἐπ' ὠφελείᾳ] Ὅτι δὲ ἐπ' ὠφέ- λεια πάρεσμεν, τοῦτο δηλώσομεν. βουλό- μεθα γὰρ ἀνευ πραγμάτων αὐτοὶ τε ὑμῶν ἄρξαι, καὶ ὑμᾶς σωθῆναι συμφερόντως καὶ ἡμῖν καὶ ὑμῖν. SCHOL.

7. ἀμφοτέροις] Καὶ ἡμῖν καὶ ὑμῖν. SCHOL.

9. καὶ πῶς χρήσιμον] Πῶς (φασίν) ὁμοίως χρήσιμὸν ἐστίν, ὥσπερ ὑμῖν ἄρ- ξαι, οὕτως ἡμῖν δουλεύσαι; SCHOL.

11. ἐτι ὑμῖν μὲν πρὸ τοῦ τὰ δεινότερα] Ὅτι ὑμεῖς μὲν, ἂν εὐθὺς ὑπακούσητε, οὐ- δὲν δεινὸν κείσεσθε· ἡμεῖς δὲ, εἰ μὴ δια- φθείρωμεν ὑμᾶς, ἔξομεν ὑμῖν εἰς δέου- χρήσθαι, καὶ γίνεται κέρδος ἡμῖν ἢ ὑμε- τέρα σωτηρία. SCHOL.

17. οὐ γὰρ τοσοῦτον ἡμᾶς] Ἐχθροῖς μὲν ὑμᾶς ἔχοντες οὐδὲν βλαβηρόμεθα, μᾶλλον δὲ ὠφελησόμεθα, τεκμηρίον τῆς ἰσχύος ἡμῶν καὶ δῆλωμα τοῖς ἀρχομένοις παρόντες τὸ ὑμᾶς καταβυλώσασθαι· εἰ δὲ φίλους ποιησόμεθα, διὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν ἀσθένειαν τοῦτο δράσαι νομισθησόμεθα, ὡς φοβούμενοι ὑμᾶς. SCHOL.

οὐ γὰρ τοσοῦτον κ. τ. λ.] The con- junction γὰρ gives the reason of the affirmation or denial expressed by the context. It is either “Yes; for,” or, “No; for:” both of which senses are expressed in English by “why,” taken in its colloquial meaning, in which Johnson was so fond of using it. “Why

MELOS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 91. 1.

ὑμῶν ὅσον ἢ φιλία μὲν ἀσθενείας τὸ δὲ μῖσος δυνάμειως παράδειγμα τοῖς ἀρχομένοις δηλούμενον.

XCVI. ΜΗΛ. Σκοποῦσι δ' ὑμῶν οὕτως οἱ ὑπήκοοι τὸ εἶκος, ὥστε τοὺς τε μὴ προσήκοντας, καὶ ὅσοι ἄποικοι ὄντες 5 οἱ πολλοὶ καὶ ἀποστάτες τινὲς κεχείρωνται, ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ τιθέασιν ;

XCVII. ΑΘ. Δικαιώματι γὰρ οὐδετέρους ἐλλείπειν ἡγοῦνται, κατὰ δύναμιν δὲ τοὺς μὲν περιγίγνεσθαι, ἡμᾶς δὲ φόβῳ οὐκ ἐπιέναι· ὥστε ἔξω καὶ τοῦ πλεόνων ἄρξαι, καὶ τὸ 10 ἀσφαλὲς ἡμῖν διὰ τὸ καταστραφῆναι ἂν παράσχοιτε, ἄλλως τε καὶ νησιῶται ναυκρατόρων, καὶ ἀσθενέστεροι ἐτέρων ὄντες, εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε.

3. οὕτως] om. I. 4. τοὺς] τούτους g. μὴ] om. i. ἔποικοι c. 5. καί] om. b. 7. δικαίωμα V. γὰρ] μὲν Q. 8. καὶ κατὰ Q. δύναμιν γὰρ E. 11. ναυκρατόρων E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ναυτοκρατόρων.

“ your enmity is not so mischievous to us as your friendship, &c.” So again, ch. 97. 99. and in the dialogues of the tragedians perpetually. In what follows there is again a confusion between two modes of expression. Either it should be, ὅσον ἢ φιλία ἢ μὲν γὰρ φιλία—τὸ δὲ μῖσος—δηλοῦται ; or else, οὐ τοσοῦτον βλάπτει ἢ ἔχθρα, δυνάμειως παράδειγμα δηλουμένη, ὅσον ἢ φιλία, ἀσθενείας.

3. σκοποῦσι δ' ὑμῶν οὕτως] *Εἰπύοντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων* οἱ οἱ σύμμαχοι ἀσθένειαν ἡμῶν καταγνώσκονται, οἱ Μῆλιοι ὑποφύροντες φασίν, εἰ οἱ ὑπήκοοι ὑμῶν τοῦτο κρίνουσιν εἰλαγον, ὥστε ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τιθέναι καὶ ὁμοίως ἀξίωτον καταδουλοῦσθαι τοὺς τε μὴδὲν προσήκοντας ὑμῖν, ὥσπερ ἡμᾶς, καὶ τοὺς ἀποίκους μὲν ὑμῶν ὄντας, ἀποστάτας δὲ, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο χειρωθέντας. SCHOL.

7. δικαίωματι γὰρ οὐδετέρους ἐλλείπειν ἡγοῦνται] Οἱ ὑπήκοοι ἡμῶν δικαιολογίας μὲν οὐτε τοὺς ἡμέτερος ἀποίκους ἀποστάτας οὐτε τοὺς μὴ προσήκοντας ἀπορεῖν ἡγοῦνται· τοὺς δὲ μὴ καταστραφέντας ὑπὸ ἡμῶν οὐχὶ διὰ τὸ δίκαιον, ἀλλὰ δι' ἰσχὴν μένειν ἐλευθέρους, καὶ ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς μὴ ἐπιέναι οὐ διὰ δικαιοσύνην, ἀλλὰ φοβουμένους. ὥστε, εἰ καταστραφείητε, οὐ μόνον ἡμῖν περιέσται τὸ πλεόνων ἄρχειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀσφάλεια προσ-

έσται, ὥς ἂν μὴ καταφρονουμένοις ὑπὸ τῶν συμμάχων. SCHOL.

10. ἄλλως τε καὶ—περιγένοισθε] The grammatical construction of these words seems desperate ; for *εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε* cannot be taken to signify, “ cum superiores non fueritis ;” but, as it is used a few lines above, “ cum liberi et incolumes non relictii fueritis :” and in this sense it cannot govern the genitive ναυκρατόρων. For the construction we ought to have *εἰ μὴ καταγέλασται* : for the sense is, “ Especially by you islanders, and insignificant islanders too, who no longer allowed to laugh at the power of the masters of the sea.” *Εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε* appears to be equivalent to *διὰ τὸ καταστραφῆναι*. ὑμεῖς ὄντες νησιῶται (ἡμῶν) ναυκρατόρων (όντων) καὶ (διὰ τοῦτο) ἀσθενέστεροι (τῶν ἄλλων scil. ἡπειρωτῶν.) *εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε* : “ if you do not hold out against us.” SCHOLEFIELD.

[Poppo says, “ *εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε* si superiores non fueritis recte valere possunt, dummodo hæc non ita intelligamus si nos in potestatem non redegeritis, sed si nos non repuleritis, re infecta redire coegeritis.” If this be so, then certainly ναυκρατόρων may depend on *περιγένοισθε*. But I still

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

**XCVIII. ΜΗΛ.** Ἐν δ' ἐκείνῳ οὐ νομίζετε ἀσφάλειαν ; (δεῖ γὰρ αὐ καὶ ἐνταῦθα, ὥσπερ ὑμεῖς τῶν δικαίων λόγων ἡμᾶς ἐκβιάσαντες τῷ ὑμετέρῳ ξυμφόρῳ ὑπακούειν πείθετε, καὶ ἡμᾶς τὸ ἡμῖν χρήσιμον διδάσκοντας, εἰ τυγχάνει καὶ ὑμῖν τὸ αὐτὸ ξυμβαῖνον, πειρᾶσθαι πείθειν.) ὅσοι γὰρ νῦν μηδετέροις 5 ξυμμαχοῦσι, πῶς οὐ πολεμώσεσθε αὐτούς, ὅταν ἐς τὰδε βλέψαντες ἠγήσωνται ποτε ὑμᾶς καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς ἤξειν ; κἂν τούτῳ τί ἄλλο ἢ τοὺς μὲν ὑπάρχοντας πολεμίους μεγαλύνετε, τοὺς δὲ μηδὲ μελλήσοντας γενέσθαι ἄκοντας ἐπάγεσθε ;

**XCIX. ΑΘ.** Οὐ γὰρ νομίζομεν ἡμῖν τούτους δεινότερους 10 ὅσοι ἠπειρώται που ὄντες τῷ ἐλευθέρῳ πολλὴν τὴν διαμέλ-

1. ἐν] τί Q. ἐκείνο k. 2. αὐ] ἂν L.O.V. 3. ἐκβιάσαντες A.B.E.F.H.Q. R.f.g. 4. τυγχάνει A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Porro. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τυγχάνοι. καὶ ἡμῖν Q. το ὑμῖν N.V.g. 7. ἠγήσονται Q. ἡμᾶς g. κἂν τοῦτο E. 8. μεγαλυνάτε V. 9. μὴ K.L.O.P. 11. μελλήσων L.

think that another verb would be more according to the spirit of the sentence, and that its place is but awkwardly supplied by εἰ μὴ περιεγίνοισθε.)

ἠσιώσεται] Ἰσχυόντες ταῖς ναυσὶ μᾶλλον ἢ κατὰ τὴν ἠπειρον. SCHOL.

1. ἐν δ' ἐκείνῳ οὐ νομίζετε ἀσφάλειαν] Ἐν δ' ἐκείνῳ οὐχ ἠγείσθε ἀσφάλειαν εἶναι, ἐν τῷ μὴ πειρᾶσθαι τοὺς μὴ προσήκοντας καταστρέφεσθαι ; δεῖ γὰρ, ὥσπερ ὑμεῖς, ἐκκρούσαντες ἡμᾶς τῆς δικαιολογίας, ἀξιοῦτε πείθειν ὥστε ὑπακούειν ὑμῖν, στοχαζόμενοι τοῦ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν συμφέροντος, οὕτω καὶ ἡμᾶς περὶ τοῦ ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς λυσιτελοῦς πειρᾶσθαι διδάσκειν, ὅτι καὶ ὑμῖν τὸ αὐτὸ σύμφερον, τοῦτέστι τὸ μὴ καταδουλώσασθαι τοὺς μὴ προσήκοντας. τοὺς γὰρ μηδετέροις ξυμμαχοῦντας πῶς οὐ ποιήσετε πολεμίους, ἐπειδὴ, ἀποβλέψαντες εἰς τὴν γνώμην ὑμῶν, ὑποπέψωσι καὶ αὐτοῖς ἐπιστρατεῦσιν ; κἂν τούτῳ τί ἄλλο ἢ καὶ τοὺς πρόσθεν πολεμίους ἀγῆσετε, καὶ τοὺς μὴ διανοηθέντας ὑμῖν τὴν ἀρχὴν πολεμῆν ἄκοντας αὐτὸ ποιεῖν ἀναγκάσετε ; SCHOL.

5. μηδετέροις] Μῆτε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις μῆτε τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις. SCHOL.

6. πολεμώσεσθε] Εἰς πόλεμον ἐμβαλεῖτε. SCHOL.

πολεμώσεσθε αὐτούς] "Make them your enemies." Πολεμῶ, "To be at war." Πολεμῶ, "To excite or cause

"to be at war." Ἄτιμάω, "To dishonour or affront." Ἄτιμῶ, "To procure a man's dishonour from others."

ἐς τὰδε] Τὰ ἡμέτερα πάθη. SCHOL.

10. οὐ γὰρ νομίζομεν ἡμῖν τ.] Οὐ γὰρ νομίζομεν τοὺς ἐλευθέρους τῶν ἠπειρωτῶν ἡμῖν ἔσεσθαι πολεμίους. μὴ δεδιότες γὰρ ἡμᾶς, ὡς ἂν κατὰ γῆν οὐ μέλλοντας αὐτοῖς ἐπιστρατεῦν, πολλὴν μελλήσων τοῦ φυλάττεσθαι τε ἡμᾶς καὶ πολεμῆν ποιήσονται. τοὺς δὲ ἐν ταῖς νήσοις ἐλευθέρους, ὥσπερ ὑμᾶς, καὶ τοὺς ὑπακούοντας μὲν ἦδη, διὰ δὲ τὸ ἐξ ἀνάγκης καὶ μὴ ἐκὸντὶ ὑπακούειν παροξυνομένους καὶ ταραττομένους, τούτους ἠγομεθα, εἰ περιδοίμεν ὑμᾶς ἐλευθέρους, ἐπαρθένας ἀλογίστως καὶ ἀντιστάτας ἡμῖν, αὐτούς τε καὶ ἡμᾶς αὐτούς εἰς κίνδυνον καταστήσειν. SCHOL.

11. τῷ ἐλευθέρῳ] Ἐπὶ τῇ ἐλευθερίᾳ αὐτῶν. SCHOL.

τῷ ἐλευθέρῳ—ποιήσονται] Valde segnes et lenti ad se custodiendos a nobis futuri sunt. STEPHANUS. Τῷ ἐλευθέρῳ, "Owing to the liberty which they enjoy." For the sentiment, compare I. 120, 3. τοὺς δὲ τὴν μεσόγειαν μᾶλλον, καὶ μὴ ἐν πόρῳ κατακρημένους—χρῆ—τῶν νῦν λεγομένων μὴ κακοὺς κρείττους, ὡς μὴ προσηκόντων, εἶναι, προσδέχεσθαι δὲ ποτε, εἰ τὰ κάτω προίκοιτο, κἂν μέχρι σφῶν τὸ δεινὸν προελθεῖν.

MELOS. A. C. 416. Οἴτηρ. 91. I.

λησιν τῆς πρὸς ἡμᾶς φυλακῆς ποιήσονται, ἀλλὰ τοὺς νησι-  
ώτας τέ που ἀνάρκτους, ὡσπερ ὑμᾶς, καὶ τοὺς ἤδη τῆς ἀρχῆς  
τῷ ἀναγκαίῳ παροξυνομένους. οὗτοι γὰρ πλείστ' ἂν τῷ  
ἀλογίστῳ ἐπιτρέψαντες σφᾶς τε αὐτοὺς καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐς προῦ-  
5 πτον κίνδυνον καταστήσειαν.

C. ΜΗΛ. Ἡ που ἄρα, εἰ τοσαύτην γε ὑμεῖς τε μὴ παυ-  
θῆναι ἀρχῆς καὶ οἱ δουλεύοντες ἤδη ἀπαλλαγῆναι τὴν παρα-  
κινδύνουσι ποιοῦνται, ἡμῖν γε τοῖς ἔτι ἐλευθέροις πολλή  
κακότης καὶ δειλία μὴ πᾶν πρὸ τοῦ δουλεῦσαι ἐπεξελθεῖν.

10 CI. ΑΘ. Οὐκ, ἦν γε σωφρόνως βουλευθήσθε· οὐ γὰρ  
περὶ ἀνδραγαθίας ὁ ἀγὼν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ὑμῖν, μὴ αἰσχύνῃ  
ᾧ φλεῖν, περὶ δὲ σωτηρίας μᾶλλον ἢ βουλή, πρὸς τοὺς κρείσ-  
σοντας πολλῶ μὴ ἀνθίστασθαι.

CII. ΜΗΛ. Ἄλλ' ἐπιστάμεθα τὰ τῶν πολέμων ἔστιν

1. ποιήσονται A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.L.O.Q.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
ποιήσονται. 3. ἀναγκαίως c. γὰρ καὶ πλείστ' L.O.P. 4. ὑμᾶς Q. 5. κατα-  
στήσειαν R. 6. ἦ] εἰ d. ἄρα] om. g. παυθῆναι A.B.G.I.N.V.g.h.i.k.  
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. παυθῆναι c. vulgo παυσθῆναι. 7. δουλεύοντες i. ἀπολ-  
λαγῆναι E. 8. ἡμῖν τε d.e.i. 9. δειλία] δουλεία P. 12. ᾧ φλεῖν Bekk. ed.  
min. Poppo. Goell. [vid. ad III. 70, 6.] 13. μὴ ἀνθίστασθαι] μᾶλλον ἴστασθαι g.  
14. πολέμων Q. Poppo. Goell. Dobree. Bekk. ceteri πολεμίων.

2. τῆς ἀρχῆς τῷ ἀναγκαίῳ] Τῇ ἀνάγκῃ  
τῆς ἀρχῆς. ἴθουν τῇ δουλείᾳ. SCHOL.

3. τῷ ἀλογίστῳ ἐπιτρέψαντες] i. e.  
πλείστα ἐπιτρέψαντες, the word being  
repeated from where it first occurs:  
πλείστ' ἂν καταστήσειαν, πλείστα ἐπι-  
τρέψαντες. Compare Herodot. III. 36, 1.  
μὴ πάντα ἡλικίῃ καὶ θυμῷ ἐπίτρεπε.

6. ἦ που ἄρα, εἰ τοσαύτην] Εἰ ὑμεῖς τε,  
ὡ Ἀθηναῖοι, σπουδῆν ποιήσθε πολλὴν  
ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ ἀφαιρεθῆναι τῆς ἡγεμονίας,  
καὶ οἱ δουλεύοντες ὑμῖν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀπαλλα-  
γῆναι τῆς ὑμετέρας ἀρχῆς διακινδυνεύειν  
θέλουσι, πῶς ἡμεῖς, οἱ ἔτι ἐλευθεροὶ ὄν-  
τες, οὐκ ἂν κάκιστοι καὶ δειλότατοι κρι-  
θείημεν, μὴ πάντα κίνδυνον ὑπομείναντες  
πρὸ τοῦ δουλεῦσαι; SCHOL.

9. ἐπεξελθεῖν] Εἰς τέλος ἐργάσασθαι.  
SCHOL.

10. Οὐκ, ἦν γε σωφρόνως βουλευθήσθε]  
Ἐὰν σωφρόνως βουλευθήσθε, οὐ κατα-  
στήσετε ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς εἰς κίνδυνον. οὐ γὰρ  
περὶ ἀρετῆς ἀγωνίζεσθε. καὶ γὰρ ἐλάσ-  
σοις ἡμῖν ὄντες, αἰσχρὸν ἡγήσασθε τὸ  
αἰσχύνῃν ᾧ φλεῖν. περὶ δὲ σωτηρίας ὑμῖν

ἢ βουλή πρόκειται. διὸ χρὴ μὴ ἀνθίστα-  
σθαι τοῖς πολλῶ κρείττοσιν. SCHOL.

11. μὴ αἰσχύνῃ ᾧ φλεῖν] "Not to  
"incur the charge of baseness." A  
man is said ᾧ φλεῖν τι, when he is in a  
manner sentenced as having certain  
points in his character liable to be laid  
hold of; liable to be forfeited to jus-  
tice. See Sophocles, CEd. Tyr. 512.  
ᾧ φλήσει κακίαν. Herodot. VIII. 26, 4.  
δειλίῃν ᾧ φλεε. For the accent of the  
word, see the note on III. 70, 6.

14. ἀλλ' ἐπιστάμεθα τὰ τῶν πολέμων]  
Ὅρθως ἐπιστάμεθα τὰ τῶν πολέμων τύχη  
μᾶλλον ἢ πλήθους ὑπεροχῇ κρινόμενα.  
προσέτι δέ, καὶ τοῦτο γινώσκουμεν, ὅτι  
τοῦ μὲν εὐδύς εἶξαι οὐδεμίαν ἐπιδα ἐλευ-  
θερίας ἔχει, ἐν δὲ τῷ ἀνθίστασθαι ἐλπίς  
τις ὑπολείπεται τοῦ καταπράξει ὀρθῶς.  
SCHOL.

τὰ τῶν πολέμων] This is undoubtedly  
the preferable reading: τῶν πολέμων  
could not signify, "those engaged in  
"war with each other generally," but  
must mean, "the enemies, or the party

MELLOS. A. C. 418. Olym. 91. 1.

ὅτε κοιωτέρας τὰς τύχας λαμβάνοντα ἢ κατὰ τὸ διαφέρον  
ἐκατέρων πλήθος. καὶ ἡμῖν τὸ μὲν εἶξαι εὐθὺς ἀνέλπιστον,  
μετὰ δὲ τοῦ δρωμένου ἔτι καὶ στήναι ἐλπίς ὀρθῶς.

CIII. ΑΘ. Ἐλπίς δὲ κινδύνῳ παραμύθιον οὔσα τοὺς μὲν  
ἀπὸ περιουσίας χρωμένους αὐτῇ, κὰν βλάβῃ, οὐ καβεῖλε· 5  
τοῖς δὲ ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ἀναρριπτοῦσι (δάπανος γὰρ  
φύσει) ἅμα τε γιγνώσκειται σφαλόντων, καὶ ἐν ὄφῳ ἔτι φυ-

1. καιωτέρας P. Q. cum Stob. τὰς] om. c. i. 3. δρωμένου] om. V. 6. τοῖς  
δὲ ἐς E. F. H. L. O. P. Q. V. g. h. i. k. Dionys. Stobæus. Porpo. τοὺς δὲ ἐς C. vulgo et  
Bekk. τοῖς δ' ἐς. ἀναρρίπτουσι Dionysius. ἐσααρρίπτουσι V. δάπανος A. F.  
δ' ἄποιος E. 7. ἔτι] om. G. I. O. P. c. i. k.

“opposed to some other party specified  
“or implied.”

1. καιωτέρας] Speciosa lectio καιω-  
τέρας, sed falsa. Nam ne quid dicam  
de ἐκατέρων et διαφέρον, καιωτέρας re-  
spondet istis ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου, c. 101. De-  
inde aperta imitatio est Homeri Il. 3.  
309. ubi vide Heynium, et adde Ci-  
ceronis loca citata a Manutio ad Ep. ad  
Div. VI. 4. DOBREE.

3. μετὰ τοῦ δρωμένου] This is a most  
extraordinary sense of the participle, to  
signify what would be naturally ex-  
pressed by μετὰ τοῦ δράσθαι τι, or ra-  
ther μετὰ τοῦ δρᾶν τι. Compare an equal  
anomaly in Sophocl. Œd. Colon. 1604.  
ἐπεὶ δὲ παντὸς εἶχε δρώντος ἡδονήν.

4. ἐλπίς δὲ κινδύνῳ παραμύθιον οὔσα]  
Τοὺς ἐν κινδύνῳ καθεστῶτας, αὐτὸ μόνον  
παρηγοροῦσιν· ἀλλὰ τοὺς μὲν ἐν δυνάμει  
τυγχάνοντας, κὰν σφαλῇ ποτὲ ἡ ἐλπίς, οὐ  
κατέλυσε παντελῶς, διὰ τὸ ὑπολείπεσθαι  
δύναμιν αὐτοῖς· οἱ δὲ περὶ πάντων ὄν  
ἔχουσιν ἀγωνιζόμενοι ἐπ' ἀδήλω ἐλπίδι,  
ἐπειδὴν ἡ ἐλπίς σφαλῇ, ἅμα τε ἔγνωσαν  
ὅτι ἐσφάλισαν, καὶ οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς ὑπολεί-  
πεται, ἐν ᾧ γνωρίσαντες τὸ ἀβέβαιον τῆς  
ἐλπίδος ἐπιφυλάσσονται. ὁ ἡμῖς, ὁ Μή-  
λιος, ἀσθενεῖς ὄντες καὶ μηδεμιᾷ μάχῃ  
ἐξαρκίσει δυνάμενοι, μὴ πάθῃτε, τὸ ἐλ-  
πίδι πιστεύσαι· μηδὲ τοῖς πολλοῖς ὁμοιω-  
θῆτε, οἱ δυνάμενοι σώζεσθαι, ἐπειδὴν ὑπὸ  
τῶν φανερῶν ἐλπίδων καταλειφθῶσιν, ἐπὶ  
τὰς ἀφανεῖς καταφεύγουσι, μαυτικῆν τε  
καὶ χρησμούς δηλαδὴ, καὶ ὅσα τοιαῦτα  
λυμναίνεται ἀνθρώπους, ἐν ἐλπίδι ποιούν-  
τες. ΕΛΠΙΣ ΔΕ ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΥ ΠΑΡΑ-  
ΜΥΘΙΟΝ ΟΥΣΑ. τὸ “ἐλπίς κινδύνου  
“παραμύθιον” σφόδρα βραχέως εἴρηται.  
τὸ δὲ “δάπανος γὰρ (τοῦτέστι δαπανηρὰ)

“ἡ ἐλπίς” καὶ αὐτὸ μὲν βραχὺ, δύναται  
δὲ τοιοῦτόν τι, ὅτι οἱ ἐλπίζοντες τινας  
τεύξεσθαι πολλὰ προσδαπανῶσι καὶ προ-  
αναλίσκουσι. τὸ δὲ ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς, καθὰ καὶ  
τὸ προτεθὲν Ὅμηρικόν δηλοῦσι, ἐπὶ ξυ-  
ροῦ ἴστανται ἀκμῆς (Il. X. 173.) τοῦτέστι  
μᾶ μάχῃ μᾶλλον ἐξαρκεῖ δυνάμενοι. ἔτι  
δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν μᾶ ῥοπῇ καὶ πληγῇ ζῶων  
ἀναιρουμένων τὸ ὄνομα φασὶ πεποιῆσθαι.  
SCHOL.

τοὺς μὲν ἀπὸ περιουσίας χρωμένους  
αὐτῇ] “Those who apply to Hope,  
“when they have much which they do  
“not risk on the chance of success.”  
Like a rich man buying a lottery ticket :  
his speculation is ἀπὸ περιουσίας ; he  
has a great deal of other property be-  
sides the money which he adventures  
in the lottery. For the force of the  
preposition, compare ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης ἀνάγ-  
κης, ch. 89.

6. ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ἀναρριπτοῦσι]  
Ducas and Göller understand these  
words to mean, “for those who stake  
“their property wholly,” taking ἐς ἅπαν  
separately from τὸ ὑπάρχον. I would  
rather take ἀναρριπτοῦσι with κινδύνου  
understood, in its usual sense, and  
understand ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον with  
respect to, or, reaching to their whole  
property.

δάπανος] Ὁ δαπανηρὸς. Θουκυδίδης  
ἐν τῇ πέμπτῃ. Thom. Magister. Sallier,  
in his note on this passage, quotes a  
similar use of the word in Plutarch :  
ἡ τῆς πικρότητος ἰδοκεῖ δύναμις—δάπανος  
τῶν ἕργων εἶναι. The reference given  
is merely “tom. II. p. 624.” [p. 624. d.  
ed. Paris : Conviv. Disput. I. 6, 4.]

MELOS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 91. 1.

λάξεται τις αὐτὴν γνωρισθεῖσαν, οὐκ ἔλλειπει. ὁ ὑμεῖς α  
 ἀσθενεῖς τε καὶ ἐπὶ ροπῆς μιᾶς ὄντες μὴ βούλεσθε παθεῖν,  
 μηδὲ ὁμοιωθῆναι τοῖς πολλοῖς, οἷς παρὸν ἀνθρωπείως ἔτι  
 σώζεσθαι, ἐπειδὴν πιεζομένους αὐτοὺς ἐπιλίπωσιν αἱ φανεραὶ  
 5 ἐλπίδες, ἐπὶ τὰς ἀφανεῖς καθίστανται, μαντικὴν τε καὶ χρη-  
 σμούς καὶ ὅσα τοιαῦτα μετ' ἐλπίδων λυμáινεται.

CIV. ΜΗΛ. Χαλεπὸν μὲν καὶ ἡμεῖς (εὖ ἴστε) νομίζομεν  
 πρὸς δυνάμιν τε τὴν ὑμετέραν καὶ τὴν τύχην, εἰ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ  
 ἴσου ἔσται, ἀγωνίζεσθαι· ὅμως δὲ πιστεύομεν τῇ μὲν τύχη  
 10 ἐκ τοῦ θείου μὴ ἐλασσώσεσθαι, ὅτι ὅσιοι πρὸς οὐ δικαίους  
 ἰστάμεθα, τῆς δὲ δυνάμεως τῷ ἔλλείποντι τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων  
 ἡμῖν ξυμμαχίαν προσέσεσθαι, ἀνάγκην ἔχουσαν, καὶ εἰ μὴ

1. γνωσθεῖσαν O. οὐκ ἔλλειπει.] “commodius legatur οὐκέτι λείπει.” BEKK.  
 ed. 1832. 2. κοπῆς f. μιᾶς] om. G.I.K. ante ροπῆς ponit V.e. βούλεσθε  
 A.B.C.E.F.K.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βούλησθε. 3. ἀνθρωπίως E.  
 4. ἐπιλίπωσιν A.B.F.N.V.h. Bekk. vulgo ἐπιλείπωσιν. 5. ἐπὶ—λυμáινεται in mar-  
 gine ponunt F.H.N. μαντικὴν—λυμáινεται] om. g. 10. δικαίως K. 12. προσέ-  
 σεσθαι B. ἔχουσα I.P. οἶσαν R. μὴ του B.F.G. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μὴ τοῦ.

1. οὐκ ἔλλειπει] Neque destituit, quamdiu ab ea cognita cavere poterit aliquis; sed tum demum, cum periculum nullum relinquitur remedium. SCHOLFIELD, note on DOBREE's Adversaria. Dobree, on the other hand, follows the interpretation given by Portus; “Neque ullum amplius locum relinquit cavendi ab ejus dolis quamvis cognitis.” But as he believes that ἔλλειπει never has the sense of “relinquere,” but always that of “deficere,” he proposes to read καταλείπει, or ὑπολείπει. The Scholiast interprets οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς ὑπολείπεται, and this I believe to be the true sense of the passage, although I certainly know of no instance in which ἔλλειπει signifies “relinquere.” We have the choice between suspecting an error in the text, or that Thucydides has used a word in a peculiar and unprecedented sense.

[Bekker says in his edit. of 1832, “commodius legatur οὐκέτι λείπει,” and he would omit, I suppose, ἔτι before φυλάξεται.]

2. ἐπὶ ροπῆς μιᾶς] “On one single turn of the scale;” equivalent to ἐς μίαν βουλὴν afterwards, in ch. III, 6. “It is not as though the scale might sink, and afterwards right itself; but if it

“once goes down, you are lost.” For the imperative μὴ βούλεσθε, see Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 511. Thom. Magist. p. 611. and Hermann, Notes on Viger, not. 268. Jelf, 420. 3.

3. τοῖς πολλοῖς] Τοῖς ἀπαιδεύτοις. SCH. ἀνθρωπείως] Κατὰ τὸ ὀφειλόμενον τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ γέγει. SCHOL.

5. μαντικὴν] Vide Euripidem Helen. 760. WASS.

7. χαλεπὸν μὲν καὶ ἡμεῖς] Τὸ ἐξῆς, πρὸς δυνάμιν τε τὴν ὑμετέραν καὶ τὴν τύχην ἀγωνίζεσθαι. τὸ δὲ “εἰ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ἔσται” εἶ πρὸς ἄισόν τε καὶ τύχην καὶ δυνάμιν τὴν ὑμετέραν ἀγωνίζομεθα. SCHOL.

8. εἰ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ἔσται] “Unless we can contend with you in these respects on equal terms. And this we think that we shall do; for against your fortune we set the favour of the gods; against your power we set the aid of the Lacedæmonians.” The dative ἡμῖν belongs to ξυμμαχίαν, according to Gøller, as in ch. 46, 4. τὴν ξυμμαχίαν Βοιωτοῖς: and τῷ ἔλλείποντι depends on προσέσεσθαι. “Our deficiency in power will be made up by our alliance with the Lacedæmonians.”

11. τῷ ἔλλείποντι] Τῷ ἀσθενεῖ ἡμῶν. SCHOL.

MELOS. A. G. 418. Olymp. 91. 1.

του ἄλλου, τῆς γε ξυγγενείας ἔνεκα καὶ αἰσχύνῃ βοθηῖν. καὶ οὐ παντάπασιν οὕτως ἀλόγως θρασυνόμεθα.

CV. ΑΘ. Τῆς μὲν τοῖνυν πρὸς τὸ θεῖον εὐμενείας οὐδ' ἡμεῖς οἴομεθα λελείφεισθαι· οὐδὲν γὰρ ἔξω τῆς ἀνθρωπείας τῶν μὲν ἐς τὸ θεῖον νομίσεως τῶν δ' ἐς σφᾶς αὐτοὺς βουλή-  
σεως δικαιοῦμεν ἢ πράσσομεν. ἡγούμεθα γὰρ τό τε θεῖον δόξῃ τὸ ἀνθρώπειόν τε σαφῶς διὰ παντὸς ὑπὸ φύσεως ἀναγκαίας, οὐ ἂν κρατῇ, ἄρχειν. καὶ ἡμεῖς οὔτε θέντες τὸν νόμον οὔτε κειμένῳ πρῶτοι χρησάμενοι, ὄντα δὲ παραλαβόντες καὶ ἐσόμενον ἐς αἰὲ καταλείφοντες χρώμεθα αὐτῷ, εἰδότες ἴο καὶ ὑμᾶς ἂν καὶ ἄλλους ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ δυνάμει ἡμῖν γενομένους

1. τῆς τε ξυγγενείας ε. καὶ τῆς ξυγγενείας c.i. τῆς ξυγγενείας P. 5. δ' ἐς] δε E. 7. τῶν ἀνθρώπειον Dionysius: τὸ δὲ ἀνθρώπειον P. σαφῶς] om. B.h. 8. ἀναγκαιῶς Dionysius. κρατεῖ Q. 9. κωνῶ γρ. h. 10. καταλήφονται g. καταλήφοντες I.V. καταλείψαντες E. 11. ἂν] om. I.

2. θρασυνόμεθα] "Ἦγον ἀνθιστάμεθα. SCHOL.

3. τῆς—πρὸς τὸ θεῖον εὐμενείας] A condensed expression for τὰ μὲν πρὸς τὸ θεῖον, τῆς ἔξ αὐτοῦ εὐμενείας κ. τ. λ. Compare the note on IV. 51. In what follows, τῆς ἀνθρωπείας τῶν μὲν ἐς τὸ θεῖον νομίσεως, κ. τ. λ. is merely, "What men, as far as the gods are concerned, think; and as far as themselves are concerned, will have to be so." Thucydides himself explains the words by adding, ἡγούμεθα δόξῃ, i. e. νομιζόμεν, τὸ θεῖον οὐ ἂν κρατῇ ἄρχειν. "Men's common belief with regard to the gods, and their common practice amongst themselves, alike justify our conduct. Belief with regard to the gods; for of them we can only believe, not know it: practice amongst men; for we do not only believe, but know, that their practice is such." For the sentiment, compare I. 76. For the form of the sentence τῆς ἀνθρωπείας—τῶν μὲν—νομίσεως, τῶν δὲ—βουλήσεως, compare II. 44, 2. τῆς εὐπρεπεστάτης—οἶδε μὲν νῦν τελευτήσῃ, ὑμεῖς δὲ λύπῃς. Νόμισις does not seem to me to be used in the sense of θρησκεία, but simply as ὅπερ νομιζόμεν, or, as he himself explains it, ἡγούμεθα δόξῃ. And the word νόμισις is so far particularly appropriate, as it signifies "a generally

"entertained opinion." Thus when the Persians οὐκ ἀνθρωποφύειας ἐνόμισαν τοὺς θεοὺς εἶναι, Herodot. I. 131, 1. this may be called their ἐς τὸ θεῖον νόμισις.

5. ἐς τὸ θεῖον νομίσεως] Νομίσεως μὲν εἶπε διὰ τὰ νεομισμένα· εἰς σφᾶς δὲ αὐτοὺς βουλήσεως, τῆς εἰς ἀνθρώπους δηλοῦσι φησὶ προαιρέσεως. SCHOL.

6. ἡγούμεθα γὰρ τό τε θεῖον] 'Ο τοῦς' οὐκ ἔλαττον ἡγούμεθα εὐμενείας ἡμῖν ἔσεσθαι τοὺς θεοὺς ἢ περ ὑμῖν. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἔξω πράττομεν οὐτε τῶν εἰδισμένων περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς οὐτε τῶν πρὸς ἀνθρώπους δικαίων. τό τε γὰρ θεῖον θεραπεύομεν κατὰ τὸ κοινὸν πάντων ἀνθρώπων ἔθος, τοὺς τε ἀνθρώπους ἡγούμεθα φύσει γεγενῆσθαι πρὸς τὸ ἄρχειν ἢν κρατούσιν. ὥστε οὔτε αὐτοὶ νομοθετήσαντες περὶ τοῦ ἄρχειν, οὐτε κειμένῳ νόμῳ πρῶτοι χρησάμενοι, παραλαβόντες δὲ τοῦτον καὶ τοῖς ἔπειτα καταλείφοντες, ἄρχομεν ἢν ἀν κρατήσωμεν, εἰδότες ὅτι καὶ ὑμεῖς καὶ ἄλλοι ὄντισσιν, ἐν τῇ ὁμοίᾳ δυνάμει γενομένοις ἡμῖν, τὸ αὐτὸ ἂν ἔπραττον. SCHOL.

8. θέντες] Hoc sensu Clytemnestra apud Æschylum, Agam. 1050. (ζυγῶν θίγειν βίη—Οἱ δ' οἴποι' ἐλπίσαστες ἡμῶσαν καλῶς, Ἰμοὶ τε δούλοισι πάντα, καὶ παρὰ στάθμην. "Ἐχεις παρ' ἡμῶν οἴαπερ ΝΟΜΙΖΕΤΑΙ. Noster Herodoti verba respexit, VII. 8, 2. οὐτ' αὐτὸς ΚΑΤΗΓΗΞΟΜΑΙ νόμον τόνδε ἐν ὑμῖν ΤΙΘΕΙΣ, παραδείξιμάς τε αὐτῷ χρῆσομαι. WASS.

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

δρώντας ἂν αὐτό. καὶ πρὸς μὲν τὸ θεῖον οὕτως ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος 3  
οὐ φοβούμεθα ἐλασσώσεσθαι· τῆς δὲ ἐς Λακεδαιμονίους  
δόξης, ἣν διὰ τὸ αἰσχρὸν δὴ βοηθήσειν ὑμῖν πιστεύετε αὐ-  
τούς, μακαρίσαντες ὑμῶν τὸ ἀπειρόκακον οὐ ζηλοῦμεν τὸ  
5 ἄφρον. Λακεδαιμόνιοι γὰρ πρὸς σφᾶς μὲν αὐτοὺς καὶ τὰ 4  
ἐπιχώρια νόμιμα πλείστα ἀρετῇ χρώνται· πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἄλ-  
λους πολλὰ ἂν τις ἔχων εἰπεῖν ὡς προσφέρονται, ξυνελὼν  
μάλιστα ἂν δηλώσειεν ὅτι ἐπιφανέστατα ὧν ἴσμεν τὰ μὲν  
ἠδέα καλὰ νομίζουσι, τὰ δὲ ξυμφέροντα δίκαια. καίτοι οὐ  
10 πρὸς τῆς ὑμετέρας νῦν ἀλόγου σωτηρίας ἢ τοιαύτη διάνοια.

CVI. ΜΗΛ. Ἡμεῖς δὲ κατ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἤδη καὶ μάλιστα  
πιστεύομεν τῷ ξυμφέροντι αὐτῶν, Μηλίους ἀποίκους ὄντας  
μὴ βουλήσεσθαι προδόντας τοῖς μὲν εὖνοις τῶν Ἑλλήνων  
ἀπίστους καταστήναι, τοῖς δὲ πολεμίοις ὠφελίμους.

15 CVII. ΑΘ. Οὐκοῦν οἴσθε τὸ ξυμφέρον μὲν μετὰ ἀσφα-

1. εἰκότως Q. 3. ἦν H.V.g. δὴ διὰ τὸ αἰσχρὸν f. πιστεύητε V. πι-  
στεύεται K. 5. τὰ] om. G.L.O. 8. μάλιστα ἂν C.F.G.H.P.Q.V.c.f.g.h.i.k.  
Porpo. ἂν ὡς δηλώσειε P. 10. ἡμετέρας B.K.c.h. 11. κατ' αὐτὸ V.  
13. βουλήσεσθαι A.B.E.F.H.N.V.c.e.f.g. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
βούλεσθαι. 15. οὐκουν Bekk. οἴσσεσθε b. μετ' ἀσφαλείας E.F.H.V.f.

1. καὶ πρὸς μὲν τὸ θεῖον, οὕτως ἐκ τοῦ  
εἰκότος οὐ φοβούμεθα ἐλασσώσεσθαι]  
Ἔσπε οὐ διὰ ταῦτα φοβούμεθα ἔλαττον  
ὑμῶν εὐμενὲς ἔξεν τὸ θεῖον. ἐπεὶ δὲ τοὺς  
Λακεδαιμονίους δοκεῖτε βοηθήσειν ὑμῖν,  
αἰσχρὸν νομίζοντας περιδεῖν τοὺς ἀποί-  
κους πολεμουμένους, τὸ μὲν ὑμῶν μακαρί-  
ζομεν ἀπειρόκακον, τὸ δὲ ἄφρον οὐκ ἐπαι-  
νοῦμεν. Λακεδαιμόνιοι γὰρ πρὸς μὲν  
ἀλλήλους καὶ τὴν κοινὴν πολιτείαν τὰ  
πλείστα μετ' ἀρετῆς πράττουσι· πρὸς δὲ  
τοὺς ἄλλους ὅσας ἔχουσι, μάλιστα ἂν τις  
ὑμῖν ἐν βραχείᾳ δηλώσειεν, καίτοι πολλὰ  
εἰπεῖν ἔχων, ὅτι πάντων ἀνθρώπων ὧν  
ἴσμεν ἐκφανέστατα Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐν ταῖς  
πρὸς ἄλλους ξυναλλαγαῖς τὰ μὲν ἑαυτοῖς  
ἠδέα, ταῦτα καὶ καλὰ νομίζουσι, τὰ δὲ  
συμφέροντα αὐτοῖς καὶ δίκαια. Ἔσπε οὐκ  
ἔστι ἀλογιστως διανοεῖσθαι περὶ τῆς  
σωτηρίας ὑμῶν, προσδεχομένων τὴν παρ'  
ἐκείνων βοήθειαν. SCHOL.

3. ἦν—πιστεύετε] Reiske and Gøller  
propose to read ἦ. One MS. (V) reads  
ἦν πιστεύητε, but that, as Porpo ob-  
serves, “quoniam Mellii sibi ea de re  
“persuasum esse dixerunt, ferri ne-

“quit.” But as δόξης is exactly the  
same as πίστεως, I do not see why  
δόξης, ἦν—βοηθήσειν ὑμῖν πιστεύετε αὐ-  
τούς may not be tolerated, although very  
harsh, instead of πίστεως ἦν περὶ αὐτῶν  
πιστεύετε, βοηθήσειν ὑμῖν αὐτούς. “The  
“belief which you believe concerning  
“them, that they will help you.”

11. ἡμεῖς δὲ κατ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο] Εἰπόντων  
τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὅτι Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοῦ ὑμε-  
τέρου συμφέροντος οὐ στοχάζονται, φασὶν  
οἱ Μηλίοι ὅτι διὰ τὸ ἴδιον συμφέρον τοὺς  
Λακεδαιμονίους πιστεύομεν καὶ μάλιστα  
ἔξεν ἡμῖν βοηθούς, ὅπως μὴ τοῖς μὲν  
εἰνοοῦσι τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀπιστοὶ φανῶσιν,  
ὑμᾶς δὲ τοὺς πολεμίους ὠφελήσωσι, προ-  
δόντες ἡμᾶς τοὺς συμμάχους. SCHOL.

15. οὐκοῦν] Elmsley, as is well known,  
writes this always as two words, οὐκ οὐν.  
He most truly observes that the sense  
of οὐκοῦν in the Attic writers is always  
the same, and that its apparent differ-  
ence depends merely on the sentence  
being interrogative or otherwise. See  
the note on ἀρα μὴ, I. 75, 1. and Elms-  
ley, Heraclid. v. 256.



λείας εἶναι, τὸ δὲ δίκαιον καὶ καλὸν μετὰ κινδύνου δρᾶσθαι ὃ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἤκιστα ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ τολμῶσιν.

CVIII. ΜΗΛ. Ἄλλὰ καὶ τοὺς κινδύνους τε ἡμῶν ἕνεκα μᾶλλον ἡγούμεθ' ἂν ἐγχειρίσασθαι αὐτοὺς, καὶ βεβαιότερους ἢ ἐς ἄλλους νομιεῖν, ὅσῳ πρὸς μὲν τὰ ἔργα τῆς Πελοπον- 5 νήσου ἐγγὺς κείμεθα, τῆς δὲ γνώμης τῷ ξυγγενεῖ πιστότεροι ἐτέρων ἐσμέν.

CIX. ΑΘ. Τὸ δ' ἐχυρὸν γε τοῖς ξυναγωνιουμένοις οὐ τὸ εὖνουν τῶν ἐπικαλεσαμένων φαίνεται, ἀλλ' ἦν τῶν ἔργων τις 10 δυνάμει πολὺ προὔχῃ· ὃ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ πλείον τι τῶν ἄλ- 10 λων σκοποῦσι. τῆς γοῦν οἰκείας παρασκευῆς ἀπιστία καὶ μετὰ ξυμμάχων πολλῶν τοῖς πέλας ἐπέρχονται, ὥστε οὐκ εἰκὸς ἐς νῆσόν γε αὐτοὺς ἡμῶν ναυκρατόρων ὄντων περαιωθῆναι.

1. κινδύνων h. δρᾶσαι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.N.P.R.b.c.d.e.f.i.k. δρᾶσαι L.M. O.V.g. 2. τὸ] om. L.O.k. 4. χειρίσασθαι E. εγχειρίσασθαι I.d.e.h. 5. νομίσειν G.I.K.e.k. 8. γε] om. L.O.P. 9. ἦν] om. P. 10. πολλῶ V.e.g. προὔχει C.E.G.K.b.c.e.g.i. 13. ναυκρατόρων A.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.c.d.e.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αυτοκρατόρων g. ναυτορων V. vulgo ναυτοκρατόρων.

οἴκουν οἴεσθε] Ἄλλ' οὖν, ὥσπερ ἴστε, συμφέρει μὲν τὸ μετ' ἀσφαλείας ἕκαστα πράττειν, τὸ δὲ καλὸν καὶ τὸ δίκαιον διὰ κινδύνου περιγίγνεται. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τοὺς κινδύνους περισταταί. SCHOL.

3. ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς κινδύνους] Ἄλλὰ καὶ τὸν κίνδυνον αὐτοῦ τὸν ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἀναδέξασθαι ἡγούμεθα, καὶ πεπεισμέθα γε μᾶλλον ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν ἢ ὑπὲρ ἄλλων αὐτοῦ διακινδυνεύσειν. εἰς τε γὰρ τὰς χρεῖας ἀφέλιμοι τυγχάνομεν αὐτοῖς, ἐγγὺς τῆς Πελοποννήσου κείμενοι, διὰ συγγένειαν. SCH.

4. βεβαιότερους ἢ ἐς ἄλλους νομιεῖν] Ἐὰν pericula, quæ nostra causa suscipiuntur, tutiora, h. e. minus periculosa, quam quæ propter alios. Conf. III. 39, 8. κίνδυνον ἡγιστάμενοι βεβαιότερον. SCHOLEFIELD, note on ДОВРЕЖ's Adversaria. Still the construction κινδύνους ἐς ἄλλους "pericula propter alios" "suscepta," seems sufficiently harsh. Perhaps it may be explained by substituting for the substantive the kindred verb παρακινδυνεύσαι, or παραβαλεῖν, "the venture is less hazardous than" "venturing over to take part with" "others." Compare III. 36, 1. ἐς Ἰωνίαν—παρακινδυνεύσαι. Ἔργον and γνώμη are here opposed, as in II. 43, 3; the one relating to outward things, the

other to inward feelings.

[Göller makes τῆς γνώμης to depend on πιστότεροι, and I think that he is right; the genitive here, as in so many other instances, answering to the English ablative, "in feeling." τῆς γνώμης τῷ ξυγγενεῖ cannot I think be taken together, for τὸ ξυγγενεῖς cannot signify τὸ ὁμοῖον, and in its literal and proper signification τὸ ξυγγενεῖς τῆς γνώμης is absolute nonsense. Neither is it true historically, so far as we know, that the Melians resembled the Lacedæmonians in their national character.]

8. Τὸ δ' ἐχυρὸν γε τοῖς ξυναγωνιουμένοις] Τοῖς ἐπὶ συμμαχίαν (φροσί) παρακαλουμένοις ἐχυρὸν φαίνεται πρὸς τὸ βοηθῆσαι, οὐχ ἡ εὐνοία τῶν παρακαλούντων, ἀλλ' ἡ δύναμις αὐτῶν, ἢν Λακεδαιμόνιοι μᾶλλον τῶν ἄλλων ἐξετάζουσι, καὶ διὰ τὸ ἐχυρῶς ἐξετάζειν καὶ τῇ ἰδίᾳ δυνάμει πολυλάκεις ἀπιστοῦσι. διὰ τοῦτο γὰρ τοι μετὰ συμμάχων πολλῶν ἐπιστρατεύουσι τοῖς πέλας. ὥστε οὐκ εἰκὸς αὐτοῦς, ἡμῶν θαλαττοκρατούντων, εἰς νῆσον ἕνεκεν ἡμῶν περαιώσεσθαι, εἰδότες ὅτι κατὰ τοῦτο ἔργου ἡμῶν εἰσιν. SCHOL.

11. μετὰ ξυμμάχων πολλῶν] Compare I. 70. II. 39, 3.

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

CX. ΜΗΛ. Οἱ δὲ καὶ ἄλλους ἂν ἔχοιεν πέμψαι· πολὺ δὲ τὸ Κρητικὸν πέλαγος, δι' οὗ τῶν κρατούντων ἀπορώτερος ἢ λῆψις ἢ τῶν λαθεῖν βουλομένων ἢ σωτηρία. καὶ εἰ τοῦδε σφάλλοιτο, τράπουτ' ἂν καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν ὑμῶν καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς 5 λοιποὺς τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅσους μὴ Βρασιδᾶς ἐπῆλθε· καὶ οὐ περὶ τῆς μὴ προσηκούσης μᾶλλον ἢ τῆς οικειότερας ξυμμαχίδος· τε καὶ γῆς ὁ πόνος ὑμῶν ἔσται.

CXI. ΑΘ. Τούτων μὲν καὶ πεπειραμένους ἂν τι γένοιτο

1. οἱ] εἰ g. δὲ μὴ καὶ L.O.P.Q. ἀέχοιεν g. δέ] om. B.h. "cf. VII. " 13, extr. ΒΕΚΚ. ed. 1832. 3. λαθεῖν I. 4. σφάλοιτο B.P.Q.V.f. 5. λοιποὺς ξυμμάχους e. ἀπῆλθε V. 6. μὴ] om. f. 7. καὶ γῆς] γῆς καὶ g. ἡμῶν g. 8. τοῦ μὲν Q. γένοιτο ὑμῶν d.i.

1. Οἱ δὲ καὶ ἄλλους ἂν ἔχοιεν πέμψαι] Ἄλλὰ, εἰ καὶ αἰτοὶ πλεῦσαι ὀκνήσουσιν, ἔχουσι γε συμμαχοῦς ἄλλους ἡμῶν πέμψαι βοηθοῦς. SCHOL.

πολὺ δὲ τὸ Κρητικὸν πέλαγος] Μεγάλου τε ὄντος τοῦ Κρητικοῦ πελάγους, δι' οὗ πέμψουσι τὴν βοήθειαν. μᾶλλον γὰρ οἱ πεμφθέντες δυνήσονται, λαθόντες ὑμᾶς θαλασσοκρατοῦντας, σωθῆναι πρὸς ἡμᾶς, ἢ περὶ ὑμῶν, οἱ κρατοῦντες τῆς θαλάσσης, συλλαβεῖν αὐτοὺς. εἰ δὲ καὶ τούτου διαμάρτυρον, τὴν γῆν ὑμῶν δηλώσουσι, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους συμμαχοῦς, ὅσους Βρασιδᾶς οὐκ ἐπῆλθε, χειρώσονται· ὥστε ὑμῶν οὐ περὶ τῆς μὴ προσηκούσης, τῆς ἡμετέρας, ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται, ἀλλὰ περὶ τῆς τῶν συμμαχῶν καὶ τῆς ἡμετέρας. SCHOL.

5. ὅσους μὴ Βρασιδᾶς ἐπῆλθε] Ἐπῆλθε seems to be used rather in the sense of ἐφίκετο, than in that of ἐπεστράτευσεν: "Whom Brasidas did not get to," "did not advance as far as," or simply "did not visit." Compare VIII. 54, 4. τὰς ξυμνοσίας ἀπάσας ἐπελθόν. — ὅσους μὴ Βρασιδᾶς ἐπῆλθε is expressed by the Scholiast, ὅσους Βρασιδᾶς οὐκ ἐπῆλθε. But that would signify that there were certain particular states spoken of, which Brasidas had not visited; whereas ὅσους μὴ—ἐπῆλθεν, is, "si quos Brasidas non attigerit;" not specifying any in particular, but supposing that there were "some whom he had not visited." So again just below, τῆς οὐ προσηκούσης, would be "Melos, which does not belong to you." Τῆς μὴ προσηκούσης is, "Any country which we will suppose "not to belong to you." See again Herman's excellent note, on Viger, not

267. Ξυμμαχίδος is here taken as a substantive; as in V. 36, 1. ἐλθουσῶν πρεσβειῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ξυμμαχίδος; "You will have to struggle for that which concerns you more nearly, both your confederacy, and your own territory." It is possible, however, that the words ξυμμαχίδος τε καὶ γῆς, may have been inserted as an explanation of οικειότερας.

8. τούτων μὲν καὶ πεπειραμένους] Τούτων μὲν καὶ ὑμεῖς πεπειρασθε, καὶ οὐκ ἀνεπιστήμονες εἴστε ὅτι οὐδέποτε Ἀθηναῖοι, πολιορκιοῦντες ἑτέρους, ἀπεχώρησαν διὰ τὸ φοβηθῆναι περὶ τῶν συμμαχῶν ἢ περὶ τῆς γῆς τῆς ἑαυτῶν δημομένης· ἐκεῖνο δὲ ἐνθυμουμένα, ὅτι, περὶ σωτηρίας βουλευόμενοι, οὐδὲν ἐν τοσοῦτοις λόγοις εἰρήκατε σωτηρίων, καὶ δυνάμενον πείσαι ὅτι δύναται σώζειν. ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν ἰσχυρότερα ὑμῶν ἐλπίδες εἰσι μέλλουσαι· τὰ δὲ ὑπάρχοντα, ὡς πρὸς τὰ ἡμέτερα, παντελῶς εἰσι σμικρά. πάντων τε δὴ ἀλόγιστοι καθεστήκατε, εἰ μὴ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς γενόμενοι βουλευσθε φρονιμώτερον. οὐ γὰρ δι' εἰκότως ἐπὶ τὴν μάλιστα λυμαινούσαν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀσχύνην καταφεύξεσθε, δι' ἣν πολλοὶ, καίπερ ὄραντες ὅτι εἰς κίνδυνον ἔρχονται, ὁμως, φεύγοντες τὸ ἀπρεπὲς τοῦ ὀνόματος (τοῦτέστι τὸ ὑπακούειν, ἔχον τι ποιητικὸν ἀσχύνης· τοῦτο γὰρ ἐστὶ τὸ ἐπαγωγόν) συμφοραῖς μεγίσταις περιέπεσον, καὶ ἀσχύνην μέγιστον προσέλαβον ἢς ἔφευγον. ἀντὶ τοῦ, ἀνόητους αὐτοὺς συνέβη νομίζεσθαι, καὶ οὐ δοκεῖν διὰ τύχην πταῖσαι. ἐν γὰρ τῷ "ἢ τύχη" ὃ ἢ συνδεσμος ἀντὶ τοῦ ἢ περὶ κείναι. ὑμεῖς οὖν φυλάξεσθε τὴν πάντα λυμαινομένην ἀσχύνην, ἀν' εὐβουλείησθε· καὶ μὴ ἀπρεπὲς ἡγήσεσθε ὑπακούσαι πᾶσι τῇ μεγίστῃ,

ΜΕΛΟΣ. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. I.

καὶ ὑμῖν, καὶ οὐκ ἀνεπιστήμοσιν ὅτι οὐδ' ἀπὸ μᾶς πάποτε  
 2 πολιορκίας Ἀθηναῖοι δι' ἄλλων φόβον ἀπεχώρησαν. ἐνθυ-  
 μούμεθα δὲ ὅτι φήσαντες περὶ σωτηρίας βουλευσείν οὐδὲν  
 ἐν τοσούτῳ λόγῳ εἰρήκατε ᾧ ἄνθρωποι ἂν πιστεύσαντες  
 νομίσαιεν σωθήσεσθαι, ἀλλ' ὑμῶν τὰ μὲν ἰσχυρότατα ἐπι- 5  
 ζόμενα μέλλεται, τὰ δ' ὑπάρχοντα βραχέα πρὸς τὰ ἥδη  
 3 ἀντιτεταγμένα περιγίγνεσθαι. πολλὴν τε ἀλογίαν τῆς δια-  
 νοίας παρέχετε, εἰ μὴ μεταστησάμενοι ἔτι ἡμᾶς ἄλλο τι  
 4 τῶνδε σωφρονέστερον γνώσεσθε. οὐ γὰρ δὴ ἐπὶ γε τὴν ἐν  
 τοῖς αἰσχροῖς καὶ προύπτοις κινδύνοις πλείστα διαφθείρουσαν 10  
 ἀνθρώπους αἰσχύνην τρέψεσθε. πολλοῖς γὰρ προορωμένοις

1. ὑμῖν οὐκ ἀνεπιστήμοσιν R.V. οὐδ'] δ' P. 2. ἄλλον L. 3. δὲ] om. Q.  
 φείσαντες V. βουλευσείν E. οὐδὲ d. 5. ἰσχυρότερα L. ἰσχυρὰ ὄντα Dionysius.  
 6. δὲ παρόντα Dionysius. 7. περιγενέσθαι Dionysius. πολλὴν γε Dionysius.  
 ἀναλογίαν f. 8. παρέχεται B.g.h. ἔτι] om. Dionysius. ὑμᾶς Q. 10. προ-  
 πτοις] πλείστοις i. διαβλάψασαν γρ. h.

καὶ προκαλουμένη ὑμᾶς ἐπὶ μετρίοις, ὥστε  
 συμμάχους γενέσθαι, ἔχοντας τὴν ὑμετέ-  
 ραν γῆν ὑποτελῆ. αἰρέσεως οὖν προκει-  
 μένης ἢ πολεμείν ἢ (ἢν ἀσφαλῶς, μὴ τὸ  
 χεῖρον εἴληθε φιλονεικήσαντες. ὅσοι γὰρ  
 τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοῖς μὲν ἴσοις μὴ ὑπέκουσι,  
 τῶν δὲ κρείττωνων ἠτῶνται, τοῖς δὲ ἠττοσι  
 μετρίως προσφέρονται, οὗτοι μέγιστα δὴ  
 κατορθοῦσι. βουλευσασθε οὖν, μεταστάν-  
 των ἡμῶν, καὶ πολλάκις πρὸ ὀφθαλμῶν  
 λάβετε ὅτι περὶ πατρίδος ἢ σκέψις, μᾶς  
 οὐσης, περὶ ἧς ἐν μᾶ βουλή ἢ κατορθώ-  
 σετε ἢ σφαλῆσεσθε.

τούτων μὲν καὶ πεπειραμένοις, κ. τ. λ.]  
 The participle here is used, as in the  
 expression βουλομένη μοι τοῦτο γίγνε-  
 ται; "I am glad of this happening;"  
 80 τούτων πεπειραμένοις ἂν τι γένοιτο,  
 is, "You may appreciate by experience  
 some of these things happening, and  
 may not be left in ignorance of the  
 fact that the Athenians, &c."—καὶ  
 ὑμῖν, "You too, as others have done be-  
 fore you." Τούτων τι refers to the pro-  
 posed attempts on the allies of Athens,  
 or on her territory. Πειπειραμένοις, "to  
 know by experience, having made  
 trial of them"—"these things you,  
 like others, may one day appreciate  
 by experience, and may learn that the  
 Athenians," &c. Compare, for the  
 construction, II. 60, 1. καὶ προσδεχομένη

μοι τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς ὑμῶν γεγένηται, and  
 Soph. *Ed. Tyr.* 1356. θέλοντι κάμοι τοῦτ'  
 ἂν ἦν, and *Matthiae, Gr. Gr.* §. 391, e.  
 [*Jelf*, 599, 3.] and for the substance,  
 compare I. 105. III. 13. 16. VII. 28.

3. βουλευσείν] This applies to the go-  
 vernment, as consulting for the safety  
 of its subjects. Had it been meant of  
 the members of the government in their  
 capacity of citizens, and thus affected  
 themselves by the result of their own  
 consultations, it would have been βου-  
 λεύσεσθαι.

9. σωφρονέστερον] Φρονιμώτερον.  
 10. αἰσχροῖς—κινδύνοις] "Dangers  
 which lead to subjugation, and so to  
 disgrace." The sense is this: "For  
 many, with their eyes still open to  
 their danger, have found that that  
 thing called *disgrace* has so allured  
 them forwards by the virtue of a se-  
 ducing name, as to make them throw  
 themselves willingly, in their bon-  
 dage to the word, into real and irre-  
 trievable disasters; and thus to win  
 besides, through their own folly, a  
 fouler shame than ever their fortune  
 would have brought on them."

11. πολλοῖς γὰρ προορωμένοις] *Portus*  
 per enallagen dictum putat, pro πολ-  
 λούς προορωμένους, et ἡσθητάς. Sed  
 fortassis recte dici potest, τὸ αἰσχροῦ

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 1.

ἔτι ἐς οἷα φέρονται τὸ αἰσχρὸν καλούμενον ὀνόματος ἔπα-  
 γωγοῦ δυνάμει ἐπεσπάσατο, ἥσσηθείσι τοῦ ῥήματος, ἔργα  
 ξυμφοραῖς ἀνηκέστοις ἐκόντας περιπεσεῖν, καὶ αἰσχύνῃ  
 αἰσχίῳ μετὰ ἀνοίας ἢ τύχης προσλαβεῖν. ὁ ὑμεῖς, ἦν εὖ 5  
 5 βουλευήσθε, φυλάξεσθε, καὶ οὐκ ἀπρεπὲς νομίετε πόλεός τε  
 τῆς μεγίστης ἥσασθαι μέτρια προκαλουμένης, ξυμμάχους  
 γενέσθαι ἔχοντας τὴν ὑμετέραν αὐτῶν ὑποτελεῖς, καὶ δοθείσης  
 αἰρέσεως πολέμου πέρι καὶ ἀσφαλείας μὴ τὰ χεῖρω φιλονει-  
 κῆσαι· ὡς οἴτινες τοῖς μὲν ἴσοις μὴ εἴκουσι, τοῖς δὲ κρείσσοσι  
 10 καλῶς προσφέρονται, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἥσσους μέτριοί εἰσι,  
 πλείστ' ἂν ὀρθοῦντο. σκοπεῖτε οὖν καὶ μεταστάντων ἡμῶν, 6  
 καὶ ἐνθυμείσθε πολλάκις ὅτι περὶ πατρίδος βουλευέσθε, † ἦν  
 μᾶς πέρι καὶ ἐς μίαν βουλὴν τυχοῦσάν τε καὶ μὴ κατορθώ-  
 σασαν ἔσται †.

1. ὅτι ἐς οἷα errore tyrograph. ed. Lips. et Gail. ἐς] om. Q. φέρεται d.  
 ἐπαγωγή E. 3. ἐκόντας] om. Q. 5. βουλευέσθαι K. βουλευέσθε prima  
 manu C. φυλάξθε P. φυλάξασθε R.e. 6. ἥσασθε g. 7. ὑποτελεῖς  
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.Q.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo ὑποτελῆ. 9. ὡς] καὶ ὡς I. 10. ἥσσους] ἴσους O.P.e. ἐλάσσους L.  
 12. ἦν A. 13. μὴ] om. C.e. 14. ἔσται] ἴστε I.d. ἴσταται γρ. h.

ἐπεσπάσατο πολλοῖς τὸ αὐτοῦς ἐκόντας  
 περιπεσεῖν συμφοραῖς, multis hoc concipi-  
 entibus, causa fuit, ut volentes in calamitates  
 inciderent. Nam quum dicitur  
 ἐπισπάσασθαι φθόνον, κίνδυνον, et alia,  
 haud dubie datus aliquis, ut εἰαντῶ,  
 vel alius, supplendus est. Thucydides  
 infinito περιπεσεῖν utitur pro nomine,  
 ut omnes Græci. Si eo omisso dixisset,  
 τὸ αἰσχρὸν πολλοῖς ἐπεσπάσατο συμ-  
 φοραῖς, nemo, opinor, de enallage cogi-  
 tasset. DUKER.

προορωμένοις] Φαερῶς βλέπουσιν.  
 SCHOL.

1. ἐπαγωγῶ] Ἐπισπαστικῶ. SCHOL.  
 7. ὑποτελεῖς] "Stipendiarii. Paying  
 "a certain sum like the other allies,  
 "every year, as their portion of the  
 "tribute levied by Athens." ἔχοντας  
 τὴν γῆν ὑποτελῆ would signify "vecti-  
 "gales;" that is, "having forfeited  
 "their land to Athens, and cultivating  
 "it only as tenants, paying rent for it  
 "to the Athenians as to their land-  
 "lords." This last was of course a  
 much worse condition than the former,

and was not the usual state of the allies  
 of Athens, but that to which they were  
 reduced, as in the case of Mytilene,  
 after an unsuccessful revolt. Compare  
 III. 50, 3.

9. ὡς, οἴτινες—ὀρθοῦντο] Stobæus,  
 p. 270. κρείττοσι legit, et eis δὲ τοὺς  
 ἥσσους. WASS.

10. προσφέρονται] Ὀμλοῦσι. SCHOL.  
 μέτριοι] Δίκαιοι. SCHOL.

12. Vid. Scholefield on Æsch. Eu-  
 menid. 720.

ἦν μᾶς πέρι, κ. τ. λ.] The construc-  
 tion here is desperate, yet the sense  
 seems plain. "You are consulting  
 "about your country; it is your one  
 "and only country, and in this one  
 "deliberation are involved both its  
 "prosperity and its ruin." μᾶς πέρι,  
 because Melos was their all, and they  
 had not, like the Athenians, another  
 country to retire to, if that were lost.  
 But ἦν τυχοῦσαν ἔσται, instead of ἦν  
 τυχεῖν ἔσται, seems utterly inexplicable  
 by any rules of grammar, and I have  
 followed Poppo in marking the passage

MELOS. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91.1.

CXII. Καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι μετεχώρησαν ἐκ τῶν λόγων· οἱ δὲ Μήλιοι κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς γενόμενοι, ὡς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς

After the discussion is over, the Mellians give their final answer, refusing to submit to Athens.

παραπλήσια καὶ ἀντέλεγον, ἀπεκρίναντο τάδε. “Οὐτε ἄλλα δοκεῖ ἡμῖν ἢ ἅπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον, “ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι· οὐτ’ ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ πόλεως 5 “ἐπτακόσια ἔτη ἤδη οἰκουμένης τὴν ἐλευθερίαν “ἀφαιρησόμεθα, ἀλλὰ τῇ τε μέχρι τούδε σωζούσῃ τύχῃ ἐκ “τοῦ θεοῦ αὐτὴν καὶ τῇ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ Λακεδαι- 3 “μονίων τιμωρία πιστεύοντες πειρασόμεθα σώζεσθαι. προ- “καλούμεθα δὲ ὑμᾶς φίλοι μὲν εἶναι, πολέμοι δὲ μηδετέροις, 10 “καὶ ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἡμῶν ἀναχωρῆσαι σπονδὰς ποιησαμένους “αἵτινες δοκοῦσιν ἐπιτήδειοι εἶναι ἀμφοτέροις.” CXIII. Οἱ μὲν δὴ Μήλιοι τοσαῦτα ἀπεκρίναντο· οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι δια-

λυόμενοι ἤδη ἐκ τῶν λόγων ἔφασαν “Ἄλλ’ οὖν μόνον γε “ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν βουλευμάτων, ὡς ἡμῖν δοκεῖτε, τὰ μὲν 15 “μέλλοντα τῶν ὀρωμένων σαφέστερα κρίνετε, τὰ δὲ ἀφανῆ “τῷ βούλεσθαι ὡς γιγνόμενα ἤδη θεᾶσθε, καὶ Λακεδαι- “μονίοις καὶ τύχῃ καὶ ἐλπίσι πλείστον δὴ παραβεβλη- “μένοι καὶ πιστεύσαντες πλείστον καὶ σφαλῆσεσθε.”

CXIV. Καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναίων πρέσβεις ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὸ 20 στρατεύμα· οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ αὐτῶν, ὡς οὐδὲν ὑπήκουον οἱ

The Athenians com- Μήλιοι, πρὸς πόλεμον εὐθὺς ἐτρέποντο καὶ διε-

4. ἡμῖν K. 5. ὦ ἀθηναῖοι] om. d. 9. πειρασόμεθα K. 10. δὲ] om. Q. 15. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 16. κρίνεται E.F. τά τε k. 17. βούλεσθαι] βουλευέσθαι i. et γρ. h. βουλευέσθε P. θεᾶσθαι K. 18. ἐλπιδί e. 19. πλείστοι P. 22. ἐτρέποντο A.B.F. ἐτρέπαντο E.G.K.P. WASS. Haack. Bekk. Poppe. Goell.

with obeli, although the MSS. hardly exhibit any variety of readings.

3. παραπλήσια καὶ ἀντέλεγον] “The same answer as they gave before in “the conference.” Compare VII. 71, 7. παραπλήσια πεπόνθεισαν καὶ ἔδρασαν αὐτοί.

5. Οὐτε ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ πόλεως ἐπτακόσια] “Οτι ἔτη ἐπτακόσια Μήλος ἢ νήσος ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐλευθέρως οἰκισθεῖσα, ὕστερον ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ ἐξεπολιόρηθη. SCHOL.

16. τὰ δὲ ἀφανῆ τῷ βούλεσθαι.] Τὰ δὲ

ἄδηλα διὰ τὸ βούλεσθαι οὕτως ἔχειν οἶεσθε, καθάπερ τὰ παρόντα καὶ γιγνόμενα θεᾶσθε. SCHOL.

17. ὡς γιγνόμενα] Ὀρώμενα, ἐνεργούμενα. SCHOL.

18. παραβεβλημένοι] Ἐπιτρέψαντες παραβόλως. SCHOL. i. e. “having risked “most,” or “staked most.”

22. ἐτρέποντο] I do not see why the later editors should have all adopted Wasse's correction ἐτρέπαντο, resting as it does on the authority of so few MSS. The imperfect seems to me

MELOS. A. C. 418. Olymp. 91. L.

mence hostilities, and form the blockade of Meios.

λόμενοι κατὰ πόλεις περιτειχίσαν κύκλω τοὺς Μηλίους. καὶ ὕστερον φυλακὴν σφῶν τε αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων καταλιπόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἀνεχώρησαν τῷ πλείονι τοῦ στρατοῦ. οἱ δὲ λειπόμενοι παραμένοντες ἐπολιόρκουν τὸ χωρίον.

CXV. Καὶ Ἀργεῖοι κατὰ τὸν χρόνον τὸν αὐτὸν ἐσβαλόντες ἐς τὴν Φλιασίαν, καὶ λοχισθέντες ὑπὸ τε Φλιασίων καὶ τῶν σφετέρων φυγάδων, διεφθάρησαν ὡς ὀγδοήκοντα. καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Πύλου Ἀθηναῖοι

Reprisals between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians.

10 Λακεδαιμονίων πολλὴν λείαν ἔλαβον· καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι δι' αὐτὸ τὰς μὲν σπονδὰς οὐδ' ὡς ἀφέντες ἐπολέμουν αὐτοῖς, ἐκήρυξαν δὲ εἴ τις βούλεται παρὰ σφῶν Ἀθηναίους ληΐζεσθαι. καὶ Κορίνθιοι ἐπολέμησαν ἰδίων τινῶν διαφορῶν ἕνεκα 3 τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι Πελοποννήσιοι ἡσύχαζον. εἶλον 4 15 δὲ καὶ οἱ Μήλιοι τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοῦ περιτειχίσματος τὸ κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν προσβαλόντες νυκτὸς, καὶ ἄνδρας τε ἀπέκτειναν καὶ ἐσενεγκάμενοι σῖτόν τε καὶ ὄσα πλεῖστα ἐδύνατο χρῆσιμα ἀναχωρήσαντες ἡσύχαζον· καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἄμεινον

1. ἐτείχισαν κύκλω ε. περιεκύκλωσαν κύκλω i. προεκύκλωσαν κύκλω d. 2. τε σφῶν V.g. αὐτῶν C. 3. καταλιπόντες E. ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ L.O.P. 4. καὶ ἀνεχώρησαν Q. 5. λειπόμενοι] πολέμοι L.O.P. λιπόμενοι E. περιμένοντες h. 6. κατὰ χρόνον R. 7. φλιασίων N.g. φλιασίαν E. λοχισθέντες P. τε φλιασίων B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.s.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τε τῶν φλιασίων. 8. φυγάδων] om. B.h. 10. πολλήν] πόλιν] A.B.E.F.R.V.c.g. λείαν E. δι' αὐτὸ] δ' αὐτοῖ] A.B.V.h. 12. περὶ σφῶν h. ἀθηναίων g. διαφορῶν Bekk. 18. χρῆσιμα h.i. Bekk. ut legendum esse viderat Wasaius: Haack. Poppo. Goell. χρήματα L.Q. vulgo χρήμασιν.

better than the aorist, "they immediately began to turn themselves to war," the idea not being that of any one definite action, but rather of preparations for action, which necessarily belong to more than a single point of time. Compare an exactly similar passage, II. 75, 1. καθίστη ἐς πόλεμον τὸν στρατὸν, καὶ πρῶτον μὲν περισταύρωσεν αὐτοὺς κ. τ. λ.

12. παρὰ σφῶν—ληΐζεσθαι] "Whoever chooses among the Lacedæmonians, may make reprisals on the Athenians." This is what Demosthenes calls δεδομένων σὺλων κατ' Ἀθη-

ναίων, Lacritus, p. 931. Reiske.—παρὰ σφῶν, "setting out from among the Lacedæmonians." Compare παρ' ἡμῶν, II. 41, 1. and the note there.

15. τὸ κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν] Hoc vix potest intelligi de foro urbis Meliorum. Puto designari forum rerum venalium in munitionibus Atheniensium, et locum, ubi adservabatur frumentum, et alia ad usum militum, qui urbem obsidebant. Id indicant ea, quæ mox de frumento et aliis rebus a Meliis raptis dicit Thucydides. DUKER. Compare I. 62, 1. III. 6, 2.

ΜΕΛΟΣ. Α. C. 416. Οἴκ. 91. 1.

τὴν φυλακὴν τὸ ἔπειτα παρεσκευάζοντο. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

CXVI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος Λακεδαιμόνιοι μελλήσαντες ἐς τὴν Ἀργεῖαν στρατεύειν, ὡς αὐτοῖς τὰ δια-  
 βατήρια ἱερὰ ἐν τοῖς ὀρίοις οὐκ ἐγίνετο, ἀνε-  
 χώρησαν. καὶ Ἀργεῖοι διὰ τὴν ἐκείνων μέλ-  
 λησιω τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει τινας ὑποτοπήσαντες  
 2 τοὺς μὲν ξυνέλαβον, οἱ δ' αὐτοὺς καὶ διέφυγον. καὶ οἱ Μή-  
 λιοι περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους αὔθις καθ' ἕτερόν τι τοῦ περι-  
 τειχίσματος εἶλον τῶν Ἀθηναίων, παρόντων οὐ πολλῶν τῶν<sup>10</sup>  
 3 φυλάκων. καὶ ἐλθούσης στρατιᾶς ὕστερον ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηναίων  
 ἄλλης, ὡς ταῦτα ἐγίνετο, ἧς ἦρχε Φιλοκράτης ὁ Δημέου,  
 καὶ κατὰ κράτος ἤδη πολιορκούμενοι, γενομένης καὶ προδοσίας  
 τινὸς ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν, ξυνεχώρησαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ὥστ' ἐκείνους  
 4 περὶ αὐτῶν βουλευσαί. οἱ δὲ ἀπέκτειναν Μηλίων ὄσους ἡβῶν-<sup>15</sup>  
 τας ἔλαβον, παῖδας δὲ καὶ γυναῖκας ἠνδραποδίσαν. τὸ δὲ  
 χωρίον αὐτοὶ † ᾤκησαν, † ἀποίκους ὕστερον πεντακοσίους  
 πέμψαντες.

4. ἀργείων d.i. 6. καὶ οἱ ἀργεῖοι K. 9. περὶ σὺ E. αὐτίς A.B.E.F.G.H.  
 I.K.N.V. 11. ἐκ τῶν] αὐτῶν K. ἀθηναίων I.K.R. 13. πολιορκούμενοι G.  
 καὶ γενομένης L.O.P. 14. τινὸς] οἴ. Q. ἀθηναίοις μήλιοι ὥστε h. ὥστε E.F.  
 G.H.K.L.O.V.g.h.i.k. Porpo. 15. οἱ δὲ ἀθηναῖοι τὴν πόλιν ἐλάττες ἀπέκτειναν h.  
 16. ἠνδραποδίσαντο L.O.P.k. 17. ᾤκισαν B.G.L.N.P.g. correctus C. Haack.  
 Porpo.

1. τὴν φυλακὴν] Τῆς Μήλου. SCHOL. πολλῶν νεῶν—ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς θαλάσσης  
 9. καθ' ἕτερόν τι—εἶλον] i. e. ἕτερον ἐπεχουσῶν. GÖLLER.  
 μέρος τοῦ περιτειχίσματος. Dictum est 13. πολιορκούμενοι] Οἱ Μήλιοι. SCHOL.  
 ut ἐπὶ μέγα τε (scil. τοῦ τείγους) κατέ- 14. Ἐκείνους] Τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. SCHOL.  
 σσειε, II. 76, 4. ubi vide. Adde I. 50, 2.

# ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

## Z.

I. ΤΟΥ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβούλοντο αὐθις μείζονι παρασκευῇ τῆς μετὰ Λάχηςτος καὶ Εὐρυμέδοντος ἐπὶ Σικελίαν πλεύσαντες καταστρέψασθαι, εἰ δύναντο, ἅπειροι οἱ πολλοὶ ὄντες τοῦ μεγέθους τῆς νήσου καὶ τῶν ἐνοικούντων τοῦ πλήθους καὶ Ἑλλήνων καὶ βαρβάρων, καὶ ὅτι οὐ πολλῶ τινι ὑποδέεστερον πόλεμον ἀνηροῦντο ἢ τὸν πρὸς Πελοποννησίους. Σικελίας γὰρ περίπλους μὲν ἔστιν ὀλκάδι οὐ πολλῶ τινι ἔλασσον ἢ ὀκτῶ

5 A. C. 416. 5.  
Olymp. 91. 1.  
SICILY.

The Athenians entertain the project of conquering Sicily. Thucydides gives a sketch of the magnitude of the island,

1. αὐτοῦ] om. R. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι g. 2. τῆς] τῇ i. τῆς τε R. f. σφῶν e. εὐρημέδοντος V. 3. πέμψαντες R. d. i. καταστρέψαι Q. δύναντο c. 47.  
5. τὸ πλήθος A. B. E. F. h. 7. πρὸς τοὺς πελοποννησίους h. 8. ἔστι μὲν e. c. 47. 9. ὀλκάδος Q. ἔλασσον ὀκτῶ ἐνδέεστερος ἡμερῶν d.

8. Σικελίας γὰρ—ἡμερῶν] The measurement in Roman miles of the circumference of Sicily, copied by Strabo from some itinerary, gives the sum of 587 miles. Posidonius estimated it at 4400 stadia. Cluverius says that he walked round the whole island at one steady and uniform pace, and that he made the circumference amount to 600 miles; but he observes, that from Messina, along the east side of the island, and round on the south side as far as Agrigentum, the computation is made in Neapolitan miles, which are something longer than the ancient Roman miles. Ephorus (Strabo, VI. 2. p. 266.) computes the circumference in the same way as Thucydides, but he says

that it was "a voyage of five days and "nights." There is no end to inaccuracy and vagueness in the computation of distances, especially on water. The distance from Cowes harbour to Calshot castle, at the mouth of the Southampton water, was always computed by the seamen who plied on the passage, and by the inhabitants who had it daily before their eyes, as being six miles. It is in reality, according to the Ordnance survey, barely four, reckoning from the inner part of the harbour. We need not wonder therefore at the different estimates of a voyage at once so long and so circuitous as that round the island of Sicily.



SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

ἡμερῶν, καὶ τοσαύτη οὖσα ἐν εἴκοσι σταδίων μάλιστα μέτρῳ  
 τῆς θαλάσσης διείργεται τὸ μὴ ἤπειρος οὖσα· II. ῥηκίσθη  
 δὲ ὡδε τὸ ἀρχαῖον, καὶ τοσαύτε ἔθνη ἔσχε τὰ ξύμπαντα. πα-  
 λαυότατοι μὲν λέγονται ἐν μέρει τινὶ τῆς χώρας Κύκλωπες  
 καὶ Λαιστρυγόνες οἰκῆσαι, ὧν ἐγὼ οὔτε γένος ἔχω εἰπεῖν, 5  
 and of the races by whom it had been successively inhabited; ἀρκεῖτω δὲ ὡς πῶηταις τε εἴρηται καὶ ὡς  
 such as, 2. 1. The Sicilians ἐκαστός πη γινώσκει περὶ αὐτῶν. Σικανοὶ  
 from Spain. δὲ μετ' αὐτοὺς πρῶτοι φαίνονται ἐνοικισάμενοι,  
 ὡς μὲν αὐτοὶ φασι, καὶ πρότεροι, διὰ τὸ αὐτόχθονες εἶναι, 10

1. τοσαῦτα B. εἴκοσι σταδίοις B.I.R.h. εἴκοσι σταδίοι F. εἰκοσισταδίῳ  
 E.H.f. et γρ. G. 2. διείργεται] om. E. τὸ μὴ] τομῆ E.F. οὖσα] εἶναι h.  
 εἶναι Demetrius Phaler. 72. 3. ὡδε] ἤδε B.I.P. ἤδε A.C.E.G.H.K.L.O.V.  
 e.h.k. 47. 48. Poppo. ἤδε F.N. ἤδη c.d.f.g.i. Haack. τοσαύταδε Q. 5. λε-  
 στρυγόνες F.Q.b. οἰκῆσαι K. οὐτ' ἔχω, omisso γένος, e. 6. ἐσηλθον  
 E.f.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπήλθον C. vulgo εἰσηλθον. ἦ] οὐτε e. 8. πη] om. e.  
 L.O.P. ἂν ἐχώρησαν E. ἀνεχώρησαν R. 7. τε] om. L. 8. πη] om. e.  
 ποι R. γινώσκει N.V. 9. πρὸς αὐτοὺς G. ἐνοικισάμενοι A.B.F.H.N.Q.V.  
 f. g. h. Poppo. ἐνοικισάμενοι γρ. h. 10. καὶ ὡς μὲν c. 48. διὰ τὸ αὐτ.]  
 διαυτόχθονες E.

1. τοσαύτη οὖσα—διείργεται] “The four principal stations of the distances across, in my trigonometrical operations, by theodolite angles from a base line on that part of the beach near Messina called Mare Grosso, are from Faro point to Scylla castle, 6047 yards; from Ganziri village to Point Pezzo, 3971 yards; from Messina light-house to Point del Orso, 5427 yards; and from Messina light-house to the cathedral of Reggio, 13,187 yards.” Capt. Smyth’s Survey of Sicily, p. 108, 109. Reckoning the stadium of Thucydides at 575 feet, (see Col. Leake’s Topogr. of Athens, p. 369,) twenty stadia are just 3833 yards, an agreement with the truth in this instance much greater than could have been expected. The reasoning implied in the words τοσαύτη οὖσα is very much in the style of the geography of Herodotus. The notion is, that so large an island ought to have been in the midst of a wide sea, proportioned to its own magnitude; and not to have been so close upon the

coast, as to seem a sort of appendage to the main land. These ideas of the fitness and correspondence of things to one another in geography may be seen in Herodotus’ opinion as to the Danube and the Nile holding a course exactly parallel to each other, and as to the valley of the Nile having been once a gulf running in from the Mediterranean, exactly parallel to the Arabian gulf, which ran in northwards from the Erythrean sea. For the construction ἐν μέτρῳ—διείργεται, may be compared IV. 113, 2. ἀπειλημμένον ἐν στενῇ ἰσθμῷ, and the note on that passage. But τὸ μὴ ἤπειρος οὖσα instead of τὸ μὴ ἤπειρος εἶναι (compare III. 1, 2. εἴργον τὸ μὴ προεξιόντας—κακουργεῖν) seems to shew a confusion between the infinitive and the participle scarcely to be defended by the other passages quoted by Poppo as instances of the same thing. (Prolegomen. I. p. 150. Thucyd. V. 7, 2. IV. 63, 1.) For would it be good Greek to say, διείργεται μὴ ἤπειρος οὖσα, “is divided so as not to be main land?”

SICILY. A. C. 416. 6. Olymp. 91. 1.

ὡς δὲ ἡ ἀλήθεια εὐρίσκειται, Ἰβηρες ὄντες καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Σικανοῦ ποταμοῦ τοῦ ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ ὑπὸ Λιγύων ἀναστάτες. καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν Σικανία τότε ἡ νῆσος ἐκαλεῖτο, πρότερον Τριρακρία καλουμένη· οἰκοῦσι δὲ ἔτι καὶ νῦν τὰ πρὸς ἑσπέραν τὴν Σικε-

1. ἡ] om. d. καὶ] om. G.L.O.P.d.i.k. 47. τοῦ] om. L. ποταμοῦ σικανοῦ K. 2. τοῦ] om. d.i. λιγύων K. 3. ποτὲ R. τὸ πρότερον g. τριρακρία O.d. τριρακρία E. τριρακρία Q. τριρακρία 48. 4. τὴν σικελίαν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K. L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τῆς σικελίας.

1. ὡς δὲ ἡ ἀλήθεια εὐρίσκειται] "The positiveness with which Thucydides pronounces 'this is ascertained a truth,' in the mouth of such a man, gives great weight to the traditions of western Europe: it can only have been those of Liguria or Hispania that he admitted as decisive." Niebuhr, Rom. Hist. vol. I. p. 166. Eng. Trans. Yet Niebuhr goes on to say, that "where the supposed colony is without any similar tradition, the opinion of the people that claim to have given birth to it can scarcely be taken as evidence; vanity in such matters is very apt to give a bias." There is a vanity however to be taken into the account on both sides; for the colony would be anxious to deny their parentage, in order to claim the glory of being Autochthones. It should be remembered too that the Iberians kept written records of events, a much higher authority than mere oral tradition. (Strabo, III. 1. p. 139.) Philistus (Diodor. Sic. V. p. 289. ed. Rhodom.) and Ephorus (Strabo, VI. 2. p. 270.) agree with Thucydides in representing the Iberians as the earliest colonists of Sicily. Nor does there appear the least internal improbability in the statement.

ἀπὸ τοῦ Σικανοῦ ποταμοῦ] According to some writers this is the Sicoris, now the Segre, the river on whose banks Cæsar carried on his operations against Afranius and Petreius. Others suppose it to be the Xucar. (See Gøller's note.) Both are mere guesses, as Niebuhr rightly judges of the first of them. (Rom. Hist. vol. I. note, p. 492. Eng. Translat.) The "river Sicanus" was probably merely the "river of the Sicanians," as the "Iberus" was the "river of the Iberians," and the "Indus" the "river of the Indians."

Whether there be any connexion between the names Sicanus, Sicoris, Suro, and even Siculus, may be a tempting field for conjecture, but we have no means of obtaining any certain knowledge, any more than of the meaning of the words themselves. Thus much is probable, that the Sicanus, which Thucydides mentions as a well known river, τοῦ Σικανοῦ ποταμοῦ, τοῦ ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ, was a river running directly into the Mediterranean, rather than a mere tributary or feeder of another river, like the Sicoris. We could identify it, if we could ascertain the furthest point westward to which the Ligyans or Ligurians had ever extended themselves. Niebuhr thinks that they never crossed the Pyrenees, and that the Sicanus of Thucydides must be sought for between those mountains and the Rhone. (Vol. I. p. 162. Eng. Translat.) But Scylax, while he describes the Iberians and Ligyans as living intermixed with each other within these limits, still makes the Pyrenees the limit of what he calls Iberia; whereas Strabo says (III. 4. p. 166.) that the whole country westward of the Rhone was anciently called Iberia. This would seem to shew a gradual driving back westward of the Iberian race by the Ligyans; nor is it possible to prove that the latter never obtained temporary possession at least of some of the country south of the Pyrenees. And the further to the southward that we can place the Sicanians, the more probable becomes their migration to Sicily; because if they were near to any of the Phœnician establishments on the Iberian coast, they would be more likely to have gained some information about that island, than if their country had been at the bottom of the gulf of Lyons.

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

- 3 2. A remnant of the Trojans, after the fall of Troy. *λίαν. Ἴλιου δὲ ἀλισκομένου τῶν Τρώων τιwὲς διαφυγόντες Ἀχαιοὺς πλοίοις ἀφικνοῦνται πρὸς τὴν Σικελίαν, καὶ ὁμοροὶ τοῖς Σικανοῖς οἰκήσαντες ξύμπαντες μὲν Ἐλυμοὶ ἐκλήθησαν, πόλεις δ' αὐτῶν Ἐρυξ τε καὶ Ἐγεστα.*
3. Some Greeks of the armament of Agamemnon. *προσξυνώκησαν δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ Φωκέων τιwὲς 5 τῶν ἀπὸ Τροίας τότε χειμῶνι ἐς Λιβύην πρῶ-*
- 4 του, ἔπειτα ἐς Σικελίαν ἀπ' αὐτῆς κατενεχθέντες. Σικελοὶ 4
4. The Sicels, from Italy. *δὲ ἐξ Ἰταλίας (ἐνταῦθα γὰρ ὄκουν) διέβησαν ἐς Σικελίαν, φεύγοντες Ὀπικας, ὡς μὲν εἰκὸς καὶ λέγεται, ἐπὶ σχεδιῶν, τηρήσαντες τὸν πορθμὸν κατιόντος τοῦ ἀνέμου, 10 τάχα ἂν δὲ καὶ ἄλλως πως ἐσπλεύσαντες. εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ νῦν ἔτι ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ Σικελοί, καὶ ἡ χώρα ἀπὸ Ἰταλοῦ βασιλέως τιwὸς Σικελῶν, τοῦνομα τοῦτο ἔχοντος, οὕτως Ἰταλία ἐπωνομάσθη. ἐλθόντες δὲ ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν στρατὸς πολὺς, τοὺς τε Σικανοὺς κρατοῦντες μάχῃ ἴ ανέστειλαν† πρὸς τὰ μεσημ- 15*

4. ἐλύμοι E. πόλις A.B.E.F.H.K.Q.c. δ' αὐτῶν] om. K. αἴγεστα B.N.V. et correctus A. ἄγεστα E. 5. προσξυνώκησαν I. 6. τότε] om. L.O.P. 48. χειμῶσιν L. πρῶτα e. 7. σικελοὶ δὲ ἐξ C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.V.c.d.h.i.k. Porro. vulgo et Bekk. σικελοὶ δ' ἐξ. 9. ὄπικας B.N.h. Bekk. Goell. ὄπικας A.V. ὀπί- om. K. vulgo ὀπικούς. 11. δέ] om. pr. A. ante ἂν ponit recens A. 12. ἔτι] om. R. τῇ] om. L. ἰταλῶν d.i. 13. σικελῶν A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.V.c.g. Haack. Porro. Goell. Bekk. σικελοῦ G.I.P.Q.d.e.i.k. 47. 48. ἀρκάδων σικελοῦ f. σικελοῦ C. vulgo ἀρκάδων. τοῦτο ἔχοντος] τοῦ τρέχοντος P. οὕτω E.F.H.R.c.g. ἰταλία] om. d.i. 15. ἀνέστειλαν Bekk. 2. Goell. 2. Libri omnes ἀπέστειλαν.

4. Ἐγεστα] Vide Salmasium, p. 78. b. WASS.

10. κατιόντος τοῦ ἀνέμου] Dionysius, in describing this passage of the Sikelians, uses the words φυλάξαντες κατιόντα τὸν ῥόον. (Antiqq. Rom. I. 22.) Duker understands both expressions to mean, "a wind and a current setting "in the direction in which you are sailing;" i. e. favourable. Perhaps, however, they mean more simply "setting "down the straits;" i. e. from north to south, as the current was commonly said to run down from the Tyrrhenian sea into the Sicilian, as if the former were on a higher level than the latter. See Strabo, I. p. 55. Dobree ridicules the notion of a great number of people crossing the straits on rafts, and, strange to say, proposes to correct the text of Thucydides by omitting the

words ὡς εἰκός. What the improbability of the statement in the text is, I cannot understand. Spartacus proposed to carry all his army over to Sicily in the same manner; and Cicero ascribes it only to the active and able measures taken by Crassus, that the plan was not carried into execution. "Illud audivimus, M. Crassi virtute consilioque factum, ne ratibus conjunctis freto fugitivi ad Messanam transire possent." Verrin. V. 2. For all that can be said respecting the Sikelians, their migration from Italy to Sicily, and their alleged conquerors, the Ópicans or Ausonians, the reader is referred to Niebuhr's Rom. History, ch. 1—4. p. 6—89. Eng. Translation.

15. ἴ ανέστειλαν†] This conjecture of Bekker's is confirmed by Isocrates,

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olym. p. 91. 1.

βρινὰ καὶ ἐσπέρια αὐτῆς, καὶ ἀντὶ Σικανίας Σικελίαν τὴν  
 νήσον ἐποίησαν καλεῖσθαι, καὶ τὰ κράτιστα τῆς γῆς ᾤκησαν  
 ἔχοντες, ἐπεὶ διέβησαν, ἔτη ἐγγὺς τριακόσια πρὶν Ἑλλάδας  
 εἰς Σικελίαν ἐλθεῖν· ἔτι δὲ καὶ νῦν τὰ μέσα καὶ τὰ πρὸς  
 5 5. The Phen- βορρῶν τῆς νήσου ἔχουσιν. ᾤκουν δὲ καὶ Φοί- 5  
 cians. νικες περὶ πᾶσαν μὲν τὴν Σικελίαν ἄκρας τε  
 ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ ἀπολαβόντες καὶ τὰ ἐπικείμενα νησιδία  
 ἐμπορίας ἔνεκεν τῆς πρὸς τοὺς Σικελούς· ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ Ἑλ-  
 ληνες πολλοὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐπεσέπλεον, ἐκλιπόντες τὰ  
 10 πλείω, Μοτύην καὶ Σολόεντα καὶ Πάνορμον ἐγγὺς τῶν Ἑλύ-  
 μων ξυνοκίσαντες ἐνέμοντο, ξυμμαχία τε πίσυνοι τῇ τῶν  
 Ἑλύμων, καὶ ὅτι ἐντεῦθεν ἐλάχιστον πλοῦν Καρχηδῶν Σικε-  
 λίας ἀπέχει. βάρβαροι μὲν οὖν τοσοῖδε Σικελίαν καὶ οὕτως  
 ᾤκησαν.

15 III. Ἑλλήνων δὲ πρῶτοι Χαλκιδῆς ἐξ Εὐβοίας πλεύσαν-  
 τες μετὰ Θουκλέους οἰκιστοῦ Νάξου ᾤκισαν, καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος

1. σικελία τῇ νήσῳ Q. 2. τῆς γῆς] om. d.i. 3. ἐπειδὴ L. ἐπεὶ δὲ A.  
 ἔτι H. πρὶν] πλην A.K. 4. τὰ πρὸς βορρῶν τῆς νήσου d. 5. καὶ] om. V.  
 6. μὲν] om. N.V. ἄκρα Q. 7. τῇ] om. G.L.O.P.d.i.k. 47. θαλάσσης P.  
 καταλαβόντες L. ἀναλαβόντες γρ. i. 8. ἔνεκα P.Q.R. τῆς σικελ. Q. ἐπεὶ K.  
 9. ἐπεσέπλεον f. Haack. Bekk. vulgo ἐπεισέπλεον. ἐκλιπόντες G.K. 47. τὰ  
 πλοῖα d. cum Valla. 10. μοτύην d.i. βοτύην h. σολόεντα d.i. ἑλυμων] ἑλ-  
 λήνων K.d.i. ἐλυμῶν E. 11. συνοκίσαντες C.F.b.e.k. συνοικήσαντες A.B.F.G.R.  
 c.d.f.g. ξυνοκίσαντες H.I.K.L.N.O.V. 47. 48. 12. ἐνταῦθα d. 13. ἀπέχει]  
 om. K. καὶ οὕτως] om. G. οὕτως] ὡς g. 14. ᾤκισαν G.d. 47. 15. πρῶτον  
 F.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.b.c.d.e.f.h.i.k. 47. 48. Poppo. καλχιδεῖς K. 16. οἰκη-  
 στοῦ d. ᾤκισαν H.N.V.d. Portus. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ᾤκησαν.

Panathenaic. p. 241. d. τοὺς βαρβάρους ἀπέστειλαν ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης, and by Strabo, IV. i. 5. p. 180. where, speaking of Sextius, the founder of Aquæ Sextiæ, or Aix, in Provence, he says, καὶ ἐκ τῆς παραλίας ἀπέστειλε τοὺς βαρβάρους. I have therefore admitted it into the text, as ἀπέστειλαν seems hardly to bear a meaning suited to the present passage.

5. Φοίνικες] The Phœnicians of Tyre or its neighbourhood, and not the Carthaginians; although these last afterwards obtained dominion over all the settlements of their race, both in Africa, and in Spain and Sicily. Gades and Utica were both colonies planted

directly from Phœnicia, like the Phœnician settlements in Sicily. But even before the time of Xerxes the Carthaginians must have been looked up to as the main stay of all the Phœnician settlements of western Europe, owing to the gradual decay and final subjugation of Tyre itself under the Persians. See Herodot. I. 166, 2. VII. 158, 2. Polybius, III. 22. 23, &c.

16. Ἀπόλλωνος ἀρχηγέτου] De hoc cognomine Apollinis etiam legi debent, quæ Spanhemius adnotavit ad Callimach. Hymn. in Apoll. v. 57. Duk. The epithet ἀρχηγέτης, or ἀρχαγέτας, as the Dorians wrote the word, was given to Apollo, because the Chal-

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

- The several Greek settlements.
1. NAXOS, founded about 734 B. C.
2. SYRACUSE, about 733 B. C.
3. LEONTINI, about 728 B. C.
4. CATANA.
5. TROTILUS, THAPSUS, and HYBLÆAN MEGARA, about 727 or 726 B. C.
- ἀρχηγέτου βωμόν, ὅστις νῦν ἔξω τῆς πόλεως ἔστιν, ιδρύσαντο, ἐφ' ᾧ, ὅταν ἐκ Σικελίας θεωροὶ πλέωσι, πρῶτον θύουσι. Συρακούσας δὲ τοῦ ἐχομένου ἔτους Ἀρχίας τῶν Ἑρακλειδῶν ἐκ Κορίνθου ᾤκισε, Σικελοὺς ἔξε- 5  
λάσας πρῶτον ἐκ τῆς νήσου, ἐν ἣ νῦν οὐκέτι περικλυζομένη ἡ πόλις ἢ ἐντός ἔστιν ὕστερον δὲ χρόνῳ καὶ ἡ ἔξω προστει-  
χισθείσα πολυάνθρωπος ἐγένετο. Θουκλῆς δὲ  
καὶ οἱ Χαλκιδῆς ἐκ Νάξου ὀρμηθέντες, ἔπει 10  
πέμπτη μετὰ Συρακούσας οἰκισθείσας, Λεοντίους τε, πο-  
λέμῳ τοὺς Σικελοὺς ἐξελάσαντες, οἰκίζουσι, καὶ μετ' αὐτοὺς  
Κατάνην οἰκιστὴν δὲ αὐτοὶ Καταναῖοι ἐποιή-  
σαντο Εὐάρχον. IV. κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον καὶ Λάμις  
ἐκ Μεγάρων ἀποικίαν ἄγων ἐς Σικελίαν ἀφίκετο, καὶ ὑπὲρ  
Παντακίου τε ποταμοῦ Τρώτιλόν τι ὄνομα χω- 15  
ρίον οἰκίσας, καὶ ὕστερον αὐτόθεν τοῖς Χαλ-  
κιδεύσιν ἐς Λεοντίους ὀλίγον χρόνον ξυμπο-  
λιτεύσας, καὶ ὑπὸ αὐτῶν ἐκπεσῶν καὶ Θάψου οἰκίσας, αὐτὸς  
μὲν ἀποθνήσκει· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ἐκ τῆς Θάψου ἀναστάντες,  
Ὑβλωνος βασιλέως Σικελοῦ προδόντος τὴν χώραν καὶ καθη- 20  
3. πλέωσι A. B. C. E. F. G. H. K. L. N. O. P. Q. V. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. 47. 48. Haack.  
Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πλεύσῳσι. πρῶτοι C. L. O. P. d. e. i. k. 47. 4. ἐρ-  
χομένου A. B. E. F. H. N. R. V. g. ἐπιγμένου G. ὁ ἀρχίας 48. 5. ἄκισε A. E.  
F. R. c. f. h. 6. προτερὸν ἀπό R. Fortasse leg. περικλυζομένη Bekker. 7. προ-  
τειχισθείσα E. g. προστειχθείσα V. 8. πολυάνθρωπος d. θουκλείς C.  
12. ἐποίησαν τὸν g. εὐάρχον ἐποίησαντο 48. 13. λάμις γρ. h. 14. μεγάρειων  
L. O. P. Q. 15. παντακίου A. B. C. E. F. H. R. f. h. 47. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. παντα-  
κίου G. vulgo παντακίου. πρῶτιλόν A. B. L. O. V. d. h. i. et marg. N. γε-  
ρίου g. 16. οἰκίσας L. Q. R. f. 18. ἐκπεσῶν] ἐκ πασῶν Q. οἰκίσας R. f.  
19. οἱ δ' ἄλλοι 47. 48. Bekk. ἄλλου B. τῆς] om. Q. 20. καὶ] om. d.

cidian colony had sailed for Sicily by his direction. See Scholiast on Pindar, Pyth. V. 80. The statue of Apollo Archegetes was existing in the times of the Roman civil wars, and, as seems to be implied by Appian's language, even in the age of the Antonini. (See Appian, Civil Wars, V. 109.) The worship of Apollo was greatly extended by the circumstance that so many of the Greek colonies were planted by the

command of the oracle at Delphi. See Cluverius, Sicil. p. 93. Müller, Dorier, vol. I. p. 264. (original work.)

4. τοῦ ἐχομένου ἔτους] See Clinton's Fasti Hellenici, vol. I. Append. X.

6. περικλυζομένη] I have adopted Bekker's conjecture instead of the nominative περικλυζομένη. The order of the words seem to decide in favour of this correction.

20. προδόντος τὴν χώραν] "Letting

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

γῆσαμένους, Μεγαρέας ᾤκισαν τοὺς Ὑβλαίους κληθέντας. καὶ ἔτη οἰκῆσαντες πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα καὶ διακόσια ὑπὸ Γέλωνος τυράννου Συρακοσίων ἀνέστησαν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως καὶ χώρας. πρὶν δὲ ἀναστῆναι, ἔτεσι ὕστερον ἑκατὸν ἢ 2 αὐτοὺς οἰκῆσαι, Πάμιλλον πέμψαντες Σελινοῦντα κτίζουσι· καὶ ἐκ Μεγάρων, τῆς μητροπόλεως οὗσης αὐτοῖς, ἐπελθὼν ξυγκατόκισε.

6. SELINUS, about 637 or 626 B. C.

7. GELA, 688 B. C.

Γέλαν δὲ Ἀντίφημος ἐκ Ῥόδου καὶ Ἐντιμος ἐκ Κρήτης ἐποί- 3 κους ἀγαγόντες κωμῆ ἔκτισαν, ἔπει πέμπτω καὶ τεσσαρα- 10 κοστῶ μετὰ Συρακουσῶν οἰκισιν. καὶ τῇ μὲν πόλει ἀπὸ τοῦ Γέλα ποταμοῦ τοῦνομα ἐγένετο, τὸ δὲ χωρίον, οὗ νῦν ἡ πόλις ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ πρῶτον εἰειχίσθη, Λίνδιοι καλεῖται. νόμιμα δὲ

1. ᾤκισαν E.F.R.c. 3. γέλλωνος f. ἀπέστησαν R. 5. αὐτοὶ γρ. h. οἰκῆσαι A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.c.f.g. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐνοικῆσαι K. vulgo οἰκίσαι. πάμιλλον A.B.C.E.N.V.h. Poppo. Bekk. πάμιλον K. πάμιλλον F.G.H.c. vulgo πάμιλον. πέμψαντες σελινοῦντα Bekk. Goell. Libri omnes, alii πέμψαντες ἐς σελινοῦντα, alii ἐς ἐλινοῦντα, alii ἐς ἐλινοῦντα. Præpositionem unci in clusum servavit Poppo. ἐλινοῦντα A. ἐλινοῦντα B.F.H.K.f.g.h. 6. μεγάρων H.L.O. 7. αὐτὸν δ. αὐτῆς g. ἐπελθὼν A. συγκατόκισε B.C.E.F.H.K.d.g.h. συγκατόκισε N.V. 8. ἐκ] δ ἐκ h. ἐκ τῆς d.i. ἀποίκους L.O.P.Q. 48. 10. μετὰ συρ. A.B.C.E.G.H.K.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. μετὰ τὴν τῶν συρ. L. vulgo μετὰ τὴν συρ. Cf. c. 5, 3, μετὰ Συρακουσῶν κτίσιν. οἰκισιν H. 47. et corr. C. Haack. Goell. Bekk. οἰκισιν A.B.E.G. τὴν μὲν πόλιν d. 12. ἔστι] om. L. δ] τὸ K. καλεῖται B. priore diphthongo a correctore posita, ut non dubitem fuisse καλοῦνται. καλοῦνται Bekk.

“them take the place.” “Giving no aid to the Sikeliens to defend the country against the Greek strangers, and in fact himself instigating the Greeks to settle there:” probably because their arms might be useful to him in his wars against his neighbours.

2. ὑπὸ Γέλωνος—ἀνέστησαν] See Herodot. VII. 156, 3.

4. ἢ αὐτοὺς οἰκίσαι] “Αὐτοὶ sane ex-“ pectes.” POPPO. The order of the words justifies the accusative, because the subject has not yet been mentioned. Had πέμψαντες followed ἀναστῆναι immediately, it should have been αὐτοὶ πέμψαντες, ἔτεσι ὕστερον ἢ αὐτοὶ οἰκῆσαι. But as the words now stand, we have ὕστερον ἢ αὐτοὺς οἰκῆσαι, just as αὐτοὺς, and not αὐτοὶ, is understood after ἀναστῆναι.

5. πέμψαντες ἐς Σελινοῦντα κτίζουσι] An hoc est: Pammilo in eum locum misso,

ubi deinde Selinus fuit, urbem illam condiderunt? ut post κτίζουσι suppleatur αὐτὴν, cujus pronomini ellipsis frequentissima est apud Thucydidem? Sed mihi suspicio est, præpositionem ἐς huc inrepaissie sine vocis præcedentis πέμψαντες, et ea demta legendum esse Πάμιλλον πέμψαντες Σελινοῦντα κτίζουσι. Paulo ante probò οἰκῆσαι cum plerisque MSS. et Valla, nec audio Clar. mox scribentem ξυγκατόκισε. Ἐλινοῦντα pro Σελινοῦντα, quidam Codd. ut I. 65, 2. Ἐρμυλίων pro Σερμυλίων, ubi vid. quæ adnotata sunt. DUKER.

12. Λίνδιοι καλεῖται] So named because Antiphemus and his Rhodian companions had principally come from Lindus in Rhodes. See Herodot. VII. 153, 2. The plural form of the name, like that of Λεόντινοι, illustrates what Thucydides calls a general custom in the earliest times, that the several tribes gave their own names to the countries

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

- 4 Δωρικὰ ἐτέθη αὐτοῖς. ἔτεσι δὲ ἐγγύτατα ὀκτὼ καὶ ἑκατὸν  
 8. ACRAGAS or AGRIGENTUM, 590 B.C. μετὰ τὴν σφετέραν οἰκισιν Γελῶφι Ἀκράγαντα  
 φῆκισαν, τὴν μὲν πόλιν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀκράγαντος  
 ποταμοῦ ὀνομάσαντες, οἰκιστὰς δὲ ποιήσαντες Ἀριστόνου  
 9. ZANCLE or MESSANA. καὶ Πυστίλον, νόμμα δὲ τὰ Γελῶν δόντες. 5
- 5 Ζάγκλη δὲ τὴν μὲν ἀρχὴν ἀπὸ Κύμης τῆς ἐν Ὀπικίᾳ Χαλ-  
 κιδικῆς πόλεως ληστῶν ἀφικομένων φῆκίσθη, ὕστερον δὲ καὶ  
 ἀπὸ Χαλκίδος καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Εὐβοίας πλήθος ἔλθον ξυγκα-  
 1. ἐτίθει d. ἔτη O. ἐγγύτατω P. 2. οἰκισιν H.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
 Bekk. vulgo οἰκισιν. 3. φῆκισαν A.B.E.F.G.I.L.O.P.Q.R.f.g.h.i.k.m. et cor-  
 rectus C. et. 47. 5. πύστιλον L.O. πιστυλον g. 6. ζάγκλη G.I.d.e.i.k. ζάκκλη h.  
 ζάγκη c. σάκκλη 47. δέ] om. G.d.k. ὀπικία K. 7. δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ A.B.C.E.  
 F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V. c.d.e.g.k. 47. 48. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δὲ ἀπὸ.  
 8. συγκατενεύμαντο d.i.

where they settled. It indicates also the absence of any considerable town when the colony was first founded, the name of the people being applied to the district, and no particular spot being of sufficient importance to make its own local name supersede the general one. When at a later period the inhabitants of the district built a city for their common capital, the name of the country was generally transferred to the town which was now in a manner become its representative. Such has been the case with so many of the towns of modern France, which have succeeded to the name formerly belonging to the people of the whole district: Ambiani, Amiens; Turones, Tours; Remi, Rheims, &c. So the town of Kendal has appropriated to itself the name of the whole dale, instead of retaining its proper appellation Kirby Kendal, or the Church Town of Kent Dale. When the Lindians first arrived in Sicily they called their first fortified settlement, established probably on the top of a hill or cliff, by no other name than their own. Afterwards, as the settlement grew, and the buildings extended down into the plain and to the river, so that what was once the whole town was now only a small part of it, the new and enlarged town was distinguished by a local name derived from the river which ran beside it; but the original city, now become a citadel, retained its old national name. So at Argos, the citadel, which was the

old Pelasgian settlement, retained its Pelasgian name Larissa: the more modern city, which grew up at its feet, received the name which had belonged formerly to the whole country, and was called Argos. In the passage now before us the word πόλις is used in two somewhat different senses; first in the ordinary sense, as expressing all the buildings included within the outer walls, i. e. what we should call the whole town; and then in a more technical sense, as the original city now become merely a citadel; a sense in which Thucydides has observed that it was applied to the citadel of Athens. See II. 15, 4.

6. ἐν Ὀπικίᾳ] "The country of the Opici, Osci, or Ausones," for they are all various forms of the same name. In the geography of the Greeks of the time of Thucydides, Opicia was the name for the coast on the Tyrrhenian sea from the Tiber southwards as far as the confines of Ænotria, that is, nearly to Pæstum and the river Silarus. See Aristot. Politics, VII. 10, 5. The author of the Periplus which goes under the name of Scylax, who lived, according to Niebuhr, about the middle of the fourth century before Christ, possessed a more accurate knowledge, and distinguishes the coast belonging to the Latins, from that of the Volscians, or Opicians, and this last again from that of the Campanians. And he calls Cuma a town of Campania.

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

τενείμαντο τὴν γῆν καὶ οἰκιστὰι Περίηρης καὶ Κραταιμένης  
 ἐγένοντο αὐτῆς, ὁ μὲν ἀπὸ Κύμης, ὁ δὲ ἀπὸ Χαλκίδος. ὄνομα  
 δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον Ζάγκλη ἦν ὑπὸ τῶν Σικελῶν κληθεῖσα,  
 ὅτι δρεπανοειδὲς τὴν ιδέαυ τὸ χωρίον ἐστὶ, τὸ δὲ δρέπανον οἱ  
 5 Σικελοὶ ζάγκλον καλοῦσιν ὕστερον δὲ αὐτοὶ μὲν ὑπὸ Σαμίων  
 καὶ ἄλλων Ἴώνων ἐκπίπτουσιν, οἱ Μήδους φεύγοντες προσέ-  
 βαλον Σικελία, τοὺς δὲ Σαμίους Ἀναξίλας Ῥηγίωνων τύραννος  
 οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον ἐκβαλὼν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν ταῦτοῖς† ξυμ-  
 μίκτων ἀνθρώπων οἰκίσας, Μεσσήνην ἀπὸ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ τὸ  
 10 10. HIMERA. ἀρχαίον πατρίδος ἀντωνόμασε. V. Καὶ Ἰμέρα  
 ἀπὸ Ζάγκλης ὠκίσθη ὑπὸ Εὐκλείδου καὶ Σίμου καὶ Σάκωνος,  
 καὶ Χαλκιδῆς μὲν οἱ πλείστοι ἦλθον ἐς τὴν ἀποικίαν, ξυνῶ-  
 κισαν δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ ἐκ Συρακουσῶν φυγάδες, στάσει νικη-

1. περιήρος καὶ κραταιμενείς H. 2. οἱ B. κυνῆς E. οἱ B. 3. ὑπὸ] om. P.  
 σικελίων 47. 4. τὴν ιδέαυ τὸ χωρίον ἐστὶ A.B.C.E.F.H.I.L.O.Q.R.c.d.e.h.i.k.  
 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τὸ χωρίον ἐστὶ τὴν ιδέαυ N.V.g. vulgo τὸ χωρίον τὴν  
 ιδέαυ. 5. ζάκλον I. 47. ζάκλην d.e.i. ζάγκλην K. 8. αὐτοὶ C.E.L.O.Q.V.  
 c.f.g.h.k. 47. 48. Poppo. Bekk. 6. ἄλλων τινῶν ἰώνων h. προσέβαλλον L.O.  
 προσείχον γρ. h. 7. τῆ σικελία g. σαμέους 47. αναξίλας K. ῥηγίωνων b.  
 ῥηγίωνων V. 8. ὕστερον οὐ πολλῶ R. αὐτοῖς] Malim αὐτὸς, ut c. αὐτὸς etiam  
 Dobree. extr. [VI. 5, 3.] αὐτὸς οἰκιστῆς γενόμενος. Bekk. 9. ὠκίσας C.  
 μεσήνην G. 10. ἀντωνόμασε] αὐτὸ ὠνόμασε A.B.E.F.N.V.c.f.g.h. ἀν τὸ ὠνόμα-  
 σεν H. 11. καὶ σιμου K. om. A. Σάκωνος d. 12. οἱ μὲν K. ξυνῶκισαν  
 A.B.H.h. Haack. Goell. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. ξυνῶκισαν. 13. ἐκ] οἱ d. om. G.

5. αὐτοὶ μὲν] That is to say, "the  
 "old Cuman and Chalcidian colonists."  
 Herodotus mentions that Anaxilas in-  
 stigated the Samians to occupy Zancle,  
 but says nothing of his subsequent  
 quarrel with them. VI. 22, et seqq.

8. ταῦτοῖς†] Instead of this reading,  
 both Bekker and Dobree propose to  
 read αὐτὸς. No one certainly now sup-  
 poses that the dative case is exactly  
 equivalent to the genitive, or that τὴν  
 πόλιν αὐτοῖς could simply mean "their  
 "city," i. e. the city from which they  
 had just been expelled: αὐτοῖς—οἰκίσας  
 could only signify, "having settled the  
 "city for them, i. e. for the Samians,  
 "with a mixed population," as if he  
 had still left the Samians in possession,  
 and had only obliged them to share the  
 town with some additional settlers of  
 various races. But then this is the  
 very account of the matter given by  
 Pausanias, IV. 23; and although Thu-

cydides had just before said ἐκβαλὼν  
 τοὺς Σαμίους, yet this may only signify  
 that he so far dispossessed them, as to  
 make their remaining for the future in  
 the city only an act of his grace; he  
 turned them out as sole possessors of  
 it, and then restored them to it as joint  
 possessors in common with a mixed  
 multitude from other nations. It should  
 be observed however that the account  
 in Pausanias is certainly erroneous in  
 one point, as it places the occupation  
 of Zancle by Anaxilas immediately after  
 the close of the second Messenian war;  
 it may therefore be equally incorrect  
 in other points, as well as in its chro-  
 nology.

9. ἀπὸ τῆς—πατρίδος] See Strabo, VI.  
 1, 6. ἦσαν δὲ τῆς ἀποικίας, (scil. τῆς ἐς τὸ  
 Ῥήγιον,) καὶ οἱ Μεσσηνίων φυγάδες τῶν  
 ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ—διότι οἱ τῶν Ῥηγίωνων  
 ἡγεμόνες, μέχρι Ἀναξίλα, τοῦ Μεσσηνίων  
 γένους αἰεὶ καθίσταντο.



SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

θέντες, οἱ Μυλητίδαι καλούμενοι· καὶ φωνὴ μὲν μεταξὺ τῆς  
 τε Χαλκιδέων καὶ Δωριδος ἐκράθη, νόμιμα δὲ τὰ Χαλκιδικὰ  
 2 11. ACRÆ, 663 B.C. ἐκράτησεν. Ἄκραι δὲ καὶ Κασμέλαι ὑπὸ Συ-  
 and CASMENÆ,  
 643 B.C. ρακοσίων ᾤκίσθησαν, Ἄκραι μὲν ἑβδομήκοντα  
 ἔτεσι μετὰ Συρακούσας, Κασμέλαι δὲ ἐγγὺς εἴκοσι μετὰ 5  
 12. CAMARINA,  
 598 B.C. 3 Ἄκρας. καὶ Καμάρινα τὸ πρῶτον ὑπὸ Συρα-  
 κοσίων ᾤκίσθη, ἔτεσι ἐγγύτατα πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ  
 ἑκατὸν μετὰ Συρακοσῶν κτίσιν· οἰκιστὰὶ δὲ ἐγένοντο αὐτῆς  
 Δάσκων καὶ Μενέκωλος. ἀναστάτων δὲ Καμαριναίων γενο-  
 μένων πολέμφ ὑπὸ Συρακοσίων δι' ἀπόστασιν, χρόνῳ Ἴππο- 10  
 κράτης ὕστερον Γέλας τύραννος, λύτρα ἀνδρῶν Συρακοσίων  
 αἰχμαλώτων λαβὼν τὴν γῆν τὴν Καμαριναίων, αὐτὸς οἰκι-  
 στῆς γενόμενος κατ᾽όκισε Καμάρινα. καὶ αὖθις ὑπὸ Γέλωνος  
 ἀνάστατος γενομένη τὸ τρίτον κατ᾽όκισθη ὑπὸ †Γελῶν.†

VI. Τοσαῦτα ἔβη Ἑλλήνων καὶ βαρβάρων Σικελίαν 15  
 ᾗκει, καὶ ἐπὶ τοσῆνδε οὖσαν αὐτὴν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι στρατεύειν  
 ὄρμητον, ἐφιέμενοι μὲν τῇ ἀληθεστάτῃ προ-  
 φάσει τῆς πάσης ἄρξειν, βοηθεῖν δὲ ἅμα εὐ-  
 πρεπῶς βουλόμενοι τοῖς ἑαυτῶν ξυγγενέσι καὶ  
 2 τοῖς προσγεγεννημένοις ξυμμάχοις. μάλιστα 20  
 δ' αὐτοὺς ἐξώρμησαν Ἐγεσταίων τε πρέσβεις

A. C. 416. 5.  
Olymp. 91. 1.A pretext for invading  
Sicily is furnished by  
the people of Eggesta,  
2 who request aid from  
Athens against Selinus  
and Syracuse.

1. οἱ] οὐ E. μυλητίδαι H. Q. μυλητίδαι C. G. d. i. k. m. 47. μηλιτίδαι. 48. φωνῆ  
 A. F. μὲν] om. i. τῆς χαλκιδέων V. N. 3. κασμέλαι A. B. E. F. H. L. N.  
 Q. V. d. g. m. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. βασμέλαι 3. κασμία O. vulgo κάσμελαι.  
 5. δ' αἱ ἐγγὺς C. e. 6. καμάρινα A. B. F. H. K. L. O. P. g. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo καμαρίνα. 8. οἰκιστὰ 47. αὐτοῖς d. 9. μενέκωλος V. N. ἀναστάτων  
 B. E. H. K. Q. d. 10. ὑποκράτης d. 12. λαβὼν αἰχμαλώτων d. γῆν τὴν καμ.]  
 τῶν  
 γῆν τὴν καμ. G. γῆν τῶν καμ. F. K. L. V. 14. ἀναστάτος d. γελῶν. Libri  
 omnes et Bekk. γέλωνος. Vid. adnot. 18. ἄρξειν A. B. C. E. H. I. K. L. N. O. P. Q.  
 R. V. b. c. d. e. f. g. i. k. m. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἄρχειν. 20. προσγε-  
 γεννημένοις E. G. K. L. O. P. R. d. i. k. 47. 48. Valla pristinis. 21. ἐξωρμήκισαν G.  
 αἰγεσταίων A. B. N. V. h. τε] om. L. N. V.

14. ὑπὸ †Γελῶν.†] This is a cer-  
 tain correction of the common reading  
 Γέλωνος, proposed by Wesseling in a  
 note on Diodorus, XI. 76., after Dod-  
 well; and since adopted by Poppo.  
 Diodorus expressly says that Camarina  
 was in the 79th Olympiad occupied by  
 the Geloans, and the lands portioned  
 out amongst them. Besides, had Gelon  
 been the founder, Hermocrates would

scarcely have omitted to mention the  
 tie thus created between Camarina and  
 Syracuse, when he was endeavouring  
 by every argument to persuade the  
 Camarinæans to give him their aid.  
 Thucyd. VI. 76, &c.

21. Ἐγεσταίων τε πρέσβεις παρόν-  
 τες] i. e. πρέσβεις παρόντες τε καὶ ἐπι-  
 καλούμενοι. See notes on IV. 95, i.  
 109, i.

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

Ambassadors are sent from Athens to Egæta, to report upon the state of affairs in Sicily.

παρόντες καὶ προθυμότερον ἐπικαλούμενοι. ὁμοροι γὰρ ὄντες τοῖς Σελιουντίοις ἐς πόλεμον καθέστασαν περί τε γαμικῶν τινῶν καὶ περὶ γῆς ἀμφισβητήτου, καὶ οἱ Σελιούντιοι, Συρακοσίοις ἐπαγόμενοι ξυμμάχους, κατεῖργον αὐτοὺς τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ὥστε τὴν γενομένην ἐπὶ Λάχτηος καὶ τοῦ προτέρου πολέμου Λεοντίνων οἱ Ἐγεσταῖοι ξυμμαχίαν ἀναμμῆσκοντες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἐδέοντο σφίσι ναῦς πέμψαντας ἐπαμῦναι, λέγοντες ἄλλα τε πολλὰ, καὶ κεφάλαιον, εἰ Συρακόσιοι Λεοντίνους τε ἀναστήσαντες ἀτιμώρητοι γενήσονται, καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς ἔτι ξυμμάχους αὐτῶν διαφθείροντες αὐτοὶ τὴν ἅπασαν δύναμιν τῆς Σικελίας σχήσουσι, κίνδυνον εἶναι μήποτε μεγάλη παρασκευῆ, Δωριῆς τε Δωριεῦσι κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενές, καὶ ἅμα ἄποικοι τοῖς ἐκπέμψασι Πελοποννησίοις βοηθήσαντες, καὶ τὴν ἐκείνων δύναμιν ξυγκαθέλωσι· σῶφρον δ' εἶναι μετὰ τῶν ὑπολοίπων ἔτι ξυμμάχων ἀντέχει τοῖς Συρακόσιοις, ἄλλως τε καὶ χρήματα σφῶν παρεξόντων ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἰκανά. ὧν ἀκούοντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις τῶν τε Ἐγεσταίων πολλακίς λεγόντων καὶ τῶν ξυναγορευόντων αὐτοῖς, ἐψηφίσαντο, πρέσβεις πέμψαντες † πρῶτον ἐς τὴν Ἐγεσταν, περί τε τῶν χρημά-

1. καὶ προθ.—δυντες om. 47. προθυμότεροι K. 2. ὁμοροι Q. 4. γῆς] τῆς Q. ἀμφισβητήσιμου ἢ ἀμφισβήτητου d.e.k. 5. συμμάχους K. κατεῖργον K.g. πόλεμῳ κατὰ K.L. 7. αἰγεσταῖοι A.N.V. 9. πέμψαντας K. prima manu. 48. et fortasse d. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πέμψαντες. πέμψαντας A.B.E.F.G. quantum ex silentio Bekkeri in edit. minima colligere liceat. 10. ἀναστήσαντες d. 12. διαφθείραντες V. 13. μήποτε] μήτε A.B.E.F.h. 15. ἐκείνην g. 16. ἔτι] om. A.B.F. 18. παραξόντων A. ἀκούσαντες N.V.g. 19. ἐς d. αἰγεσταίων A. 21. πέμψαντες A.B.E.F.G. πέμψαι h. Bekk. 2. ἐγέσταν K. αἰγεσταν A.V. τε] om. d. τῶν] om. Q.

2. ὁμοροι] Hæc fusius Diod. p. 328. b. WASS.

5. κατεῖργον αὐτοῦς] "In angustias cogeant, concludabant." Vide Wes-seling. ad Herod. VI. 102, 1. GÖLLER.

20. ἐψηφίσαντο—πέμψαντες, κ. τ. λ.] The verb which ought to follow ἐψηφίσαντο is omitted, and must be supplied by the sense of the context. "They voted, first to send ambassadors, &c.

"and afterwards to act upon their re-  
"port:" μή περιωρῶν would perhaps  
express as nearly as possible the mean-  
ing which Thucydides intended. Or  
possibly ἐψηφίσαντο may be meant to  
signify the same thing as ἐπεισέθωσαν,  
"they voted accordingly as the Egæ-  
"tæans wished them to vote." At  
any rate it cannot surely be right to  
suppose that ἐψηφίσαντο πέμψαντες is

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

των σκεφσόμενος, εἰ ὑπάρχει, ὥσπερ φασίν, ἐν τῷ κοινῷ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς, καὶ τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἅμα πρὸς τοὺς Σελινοῦντίους, ἐν ὅτῳ ἐστὶν, εἰσομένους.

VII. Καὶ οἱ μὲν πρέσβεις τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπεστάλησαν εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ 5

οἱ ξύμμαχοι, πλὴν Κορινθίων, στρατεύσαστες ἐς τὴν Ἀργείαν τῆς τε γῆς ἔτεμον οὐ πολλὴν καὶ σῖτον ἀνεκομίσαντό τινα ζεῖγῃ κομίσαντες, καὶ ἐς Ὀρνεὰς κατοικίσαντες τοὺς Ἀργείων φυγάδας, καὶ τῆς ἄλλης στρατιᾶς παρακαταλιπόντες αὐτοῖς ὀλίγους, καὶ 10 σπεισάμενοί τινα χρόνον, ὥστε μὴ ἀδικεῖν Ὀρνεάτας καὶ Ἀργείους τὴν ἀλλήλων, ἀπεχώρησαν τῷ στρατῷ ἐπ' οἴκου. ἐλθόντων δὲ Ἀθηναίων οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον ναυσὶ τριάκοντα καὶ ἑξακοσίοις ὀπλίταις, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πανστρατιᾷ ἐξελθόντων, τοὺς ἐν Ὀρνεαῖς μίαν ἡμέραν ἐπο- 15 λιώρκουν· ὑπὸ δὲ νύκτα, αὐλισαμένου τοῦ στρατεύματος ἄποθεν, ἐκδιδράσκουσιν οἱ ἐκ τῶν Ὀρνεῶν. καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, ὡς ἦσθοντο, κατασκάψαντες τὰς Ὀρνεὰς ἀνεχώρησαν, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὕστερον ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐπ' οἴκου. καὶ

MACEDONIA.  
and between the Athenians and Perdiccas.

ἐς Μεθώνην τὴν ὁμορον Μακεδονίᾳ ἱππέας κατὰ 20 θάλασσαν κομίσαντες Ἀθηναῖοι σφῶν τε αὐτῶν καὶ Μακεδόνων τοὺς παρὰ σφίσι φυγάδας, ἑκακούργουν τὴν Περδίκκου. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ πέμψαντες

1. καὶ τοῖς G. 2. καὶ τὰ] κατὰ k. τοῖς σελινοῦντίοις d.i. 4. τῶν] om. Q.  
7. πολλὰ Q. πολὺ K. 8. ἀνεκομίσαντό A.B.E.F.H.I.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.f.g.i.m.  
Haack Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀνήρσαν γρ. g. vulgo ἀνεκομίσαν. τινα. ζεῖγῃ  
κομ. N. 9. ὀρνεὰς G. ὀρνεαῖς A.B.N.V.h. κατοικήσαντες E.F.H. τοὺς] τῶν e.  
11. ὀρνεατάς V. 12. οἴκου d. 13. πολλῶν g. 15. ἐξελθόντες Valla. Haack.  
Bekk. in ed. min. codices ἐξελθόντων. ταῖς ἐν ὀρνεαῖς, bis gravate, pr. d. τοὺς μὲν  
ὀρνεάτας correctus d. τοὺς ἐν A.B.E.F.H.N.V.c.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
τοὺς μὲν ἐν. præpositionem om. i. ὀρνεαῖς N. V. 16. στρατοῦ d. 17. ἀπο-  
διδράσκουσιν d.i. ὀρνεαῖων V. 18. ὀρνεαῖς V. 19. ἐλθόντες καὶ ἐς μεθ. N.  
20. μακεδονίας Q. λακεδαιμονίᾳ G.I.g.k. ἱππέας καὶ κατὰ d. 21. κομίσαντες  
οἱ ἀθηναῖοι B.h.

the same thing with ἐψηφίσαντο πέμψαι. The passages quoted in Matthiæ Gr. §. 550, by no means justify such a construction.

[Poppo approves of Bekker's correction πέμψαι.]

15. πανστρατιᾷ ἐξελθόντων] Scil. τῶν Ἀργείων πανστρατιᾷ ἐξελθόντων μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. This strange variation of the construction has been already noticed at V. 33. 1.

MACEDONIA. ATHENS. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

παρὰ Χαλκιδέας τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης, ἄγοντας πρὸς Ἀθηναίους  
δεξημέρους σπονδάς, ξυμπολεμεῖν ἐκέλευον Περδικκᾶ· οἱ δ'  
οὐκ ἤθελον. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἕκτον καὶ δέκατον  
ἔτος ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

5 VIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους, ἅμα ἦρι, οἱ τῶν Ἀθη-  
ναίων πρέσβεις ἦκον ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας, καὶ οἱ Ἐγεσταῖοι μετ'  
αὐτῶν, ἄγοντες ἐξήκοντα τάλαντα ἀσήμου  
ἀργυρίου ὡς ἐς ἐξήκοντα ναῦς μηνὸς μισθὸν,  
10 ἃς ἔμελλον δεήσεσθαι πέμπειν. καὶ οἱ Ἀθη-  
ναῖοι ἐκκλησίαν ποιήσαντες, καὶ ἀκούσαντες  
τῶν τε Ἐγεσταίων καὶ τῶν σφετέρων πρέσβων  
τά τε ἄλλα ἐπαγωγὰ καὶ οὐκ ἀληθῆ, καὶ περὶ  
τῶν χρημάτων, ὡς εἶη ἐτοῖμα ἔν τε τοῖς ἱεροῖς  
πολλὰ καὶ ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς, ἐψηφίσαντο ναῦς  
15 ἐξήκοντα πέμπειν ἐς Σικελίαν καὶ στρατηγούς αὐτοκράτορας  
Ἀλκιβιάδην τε τὸν Κλεινίου καὶ Νικίαν τὸν Νικηράτου καὶ  
Λάμαχον τὸν Ξενοφάνους, βοηθούς μὲν Ἐγεσταίοις πρὸς  
Σελινουντίους, ξυγκατοικίσει δὲ καὶ Λεοντίνους, ἣν τι περι-  
γίγνηται αὐτοῖς τοῦ πολέμου, καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ  
20 πρᾶξαι ὅπη ἂν γιγνώσκωσιν ἄριστα Ἀθηναίους. μετὰ δὲ 3

1. πρὸς ἀθην.] om. 48. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους d. 4. ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ τῷδε  
καὶ K. συνέγραψε K. 8. ὡς] om. d.i. ἐς] ἐπ' R.h. om. A.B.F.K.  
L.N.O.V. ναυὸν h. μισθοῦ d.i. μισθὸς I. 9. ἔμελλον H. 12. ἐπαγωγὰ  
οὐκ g. καὶ οὐκ] om. prima manu N. 13. ὡς] om. B. 14. τοῖς κοινοῖς  
A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῷ  
κοινῷ. 15. ναυτοκράτορας B.h. 18. ξυγκατοικίσει A.F.R.f.g.h. ἦν τι περ  
γίγνηται d. ἦν τι περιγίγνηται E.F. 19. ἄλλα G. τὰ] om. Q. τῇ] om.  
Q.d.i. 20. ὅποι R.d.i. γιγνώσκωσιν E.F. γινώσκωσιν V. ἄριστα] om. g.

8. μηνὸς μισθόν.] This supposes the payment of a drachma per day to every seaman of a crew of 200 men. For 200 × 30 = 6000, that is to say, 6000 drachmæ, or one talent. This was double of the usual rate, but the distance of Sicily, and the probable length of the service, were thought to call for this addition, which had been made, as we have seen, on a former occasion also, at the siege of Potidæa. See III. 17, 4.  
14. ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς.] So Polybius, I. 59. χορηγία μὲν γὰρ οὐχ ἦν ἔρχε πρὸς τὴν πρόθεσιν ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς.  
18. ἦν τι περιγίγνηται αὐτοῖς, κ. τ. λ.] "Should they have any spare time with regard to the war;" that is, "time which the war laid no claim to."  
"Any balance of time or means in their favour, when their account with the war was settled."  
["Si quid inde commodi nacti essent, si res prospere cessissent." BLAUER. "Recte quidem." PORPO.]

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

τοῦτο ἡμέρα πέμπτη ἐκκλησία αὐθις ἐγίνετο, καθ' ὅτι χρὴ τὴν παρασκευὴν ταῖς ναυσὶ τάχιστα γίνεσθαι, καὶ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς, εἴ του προσδέονται, ψηφισθῆναι ἐς τὸν ἔκπλουν. 4 καὶ ὁ Νικίας ἀκούσιος μὲν ἡρημένος ἄρχει, νομίζων δὲ τὴν πόλιν οὐκ ὀρθῶς βεβουλεύσθαι, ἀλλὰ προφάσει βραχεία καὶ 5 εὐπρεπεὶ τῆς Σικελίας ἀπάσης, μεγάλου ἔργου, ἐφίεσθαι, παρελθὼν ἀποτρέψαι ἐβούλετο, καὶ παρήγει τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοιαύδε.

IX. "H MEN ἐκκλησία περὶ παρασκευῆς τῆς ἡμετέρας ἦδε ξυνελέγη, καθ' ὅτι χρὴ ἐς Σικελίαν ἐκπλεῖν ἔμοι 10  
 " μέντοι δοκεῖ καὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ τούτου ἔτι χρῆναι 10  
 " σκέψασθαι, εἰ ἄμεινόν ἐστιν ἐκπέμπειν τὰς  
 " ναῦς, καὶ μὴ οὕτω βραχεία βουλῇ περὶ μεγά-  
 " λων πραγμάτων, ἀνδράσιω ἀλλοφύλοις πει-  
 " θομένους, πόλεμον οὐ προσήκοντα ἄρασθαι.  
 " καὶ τοι ἔγωγε καὶ τιμῶμαι ἐκ τοῦ τοιαύτου, 15  
 " καὶ ἦσσαν ἐτέρων περὶ τῷ ἔμειντοῦ σώματι  
 " ὀρρωδῶ, (νομίζων ὁμοίως ἀγαθὸν πολίτην

I. ἐγένετο d.i.

3. που A.B.E.

4. ἀκούσιος A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.R.V.

d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀκούσιος.

6. εὐπρεπεὶ e.

7. τὰδε C.G.I.R.b.d.e.i.k.

8. ἡμέρας b.

9. ᾗδη N.V.

10. ἐσπλεῖν R.d.i.

11. σκέψαι E.

καὶ εἰ ἄμεινον C.k.

14. αἰρεσθαί G.I.P.N.V.d.i.k.m.

15. τοῖ] τι H. τοιγε h.

16. ἦσσαν E.

ἑαυτοῦ d.i.

4. ἀκούσιος μὲν, κ. τ. λ.] His verbis indicare vult Nicias et privatam et publicam causam fuisse, ut bellum dissuaderet. GÖLLER.

5. προφάσει βραχεία καὶ εὐπρεπεῖ] "On a slight pretence, and one that "was specious only and not solid." Ἐβλογος and εὐπρεπής are generally thus distinguished by Thucydides; ἐβλογος is "that which is fair and reasonable," εὐπρεπής, "that which seems to be so, "but is not so really." See I. 37, 4. 39, 2. III. 38, 2. 44, 6. IV. 86, 4. 87, 1. VI. 76, 2, 3. 84, 2.

7. τοιαύδε] Sic reposui e MSS. atque ita etiam frequentius, quod quidem veritatis studioso magis convenit. In Orationibus fere passim τοιαύδε, in Fœderibus τὰδε. WASSER. Of the short speech of Teutiaplus, III. 29, 3, Thucydides says, ἔλεξεν αὐτοῖς τὰδε, and ὧδε and το-

σαῦτα are used in speaking of the short prayer of Archidamus, II. 74, 2. ὧδε occurs also in giving the short speech of Sthenelaidas, I. 85, 6, but it is followed by τοιαῦτα λέξας, not τοσαῦτα. But τοιαύδε is the word used not only with all the longer speeches, but with those given in the Melian conference, and even with the letter of Nicias, VII. 11—15, as Thucydides professes only to give the substance of what was spoken or written, not to report the exact words.

17. νομίζων ὁμοίως, κ. τ. λ.] "Though "I think him to be no worse a citizen, "who does take care both of his person "and property; inasmuch as he would "be most apt to wish well to the prosperity of the state also, for his own "sake." Men who are careless of their own lives and properties will hardly care for those of their neighbours.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“ εἶναι, ὅς ἂν καὶ τοῦ σώματός τι καὶ τῆς οὐσίας προνοῆται·  
 “ μάλιστα γὰρ ἂν ὁ τοιοῦτος καὶ τὰ τῆς πόλεως δι’ εἰντὸν  
 “ βούλοιοτο ὀρθοῦσθαι·) ὁμως δὲ οὔτε ἐν τῷ πρότερον χρόνῳ  
 “ διὰ τὸ προτιμᾶσθαι εἶπον παρὰ γνώμην, οὔτε νῦν, ἀλλὰ ἦ  
 5 “ ἂν γιγνώσκω βέλτιστα, ἐρῶ. καὶ πρὸς μὲν τοὺς τρόπους 3  
 “ τοὺς ὑμετέρους ἀσθενῆς ἂν μου ὁ λόγος εἴη, εἰ τά τε ὑπάρ-  
 “ χοντα σώξειν παραινοίην, καὶ μὴ τοῖς ἐτοίμοις περὶ τῶν  
 “ ἀφανῶν καὶ μελλόντων κινδυνεύειν· ὡς δὲ οὔτε ἐν καιρῷ  
 “ σπεύδετε, οὔτε ῥάδιά ἐστι κατασχεῖν ἐφ’ ἃ ὄρμησθε, ταῦτα  
 10 “ διδάξω. X. φημὶ γὰρ ὑμᾶς, πολεμίους πολ-  
 “ λους ἐνθάδε ὑπολιπόντας, καὶ ἐτέρους ἐπιθυ-  
 “ μῶν, ἐκέῖσε πλεύσαντας, δεῦρο ἐπαγαγέσθαι.  
 “ καὶ οἴεσθε ἴσως τὰς γενομένας ὑμῖν σπονδὰς 2  
 “ ἔχειν τι βέβαιον, αἰ ἡσυχάζοντων μὲν ὑμῶν  
 15 “ ὀνόματι σπονδαὶ ἔσονται (οὔτω γὰρ ἐνθένδε  
 “ τε ἄνδρες ἔπραξαν αὐτὰ καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἐναντίων), σφαλέντων

It is ill-timed, because the state of our affairs in Greece is still insecure; and whilst we are thinking of conquests abroad, we shall be leaving enemies behind us at home.

15

1. προνοεῖται K. Q. d. g. πρόηται Stobæus. 2. ἂν] om. d. δ'. ὀρθοῦσθαι A.  
 3. προτέρῳ b. 4. ἀλλ' ἢ ἂν V. 5. τὰ βέλτιστα K. 6. ἡμετέρους B.  
 10. δηλώσω γρ. h. ἡμᾶς B. C. E. F. H. L. N. O. P. Q. V. c. d. f. g. h. i. k. 11. καὶ  
 ἐτέρους—πλεύσαντας] om. C. 12. δεῦρο] δεύτερον A. B. C. E. F. G. H. I. L. N. O. P.  
 Q. V. c. d. g. i. k. m. Haack. 14. αἰ] ἢ A. η F. om. h. μὲν] om. G. d. k.  
 16. αὐτὰ A. B. E. F. G. H. K. P. Q. R. f. g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2. Elmsleius. αὐτᾶ<sup>sc</sup>  
 [sic] N. vulgo, et Bekk. αὐτάς.

13. καὶ οἴεσθε ἴσως τὰς γενομένας] Καὶ ἴσως μὲν οἴεσθε τὰς σπονδὰς εἶναι βεβαίους, καὶ δι' αὐτὰς μηδὲνα ἐνταῦθα ὑπολειφθῆσεσθαι πολέμιον. οὐκ ἔστι δέ. αἰτίες σπονδαί, μενόντων μὲν ὑμῶν κατὰ χῶρον, ἔσονται μέχρι ὀνόματος, τουτέστιν οὐ βέβαιοι, ἐπειδὴ καὶ οἱ ἡμέτεροι ἄνδρες εἰργάσαντο μὴ βεβαίους αὐτὰς εἶναι. οὐ τοῦτο δὲ λέγει οἱ, συνθέμενοι περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν, οὕτως ἐσπέσαντο, ὥστε μὴ βεβαίους αὐτὰς τυγχάνειν (ἐπεὶ δόξειεν ἂν καὶ αὐτὸν διαβάλλειν) αὐτὸς γὰρ ἦν ὁ πρῶτος τὰς σπονδὰς) ἀλλ' ἀποτείνεται πρὸς Ἀλκιβιάδην τε καὶ Κλεόβουλον καὶ Ξεναγόραν. οὗτοι γὰρ ἠναντιοῦντο ταῖς σπονδαῖς, καὶ οὕτως ἔπραττον ὥστε μὴ μείνειν αὐτάς. SCHOL.

16. ἔπραξαν αὐτὰ] Hoc non ita intelligendum est, quasi dicat, eos, qui primi hoc fœdus fecerunt, illud de industria ita fecisse, ut firmum esse non posset:

nam Plistoanax rex Lacedæmoniorum, et Nicias ipse, qui præcipui illius auctores fuerant, id omnino, quum faciebant, ratum esse cupiebant, ut docet Thucydides, V. 16, 1. sed deinde alios variis artibus effecisse, ne firmum esset. Sic recte Scholiastes. Et hoc convenit significationi vocis πρᾶσσειν, qua infinitis locis utitur Thucydides de his, qui quocumque dolo, arte ac fraude aliquid moliantur ac machinantur. Etsi alioqui etiam ii, qui id agunt ac student, ut firma fiat pax et societas, recte possunt dici πρᾶσσειν τὰς σπονδὰς. Thucydides, V. 43, 2. οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι διὰ Νικίου καὶ Λάχηςτος ἔπραξαν τὰς σπονδὰς. Et III. 75, 1. ξύμβασιν τε ἔπρασσε, καὶ πείθει ξυχωρησάι ἀλλήλοισι. Quod autem ad diversitatem scripturæ adinet, si putabimus retinendum esse αὐτάς, supplendum erit εἶναι: sin hoc minus placet,

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

- “ δέ που ἀξιόχρεφ δυνάμει, ταχεῖαν τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ἡμῖν οἱ  
 “ ἔχθροὶ ποιήσονται, οἷς πρῶτον μὲν διὰ ξυμφορῶν ἢ ξύμ-  
 “ βασίς, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ αἰσχίονος ἢ ἡμῖν, κατ’ ἀνάγκην ἐγένετο,  
 “ ἔπειτα ἐν αὐτῇ ταύτῃ πολλὰ τὰ ἀμφισβητούμενα ἔχομεν.  
 3 “ εἰσὶ δ’ οἱ οὐδὲ ταύτην πω τὴν ὁμολογίαν ἐδέξαντο, καὶ οὐχ ὅς  
 “ οἱ ἀσθενέστατοι· ἀλλ’ οἱ μὲν ἄντικρυς πολεμοῦσιν, οἱ δὲ  
 “ καὶ διὰ τὸ Λακεδαιμονίους ἔτι ἡσυχάζειν δεχημέροις σπον-  
 4 “ δαῖς καὶ αὐτοὶ κατέχονται. τάχα δ’ ἂν ἴσως, εἰ δίχα ἡμῶν  
 “ τὴν δύναμιν λάβοιεν, ὅπερ νῦν σπεύδομεν, καὶ πάνυ ἂν  
 “ ξυνεπίθουτο μετὰ Σικελιωτῶν, οὓς πρὸ πολλῶν ἂν ἐτιμή- 10  
 5 “ σαντο ξυμμάχους γενέσθαι ἐν τῷ πρὶν χρόνῳ. ὥστε χρῆ

1. δέ recepi ex G.K.d.f. (Sic Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.) ποί Q. 2. ποιή-  
 σονται H. 3. κατὰ ἀνάγκην V. 4. πολλῶ τε ἀμφισβ. K. ἔχομεν] om. O.  
 5. πω] om. d. πω τὴν] om. Q. οἱ οὐκ K. 6. δὲ διὰ L.O.P. 8. αὐτοὶ  
 κατέχονται A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo αὐτοὶ ἐτι κατέχονται. ἂν δ’ A.E.F.H.N.V.g.h. Poppo. ἂν δ’ ἂν d.i.  
 10. ξυνεπιθίοντο L.O.P.c.d.i. Goell. Bekk. ξυνεπιθούοντο K.V. ξυνεπιθούοντο A.B.H.  
 ξυνεπιθούοντο E.F. ἂν πρὸ πολλῶν d. 11. ξυμμάχους γενέσθαι A.B.C.E.  
 F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυμμάχους σφίσι  
 γενέσθαι.

cum optimis et plurimis libris, me non invito, præferatur αὐτά. Οὐτῷ ἔπραξαν αὐτά, ita illa tractarunt, i. e. et e nostris et ex Lacedæmonis quidam ea moliti sunt, et artibus quibusdam effecerunt, ut nomine tenus fœdus, re ipsa minime firmum esset. DUK. The neuter here seems to be used instead of the feminine, because it refers, not exactly to the treaty, but to what was done about the treaty. “Ἐπραξαν αὐτὰς would apply to those who framed or arranged for the treaty, such as Nicias himself and Pleistoanax; but ἔπραξαν αὐτὰ is the proper expression for those who so managed about the treaty as to have nearly succeeded in undoing it; that is to say, who inspired mutual suspicions into the minds of the two parties, and made them lose all friendly feeling towards each other. In point of construction, αὐτὰ seems to refer to τὰ περὶ τὰς σπονδὰς, which the writer tacitly substituted in his mind for the simple substantive τὰς σπονδὰς.

2. διὰ ξυμφορῶν ἢ ξύμβασίς] Compare V. 46, 1. ἐκείνοις δὲ δυστυχοῦσιν ὅτι τάχιστα εὐρημα εἶναι διακινδυνεύσαι.

“ Disasters on the enemy’s side led to “ the treaty, and it was more disgrace- “ ful to them than to us, and such an “ one as they only made because they “ could not help it; so that they will “ therefore be ready to break it on the “ first opportunity.” The comparative αἰσχίονος seems again a confusion for αἰσχροῦ μᾶλλον. “ It was concluded “ with dishonour to them rather than “ to us.” See II. 40, 2. The genitive with the preposition ἐκ has the same sense apparently as with διὰ in the line preceding; both denote the accompanying state or circumstances under which the action occurred, rather than the cause of it. See the note on I. 40, 4. and compare III. 40, 7. ἐκ τοῦ ἀκωδύονου ἀνδραγαθίζεσθαι.

5. εἰσὶ δ’ οἱ οὐδὲ, κ. τ. λ.] Vide V. 26, 2. scil. Corinthii (vide V. 52, 2. 115, 3.) et Chalcidenses; (VI. 7, 4.) δεχημέροις σπονδαῖς, scil. Bœoti. DOBREE. Decem diurnum autem induciæ non erant quæ per tam breve spatium obtinebant, sed quæ decimo quoque die renuntiarī poterant. GÖLLER.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“σκοπεῖν τινα αὐτὰ, καὶ μὴ μετεώρω τε πόλει ἀξιούν κινδυνεύειν, καὶ ἀρχῆς ἄλλης ὀρέγεσθαι, πρὶν ἢν ἔχομεν βεβαιωσώμεθα, εἰ Χαλκιδῆς γε οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἔτη τοσαῦτα ἀφεστῶτες ἀφ’ ἡμῶν ἔτι ἀχείρωτοί εἰσι, καὶ ἄλλοι τιwές κατὰ τὰς ἡπείρους ἐνδοιαστῶς ἀκροῶνται. ἡμεῖς δὲ Ἐγεσταίοις δὴ οὖσι ξυμμάχοις, ὡς ἀδικουμένοις, ὀξέως βοηθοῦμεν· ὑφ’ ὧν δ’ αὐτῶν† πάλαι ἀφεστώτων ἀδικούμεθα, ἔτι μέλλομεν ἀμύνεσθαι. XI. καίτοι τοὺς μὲν κατεργασάμενοι κἂν κατασχοίμεν· τῶν δ’ εἰ καὶ κρατήσαιμεν, διὰ πολλοῦ γε καὶ πολλῶν ὄντων χαλεπῶς ἂν ἄρχειν δυναίμεθα. ἀνόητον δ’ ἐπὶ τοιούτους ἰέναι, ὧν κρατήσας τε μὴ κατασχῆσει τις, καὶ μὴ κατορθώσας μὴ ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ καὶ πρὶν ἐπιχειρήσαι ἔσται. Σικελιῶται δ’ ἂν μοι δοκοῦσιν, ὥς γε νῦν 2

Its objects are impracticable; for if we conquer Sicily, we cannot keep it. They are undesirable; for we have no interest in preventing Syracuse from extending her dominion over Sicily. And it is but a dream of vain glory, to venture on such distant enterprises, instead of fix-

1. μετεώρωσ δ. μετεωροτέρω ε. 2. βεβαιωσώμεθα A.B.E.F.G.H.I.L.M.O.V. d.f.g. et correctus C. 3. εἰ χαλκ. γε] οἱ χαλκ. γὰρ B.K.L.P. οἱ χαλκ. γε d. εἰ χαλκ. τέ γε f. ἀφεστώτες ἀφ’ ἡμῶν A.B.E.F.N.c.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀφεστώτες ἡμῶν. ἀφεστώτες ἡμῶν G. 4. ἡμῶν d.k. ὄσι K. 5. ἐνδοιαστως g. ἀκροῶνται] ἡμῶν ἀκροῶνται K. 6. δὴ] δῆθεν Q.f. δὴ οὖσι] δημοσίαι E. οὖσι d. ξυμμάχοι A.B.C.E.F.R. 7. αὐτῶν] αὐτοὶ Bekk. 2. Goell. 12. τοιούτοις G. τοιούτοις P.k. εἶναι L.O.P.k. κρατήσαντας C.G.I.K.k. γε h. 13. κατασχῆση A.K. κατισχῆση M. κατισχύσει L.O.P. σχῆση h. 15. δοκῶσιν M.

4. κατὰ τὰς ἡπείρους] “On the several coasts of the main land,” as opposed to the islands whose obedience could more be depended on. Although the Greeks in the time of Thucydides were accustomed to apply the term *ἡπειρος* in a particular sense to what we should call the two continents of Europe and Asia, (Herodot. III. 134, 7. IV. 118, 1, 7.) yet it was applied also to various portions of the coast of the main land as distinguished from the islands which lay off them; just as the term “the Spanish main,” i. e. “main land,” was applied to the north coast of South America in contradistinction to the West Indian islands. It was a term naturally required for distinction’s sake, where so much of the country consisted either of islands, or of land all but islanded, like the Thracian Chersonesus, Peloponnesus, Athos, Pallene, &c.

7. † αὐτῶν†] Bekker, Göller, and

bishop Maltby (MSS. notes) read ὑφ’ ὧν δ’ αὐτοὶ πάλαι, instead of αὐτῶν. And the antithesis is thus much more forcible; but otherwise ὑφ’ ὧν δ’ αὐτῶν resembles IV. 126, 3. προηγήμισθε τοῖς Μακεδόσιν αὐτῶν, and αὐτῶν seems to be required as well as αὐτοί.

15. ὥς γε νῦν ἔχουσι] The sense seems to be, “Looking at the actual state of Sicily, I should say that the island would be even less formidable to us if the Syracusans were to conquer it all.” The first *ἂν* belongs properly to *ἦσσαν δεινοὶ γενέσθαι*, but the parenthesis *ὥς γε νῦν ἔχουσι* having intervened, the particle is again repeated. The stress on *ὥς γε νῦν ἔχουσι* is explained by what follows, *νῦν μὲν γὰρ—χάριτι*. Had Thucydides meant to say, “Sicily is not formidable, and would be even less so, should the Syracusans conquer it all,” the particle *γε* would wholly lose its meaning.



- ing all your attention on the perpetual hostility of Lacedæmon.
- 3 " ἔχουσι, καὶ ἔτι ἂν ἦσσαν δειοὶ ἡμῶν γενέσθαι, εἰ ἄρξειαν αὐτῶν Συρακόσιοι· ὅπερ οἱ
- 3 " Ἐγεσταῖοι μάλιστα ἡμᾶς ἐκφοβοῦσι. νῦν μὲν γὰρ κἂν ἔλθοιεν ἴσως Λακεδαιμονίων ἕκαστοι χάριτι, ἐκείνως δ' οὐκ εἰκὸς ἀρχὴν ἐπὶ ἀρχὴν στρατεῦσαι· ᾧ γὰρ ἂν τρόπος τὴν ἡμετέραν μετὰ Πελοποννησίων ἀφέλωνται, εἰκὸς ὑπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν καὶ τὴν σφετέραν διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ καθαιρεθῆναι.
- 4 " ἡμᾶς δ' ἂν οἱ ἐκεῖ Ἕλληνες μάλιστα μὲν ἐκπεπληγμένοι εἶεν, εἰ μὴ ἀφικοίμεθα, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ εἰ δείξαντες τὴν δύναμιν δι' ὀλίγου ἀπέλθοιμεν· εἰ δὲ σφαλεῖν μὲν τι, τάχιστ' ἂν ὑπεριδόντες μετὰ τῶν ἐνθάδε ἐπίθωτο. τὰ γὰρ διὰ πλείστου πάντες ἴσμεν θαυμαζόμενα, καὶ τὰ πείραν ἦκιστα
- 5 " τῆς δόξης δόντα. ὅπερ νῦν ὑμεῖς, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους πεπόνθατε· διὰ τὸ παρὰ γνώμην αὐτῶν, πρὸς ἃ ἐφοβεῖσθε τὸ πρῶτον, περιγεγενησθαι,
- 6 " καταφρονήσαντες ἤδη καὶ Σικελίας ἐφίεσθε. χρὴ δὲ μὴ πρὸς τὰς τύχας τῶν ἐναντίων ἐπαίρεσθαι, ἀλλὰ τὰς δianoίας κρατήσαντας θαρρεῖν· μηδὲ Λακεδαιμονίους ἄλλο τι

1. δειοὶ ἂν ἡμῶν K. 2. εἰ καὶ ἄρξειαν d. οἱ συρ. K. ᾧπερ d. 3. κἂν] ἂν K. 4. ἐκεῖνο g. ἐκείνων d. 5. τόπω E. 6. ἀπὸ d. 7. τῶν σφετέρων g. 8. οἱ] εἰ d. 9. δὲ εἰ K. 10. σφαλεῖν μὲν R. 11. ἐνθάδε V. ἐπιθεῖντο I.L.N.O.P.d.e.h. Bekker. Goell. ἐπιθούντο V. ἐπιθούνο G. τὰ] τὴν h. 13. δέοντα b. ἐνδόντα f. ἡμεῖς F.H.c. δ] ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιοι K. 16. καὶ καταφρονήσαντες L.O.P.d.k. καὶ φρονήσαντες K. ἐφίεσθαι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.c.g. h.k.m. 18. θαρρεῖν Porpo. Goell.

9. εἰ δείξαντες τὴν δύναμιν] Compare ch. 47. where Nicias again proposes ἐπιδείξαντας τὴν δύναμιν τῆς Ἀθηναίων πόλεως—ἀποπλεῖν οἰκάδε.

11. ἐπιθούνο] Bekker and Göller read here ἐπιθεῖντο; and ξυπεπιθεῖντο in ch. 10, 4. and ἐπιθειμεθα instead of ἐπιθολίμεθα in ch. 34, 5. Yet Bekker retains πρόουνο in Demosth. de Pace, p. 61. 3. Reiske. And the form of the second aorist middle optative of verbs in μῦ ending in οἰο instead of εἶο is acknowledged by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 208. 2. and by Buttmann, in his largest Grammar, §. 107. note 35. (vol. I. p. 518. ed. Berlin, 1830.) I have therefore retained the common reading. [See however Dr. Arnold's note on I. 120, 3. of later date than the above.]

16. ἐφίεσθε] Some may be inclined to prefer the reading ἐφίεσθαι, as if the sense were καταφρονήσαντες ἐφίεσθαι, "Being proudly minded to desire the conquest of Sicily." But none of the three passages in which καταφρονεῖν is used with an infinitive following, Thucyd. III. 83, 3. Herodot. I. 66, 2. Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 5, 12. will, if considered, bear out such an interpretation. I have therefore retained the common reading.

17. τὰς δianoίας κρατήσαντας] Göller interprets this, "Decet confidere, animi potentem;" i. e. "neque nimis fortuna secunda elatum, neque adversa animo nimis demisso." Dobree suggests, "Sed retuso illorum conatu." Is not the sense rather "subduing or

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“ ἡγήσασθαι ἢ διὰ τὸ αἰσχρὸν σκοπεῖν, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἔτι καὶ  
 “ νῦν, ἣν δύνωνται, σφήλαντες ἡμᾶς τὸ σφέτερον ἀπρεπὲς  
 “ εὖ θήσονται, ὅσῳ καὶ περὶ πλείστου καὶ διὰ πλείστου  
 “ δόξαν ἀρετῆς μελετῶσιν. ὥστε οὐ περὶ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ  
 5 “ Ἐγεσταίων ἡμῶν, ἀνδρῶν βαρβάρων, ὁ ἀγὼν, εἰ σωφρο-  
 “ νοῦμεν, ἀλλ’ ὅπως πόλιν δι’ ὀλιγαρχίας ἐπιβουλεύουσιν  
 “ ὀξέως φυλαξόμεθα. XII. καὶ μεμνηῆσθαι  
 “ χρῆ ἡμᾶς ὅτι νεωστὶ ἀπὸ νόσου μεγάλης καὶ  
 “ πολέμου βραχὺ τι λελωφῆκαμεν, ὥστε καὶ  
 IO “ χρήμασι καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν ἠϋξῆσθαι· καὶ  
 “ ταῦτα ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν δίκαιον ἐνθάδε εἶναι ἀνα-  
 “ λοῦν, καὶ μὴ ὑπὲρ ἀνδρῶν φυγάδων τῶνδε,  
 “ ἐπικουρίας δεομένων, οἷς τό τε ψεύσασθαι καλῶς χρήσιμον,

Our lately recovered strength should be reserved for objects more strictly national; nor should we listen to those who, for the gratification of their own ambition, would lead us into danger.

2. ἣν δύνωνται] om. L. 3. ὅσῳ καὶ B.C.E.F.H.I.K.L.O.Q.R.V. c.d.e.f.g. h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅσῳ δὲ καί. 5. ἣν σωφρονόμεν ο. 6. πόλιν] πολλὴν K. ἐπιβουλεύσαντες h. 7. φυλαξόμεθα E.d. Goell. Bekk. ceteri φυλαξόμεθα. 8. ἡμᾶς d. 10. καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν] om. L.O.P.k. 11. ταῦτα] τὰ K. ἡμᾶς V. εἶναι] om. C.K.M.R.b.d.e.f. 12. τῶνδε] τῶν K. τῶν τε d.

“ getting the better of their minds?” i. e. our best security is in getting the better of our enemy’s mind, and making him feel our superiority. Compare Livy, IX. 6. “Habere Samnitum victoriam, non præclaram solum sed etiam perpetuam; cepisse enim eos non Romanam, sicut ante Gallos, sed quod multo bellicosius fuerit, Romanam virtutem ferocitatemque.”

6. δι’ ὀλιγαρχίας ἐπιβουλεύουσιν] Plotting against us in the way of “oligarchy;” i. e. threatening us, not with the loss of our conquests, but with a change of government.

11. δίκαιον ἐνθάδε εἶναι ἀναλοῦν] “Quidni accipias τὸ εἶναι hoc loco, ut alibi, pro ἐξείναι? Possis et suspicari ἐνθάδε εἶναι dici ut ἕκων εἶναι, τὴν πρότην εἶναι, τὸ νῦν εἶναι.” REIZ, in Hermann’s Notes on Viger, note 177. And Hermann adds, “Vid. Pseudo-demosth. p. 1389. 9.” The passage referred to is in the funeral oration, ὁμοίως μέντοι διαλεχθῆναι τοῖς πρότερον ποτε εἰρηκόσιν ἐνθάδ’, εἶναι μοι δοκεῖ. But Dindorf reads ἐνθάδὲ κάμοι δοκεῖ; and Schäfer, while he retains the common reading, justly approves of Reiske’s

interpretation of it, “εἶναι est id quod ἐνεῖναι, datum esse, in potestate mea esse.” There seems indeed no shadow of reason for imagining that there is any such phrase as ἐνθάδε εἶναι, which must signify, according to the analogy of ἕκων εἶναι, τὸ νῦν εἶναι, &c. “as far as this place is concerned;” and this would be nonsense in the present passage of Thucydides, nor could the article be omitted, τὸ ἐνθάδε εἶναι. Δίκαιον εἶναι ἀναλοῦν, “It is just that we should be permitted to spend,” is surely no unjustifiable construction.

13. οἷς τό τε ψεύσασθαι κ. τ. λ.] The word χρήσιμον, although applied to both members of this sentence, belongs properly only to the first of them; the true sense being, οἷς ξυμβαίνει, τό τε καλῶς ψεύσασθαι χρήσιμον εἶναι, καὶ τὸ χάριν μὴ ἀξίαν αὐτοῖς εἶδέναι. Again, the dative τῷ τοῦ πέλας κινδύνῳ does not properly depend either on κατορθώσαντας or παίσαντας, but on some more neutral word, such as χρωμένους, which must be supplied by the sense. In what follows, Bekker, Poppo, and Göller have adopted the reading αὐτῶν or αὐτῶν for αὐτοῖς, and Göller has also

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“καὶ τῷ τοῦ πέλας κινδύνῳ, ταυτοῦς† λόγους μόνον πα-  
 “ρασχομένους, ἢ κατορθώσαντας χάριν μὴ ἀξίαν εἶδέναι, ἢ  
 2 “πταίσαντάς που τοὺς φίλους ξυναπολέσαι. εἴτε τις ἄρχει  
 “ἄσμενος αἰρεθεὶς παραινεῖ ὑμῖν ἐκπλεῖν, τὸ ἑαυτοῦ μόνον  
 “σκοπῶν, ἄλλως τε καὶ νεώτερος ἔτι ὢν ἐς τὸ ἄρχειν, ὅπως  
 “θαυμασθῆ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ἱπποτροφίας, διὰ δὲ πολυτέλειαν  
 “καὶ ὠφελῆσθῃ τι ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς, μηδὲ τούτῳ ἐμπαράσχητε  
 “τῷ τῆς πόλεως κινδύνῳ ἰδίᾳ ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι, νομίσατε δὲ  
 “τοὺς τοιοῦτους τὰ μὲν δημόσια ἀδικεῖν, τὰ δὲ ἴδια ἀναλοῦν,  
 “καὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα μέγα εἶναι καὶ μὴ οἶον νεωτέρῳ βουλευσα-<sup>10</sup>  
 “σθαί τε καὶ ὀξείως μεταχειρίσαι. XIII. οὗς  
 “ἐγὼ ὀρῶν νῦν ἐνθάδε τῷ αὐτῷ ἀνδρὶ παρα-  
 “κελευστοὺς καθημένους φοβοῦμαι, καὶ τοῖς

Let us rather leave the  
 Sicilians to settle their  
 own quarrels by them-  
 selves, and not form

1. αἰτοῦς G. αἰτῶν A.B.F.I.g.h. Poppo. Goell. αἰτῶν Bekk. μόνον λόγους K.  
 λόγῳ μόνον e. παρασχομένων Goell. 3. ξυναπολέσαι Poppo. Goell. Dindorf.  
 Reisk. Bekk. 2. ξυναπολέσθαι codices. εἰ δὲ τις K. ἀρχεῖν] om. P. post  
 ἄσμενος ponunt N.V.g. 4. παραινῆ K. ἐκπλεῖν ὑμῖν τοῦτο μόνον Schol.  
 Aristophan. Pac. 449. 5. ἔτι ὢν A.B.E. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἔτι, omisso ὢν, F.  
 ὢν, omisso ἔτι, C.K.b.e.h. ὢν ἔτι ceteri. 6. μὴ θαυμασθῆ R. τῆς ὑπεροφίας G.  
 διὰ τε d. 7. τοῦτο e. ἐμπαράσχετε e. ἐμπαράσχητε pr. ἂν παράσχετε recens d.  
 8. ἰδίᾳ] διὰ τὸ Schol. Aristophan. ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι d. ἐλλαμπρύνασθαι Schol.  
 Aristophan. ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι k.m. 12. ἐγὼ ὀρῶν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.c.e.g.  
 h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὀρῶ ἐγὼ R. ἐγὼ ὀρῶ V. d. Vulgo ὀρῶν ἐγὼ.  
 αὐτῷ] om. Q. παρασκευαστοὺς L.O. παρακεκλημένους m.

changed παρασχομένους into the geni-  
 tive παρασχομένων; very properly, as I  
 think, if he altered αὐτοῦς into the geni-  
 tive. But I do not see why the common  
 reading is objected to, and the authority  
 of the MSS. is in its favour.

10. μὴ οἶον νεωτέρῳ βουλευσασθαι]  
 “No fit matter for a young man’s  
 “planning.” So in Sophocles, *Œdip.*  
*Tyr.* 1295. *θάματα δ’ εἰσάγει τάχα Τρο-*  
*ῦτον οἶον καὶ στυγόντι ἐποικτίσαι :*  
 “Thou shalt see a sight meet for an  
 “enemy’s pity.” There is a slight  
 confusion in the use of the dative νεω-  
 τέρῳ, arising from the similar expres-  
 sion where it is used properly, μὴ  
 ἐπιτήδειον εἶναι νεωτέρῳ, ὥστε βουλευ-  
 σασθαι περὶ αὐτοῦ.

11. οὗς ἐγὼ ὀρῶν] The relative refers  
 to τοιοῦτους. Καταισχυνθήναι is more  
 than αἰσχυνθήναι, and means “to be  
 “shamed utterly; shamed out of one’s  
 “own purpose.” So in Isocrates, Pa-

negyric. p. 60, e. κατασχυνθέντες τῆν  
 ἀρετὴν αὐτῶν—ἠγαγκάσθησαν μετασχεῖν  
 τῶν κινδύνων. In what follows, αὐτοῖς  
 is properly applied to the young men,  
 and not ἐκείνοις, because of the word  
 δόξει, which refers all that follows to  
 their opinion, and so makes them in  
 fact the principal subject of the clause.  
 “I call upon you not to be shamed  
 “out of your better judgment, lest  
 “these should think you cowards if  
 “you vote not for war; nor to feel, as  
 “they may themselves feel, a desperate  
 “passion for what you have not got.”  
 Lastly, I agree with Göller, that κατορ-  
 θοῦται would be more natural than  
 κατορθοῦνται, as with the plural verb it  
 sounds harsh to omit the nominative οἱ  
 ἄνθρωποι. But ἐλάχιστοι κατορθοῦνται,  
 “men most rarely succeed,” is in itself  
 right enough; as in III. 37, 4. κρείται  
 δὲ ὄντες—μᾶλλον ἢ ἀγνωστοὶ ὀρθοῦνται  
 τὰ πλείω.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

alliances of which all  
the cost will be ours,  
but all the advantage  
belong to others.

“πρεσβυτέροις ἀντιπαρακελεύομαι μὴ κατα-  
“σχυνθῆναι, εἴ τῳ τις παρακάθηται τῶνδε,  
“ὅπως μὴ δόξει, ἂν μὴ ψηφίζηται πολεμεῖν,  
“μαλακὸς εἶναι, μηδ’ ὅπερ ἂν αὐτοὶ πάθοιεν, δυσέρωτας  
5 “εἶναι τῶν ἀπόντων, γνόντας ὅτι ἐπιθυμία μὲν ἐλάχιστα  
“κατορθοῦνται, προνοία δὲ πλείστα, ἀλλ’ ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος,  
“ὡς μέγιστον δὴ τῶν πρὶν κίνδυνον ἀναρρηπούσης, ἀντιχει-  
“ροτονεῖν, καὶ ψηφίζεσθαι τοὺς μὲν Σικελιώτας οἷσπερ νῦν  
“ὄροις χρωμένους πρὸς ἡμᾶς, οὐ μεμπτοῖς, τῷ τε Ἴονίῳ  
10 “κόλπῳ, παρὰ γῆν ἦν τις πλέῃ, καὶ τῷ Σικελικῷ, διὰ πελά-  
“γους, τὰ αὐτῶν νεμομένους καθ’ αὐτοὺς καὶ ξυμφέρεσθαι·  
“τοῖς δ’ Ἐγεσταίοις ἰδία εἰπεῖν, ἐπειδὴ ἄνευ Ἀθηναίων καὶ  
“ξυνήψαν πρὸς Σελιουντίους †τὸ† πρῶτον πόλεμον, μετὰ  
“σφῶν αὐτῶν καὶ καταλύεσθαι· καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ξυμμάχους  
15 “μὴ ποιεῖσθαι, ὥσπερ εἰώθαμεν, οἷς κακῶς μὲν πράξασιν  
“ἀμυνοῦμεν, ὠφελίας δ’ αὐτοὶ δεσθέντες οὐ τευξόμεθα.

It may be informal  
again to discuss a ques-  
tion already settled ;  
but informality is not  
to be put in comparison  
20 with our country's wel-  
fare.

“XIV. Καὶ σὺ, ὦ πρῦτανι, ταῦτα, εἴπερ ἡγεί  
“σοι προσήκειν κήδεσθαί τε τῆς πόλεως, καὶ  
“βούλει γενέσθαι πολίτης ἀγαθός, ἐπιψήφισε,  
“καὶ γνώμας προτίθει αὐθις Ἀθηναίους, νομί-  
“σας, εἰ ὀρρωδεῖς τὸ ἀναψηφίσαι, τὸ μὲν λύνειν

3. δόξει] C.e. Bekk. vulgo, Poppo, Goell. δόξη. ἂν] κἂν Q. ἦν margo d.  
μῆ] om. d. ἰποψηφίζηται K. 4. ὅπερ E.e. δυσέρωτα d. δυσέρωτες e.  
5. ἐπιθυμία K. μὲν] om. P. 6. κατορθοῦνται Goell. προνοία K. τὰ  
πλείστα Q.R.f. πατρίδος] τρωάδος I. τριάδος C. 7. τῶν] τὸν K.L.M.N.O.g.k.  
9. ὄροις] om. pr. d. χρωμένους E. ἡμᾶς B.N.Q.R.V.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
vulgo ἡμᾶς. ἰονίῳ E.I.d. 11. ἐαυτοὺς K. καὶ] δὲ καὶ d. 12. δὲ α-  
γεστ. V. “Octo libri δὲ ἐγεσταίοις plene.” Poppo. (sic etiam C.) 13. τὸ d. Le-  
vesquius. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τόν. 15. καλῶς L.O.e. 17. ἡγεί E.K.  
vulgo ἡγῆ. 21. τῷ ἀναψηφίσαι τοῦ d.

8. οἷσπερ νῦν ὄροις χρωμένους] That is to say, the Sicilians were not to sail in the Grecian seas, nor the Athenians on the coasts of Sicily, with more than a single ship of war. For the jealousy of the ancient states restricted the entrance of foreign ships of war into their harbours, no less than that of foreign troops into their territory; and it seems to have been an ordinary sti-

pulation that the ships of one power should not frequent the coasts of another power, except in certain fixed numbers. See II. 7, 2. III. 71, 1. IV. 78, 2. VI. 52, 1. VII. 56, 4.

21. λύνειν τοὺς νόμους] Ex hoc loco Petitus ad leg. Att. p. 212. colligit, non licuisse Prytanibus, populum iterum in suffragia mittere de re, de qua jam psephisma scriptum esset. Est

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“ τοὺς νόμους μὴ μετὰ τούτωνδ' ἂν μαρτύρων αἰτίαν σχεῖν,  
 “ τῆς δὲ πόλεως [κακῶς] βουλευσαμένης ἰατρὸς ἂν γενέσθαι,  
 “ καὶ τὸ καλῶς ἄρξαι τοῦτ' εἶναι, ὃς ἂν τὴν πατρίδα ὠφε-  
 “ λήσῃ ὡς πλείοστα ἢ ἕκων εἶναι μηδὲν βλάβῃ.”

XV. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοιαῦτα εἶπε· τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων πα- 5  
 ριόντες οἱ μὲν πλείστοι στρατεύειν παρήνουν καὶ τὰ ἐψη-  
 φισμένα μὴ λύειν, οἱ δὲ τινες καὶ ἀντέλεγον.  
 ἐνήγγε δὲ προθυμώτατα τὴν στρατείαν Ἀλκι-  
 βιάδης ὁ Κλειοῦ, βουλόμενος τῷ τε Νικίᾳ  
 ἐναντιοῦσθαι, ὧν καὶ ἐς τᾶλλα διάφορος τὰ 10  
 πολιτικά, καὶ ὅτι αὐτοῦ διαβόλως ἐμνήσθη, καὶ μάλιστα  
 στρατηγήσαι τε ἐπιθυμῶν, καὶ ἐλπίζων Σικελίαν τε δι' αὐτοῦ  
 καὶ Καρχηδόνα λήψεσθαι, καὶ τὰ ἴδια ἅμα εὐτυχήσας χρήμασι  
 3 τε καὶ δόξῃ ὠφελήσειν. ὧν γὰρ ἐν ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστῶν,  
 ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις μείζουσιν ἢ κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν οὐσίαν 15

1. μετὰ] με E.F.G.H.K.c.g.h. τε A.B. ἂν] om. d. ἔχειν K.R. 2. κακῶς] om. A.B.C.E.F.H.I.L.N.O.P.V.b.c.e.f.g.h.k.m. βουλευσαμένης G. 3. τὸ desinit I. 4. ὡς A.F.H.g. 4. μὴ g. βλάβῃ K. 5. παριόντων K. 7. τινες καὶ] om. P. 8. τὴν στρατείαν προθυμώτατα i. 10. τᾶλλα K. τᾶλλα Bekk. Goell. ceteri τὰ ἄλλα. 11. πολεμικὰ C.G.k. 14. ἀστῶν] αὐτῶν B.F.h.

tamen illustre exemplum in contrarium in decreto de Mytilenæis interficiendis apud Thucydidem, III. 36. seqq. ubi psephismate jam facto, et Mytilenas ad Pachetem misso, *οἱ ἐν τέλει dicuntur αὐθις γνώμας προθεῖναι*. DUK. It can hardly be conceived that Nicias was urging the Prytanis to do what was absolutely *illegal*; although it might be *irregular* to put a question to the vote which the assembly had not been called together to consider. And possibly the length to which an *amendment*, in modern language, might go, was not very clearly fixed; and it would depend very much on the state of public feeling, and on the strength of parties, whether the conduct of the Prytanis in putting any question would expose him to an impeachment or not. Hence the appeal to the number of witnesses, who would be a security against future molestation, as they could bear testimony that the Prytanis had some justification

in the feeling of the assembly for putting to the vote the proposal of Nicias. The proceedings with regard to the Mytilenæans, and Cleon's language on that occasion, sufficiently shew that the immediate reversal of a decree passed by the general assembly was not against any actual law, but would merely subject the person who proposed it to a proscription on general grounds, as an irregular and mischievous measure.

3. τὸ καλῶς ἄρξαι τοῦτ' εἶναι, ὃς ἂν—ὠφελήσῃ] See the note on II. 44, 2.

12. δι' αὐτοῦ] Supple διὰ τοῦ στρατηγήσαι. GÖLLER.

14. ὧν—ἐν ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστῶν] Compare I. 130, 1. *ὧν ἐν μεγάλῃ ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων*. Valckenaer compares these passages with the expression in Herodotus, *φεύγων θάνατον βίαιον πρὸς Περσέων*, I. 159, 2, and others of a similar kind. See also *Matthiæ*, Gr. Gr. §. 496. 3.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

ἐχρήτο ἔς τε τὰς ἵπποτροφίας καὶ τὰς ἄλλας δαπάνας ὅπερ καὶ καθείλεν ὑστερον τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλιν οὐχ ἥκιστα. φοβηθέντες γὰρ αὐτοῦ οἱ πολλοὶ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς τε κατὰ τὸ 4 ἑαυτοῦ σῶμα παρανομίας ἐς τὴν δίαιταν, καὶ τῆς διανοίας 5 ὧν καθ' ἕνα ἕκαστον, ἐν ὅτῳ γίγνοιτο, ἔπρασσαν, ὡς τυραννίδος ἐπιθυμοῦντι πολέμοι καθέστασαν, καὶ δημοσίᾳ κράτιστα διαθέντα τὰ τοῦ πολέμου, ἰδίᾳ ἕκαστοι τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύμασιν αὐτοῦ ἀχθεσθέντες, καὶ ἄλλοις ἐπιτρέψαντες, οὐ διὰ μακροῦ ἔσφηλαν τὴν πόλιν. τότε δ' οὖν παρελθὼν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις 5 10 παρήγει τοιάδε.

XVI. “Καὶ προσήκει μοι μᾶλλον ἐτέρων, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀρχεῖν (ἀνάγκη γὰρ ἐντεῦθεν ἀρξασθαι, ἐπειδὴ μου Νικίας

(16—18.)

SPEECH OF  
ALCIBIADES.

15 Nicias has insinuated that my personal ambition is the cause of my so urging this expedition. But neither my habits nor my political life are such as ought to inspire mis-

καθήγηστο), καὶ ἄξιος ἅμα νομίζω εἶναι. ὧν γὰρ πέρι ἐπιβόητός εἰμι, τοῖς μὲν προγόνοις μου καὶ ἐμοὶ δόξαν φέρει ταῦτα, τῇ δὲ πατρίδι καὶ ὠφελίαν. οἱ γὰρ Ἕλληνες καὶ 2 ὑπὲρ δυνάμιν μείζω ἡμῶν τὴν πόλιν ἐνόμισαν τῷ ἐμῷ διαπρεπεῖ τῆς Ὀλυμπιάζε θεωρίας, 3 πρῶτον ἐλπίζοντες αὐτὴν καταπεπολεμη-

1. εἶ] ὡς i. καί] om. N.V.d.i. 3. αὐτοῦ] om. C.e. 7. διαθέντα A.B.E.F.G. διαθέντι h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 2. τὰ] om. R.d. 8. αὐτοῦ] αὐτοῖς R. ἀχθέντες d.i. ἀλλήλοισι margo d. 9. δ'] om. V.d. 11. μοι] om. M. 12. νικίας mu e. 14. ἐπιβόητός H. marg. 15. δόξαν] om. K. 16. καί] om. V.g. 19. καταπεπολεμείσθαι C.H.K.c. καταπολεμείσθαι G.d.i.k.m.

7. διαθέντα τὰ τοῦ πολέμου] Poppo and Götter read διαθέντι, supposing it to depend on ἀχθεσθέντες. But it is the object of the verb, put therefore in the common objective case, the accusative, although the particular verb afterwards employed requires, according to grammatical construction, another case. For τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύμασιν—ἀχθεσθέντες, must be substituted, if we wish to keep the construction regular, διαθέντα—διὰ τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα χαλεπῶς φέροντες. See the note on IV. 56, 1.

11. Καὶ προσήκει μοι] Hæc laudat Aristides Canteri in Alcib. p. 651. De Ludis et certantium pompa vide Sophoclem Elect. 686. De ipsius Alcibiadis

equis, tentorio Persico, et cætero apparatu adeas Andocidem Orat. IV. p. 304. De moribus vero Xenoph. Mem. I. (2. 24, 25.) p. 715. et Platonem p. 429. 430. ed. Francof. WASS.

καὶ προσήκει μοι—καὶ ἄξιος ἅμα νομίζω εἶναι] Προσήκει μοι, “on account of my wealth, birth, and magnificent expenditure;” ἄξιος ἅμα νομίζω εἶναι, “on account of my personal merits and “tried services.”

14. ἐπιβόητος] ἐπιβόητος, ὁ μοχθηρὰν ἔχων φήμην. Ammonius, p. 42. See also Valcken. notes, p. 65.

18. τῷ ἐμῷ διαπρεπεῖ τῆς—θεωρίας] Compare II. 61, 2. ἐν τῷ ὑμετέρῳ ἀσθενεῖ τῆς γνώμης.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

- trust, but have rather reflected honour on our country and advanced her interests.
- “σθαι, διότι ἄρματα μὲν ἑπτὰ καθήκα, ὅσα οὐδέεις πω ιδιώτης πρότερον, ἐνίκησα δὲ, καὶ δεύτερος καὶ τέταρτος ἐγενόμην, καὶ τᾶλλα ἀξίως τῆς νίκης παρεσκευασάμην. νόμφ μὲν γὰρ τιμῇ τὰ τοιαῦτα, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ δρωμένου καὶ δύναμις ἅμα ὑπονοεῖται. 5
- 3 “καὶ ὅσα αὖ ἐν τῇ πόλει χορηγίαις ἢ ἄλλω τῶ λαμπρύνομαι, τοῖς μὲν ἀστοῖς φθονεῖται φύσει, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ξένους καὶ αὐτῇ ἰσχὺς φαίνεται. καὶ οὐκ ἄχρηστος ἦδ' ἡ ἀνοια, ὅς ἂν τοῖς ἰδίοις τέλεσι μὴ ἑαυτὸν μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆν πόλιν

4. μὲν] om. d. τιμήματα τοιαῦτα i. 5. τὰ] om. Q. δρωμένου ἅμα ἢ δύναμις e. 6. ὅσα οὖν R. 7. μὲν] om. d. i. ἀστοῖς] αἰτοῖς A. B. E. F. H. Q. g. h. 8. αὐτῇ A. B. N. V. g. et corr. G. Haack. Poppo. αὐτῇ ἢ K. αὐτῇ E. F. vulgo et Bekker αὐτῇ. ἦδ' ἢ ἀνοια H. N. V. γρ. G. marg. C. Poppo. et γρ. e. vulgo, Goell. Bekk. ed. 1832. ἢ διάνοια. ἂν τοῖς] ἂν τις d. 9. τέλεσι τοῖς ἰδίοις e. τῆν] om. d. i.

1. καθήκα] “I sent down into the “lists;” the spectators being seated naturally above the course.

2. Ἐνίκησα δέ] Recte Scholiastes τὰ πρῶτα. Nam primam, secundam, et quartam palmam retulisse Alcibiadem ex hoc loco Thucydidis scribunt Plutarchus Alcib. p. 357. et Athenæus I. 3. At Euripides, quod iidem adnotarunt, eum primo, secundo, et tertio curru victorem fuisse tradiderat. Euripidem sequutus est Isocrates in Orat. de Bigis p. 353. ed. Steph. Hæc P. Faber Agonist. III. 21. Victorias Olympicas Alcibiadis memorat etiam Demosthenes in Midiana p. 360. ubi etiam alia, quæ ad Alcibiadis ingenium et res pertinent, leguntur. Quod ipse hic paullo post dicit: καὶ τᾶλλα ἄξια τῆς νίκης παρεσκευασάμην, eo pertinet, quod Athenæus l. d. de eo prodit: Ὀλύμπια νικῆσας—θύσας Ὀλυμπίῳ Διὶ τὴν πανήγυριν ἔπασαν εἰσίσιασε. Vid. P. Fabrum. Duk.

6. χορηγίαις] The choregi were ten in number, one for each tribe. It was their business to provide the chorus in all dramatic entertainments, as well as in the dithyrambic or lyric recitations, on the festival of the great Dionysia. They paid the expenses of the training of the chorus, and also of its maintenance during the interval; and they furnished the dresses, and whatever else was required by the chorus in the performance of its part. See on the

whole subject of the χορηγία, Böckh Public Econ. of Athens, vol. II. p. 207, Eng. transl. [vol. I. p. 487. orig. work.]

7. καὶ αὐτῇ ἰσχὺς φαίνεται] “But, as “far as foreigners are concerned, this “appears to be even strength,” i. e. it increases their idea of our wealth and power; and this impression, on their part, is to us a real security. I cannot understand how the old reading αὐτῇ ἰσχὺς φαίνεται can be interpreted or defended.

8. καὶ οὐκ ἄχρηστος ἦδ' ἡ ἀνοια] Εἰρωνεύεται ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, λέγων ὅτι, εἰ καὶ ἀνόητος φαίνομαι τισιν, ἀλλ' οὖν τῇ πόλει οὐκ ἄχρηστος μου ἐστὶν ἡ ἀνοια, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὠφέλιμος. SCHOL.

ἦδ' ἡ ἀνοια] Bekker, in his preface to his smaller edition of Thucyd. expresses his regret that he had not restored the common reading διάνοια; and Götter has restored it, adding; “nihil eorum, “de quibus hic Alcibiades dicit, Nicias “amentis arguerat.” Yet surely νομίσατε τοὺς τοιοῦτους τὰ ἴδια ἀναλοῦσθαι, [c. 12. ad fin.] is not very different from a charge of folly; and ὅπως θαυμασθῆ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ἱκανοφίας is a sneer to the same effect. And Alcibiades had just said, ὡν περὶ ἐπιβόητός εἰμι, in allusion to the greatness of his expenditure. I have no doubt therefore that ἦδ' ἡ ἀνοια is the true reading, as it was judged to be by Wasse, Duker, and Bauer.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“ ὠφελῆ οὐδέ γε ἄδικον, ἐφ’ ἑαυτῷ μέγα φρονούντα μὴ ἴσον <sup>4</sup>  
 “ εἶναι, ἐπεὶ καὶ ὁ κακῶς πράσσειν πρὸς οὐδένα τῆς ξυμφορᾶς  
 “ ἰσομοιρεῖ. ἀλλ’ ὥσπερ δυστυχοῦντες οὐ προσαγορευόμεθα,  
 “ ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ τις ἀνεχέσθω καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν εὐπραγούντων ὑπερ-  
 5 “ φρονούμενος, ἢ τὰ ἴσα νέμων τὰ ὅμοια ἀνταξιούτω. οἶδα <sup>5</sup>  
 “ δὲ τοὺς τοιούτους, καὶ ὅσοι ἐν τινοσ λαμπρότητι προέσχον,  
 “ ἐν μὲν τῷ κατ’ αὐτοὺς βίῳ λυπηροὺς ὄντας, τοῖς ὁμοίοις  
 “ μὲν μάλιστα ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυνόντας, τῶν δὲ  
 “ ἔπειτα ἀνθρώπων προσποιήσιν τε ξυγγενείας τισὶ καὶ μὴ  
 10 “ οὔσαν καταλιπόντας, καὶ ἧς ἂν ὦσι πατρίδος, ταύτη αὔχη-  
 “ σιν, ὡς οὐ περὶ ἀλλοτρίων οὐδ’ ἀμαρτόντων, ἀλλ’ ὡς περὶ  
 “ σφετέρων τε καὶ καλὰ πραξάντων. ὦν ἐγὼ ὀρεγόμενος, καὶ <sup>6</sup>  
 “ διὰ ταῦτα τὰ ἴδια ἐπιβοώμενος, τὰ δημόσια σκοπεῖτε εἰ  
 “ του χεῖρον μεταχειρίζω. Πελοποννήσου γὰρ τὰ δυνα-  
 15 “ τώτατα ξυστήσας ἀνευ μεγάλου ὑμῶν κινδύνου καὶ δαπάνης,  
 “ Λακεδαιμονίους ἐς μίαν ἡμέραν κατέστησα ἐν Μαντιεῖᾳ  
 “ περὶ τῶν ἀπάντων ἀγωνίσασθαι· ἐξ οὗ καὶ περιγεγόμενοι  
 “ τῇ μάχῃ οὐδέπω καὶ νῦν βεβαίως θαρσοῦσι. XVII. καὶ

1. ὠφελεί H.K. ἑαυτὸν g. μὴ] καὶ O. 4. καταφρονούμενος K. 5. ἢ]  
 εἶτα ἢ d. 7. λυπηρῶς F. 8. μάλιστα μὲν K. δε] om. d.i. 9. ἀνδρῶν K.  
 τε] om. K. 11. ἀμαρτόντων d.h.i. 14. χεῖρω G.d.e.i.k. χείρω C.

5. ἢ τὰ ἴσα νέμων] Ὡσπερ τῶν δυστυ-  
 χούντων καταφρονεῖ τις, οὕτω καὶ αὐτὸς  
 ἀνεχέσθω ὑπὸ τῶν εὐτυχοῦντων ἐν μέρει  
 καταφρονούμενος· ἢ εἰ βούλεται μὴ ὑπερο-  
 ρᾶσθαι κακοπραγῶν, μηδ’ αὐτὸς τῶν ἀτυ-  
 χούντων καταφρονήσῃ. SCHOL.

16. ἐς μίαν ἡμέραν] i. e. ἐς μίαν ἡμέραν  
 κατέστησα] “ I brought them to one  
 “ single day’s contest for their all.”  
 “ At similitur,” says Gölle, “ V. III, 6.  
 “ ἐς μίαν βουλὴν dictum, nullo verbo  
 “ addito tali, quocum ea jungi possint.  
 “ Amant omnino Græci in multis ἐς,  
 “ ubi ἐν expectes. Vid. Hemsterh. ad  
 “ Aristoph. Plut. 1169.” But where ἐς  
 does occur in this sense, it is merely a  
 sort of abridged expression, like that of  
 Herodotus, viii. 71, 2. ἐς τὸν ἰσθμὸν ἴζον-  
 το, instead of ἐς τὸν ἰσθμὸν ἐλθόντες ἐν  
 αὐτῷ ἴζοντο. So again in Herodotus, I.  
 185, 3. καταπλέοντες ἐς τὸν Εὐφρήτην πο-  
 τάμον, is the same in sense as ἀπικόμενοι

ἐς τὸν Εὐφρήτην κατέπλεον κατ’ αὐτόν.

18. καὶ ταῦτα ἢ ἐμὴ νεότης κ.τ.λ.] ὀμί-  
 λησε is the same as ὀμίλησασα ἔπραξε,  
 just as δεδιήτημαι VII. 77, 2, is the same  
 as ἐν τῷ διαιτάσθαι ἔπραξα. Is not the  
 sense of the whole passage as follows,  
 adopting Bekker’s conjecture of πεφθ-  
 βησθε for πεφθῆσθε, which appears to  
 me exceedingly probable? “ These  
 “ are the achievements of my youth,  
 “ and of what is called my monstrous  
 “ folly. So I dealt with the Pelopon-  
 “ nesian power with all discreetness of  
 “ speech, while my vehemence gained  
 “ me credit, and won them to listen to  
 “ what I said.” He means, that he  
 had united the warmth of youth with  
 the discretion of age, and that while  
 the one had gained for him the confi-  
 dence of those with whom he dealt, the  
 other had taught him to turn that confi-  
 dence to his own purposes.



ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olym. 91. 1.

“ ταῦτα ἢ ἐμὴ νεότης καὶ ἄνοια παρὰ φύσιν δοκοῦσα εἶναι  
 “ ἐς τὴν Πελοποννησίων δύναμιν λόγοις τε πρέπουσιν ὡμί-

If then I have served  
 you in my youth, let  
 me serve you in  
 my maturer manhood.  
 And do not be deter-  
 red by the ima-  
 gined difficulties of the  
 2 enterprise. Sicily is  
 weak, torn by factions,  
 and ripe for change:  
 and your enemies in  
 Greece can do no  
 more than invade At-  
 tica, which even if we  
 stay at home we can-  
 3 not prevent.

“ λησε, καὶ ὀργῇ πίστιν παρασχομένη ἔπεισε.  
 “ καὶ νῦν μὴ πεφόβησθε αὐτήν, ἀλλ’ ἔως ἐγὼ  
 “ τε ἔτι ἀκμάζω μετ’ αὐτῆς καὶ ὁ Νικίας εὐτυ- 5  
 “ χῆς δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἀποχρήσασθε τῇ ἐκατέρου  
 “ ἡμῶν ὠφελία. καὶ τὸν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν  
 “ πλοῦν μὴ μεταγιγνώσκετε ὡς ἐπὶ μεγάλην  
 “ δύναμιν ἐσόμενον. ὄχλοις τε γὰρ ζυμμίκοις  
 “ πολυανδρῶσιν αἱ πόλεις, καὶ ῥαδίας ἔχουσι 10  
 “ τῶν πολιτειῶν τὰς μεταβολὰς καὶ ἐπιδοχάς.  
 “ καὶ οὐδεὶς δι’ αὐτὸ, ὡς περὶ οἰκείας πα-

3. καί] καὶ γε C.V.d.e.i.k. καὶ γε ὀργῆς G. ὀργῆς d.i.k.m. παρασχομένη  
 E.F. 4. καὶ νῦν] om. V. πεφοβείσθαι C. pr. manu. H.K.V. φοβείσθαι d.  
 Præstabat πεφόβησθε (quod recepit Goell.) puncto post ἔπεισε posito. Bekker.  
 “ πεφοβήσθαι codices” BEKK. ed. 1832. ταύτην γρ. h. εγωγε V.N. 5. τε]  
 om. R. ἔτι] om. d.g.i. 6. δοκῆ M.O. om. K. ἀποχρήσεσθε A.C.E.F.G.K.  
 M.k. 7. τῆν] om. N.V.d. 8. μεταγιγνώσκετε vel μεταγιγνώσκετε A.B.E.F.H.  
 K.N.Q.R.V.f.g.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μεταγιγνώσκητε. 9. γὰρ  
 om. g. συμμίκοις E. 10. πόλεις τῆς σικελίας καὶ Ἐ. ῥαδίως R. 11. πολιτῶν Ἐ.  
 καταβολὰς h. 12. ὥσπερ οἰκείας B.E.F. (γρ. G.) H.N.V.d.f.g. ὥσπερ οἰκείας A.

II. τὰς μεταβολὰς καὶ ἐπιδοχάς]  
 “ Changes of government effected  
 “ amongst themselves, and the accept-  
 “ ing of a constitution imposed upon  
 “ them from without;” or perhaps,  
 “ changes of government and the re-  
 “ ceiving of new ones:” μεταβολὰς re-  
 ferring to modifications of the constitu-  
 tion, while ἐπιδοχάς expresses the entire  
 substitution of a new one. The state-  
 ment with respect to Sicily is incorrect,  
 and so it was proved to be, when the  
 Athenians arrived there. In the time  
 of Gelon, many of the states of Sicily  
 had admitted a number of new citizens  
 to the rights of citizenship. But these  
 were still excluded from holding public  
 offices; and after the expulsion of the  
 tyrants, there was a general struggle  
 throughout Sicily between the new citi-  
 zens and the old on this point. [B. C.  
 463.] After two years, Messina was  
 given up to the former as their settle-  
 ment, and thither they assembled from  
 the several cities, leaving them in the  
 exclusive possession of the old citizens.  
 There was also a general pacification

throughout the island, and the exiles,  
 a numerous body, owing to perpetual  
 party quarrels, were recalled by their  
 respective countries, and were provided  
 for by a distribution of public land  
 amongst them. A popular government  
 was at this time existing at Syracuse;  
 but trembling at the power of the aris-  
 tocracy; whence arose the famous law  
 of Petalism, (A. C. 454.) like the Athe-  
 nian Ostracism, for the banishment of  
 all persons whose power or influence  
 rendered them formidable to liberty.  
 But this law being put in practice with  
 excessive severity, was soon repealed;  
 and the government of Syracuse re-  
 mained a tempered democracy, (Aris-  
 totle calls it a πολιτεία, or common-  
 wealth, Politic. V. 4, 9.) till the event  
 of the Athenian expedition, when the Com-  
 mons having contributed so largely to  
 the national triumph, obtained an ex-  
 tension also of their political influence.  
 See Diodorus Siculus XI. in various  
 places. Herodot. VII. 153. et seqq.  
 Aristotle, Politic. V. 3. 4. et Müller’s  
 “ Dorians,” vol. II. p. 157. et seqq.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“ τρίδος, οὔτε τὰ περὶ τὸ σῶμα ὄπλοις ἐξήρτηται οὔτε  
 “ τὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ νομίμοις κατασκευαῖς· ὃ τι δὲ ἕκαστος, ἢ  
 “ ἐκ τοῦ λέγων πείθειν οἴεται ἢ στασιάζων ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ  
 “ λαβὼν ἄλλην γῆν, μὴ κατορθώσας, οἰκήσειν, ταῦτα ἐτοι-  
 5 “ μάζεται. καὶ οὐκ εἰκὸς τὸν τοιοῦτον ὄμιλον οὔτε λόγον μᾶ  
 “ γνώμη ἀκροᾶσθαι, οὔτε ἐς τὰ ἔργα κοινῶς τρέπεσθαι ταχὺ  
 “ δ’ ἂν ὡς ἕκαστοι, εἴ τι καθ’ ἡδονὴν λέγοιτο, προσχωροῖεν,  
 “ ἄλλως τε καὶ εἰ στασιάζουσιν, ὥσπερ πυνθανόμεθα. καὶ 5  
 “ μὴν οὐδ’ ὀπλῖται οὔτ’ ἐκείνοις ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται, οὔτε

1. τὰ] τοῖς d. ἐξήρτηται G. Q. 2. τὰ] ταῖς d. 3. λέγειν Q. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. τοῦ κοινοῦ] κοινοῦ τι d. κοινοῦ i. 8. στάσιον g. στασιάζοιεν f. 9. ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται A. B. E. F. H. N. P. Q. R. d. f. g. h. i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. cum Thoma M. v. κομπάζω. vulgo ὅσοι περικομποῦνται.

1. οὔτε τὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ—κατασκευαῖς] This would refer not only to public works for the defence of the country, such as forts, or the fortifications of the city itself, but to what we should call ordinary improvements, such as roads, bridges, &c. and perhaps ornamental buildings, whether temples or theatres. Men took no pains to spend their money upon any thing that must remain in the country, and could not be carried with them into banishment. That this was true, at least as compared with Athens, may be gathered from the speech of the Syracusan general, ch. 41, from which it appears that Syracuse was not well provided with arms, horses, and other military resources.

2. ὃ τι δὲ ἕκαστος] ‘Ο νοῦς’ τῶν δημιουργῶν ἕκαστος οὐ τοῦ κοινῆ συμφέροντος στοχάζεται, ἀλλὰ οἰκείου λήμματος, εἶτε ἐκ τοῦ λόγῳ πείθειν περιγένοιτο αὐτῷ τὸ λαβεῖν, εἶτε ἐκ τοῦ στασιάζειν. οὐ χαλεπὸν γὰρ νομίζεται τῷ μὴ κατορθώσαντι ἐκπεσεῖν τῆς πατρίδος καὶ ἄλλην γῆν οἰκήσειν. ἐμφαίνεται γὰρ καὶ ἐντεῦθεν, ὅτι οὐδεὶς ὡς πατρίδος τῆς ἰδίας πόλεως πεφρόντικεν. SCHOL. The order is, ἕκαστος δὲ ἐτοιμάζεται ταῦτα ὃ τι ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ λαβὼν, ἢ ἐκ τοῦ λέγων πείθειν ἢ στασιάζων, οἴεται οἰκήσειν ἄλλην γῆν μὴ κατορθώσας. It should have been τοῦτο instead of ταῦτα, but the writer forgot that he had used the singular number in the beginning of the sentence, ὃ τι. So in III. 38, 4. ἄλλο τι ἢ ἐν οἷς ζῶμεν. “Ο τι λαβὼν οἰκήσειν οἴεται, is “where-

“ with he thinks to settle in a foreign “ country.” If Mosheim was not consciously imitating Thucydides in the following passage, the coincidence is curious. He is speaking of the Jewish priests about the time of the Christian era: “ Omnes quum se lubrico et an- “ cipiti loco positos esse viderent, tan- “ tum opum sive vi sive dolo corra- “ debant quantum poterant, quo vel “ rerum dominos sibi conciliare, ac “ competitores depellere, vel gradu “ forte deturbati vitam beatam ducere “ possent.” De Reb. Christian. ante Constantin. c. 2. §. 4.

5. οὔτε λόγον μᾶ γνώμη ἀκροᾶσθαι] Οὔτε ὁμοκοῦντας ἐνὸς ἀκούειν λόγου, οὔτε ὁμοφρονούντας κοινῇ ἐπὶ τὰ ἔργα παραγίγνεσθαι. SCHOL.

9. ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται] The old reading was ὅσοι περικομποῦνται, and Dr. Bloomfield quotes two passages in which περικομπέειν is used, from Josephus and the Wisdom of Solomon. But it does not appear that it exists in any early writer; and the grammarian Thomas Magister quotes the passage ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται. In the following line, ὅσοι ἕκαστοι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἠρίθμουν, is rather suspicious. It is a strange confusion if σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἠρίθμουν is made to have the same construction with ἠρίθμούντο. Or can τοσοῦτοι refer, not to ὅσοι—ἠρίθμουν, but to ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται, and can the words ὅσοι—ἠρίθμουν signify, “in all the instances “ of a people’s counting their own

“οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες διεφάνησαν τοσοῦτοι ὄντες, ἴσοι†  
 “ἕκαστοι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἠρίθμουν, ἀλλὰ μέγιστον δὴ αὐτοὺς  
 “ἔφενυσμένη ἡ Ἑλλάς μόλις ἐν τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ ἱκανῶς  
 6“ὠπλίσθη. τὰ τε οὖν ἐκεῖ, ἐξ ὧν ἐγὼ ἀκοῇ αἰσθάνομαι,  
 “τοιαῦτα, καὶ ἔτι εὐπορώτερα ἔσται· βαρβάρους τε γὰρ 5  
 “πολλοὺς ἔξομεν, οἱ Συρακοσίων μίσει ξυνεπιθήσονται  
 “αὐτοῖς· καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε οὐκ ἐπικωλύσει, ἣν ὑμεῖς ὀρθῶς  
 7“βουλευήσθε. οἱ γὰρ πατέρες ἡμῶν τοὺς αὐτοὺς τούτους,  
 “οὔσπερ νῦν φασὶ πολεμίους ὑπολείποντας ἂν ἡμᾶς πλεῖν,  
 “καὶ προσέτι τὸν Μῆδον ἐχθρὸν ἔχοντες, τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐκτῆ- 10  
 “σαντο, οὐκ ἄλλῳ τινὶ ἢ τῇ περιουσίᾳ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἰσχύον-  
 8“τες. καὶ νῦν οὔτε ἀνέλπιστοὶ πῶ μᾶλλον Πελοποννήσιοι ἐς  
 “ἡμᾶς ἐγένοντο, εἴ τε καὶ πάνυ ἔρρωνται, τὸ μὲν ἐς τὴν γῆν  
 “ἡμῶν ἐσβάλλειν, κἂν μὴ ἐκπλεύσωμεν, ἱκανοὶ εἰσι, τῷ δὲ  
 “ναυτικῷ οὐκ ἂν δύναιτο βλάπτειν· ὑπόλοιπον γὰρ ἡμῶν 15

1. διεφάνησαν d.i. ὄσους g. et margo d. Haack. Porpo. ὄσοι Bekk. 2. ἐα-  
 τοὺς omissio σφᾶς K. 3. ἡ] om. A.B.É.F.H. μόλις] πόλις Q. 5. ἀπορώτερα  
 K.Q. τε] unciis inclusit Bekk. 6. συνεπιθήσονται C.E.F.V.d.k.m. 7. ἐνθένδε  
 K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.k. ἔτι κωλύσει K. 8. βουλευέσθε E. 9. ὑπολείποντας A.B.  
 E.h. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπολιπόντας. 10. ἐκτίσαντο Q. 11. ἄλλο H. ἄλλη e.  
 14. ἐμβάλλειν g.i. ἐσβάλλειν V. ἂν i. πλεύσωμεν P. 15. ἡμῶν M.

“numbers?” i. e. “All who used to  
 “speak of their own numbers have  
 “been found not to have been so nu-  
 “merous as they are made out to be.”  
 If neither of these solutions can be  
 admitted, I should then agree with  
 Haack and Porpo in reading ὄσους—  
 ἠρίθμουν.

1. ὄσοι ἕκαστοι σφᾶς] “Ὅσοι ἕκαστοι  
 λέγουσι τὸν ἴδιον ἀριθμὸν. SCHOL.

2. αὐτοὺς—ἔφενυσμένη] It is clear that  
 αὐτοὺς refers to ὀπλίτας, but I am quite  
 unable to explain the construction, for  
 the expression in Herodotus, VI. 32, 1,  
 to which Göller refers, is not a parallel  
 case. We have also in Thucydides, V.  
 83, 4, ἔφενυστο τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, “was false  
 “to his alliance,” where ἔφενυστο is  
 equivalent to ψευδόμενος ἀπέλιπε; but  
 can ἔφενυσμένη τοὺς ὀπλίτας mean, “hav-  
 “ing falsely vaunted its heavy armed  
 “soldiers,” which seems to be the sense  
 required? As for the fact, compare V.  
 68, 2, τῶν δ’ αὖ (τὸ πλήθος) διὰ τὸ ἀνθρῶ-

πειον κομπῶδες ἐς τὰ οἰκεία πλήθη ἠπι-  
 στείτο. But Diodorus and Plutarch  
 seem to have been the dupes of some  
 of these exaggerations; for instance,  
 Diodorus states the number of Gelon’s  
 heavy armed soldiers, at the battle of  
 Himera, at 50,000; and Plutarch  
 reckons the army with which Archida-  
 mus invaded Attica in the first year of  
 the Peloponnesian war, at 60,000. (in  
 Pericle, c. 33.)

[Vid. Xenoph. Anab. V. 7, 35. τὰ  
 δὲ χρήματα δ’ ὑπέσχεοντο Τιμασίῳ καὶ  
 Θώρακι, ἐφενυσμένοι ἦσαν. ubi ἐφεν-  
 υσμένοι est “quum falso prædicassent.”]  
 PORPO.

12. καὶ νῦν οὔτε ἀνέλπιστοὶ κ. τ. λ.]  
 Göller has rightly given the sense of  
 these words: “Peloponnesios nunc  
 “magis quam unquam spei expertes  
 “esse, ac si valde sint animati, (i. e. si  
 “maximam spem concipiant,) eos nihil  
 “nisi regionem Atticam invasuros.”

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

Why then should you recall your determination to help your allies in Sicily? Why should you wish to shrink from that course of enterprise which is now necessary to our very existence, and which is alone congenial to our national character? *ἔστιν ἀντίπαλον ναυτικόν.* XVIII. ὥστε *τί ἂν λέγοντες εἰκὸς ἢ αὐτοὶ ἀποκνοῖμεν, ἢ πρὸς τοὺς ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχους σκηπτόμενοι μὴ βοηθοῖμεν; οἷς χρεῶν, ἐπειδὴ γε καὶ ξυνωμόσαμεν, ἐπαμύνειν, καὶ μὴ ἀντιτιθέναι ὅτι οὐδὲ ἐκείνοι ἡμῖν. οὐ γὰρ ἵνα δεῦρο ἀντιβοηθῶσι προσεθέμεθα αὐτοὺς, ἀλλ' ἵνα τοῖς ἐκεῖ ἐχθροῖς ἡμῶν λυπηροὶ ὄντες δεῦρο κωλύωσιν αὐτοὺς εἶναι. τήν τε ἀρχὴν οὕτως ἐκτησάμεθα καὶ ἡμεῖς καὶ ὅσοι δὴ ἄλλοι ἦρξαν, παραγιγνόμενοι προθύμως τοῖς ἀεὶ βαρβάροις ἢ Ἑλλησιν ἐπικαλουμένοις, ἐπεὶ εἶ γε ἡσυχάζοιεν πάντες ἢ φυλοκρивоῖεν† οἷς χρεῶν βοηθεῖν, βραχὺ ἂν τι προσκτώμενοι αὐτῇ περὶ αὐτῆς ἂν ταύτης μᾶλλον κινδυνεύοιμεν. τὸν γὰρ προὔχοντα οὐ μόνον ἐπιόντα τις ἀμύνεται, ἀλλὰ καὶ †μὴ ὅπως† ἔπεισι, προκαταλαμβάνει. καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῖν ταμιεύεσθαι ἐς ὅσον βουλόμεθα ἄρχειν, ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκη, ἐπειδὴπερ ἐν τῷδε καθέσταμεν, τοῖς μὲν ἐπιβουλεύειν, τοὺς δὲ μὴ ἀνιέναι, διὰ τὸ ἀρχθῆναι ἂν ὑφ'*

5. ἀντιτιθῆναι pr. ἀντιτεθῆναι correctus d. 8. κωλύουσιν C.E.F.K.Q.R.d.i.k. 10. δὴ] om. R. ἀεὶ βαρβάροις A.B.F.L.M.O.Q.k. Goell. ἀεὶ (ἢ) Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. ἀεὶ ἢ βαρβάροις. 11. ἐπειδὴ L. 12. φυλοκρивоῖεν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.c.h.

οἶνεν  
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 2. φιλοκρивоῖεν d. vulgo φιλοκρивоῖεν. οἷς] ἐν οἷς d.i. χρεῶν E. 13. αὐτῇ] αὐτοὶ Q. 14. προὔχοντα P. τις] τίως g. 15. ὅπως μὴ correctus d. Haack. προκαταλαμβάνει E. 16. ἡμῖν παύεσθαι G. ἐς] om. K. 17. ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκη C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.g.h.i.k. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. ἀλλ' ἀνάγκη. 18. τοῖς f.

12. †φυλοκρивоῖεν†] It is difficult to decide between this reading and φιλοκρивоῖεν. Nicias had said certainly, οὐ περὶ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ Ἑγεσταιῶν ἡμῖν ἀνδρῶν βαρβάρων ὁ ἀγὼν, and this mention of βαρβάρων seems to favour φυλοκρивоῖεν, "if we were to make distinctions of race." But he dwells more on the inability of the Eggesteans to be of any use to Athens in their turn, and their inefficiency as allies seems pointed at in φυλοκρивоῖεν, "If we are nicely to pick and choose the "objects of our succour." The authority of the grammarians is in favour of φυλοκρивоῖεν, although they do not quote the word as occurring in Thucydides.

15. ἀλλὰ καὶ μὴ ὅπως ἔπεισι] Gøller defends this position of the words, "because," he says, "it increases the "opposition," οὐ μόνον ἐπιόντα ἀλλὰ καὶ μὴ. I cannot understand this, nor do I know how μὴ ὅπως can signify any thing else than "not only." Compare Xenoph. Cyropæd. I. 3, 10. ἐπεὶ ἀνασταίητε ὀρχησόμενοι, μὴ ὅπως ὀρχεῖσθαι ἐν ῥυθμῷ ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὀρθοῦσθαι ἐδύνασθε. But as οὐ μόνον had just preceded it in the present passage, Thucydides could not have intended to use it in this sense here. I have marked it therefore with obeli, as it does not appear that μὴ ὅπως can signify the same thing as ὅπως μὴ.

- “*έτέρων αὐτοῖς κίνδυνον εἶναι, εἰ μὴ αὐτοὶ ἄλλων ἄρχομεν.*  
 “*καὶ οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐπισκεπτέον ὑμῖν τοῖς ἄλλοις τὸ ἥσυχον,*  
 “*εἰ μὴ καὶ τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα ἐς τὸ ὁμοῖον μεταλήψεσθε.*  
 4 “*λογισάμενοι οὖν τάδε μᾶλλον αὐξήσειν, ἐπ’ ἐκεῖνα ἦν ἴωμεν,*  
 “*ποιώμεθα τὸν πλοῦν, ἵνα Πελοποννησίων τε στορέσωμεν*  
 “*τὸ φρόνημα, εἰ δόξομεν ὑπεριδόντες τὴν ἐν τῷ παρόντι*  
 “*ἥσυχίαν καὶ ἐπὶ Σικελίαν πλεύσαι, καὶ ἅμα ἡ τῆς Ἑλλάδος,*  
 “*τῶν ἐκεῖ προσγενομένων, πάσης τῷ εἰκότι ἄρξομεν, ἡ κα-*  
 “*κώσομέν γε Συρακοσίους, ἐν ᾧ καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι*  
 5 “*ὠφελησόμεθα. τὸ δὲ ἀσφαλὲς, καὶ μένειν, ἦν τι προσχωρῆ,*  
 “*καὶ ἀπελθεῖν, αἱ νῆες παρέξουσιν ναυκράτορες γὰρ ἐσόμεθα*  
 6 “*καὶ ξυμπάντων Σικελιωτῶν. καὶ μὴ ὑμᾶς ἢ Νικίου τῶν*  
 “*λόγων ἀπραγμοσύνη καὶ διάστασις τοῖς νέοις ἐς τοὺς*  
 “*πρεσβυτέρους ἀποστρέψη, τῷ δὲ εἰωθότι κόσμῳ, ὥσπερ*  
 “*καὶ οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν, ἅμα νέοι γερατέροις βουλευόντες, ἐς*  
 “*τάδε ἦραν αὐτὰ, καὶ νῦν τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ πειρᾶσθε προα-*

1. αὐτοῖς] ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς P. ἄλλων] ἄν K. 2. ἐπισκεπτέον τε Q. ὑμῖν  
 A.C.E.F.L.N.O.P.V.d.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τε ἡμῖν καὶ Q. vulgo ἡμῖν.  
 3. μὴ] om. H. ἐς τὰ ὁμοῖα R. 5. στερέσωμεν F.c. στερήσωμεν g. 6. ὑπερι-  
 δόντες τὴν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
 Bekk. cum Thoma M. v. ὑπερορῶ. vulgo ὑπεριδόντες καὶ οὐκ ἀγαπήσαντες τῆν.  
 8. ἄρξομεν] ἀρξάμενον E. ἡ] εἰ g. 10. δὲ καὶ ἀσφαλὲς P. εἰ τι R. προ-  
 χωρῆ] Q.e. Reiskius. 11. ἀπελθεῖν e. παρέξουσιν ναυκράτορες Valckenar. ad  
 Herodot. V. 36, 3. [Poppo. Goell.] libri omnes παρέξουσιν αὐτοκράτορες. BEKK.  
 13. τὰ πρεσβύτερα Q. 14. ἐπιστρέψη G.L.O.P.i.k. ἐπιτρέψη d. ἀποτρέψη Poppo.  
 15. βουλευσάντες e. 16. προσαγαγεῖν C.e.

5. ἵνα—στορέσωμεν—καὶ—ἄρξομεν] The construction is varied, the indicative ἄρξομεν being put as if in an independent sentence, although the conjunction καὶ, in καὶ ἅμα—ἄρξομεν, answers to the τε in the preceding clause, ἵνα Πελοποννησίων τε στορέσωμεν. See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 610.

11. ναυκράτορες γὰρ ἐσόμεθα] This is Valckenaer's correction, which all the later editors have received. Yet ναυκράτορες Σικελιωτῶν seems a harsh expression, to signify ναυὶ γὰρ κρίσους ἐσόμεθα Σικελιωτῶν. There can be no doubt, however, that it is preferable to the old reading αὐτοκράτορες Σικελιωτῶν.

13. διάστασις τοῖς νέοις κ. τ. λ.] “Nicias' setting the young at variance

“with the old.” Compare the French idiom, “Faire se ranger en faction *aux* “jeunes gens contre les vieillards.” The notion is, that Nicias stood to the young men in the relation of one who was setting them at variance with their elders; and this, like other relations, is expressed by the dative τοῖς νέοις. The instances quoted in Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 396. of a substantive governing the same case as the verb from which it is derived, do not apply to the present passage, because διαστάναι does not govern a dative, but an accusative.

15. ἐς τάδε ἦραν αὐτὰ] The pronoun αὐτὰ refers to τὰ πράγματα, although the substantive had not been before expressed. Compare I. 144, 5. ἐς

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“ γαγεῖν τὴν πόλιν, καὶ νομίσατε νεότητα μὲν καὶ γῆρας  
 “ ἄνευ ἀλλήλων μηδὲν δύνασθαι, ὁμοῦ δὲ τό τε φαῦλον καὶ  
 “ τὸ μέσον καὶ τὸ πάνυ ἀκριβὲς ἂν συγκραθὲν μάλιστ’ ἂν  
 “ ἰσχύειν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν, ἂν μὲν ἡσυχάζῃ, τρίψεσθαι τε  
 5 “ αὐτὴν περὶ αὐτὴν, ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλο τι, καὶ πάντων τὴν  
 “ ἐπιστήμην ἐγγηράσσεσθαι, ἀγωνιζομένην δὲ αἰεὶ προσλήψε-  
 “ σθαί τε τὴν ἐμπειρίαν, καὶ τὸ ἀμύνεσθαι οὐ λόγῳ ἀλλ’  
 “ ἔργῳ μᾶλλον ζύνηθες ἔξειν. παράπαν τε γινώσκω πόλιν 7  
 “ μὴ ἀπράγμονα τάχιστ’ ἂν μοι δοκεῖν ἀπραγμοσύνης μετα-  
 10 “ βολῇ διαφθαρῆναι, καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀσφαλίστατα τού-  
 “ τους οἰκεῖν, οἳ ἂν τοῖς παροῦσιν ἦθεσι καὶ νόμοις, ἦν καὶ  
 “ χεῖρω ἦ, ἦκιστα διαφόρως πολιτεύωσιν.”

XIX. Τοιαῦτα μὲν ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης εἶπεν. οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναῖοι  
 ἀκούσαντες ἐκείνου τε καὶ τῶν Ἐγεσταίων καὶ Λεοντίων  
 15 φυγάδων, οἳ παρελθόντες ἐδέοντό τε καὶ τῶν  
 ὀρκίων ὑπομμυήσκουτες ἰκέτευον βοηθῆσαι  
 σφίσι; πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον ὄρμητο  
 στρατεύειν. καὶ ὁ Νικίας, γνοὺς ὅτι ἀπὸ μὲν 2

1. μὲν νεότητα g. 2. μηδὲν] μὴ P. 3. συγκραθὲν E. 4. τε] om. d. i.  
 5. περὶ αὐτὴν g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. περὶ αὐτὴν A. B. C. F. H. K. L. N. O. P.  
 Q. R. V. om. d. i. k. vulgo περὶ αὐτὴν. τῇ] τε h. 6. ἐγγηρασεσθαι E. 8. εγγ-  
 γινώσκω M. γινώσκω V. 9. δοκῆ Q. 13. μὲν] Praestat fortasse δέ. BEK-  
 KER. οἱ δὲ ἀθηναῖοι V.

τάδε προήγαγον αὐτὰ, where αὐτὰ refers in the same way rather to τὰ πράγματα understood, than to τὰ ὑπάρχοντα which occurs two lines above.

3. ἂν συγκραθὲν—ἂν ἰσχύειν] “Priore  
 “ ἂν alterum, quod ad ἰσχύειν additum  
 “ est, praeparari vidimus ad II. 41, 1.”  
 POPPO. That is, the particle ἂν is not  
 to be taken with the participle, even  
 when the participle, as here, has a con-  
 ditional sense; (for συγκραθὲν is equiva-  
 lent to εἰ συγκραθείη;) but it shows by  
 anticipation that the sentence is going  
 to be conditional. Compare Kühner,  
 Gr. Gr. §. 455. Anmerk. 2. [Jelf, 429.  
 ods. 1.] For the sentiment, compare  
 Aristot. Politic. III. 7. (11, 9.) πάντες μὲν  
 γὰρ ἔχουσι συνελθόντες ἰκανὴν αἰσθησιν,  
 καὶ μινύμενοι τοῖς βελτίοσι τὰς πόλεις  
 ὀφελούσι, καθάπερ ἢ μὴ καθαρὰ τροφή

μετὰ τῆς καθαρᾶς τὴν πᾶσαν ποιεῖ χρησι-  
 μωτέραν τῆς δλίγης' χωρὶς δ' ἕκαστος ἀτε-  
 λῆς περὶ τὸ κρίνειν ἐστίν. And again,  
 a little below, §. 14: ἔσται γὰρ ἕκαστος  
 μὲν χείρων κριτῆς τῶν εἰδόντων ἅπαντες  
 δὲ συνελθόντες ἢ βελτίους ἢ οὐ χείρους.

8. παράπαν τε γινώσκω] Παράπαν is  
 analogous to παρά πολύ, the one sig-  
 nifying “altogether,” as the other sig-  
 nifies “in a great degree.” Γινώσκω  
 in this place seems nearly equivalent to  
 “sententiam fero.” “My opinion on  
 “this question is, that I think the  
 “change from enterprise to quiet would  
 “be most speedily fatal to a city,” &c.  
 Otherwise γινώσκω δοκεῖν might seem  
 tautology.

18. ἀπὸ μὲν τῶν αὐτῶν λόγων] Ἀπὸ  
 τοῦ τοῖς αὐτοῖς χρώμενος λόγους. SCHOL.  
 The preposition expresses the notion of

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91.1.

by representing the magnitude of the force required to ensure success.

τῶν αὐτῶν λόγων οὐκ ἂν ἔτι ἀποτρέψειε, πα-  
 ρασκευῆς δὲ πλήθει, εἰ πολλὴν ἐπιτάξειε, τάχ'  
 ἂν μεταστήσειεν αὐτοὺς, παρελθὼν [αὐτοῖς]  
 αὐθις ἔλεγε τοιάδε.

- XX. " ΕΠΕΙΔΗ πάντως ὀρῶ ὑμᾶς, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡρ- 5  
 " μημένους στρατεύειν, ξυνεγέκοι μὲν ταῦτα, ὡς βουλόμεθα,  
 SPEECH OF " ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ παρόντι ἃ γιγνώσκω, σημανῶ.  
 NICIAS. " ἐπὶ γὰρ πόλεις, ὡς ἐγὼ ἀκοῆ ἀισθάνομαι,  
 2 (20-23.) " μέλλομεν ἰέναι μεγάλας καὶ οὐθ' ὑπηκόους  
 Since you are resolved " ἀλλήλων οὐτε δεομένας μεταβολῆς, ἧ ἂν ἐκ 10  
 to invade Sicily, at " βιαίου τις δουλείας ἄσμενος ἐς ῥάω μετά-  
 least consider the num- " στασιν χωροίη, οὐδ' ἂν τὴν ἀρχὴν τὴν ἡμε-  
 bers and resources of " τέραν εἰκότως ἀντ' ἐλευθερίας προσδεξαμένας, τό τε πλη-  
 of the states which you " σθος, ὡς ἐν μᾶ νήσῳ, πολλὰς τὰς Ἑλληνίδας. πλὴν γὰρ  
 are going to encounter. " Νάξου καὶ Κατάνης, ἃς ἐλπίζω ἡμῖν κατὰ τὸ Λεοντίνων 15  
 " ξυγγενὲς προσέσεσθαι, ἄλλαι εἰσὶν ἑπτὰ, καὶ παρεσκευα-  
 " σμένοι τοῖς πᾶσιν ὁμοιοτρόπως μάλιστα τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ δυνά-  
 " μει, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα, ἐπὶ ἃς μᾶλλον πλέομεν, Σελινούς καὶ  
 4 " Συράκουσαι. πολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ὀπλίται ἔνεισι, καὶ τοξόται,  
 " καὶ ἀκοντισταὶ, πολλοὶ δὲ τριήρεις καὶ ὄχλος ὁ πληρώσων 20  
 " αὐτάς· χρήματά τ' ἔχουσι, τὰ μὲν ἴδια, τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς  
 " ἱεροῖς ἐστὶ Σελιουντιοῖς· Συρακοσίοις δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ βαρβά-

1. ἀποτρέψειεν V. 3. αὐτοῖς αὐθις B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.  
 i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. αὐθις A. Bekk. 2. (αὐτοῖς om. Bekk. ed. 183a.)  
 vulgo αὐτοῖς. 4. τὰδε d. 5. πάντας H.K. πάντων Q. πάντως αὐθις ὀρῶ  
 G.L.O.Q.d.i.k.m. ὑμᾶς ὀρῶ N.V. 3 ἀθηναῖοι] om. c. 6. ξυνεγέκοι μὲν g.  
 βουλομένοθα A.B.E.F.N.V.h. 8. ἀκοῆ] om. R. 10. οὐτε] οὐτω k. οὐτε-  
 οὐδ'] malim οὐδὲ—οὐτ' Bekk. 13. προσδεξαμένας A.B.N.V.h.m. vulgo προσ-  
 δεξόμενας. προσευξαμένας K. τε] γε f. 15. τὸ] om. K. 16. παρεσκευασμέ-  
 ναι G.H.Q.d.k.m. 17. ἡμετέρᾳ L. 19. μὲν] om. C.G.L.O.P.d.k.m. 21. τ']  
 om. B.K.d. τε ἔχουσι V. καὶ] om. K. 22. ἱεροῖς in marg. N. ἐστὶ] om. L.

deriving a conclusion from its premises, " by arguing from the same grounds " as before, it would now be impos- " sible to deter them." In Aristotle's language it would be, ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν συλ- λογισόμενος: in Thucydides I should be inclined to write it at full, ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν λόγων ὀρμόμενος.

16. καὶ παρεσκευασμένοι] The con- junction is remarkable, because it joins

παρεσκευασμένοι το ἑπτὰ. " There are " other cities, in number as many as " seven, and provided in all points ac- " cording to the style of our own " power."

18. ἐπὶ ἃς μᾶλλον πλέομεν] Συράκου- σαι, Σελινούς, Γέλα, Ἀκράγας, Μεσσήνη, Ἴμερα, Καμάρινα. ταύτας φησὶ τὰς ἑπτὰ πόλεις ἀντιμάχους εἶναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. SCHOL.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“ρων τινῶν ἀπαρχὴ ἔσφέρεται. ᾧ δὲ μάλιστα ἡμῶν προ-  
 “έχουσιν, ἵππους τε πολλοὺς κέκτηνται, καὶ σίτω οἰκίῳ καὶ

You must have there- “οὐκ ἐπακτῶ χρῶνται. XXI. πρὸς οὖν τοι-  
 fore a large and well “αὐτὴν δύναμιν οὐ ναυτικῆς καὶ φαύλου στρα-  
 5 own, and you must “τιᾶς μόνον δεῖ, ἀλλὰ καὶ πεζὸν πολὺν ξυμ-  
 carry every thing with “πλεῖν, εἴπερ βουλόμεθα ἀξιόν τι τῆς διανοίας  
 you, and not depend “δρᾶν, καὶ μὴ ὑπὸ ἰππέων πολλῶν εἶργεσθαι  
 on finding it in Sicily.

“τῆς γῆς, ἄλλως τε καὶ †εἰ† ξυστῶσιν αἱ πόλεις φοβη-  
 “θεῖσαι, καὶ μὴ ἀντιπαράσχωσιν ἡμῖν φίλοι τινὲς γενόμενοι,

10 “ἄλλοι ἢ Ἐγεσταῖοι, ᾧ ἀμυνόμεθα ἰππικόν. αἰσχρὸν δὲ

“βιασθέντας ἀπελθεῖν, ἢ ὕστερον ἐπιμεταπέμπεσθαι, τὸ  
 “πρῶτον ἀσκέπτως βουλευσαμένους· αὐτόθεν δὲ παρασκευῆ  
 “ἀξιόχρεφ ἐπιέναι, γρόντας ὅτι πολὺ τε ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμετέρας

1. ἀπαρχῆς φέρεται A.B.E.F.N.Q.m. ἀπ' ἀρχῆς φερέται C.G.K.L.O.P.V.c.e.f.  
 g.h.k. Haack. Porpo. ἀπαρχῆ φέρεται H. ἀπαρχὴ φέρεται i. ἀπαρχὴ φαίνεται d.  
 4. ναυτῆς R. 5. πολὺ V. ξυμπλεῖν H. 6. ἀξίως K. τῆ om. A.B.C.E.  
 F.H.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Porpo. Bekk. 7. ὑπὸ om. d.i. 8. εἰ ἦν  
 L.O.P.d. 48. Goell. βοηθείσαι g. 9. ἡμῶν P. 13. ἀχιόχρεφω E.  
 ἀπιέναι d.i. ἐπιβαίνω Q. πολλοὶ d.i. τε† τι g. ἀπο O. Porpo. Goell.  
 ἡμέρας V.

1. ἀπαρχῆ] Compare Plato, de Legibus VII. p. 806. d. γεωργίας δὲ ἐκδεδομένα δούλους ἀπαρχῆν τῶν ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἀποτελοῦσιν. [Dr. Bloomfield has by mistake cited this passage from the 8th Book of Plato de Legg. instead of the 7th.] The Syracusans had obtained the sovereignty of the soil in some parts of the Sicilian country, but left the land in the hands of the old possessors, burdened with the payment of a certain part of the produce, either in kind or in money, to the sovereign.

6. ἀξιόν τι τῆς διανοίας δρᾶν] The omission of the indefinite pronoun τι in several MSS. is no sufficient reason for doubting its genuineness. Compare II. 89, 6. μέλλοντάς τι ἀξιων τοῦ παρὰ πολὺ πράξειν: and VII. 38, 1. οὐδέτεροι δυνάμενοι ἀξιόν τι λόγου παραλαβεῖν. But ἀξιων τῆς διανοίας δρᾶν, instead of ἀξια, or even ἀξίως, seems to me scarcely to be Greek.

8. †εἰ† ξυστῶσιν] It is a difficult question to decide whether Thucydides wrote εἰ ξυστῶσιν or ἦν ξυστῶσιν. In favour of the former may be urged, 1st, the authority of all the MSS. ex-

cept four or five of the very worst class. 2ndly, the practice of the tragedians, not only in the lyrical measures, but also in the common iambic dialogue, as has been acknowledged by the later editors. See Sophocl. CEd. Colon. 1443. εἰ σου στερηθῶ: and Ajax, 496. εἰ γὰρ θάνης σύ. 3rdly, The admission of Hermann, De Præceptis quibusdam Atticistarum, §. 2. “Apud Atticos quoque, ubi codices consentiant, nec sensus prohibeat, εἰ cum quorumcumque verborum conjuncti- vis tolerandum esse.” 4thly, The use of εἰ with the subjunctive in other dialects of the Greek language, shewing that it is not in itself a solecism. But on the other hand it may be said, 1st, that in no other passage of Thucydides is such a construction to be found; and 2ndly, that while it is very rare in the early writers, it became frequent with those of a later date; so that the copyists here, as in other instances, may have followed the habit of their own times, and corrupted the genuine reading. I retain εἰ therefore, but marked with obeli.



“ αὐτῶν μέλλομεν πλεῖν, καὶ οὐκ ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ στρατευσαί-  
 “ μενοι καὶ [οὐκ] ἐν τοῖς τῆδε ὑπηκόοις ξύμμαχοι ἦλθετε  
 “ ἐπὶ τινα, ὅθεν ῥάδιαι αἱ κομδαὶ ἐκ τῆς φιλίας ὧν προσέδει,  
 “ ἀλλ’ ἐς ἀλλοτρίαν πᾶσαν ἀπαρτήσαντες, ἐξ ἧς μηνῶν οὐδὲ  
 “ τεσσάρων τῶν χειμερινῶν ἄγγελον ῥάδιον ἐλθεῖν. XXII. 5  
 “ ὀπλίτας τε οὖν πολλοὺς μοι δοκεῖ χρῆναι ἡμᾶς ἄγειν, καὶ  
 “ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, τῶν τε ὑπηκόων, καὶ ἦν  
 “ τινα ἐκ Πελοποννήσου δυνώμεθα ἢ πείσαι ἢ μισθῷ προσα-  
 “ γαγέσθαι, καὶ τοξότας πολλοὺς καὶ σφενδονήτας, ὅπως  
 “ πρὸς τὸ ἐκείνων ἱππικὸν ἀντέχωσι, ναυσὶ τε καὶ πολὺ 10  
 “ περιεῖναι, ἵνα καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ῥῶον ἐσκομίζώμεθα· τὸν δὲ  
 “ καὶ αὐτόθεν σίτον ἐν ὀλκάσι, πυροὺς καὶ πεφρυγμένας  
 “ κριθὰς, ἄγειν, καὶ σιτοποιοὺς ἐκ τῶν μυλωνῶν πρὸς μέρος

1. στρατευσάμενοι A.B.E.F.H.K.R.g. Hermann. ad Viger. p. 774. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. στρατευσόμενοι. 2. οὐκ om. Schol. et Hermann. uncis includer. Haack. Poppo. et Bekk. 2. εἰ ἐν τοῖς Goell. ἦξετε d. 4. ἀλλὰ ἐς C.N.V. ἀπαρτήσαντες C.E.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.k. et corr. F. ἀπαρτίσαστες f. οὐδὲ μηνῶν L. O. P. 5. ῥάδιον ἄγγελον Q. διελθεῖν R. 6. τε] om. g. πολλοὺς] om. i. 9. σφενδοπιστάς E. σφενδονίτας d. 10. ναυσὶ τε] Malim ναυσὶ δέ. Bekk. 12. καὶ] om. d. αὐτόθι d.e. πεφρυγμένας f. Ceterum glossesema vocis genuinè locum occupasse, nec πεφρυγμένας κριθὰς sed κάχυρος legendum arbitratur Pierson. ad Mær. p. 213. Bekk. 13. μυλωνῶν] om. A.B. inter versus ponit h.

2. καὶ [οὐκ] ἐν τοῖς τῆδε ὑπηκόοις κ. τ. λ.] “ Constructio est, ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ “ καὶ ἦλθετε, delete οὐκ.” DOBREE. So also Hermann, on Viger, note 224. “ Our expedition will be found not of “ that sort as when amongst your “ subject states in Greece ye have gone “ as allies to take part against any,” &c. Ξύμμαχοι expresses the well known Roman policy, of never making war in any country without having first secured an ally in it, whose quarrel the Romans might profess to maintain. And Egæans considered the alliance of the Egæans as purely nominal, and incapable of affording the Athenians any real assistance.

3. αἱ κομδαὶ] Αἱ πορίσεις. οὐχ ὁμοίως μέλλετε στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ Σικελίαν, ἥπερ ἐνταῦθα τοῖς ὑπηκόοις συμμαχοῦντες στρατεύεσθε ἐπὶ τινας οὐ πολλὰ ἀπέχοντα, ὥστε ῥάδιον εἶναι τὴν τῶν ἀναγκαίων παρακομίδην ἐκ τῆς οικείας γῆς. SCHOL.

4. ἀπαρτήσαντες] Ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀπαρτη-

θέντες καὶ πολλὴ τῆς οικείας χωρισθέντες. SCHOL.

11. [τὸν δὲ καὶ αὐτόθεν σίτον—ἄγειν. “ Ὁ αὐτόθεν σίτος est, id frumentum “ quod hic suppetit, tantum frumenti “ quantum hic (ad usum bellicum) paratum est.” POPPO. “ We must carry “ with us our home supply of corn,” according to Poppo’s interpretation;— but they would not surely take it all, and Poppo’s qualification, “ quantum “ hic ad usum bellicum paratum est,” is inserted without any authority. Τοῦ δὲ καὶ αὐτόθεν σίτου would be a better reading; “ We must also carry with us “ some of our home supply of corn,” &c.]

13. πρὸς μέρος] “ Verte, pro seruo “ rum apud quemque numero.” DOBREE. Compare Demosth. Macartat. p. 1068. 4. Reiske: τῆ ἐπικλήρω πρὸς μέρος ἐπιδιδόνα ἕκαστον. Phormion. p. 954. 18. ὅτε γὰρ τὰ μητρώα πρὸς μέρος αὐτὸς ἤξιος νέμεσθαι. If any one

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

“ ἡναγκασμένους ἐμμίσθους, ἵνα, ἦν που ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας ἀπο-  
 “ λαμβανόμεθα, ἔχη ἡ στρατιὰ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια (πολλὴ γὰρ  
 “ οὔσα οὐ πάσης ἔσται πόλεως ὑποδέξασθαι), τά τε ἄλλα  
 “ ὅσον δυνατὸν ἐτοιμάσασθαι, καὶ μὴ ἐπὶ ἐτέροις γίγνεσθαι,  
 5 “ μάλιστα δὲ χρήματα αὐτόθεν ὡς πλείστα ἔχειν. τὰ δὲ  
 “ παρ’ Ἑγεσταίων, ἃ λέγεται ἐκεῖ ἔτοιμα, νομίσατε καὶ λόγῳ  
 “ ἂν μάλιστα ἔτοιμα εἶναι. XXIII. ἦν γὰρ  
 “ αὐτοὶ ἔλθωμεν ἐνθένδε μὴ ἀντίπαλον μόνον  
 “ παρασκευασάμενοι, πλὴν γε πρὸς τὸ μάχι-  
 “ μον αὐτῶν τὸ ὄπλιτικόν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπερβάλ-  
 “ λοντες τοῖς πᾶσι, μόλις οὕτως οἰοί τε ἐσό-  
 “ μεθα τῶν μὲν κρατεῖν, τὰ δὲ καὶ διασώσαι. πόλιμ τε 2  
 “ νομίσαι χρῆ ἐν ἄλλοφύλοις καὶ πολεμίοις οἰκιοῦντας ἰέναι,  
 “ οὓς πρέπει τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, ἢ ἂν κατάσχωσω, εὐθύς κρα-  
 15 “ τεῖν τῆς γῆς, ἢ εἰδέναι ὅτι, ἦν σφάλλονται, πάντα πολέμια

Do what we will, our  
 chance of success is  
 doubtful; but I would  
 fain take such precau-  
 tions as may leave us  
 10 least liable to the  
 fickleness of fortune.

“ ἂν μάλιστα ἔτοιμα εἶναι. XXIII. ἦν γὰρ  
 “ αὐτοὶ ἔλθωμεν ἐνθένδε μὴ ἀντίπαλον μόνον  
 “ παρασκευασάμενοι, πλὴν γε πρὸς τὸ μάχι-  
 “ μον αὐτῶν τὸ ὄπλιτικόν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπερβάλ-  
 “ λοντες τοῖς πᾶσι, μόλις οὕτως οἰοί τε ἐσό-

“ μεθα τῶν μὲν κρατεῖν, τὰ δὲ καὶ διασώσαι. πόλιμ τε 2

“ νομίσαι χρῆ ἐν ἄλλοφύλοις καὶ πολεμίοις οἰκιοῦντας ἰέναι,

“ οὓς πρέπει τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, ἢ ἂν κατάσχωσω, εὐθύς κρα-

15 “ τεῖν τῆς γῆς, ἢ εἰδέναι ὅτι, ἦν σφάλλονται, πάντα πολέμια

1. ὑπὸ] om. d.i. ἀπὸ Q. ἵπολαμβανόμεθα e. ἀποκλειόμεθα i. et γρ. d. ἀπο-  
 λαμβανόμεθα L.O. 2. ἔχει H.M.d.i. 4. γίνεσθαι C. 5. πλείστον L.  
 6. λέγετε e.f. ἔτοιμα h. 8. ἔλθωμεν οὖν ἐνθένδε K. 9. πλὴν] πλείν γρ. h.  
 10. ὑπερβαλόντες d.i. 13. χρῆ] om. i. χρῆ καὶ Q. οἰκιοῦντες L.O. οἰκιοῦν-  
 τας corr. A.F. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Dobræus. Bekk. vulgo οἰκιοῦντας. 14. κατα-  
 σχήσωσιν e. 15. σφάλλονται A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.R.g.b. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo σφάλωνται.

should be at a loss to understand the meaning of ἡναγκασμένους ἐμμίσθους, he should read the following extract from a proclamation of Edward the Third, upon the renewal of hostilities with France in 1369, when he wanted workmen to quarry and prepare the stones for his military engines. “Sci- atis, quod assignavimus dilectum no- bis Simonem Alte Halle—ad lato- mos, quarrierarios, et omnes alios operarios, qui pro operatione petra- rum prædictarum necessarij fuerint, capiendum, et in quarrieriis prædictis ponendum, ibidem ad *Vadâ nostrâ*, super aptatione dictarum petrarum, quamdiu indiguerit, moraturos . . . necnon ad omnes illos quos in hac parte contrarios invenerit seu belles, arestandum; et prisonis nostris committendum, in eisdem moraturos, quousque de eorum puni- tione aliter duxerimus ordinandum.”

Rymer, *Fœdera*, &c. tom. III. pars ii. p. 156. “*Vadâ*, stipendia, Gallis *Ga- ges*.” Glossar. med. et infim. Latinitat. (Adelung), in *Vadâum*.

2. πολλὴ γὰρ οὔσα—ὑποδέξασθαι] “For large as it is, it will not be an armament for every city to entertain.” Compare VI. 42, 1. ἵνα—ῥάφους ἀρχεῖω ὄσι. VII. 14, 2. χαλεπαὶ γὰρ αὶ ὑμέτεροι φύσεις ἄρξαι. VIII. 96, 5. ἐμφοράτατοι προσπολεμῆσαι ἐγένοντο. and Herodot. III. 72, 4. φυλακὰς—ἰούσας οὐδὲν χαλεπὰς παρελθεῖν.

9. πλὴν γε πρὸς τὸ μάχιμον—ὄπλιτικόν] Because as on the one hand it was impossible for the Athenian expedition to match the Syracusan infantry in point of numbers, so on the other hand they were so superior in discipline, that even with a great disparity of numbers they were fully able to cope with them.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

3 “ ἔξουσιν. ὅπερ ἐγὼ φοβούμενος, καὶ εἰδὼς πολλὰ μὲν  
 “ ἡμᾶς δέον βουλευέσασθαι, ἔτι δὲ πλείω εὐτυχῆσαι (χαλεπὸν  
 “ δὲ ἀνθρώπους ὄντας), ὅτι ἐλάχιστα τῇ τύχῃ παραδοῦς  
 “ ἑμαυτὸν βούλομαι ἐκπλεῖν, παρασκευῇ δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰκότων  
 4 “ ἀσφαλῆς ἐκπλεῦσαι. ταῦτα γὰρ τῇ τε ξυμπάσῃ πόλει 5  
 “ βεβαιότατα ἡγοῦμαι, καὶ ἡμῖν τοῖς στρατευσομένοις σωτή-  
 “ ρια. εἰ δὲ τῷ ἄλλως δοκεῖ, παρήμην αὐτῷ τὴν ἀρχήν.”

XXIV. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοσαῦτα εἶπε, νομίζων τοὺς Ἀθη-  
 ναίους τῷ πλήθει τῶν πραγμάτων ἢ ἀποτρέψειν, ἢ εἰ ἀναγ-

But nothing could damp the universal 2 enthusiasm in favour of the expedition. The people enter readily into the views of Nicias.  
 κάζοιτο στρατεύεσθαι, μάλιστα οὕτως ἀσφα- 10  
 λῶς ἐκπλεῦσαι. οἱ δὲ τὸ μὲν ἐπιθυμοῦν τοῦ  
 πλοῦ οὐκ ἐξηρέθησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ ὀχλώδους τῆς  
 παρασκευῆς, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ὠρμηγτο, καὶ  
 τὸναντίον περιέστη αὐτῷ· εὐ τε γὰρ παραι-  
 3 νέσαι ἔδοξε, καὶ ἀσφάλεια νῦν δὴ καὶ πολλὴ ἔσεσθαι. καὶ 15  
 ἔρως ἐνέπεσε τοῖς πᾶσι ὁμοίως ἐκπλεῦσαι· τοῖς μὲν γὰρ  
 πρεσβυτέροις, ὡς ἢ καταστρεψομένοις ἐφ’ ἃ ἔπλεον, ἢ οὐδὲν  
 ἂν σφαλῆισαν μεγάλην δύναμιν· τοῖς δ’ ἐν τῇ ἡλικίᾳ, τῆς  
 τε ἀπούσης πόθῳ ὄψεως καὶ θεωρίας, καὶ εὐέλπιδες ὄντες  
 σωθήσεσθαι· ὁ δὲ πολὺς ὄμιλος καὶ στρατιώτης, ἔν τε τῷ 20  
 παρόντι ἀργύριον οἴσειν, καὶ προσκτήσασθαι δύναμιν ὄθεν  
 4 αἰδίων μισθοφορὰν ὑπάρξειν. ὥστε διὰ τὴν ἄγαν τῶν πλειό-  
 ωων ἐπιθυμίαν, εἴ τῷ ἄρα καὶ μὴ ἤρσκε, δεδιὼς μὴ ἀντιχει-

1. εἰδὼς ὡς πολλὰ L.O.Q. ἰδὼν πολλὰ R. 2. δέον βουλευέσασθαι A.B.F.H. N.V.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δέον εὐ βουλευέσασθαι. 3. ὄντας] om. g. ἐλάχιστον d.i. 4. παρασκευῇ A.K. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 5. ἀσφαλῆς P. τε] om. d. 6. στρατευομένοις E.G.L.N.O.P.V.d.i.k.m. 7. δοκῇ K. 8. καὶ ὁ μὲν i. 9. ἀποτρέψειν g. εἰ om. A.E.F.H.c.k. 10. Nonne μάλιστα ἂν? Bekk. 2. 11. ἐκπλεῦσαι corr. G. μὲν om. g. ἐπιθυμοῦν—ἐξηρέθησαν] βουλόμενον οὐκ ἀφηρέθησαν Dionys. Hal. p. 134. 14. γὰρ] om. B.f. παραιέσας N.V. 15. δὲ A.B.E.F.H.c.g. et prima manu N. πολὺ ἔσεσθαι G. 17. καταστρεψαμένοις V.g. 18. σφαλῆισι h. τοῖς] τοὺς A.F.c. 19. ἀπούσης] πρεπούσης e. ἐλπίδες G. 21. προσκτήσασθαι G.L.O. ὄθεν] ὄθεν καὶ f. ὄθεν ἐς i. 22. μισθοφορίαν Q.

16. ἔρως ἐνέπεσε κ. τ. λ.] This expression being equivalent to ἐπιθύμουν, the dative passes insensibly into the nominative, εὐέλπιδες ὄντες, and πολὺς ὄμιλος. Compare V. 70, 1. note.

19. πόθῳ ὄψεως καὶ θεωρίας] Τὸ θεωρίας ἀντὶ τοῦ ἱστορίας κείται, ἵνα ἢ ποθοῦντες τὴν ἀλλοδαπὴν καὶ ἰδεῖν καὶ ἱστορῆσαι. SCHOL.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1.

ροτοῶν κακόνους δόξειεν εἶναι τῇ πόλει, ἡσυχίαν ἦγε.

They call on him to specify the amount of men and money that he judged necessary; **XXV.** καὶ τέλος παρελθὼν τις τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ παρακαλέσας τὸν Νικίαν, οὐκ ἔφη χρῆναι προφασίζεσθαι οὐδὲ διαμέλλειν, ἀλλ' ἐναντίον

5 ἀπάντων ἤδη λέγειν ἦν τινα αὐτῷ παρασκευὴν Ἀθηναῖοι ψηφίσονται. ὁ δὲ ἄκων μὲν εἶπεν ὅτι καὶ μετὰ τῶν ξυναρχόντων καθ' ἡσυχίαν μᾶλλον βουλευέσαιοτο, ὅσα μέντοι ἤδη δοκεῖν αὐτῷ, τριήρεσι μὲν οὐκ ἔλασσον ἢ ἑκατὸν πλευστέα εἶναι· (αὐτῶν δ' Ἀθηναίων ἔσεσθαι ὀπλιταγωγούς ὅσαι ἂν

10 δοκῶσι, καὶ ἄλλας ἐκ τῶν ξυμμάχων μεταπεμπτέας εἶναι) ὀπλίταις δὲ τοῖς ξύμπασιω Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων πεντακισχιλίων μὲν οὐκ ἐλάσσοσι, ἦν δέ τι δύνονται, καὶ πλειοί· τὴν δὲ ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ὡς κατὰ λόγον, καὶ τοξοτῶν τῶν αὐτόθεν καὶ ἐκ Κρήτης, καὶ σφενδονητῶν, καὶ

15 ἦν τι ἄλλο πρέπον δοκῆ εἶναι, ἐτοιμασάμενοι ἄξειν. **XXVI.**

and vote every thing according to his suggestion, investing the generals with absolute power in all points relating to the outfit of the expedition. ἀκούσαντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐψηφίσαντο εὐθύς αὐτοκράτορας εἶναι καὶ περὶ στρατιᾶς πλήθους καὶ περὶ τοῦ παντὸς πλοῦ τοὺς στρατηγούς πρᾶσσειν ἢ ἂν αὐτοῖς δοκῆ ἄριστα εἶναι Ἀθη-

20 ναίοις. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἡ παρασκευὴ ἐγίνετο,

καὶ ἔς τε τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἔπεμπον καὶ αὐτόθεν καταλόγους ἐποιοῦντο. ἄρτι δ' ἀνειλήφει ἡ πόλις ἐαυτὴν ἀπὸ τῆς νόσου καὶ τοῦ ξυνεχοῦς πολέμου ἔς τε ἡλικίας πλήθος ἐπιγεγεννημένης καὶ ἐς χρημάτων ἄθροισιν, διὰ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν, ὥστε

25 ῥᾶον πάντα ἐπορίζετο. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐν παρασκευῇ ἦσαν.

2. παρελθὼν k. 3. παρακελεύσας d.i. 4. διαμέλειν Q. ἐναντίων H.  
5. αὐτῷ m. 6. ψηφίσονται A.E.F.H.N.Q.V.c.g. Haack. ψηφίζονται m.  
8. δοκεῖ K. ἦ] om. E. 11. δὲ καὶ τοῖς g. 14. τῶν] om. K.P.i.  
ἀποθεν h. καὶ ἐκ] ἐκ e.i. 15. ἄλλω H.g. δοκεῖ H.K. ἄρξειν g. 16. δὲ  
οἱ E.F.H.N.V.f.g.h. Porpo. vulgo et Bekk. δ' οἱ. 17. αὐτοκράτορες d.h.i.  
18. περὶ παντὸς d.i. πλοῦ] πλοῦτος E. τοὺς] τοῦ τοῦς A.B.C.F.G.K.N.R.V.m.  
τούτους H.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. (sed in N. τοῦ e secunda manu.) 19. δοκεῖ H.  
22. ἂν εἰλήφει E.

6. ἄκων μὲν εἶπεν] This, if put at full length, would be, ἄκων μὲν ὁμοῦς δὲ εἶπεν. 15. ἐτοιμασάμενοι ἄξειν] Scil. ἔφη, which explains the nominative ἐτοιμα-

σάμενοι. "That they," including himself, who was to command the expedition, "were to get them ready, and "take them with them."

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

XXVII. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ, ὅσοι Ἑρμαῖ ἦσαν λίθινοι ἐν τῇ πόλει τῇ Ἀθηναίων (εἰσὶ δὲ κατὰ τὸ ἐπιχώριον ἢ τετράγωνος

Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

Meanwhile a sudden shock is given to public feeling by the famous MUTILATION of the HERMÆ or MERCURIES. An act of which the people are most anxious to discover the authors.

ἐργασία, πολλοὶ καὶ ἐν ἰδίοις προθύροις καὶ ἐν ἱεροῖς), μᾶ νυκτὶ οἱ πλείστοι περιεκόπησαν τὰ πρόσωπα. καὶ τοὺς δράσαντας ἤδει οὐδεὶς, 5 ἀλλὰ μεγάλοις μηνύτροις δημοσίᾳ οὗτοί τε ἐζητοῦντο, καὶ προσέτι ἐψηφίσαντο, καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλο τι οἶδεν ἀσέβημα γεγεννημένον, μηνύειν ἀδεῶς τὸν βουλόμενον καὶ ἀστῶν καὶ ξένων 3 καὶ δούλων. καὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα μειζῶνως ἐλάμβανον τοῦ τε ἰο γὰρ ἔκπλου οἰωνὸς ἐδόκει εἶναι, καὶ ἐπὶ ξυνωμοσίᾳ ἅμα νεωτέρων πραγμάτων καὶ δήμου καταλύσεως γεγενῆσθαι.

XXVIII. μηνύεται οὖν ἀπὸ μετοίκων τέ τινων καὶ ἀκολούθων περὶ μὲν τῶν Ἑρμῶν οὐδὲν, ἄλλων δὲ ἀγαλμάτων

1. ἐν τούτοις G. ὅσαι f.g. Ἑρμαῖοι P. ἐρμᾶ c. 2. τῇ] τῶν L.O.P.d.f.i.k.  
3. πολλῇ L.O.P.f.g. ἐν τοῖς ἰδίοις Q. 6. δημοσίᾳ] om. K. τε] om. P.  
7. ἐζητοῦντο A.B.F. πρὸς ἔτι A. 8. εἶδεν L.O.P.V. 11. εἶναι] αὐτῶ B.  
13. γούν N.Q.V. μὲν οὖν l. 14. ἐρμαίων P. ἐγκλημάτων d.i.

1. ὅσοι Ἑρμαῖ ἦσαν] Ἐπεὶ φασὶ τὸν Ἑρμῆν λόγου καὶ ἀληθείας ἔφορον εἶναι, διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τὰς εἰκόνας αὐτοῦ τετραγώνους καὶ κυβοειδεῖς κατασκευάσας, ἀνιττόμενοι καὶ τὸ τοιοῦτον σχῆμα, ἐφ' ᾧ μέρη πῆσθι, πανταχόσε βάσιμον καὶ ἄρβιόν ἐστίν. οὕτω καὶ ὁ λόγος καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια ὁμοία ἐστὶ πανταχόθεν αὐτῇ αὐτῇ, τὸ ψεῦδος δὲ πολύχουν καὶ πολυσχιδές καὶ αὐτῶ μάλιστα ἀσύμφωνον. SCHOL.

2. ἡ τετράγωνος ἐργασία] Themistius, Orat. XXVI. p. 316. πρὸ μὲν Δαυδάλου τετράγωνος ἦν οὐ μόνον ἢ τῶν Ἑρμῶν ἐργασία, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ἀνδριάντων. Vid. ibi Petavium, et Menagium ad hæc Diogenis Laërt. V. 82. Ἰδοῦ τετράγωνος Ἑρμῆς, ἔχον σῆγμα, κοιλίαν, αἰδοῖον, πάγωνα. Ἐργασία, et ἐργάσασθαι θεῶν apud Pollucem, I. 11. et 15. sunt inter vocabula propria de his, qui status Deorum faciunt. Cur in προθύροις ædium positi fuerint, exponit Heraldus, II. Adversar. I. Duk. "The well known square piece of carved work." The words seem added as an explanation of Ἑρμαῖ. "The Hermæ are those well known square figures,

"numerous both in the doorways of private houses and of temples." I have therefore struck out the comma after ἐπιχώριον.

13. ἀπὸ μετοίκων τέ τινων καὶ ἀκολούθων περὶ μὲν τῶν Ἑρμῶν οὐδὲν] Plutarchus in Alcib. scribit, ante professionem Alcibiadis etiam de mutilatis Hermis indicium delatum fuisse. Andocides, loco a Wasse indicato, primum ab Alcibiadis et Phereclei servis de mysteriorum imitatione, deinde a Teucro inquilino de Hermis truncatis, et sacris pollutis, ac denique a Dioclide de Hermis indicium factum. Horum igitur indicia, secundum Thucydidem, posteriora fuerunt discessu Alcibiadis in Siciliam. Servos illos ἀκολούθους vocat Thucydides, i. e. pedissequos, qui, dominos sectati, testes et fortassis adjuutores eorum petulantiae ac lasciviae fuerant. Nam ἀκόλουθοι proprie dicuntur servi, qui dominos sectantur. Vid. Casaub. et Duport. ad Theophrasti Charact. c. XI. Duport. ibid. ad cap. IX. et Periz. ad Ælian. XIV. V. H. 14. Gloss. ἀκόλουθος, secutor, pedissequus. Duk.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

Alcibiades is suspected of it; and his enemies endeavour to represent it as part of a plot framed by him to subvert the constitution. **5** περικοπαί τινες πρότερον ὑπὸ νεωτέρων μετὰ παιδιᾶς καὶ οἴνου γεγενημένοι, καὶ τὰ μυστήρια ἅμα ὡς ποιεῖται ἐν οἰκίαις ἐφ' ὕβρει. ὦν καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἐπηγιῶντο· καὶ αὐτὰ ὑπολαμβάνοντες οἱ μάλιστα τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ ἀχθόμενοι, ἐμποδῶν ὄντι σφίσι μὴ αὐτοῖς τοῦ δήμου βεβαίως προεστάναι, καὶ νομίσαντες, εἰ αὐτὸν ἐξελάσειαν, πρῶτοι ἂν εἶναι, ἐμεγάλυνον, καὶ ἐβῶον ὡς ἐπὶ δήμου καταλύσει τά τε μυστικά καὶ ἡ τῶν Ἑρμῶν περικοπή γένοιτο, καὶ οὐδὲν εἶη αὐτῶν **10** ὅ τι οὐ μετ' ἐκείνου ἐπράχθη, ἐπιλέγοντες τεκμήρια τὴν ἄλλην αὐτοῦ ἐς τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα οὐ δημοτικὴν παρανομίαν.

He claims to be put instantly on his trial; but his enemies prevail with the people that he shall sail with the expedition, and be recalled hereafter to be tried, when the evidence was ready. **XXIX.** ὁ δ' ἔν τε τῷ παρόντι πρὸς τὰ μηνύματα ἀπελογεῖτο, καὶ ἐτοιμὸς ἦν πρὶν ἐκπλεῖν κρῖνεσθαι, εἴ τι τούτων εἰργασμένος ἦν (ἦδη γὰρ καὶ τὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ἐπεπόριστο), καὶ εἰ μὲν τούτων τι εἰργαστο, δίκην δοῦναι, εἰ δ' ἀπολυθείη, ἄρχειν, καὶ ἐπεμαρτύρητο μὴ ἀπόντος **2** πέρι αὐτοῦ διαβολὰς ἀποδέχεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἦδη ἀποκτείνειν, εἰ ἀδικεῖ, καὶ ὅτι σωφρονέστερον εἶη μὴ μετὰ τοιαύτης αἰτίας, πρὶν **3** διαγνώσι, πέμπειν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τοσοῦτῳ στρατεύματι. οἱ δ' ἐχθροὶ δεδιότες τό τε στράτευμα, μὴ εὖνον ἔχη, ἣν ἦδη ἀγωνίζηται, ὅ τε **4** δήμος μὴ μαλακίζηται, θεραπεύων ὅτι

1. πρότερον] om. V. 3. ποιεῖται C.E.F.H.P.Q.R.V.c.f.g.h.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ποιούντα i. vulgo ποιῆται. ἐπ' οἰκίας G. F. litteras is corr. οἰκίας A.E.h.k. et sec. man. N. 6. ὄντα P. μὴ αὐτοῖς A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P. R.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοῖς μὴ. 7. ἐξελάσειεν H. ἐξελάσειεν A.E.F.c. 8. τε] om. L.O. 10. ἐπιλέγοντες τεκμήρια G.P.i.k.m. 11. ἐς] om. B. 12. τῷ τε K. 15. γὰρ τὰ τῆς L.O.i.k. γὰρ τῆς P. 17. ἐπεμαρτυρε E. 19. μὴ] om. c. 20. διαγνώσει G.Q. 21. ἔχει e. 22. ὅ τε δήμος—μαλακίς] om. G.

4. Ἐπηγιῶντο] Accusatorum nomina prodit apud Plutarchum, p. 201. Phrynichus: παράσχης διαβολῆν Ἐτέρῳ Διοκλείδῃ· dein, Τευκρῶ γὰρ οὐχὶ βούλομαι Μήνυτρα δοῦναι, τῷ παλαμαίῳ ξένῳ. ubi legend. προσήκειν. Adde huc sis Andocidem, I. p. 175. Ursini imag. II. 13. WASS.

21. μὴ εὖνον ἔχη] Plutarchus Alcib. Αἰσθόμενοι δὲ (οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην)

τούς τε ναύτας, ὅσοι πλεῖν ἔμελλον εἰς Σικελίαν, εὖνον δοῦναι αὐτοῖς. DUK.

22. ὅ τε δήμος μὴ μαλακίζηται] Plutarchus: ὥστε τοὺς ἐχθροὺς φοβεῖσθαι, μὴ περὶ τὴν κρίσιν ὁ δήμος ἀμβλύτερος αὐτῷ γένηται διὰ τὴν χρεῖαν. Eadem, qua hic, significatione verbo μαλακίσεσθαι utitur Thucydides, III. 40, 10. ubi vid. Schol. DUK.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

δι' ἐκεῖνον οἱ τ' Ἀργεῖοι ξυνεστράτευον καὶ τῶν Μαντινέων  
τινὲς, ἀπέτρεπον καὶ ἀπέσπευδον, ἄλλους ῥήτορας ἐνιέντες,  
οἱ ἔλεγον νῦν μὲν πλεῖν αὐτὸν καὶ μὴ κατασχεῖν τὴν ἀγωγὴν,  
ἐλθόντα δὲ κρίνεσθαι ἐν ἡμέραις ῥηταῖς, βουλόμενοι ἐκ μεί-  
ζονος διαβολῆς, ἣν ἔμελλον ῥᾶον αὐτοῦ ἀπόντος ποριεῖν, 5  
μετάπεμpton κομισθέντα αὐτὸν ἀγωνίσασθαι. καὶ ἔδοξε  
πλεῖν τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην.

XXX. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα, θέρους μεσοῦντος ἤδη, ἡ ἀνα-  
γωγὴ ἐγίγνετο ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν. τῶν μὲν οὖν ξυμμάχων τοῖς  
πλείστοις, καὶ ταῖς σιταγωγαῖς ὀλκάσι, καὶ 10  
τοῖς πλοίοις, καὶ ὄση ἄλλη παρασκευὴ ξυνεί-  
πετο, πρότερον εἶρητο ἐς Κέρκυραν ξυλλέγε-  
σθαι, ὡς ἐκεῖθεν ἀβρόοις ἐπὶ ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν  
τὸν Ἰόνιον διαβαλοῦσιν· αὐτοὶ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι,  
καὶ εἴ τινες τῶν ξυμμάχων παρήσαν, ἐς τὸν 15  
Πειραιᾶ καταβάντες ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ῥητῇ ἅμα ἔφ-  
α ἐπλήρουσαν τὰς ναῦς ὡς ἀναξόμενοι. ξυγκατέβη δὲ καὶ ὁ ἄλλος  
ὄμιλος ἅπας, ὡς εἰπεῖν, ὁ ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ ἀστών καὶ ξένων,  
οἱ μὲν ἐπιχώριοι τοὺς σφετέρους αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι προπέμποντες,  
οἱ μὲν ἐταίρους, οἱ δὲ ξυγγενεῖς, οἱ δὲ υἱεῖς, καὶ μετ' ἐλπίδος 20  
τε ἅμα ἰόντες καὶ ὀλοφυρμῶν, τὰ μὲν ὡς κτήσουτο, τοὺς δ'  
εἴ ποτε ὄψοιντο, ἐνθυμούμενοι ὅσον πλοῦν ἐκ τῆς σφετέρας  
ἀπεστέλλοντο· (καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι καιρῷ, ὡς ἤδη ἔμελλον  
μετὰ κινδύνων ἀλλήλους ἀπολιπεῖν, μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς ἐσθῆι τὰ  
δεινὰ ἢ ὅτε ἐψηφίζοντο πλεῖν· ὅμως δὲ τῇ παρουσίᾳ ῥώμῃ, 25  
διὰ τὸ πλῆθος ἐκάστων ὧν ἐώρων, τῇ ὄψει ἀνεθάρσουν.) οἱ  
δὲ ξένοι καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὄχλος κατὰ θέαν ἤκεν, ὡς ἐπὶ ἀξιώχρεων

2. ἐνόντες Q.  
vulgo ἀναγωγὴν.  
ἀκραν B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
vulgo ἐπὶ τὴν ἀκραν. ἰαπυγίαν k. εὐπυγίαν d.i. 14. διαβάλλουσιν L.O.P.d.  
15. οἱ L.N.O.P.d.k. sed in marg. habet N. εἴ τινες. 16. ἔως E. 17. καὶ  
ἄλλος g. 18. ὁ ante ἐν om. G. 20. υἱεῖς μετ' Q. 21. μὲν] om. d.  
24. κινδύνου d. ἀλλήλους k. ἀπολείπειν V.g. 25. ὅτε] ὅτι Q.  
27. ἀξιώχρεω C.K.f.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

καὶ ἄπιστον διάνοιαν. XXXI. παρασκευὴ γὰρ αὕτη πρώτη ἐκπλεύσασα μιᾶς πόλεως δυνάμει Ἑλληνικῇ πολυτελεστάτη δὴ καὶ εὐπρεπεστάτη τῶν εἰς ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον ἐγένετο. ἀριθμῷ δὲ νεῶν καὶ ὀπλιτῶν καὶ ἡ ἐς Ἐπίδουρον μετὰ Περι-<sup>2</sup> κλέους, καὶ ἡ αὐτὴ ἐς Ποτίδαιαν μετὰ Ἄγωνος, οὐκ ἐλάσ-  
σων ἦν· τετράκισ γὰρ χίλιοι ὀπλιταὶ αὐτῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τριακόσιοι ἱππῆς, καὶ τριῆρεις ἑκατὸν, καὶ Λεσβίων καὶ Χίων πενήκοντα, καὶ ξύμμαχοι ἔτι πολλοὶ ξυνέπλευσαν. ἀλλὰ<sup>3</sup> ἐπὶ τε βραχεῖ πλῶ ὥρμήθησαν καὶ παρασκευῇ φαύλῃ. οὗτος  
10 δὲ ὁ στόλος, ὡς χρόνιός τε ἐσόμενος καὶ κατ' ἀμφοτέρα, οὐ  
ἂν δέη, καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῶ ἅμα ἐξαρτυθεῖς, τὸ μὲν ναυτικὸν  
μεγάλαις δαπάναις τῶν τε τριηράρχων καὶ τῆς πόλεως ἐκπονηθὲν, (τοῦ μὲν δημοσίου δραχμὴν τῆς ἡμέρας τῷ ναύτῃ  
ἐκάστῳ δίδοντας καὶ ναῦς παρασχόντος κενὰς, ἐξήκοντα μὲν  
15 ταχειάς, τεσσαράκοντα δὲ ὀπλιταγωγούς, καὶ ὑπηρεσίας ταύ-  
ταις τὰς κρατίστας τῶν τριηράρχων, ἐπιφοράς τε πρὸς τῷ

4. δὲ καὶ νεῶν R.f. 5. μὲν ἄγωνος C. ἀγῶνος g. et prim. man. N.  
7. χίων] χιλίων c. 8. ἔτι] om. f. 11. καὶ πεζῶ ἅμα καὶ ναυσὶν Q.R.f.  
ἐξαρτυθεῖς f. τῷ μὲν ναυτικῷ G.k. et correct. C. 12. τριηραρχῶν E. et  
hic et infra. 15. ταύτης Q. 16. τῶν δὲ τριηραρχῶν ἐπιφοράς τε V.  
Heilmann. Dobree. τῶν [δέ] τριηραρχῶν Porpo.

1. παρασκευὴ γὰρ αὕτη, κ. τ. λ.] Legendum videtur αὕτη, ἢ πρώτη. Vide c. 44. init. DOBREE. The only question is as to the meaning and place of the word πρώτη. Gøller in his second edition takes it with ἐκπλεύσασα: "For "this expedition, which sailed out first, "belonging to a single city, and consisting of a force of Greeks, was the "most costly, &c." πρώτη seems to be used in distinction from the second expedition sent out under Demosthenes and Eurymedon.

4. Περικλέους] See II. 56, 1, 2.

5. Ποτίδαιαν] See II. 58.

9. οὗτος δὲ ὁ στόλος] The verb to this nominative case has been forgotten to be added, owing to the length of the sentence: but it is easy to supply ὥρμήθη.

15. ὑπηρεσίας—τὰς κρατίστας] Ὑπηρεσίαι sunt ὁ κυβερνήτης, ὁ κελευστής, &c. Vide me ad Demosth. Polycl. p. 1208. 20. DOBREE. Every citizen whose

property exceeded eight talents was liable to be called upon to discharge the duties of trierarch. (Böckh, Staatshaush. der Athen. II. p. 122. II. p. 367. Engl. Transl.) Four hundred trierarchs were appointed annually, in the times with which we are now engaged: (Xenoph. Rep. Athen. III. 4.) but no man could be required to serve the office two years successively. (Isæus de Apollod. Hæred. p. 184. Reiske.) The government furnished the ship and the regular pay to the men; but the trierarch provided for the outfit of the ship, and in order to secure a good pilot and good rowers was in the habit of giving an addition to the pay issued by the state. And if any of the men deserted on foreign service, as the trierarch was bound to have his ship effective, he was obliged either to bribe them to return, or to engage others, as he best could, to supply their places; a system which, while it fell heavily on a



ἐκ δημοσίου μισθῷ διδόντων τοῖς θρανίταις τῶν ναυτῶν καὶ ταῖς ὑπηρεσίαις, καὶ τᾶλλα σημείοις καὶ κατασκευαῖς πολυτελέσι χρησαμένων, καὶ ἐς τὰ μακρότατα προθυμηθέντος ἐνὸς ἐκάστου, ὅπως αὐτῷ τινὶ εὐπρεπείᾳ τε ἢ ναῦς μάλιστα προέξει καὶ τῷ ταχυναυτεῖν·) τὸ δὲ πεζὸν καταλόγοις τε χρηστοῖς 5

1. ναυτικῶν L.

3. χρησομένων G.

4. αὐτὸ E.

μάλιστα ἢ ναῦς P.

conscientious trierarch, opened a wide door to corrupt practices, for men of unscrupulous character. See VII. 13, 2. and Demosthenes, Polycles, and "De Corona Trierarchiæ; and Böckh, II. p. 79. et seqq. (Eng. Transl. II. p. 319, &c.)

*ὑπηρεσίας—τριηράρχων*] The reading which Heilmann, Dobree, and Poppo preferred on conjecture, is now found in the MS. which I have marked V. Yet still I think that the common reading and stopping are correct. As to the grammatical objection, that there is nothing to answer to *μέν*, in the words *τοῦ μὲν δημοσίου*, Poppo himself (Prolegom. I. p. 276.) has furnished three instances, II. 70, 2. III. 46, 2. IV. 69, 3. in which *μέν* is followed by the simple conjunction *τε*, to which may be added V. 71, 1. where τὰ στρατόπεδα ποιεῖ μὲν καὶ ἅπαντα τοῦτο has nothing to answer to it except the words §. 2. καὶ τότε περιέσχον μὲν οἱ Μαντινῆς. But with regard to the sense, the epithet *κρατίστας* implies a selection, and a picking of the men, to get only the best that were to be had: but this was the business of the trierarchs, each of whom was anxious to get the best for his own ship: and hence the great expense of the office, from one trierarch's outbidding another. So Apollodorus, speaking of his services as trierarch, says, *πρώτος ἐπληρώσαμην τὴν ναῦν, μισθωσάμενος ναυτας, ὡς οἶόν τ' ἦν ἀρίστους, δωρεὰς καὶ προδόσεις δούς ἐκάστω αὐτῶν μεγάλας.* \* \* \* *ὑπηρεσίαν τοίνυν ἦν ἐδυνάμην κρατίστην ἐμισθωσάμην.* Demosth. Polycles, p. 1208. And again the same Apollodorus says in another oration, (De Corona Trierarch. p. 1229.) *ἔτι τοίνυν ὑπηρεσίαν τὴν κρατίστην ἔλαβον, πολλὰ πλείστον ἀργυρίον δούς.* The question now occurs, what are we to understand by *ὑπηρεσία*? For in the speech against Polycles, already referred to, a distinc-

tion is more than once made between *ἡ ὑπηρεσία* and *οἱ ναῦται*; and again in a speech of Nicias, (Defensio Largitionum, p. 702.) a distinction is made between *κυβερνήτης*, *πλήρωμα*, and *ἡ ἄλλη ὑπηρεσία*. So again in Thucydides, I. 143, 1. we have *κυβερνήτας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ὑπηρεσίαν*. I am inclined to think that *ἡ ὑπηρεσία* means very nearly the same thing as the expression in Thucyd. VII. 14, 1. *τῶν ναυτῶν οἱ ἐξορμῶντες τε ναῦν καὶ ξυρέχοντες τὴν εἰρεσίαν*: that is, something nearly equivalent to those who are rated in our ships as "able seamen," or as "captains of the fore-castle and of the "tops," &c. (See Capt. Hall's Fragments of Voyages, second series, vol. II. p. 77, &c.) Accordingly the additional pay would be given by the trierarchs to the *Thranitæ*, or highest class of rowers, and to the *ὑπηρεσία*, or petty officers, including the *κυβερνήτης* and the *κελευστής*, as Dobree rightly supposes, and others whose particular duties are not known to us.

[Göller understands by *αἱ ὑπηρεσία* "the servants of the sailors," and Poppo agrees with him, if the text be allowed to be sound. But the servants, i. e. the slaves, of the sailors would never have been especially encouraged by additional pay, while the sailors themselves except the *Thranitæ* received only the state's allowance. What however was meant by the word *ὑπηρεσία* is not so easy to determine, nor do I know of any existing information which can decide the question.]

1. τοῖς θρανίταις] Vide ad IV. 32, 2. DUK.

2. σημείοις] The figures affixed to the head of a vessel, both for ornament's sake, and for distinction from other vessels. "Figure heads."

5. καταλόγοις — χρηστοῖς] See the note on V. 8, 2.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἐκκριθὲν, καὶ ὄπλων καὶ τῶν περὶ τὸ σῶμα σκευῶν μεγάλην σπουδὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀμλληθέν. ξυνέβη δὲ πρὸς τε σφᾶς 4 αὐτοὺς ἅμα ἔριν γενέσθαι, φ̄ τις ἕκαστος προσετάχθη, καὶ ἐς τοὺς ἄλλους Ἕλληνας ἐπίδειξιν μᾶλλον εἰκασθῆναι τῆς 5 δυνάμεως καὶ ἐξουσίας ἢ ἐπὶ πολεμίους παρασκευῆν. εἰ γάρ 5 τις ἐλογίσατο τὴν τε τῆς πόλεως ἀνάλωσιν δημοσίαν καὶ τῶν στρατευομένων τὴν ἰδίαν, τῆς μὲν πόλεως, ὅσα τε ἦδη †προ[σ]ετετελέκει† καὶ ἃ ἔχοντας τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ἀπέ- 10 στελλε, τῶν δὲ ἰδιωτῶν, ἃ τε περὶ τὸ σῶμά τις καὶ τριήρα- 10 χος ἐς τὴν ναῦν ἀναλώκει, καὶ ὅσα ἔτι ἔμελλεν ἀναλώσειν, χωρὶς δ' ἃ εἰκὸς ἦν καὶ ἄνευ τοῦ [ἐκ] δημοσίου μισθοῦ πάντα τινὰ παρασκευάσασθαι ἐφόδιον ὡς ἐπὶ χρόνιον στρατείαν, καὶ ὅσα ἐπὶ μεταβολῇ τις ἢ στρατιώτης ἢ ἔμπορος ἔχων ἔπλει,

3. αὐτοὺς καὶ ἅμα L.O.P.k. ὅστις e. ὅστις f. 6. δημοσίαν ἢ καὶ h. 8. προσ-  
τετελέκει Poppo. ἐπέστελλε d. 11. δ] om. pr. e. aῦ recens e. et R. ἂν Q.f.  
ἐκ] om. N.V.g. ἐκ τοῦ A.B.E.F.H.h. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 2. 12. στρατίαν  
C.E.F.G.K.L.O.P.R.d.e.f.h.i.k.m. 13. ἔμπορος ἔχων] ἐμπροσέχων B.E.

3. φ̄ τις ἕκαστος προσετάχθη] Compare VII. 70, 3. πᾶς τέ τις ἐν φ̄ προσε-  
τάχθη αὐτοὺς ἕκαστος ἠπειγέτο πρώτος φαίνεσθαι. "Each in their several sta-  
"tions strove to surpass one another."

4. ἐπίδειξιν—εἰκασθῆναι] "Was  
"thought like a display or showing off  
"of power." Compare I. 10, 2. διπλα-  
σίαν ἂν τὴν δύναμιν εἰκάσσειν ἢ ἴσθιν.

8. †προ[σ]ετετελέκει†] Ita quidem omnes libri: sed taken nonnihil suspectum est. Nam προστελεῖν nihil aliud esse potest, quam ad et præter alia aliquid impendere, aut præstare. Ignorant hoc verbum Lexica, sed habet Xenophon VII. Ἀναβαρ. 6, 30. Εἰ δὲ δὴ ὁ συμπαρέχων ἡμῖν ταύτην τὴν ἀσφάλειαν, μὴ πάντων πολὺν μισθὸν προστελέει. Sed id huic loco non optime convenit. Stephanus, Acacius, et eos sequutus Portus vertunt: quæ ante erogaverat. Hoc autem est προστελεῖν; quo verbo hac significatione uti Xenophontem VII. Ἀναβ. 7, 25. Ἀναμνήσθητι δὲ καὶ σὺ, τί προστελέσας ἡμῖν συμμάχους ἡμᾶς ἔλαβες, ostendit Budæus in Commentar. Ling. Gr. p. 627. Et rursus Xenophon in lib. de Ageailao, p. 654. Ὅσ' οὐδὲν προστελέσαστες οἱ φίλοι αὐτοῦ. DUK. Vulgatam si retinemus, non erit intelligenda, quæ

præter alia impendit, sed quæ in expeditionem impenderant: id quod ferri posse existimo. GÖLLER.

[Compare the use of the word προσαναγκάζειν in VII. 18, 4. Poppo however prefers προετετελέκει.]

11. ἄνευ τοῦ [ἐκ] δημοσίου μισθοῦ] Several MSS. read ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίου, and Poppo has followed their authority. But τὸ δημοσίον occurs only in Thucydides, V. 18, 6. and there it signifies the public prison. On the other hand ἐκ δημοσίου without the article can hardly be right, and three MSS. omit the preposition altogether. I am inclined to think that they are right, and that the true reading is ἄνευ τοῦ δημοσίου μισθοῦ.

13. ἐπὶ μεταβολῇ] Compare VII. 13, 2. εἰσὶ δ' οἱ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐμπορευόμενοι—τὴν ἀκρίθειαν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἀφήρηται. This mixing up of trade with war was a natural consequence of the system which made military service rather an interruption to a man's common business than the profession to which his life was devoted. And so we read in the early Roman history, that when a Roman garrison at Anxur was surprised by the enemy, the loss in men was

ATHENA. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

πολλὰ ἂν τάλαντα εὐρέθη ἐκ τῆς πόλεως τὰ πάντα ἐξαγό-  
6 μενα. καὶ ὁ στόλος οὐχ ἦσσαν τόλμης τε θάμβει καὶ ὄψεως  
λαμπρότητι περιβόητος ἐγένετο, ἢ στρατιᾶς, πρὸς οὓς ἐπή-  
εσαν, ὑπερβολῇ, καὶ ὅτι μέγιστος ἦδη διάπλους ἀπὸ τῆς  
οικείας καὶ ἐπὶ μεγίστη ἐλπίδι τῶν μελλόντων πρὸς τὰς  
ὑπάρχοντα ἐπεχειρήθη.

XXXII. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ αἱ νῆες πλήρεις ἦσαν καὶ ἐσέκειτο  
πάντα ἦδη, ὅσα ἔχοντες ἔμελλον ἀνάξισθαι, τῇ μὲν σάλπιγγι  
σιωπῇ ὑπεσημάνθη, εὐχὰς δὲ τὰς νομιζόμενας πρὸ τῆς ἀνα-  
γωγῆς οὐ κατὰ ναῦν ἐκάστην, ξύμπαντες δὲ ὑπὸ κήρυκος<sup>10</sup>  
ἐποιοῦντο, κρατηῖράς τε κεράσαντες παρ' ἅπαν τὸ στράτευμα,  
καὶ ἐκπώμασι χρυσοῖς τε καὶ ἀργυροῖς οἱ τε ἐπιβάται καὶ οἱ  
2 ἄρχοντες σπένδοντες. ξυνεπέυχοντο δὲ καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὄμιλος ὁ  
ἐκ τῆς γῆς, τῶν τε πολιτῶν καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος εὐνοῦς παρῆν  
3 σφίσι. παιωνίσαντες δὲ καὶ τελεώσαντες τὰς σπονδὰς ἀνή-<sup>15</sup>  
γοντο, καὶ ἐπὶ κέρως τὸ πρῶτον ἐκπλεύσαντες ἄμιλλαν ἦδη

1. εὐρεθῆ c.g. 4. ὅτι ὁ μέγιστος P. ἦδη] Usitatus δὴ. Bekk. 5. οικίας K.  
7. ἐπεὶ N.V. ἐπέκειτο G.K.Q.e.f.g. 8. ὅσα ἦδη G.L.O.P.k. ὅσα ἔχοντες ἦδη i.  
9. σιωπῇ E.F.G.c. ἐπεσημάνθη O. 11. καὶ κρατηῖράς τε i. παρ᾽ ἅπαν A.E.K.Q.  
13. καὶ ἄλλος K. ὄμιλος G. 15. παιωνίσαντες L.O.c. corr. P. τελεώσαντες  
E.g. 16. ἐπικέρως A.B.g.h. ἐπικέρως E.

small, "quia præter ægros lixarum in  
"modum omnes per agros vicinasque  
"urbes negotiabantur." Livy V. 8.  
But when the long civil wars and the  
change of manners had made the army  
a regular profession as in modern times,  
the apostle Paul could justly say, οὐδεὶς  
στρατεύομενος ἐμπλέκεται ταῖς τοῦ βίου  
πραγματεῖαις ἵνα τῷ στρατολογήσωντι  
ἀρίστη. 2 Tim. ii. 4.

3. στρατιᾶς—ὑπερβολῇ] Compare c.  
86, 2. δυνάμει μείζονι πρὸς τὴν τῶνδε ἰσχυρὴν  
πάρεσμεν. For in the judgment of  
Thucydides, the force of the Athenian  
armament was great enough to over-  
whelm Syracuse, had it been ably and  
vigorously directed. Compare II. 65, 12,  
and VII. 42, 3.

5. ἐπὶ μεγίστη—ὑπάρχοντα] "With  
"future prospects the most magnificent  
"ever known if compared with their  
"actual power." For although the  
objects of the great Persian expedition

were even more magnificent, yet they  
were less disproportioned to the pre-  
sent power of the state which aspired  
to them.

11. Κρατηῖράς τε κεράσαντες—καὶ  
σπένδοντες] Illustrarunt hunc morem  
veterum Muretus XIV. Var. Lect. 2.  
et Cerda ad Virgil. III. Æneid. 776.  
Add. Arrian. de Exped. Alex. VI. 3.  
Καὶ ἐπιβάς τῆς νεῆς, ἀπὸ τῆς πρῶτας ἐκ  
χρυσῆς φιάλης ἔσπενδεν ἐπὶ τὸν ποτα-  
μὸν, τὸν τ' Ἀκεσίην ξυνεπικαλούμενος  
τῷ Ὑδάσπῃ. Ἐκ, Ἐπεὶ δὲ Ἡρακλεῖ τε  
τῷ προπάτορι σπεισίας, καὶ Ἄμμωνα, καὶ  
τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς, ὅσοις αὐτῷ νόμος,  
σημῆνας ἐς ἀναγαγῆν κελεῖναι τῇ σάλ-  
πιγγι. DUKER.

16. ἐπὶ κέρως] See the note on II.  
90, 4. The ships first sailed out in  
column, then when they reached the  
open sea, they no longer kept their  
original places in the column, but tried  
which could get first to Ægina.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91.1. 2.

μέχρι Αιγίνης ἐποιοῦντο. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν, ἔνθα περ καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στρατεύμα τῶν ξυμμάχων ξυνελέγετο, ἠπεύγοντο ἀφικέσθαι.

Ἐς δὲ τὰς Συρακούσας ἠγγέλλετο μὲν πολλαχόθεν τὰ 4  
5 περὶ τοῦ ἐπίπλου, οὐ μέντοι ἐπιστεύετο ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον

Olymp. 91.1. 2.  
SYRACUSE.

The rumours of the expedition reach Syracuse; and are variously received.

οὐδὲν. ἀλλὰ καὶ γενομένης ἐκκλησίας ἐλέχθησαν τοιοῦδε λόγοι ἀπὸ τε ἄλλων, τῶν μὲν πιστευόντων τὰ περὶ τῆς στρατείας τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, τῶν δὲ τὰ ἐναντία λεγόντων, καὶ

10 Ἐρμοκράτης ὁ Ἐρμωνος παρελθὼν αὐτοῖς, ὡς σαφῶς οἰόμενος εἰδέναι τὰ περὶ αὐτῶν, ἔλεγε καὶ παρήγει τοιάδε.

XXXIII. " ἈΠΙΣΤΑ μὲν ἴσως, ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς,

" δόξω ὑμῖν περὶ τοῦ ἐπίπλου τῆς ἀληθείας λέγειν, καὶ

SPEECH OF  
HERMOCRATES.

15 Let us not deceive ourselves. The Athenians are coming to try to conquer Sicily. Let us not despise them, nor yet be afraid of them; and the very magnitude of their 20 armament makes its failure more probable, as it will make our triumph more glorious.

" γινώσκω ὅτι οἱ τὰ μὴ πιστὰ δοκοῦντα εἶναι

" ἢ λέγοντες ἢ ἀπαγγέλλοντες οὐ μόνον οὐ

" πείθουσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄφρονες δοκοῦσιν εἶναι

" ὅμως δὲ οὐ καταφοβηθεὶς ἐπισχίσω, κινδύ-

" νευούσης τῆς πόλεως, πείθων γε ἑμαυτὸν σα-

" φέστερόν τι ἐτέρου εἰδὼς λέγειν. Ἀθηναῖοι 2

" γὰρ ἐφ' ἡμᾶς, ὃ πάννυ θαυμάζετε, πολλῇ

" στρατιᾷ ὄρμηται καὶ ναυτικῇ καὶ ἡπεξικῆ.

" πρόφασιν μὲν Ἐγεσταίων ξυμμαχίᾳ καὶ

" Λεοντίνων κατοικίσει, τὸ δὲ ἀληθὲς Σικελίας

(33, 34.)

2. ξυνελέγοντο R. ἐπέειγοντο V. 4. πολλαχόθεν καὶ τὰ L.O.P. πανταχόθεν τὰ N.V.h. 5. ἐπιστεύοντο K. 6. καὶ] om. R. 8. στρατίας E.F.H.L.O. P.V.d.f.g.h.i. τῆς] om. L.f. τῆς ἀπὸ K. τε καὶ e. 9. ἀθῆνῶν A.B.E.F.H.C.g. τὰναντία Q. 10. σαφῶς] αὐτὸς g. 11. τὰδε d. 14. μὴ τὰ R.f. 17. ὅμως οὐ V. 18. γέ] om. i. γέ τε R. 20. ὑμᾶς A.B.E.F.H.K.M.N.R.V. b.c.e.g.h. θαυμάζεται P. 21. πεξικῆ A.B.E.F.G. πεξίη g. Bekk. 2. 22. προφάσει e. 23. κατοικίσει A.E.F.H.N.R. et V. sed i superscripto f.g.h.i.

7. τοιοῦδε λόγοι] i. e. " such as those that follow from Hermocrates and " Athenagoras." The first representing the sentiments of those who believed the truth of the reports, the other those of the incredulous party.

21. πεξικῆ] The grammarian Thomas finds fault with this word as poetical, and says, that although Thucydides

has used it, it is better to use πεξίς instead of it, " as Demosthenes does, and " all other writers." Πεξικὸς however is to be found in Xenophon, Memorab. III. 6, 9, and Cyropæd. II. 4, 18, in Dinarchus, Polycles, p. 96. 5. Reiske; and in Aristotle Rhetor. II. 23. (22, 5.) and probably in many other places. But it should be noticed that in the passage

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olym. 91. 1. 2.

- “ ἐπιθυμία, μάλιστα δὲ τῆς ἡμετέρας πόλεως, ἡγούμενοι, εἰ  
 3 “ ταύτην σχοίεν, ῥαδίως καὶ τὰλλα ἔξω. ὡς οὖν ἐν τάχει  
 “ παρεσομένων, ὁρᾶτε ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ὄψω τρόπῳ  
 “ κάλλιστα ἀμνηεῖσθε αὐτοὺς, καὶ μήτε καταφρονήσαντες  
 “ ἀφρακτοὶ ληφθήσεσθε, μήτε ἀπιστήσαντες τοῦ ξύμπαντος 5  
 4 “ ἀμελήσετε. εἰ δέ τῳ καὶ πιστὰ, τὴν τόλμαν αὐτῶν καὶ  
 “ δύναμιν μὴ ἐκπλαγῆ. οὔτε γὰρ βλάπτειν ἡμᾶς πλείω οἰοί  
 “ τε ἔσονται ἢ πάσχειν, οὔθ’ ὅτι μεγάλῳ στόλῳ ἐπέρχονται,  
 “ ἀνωφελεῖς, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τε τοὺς ἄλλους Σικελιώτας πολὺ  
 “ ἄμεινον (μᾶλλον γὰρ ἐβελήσουσιν ἐκπλαγέντες ἡμῖν ξυμ- 10  
 “ μαχεῖν), καὶ ἦν ἄρα ἡ κατεργασώμεθα αὐτοὺς, ἡ ἀπράκτους  
 “ ὧν ἐφίενται ἀπώσωμεν (οὐ γὰρ δὴ, μὴ τύχασί γε ὧν  
 “ προσδέχονται, φοβοῦμαι), κάλλιστον δὲ ἔργων ἡμῖν ξυμ-  
 5 “ βήσεται, καὶ οὐκ ἀνέλπιστον ἔμοιγε. ὀλίγοι γὰρ δὴ στόλοι  
 “ μεγάλοι, ἢ Ἑλλήνων ἢ βαρβάρων, πολὺ ἄπο τῆς ἑαυτῶν 15  
 “ ἀπάραντες κατάρθωσαν. οὔτε γὰρ πλείους τῶν ἐνοικούντων  
 “ καὶ ἀστυγεϊτόνων ἔρχονται (πάντα γὰρ ὑπὸ δέους ξυνί-  
 “ σταται), ἦν τε δι’ ἀπορίαν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἐν ἀλλοτρίᾳ γῆ  
 “ σφαλῶσι, τοῖς ἐπιβουλευθεῖσιν ὄνομα, κἂν περὶ σφίσιν  
 6 “ αὐτοῖς τὰ πλείω πταίωσιν, ὅμως καταλείπουσιν. ὅπερ καὶ 20  
 “ Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοὶ οὔτοι, τοῦ Μήδου παρὰ λόγον πολλὰ

1. μάλιστα K. ἡμετέρας L. 4. καὶ μὴ καταφρ. L.N.V. 5. ληφθήσεσθε G.  
 correct. C.m. ἐπιστήσαντες Q. 6. ἀμελήσητε G.m. et correct. C. 11. ἦ]  
 εἰ γ. om. N.V. ἀπράκτους C. 12. ἀπώσωμεν K. μὴ δὴ c.g. 13. προσ-  
 εδέχοντο K. ἔργων corr. F.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.f.k. Haack. Poppo. 14. δὴ] ἦδη K.  
 15. μεγάλοι om. A.B.h. ἄπο Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. ἀπό. πολλοὶ ἀπό V.  
 17. γὰρ ὑπὸ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo γὰρ δὴ ὑπό. ξυνίστανται K.Q. 20. πταίωσιν A.B.F.H.V.c.g.h.i.  
 Goell. Bekk. πταί[σ]ωσιν Poppo. vulgo πταίωσιν. καὶ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι Q.V.

in the Cyropædia, the best MS. reads πεζῆ, and not πεζικῆ; and in Isocrates also, where the old text (Philip. p. 95, C.) was δύναμιν καὶ πεζικὴν καὶ ναυτικὴν, Bekker has altered it to πεζῆν, on the authority of the Codex Urbinas, or G. The more correct our editions of the Greek writers become, the more we find the text in agreement with the rules of the grammarians. Since this note was written, I see that Bekker in

his latest edition of Thucydides, 1832, has here also substituted πεζῆ for πεζικῆ.

19. κἂν περὶ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς—πταίωσιν] See note on I. 69. 9.

20. ὅπερ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι] Τρία πραγμα-  
 τεύεται διὰ τούτων ἐν μὲν, ἐν ἐλπίσει  
 ποιῆσαι τοὺς Συρακοσίου τῆς νίκης, ὡς  
 σφαλῆσομένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων περὶ αὐ-  
 τοὺς, ὅπερ τῶσιν ἐσφάλωσιν οἱ Μῆδος  
 στρατεύσαντες ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἔτροον

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 81. 1. 2.

“σφαλέντος, ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι ὡς ἐπὶ Ἀθήνας ἦει, ἠὲξή-  
 “θησαν, καὶ ἡμῖν οὐκ ἀνέλπιστον τὸ τοιοῦτο ξυμβῆναι.

“XXXIV. θαρσοῦντες οὖν τά τε αὐτοῦ παρασκευαζόμεθα,

“καὶ ἐς τοὺς Σικελοὺς πέμποντες τοὺς μὲν μᾶλλον βεβαιωσώ-

5 Let us then apply for  
 aid in every quarter,  
 both in Sicily, in  
 Greece, and elsewhere.  
 Let us prepare our  
 own resources. And  
 I should urge you to  
 anticipate the enemy's  
 arrival, to wait for  
 10 them at Tarentum, to  
 dispute the very pas-  
 sage of the Ionian gulf.  
 This I think would  
 make them abandon  
 their enterprise alto-  
 gether, for they pre-  
 sume now on our being  
 15 afraid of them.

“μεθα, τοῖς δὲ φιλιαν καὶ ξυμμαχίαν πειρώ-

“μεθα ποιῆσθαι, ἔς τε τὴν ἄλλην Σικελίαν

“πέμπωμεν πρέσβεις, δηλοῦντες ὡς κοινὸς ὁ

“κίνδυνος, καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν, ὅπως ἡ ξυμ-

“μαχίαν ποιῶμεθα ἡμῖν, ἢ μὴ δέχονται Ἀθη-

“ναίους. δοκεῖ δέ μοι καὶ ἐς Καρχηδόνα

“ἄμεινον εἶναι πέμψαι. οὐ γὰρ ἀνέλπιστον

“αὐτοῖς, ἀλλ' αἰεὶ διὰ φόβου εἰσὶ, μὴ ποτε

“Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν ἔλθωσιν,

“ὥστε τάχ' ἂν ἴσως νομίσαντες, εἰ τάδε προή-

“σονται, κὰν σφέϊς ἐν πόνοι εἶναι, ἐτελήσειαν

“ἡμῖν ἦτοι κρύφα γε ἢ φανερώς, ἢ ἐξ ἑνός γέ του τρόπου,

“ἀμῦναι. δυνατοὶ δέ εἰσι μάλιστα τῶν νῦν, βουλευθέντες·

“χρυσὸν γὰρ καὶ ἄργυρον πλείστον κέκτηνται, ὅθεν ὁ τε

1. ἐπὶ] om. G. ἐπὶ ἀθήνας C.E.F.H.K.R.V.e.f.g. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk.  
 ἐπ' ἀθήνας. εἴη C.H.d.e.f.i. ἦκει K.V. 2. τοιοῦτον C.G.K.L.N.O.V.  
 d.e.g.i.k.m. cum Thoma M. v. βούλομαι 3. παρασκευαζόμεθα G. 7. πεί-  
 πομεν E. 8. καὶ] ἢ e. ξυμμαχίαν ποιῶμεθα A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.R.V.  
 b.c.e.f.g.i.k. et pr. h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ξυμμαχώσιν correctus h.  
 ξυμμαχίδα ποιῶμεθα Coraas: vulgo ξυμμαχίαν ποιῶνται. 9. δέχονται V. 14. τάγε d.  
 προσήσονται h. προείσονται d. ποιήσονται g. 15. κὰν K.h. vulgo καὶ ἂν.  
 16. κρύφα ἢ L.O. του] που K.

δὲ, τὸ μόνους Συρακουσίους, ἂν κατορθώ-  
 σωσι, δοκεῖν νενικηκέναι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους,  
 ἐπειδὴ ἐπὶ Συρακουσίους ἐκείνοι προη-  
 γουμένως στρατεύονται (καὶ γὰρ τὸν  
 Μῆδον ὑπὸ πάντων νενικημένοι τῶν Ἑλ-  
 λήνων ὑπὸ μόνων τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἠττήσθαι  
 νενομισθαι διὰ τοῦτο, ὅτι ἐπ' Ἀθήνας  
 λόγος ἦν στρατεύειν αὐτῶν). τρίτον δὲ,  
 ἀπαλλάξαι τοῦ φόβου τοὺς Συρακουσίους.  
 ἐπεὶ γὰρ καταπελήγασιν ἀκοῇ τοὺς Ἀθη-  
 ναίους νενικηκότας τὸν Μῆδον, παραδει-  
 κνυσιν αὐτοῖς ὅτι ὁ Μῆδος αὐτὸς περὶ  
 ἑαυτὸν πταίσας τὰ πλείω τὴν δόξαν τῆς  
 νίκης ἐκείνοις προσέθηκεν. SCHOL. Thu-  
 cydides in mente habebat scribere, ὅπερ  
 καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔπαθον, sed in fine ipsam  
 explicationem ejus verbi, scribens ἠὲξή-  
 θησαν, addit. GÖLLER.

1. ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι] Est “propter  
 “istam famam,” “propterea quod ita  
 “prædicabatur.” HAACK.  
 16. ἦτοι κρύφα γε ἢ φανερώς] “Se-  
 “cretly at least if not openly.” In  
 these expressions the Greeks follow a  
 different order from ourselves, as with  
 them the more likely supposition is put  
 before the less likely: whereas we  
 should naturally say, “either openly,  
 “or at any rate secretly.” Compare  
 Herodot. III. 140, 5. ἀναβέβηκε δ' ἢ  
 τις ἢ οὐδὲς, “only one or two, if any;”  
 and Aristotle Ethic. Nicomach. I. 8, 7.  
 ἔν γέ τι ἢ καὶ τὰ πλείω καταρθοῦν. “In  
 “some one point at any rate, if not  
 “generally.”

SYRACUSE. A.C. 415. Olymp. 91.1. 2.

3 “ πόλεμος καὶ τὰλλα εὐπορεῖ. πέμπωμεν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακε-  
 “ δαίμονα καὶ ἐς Κόρυθον, δεόμενοι δεῦρο κατὰ τάχος βοη-  
 4 “ θεῖν, καὶ τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον κινεῖν. ὃ δὲ μάλιστα ἐγὼ τε  
 “ νομίζω ἐπίκαιρον, ὑμεῖς τε διὰ τὸ ξύνηθες ἤσυχον ἤκιωτ’  
 “ ἂν ὀξέως πείθοισθε, ὅμως εἰρήσεται. Σικελιῶται γὰρ εἰς 5  
 “ θέλομεν ξύμπαντες, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅτι πλείστοι μεθ’ ἡμῶν,  
 “ καθελκύσαντες ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ναυτικὸν μετὰ δυοῖν  
 “ μνηοῖν τροφῆς, ἀπαντήσαι Ἀθηναίους ἐς Τάραντα καὶ  
 “ ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν, καὶ δῆλον ποιῆσαι αὐτοῖς ὅτι οὐ περὶ  
 “ †τῇ Σικελίᾳ† πρότερον ἔσται ὁ ἀγὼν ἢ τοῦ ἐκείνουσ περαιω- 10  
 “ θῆναι τὸν Ἴονιον, μάλιστ’ ἂν αὐτοὺς ἐκπλήξαιμεν, καὶ ἐς  
 “ λογισμὸν καταστήσαιμεν ὅτι ὀρμώμεθα μὲν ἐκ φιλίας  
 “ χώρας φύλακες (ὑποδέχεται γὰρ ἡμᾶς Τάρας), τὸ δὲ πέ-  
 “ λαγος αὐτοῖς πολὺν περαιούσθαι μετὰ πάσης τῆς παρα-  
 “ σκευῆς, χαλεπὸν δὲ διὰ πλοῦ μήκος ἐν τάξει μείναι, καὶ 15  
 “ ἡμῖν ἂν εὐεπίθετος εἴη, βραδεῖά τε καὶ κατ’ ὀλίγον προσπί-

1. καὶ om. R. πέμπωμεν Q.f.k. 2. ἐς τὴν κόρυθον d.i. δεῦρο] om. K.  
 βοηθήσει R. 3. ἐγὼ νομίζω g. 4. ὑμεῖς δὲ L.f. 6. θέλομεν g. ἡμῶν  
 d.i.k. 7. μεθελκύσαντες g. προὔπαρχον i. 8. τάρανταν g. 9. ἄκραν]  
 ἄλλην d.i. 10. τῆς σικελίας Haack. πρῶτον e. 10. τοῦ] τὸ i. 12. ὀρμώμεθα  
 E.F.G. 13. γὰρ] δὲ d. ἡμᾶς A.B.F.H.h. 14. περαιούται K. 15. μείναι]  
 εἶναι C.G.K.L.O.P.e.f.k. 16. εὐεπιθέτως A.B.F. βραχεῖα A.B.E.F.N. pr. manu.  
 γρ. G.Q.c.g.h. Parm. κατ’ ὀλίγον V. margo N. et ita Porpo. Haack. Goeller.  
 et Bekk. 2. vulgo κατὰ λόγον. προπίπτουσα k.

9. περὶ †τῇ Σικελίᾳ†.] Semper, ni fallor, genitivo utuntur; hic certe τῆς Σικελίας ob. τοῦ. DOBREE. But may not the sense be a little different from that of περὶ τῆς Σικελίας? and may it not signify not only “fighting about ‘Sicily,’” i. e. concerning Sicily, but “fighting,” as it were, “over Sicily,” i. e. about it, in the double sense of the word “about,” which signifies neighbourhood as well as relation. In Tyrtaeus, the words περὶ ἢ πατρίδι μαρνάμενον do not seem to mean exactly the same with γῆς περὶ τῆσδε μαχώμεθα, which follow a few lines afterwards: the dative appearing to express “fighting in our country to defend it,” while the genitive simply expresses “fighting to defend it.” See Poetæ Minores Græci, vol. I. p. 432. Compare also

Homer, Iliad, XVII. 132:

Ἄλας δ’ ἀμφὶ Μενoitίδῃ σάκος εὐρὸν καλῖφας  
 Ἔσθηκε, ὅς τις τε λέων περὶ οἴσι τέκεσσιν.

And Odyssey, XVII. 471:

ἄνῃρ περὶ οἴσι μαχεύμενος κτεάτεσσιν.

11. καὶ ἐς λογισμὸν καταστήσαιμεν]  
 Καὶ ποιῶσαιμεν αὐτοὺς ἐν φροντίδι καὶ  
 διαλογισμῷ γενέσθαι. SCHOL.

13. χώρας φύλακες] Λέπει τῆς Σικελίας. SCHOL.

16. εὐεπίθετος εἴη] Εὐεπιχείρητος ἡμῖν  
 ἔσται ἢ δύναμις αὐτῶν, βραδέως τε πλέουσα  
 διὰ τὸν ἐν τῷ πελάγει κάματος, καὶ  
 οὐκ ἀβρόα. SCHOL.

εὐεπίθετος] Εὐκόλος εἰς ἐπίθεσιν, ἦτοι  
 εὐεπιχείρητος, exponit Thom. Magister.  
 DUK.

κατ’ ὀλίγον προσπίπτουσα] This reading, which is given in the Venetian

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“ πτοουσα. εἰ δ’ αὖ τῷ ταχυνναυτοῦντι ἀθροατέρφ, κουφίσαν- 5  
 “ τες, προσβάλοιεν, εἰ μὲν κώπαις χρήσαιτο, ἐπιθοίμεθ ἄν  
 “ κερμηκόσω, εἰ δὲ μὴ δοκοίη, ἔστι καὶ ὑποχωρῆσαι ἡμῖν ἐς  
 “ Τάραντα, οἱ δὲ μετ’ ὀλίγων ἐφοδίων ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχία  
 5 “ περαιωθέντες ἀποροῖεν ἄν κατὰ χωρία ἔρημα, καὶ ἡ μένον-  
 “ τες πολιορκοῖντο ἄν, ἡ, πειρώμενοι παραπλεῖν, τὴν τε ἄλ-  
 “ λην παρασκευὴν ἀπολίποιεν ἄν, καὶ τὰ τῶν πόλεων οὐκ  
 “ ἄν βέβαια ἔχοντες, εἰ ὑποδέξοντο, ἀθυμοῖεν. ὥστε ἔγωγε 6  
 “ τούτφ τῷ λογισμῷ ἡγοῦμαι ἀποκληρομένους αὐτοὺς οὐδ’ ἄν  
 10 “ ἀπᾶραι ἀπὸ Κερκύρας, ἀλλ’ ἡ διαβουλευσαμένους, καὶ  
 “ κατασκοπαῖς χρωμένους, ὅποσοι τ’ ἐσμὲν καὶ ἐν ᾧ χωρίφ,

1. εἰ δ’ αὐτῷ C. ταχυννοῦντι P.k. ταχυνναυτοῦν τί E. ἀθροατέρφ V. 2. προσ-  
 βάλλουεν L.O.d.k. χρήσαιτο e. ἐπιθείμεθ L.O.P.d. corr. F. Bekk. Goell.  
 ἐπιθοίμεθ E. ἐπιθοίμεθ A.B. 4. ναυμαχίαν L.O.k. 5. ἄν] om. d. μέλλοντες V.  
 7. ἀπολίποιεν A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.R.V.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπολείποιεν.  
 πδλεων] πολεμίωv Q. 8. εἰ μὴ ὑποδέξοντο L.O.P.Q. εἰ] om. C.k. ἀθυμοῖεν  
 ἄν Q. ὥστ’ ἔγωγε E.F.H.N.Q.V.k.m. Poppo. 9. ἀποκληρομένους Poppo. Goell.  
 et Bekk. 2. vulgo ἀποκλειομένους. οὐκ L. 10. βουλευσαμένους L. 11. χρη-  
 σαμένους e. χωρίωv F.

MS. V, and in the margin of the Cambridge MS. N, is undoubtedly the true one, and has been approved by Duker, and admitted into the text by the later editors. It was evidently the reading of the Scholiast, and is rightly explained by him οὐκ ἀθρόα. Compare V. 9, 1. κατ’ ὀλίγων καὶ μὴ ἅπαντας κινδυνεύειν. Also IV. 10, 3. κατ’ ὀλίγων γὰρ μαχήται.

1. ἀθροατέρφ κουφίσαντες] Ἦτοι κούφοι ὄντες, ἡ καταλιπόντες ὀπίσω τὴν παρασκευὴν. SCHOL.

3. εἰ δὲ μὴ δοκοίη] Προσβαλεῖν δηλονότι. SCHOL.

5. περαιωθέντες] Eis τὸν Τάραντα δηλονότι. SCHOL.

ἀποροῖεν ἄν] Eis ἀπορίαν καταστῆσονται τῶν ἐπιτηδείων. SCHOL.

6. πολιορκοῖντο ἄν] “ Would be “ blockaded,” i. e. would be cut off from all provisions, and so obliged to surrender. Poppo asks, how could they be blockaded by the Syracusans, if the Syracusans had retired into the harbour of Tarentum? But there should only be a comma at Τάραντα, and then the difficulty vanishes.—“ If when their “ light squadron arrives on the coast we “ do not choose to fight, we have only to

“ go into Tarentum, and the enemy will “ then be at a loss what to do;—for if he “ stays on our coast we should blockade “ him, employing our ships in cutting off “ his supplies, without risking a general “ action.” Hermocrates does not mean that his fleet was to be laid up or remain inactive at Tarentum, but that it might retire thither when it was convenient, and then come out again to harass the enemy without fighting him.]

παραπλεῖν] Τὸν Τάραντα δηλονότι. SCHOL.

7. καὶ τὰ τῶν πόλεων] Καὶ, οὐκ εἰδότες βεβαίως, εἰ αἱ πόλεις ὑποδέχονται αὐτοὺς, ἀθυμοῖεν ἄν. SCHOL.

8. ἀθυμοῖεν] The Scholiast in his interpretation reads ἀθυμοῖεν ἄν, and so it is in one MS. of Thucydides. But the ἄν with the participle ἔχοντες is meant to include the verb also. “ As “ they would not be sure whether the “ cities would receive them, they would “ be discouraged;” as if it were οὐκ ἄν ἔχοιεν καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἀθυμοῖεν. Compare πείθοι ἄν, εἰ πείθοι, ἀπειθοῖς δ’ ἴσως. Æsch. Agam. 1056. and Herman. de Regulis Syntacticia, Append. XI. ad Viger. p. 757.



SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

- “ ἐξωσθῆναι ἂν τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐς χειμῶνα, ἢ καταπλαγέντας τῷ  
 “ ἀδοκίῳ καταλύσαι ἂν τὸν πλοῦν, ἄλλως τε καὶ τοῦ ἐμ-  
 “ πειροτάτου τῶν στρατηγῶν, ὡς ἐγὼ ἀκούω, ἄκοντος ἡγου-  
 “ μένου, καὶ ἀσμένου ἂν πρόφασιν λαβόντος, εἴ τι ἀξιοχρεῶν  
 7 “ ἀφ’ ἡμῶν ὀφθείη. ἀγγελλοίμεθα δ’ ἂν, εὖ οἶδ’ ὅτι, ἐπὶ 5  
 “ τὸ πλεῖον τῶν δ’ ἀνθρώπων πρὸς τὰ λεγόμενα καὶ αἰ  
 “ γνώμαι ἴστανται, καὶ τοὺς προεπιχειροῦντας, ἢ τοῖς γε  
 “ ἐπιχειροῦσι προδηλοῦντας ὅτι ἀμνοῦνται, μᾶλλον πεφό-  
 8 “ βηται, ἰσοκιδύνους ἡγούμενοι. ὅπερ ἂν νῦν Ἀθηναῖοι  
 “ πάθοιεν. ἐπέρχονται γὰρ ἡμῖν ὡς οὐκ ἀμνομένους, δι- 10  
 “ καίως κατεγνωκότες, ὅτι αὐτοὺς οὐ μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίων  
 “ ἐφθείρομεν· εἰ δ’ ἴδοιεν παρὰ γνώμην τολμήσαντας, τῷ  
 “ ἀδοκίῳ μᾶλλον ἂν καταπλαγείεν ἢ τῇ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀληθοῦς  
 9 “ δυνάμει. πείθεσθε οὖν, μάλιστα μὲν ταῦτα τολμήσαντες,

2. ἐμπειροτάτου N. 5. ἀφ’] παρ’ d.i. ἀγγελλοίμεθα A.B.C.E.F.H.N.c.m.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀγγελοίμεθα. 6. πλείστον L. λεγόμενα al f. 8. προσ-  
 δηλοῦντας R.f. ἀμνοῦνται A.B.F.H.c.g.h. 9. ὡσπερ B.h. νῦν οἱ ἀθηναῖοι K.  
 10. ἀμνομένους ἔργων k. ἀμνομένους C.G. 12. τολμήσαντες k. 14. πείθεσθα  
 correctus C.

1. ἐξωσθῆναι ἂν] Ἐκπεσεῖσθαι τῶν καιρῶν τοῦ πλοῦ εἰς χειμῶνα. SCHOL.

ἐξωσθῆναι ἂν τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐς χειμῶνα] “To be prevented from acting at the “proper time by the lateness of the “season, and so be obliged to run “their operations into the winter.”

Compare Herodot. I. 31, 3. ἐκκληῖόμενοι τῇ ὥρᾳ, and Cæsar, Bell. Gallic. VII.

11. “Diei tempore exclusus, in pos- “terum oppugnationem differt.”

2. τοῦ ἐμπειροτάτου τῶν στρατηγῶν] Τὸν Νικίαν λέγει. SCHOL.

4. ἀξιοχρεῶν] Ἀξιομαχον, βέβαιον, πιστὸν εἰς αξιομαχίαν. SCHOL.

9. ἰσοκιδύνους ἡγούμενοι] Ἦτοι ἐν ὁμοίῳ κωδύνῳ καταστῆσοντας αὐτοὺς, ἢ ἰσοπαλεῖς. SCHOL.

10. δικαίως] Τὸ δικαίως δύναται μὲν καὶ πρὸς τὸ ἐπέρχονται λαμβάνεσθαι, δικαίως ἐπέρχονται δύναται δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὸ κατεγνωκότες. SCHOL.

12. τῷ ἀδοκίῳ μᾶλλον, κ. τ. λ.] Compare II. 89, 8. and the note there.

13. μᾶλλον ἂν] Μᾶλλον ἂν καταπλα-

γείεν τῷ ἀπροδοκίῳ ἡμᾶς αὐτοῖς ἀντιτάξασθαι, ἢ περὶ τῇ δυνάμει ἡμῶν. SCHOL.

14. πείθεσθε οὖν—τολμήσαντες—ἐτοιμάζειν, καὶ παραστήναι.] This is a remarkable instance of varied construction. “Take my advice; if I could “hope so much, take it by venturing “on this bold plan; but at any rate, “take it so as to provide, &c. and so “as to feel that contempt, &c.” Πείθεσθε παραστήναι παντὶ is indeed no very clear construction, but yet the sense is clear, “that what Hermocrates “said ought to convince them that “there was no wisdom in despising “their enemies;” the words παραστήναι παντὶ being intended to depend on πείθεσθε, and not on an abstract word such as δεῖ or χρῆ. Duker saw this, and translated it accordingly, “Auscul- “tate mihi in eo, ut paretis, et quisque “sibi persuadeat vel in animum in- “ducat.”

ταῦτα] Τὸ ἀπεφορμῆσαι ἐπὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. SCHOL.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 418. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“ εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅτι τάχιστα τᾶλλα ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἐτοιμάξεν,  
 “ καὶ παραστήναι παντὶ τὸ μὲν καταφρονεῖν τοὺς ἐπιόντας  
 “ ἐν τῶν ἔργων τῇ ἀλκῇ δέικνυσθαι, τὸ δ' ἤδη, τὰς μετὰ  
 “ φόβου παρασκευὰς ἀσφαλεστάτας νομίσαντας, ὡς ἐπὶ κιν-  
 5 “ δύνου πρᾶσσειν χρησιμώτατον ἂν ζυμβῆναι. οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες  
 “ καὶ ἐπέρχονται, καὶ ἐν πλῶ, εὖ οἶδ' ὅτι, ἤδη εἰσὶ, καὶ ὅσον  
 “ οὐπω πάρεσιον.”

XXXV. Καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἑρμοκράτης τοσαῦτα εἶπε. τῶν δὲ  
 Συρακοσίων ὁ δῆμος ἐν πολλῇ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔριδι ἦσαν, οἱ  
 10 The general opinion μὲν ὡς οὐδενὶ ἂν τρόπῳ ἔλθοιεν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,  
 however believes the οὐδ' ἀληθῆ ἐστὶν ἃ λέγει, τοῖς δὲ, εἰ καὶ ἔλ-  
 rumours to be false; θοιεν, τί ἂν δράσειαν αὐτοὺς ὃ τι οὐκ ἂν μείζον  
 or, if true, that there θοιεν, τί ἂν δράσειαν αὐτοὺς ὃ τι οὐκ ἂν μείζον  
 is nothing to be feared ἀντιπάθοιεν; ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ πάνυ καταφρονούν-  
 from the Athenians. τες ἐς γέλωτα ἔτρεπον τὸ πρᾶγμα. ὀλίγον δ'  
 15 ἦν τὸ πιστεῦον τῷ Ἑρμοκράτῃ καὶ φοβούμενον τὸ μέλλον.  
 παρελθὼν δ' αὐτοῖς Ἀθηναγόρας, ὃς δήμου τε προστάτης 2

2. παραστήτω L.O.P.Q. περιστήναι h. 3. ἐν] ἐκ B.Q.R.e.f. cum Thoma  
 M. v. καταφρονῶ. τῇ ἀλκῇ τῶν ἔργων C.G.L.O.P.k.m. δ' ἤδη] δὴ E. 4. ἐπὶ  
 κινδύνου A.B.H.N.g.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπὶ κινδύνου V. ἐπικινδύνου  
 E.G. 5. χρησιμώτατον A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack.  
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo χρησιμώτατα. 6. ἤδη] om. g. et prima manu N.  
 9. οἱ] om. E.h. 10. οἱ post ἔλθοιεν om. B. 11. οὐδ'] οἱ δ' A.B.C.K.L.O.P.  
 d.e.f.h.i.k. et, correctus fortasse, E. 15. καὶ] om. g.

2. καὶ παραστήναι παντὶ] Δόξαν εἶναι παντὶ ἀνθρώπῳ. SCHOL.

τὸ μὲν καταφρονεῖν τοὺς ἐπιόντας] Δεῖ τοὺς καταφρονούντας τῶν ἐπιόντων ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ τῇ κατ' αὐτὸν ἀνδρεία φαίνεσθαι καταφρονούντας τῶν ἐναντίων. ἔργον γὰρ κἀναυθα καὶ παλλαχοῦ τὸν πόλεμον λέγει. SCHOL.  
 καταφρονεῖν] See II. II, 4—6.

3. τὸ δ' ἤδη] Τὸ δὲ, ὡς φοβούμενος κινδύνου, ἀσφαλέστατα παρασκευάζεσθαι χρησιμώτατον. SCHOL.

τὸ δ' ἤδη—ζυμβῆναι] “But at the present moment, to think that it is safest to prepare in fear, and to act as in a season of danger, will be most for our interest.” Ὡς ἐπὶ κινδύνου, “tanquam periculo impendente.” Valla. But ἐπὶ κινδύνου seems rather to signify “with danger,” i. e. “when danger is present.” It resembles the

expression ποιεῖν ἐν ἀδείας, “with security:” the noun and preposition being nearly equivalent to the adverb.

9. ἐν—ἔριδι ἦσαν—οἱ μὲν—τοῖς δέ] Oratio variatur ut multis locis; scripsit οἱ μὲν, in mente habens λέγοντες, et τοῖς δέ, cogitans ἔδοκει. GÖLLER.

11. οὐδ' ἀληθῆ ἐστὶν] In illo, quod sequitur, τοῖς δέ, major difficultas est. Est enim plane durum, nominativis, οἱ μὲν, et ἄλλοι δέ, interponi dativum τοῖς δέ. Sed, quia primo nominativo οἱ μὲν non adponitur verbum, sed supplendum relinquuntur, hic quoque orationem potius apto aliquo ad sententiam verbo explendam, quam scripturam receptam mutandam, arbitror. DUX.

12. ὃ τι οὐκ ἂν μείζον ἀντιπάθοιεν] Μείζονα ἀντιπαθεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἢ δράσαι. SCHOL.

16. δήμου—προστάτης] Müller sup-

ἦν καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι πιθανώτατος τοῖς πολλοῖς, ἔλεγε τοιαῦτε.

XXXVI. "ΤΟΥΣ μὲν Ἀθηναίους ὅστις μὴ βούλεται  
 "οὕτω κακῶς φρονῆσαι, καὶ ὑποχειρίους ἡμῶν γενέσθαι ἐν-  
 "θάδε ἐλθόντας, ἢ δειλὸς ἔστω ἢ τῇ πόλει οὐκ εἶ-  
 "εῦνους· τοὺς δὲ ἀγγέλλοντας τὰ τοιαῦτα καὶ  
 "περιφόβους ὑμᾶς ποιοῦντας τῆς μὲν τόλμης  
 "οὐ θαυμάζω, τῆς δὲ ἀξυνεσίας, εἰ μὴ οἴονται  
 "ἔνδηλοι εἶναι. οἱ γὰρ δεδιότες ἰδίᾳ τι βού-  
 "λονται τὴν πόλιν ἐς ἔκπληξιν καθιστάναι, ἢ  
 "ὅπως τῷ κοινῷ φόβῳ τὸ σφέτερον ἐπηλυγιά-

SPEECH OF  
 ATHENAGORAS.  
 (36—40.)

These rumours are  
 tricks too palpable to  
 deceive us. The Athe-  
 nians know their in-  
 terest too well to think  
 of wantonly provoking  
 the hostility of Sicily.

1. πολλοῖς] ἄλλοις K. 4. οὕτως C.F.H.K.e.m. καλῶς e. 6. δὲ ἀγγέλλ.  
 C.E.H.K.L.O.c.d.e.g.k. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. δ' ἀγγέλλ. 7. ἡμᾶς N.V.  
 11. ἐπιλυγάζονται e. ἐπιλυγάζονται C.F.R. ἐπηλυγάζονται Q.

poses this to have been the title of a particular magistrate, whose business it was to look after the interests of the commons, and protect them from injury, like the tribunes at Rome. And he considers this office to have existed in all the Dorian states in which the government was democratical. For instance, we hear of *προστάται τοῦ δήμου* at Corcyra, (Thucyd. III. 70, 4.) at Argos, (*Æneas Tactic.* 11.) at Heraclea on the Euxine, (Ibid.) at Mantinea, (*Xenoph. Hellen.* V. 2, 3.) and at Elis, (Ibid. III. 2, 27.) Wachsmuth, on the contrary, thinks that the term is a general one, sometimes implying a particular office, and sometimes not: but that, even in the former case, the title of the magistrate was not *δήμου προστάτης*, but something else, such for instance as *δημοουργός*, which is lost to us under the general appellation. (*Wachsmuth, Hellenisch. Alterthumskunde, vol. II. Append. I.*) The name "*capitano e difensore del popolo*" given to a particular magistrate at Florence, whose business was exactly the same with that of the *δήμου προστάτης*; and to Pagano and Martino della Torre, elected to a similar office at Milan in 1240 and 1247; and the occurrence of the term *δήμου προστάτης* in inscriptions would incline me to think that when a particular office is meant to be expressed by the words, they were also

its official title. See Muratori, *Dissertationi sopra le Antichit. Italiane, Dissertas.* 52. [Mr. Keightley has reminded me of several passages where the expression *δήμου προστάτης* is certainly not to be understood of any particular office, and he contends that neither is it to be so understood here. I think he is very probably right, nor did my original notes maintain the contrary;—but only that when a particular office was meant, which appears sometimes to be the case, *δήμου προστάτης* and not *δημοουργός*, or any thing else, was the proper title of it.]

1. πιθανώτατος τοῖς πολλοῖς] Δυσήμενος πείθειν τοὺς πολλοὺς. SCHOL.

4. κακῶς φρονῆσαι] Μαρῶν εἶναι. SCHOL.

8. τῆς δὲ ἀξυνεσίας] Ἐσεκα θαυμάζω δηλονότι. SCHOL.

10. ἐς ἔκπληξιν καθιστάται] Ἦγουν, εἰς φόβον ἐμβαλεῖν. SCHOL.

11. ἐπηλυγάζονται] Τὸ ἐπιλυγάζονται ἐπικρίπτωνται. ὅπως (φησι) κοινῇ βήσαντες ἅπαντας, τὸν ἰδίον φόβον ἀποκρίψονται. SCHOL. "May get themselves and their fear thrown into the "shade." ἡλυγῆ γὰρ ἢ σκῆ καὶ τὸ σκότος. Hesychius. See Ruhnkens on the word ἐπηλυγάζω, in his notes on Τιμαῖος. It is τὸ σφέτερον, and not τὸν σφέτερον, because it refers to δέος, repeated from δεδιότες ἰδίᾳ τι.

SYRACUSE. A.C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“ ζωνται. καὶ νῦν αὐται αἱ ἀγγελίαι τοῦτο δύνανται οὐκ  
 “ ἀπὸ ταῦτομάτου, ἐκ δὲ ἀνδρῶν, οἵπερ αἰεὶ τάδε κινουῦσι,  
 “ ζύγκωνται. ὑμεῖς δὲ ἦν εὐ βουλευήσθε, οὐκ ἐξ ὧν οὗτοι 3  
 “ ἀγγέλλουσι σκοποῦντες λογιεῖσθε τὰ εἰκότα, ἀλλ’ ἐξ ὧν  
 5 “ ἂν ἄνθρωποι δεινοὶ καὶ πολλῶν ἔμπειροι, ὥσπερ ἐγὼ Ἴθη-  
 “ ναίους ἀξιώ, δράσειαν. οὐ γὰρ αὐτοὺς εἰκὸς Πελοποννη- 4  
 “ σίους τε ὑπολιπόντας, καὶ τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον μήπω βεβαίως  
 “ καταλελυμένους, ἐπ’ ἄλλον πόλεμον οὐκ ἐλάσσω ἐκόντας  
 “ ἐλθεῖν, ἐπεὶ ἔγωγε ἀγαπᾶν οἶμαι αὐτοὺς, ὅτι οὐχ ἡμεῖς  
 10 “ ἐπ’ ἐκείνους ἐρχόμεθα, πόλεις τοσαῦται καὶ οὕτω μεγάλαι.  
 “ XXXVII. Εἰ δὲ δὴ, ὥσπερ λέγονται, ἔλθοιεν, ἰκανωτέραν  
 “ ἡγοῦμαι Σικελίαν Πελοποννήσου διαπολεμηῆσαι, ὅσῳ κατὰ  
 “ πάντα ἄμεινον ἐξήρτυται, τὴν δὲ ἡμετέραν  
 “ πόλιν αὐτὴν τῆς νῦν στρατιᾶς, ὡς φασιν,  
 15 “ ἐπιούσης, καὶ εἰ δις τοσαύτη ἔλθοι, πολὺ  
 “ κρείσσω εἶναι. οἷς γ’ ἐπίσταμαι, οὐθ’ ἵππους  
 “ ἀκολουθήσοντας, οὐδ’ αὐτόθεν πορισθησομέ-  
 “ νους, εἰ μὴ ὀλίγους τινας παρὰ Ἴγεσταίων, οὐθ’ ὀπλίτας  
 “ ἰσοπλήθεις τοῖς ἡμετέροις, ἐπὶ νεῶν γε ἐλθόντας, μέγα γὰρ

And if they were to come, so distant from their resources, and opposed to such a power as ours, their destruction would be easy and inevitable.

1. ἐπαγγελίαι h. 2. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. τάδε] τὰ ἐνθάδε K. 3. σύγκωνται A.B. C.E.F.e.h. ζύγκωνται V.c.d.f.g.k.m. εἰ εὐ βουλήσθε Q. 5. ἂν] om. H. πολῶν N. 7. τε] om. g. 13. ἐξήρτηται P.Q. 15. ἔλθη P. 17. ἀκολουθήσαντας R. 18. παρὰ] om. f. παρὰ Ἴγεσταίων C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V. d.e.g.k.m. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. παρ’ Ἴγεστ’. αἰγεσταίων V. οὐθ’] Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Libri οὐδ’. 19. ἰσοπλήθεις A. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἰσοπληθείς.

2. ἀπὸ ταῦτομάτου] Ἐξ ἀλόγου συμπτώματος. SCHOL.  
 3. ζύγκωνται] Ἀπὸ κοινῶν τὸ ἀγγελίας. SCHOL.  
 οὐκ ἐξ ὧν οὗτοι, κ. τ. λ.] Compare Aristotle, Rhetor. I. 16, 3. (c. 15, 17.) πιστώματα δὲ περὶ μαρτυριῶν μάρτυρας μὲν μὴ ἔχοντι, ὅτι ἐκ τῶν εἰκότων δεῖ κρινεῖν—καὶ ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν ἐξαπατήσαι τὰ εἰκότα ἐπὶ ἀργυρίῳ.  
 4. ἀλλ’ ἐξ ὧν ἂν ἄνθρωποι] Ἄλλ’ ἐξ ἂν δράσειαν ἄνθρωποι δεινοὶ. SCHOL.  
 5. δεινοὶ] Ἀντὶ τοῦ συνετοὶ, φρόνιμοι. SCHOL.  
 6. ἀξιώ] Ἀξιόσους ἡγοῦμαι εἶναι. SCH.  
 8. καταλελυμένους] Ἀντὶ τοῦ καταλελυκός. SCHOL.

12. διαπολεμηῆσαι] Διενεγκεῖν τὸν πόλεμον. δηλονότι περιγεγεῆσθαι διὰ πολέμου. SCHOL.  
 13. ἄμεινον] Τῆς Πελοποννήσου δηλονότι. SCHOL.  
 17. αὐτόθεν] Ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας. SCHOL.  
 19. μέγα γὰρ κ. τ. λ.] [“The ships will have enough to do to get to Sicily at all, and to carry such stores of all sorts as will be needed,—they cannot therefore carry besides an army large enough to cope with the population of a great city.” There is no reason therefore to violate the construction by connecting, as I did in my former edition, the clause τὴν τε ἄλλην παρασκευὴν κ. τ. λ. with οὐθ’ ὀπλίτας ἰσοπλήθεις.]

SYRAOUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“ τὸ καὶ αὐταῖς ταῖς ναυσὶ κούφαις τοσούτον πλοῦν δεῦρο  
 “ κομισθῆναι, τὴν τε ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ὅσπην δεῖ ἐπὶ πόλιν  
 2 “ τοσὴνδε πομισθῆναι, οὐκ ὀλίγην οὖσαν. ὥστε, παρὰ τοσ-  
 “ οῦτον γινώσκω, μόλις ἂν μοι δοκοῦσιν, εἰ πόλιν ἑτέραν  
 “ τοσαύτην, ὅσαι Συράκουσαι εἰσιν, ἔλθοιεν ἔχοντες, καὶ 5  
 “ ὄμορον οἰκήσαντες τὸν πόλεμον ποιοῦντο, οὐκ ἂν παντά-  
 “ πασι διαφθαρῆναι, ἢ πού γε δὴ ἐν πάσῃ πολεμίᾳ Σικελία,  
 “ (ξυστήσεται γάρ) στρατοπέδῳ τε ἐκ νεῶν ἰδρυθέντι, καὶ  
 “ ἐκ σκηνιδίων καὶ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς, οὐκ ἐπὶ πολὺ ὑπὸ  
 “ τῶν ἡμετέρων ἰππέων ἐξίοντες. τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν οὐδ’ ἂν κρα- 10  
 “ τῆσαι αὐτοὺς τῆς γῆς ἡγοῦμαι· τοσοῦτῳ τὴν ἡμετέραν πα-  
 “ ρασκευὴν κρείσσω νομίζω. XXXVIII. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα, ὥσ-

But in truth the re-  
 ports are altogether of  
 Byronicman manufac-

“ περ ἐγὼ λέγω, οἱ τε Ἀθηναῖοι γινώσκοντες,  
 “ τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν, εὐ οἶδ’ ὅτι, σώζουσι, καὶ

2. ὅσον B.E. δεῖ ἐπὶ] διέπει A.B.F.e. δὴ ἐπὶ f. 4. μοι] om. d. τοσαύτην  
 ἑτέραν g. τοσαύτην om. N.V. 6. ὄμοροι P. 7. δὴ] om. i. 8. ξυστήσεται d.  
 ξυστήσεται C. ἰδρυθέντι E. 9. σκηνιδίων K. σκηνιδίων Q. 10. ἐξίοντες  
 L.O.F. οὐκ d. 12. ὅσπην c.

3. ὥστε, παρὰ τοσούτον γινώσκω] Τὸ  
 μὲν “ παρὰ τοσούτον γινώσκω” τοσού-  
 τον διαφέρομαι τοῖς τὰ ἕτερα διαγγέλ-  
 λουσι· τὸ δὲ ὥστε ὑπερβιβάζει χρῆ, ἵνα  
 μὴ σολοικοφανῆς ἢ τὸ σχῆμα, καὶ οὕτω  
 συντάξαι· παρὰ τοσούτον γινώσκω, ὥστε  
 μόλις ἂν μοι δοκοῦσιν οὐκ ἂν παντάπασι  
 διαφθαρῆναι οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. SCHOL.

παρὰ τοσούτον γινώσκω] I cannot see  
 how these words can bear any other  
 sense than that of, “to such a length  
 “do I carry my opinion;” or, “so  
 “strong is my opinion on the subject.”  
 If γινώσκω could signify “to agree  
 “with Hermocrates,” παρὰ τοσούτον  
 γινώσκω might mean, as it is com-  
 monly interpreted, “so far am I from  
 “agreeing with him.” But it can only  
 signify, if we take παρὰ τοσούτον in this  
 sense, “I am so far from thinking;”  
 which is nonsense. It seems then that  
 παρὰ τοσούτον must be taken to mean,  
 “to such a degree,” “so strongly,” as  
 in the example given in Viger, παρὰ  
 τοσούτον ἠττηθεῖς, “so completely de-  
 “feated.”

7. ἢ πού γε δὴ ἐν πάσῃ πολεμίᾳ Σικελία

γε] Μήτοι γε ἐν Σικελίᾳ πάσῃ, πολεμίᾳ  
 καθεστῶσῃ. SCHOL.

8. στρατοπέδῳ τε] Λείπει χρώμενοι.  
 SCHOL.

ἐκ νεῶν ἰδρυθέντι] “An army settled  
 “in a camp immediately after leaving  
 “it’s ships,” and therefore necessarily  
 ill provided. This is put in contrast  
 with εἰ πόλιν ἑτέραν τοσαύτην ἔλθοιεν  
 ἔχοντες. The words ἐκ σκηνιδίων καὶ  
 ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς do not depend  
 on ἐξίοντες, but rather on ὀρμώμενοι,  
 or some similar word, understood.  
 “Beginning their operations with no  
 “better base on which to rest them,  
 “than a set of wretched tents, and  
 “such means as they only would be  
 “content with who were unable to  
 “provide any thing better.”

9. καὶ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς] Οὐ τῆς  
 ἐκ περιουσίας, ἀλλὰ τῆς οὐδὲ ἀντάρκους.  
 SCHOL.

οὐκ ἐπὶ πολὺ] Εἰργάμενοι τῆς γῆς ὑπὸ  
 τῶν ἡμετέρων ἰππέων. SCHOL.

10. οὐδ’ ἂν κρατῆσαι αὐτοὺς τῆς γῆς  
 ἡγοῦμαι] Οὐδ’ ἂν ἀποθῆναι αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν  
 γῆν νομίζω δυνατῆσθαι. SCHOL.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2

ture; a guilty attempt of the aristocratical party to fill you with vain alarms of foreign enemies, that so they may obtain from you extraordinary commands, to be used for the destruction of your liberty.

“ ἐνθένδε ἄνδρες οὔτε ὄντα οὔτε ἄν γενόμενα  
 “ λογοποιούσω. οὐς ἐγὼ οὐ νῦν πρῶτον, ἀλλ’  
 “ αἰεὶ ἐπίσταμαι, ἦτοι λόγοις γε τοιοῖσδε, καὶ  
 “ ἔτι τούτων κακουργότεροις, ἢ ἔργοις βουλο-  
 “ μένους, καταπλήξαντας τὸ ὑμέτερον πλήθος,  
 “ αὐτοὺς τῆς πόλεως ἄρχειν. καὶ δέδοικα μέντοι  
 “ μήποτε πολλὰ πειρῶντες καὶ κατορθώσωσιν, ἡμεῖς δὲ κακοὶ  
 “ πρὶν ἐν τῷ παθεῖν ὤμεν, προφυλάξασθαί τε, καὶ αισθό-  
 “ μενοι ἐπέξελθεῖν. τοιγάρτοι δι’ αὐτὰ ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν ὀλι-  
 10 “ γάκισ μὲν ἡσυχάζει, στάσεις δὲ πολλὰς καὶ ἀγῶνας οὐ  
 “ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους πλείονας ἢ πρὸς αὐτὴν ἀναυρεῖται,  
 “ τυραννίδας δὲ ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ δυναστείας ἀδίκους. ὦν ἐγὼ  
 “ πειράσομαι, ἦν γε ὑμεῖς ἐθέλητε ἔπεισθαι, μήποτε ἐφ’ ἡμῶν  
 “ τι περιδεῖν γενέσθαι, ὑμᾶς μὲν τοὺς πολλοὺς πείθων, τοὺς  
 15 “ δὲ τὰ τοιαῦτα μηχανωμένους κολάζων, μὴ μόνον αὐτοφώ-  
 “ ρους (χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἐπιτυγχάνειν) ἀλλὰ καὶ ὦν βούλονται  
 “ μὲν, δύνανται δ’ οὐ (τὸν γὰρ ἐχθρὸν οὐχ ὦν δρᾶ μόνον,  
 “ ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς διανοίας προαμύνεσθαι χρῆ, ἔπειρ καὶ μὴ

1. ἃ ἄνδρες g. 3. ἦτοι] εἴτι Q. γε] om. Q. d. σε c. 4. οὐκ ἔτι g.  
 5. καταπλήξαντας correctus C. ἡμέτερον E. N. Q. V. g. 7. μήποτε] μήτε i. 8. Post  
 ὤμεν interpuncti cum E. Bekk. [Ita etiam Elmsleius.] φυλάξασθαί g. αισθα-  
 νομένοι L. O. P. k. 9. τὸ γὰρ τοι V. 11. αὐτὸν i. 12. ὅ ἐστιν V.  
 13. γε] τε K. ἔσεσθαι H. ἔπεισθε V. ἀφ’ g. 15. μόνως L. P. αὐτοφόρους  
 A. E. F. 16. βούλωνται C. k. 17. μόνων G. 18. προαμύνεσθαι M. R.

1. ἐνθένδε] Ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως. SCHOL.  
 οὔτε ἄν γενόμενα] Οὐχ οἷά τε γενέσθαι.  
 SCHOL.

2. λογοποιούσι] Ψευδέσι λόγοις συντι-  
 θιάσι. SCHOL.

4. κακουργότεροις] Πονηροτέροις.  
 SCHOL.

6. καὶ δέδοικα μέντοι] “And I fear  
 “too.” See Herodot. I. 96, 2. In the  
 following words there is a difficulty, but  
 Bekker is probably right in placing a  
 comma after ὤμεν, repeating the same  
 verb again before προφυλάξασθαι: ἡμεῖς  
 δὲ μὴ κακοὶ ὤμεν προφυλάξασθαι, πρὶν  
 ἐν τῷ παθεῖν ὤμεν. See VIII. 27, 2. and  
 the note there. And so Göller under-  
 stands the passage. Compare for the  
 expression πρὶν ὤμεν, πρὶν διαγνώσι, VI.  
 29, 2. and πρὶν διορθώσωσιν, VIII. 9, 1.

7. ἡμεῖς δὲ κακοὶ] Ἐμεῖς δὲ διὰ κα-  
 κίαν ἀδύνατοι ἐσμεν καὶ προασθέντες  
 τοὺς πονηροὺς καὶ αἰσθανόμενοι ἐπέξελ-  
 θεῖν αὐτοῖς. SCHOL.

12. ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ δυναστείας ἀδίκους]  
 Ἐπὶ κοινῷ τὸ ἀναυρεῖται. SCHOL.  
 δυναστείας ἀδίκους] See III. 62, 4. and  
 the note there.

15. τὰ τοιαῦτα μηχανωμένους] Ἐγὼ  
 τοὺς κακούργους. SCHOL.  
 μὴ μόνον αὐτοφώρους] Ἐπ’ αὐτοφώρων  
 λαμβάνων. χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἐπ’ αὐτοφώρων  
 ἔχειν αὐτούς. SCHOL.

16. καὶ ὦν βούλωνται μὲν] Ἐπὶ κοινῷ  
 τὸ κολάζων. SCHOL.

ὦν] Ἐνεκα δηλοῦντι. SCHOL.

18. εἴπειρ καὶ μὴ προφυλαξόμενος τις  
 προπίπτει] Ἐπειρ καὶ πάσχει τις κακῶς,  
 πρὶν αἰσθῆται ἃ. SCHOL.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“προφυλαξάμενός τις προπείσεται), τοὺς δ' αὖ ὀλίγους τὰ  
 “μὲν ἐλέγχων, τὰ δὲ φυλάσσω, τὰ δὲ καὶ διδάσκων μάλιστα  
 “λιστα γὰρ δοκῶ ἂν μοι οὕτως ἀποτρέπειν τῆς κακουργίας.  
 5 “καὶ δῆτα, ὃ πολλὰκίς ἐσκεψάμην, τί καὶ βούλεσθε, ὦ νεώ-  
 “τεροι; πότερον ἄρχειν ἤδη; ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔννομον. ὁ δὲ νόμος 5  
 “ἐκ τοῦ μὴ δύνασθαι ὑμᾶς μᾶλλον, ἢ δυναμένους ἐτέθη ἀτι-  
 “μάξειν. ἀλλὰ δὴ μὴ μετὰ πολλῶν ἰσονομείσθαι; καὶ πῶς  
 “δίκαιον τοὺς αὐτοὺς μὴ τῶν αὐτῶν ἀξιοῦσθαι; XXXIX.

In spite of all the abuse of the aristocrats, let us uphold the comprehensive fairness of our democracy, against those who in their folly or wickedness seek to overthrow it.

“φήσει τις δημοκρατίαν οὔτε ξυνετὸν οὔτ' ἴσον  
 “εἶναι, τοὺς δὲ ἔχοντας τὰ χρήματα καὶ ἄρχειν 10  
 “ἄριστα βελτίστους. ἐγὼ δὲ φημι, πρῶτα μὲν  
 “δῆμον ξύμπαν ὠνομάσθαι, ὀλιγαρχίαν δὲ  
 “μέρος, ἔπειτα φύλακας μὲν ἀρίστους εἶναι  
 “χρημάτων τοὺς πλουσίους, βουλευσαί δ' ἂν  
 “βέλτιστα τοὺς ξυνετοὺς, κρῖναι δ' ἂν ἀκούσαντας ἄριστα 15

1. προπῆσεται i. προπείσεται g. Dukeri, προσπεσείται g. Gaillii. 4. τί καὶ] καὶ om. Q. 5. ἐννομον P. 7. δῆ] om. L. μὴ] om. g. 9. φήσῃ g. φησὶ G. δημοκράτειαν F. 10. δὲ ἔχοντας C.E.H.L.O.V.c.f.g.h.i.k. Porpo. vulgo et Bekk. δ' ἔχοντας. 11. βελτίους C. πρῶτον N.V. 12. ξυμπαν] om. P. 13. ἔπειτα δὲ φύλακας d.i. 14. βεβουλευσθαι e.

1. τὰ μὲν ἐλέγχων] “Bringing their “evil designs to light.”

2. ἐλέγχων] “Ἦγουν φανερώς δεικνύων. SCHOL.

4. ἐσκεψάμην] “Ἦγουν κατ' ἐμαυτὸν ἐπὶ συννοίας ἔσχον. SCHOL.

τί καὶ βούλεσθε, ὦ νεώτεροι] Πρὸς τὸν Ἐρμοκράτην ἀποτείνει τὸν λόγον. SCHOL.

ὦ νεώτεροι] Müller strangely supposes (Dorier, II. p. 160. note 5.) that this word does not so much signify “young men,” as, “men desirous of “change,” *novarum rerum cupidi*. But, in the first place, νεώτεροι cannot have such a sense in itself; next, the word φῆδη shews that there is a reference intended to the age of the parties spoken of; and thirdly, the young nobility were at all times the most violent opposers of the power and interests of the commons. Probably the “young men” here spoken of were the same with the ἔταυροι of Hermocrates, mentioned VII. 73, 3; men bound to him and to one

another by the tie of companionship in arms, and forming also a political *εταυρία*, or union, for the furtherance of the views of their party. See VIII. 65, 2. 69, 4. and compare Livy, II. 3. III. 11. 14. 65.

5. ὁ δὲ νόμος, ἐκ τοῦ μὴ δύνασθαι] “Ὁ δὲ νόμος καλῶς ἐτέθη διὰ τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι ὑμᾶς ἄρχειν, μᾶλλον ἢ περὶ ὧς δυναμένους ἀτιμάζων. λέγει δὲ περὶ τῶν νέων, ὅτι εἰργονται τῆς ἀρχῆς διὰ νόμον οὐκ ἀτιμαζόμενοι, ἀλλὰ καλωμένοι διὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν. τουτέστι, τὴν ἀριστοκρατίαν. SCHOL.

7. ἰσονομείσθαι] Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ τὸ πολλὰκίς ἐσκεψάμην, τί καὶ βούλεσθε. SCHOL.

9. ἴσον] Δίκαιον. SCHOL.

11. βελτίστους] i. q. ἐπιτηδειοτάτους.

13. μέρος] Δεῖπει τῆς πόλεως. SCHOL.

15. κρῖναι δ' ἂν ἀκούσαντας, κ. τ. λ.] Compare Aristotle, Politics, III. 7. (c. II, 2.) τοὺς γὰρ πολλοὺς, ἕν ἑαστός ἐστιν οὐ σπουδαῖος ἀνὴρ, ὅμως ἐνδέχεται συναελθόντας εἶναι βελτίους ἐκείνων, οὐχ ὡς ἐκα-

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“ τὸς πολλοὺς, καὶ ταῦτα ὁμοίως καὶ κατὰ μέρη καὶ ξύμ-  
 “ παντα ἐν δημοκρατίᾳ ἰσομοιρεῖν. ὀλιγαρχία δὲ τῶν μὲν  
 “ κινδύνων τοῖς πολλοῖς μεταδίδωσι, τῶν δ' ὠφελίμων οὐ  
 “ πλεονεκτεῖ μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ξύμπαν ἀφελομένη ἔχει· ἃ  
 5 “ ὑμῶν οἱ τε δυνάμενοι καὶ οἱ νέοι προθυμούνται, ἀδύνατα  
 “ ἐν μεγάλῃ πόλει κατασχεῖν. XL. ἀλλ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν, ὃ  
 “ πάντων [ἀξυνετώτατοι,] εἰ μὴ μαθάνετε  
 “ κακὰ σπεύδοντες, ἢ ἀμαθέστατοί [ἔστε] ὧν  
 “ ἐγὼ οἶδα Ἑλλήνων, ἢ ἀδικώτατοι, εἰ εἰδότες  
 10 “ τολμᾶτε—ἀλλ' ἦτοι μαθόντες γε ἢ μετα-  
 “ γνόντες, τὸ τῆς πόλεως ξύμπασι κοινὸν  
 “ αὔξετε, ἠγησάμενοι τοῦτο μὲν ἂν καὶ ἴσον  
 “ καὶ πλέον οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ὑμῶν ἦπερ τὸ τῆς πόλεως πλήθος  
 “ μετασχεῖν, εἰ δ' ἄλλα βουλήσεσθε, καὶ τοῦ παντὸς κινδύ-

The state will not fall into the snare laid for it. If the Athenians do come, it knows how to defeat them without sacrificing its liberty to the ambition of the aristocrats.

IO

1. κατὰ τὰ M. κατὰ τὰ E.F.G.H.N.R.V.c.f.g. Poppo, [τὰ μέρη. 4. καὶ] om. Q.R. 8. κακὰ σπεύδοντες] κατασπεύδοντες O. 10. γε] om. L.O. 12. ἂν καὶ ἴσον B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἂν ἴσον. 14. κινδυνεύσετε L.O.P.

στον, ἀλλ' ὡς σύμπαντας. “ And these “ things,” Athenagoras goes on to say, “ each and all together, have their “ just place allotted them in a demo- “ cracy.” By ταῦτα he means the claim of the rich to have the care of the public purse, of the enlightened to direct the measures of government, and of the people at large to decide on the adoption or rejection of the measures proposed to them.

2. ἰσομοιρεῖν] Ἴσοτιμίας ἀξιοῦνται ἐν δημοκρατίᾳ οἱ τε πλουσιοὶ καὶ οἱ συνετοί. SCHOL.

4. ξύμπαν ἀφελομένη ἔχει] Τῆς ὠφελείας δηλονότι. SCHOL.

ἃ ὑμῶν οἱ τε δυνάμενοι καὶ οἱ νέοι] “ Ἀπερ ὑμῶν οἱ τε ὀλιγαρχικοὶ καὶ οἱ νέοι προθυμούνται πάντα ἔχειν, ἀδύνατον ὄντος ἐν μεγάλῃ πόλει πάντα τοῦτους ἔχειν. SCHOL.

6. [ἀλλ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν κ. τ. λ. That something here is corrupt seems certain; I think also that the words ἀλλ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν belong to what follows, τὸ κοινὸν αὔξετε.—The simplest correction would be to strike out the words ἢ ἀμαθέστατοι—Ἑλλήνων, or else to omit the

two words ἀξυνετώτατοι and ἔστε. The present text seems to have been made out of the original text and its marginal gloss, both of which seem mixed up together. Thucydides could scarcely have written both ἀξυνετώτατοι and ἀμαθέστατοι.]

12. τοῦτο μὲν ἂν—μετασχεῖν] “ That “ in the prosperity of the whole country “ you would share in equal, or even in “ larger measure than the mass of the “ people.” Τοῦτο μετέχειν ἴσον καὶ πλέον resembles the construction, V. 59, 1. αὐτοὶ οὐ πολλῷ πλείους διεφθάρσαν, and V. 115, 1. Ἄργεῖοι—διεφθάρσαν ὡς ὄγδοηκοντα. And for the use of μετέχειν with an accusative, see Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 359. obs. 2. Jelf, 535. obs. 1.

13. καὶ πλέον οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ὑμῶν] Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ὑμῶν ἠγείσθωσαν ταῦτα καὶ ἴσον εἶναι, καὶ πλέον τοῦ ἴσου, τὸ τῶν αὐτῶν μετασχεῖν, ὧν καὶ πᾶσα ἡ πόλις. SCHOL.

τὸ τῆς πόλεως] Τὸ πᾶσι κοινῶς ὠφέλιμον τῆς πόλεως, τοῦτο αὔξετε. SCHOL.

14. εἰ δ' ἄλλα βουλήσεσθε] Εἰ δὲ μειζόνων ἐφίεσθε, πάντων στερηθήσεσθε. SCHOL.



“νεύσαι στερηθῆναι καὶ τῶν τοιῶνδε ἀγγελιῶν, ὡς πρὸς  
 2 “αἰσθομένους καὶ μὴ ἐπιτρέφοντας, ἀπαλλάγητε. ἡ γὰρ  
 “πόλις ἦδε, καὶ εἰ ἔρχονται Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀμυνεῖται αὐτοὺς  
 “ἀξίως αὐτῆς, καὶ στρατηγοὶ εἰσιν ἡμῖν, οἱ σκέφονται αὐτά.  
 “καὶ εἰ † μή† τι αὐτῶν ἀληθές ἐστίν, ὥσπερ οὐκ οἶομαι, οὐ 5  
 “πρὸς τὰς ὑμετέρας ἀγγελίας καταπλαγεῖσα, καὶ ἐλομένη  
 “ὑμᾶς ἄρχοντας αὐθαίρετον δουλείαν ἐπιβαλεῖται, αὐτὰ δ’  
 “ἐφ’ αὐτῆς σκοποῦσα, τοὺς τε λόγους ἀφ’ ὑμῶν ὡς ἔργα  
 “δυναμένους κρινεῖ, καὶ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν ἐλευθερίαν οὐχὶ  
 “ἐκ τοῦ ἀκούειν ἀφαιρεθήσεται, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἔργῳ φυλασσο- 10  
 “μένη μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν, πειράσεται σώζειν.”

XLI. Τοιαῦτα μὲν Ἀθηναγόρας εἶπε. τῶν δὲ στρατη-  
 γῶν εἰς ἀναστὰς ἄλλον μὲν οὐδένα ἔτι εἶασε παρελθεῖν,  
 2 One of the generals αὐτὸς δὲ πρὸς τὰ παρόντα ἔλεξε τοιαῦτα. “Δια-  
 of the commonwealth puts an end to the de-  
 bate, by deprecating  
 all party insinuations,  
 and advising that pre- “βολὰς μὲν οὐ σώφρον οὔτε λέγειν τινας ἐς 15  
 “ἀλλήλους, οὔτε τοὺς ἀκούοντας ἀποδέχεσθαι,  
 “πρὸς δὲ τὰ ἐσαγγελλόμενα μᾶλλον ὄραν,

1. πρὸς αἰσθομένους c.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. προαισθομένους B.E. προαισθο-  
 μένους A.H.h. πρὸς αἰσθανομένους C.F.K. ὥσπερ αἰσθανομένους N.V. νῦντο προ-  
 αἰσθανομένους. 2. ἐπιτρέφοντας A.E.F.R. ἐπιτροποντας d.e.i.k. ἐπιτρέφοντας G.  
 ἀπαλλάγηται G. ἡ] εἰ A. 3. ἦδε A. ἀμυνεῖτε G. 4. ἀξίως e.k. σκη-  
 ψονται N. 5. μή] μὲν Q. om. pr. E. post τι ponit recensens G. 6. ἐκπλαγεῖσα G.  
 7. ἐπιβαλεῖτε C.M. ἐπικαλεῖται G.K. αὐτῆ Bekk. 8. ἐφ’] ἀφ’ L.O.P.Q. ἀφ’ G.  
 αὐτῆς A.B.C.E.F.K.c.d.h.i.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri εἰαντῆς. ὡς] om. g.  
 10. ἔργου c. 12. τοιαῦτα μὲν ἀθ. A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.R.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo.  
 Goell. Bekk. τοιαῦτα μὲν δ’ ἀθ. N. τοιαῦτα δὲ ἀθ. C.e. ταῦτα μὲν δ’ ἀθ. V. 13. εἰς]  
 τις K. 15. ἐς] om. K. 16. ὑποδέχεσθαι Q. 17. ἐσαγγελλόμενα L.O.P.

1. ὡς πρὸς αἰσθομένους] Ἄντ’ τοῦ ὡς  
 προαισθησομένων καὶ μὴ ἐπιτρεφόντων  
 ἡμῶν. SCHOL.

5. καὶ εἰ † μή† τι αὐτῶν, κ. τ. λ.]  
 This is an unusual expression, instead  
 of εἰ μηδὲν αὐτῶν. Yet the negative  
 seems required by the sense, in oppo-  
 sition, as the Scholiast rightly observes,  
 το εἰ ἔρχονται Ἀθηναῖοι.

εἰ † μή† τι αὐτῶν] Τοῦτο ἀνταποδίδεται  
 πρὸς ἐκεῖνο, ἡ γὰρ πόλις ἦδε, καὶ εἰ  
 ἔρχονται Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀμυνεῖται. καὶ εἰ μὴ  
 τι αὐτῶν ἀληθές ἐστίν. οὐ διὰ τὰς ὑμετέ-  
 ρας ἀγγελίας αὐθαίρετον δουλείαν εἰλεῖται  
 τοῦτο γὰρ ἐστὶ τὸ αὐθαίρετον δουλείαν  
 ἐπιβαλεῖται. SCHOL.

8. τοὺς τε λόγους ἀφ’ ὑμῶν] Ἄπο

κουτοῦ τὸ, οὐκ οἶμαι. οὐκ οἶμαι γὰρ (φη-  
 σιν,) ὅτι τοὺς λόγους ὑμῶν ἴσα ἔργα  
 δύνασθαι ἡ πόλις κρινεῖ. SCHOL.

9. ὑπάρχουσαν ἐλευθερίαν] Οὐχὶ διὰ  
 διὰ τὸ ἀκούειν καταπλαγεῖσα ἀπορήσεται.  
 SCHOL.

10. ἐκ δὲ τοῦ, ἔργῳ φυλασσομένη] Τὴν  
 ἐλευθερίαν πειράσεται σώζειν ἐκ τοῦ δὲ  
 ἔργῳ μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν τοῖς ἀφαιρουμένοις  
 αὐτήν. SCHOL.

11. μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν] “By being on its  
 “guard in its actions, and not suffer-  
 “ing you thus to act with impunity.”  
 This sense of ἐπιτρέπειν, “to allow, or  
 “to tolerate,” is not unusual. Com-  
 pare I. 71, 1. οἱ δὲ ἀν-ῆν ἀδικῶσιν, δῖλα  
 ὅσι μὴ ἐπιτρέφοντες. So I. 82, 1. 95, 1.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

parations should be made to meet the rumoured invasion, whether it were announced truly or falsely.

“ὅπως εἰς τε ἕκαστος καὶ ἡ ζύμπασα πόλις  
 “καλῶς τοὺς ἐπιόντας παρασκευασόμεθα ἀμύ-  
 “νεσθαι. καὶ ἦν ἄρα μηδὲν δεῖσθαι, οὐδεμία 3  
 “βλάβη τοῦ ττετ τὸ κοινὸν κοσμηθῆναι καὶ

5 “ἵπποις καὶ ὄπλοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, οἷς ὁ πόλεμος ἀγάλλεται.  
 “τὴν δ' ἐπιμέλειαν καὶ ἐξέτασιν αὐτῶν ἡμεῖς ἐξομεν, καὶ τῶν  
 “πρὸς τὰς πόλεις διαπομπῶν ἅμα, ἔς τε κατασκοπὴν καὶ  
 “ἦν τι ἄλλο φαίνηται ἐπιτήδειον. τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐπιμεμελήμεθα  
 “ἦδη, καὶ ὅ τι ἂν αἰσθώμεθα, ἐς ὑμᾶς οἴσομεν.” Καὶ οἱ μὲν 4  
 10 Συρακόσιοι, τοσαῦτα εἰπόντος τοῦ στρατηγοῦ, διελύθησαν ἐκ  
 τοῦ ξυλλόγου.

XLII. Οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἦδη ἐν τῇ Κερκύρα αὐτοὶ τε καὶ  
 οἱ ζύμμαχοι ἅπαντες ἦσαν· καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἐπεξέτασιν τοῦ  
 στρατεύματος καὶ ζύνταξιν, ὥσπερ ἔμελλον

OL. 91. 2.

15 PROGRESS OF THE ATHENIAN EXPEDITION.

It assembles at Corcyra, and is formed into three divisions.

ὀρμεισθῆναι τε καὶ στρατοπεδεύεσθαι, οἱ στρα-  
 τηγοὶ ἐποίησαντο, καὶ τρία μέρη νείμαντες ἐν  
 ἐκάστῳ ἐκλήρωσαν, ἵνα μήτε ἅμα πλείοντες  
 ἀπορῶσιν ὕδατος καὶ λιμένων καὶ τῶν ἐπιτη-  
 δείων ἐν ταῖς καταγωγαῖς, πρὸς τε τᾶλλα εὐκοσμότεροι καὶ  
 20 ῥάγους ἄρχειν ὥσι, κατὰ τέλη στρατηγῶν προστεταγμένοι·

1. πόλις] om. Q. 2. παρασκευασόμεθα A. B. C. E. K. h. i. Goell. Bekk. παρασκευασόμεθα F. G. H. L. M. N. O. R. V. b. c. f. g. k. Haack. Poppo. vulgo παρασκευασόμεθα.  
 3. δεήσει H. 4. τοῦ ττετ] τοῦτο P. d. i. τοῦ γε Poppo. Bekk. 2. “γε Abreschius: “codices τε.” ΒΕΚΚ. καὶ ὄπλοις καὶ ἵπποις e. 5. ἄλλης ἢς H. ἀγγέλλεται C. 6. δι' ἐπιμέλ. V. ἄξομεν P. 7. κατασκοπεῖν A. 8. φαίνεται E. F. H. ἐπιμεληθῆναι i. ἐπιμελήμεθα C. K. M. V. k. 9. εἰσοίσομεν h. 11. συλλόγου K. 12. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι] Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ N. V. 13. ἐπ' ἐξέτασιν E. H. K. V. g. h. 15. ὀρμεισθῆναι Q. τε] om. L. 16. ἐποίησαν g. ἐν corr. F. Reiskius. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. legebatur ἐν. Correxit etiam Valckenar. ad Herodot. VII. 49, 3. 17. ἅμα πλείοντες Valckenar. ad Herodot. VII. 49, 3. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Libri omnes ἀναπλήροντες. 19. τὰ ἄλλα E. F. H. N. Q. V. f. g. h. 20. στρατηγῶν K.

3. μηδὲν δεῖσθαι] Μάχη δηλονότι. SCHOL.

οὐδεμία βλάβη—κοσμηθῆναι] “There is no harm in the city's being furnished,” &c.; or, the harm of the city's being furnished, &c. is nothing.” The conjunction τε appears superfluous, and Poppo reads γε. This is but cutting the knot: it is possible, however, that Thucydides intended to write τοῦ τε τὸ κοινὸν κοσμηθῆναι, καὶ

τοῦ διαπέμψαι ἐς τὰς πόλεις, but that the insertion of the words τὴν δ' ἐπιμέλειαν—ἐξομεν made him alter the construction to διαπομπῶν.

5. οἷς ὁ πόλεμος ἀγάλλεται] Οἷς χαιρεῖ πόλεμος, ἐν χρήσει. SCHOL.

13. ἐπεξέτασιν] “A second review of it;” i. e. upon its being now united: there had been probably an ἐξέτασις of the several parts of it before they left their respective ports.

CORCYRA, &amp;c. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

2 ἔπειτα δὲ προὔπεμψαν καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν καὶ Σικελίαν τρεῖς ναῦς, εἰσομένας αἰτινες σφᾶς τῶν πόλεων δέξονται. καὶ εἶρητο αὐταῖς προαπαντᾶν, ὅπως ἐπιστάμενοι καταπλέωσι. XLIII. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοσῆδε ἤδη τῇ παρασκευῇ Ἀθηναῖοι ἄραντες ἐκ τῆς Κερκύρας ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐπεραιοῦντο, τριή- 5

CORCYRA, &c. ρεσι μὲν ταῖς πάσαις τέσσαρσι καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν, καὶ δυοῦν Ῥοδίων πεντηκοντόρου (τούτων Ἀττικαὶ μὲν ἦσαν ἑκατὸν, ὧν αἱ μὲν ἐξήκοντα ταχεῖαι, αἱ δ' ἄλλαι στρατιώτιδες· τὸ δὲ ἄλλο ναυτικὸν Χίων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων,) ὀπλίταις 10 δὲ τοῖς ξύμπασιν ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντακισχιλίους (καὶ τούτων Ἀθηναίων μὲν αὐτῶν ἦσαν πεντακόσιοι μὲν καὶ χίλιοι ἐκ καταλόγου, ἑπτακόσιοι δὲ θῆτες, ἐπιβάται τῶν νεῶν, ξύμμαχοι δὲ οἱ ἄλλοι ξυνεστράτεον, οἱ μὲν τῶν ὑπηκόων, οἱ δ' Ἀργείων, πεντακόσιοι, καὶ Μαντινέων καὶ μισθοφόρων πεν- 15 τήκοντα καὶ διακόσιοι), τοξόταις δὲ τοῖς πᾶσιν ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ τετρακοσίοις (καὶ τούτων Κρήτες οἱ ὀγδοήκοντα ἦσαν,) καὶ σφενδονήταις Ῥοδίων ἑπτακοσίοις, καὶ Μεγαρεῦσι ψιλοῖς, φυγάσι, εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν, καὶ ἰππαγωγῶ μᾶ, τριάκοντα ἀγούση ἰππέας. 20

1. ἐς τὴν σικ. N.V. 2. δέξονται Q. 4. ἦδη] ἦδε e. τῆ] om. K.e. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι h. 6. τέσσαρσι A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.c.f.g.h.i.k.m. 7. Ῥοδίων πεντηκον- 20  
 τέρου c. et, a ex o facto, F. πεντηκοντέρου C. 10. ὀπλίταις B.E.F.h. 11. δέ] om. K. 12. αὐτῶν] om. i. μὲν] om. Q.d. et pr. manu N. 13. ἑπτακόσιοι h. 16. τοξόταις A.B.E.F. 17. τριακοσίοις K. οἱ] om. R. 19. καὶ ante ἰππ. om. P. ξα

13. ἑπτακόσιοι δὲ θῆτες, ἐπιβάται] Hence Aristotle observes, ἡ δὲ ψιλὴ δύναμις καὶ ναυτικὴ, δημοκρατικὴ πάμπαν, as even the Epibatæ, although reckoned among the heavy-armed soldiers, were yet taken from the class of Thetes. On one occasion, an Athenian fleet was manned by Epibatæ taken from the higher classes, ἐκ καταλόγου, (Thucyd. VIII. 24, 2.) but this is mentioned because it was unusual, and was done in a season of extraordinary danger. It is probable that the state furnished arms to the Thetes, when serving as heavy-armed soldiers. See Böckh, Staats- haush. vol. II. p. 35. (Eng. Translat. II. p. 266.) I have already confessed

(note on III. 95, 2.) that I know not how to explain the number of seven hundred Epibatæ for a fleet of one hundred ships. The ships for carrying soldiers would seem to have needed no Epibatæ on the actual passage; and possibly the circumstance of there being a large force of heavy-armed men ἐκ καταλόγου on the expedition, who might help to man the ships if required, may have induced the Athenians to reduce the number of regular Epibatæ for each ship from ten to seven.

19. ἰππαγωγῶ] Scribit Schefferus de Milit. Nav. IV. 1. pag. 258. naves ἰππαγωγούς etiam στρατιώτας et ὀπλιταγωγούς vocari. Vix credo. Quomodo-

ΙΑΡΥΓΙΑ and ITALIA. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

**XLIV.** Τοσαύτη ἢ πρώτη παρασκευὴ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον  
διέπλει. τούτοις δὲ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἄγουσαι ὀλκάδες μὲν τρια-  
κοντα σιταγωγοί, καὶ τοὺς σιτοποιοὺς ἔχουσαι  
καὶ λιθολόγους καὶ τέκτονας καὶ ὄσα ἐς τει-  
χισμὸν ἐργαλεῖα, πλοῖα δὲ ἑκατὸν [ᾶ] ἐξ  
ἀνάγκης μετὰ τῶν ὀλκάδων ξυνέπλει· πολλὰ  
δὲ καὶ ἄλλα πλοῖα καὶ ὀλκάδες ἐκούσιοι ξυνη-  
κολούθουν τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐμπορίας ἕνεκα· ἃ τότε πάντα ἐκ τῆς  
Κερκύρας ξυνδιέβαλλε τὸν Ἴόνιον κόλπον. καὶ προσβαλοῦσα  
ἢ πᾶσα παρασκευὴ πρὸς τε ἄκραν Ἰαρυγίαν καὶ πρὸς  
Τάραντα, καὶ ὡς ἕκαστοι εὐπόρησαν, παρεκομίζοντο τὴν  
Ἰταλίαν, τῶν μὲν πόλεων οὐ δεχομένων αὐτοὺς ἀγορᾶ οὐδὲ

ΙΑΡΥΓΙΑ and  
ITALIA.  
It proceeds along the  
5 coast to Rhegium.  
Its reception there,  
and from the other  
Italian cities.

10

1. τοσαύτη δὲ ἢ i. 4. ὄσα δὲ ἐπὶ L.O.P.k. ὄσα ἐπὶ G.m. 5. ᾶ] om. N.V.  
Uncis inclusit Poppo. 8. ξυνπαντα e. 9. ξυνδιέβαλλε A.B.C.E.F.H.O.R.  
V.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ξυνδιέβαλε. προσβάλλουσα Q. 10. ἢ παρα-  
σκευὴ πᾶσα L.O.P. πᾶσα om. k. τάραντα ὡς i.

dum non iidem sunt ὀπλίται et ἱππεῖς, ita etiam aliæ ὀπλιταγωγοί, aliæ ἱππαγωγοί. Hoc apertum est e Thucydide, II. 56, 2. de expeditione Periclis in Peloponnesum anno secundo Belli Peloponnesici. Ἦγε δ' ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν ὀπλίταις Ἀθηναίων τετρακισχιλίων, καὶ ἱππέας τριακοσίων, ἐν ναυσὶν ἱππαγωγοῖς, πρώτον τότε ἐκ τῶν παλαιῶν νεῶν ποιηθείσας. Et IV. 42, 1. Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὴν Κορινθίαν ἐστράτευσαν ναυσὶν ὀγδοήκοντα, καὶ δισχιλίοις ὀπλίταις ἐαυτῶν, καὶ ἐν ἱππαγωγοῖς ναυσὶ, διακοσίοις ἱππεῦσι. Nam ibi distinguuntur naves, quæ ὀπλίταις vehunt, i. e. ὀπλιταγωγοί, ab iis, quæ equos et equites. Idem ostendit hic locus, in quo præter naves XL. στρατιωτίδας, una ἱππαγωγὸς memoratur: illæ autem στρατιωτίδες sunt eædem, quæ cap. 31, 3. XL. ὀπλιταγωγὸς dixerat Thucydides. Et sic etiam Diodorus Sicul. lib. XX. pag. 775. alias facit naves στρατιωτικὰς, alias ἱππηγούσας. Et Polyb. I. 26. seqq. ἱππηγούσας, quæ aliis navibus adligatæ remulco traherentur, ab iis, in quibus milites et ἐπιβάται erant, distinguit. DUK.

5. πλοῖα δὲ ἑκατὸν—ξυνέπλει] I agree with Duker that the relative δ is better omitted. Ἐξ ἀνάγκης μετὰ τῶν ὀλκάδων I interpret, "pressed for the service as "well as the ships of burden;" for by

what follows, ὀλκάδες ἐκούσιοι, it is clear that both the πλοῖα and ὀλκάδες first spoken of were employed by the government.

ἃ ἐξ ἀνάγκης] Articulus δ impeditam reddit orationem. Hoc vidit Æm. Portus, ob eamque causam, ξυνέπλει tantum ad πλοῖα referendum, et in his, τούτοις δὲ, ἠκολούθουν supplendum relinqui, putavit. Mihi magis probatur scriptura Cod. Clar. qui δ ignorat. Ita sine ullo supplemento oratio recte procedet, et omnia pendebunt ab uno verbo ξυνέπλει. Verba ἐξ ἀνάγκης Ἀσάσιος in interpretatione præterit: Valla vertit *necessario*: Portus, *vi necessitatis coacta*. Non liquet, quæ illa necessitas fuerit. An hoc vult Thucydides, hæc privatorum navigia fuisse, et auctoritate publica classem sequi coacta, quod *comprehendere naves* dicunt Latini? Ita sanè videtur; nam, si publica fuissent, nulla causa esset, cur id magis de his solis diceret, quam de omnibus aliis. Ita quoque fortassis intelligendum est, quod supra cap. 22. dicit, *σιτοποιοὺς ἐκ τῶν μυλωνῶν ἠραγκασμένους ἐμπίστους*. DUK.

12. ἀγορᾶ οὐδὲ ἄστι] "Would neither "sell them provisions, nor allow them "to enter their walls."

IAPYGLIA and ITALIA. SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἄσται, ὕδατι δὲ καὶ ὄρμῃ, Τάραντος δὲ καὶ Λοκρῶν οὐδὲ  
 τούτοις, ἕως ἀφίκοντο ἐς Ῥήγιον τῆς Ἰταλίας ἀκρωτήριον.  
 3 καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἤδη ἠθροίζοντο, καὶ ἕξω τῆς πόλεως, ὡς αὐτοὺς  
 εἶσω οὐκ ἐδέχοντο, στρατόπεδόν τε κατεσκευάσαντο ἐν τῇ  
 τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος ἱερῷ, οὐ αὐτοῖς καὶ ἀγορὰν παρεῖχον, καὶ τὰς 5  
 ναῦς ἀνεγκύσαντες ἠσύχασαν· καὶ πρὸς [τε] τοὺς Ῥηγίους  
 λόγους ἐποίησαντο, ἀξιοῦντες Χαλκιδέας ὄντας Χαλκιδεῦσιν  
 4 οὔσι Λεοντίνους βοηθεῖν. οἱ δὲ οὐδὲ μεθ' ἐτέρων ἔφασαν  
 ἔσεσθαι, ἀλλ' ὅτι ἂν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἰταλιώταις ξυνοδοκῆ,  
 5 τοῦτο ποιήσειν. οἱ δὲ πρὸς τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πράγματα 10  
 ἐσκόπουν, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἄριστα προσοίονται· καὶ τὰς πρό-  
 πλους ναῦς ἐκ τῆς Ἐγέστης ἅμα προσέμενον, βουλόμενοι  
 εἶδέναι περὶ τῶν χρημάτων, εἰ ἔστιν ἃ ἔλεγον ἐν ταῖς Ἀθή-  
 ναις οἱ ἄγγελοι.

XLV. Τοῖς δὲ Συρακοσίοις ἐν τούτῳ πολλαχόθεν τε ἤδη 15  
 καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν κατασκόπων σαφῆ ἠγγέλλετο ὅτι ἐν Ῥηγίᾳ αἱ  
 SYRACUSE.  
 On the news of the  
 arrival of the arma-  
 ment at Rhegium, the  
 2 Syracusans prepare in  
 earnest to defend  
 themselves.  
 νῆες εἰσὶ, καὶ ὡς ἐπὶ τούτοις παρεσκευάζοντο  
 πάσῃ τῇ γνώμῃ, καὶ οὐκέτι ἠπίστουν. καὶ ἔς  
 τε τοὺς Σικελοὺς περιέπεμπον, ἔνθα μὲν φύ-  
 λακας, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς, πρέσβεις· καὶ ἐς τὰ 20  
 περιπόλια τὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ φρουρὰς ἐσεκόμιζον· τὰ τε ἐν τῇ

2. ῥίγιων ε. 3. ἤδη] non habet Thomas M. v. ἐνταῦθα. ἠθροίζετο—  
 ἐδέχετο Q. 6. τε] om. N.V. 7. χαλκιδέας—χαλκιδεῦσιν K. 8. δε] om. Q.  
 10. τῇ om. N.R. 11. προσοίονται Q. πρόσπλους A.h. 12. ἐν τῇ d.i.  
 14. ἄγγελοι] αἰγισταῖοι h. 16. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. af] om. B.F. 17. παρασκευάζοντο γρ. h. 21. περιπόλια K.O.V. et margo  
 H.N. et γρ. A. et F. et correctus h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. περὶ πλοῖα N.  
 vulgo περιπόλια. Conf. Toup. in Suid. 4. p. 255. φρουρὰς Q.e.f. ἐκόμιζον i.

6. πρὸς [τε] τοὺς Ῥηγίους]. The omission of the conjunction τε in two MSS. has induced me to enclose it in brackets, as according to the present construction it is superfluous. But perhaps here also Thucydides meant to write πρὸς τε τοὺς Ῥηγίους—ἐποίησαντο, —καὶ πρὸς τὰ—πράγματα ἐσκόπουν, and then changed the construction of the latter clause, because of the words οἱ δὲ οὐδὲ—ποιήσιν, which had interrupted the original course of the sentence.

15. πολλαχόθεν τε ἤδη—ἠγγέλλετο] “Reports came in from all quarters; and from their own officers, whom they had sent to see how things were going on, there came not mere reports, but actual information to be depended on.”

17. ὡς ἐπὶ τούτοις] “On the supposition that these accounts were true.” So at the end of the chapter, ὡς ἐπὶ ταχέϊ πολέμῳ καὶ ὅσον οἱ παρόντι.

21. περιπόλια] “Stations of the περιπόλιοι, or national guard.” See the

RHEGIUM. A. C. 416. Olymp. 91. 2.

πόλει, ὅπλων ἐξετάσει καὶ ἵππων, ἐσκόπουν εἰ ἐντελῆ ἐστί·  
καὶ τᾶλλα, ὡς ἐπὶ ταχεῖ πολέμῳ καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρόντι,  
καθίστατο.

XLVI. Αἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς Ἐγέστης τρεῖς νῆες αἱ πρόπλοι  
5 παραγίγονται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὸ Ῥήγιον, ἀγγέλλουσαι  
ὅτι τὰ μὲν ἄλλα οὐκ ἔστι χρήματα, ἃ ὑπ-  
έσχοντο, τριάκοντα δὲ τάλαντα μόνον φαίνεται.  
καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ εὐθὺς ἐν ἀθυμίᾳ ἦσαν, ὅτι 2  
αὐτοῖς τοῦτό τε πρῶτον ἀντεκεκρούκει, καὶ οἱ  
Ῥηγῖνοι οὐκ ἐβελήσαντες ξυστρατεύειν, οὐδ'  
10 πρῶτον ἤρξαντο πείθειν καὶ εἰκὸς ἦν μάλιστα,  
Λεοντίων τε ξυγγενεῖς ὄντας καὶ σφίσιν αἰεὶ  
ἐπιτηδείους. καὶ τῷ μὲν Νικίᾳ προσδεχομένῳ  
ἦν τὰ παρὰ τῶν Ἐγεσταίων, τοῖν δὲ ἐτέρων  
15 καὶ ἀλογώτερα. οἱ δὲ Ἐγεσταῖοι τοιοῦνδε τι 3  
ἐξετεχνήσαντο τότε, ὅτε οἱ πρῶτοι πρέσβεις τῶν Ἀθηναίων  
ἦλθον αὐτοῖς ἐς τὴν κατασκοπὴν τῶν χρημάτων. ἔς τε τὸ ἐν  
Ἐρυκίᾳ ἱερὸν τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ἀγαγόντες αὐτοὺς ἐπέδειξαν τὰ  
ἀναθήματα, φιάλας τε καὶ οἰνοχόας, καὶ θυματήρια, καὶ  
20 ἄλλην κατασκευὴν οὐκ ὀλίγην, ἃ ὄντα ἀργυρᾷ πολλῶ πλείω  
τὴν ὄψιν ἀπ' ὀλίγης δυνάμεως χρημάτων παρείχοντο· καὶ ἰδίᾳ  
ξενίσεις ποιούμενοι τῶν τριηριτῶν, τὰ τε ἐξ αὐτῆς Ἐγέστης  
ἐκπώματα καὶ χρυσᾷ καὶ ἀργυρᾷ ξυλλέξαντες, καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῶν

1. ἐσκόπουν in marg. habet N. ἐντελεῖ F. 2. τὰ ἄλλα K. 4. αἱ δ'  
ἐκ] ἐκ δὲ L. πρόπλοιοι k. 6. τὰ μὲν ἄλλα N.V. ceteri τᾶλλα μὲν. 7. μόνον  
τάλαντα N.Q.V.g. τάλαντα μόνον i. 10. Ῥήγιοι K. 11. ἤρξαντο πρῶτον K.  
14. παρὰ A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.g.k. Haack Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri  
περὶ τῶν δὲ ἐτέρων i. 16. ἐξετεχνήσαντο G.L.O.k.m. τότε] τε K.L.  
πρῶτοι] om. f. 18. ἀπέδειξαν V. 19. καὶ τὴν ἄλλην O. 22. τριηριτῶν i.  
τριηραρχῶν Q. 23. ἐκπώματα χρυσᾷ P. recte, opinor. Bekker. ξυλλέ-  
ξατες K.

note on IV. 67, 1. The temple of Jupiter Olympius was made one of these posts: see ch. 70, 4. Dionysius applies the term to the several forts in the Roman territory to which the inhabitants used to retire for refuge during the inroads of the Ætoli, Volsci, &c. See Antiqq. Roman. IX. 56. See also Thucyd. VII. 48, 5.

9. καὶ οἱ Ῥηγῖνοι] Scil. ἀντεκεκρούκεισαν. "And the Rhegians had also "disappointed them, [or had run "counter to their hopes,] by refusing "to join them." For what follows, τῷ μὲν Νικίᾳ προσδεχομένῳ ἦν, compare II. 60, 1. and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 391. e. Jelf, 599. 3.

RHEGIUM. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἐγγὺς πόλεων καὶ Φοινικικῶν καὶ Ἑλληνίδων αἰτησάμενοι,  
 4 ἐσέφερον ἐς τὰς ἐστίασεις ὡς οἰκεία ἕκαστοι. καὶ πάντων ὡς  
 ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ τοῖς αὐτοῖς χρωμένων, καὶ πανταχοῦ πολλῶν  
 φαινομένων, μεγάλην τὴν ἐκπληξιν τοῖς ἐκ τῶν τριήρων  
 Ἀθηναίοις παρέιχε, καὶ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας διεθρόησαν 5  
 5 ὡς χρήματα πολλὰ ἴδοιεν. καὶ οἱ μὲν αὐτοὶ τε ἀπατηθέντες,  
 καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τότε πείσαντες, ἐπειδὴ διήλθεν ὁ λόγος ὅτι  
 οὐκ εἶη ἐν τῇ Ἐγέστη τὰ χρήματα, πολλὴν τὴν αἰτίαν εἶχον  
 ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ πρὸς τὰ παρόντα  
 ἐβουλεύοντο, XLVII. καὶ Νικίου μὲν ἦν γνώμη πλείν ἐπὶ 10  
 Πλάνης τῶν τριῶν γενεῶν ἐπὶ τῆς ἀποκρίσεως. Σελινούντα πάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ, ἐφ' ὅπερ μά-  
 λιστα ἐπέμφθησαν, καὶ ἦν μὲν παρέχουσι  
 Πλάνης τῶν τριῶν γενεῶν ἐπὶ τῆς ἀποκρίσεως. PLAN OF NICIAS. χρήματα παντὶ τῷ στρατεύματι Ἐγεσταίῳ,  
 πρὸς ταῦτα βουλεύεσθαι, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ταῖς ἐξήκοντα ναυσίν,  
 15 ὅσασπερ ἠτήσαντο, ἀξιοῦν διδόναι αὐτοὺς τροφήν, καὶ παρα-  
 μέινοντας Σελινουτίους ἢ βία ἢ ξυμβάσει διαλλάξαι αὐτοῖς,  
 καὶ οὕτω παραπλεύσαντας τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις, καὶ ἐπιδεί-  
 ξαντας μὲν τὴν δύναμιν τῆς Ἀθηναίων πόλεως, δηλώσαντας  
 δὲ τὴν ἐς τοὺς φίλους καὶ ξυμμαχοὺς προθυμίαν, ἀποπλείν  
 οἰκαδε, ἦν μὴ τι δι' ὀλίγου καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀδοκίτου ἢ Λεοντί- 20  
 νους οἰοί τε ὄσσω ὠφελῆσαι ἢ τῶν ἄλλων τινὰ πόλεων  
 προσαγαγέσθαι, καὶ τῇ πόλει δαπανῶντας τὰ οἰκεία μὴ

1. φοινικῶν c.g.k. φοινίκων B. 3. ἐπὶ πολὺ B.F.K.h. 4. ἐκ] om. Q.  
 τριήρων E.F.H.V. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τριηρῶν. 5. ἐς] om. i. 7. ἦλθεν  
 L.O.P.h. 8. τὰ] om. O. πολλοὶ P. 10. ἐπεβουλεύοντο G. ἦν ἢ  
 γνώμη h.i. ἦν γνώμη μὴ B. 11. τῇ om. i. 13. τὰ χρήματα L.O.P.  
 15. ὅσασπερ G.K. αὐταῖς i. αὐτοῖς V. παραμένοντες Q.f. 16. ξυμβι-  
 βάσει L. διαλλάξαι P.k. αὐτοὺς A.B.E.F.R.c.f.g.h. 18. τῆς] τῶν L.O.  
 20. ἀπὸ] ἐκ g.h.

22. καὶ τῇ πόλει—κινδυνεύειν] The infinitive, as Göller rightly explains it, depends on ἦν γνώμη at the beginning of the chapter. "His opinion was, "that they should not endanger the very "safety of their country by wasting "its nearest and dearest resources in the "fond hope of foreign conquest." For κινδυνεύειν τῇ πόλει, compare VI. 10, 5, μετεώρω τῇ πόλει κινδυνεύειν: and

13. ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος, ὡς μέγιστον δὴ τῶν πρὶν κίνδυνον ἀναρροπούσης, ἀπὸ χειροτονεῖν. And for δαπανῶντας τὰ οἰκεία, compare again VI. 12, 1. ταῦτα ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν δίκαιον ἐνθάδε εἶναι ἀναλοῦν, καὶ μὴ ὑπὲρ ἀνδρῶν φυγάδων τῶνδε: and VII. 42, 5. ἀπάξω τὴν στρατιάν καὶ οὐ τρίψωσθαί ἄλλως Ἀθηναίους τε τοὺς ξυ- στρατενομένους καὶ τὴν ἔμψασαν πόλιν: and VII. 47, 4. ad finem.

RHEGIUM. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

κινδυνεύειν. XLVIII. Ἀλκιβιάδης δὲ οὐκ ἔφη χρῆναι, τοσαύτῃ δυνάμει ἐκπλεύσαντας, αἰσχροῶς καὶ ἀπράκτως ἀπελθεῖν, ἀλλ' ἔς τε τὰς πόλεις

PLAN OF  
ALCIBIADES.

ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι, πλὴν Σελιουόντος καὶ Συρακουσῶν, τὰς 5 ἄλλας, καὶ πειρᾶσθαι καὶ τοὺς Σικελοὺς τοὺς μὲν ἀφίστάναι ἀπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων, τοὺς δὲ φίλους ποιεῖσθαι, ἵνα σίτον καὶ στρατιὰν ἔχωσι, πρῶτον δὲ πείθειν Μεσσηνίους (ἐν πόρῳ γὰρ μάλιστα καὶ προσβολῇ εἶναι αὐτοὺς τῆς Σικελίας, καὶ λιμένα καὶ ἐφόρμησιν τῇ στρατιᾷ ἱκανω- 10 τάτην ἔσσεσθαι)· προσαγαγομένους δὲ τὰς πόλεις, εἰδότας μεθ' ὧν τις πολεμήσει, οὕτως ἤδη Συρακούσαις καὶ Σελιουόντι ἐπιχειρεῖν, ἣν μὴ οἱ μὲν Ἐγεσταίοις ξυμβαίωσιν, οἱ δὲ Λεοντίνοις ἐῶσι κατοικίξιν. XLIX. Λάμαχος δὲ ἄντικρυς

ἔφη χρῆναι πλεῖν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας, καὶ πρὸς 15 τῇ πόλει ὡς τάχιστα τὴν μάχην ποιεῖσθαι, ἕως ἔτι ἀπαράσκευοὶ τε εἰσὶ καὶ μάλιστα ἐκπεπληγμένοι. τὸ γὰρ 2

PLAN OF  
LAMACHUS.

1. δέ] om. d. 5. πειρᾶσθαι προσάγεσθαι correctus h. 9. ἐφόρμωσιν  
G.d.e.g.k. correctus C. Porpo. 10. προσαγομένους N.P.V.g. ἰδόντας  
G.L.O.i.k.m. et correctus C. 11. τολήσει L.O.P.Q. 12. συμβαίωσιν E.  
14. ἔφη] om. L.O.P. ante ἄντικρυς ponunt N.V.g. συρακούσαις P.g.i.  
16. καί] om. Q.

9. ἐφόρμωσιν] Göller, in a very good note upon the word *δρῶς* and its derivatives, (on the word *ἐφορμισθέντας* in ch. 49, 4.) contends that we should here read *ἐφόρμωσιν*. He says that “*ἐφόρμωσις*, i. e. *obsidiō navium*, ibi quidem “*ferri non potest* :” and he interprets *ἐφόρμωσιν*, “*stationis opportunitatem*.” But can *ἐφόρμωσιν* express any thing more than is already expressed in the word *λιμένα*? We read in IV. 8, 5. of the Lacedæmonians wishing to prevent the Athenians *ἐφορμίσασθαι ἐς τὸν λιμένα*, that is, “*from taking their station, or coming to their moorings, “within the harbour.*” Now if the Athenians were in possession of Messena, and found it a most convenient harbour, it was quite certain, and needless to be added, that they would find it a convenient station, that is, “*convenient for the mere purpose of accommodating their own ships,*” for

such is the meaning of *ἐφόρμωσις*. But if Göller means, “*convenient for attacking an enemy, or watching movements,*” which is the true sense required, this is *ἐφόρμωσιν*, and *not ἐφόρμωσιν*. The Syracusans, ten years before this, had feared lest the Athenians should occupy Messena, and *μὴ ἐξ αὐτοῦ δρῶμενοι ποτε σφίσι ἐπέλθωσιν*. IV. 1, 2. And when the Athenians used Rhegium for the same purpose, Hermocrates said of them, *τὰς ἀμαρτίας ἡμῶν τηροῦσιν, ὀλίγαις ναυσὶ παρόντες*. So at this time Alcibiades advised the taking possession of Messena, “*as a “convenient harbour, and an excellent “post from whence to watch the course “of affairs in Sicily, and proceed “hostile operations when opportunity “should serve.*” That is, *λιμένα καὶ ἐφόρμωσιν τῇ στρατιᾷ ἱκανωτάτην ἔσσεσθαι*. Compare II. 89, 13. and the note there.



πρῶτον πᾶν στράτευμα δεινότατον εἶναι· ἦν δὲ χρονίῃ πρὶν ἐς ὄψιν ἔλθειν, τῇ γνώμῃ ἀναθαρσύνοντας ἀνθρώπους, καὶ τῇ ὄψει καταφρονεῖν μᾶλλον. αἰφνίδιοι δὲ ἦν προσπέσωσιν, ἕως ἔτι περιδεεῖς προσδέχονται, μάλιστα ἂν †σφᾶς† περιγενέσθαι καὶ κατὰ πάντα ἂν αὐτοὺς ἐκφοβῆσαι, τῇ τε ὄψει (πλείστοι γὰρ ἂν νῦν φανῆναι) καὶ τῇ προσδοκίᾳ ὧν πείσονται, μάλιστα δ' ἂν τῷ αὐτίκα κινδύνῳ τῆς μάχης. εἰκὸς δὲ εἶναι καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς πολλοὺς ἀποληφθῆναι ἔξω, διὰ τὸ ἀπιστεῖν σφᾶς μὴ ἤξειν· καὶ ἐσκομιζομένων αὐτῶν, τὴν στρατιὰν οὐκ ἀπορήσειν χρημάτων, ἣν πρὸς τῇ πόλει κρα- 10

1. πᾶν] om. i. χρονίσει K. 2. ἀναθαρσύνοντας E. 3. αἰφνίδιον A.B.C.E.F.G.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h. Bekk. προσπαιώσει d.i. 4. σφεῖς Goell. Bekker. Præfat. ad ed. min. pag. v. codices σφᾶς. 5. τε] δὲ L.O.P.k. 6. νῦν] om. P. πῆσονται i.k. 8. ἐν] om. Q. ἀποληφθῆναι E.F.G. ἀπολειφθῆναι A.B.N.P.R.V.h.i. Bekk. 9. τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀπορήσειν Q.

2. τῇ γνώμῃ—καταφρονεῖν μᾶλλον] “Men recovering confidence in their minds, when they see the armament with their eyes are inclined rather to “despise it:” i. e. having had time to regain their courage, even the actual sight of the enemy, when he does at last appear, is regarded with indifference. It seems to me quite wrong to join τῇ ὄψει with ἀναθαρσύνοντας, for Lamachus did not mean that the Athenian armament would be really less imposing or numerous after two or three months’ interval, but that it would appear so, because the enemy would look at it less under the influence of alarm, and so their minds would affect their eyes.

3. αἰφνίδιοι] I agree with Poppo in preferring this reading to that adopted by Bekker and Göller, αἰφνιδιον. The adverb αἰφνιδίως occurs five times in Thucydides, but αἰφνιδιον is nowhere found used adverbially; for in IV. 78, 4, αἰφνιδιον παραγενόμενον, it is the accusative masculine of the adjective. But we have κατελθόντος αἰφνιδιον τοῦ βρύματος, IV. 75, 2. ἀφικνούται αἰφνιδιος, VIII. 14, 2, and προσβαλόντες αἰφνιδιος, VIII. 28, 2. And the neuter singular of the adjective used as an adverb, with some well known exceptions, is not common in the older writers. See IV. 112, 1. and the note there.

4. μάλιστα ἂν †σφᾶς† περιγενέσθαι] One is strongly tempted here to read

σφεῖς with Bekker and Göller. But as I have defended the reading in V. 71, 3, δέισας—μὴ σφῶν κυκλωθῆ τὸ εὐώνυμον, because the word σφῶν is meant both to include the general who was speaking, and the soldiers also; so here σφᾶς may be excused perhaps on the ground of its expressing the army rather than the speaker: Lamachus not intending to include himself particularly, but advising for the expedition as distinct from himself. And the nominative πλείστοι may have been used rather than πλείστους, in order, as Poppo says, to prevent ambiguity. I have retained σφᾶς therefore, although not without much doubt as to its genuineness.

8. ἀποληφθῆναι] This surely must be the true reading, rather than ἀπολειφθῆναι. The words are so constantly confounded, that the authority of the MSS. is hardly worth any thing on this occasion; but the sense seems rather to be, “that many would be surprised “outside of the town,” than “that “many would be left behind,” a term which would rather apply to those who, endeavouring to get in the city, came too late, and found the gates closed against them. See V. 8, 4. 59, 3, 4. VII. 51, 2.

9. ἐσκομιζομένων αὐτῶν] “While they were carrying their property into the “city.” Compare II. 18, 5. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐσεκομίζοντο ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ, καὶ ἐδόκουν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐπελθόντες ἂν διὰ τάχους πάντα ἐπι ἔξω καταλαβεῖν.

τοῦσα καθέξῃται. τοὺς τε ἄλλους Σικελιώτας οὕτως ἦδη 4  
 μᾶλλον καὶ ἐκείνοις οὐ ξυμμαχήσειν καὶ σφίσι προσιέναι,  
 καὶ οὐ διαμελλήσειν περισκοποῦντας ὁπότεροι κρατήσουσι.  
 ναύσταθμον δὲ ἐπαναχωρήσαντας καὶ ἐφορμισθέντας Μέγαρα  
 5 ἔφη χρῆναι ποιέεισθαι, ἃ ἦν ἔρημα, ἀπέχοντα Συρακουσῶν  
 οὔτε πλοῦν πολὺν οὔτε ὁδόν.

L. Λάμαχος μὲν ταῦτα εἰπὼν, ὅμως προσέθετο καὶ αὐτὸς  
 τῇ Ἀλκιβιάδου γνώμῃ. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Ἀλκιβιάδης τῇ αὐτοῦ

COAST OF SICILY. 10 Lamachus assents to the plan of Alcibiades. Negotiation with MESSANA. The armament leaves Rhegium. It proceeds to Catania; then passes on to reconnoitre the harbour of Syracuse, 15 and returns to Catania, but is not received within the walls.

νηὶ διαπλεύσας ἐς Μεσσήνην, καὶ λόγους ποιη-  
 σάμενος περὶ ξυμμαχίας πρὸς αὐτοὺς, ὡς οὐκ  
 ἔπειθεν, ἀλλ' ἀπεκρίναντο πόλει μὲν ἂν οὐ  
 δέξασθαι, ἀγορὰν δ' ἔξω παρέξειν, ἀπέπλει ἐς  
 τὸ Ῥηγίον. καὶ εὐθὺς ξυμπληρώσαντες ἐξή- 2  
 κοντα ναῦς ἐκ πασῶν οἱ στρατηγοὶ, καὶ τὰ  
 ἐπιτήδεια λαβόντες, παρέπλεον ἐς Νάξον, τὴν  
 ἄλλην στρατιὰν ἐν Ῥηγίῳ καταλιπόντες καὶ  
 ἕνα σφῶν αὐτῶν. Ναξίων δὲ δεξαμένων τῆ 3

1. καθέξῃται F. 2. προίενα A.B.E.F. 4. δε] om. e.h. ἐφορμισθέντας  
 Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. ἐφορμηθέντας. ἐφορμείν τὰ μέγαρα γρ. h. 7. μὲν] δὲ  
 μὲν K. τοσαῦτα N.V. κα] om. B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m.  
 8. ταῦτα L.O.Q. ταῦτα οὕτω P. τῇ αὐτῇ d.h.i. 9. μεσσήνην C.E.F.  
 H.N.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μεσήνην. μεσσήνην λόγους i.  
 12. δέξασθαι A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.R.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo δέξασθαι.

4. [ἐφορμισθέντας. It seems to shew the difficulty of coming to a certain decision as to some passages in Thucydides, that my former note, defending the old reading ἐφορμηθέντας, should have seemed satisfactory to Gøller, and should have induced him to restore ἐφορμηθέντας in his 2nd edition, whereas I myself on farther consideration believe it to be faulty. The aorist participles may not be confounded with the present, and the sense of ἐπαναχωρήσαντας cannot be "whilst retiring," or "in order to retire," but "having retired." The sense must be, "When they had retreated from their display of their force under the walls of Syracuse, and had brought their ships to land, Megara was to be the place which should be made the chief naval

"station." Lamachus did not expect the war to last till winter, but the fleet after landing the army could not remain off Syracuse, and it must retreat to some point where it might lie safely. And such a point Lamachus thought was to be found at Megara, as in fact the Athenians afterwards did find such an one at Thapsus.] It appears from this place, as well as from VI. 94, i. VII. 25, 4. that Megara was on the sea-coast. And Cluverius says that the walls of an ancient city, of about a mile in circuit, and built of square blocks of stone of immense size, were existing in his time on the very sea-shore, close to the mouth of the river Alabus; and he considers it as certain that these were the ruins of the ancient Megara. Cluverius, Sicilia, p. 133.

CATANA. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

πόλει, παρέπλεον ἐς Κατάνην. καὶ ὡς αὐτοὺς οἱ Καταναῖοι οὐκ ἐδέχοντο (ἐνήσαν γὰρ αὐτόθι ἄνδρες τὰ Συρακοσίων 4 βουλόμενοι), ἐκομίσθησαν ἐπὶ τὸν Τηρίαν ποταμόν. καὶ αὐλι-  
σάμενοι, τῇ ὑστεραία ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἔπλεον ἐπὶ κέρως, ἔχοντες τὰς ἄλλας ναῦς· δέκα δὲ τῶν νεῶν προῦπεμψαν ἐς 5  
τὸν μέγαν λιμένα πλεῦσαί τε, καὶ κατασκέψασθαι εἴ τι ναυτικόν ἐστι καθειλκυσμένον, καὶ κηρῦξαι ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν, προσπλεύσαντας, ὅτι Ἀθηναῖοι ἤκουσι Λεοντίνους ἐς τὴν  
ἑαυτῶν κατοικιοῦντες κατὰ ξυμμαχίαν καὶ ξυγγένειαν τοὺς οὖν οὔτας ἐν Συρακούσαις Λεοντίνων ὡς παρὰ φίλους καὶ 10  
5 εὐεργέτας † Ἀθηναίους † ἀδεῶς ἀπίεναί. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐκηρύχθη, καὶ κατεσκέψαντο τὴν τε πόλιν καὶ τοὺς λιμένας καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν  
χώραν, ἐξ ἧς αὐτοῖς ὀρμωμένοι πολεμηγέα ἦν, ἀπέπλευσαν πάλιν ἐς Κατάνην. LI. καὶ ἐκκλησίας γενομένης τὴν

CATANA.

The soldiers ac-  
cidentally effect an en-  
trance. Catania be-  
comes the ally of A-  
thens. The whole ar-  
mament takes up its  
quarters at Catania.

μέν στρατιὰν οὐκ ἐδέχοντο οἱ Καταναῖοι, τοὺς 15  
δὲ στρατηγούς ἐσελθόντας ἐκέλευον, εἴ τι βού-  
λονται, εἰπεῖν. καὶ λέγοντος τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου,  
καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει πρὸς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν  
τετραμμένων, οἱ στρατιῶται πυλῖδα τινὰ ἐνφ-  
κοδομημένην κακῶς ἔλαθον διελόντες, καὶ ἐσελ- 20

3. τῆριον B.h. τυρίαν e. 4. ἐπικαίρως A.B.C.F.G.H.R.e.g.h. 5. δέ] om. d.k. 6. μέγα F. 8. ὅτι ἀθηναῖοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e. f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅτι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι. 9. κατοικοῦντες B.K.O.V.g.h.i. 10. ὅσπερ φίλους N.V. 11. ἀθηναίους P. Poppo. Bekk. Dindorf. ceteri ἀθηναῖων. 12. κατεσκέψαντο B.R.g. 13. χώραν] πόλιν O. 14. ἐξῆς F. ὀρμωμένοι V.g. πολεμώτεα e. 15. οἱ] om. f. 16. ἐξελ-  
θόντας K. εἴ τι B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δ τι. βούλοντο e. 19. τετραμμένων καὶ οἱ H. ἐνφκο-  
δομημένων C.E.F.c.g.k. 20. διελθόντες B.h.

3. τὸν Τηρίαν ποταμόν] Now "Fiume di Santo Leonardo." Cluver. Sicil. I. 10. Captain Smyth's Survey of Sicily, p. 158.

4. ἔπλεον ἐπὶ κέρως κ. τ. λ.] "They sailed on towards Syracuse in a single file, having with them all the rest of their ships except ten, but ten they had sent on before," &c.

11. † Ἀθηναῖους †] I have followed Bekker and Poppo in adopting this reading, although Göller defends Ἀθηναίων, and connects it with ἀδεῶς, "with-  
out fear of the Athenians." But this

is, I think, too harsh a construction to be admitted in a simple historical narrative like this part of Thucydides. The copyists who wrote the MSS. N and V read ὅσπερ φίλους, which would be well enough if εὐεργέτας did not follow it; but how could the Leontines be called "the benefactors" of the Athenians? The meaning is, "they called on the Leontines to come away without fear, as they would find friends and benefactors in the Athenians."

19. ἐνφκοδομημένην κακῶς] *It was walled*

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2

θόντες ἠγόραζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν. τῶν δὲ Καταναίων οἱ μὲν τὰ 2  
τῶν Συρακοσίων φρονούντες, ὡς εἶδον τὸ στράτευμα ἔνδον,  
εὐθὺς περιδεεῖς γενόμενοι ὑπεξῆλθον, οὐ πολλοὶ τινες· οἱ δὲ  
ἄλλοι ἐψηφίσαντό τε ξυμμαχίαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ τὸ ἄλλο  
5 στράτευμα ἐκέλευον ἐκ Ῥηγίου κομίζειν. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο 3  
πλεύσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὸ Ῥήγιον, πάσῃ ἤδη τῇ στρατιᾷ  
ἄραυτες ἐς τὴν Κατάνην, ἐπειδὴ ἀφίκοντο, κατεσκευάζοντο τὸ  
στρατόπεδον.

LI. Ἐσηγγέλλετο δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐκ τε Καμαρίνης ὡς, εἰ  
10 ἔλθοιεν, προσχωροῖεν ἂν, καὶ ὅτι Συρακόσιοι πληροῦσι  
ναυτικόν. ἀπάσῃ οὖν τῇ στρατιᾷ παρέπλευ-  
σαν, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας· καὶ ὡς οὐδὲν  
εὖρον ναυτικὸν πληρούμενον, παρεκομίζοντο αὐθις ἐπὶ Καμα-  
ρίνης, καὶ σχόντες ἐς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν ἐπεκηρυκεύοντο. οἱ δ' οὐκ  
15 ἐδέχοντο, λέγοντες σφίσι τὰ ὄρκια εἶναι μᾶ νῆϊ καταπλέον-  
των Ἀθηναίων δέχσθαι, ἣν μὴ αὐτοὶ πλείους μεταπέμπωσιν.

1. τὰ] τὸ K. 2. τῶν] om. V. 4. τε] om. d. τοῖς] om. i. 5. ἐκ  
ῤηγίου ἐκέλευον Q. 6. πλεύσαντες A.E.F.G. διαπλεύσαντες B.h. Bekker.  
Goell. τῇ] om. A.B.Q.h. 7. κατεσκευάζον R. 9. ἐσηγγέλλετο e.  
12. καὶ] om. g. 13. παρεσκευάζοντο Q. 14. χόντες F. 15. σφίσι καὶ  
τὰ O.P. σφίσι κατὰ τὰ L.

wp. Arrian, Exposit. Alexand. VI. 29, 16. τὴν θυρίδα δὲ ἀφανίσαι, [of the monument of Cytus,] τὰ μὲν αὐτῆς λίθω ἐνοικοδομήσαντα, τὰ δὲ πηλῷ ἐμπλάσαντα. BLOOMFIELD. So also Dobree. The carelessness of the Anecdote collectors under the Roman empire is well exemplified by the version which Frontinus gives of this story: (Strategemat. III. 2.) "Alcibiades dux Atheniensium, cum civitatem Agrigenti-  
"portum egregie muniamat obsideret, "petito ab iis consilio," &c.

1. ἠγόραζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν] i. e. ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐσελθόντες ἠγόραζον ἐν αὐτῇ. Ἀγοράζειν expresses the flocking to the market-place, and standing or walking about there to learn what was going on, after the fashion of ancient times, when the market-place, in the absence of newspapers, was the general centre of intelligence.

6. πλεύσαντες] Bekker and Göller read διαπλεύσαντες, and Poppo refers

to the first clause of ch. 50, διαπλεύσας ἐς Μεσσήνην, as favouring the alteration. But there Thucydides is speaking of merely crossing the Strait from Rhegium to Messena, which is properly διαπλεύσαι; whereas in going from Catana to Rhegium the fleet would keep along under the coast of Sicily for the greater part of the distance, and would only have to cross the Strait at the end of the voyage. The simple term πλεύσαντες seems therefore to suit the description better than the compound διαπλεύσαντες; as in fact the Athenians first παρέπλευσαν τὴν Συκελίαν, and only afterwards διέπλευσαν ἐς τὸ Ῥήγιον.

13. αὐθις] That is, "they again continued to coast along from Syracuse to Camarina, as they had coasted from Catana to Syracuse." Παρεκομίζοντο is exactly equivalent to παρέπλευσαν.

15. τὰ ὄρκια εἶναι, κ. τ. λ.] See II. 7, 2.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

2 ἄπρακτοι δὲ γινόμενοι ἀπέπλεον· καὶ ἀποβάντες κατὰ τι τῆς Συρακοσίας, καὶ ἀρπαγὴν ποιησάμενοι, καὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἱππέων βοηθησάντων καὶ τῶν ψιλῶν τινὰς ἐσκεδασμένους διαφθειράντων, ἀπεκομίσθησαν ἐς Κατάνην. LIII. καὶ κατα- λαμβάνουσι τὴν Σαλαμινίαν ναῦν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθη- 5 νῶν ἤκουσαν ἐπὶ τε Ἀλκιβιάδην, ὡς κελεύ- σοντας ἀποπλεῖν ἐς ἀπολογία ὧν ἡ πόλις ἐνεκάλει, καὶ ἐπ' ἄλλους τινὰς τῶν στρατιωτῶν τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ, μεμνημένων περὶ τῶν μυστη- ρίων ὡς ἀσεβοῦντων, τῶν δὲ καὶ περὶ τῶν 10 Ἑρμῶν. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπειδὴ ἡ στρατιὰ ἀπέπλευσεν, οὐδὲν ἤσπον ζήτησιν ἐποιοῦντο τῶν περὶ τὰ μυστήρια καὶ τῶν περὶ τοὺς Ἑρμᾶς δραστήντων, καὶ οὐ δοκιμάζοντες τοὺς μηνυτὰς, ἀλλὰ πάντας ὑπόπτως ἀποδεχόμενοι, διὰ πονηρῶν ἀνθρώπων πίστιν πάνυ χρηστοὺς 15 τῶν πολιτῶν ξυλλαμβάνοντες κατέδουν, χρησιμώτερον ἡγού- μενοι εἶναι βασανίσαι τὸ πρᾶγμα καὶ εὔρειν, ἢ διὰ μηνυτοῦ πονηρίαν τινὰ καὶ χρηστὸν δοκοῦντα εἶναι αἰτιαθέντα ἀνέ-

1. τι] om. P. τε L.O. 5. ναῦν] om. O. 6. κελεύσοντας A.B.F.H.g.h. κελύοντας i. 8. ἐνεκάλει G.K. 10. ὡς] om. f. περὶ Ἑρμῶν h. 12. ἤττων E. 13. τῶν—καὶ] om. Q. καὶ τῶν] τῶν om. d. 14. τὰς L.O.d.k. πάντα C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.V.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. 15. ὑπο- δεχόμενοι P.g. 17. εὔρειν διὰ E.e. 18. αἰτιασθέντα d. ἀνέλεκτον V.g.

14. πάντας—ἀποδεχόμενοι] I agree with Bekker in preferring this reading to πάντα. It seems to me that πάντα ὑπόπτως λαμβάνειν at the end of the chapter cannot mean the same thing as πάντα—ἀποδέχεσθαι. Ἀποδέχεσθαι is not simply to take, but to approve, or, in old English, to allow. It is fitly opposed to δοκιμάζοντες. "Not sifting the character of the informers, but in their suspicious humour listening to [allowing as credible] all who came forward." Compare I. 44, 1. III. 57, 1. and particularly VI. 29, 2. διαβολὰς ἀποδέχεσθαι. Poppo says that ὑπόπτως cannot signify δι' ὑποψίαν; in other words, that ὑπόπτως must refer only to the action of the verb joined with it, and not to other things. Yet surely, as every one would understand an English writer who were to say, "suspi-

ciously allowing the evidence of every "informers"—the very word "allowing" shewing that the suspicious was not directed towards them, but towards others—so πάντα ὑπόπτως ἀποδέχεσθαι is equally free from ambiguity, although the adverb is not used with exact propriety. There is a similar incorrectness in the use of δίκαιος in IV. 62, 3. τιμωρία οὐκ εἰτυχεῖ δίκαιος, where δίκαιος means ὡς ἀν βούλοιο τὸ δίκαιον. If any alteration was required, I should prefer πάντα ὑπόπτως ὑποδεχόμενοι, as ὑποδέχεσθαι is a neutral word, signifying no more than λαμβάνειν; and the sense would then be, what it cannot be if we keep ἀποδεχόμενοι, "taking every thing that happened suspiciously." Compare III. 12, 1. παρὰ γνώμην ἀλλήλους ὑπεδεχόμεθα.

ATHENS.

λεγκτον διαφυγεῖν. ἐπιστάμενος γὰρ ὁ δῆμος ακοῇ τὴν Πεισιστράτου καὶ τῶν παίδων τυραννίδα χαλεπὴν τελευτῶσαν γενομένην, καὶ προσέτι οὐδ' ὑφ' ἑαυτῶν καὶ Ἀρμοδίου καταλυθεῖσαν ἀλλ' ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων, ἐφοβεῖτο αἰεὶ καὶ πάντα ὑπόπτως ἐλάμβανε.

LIV. Τὸ γὰρ Ἀριστογείτονος καὶ Ἀρμοδίου τόλμημα δι' ἐρωτικὴν ξυντυχίαν ἐπεχειρήθη, ἣν ἐγὼ ἐπὶ πλείον διηγησάμενος ἀποφανῶ οὔτε τοὺς ἄλλους οὔτε αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους περὶ τῶν σφετέρων τυράννων, οὐδὲ περὶ τοῦ γενομένου, ἀκριβὲς οὐδὲν λέγοντας. Πεισιστράτου γὰρ γηραιῷ τελευτήσαντος ἐν τῇ τυραννίδι, οὐχ Ἴππαρχος, ὥσπερ οἱ πολλοὶ οἴονται, ἀλλὰ Ἰππίας, πρεσβύτατος ὦν, ἔσχε τὴν ἀρχήν. γενομένου δὲ Ἀρμοδίου ὄρα ἡλικίας λαμπροῦ, Ἀριστογείτων, ἀνὴρ τῶν ἀστῶν, μέσος πολίτης,

4. καταλυθεῖσαν] om. K. ὑπὸ λακεδαιμονίων A.B.E.F.H.K.N.R.V.c.f.g.h.  
 Poppo. Goell. vulgo et G. ὑπὸ τῶν λακεδαμ. 8. ἐπιφανῶ i. αὐτοῦς] τοὺς  
 L.O.P. 13. ἀλλὰ C.F.H.L.O.V.c.d.e.g.m. ["et haud dubie plures." Poppo.]  
 Poppo. vulgo ἀλλ' ἰππίας.

13. Ἰππίας—ἔσχε τὴν ἀρχήν] However unimportant may be the question itself, whether Hippias or Hipparchus were the elder brother, yet that it should have been made a question even in modern times is a curious instance of the inability of persons in general to appreciate historical evidence aright. The author of the dialogue "Hipparchus," which used to be ascribed to Plato, calls Hipparchus the eldest son of Pisistratus. Now even if Plato had been the writer of it, still its historical authority would be good for very little, because the philosophers did not think themselves bound to ascertain the truth of the statements introduced into their dialogues, but merely took them as they found them, when they agreed with the general belief. And how little weight is to be given to the popular belief on this subject, may be seen from the famous ode in praise of Harmodius and Aristogiton, in which the assassins are said not only to have slain "the tyrant," but "to have given their country "liberty:"

ὅτε τὸν τύραννον κτανέτην  
 ἰσονόμους τ' Ἀθήνας  
 ἐποιεσάτην.

Ælian, who, in his "Various History," VIII. 2, also calls Hipparchus "the eldest son of Pisistratus," is an authority of no more value than the philosopher and the poet; being one of that class of Anecdote-mongers, whose carelessness I have just noticed in the note on ch. 51, 1. With Thucydides, on the other hand, agree Herodotus, V. 55, 2. Ἰππαρχον—Ἰππίεω δὲ τοῦ τυράννου ἀδελφεόν, and Clidemus, or Clitodemus, an old historian of the affairs of Athens, (Pausanias, X. 15, 3. and Clinton, Fasti Hellen. vol. I. Append. p. 236.) who says, καὶ Χάρμου—θυγατέρα ἔλαβεν [ὁ Πεισιστράτος] Ἰππία.—τῷ μετ' αὐτὸν τυραννεύσαντι. (quoted by Athenæus, XIII. 89. p. 609.)

15. μέσος πολίτης] Lucianus de Parasit. p. 262. τί δέ; οὐχὶ καὶ Ἀριστογείτων, δημοτικὸς ὢν καὶ πένης, ὥσπερ Θεουκλίδης φησὶ, παράσιτος ἦν Ἀρμοδίον; Videtur verba Thucydidis ad argumentum, in quo versabatur, adaccommodasse.

ATHENS.

3 εραστής ὧν εἶχεν αὐτόν. πειραθεῖς δὲ ὁ Ἄρμόδιος ὑπὸ Ἰπ-  
 4 πάρχου τοῦ Πεισιστράτου, καὶ οὐ πεισθεῖς, καταγορεύει τῷ  
 Ἄριστογείτονι. ὁ δὲ ἐρωτικῶς περιαλγῆσας, καὶ φοβηθεῖς  
 τὴν Ἰπάρχου δύναμιν μὴ βία προσαγάγηται αὐτόν, ἐπιβου-  
 5 λεύει εὐθύς, ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ἀξιώσεως, κατάλυσιν  
 4 τῆ τυραννίδι. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ὁ Ἰππαρχος, ὡς αὐθις πειράσας  
 οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἔπειθε τὸν Ἄρμόδιον, βίαιον μὲν οὐδὲν ἐβου-  
 λετο δρᾶν, ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τινι ἀφανεῖ, ὡς οὐ διὰ τοῦτο δὴ,  
 5 παρεσκευάζετο προπηλακιῶν αὐτόν. οὐδὲ γὰρ τὴν ἄλλην  
 ἀρχὴν ἐπαχθῆς ἦν ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς, ἀλλ' ἀνεπιφθόνως κατε- 10  
 στήσατο καὶ ἐπετήδευσαν ἐπὶ πλείστον δὴ τύραννοι οὗτοι

1. πειραθεῖς R.g. 4. προσάγηται Q.k. 6. τῆς τυραννίδος Q. 7. ἐβου-  
 λεύετο E.F. 8. ἐν τότῳ] τρόπῳ Levesquius. τοῦτῳ N.R. 8ς] om. pr.  
 manu N. δὴ] om. R.f. 10. ἐς] πρὸς d. ἐπιφθόνως Q. κατεστή-  
 σατο E. 11. δὴ] om. G.

Nam Aristoteles, IV. Polit. 11, 4. et 12, 4, 5. μέσους πολίτας medios inter πλουσίουσ et πένητας ponit, et, eos esse, dicit, qui neque nimis divites, neque nimis pauperes sunt. Et Plutarchus Solon. princ. ἀνδρὸς οὐσίᾳ μὲν, ὡς φασί, καὶ δυνάμει μέσων τῶν πολιτῶν. Fortassis ex hoc genere civium sunt, quos Latini patres familias dicunt. Livius, I. 45. II. 36. Suetonius Aug. cap. 59. Calig. 26. et Domit. 10. et e Livio Valerius Max. VII. 3. 1. DUK.

5. ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ἀξιώσεως] Ὡς κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν αὐτῷ δύναμιν. ἦν γὰρ μέσος πολίτης. SCHOL.

8. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τινι ἀφανεῖ] Levéque conjectures that for τότῳ we should read τρόπῳ, and this conjecture is approved of by Poppo and Göller. The same correction had also occurred to Dobree, who quotes VIII. 66, 2. ἐκ τρόπου τινὸς ἐπιτηδείου τεθνήκει. Göller also refers to I. 97, 3. ἐν οἷῳ τρόπῳ κατέστη. It certainly does not sound like the Greek of Thucydides, to say ἐν τότῳ τινι ἀφανεῖ, as meaning, "on an occasion that should not be observed;" and the facts of the story do not allow us to interpret it literally, "in a place where it should not be observed." Yet χωρίον occurs in Herodotus, as signifying, "a passage in a book," II. 117. and although Valckenaer and others suspect the genuineness of the text, yet it seems to me that this sus-

picion has nothing to justify it, except the unusual use of this single word. I have not therefore thought right to alter the text in the present passage, although τρόπῳ seems much more in agreement with the style of Thucydides.

[τρόπῳ is confirmed almost beyond a doubt by a passage quoted by Poppo from Dion Cassius, XLIII. 13. p. 349. Reimar, where speaking of Caesar's conduct towards those whom he wished to get rid of, he says, δούσους μηδενὶ ἀξιώχρεω ἐγκληματι μετελθεῖν δύνασσο, ἐν τρόπῳ δὴ τινι ἀφανεῖ ὑπεξήρει.]

10. κατεστήσατο] Scil. τὴν ἀρχήν. Immediately below we have τύραννοι οὗτοι, without the article. This, according to Poppo, cannot be right, and he has accordingly inserted it. See Middleton on the Gr. Article, p. 141. ed. 1808. But does τύραννοι οὗτοι signify the same thing as οἱ τύραννοι οὗτοι? The latter would mean, "these tyrants," being a part of the general notion of "tyrants;" which in common English is simply expressed by the words "these tyrants." But τύραννοι οὗτοι seems rather to be equivalent to οὗτοι δὲ τύραννοι ἐπικαλούμενοι, "these tyrants, as they are called; these individuals, who bear the name of the tyrants of Athens." And in this sense I conceive that the absence of the article is perfectly defensible.

[Göller in his second edit. interprets

ATHENS.

ἀρετὴν καὶ ζῦνεσιν, καὶ Ἀθηναίους εἰκοστὴν μόνον πραιο-  
 σόμενοι τῶν γιγνομένων τὴν τε πόλιν αὐτῶν καλῶς διεκό-  
 σμησαν καὶ τοὺς πολέμους διέφερον καὶ ἐς τὰ ἱερὰ ἔθουον.  
 τὰ δὲ ἄλλα αὐτῇ ἡ πόλις τοῖς πρὶν κειμένοις νόμοις ἐχρήτο,<sup>6</sup>  
 5 πλὴν καθ' ὅσον αἰεί τινα ἐπεμέλοντο σφῶν αὐτῶν ἐν ταῖς  
 ἀρχαῖς εἶναι. καὶ ἄλλοι τε αὐτῶν ἤρξαν τὴν ἐνιαυσίαν Ἀθη-  
 ναίοις ἀρχὴν καὶ Πεισιστρατος ὁ Ἰππίου τοῦ τυραννεύσαντος  
 υἱὸς, τοῦ πάππου ἔχων τοῦνομα, ὃς τῶν δώδεκα θεῶν βωμὸν  
 τὸν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ἄρχων ἀνέθηκε, καὶ τὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος ἐν-  
 10 Πυθίου. καὶ τῷ μὲν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ προσοικοδομήσας ὑστερον ἡ  
 ὁ δῆμος Ἀθηναίων μεῖζον μῆκος, τοῦ βωμοῦ ἠφάνισε τοῦπί-  
 γραμμα. τοῦ δὲ ἐν Πυθίου ἔτι καὶ νῦν δῆλόν ἐστιν, ἀμυδροῖς  
 γράμμασι, λέγον τάδε.

μνήμα τὸδ' ἦς ἀρχῆς Πεισιστρατος Ἰππίου υἱὸς  
 θῆκεν Ἀπόλλωνος Πυθίου ἐν τεμένει.

15

2. τε] δὲ L. 4. αὐτῇ A.F.H.g. 6. ἐνιαύσιαν A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.g.h.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekker. vulgo ἐνιαύσιον. 8. δς] Delendum censeo. ΒΕΚΚΕΡ.  
 θεῶν] ἐθνῶν κ. 9. τὸν] τῶν L. ἀρχων] om. K. ἐκ πυθίου K. 10. τῷ  
 τὸν P.h. ἐν] om. g. 12. τοῦ δὲ C.E.F.H.L.O.V.d.e.f.g.k.m. Poppo. ["et  
 fortasse plures."] Poppo.] vulgo et Bekk. τοῦ δ' ἐν. ἐκ K. 13. λέγων R.

the words as meaning ἐπετῆδεσαν—  
 καίπερ τύραννοι ὄντες οὗτοι. "These  
 "men for tyrants, i. e. considered as  
 "tyrants, paid very great attention to  
 "virtue." ἐπὶ πλείστον δὴ τύραννοι  
 "in the greatest degree for tyrants,"  
 or, "considered as tyrants."]

1. εἰκοστὴν—τῶν γιγνομένων] That  
 is, only half as much as had been levied  
 by Pisistratus himself, and was usually  
 paid to kings, who, as sovereigns of  
 the soil, claimed the tithe of the pro-  
 duce for themselves. That this sove-  
 reignty was not coeval with the exist-  
 ence of the nation, but arose out of  
 times of distress or misgovernment,  
 which compelled the free proprietors to  
 sell their estates to the crown, is ren-  
 dered probable, in the absence of direct  
 general testimony, by what we know  
 to have happened in particular cases;  
 in Egypt, for instance, (Genesis xlvii.  
 19, &c.) and again in the ninth and  
 tenth centuries of the Christian æra,  
 when the small allodial proprietors fre-  
 quently made over their lands to some

powerful baron, to be held of him in  
 future as a fief, for the sake of obtain-  
 ing his protection. Compare Böckh,  
 Staatshaushalt. d. Athen. I. 351. (Eng.  
 Translat. II. 42.)

4. αὐτῇ ἡ πόλις] Ipsa per se, nihil a  
 tyrannisi impedimenti experta. ΗΛΛΑΚΚ.

9. Ἀπόλλωνος ἐν Πυθίου] Πύθιον  
 templum Apollinis apud Athenienses  
 memorat Thucydides, II. 15, 5. De eo  
 plura legi possunt in Meursii Pisiestr.  
 cap. 9. 17. et Athen. Attic. II. 12. Portus  
 quidem pro Πυθίου conjicit Πυθίω, sed  
 addit etiam retineri posse Πυθίου, nempe  
 τεμένει, ut infra in Epigrammate; vel,  
 ἱερῷ. Hoc præferendum est conjec-  
 turæ. Philostratus I. de Vitis Sophistar.  
 9. apud Meursium, ἐν τῷ τοῦ Πυθίου  
 ἱερῷ. ΔΥΚΕΡ.

11. τοῦ βωμοῦ ἠφάνισε τοῦπίγραμμα]  
 I have followed Haack and Poppo in  
 joining τοῦ βωμοῦ with τοῦπίγραμμα  
 rather than with μῆκος: "Nam quid  
 "est," says Haack, "τῷ βωμῷ προσοικο-  
 "δομεῖν μείζον μῆκος τοῦ βωμοῦ?"



LV. Ὅτι δὲ πρεσβύτατος ὢν Ἰππίας ἤρξεν, εἰδὼς μὲν καὶ ἀκοῇ ἀκριβέστερον ἄλλων ἰσχυρίζομαι, γνοίη δ' ἂν τις καὶ αὐτῷ τούτῳ· παῖδες γὰρ αὐτῷ μόνῳ φαίνονται τῶν γνησίων ἀδελφῶν γενόμενοι, ὡς ὁ τε βωμὸς σημαίνει καὶ ἡ στήλη περὶ τῆς τῶν τυράννων ἀδικίας, ἡ ἐν τῇ Ἀθηναίων ἀκροπόλει σταθεῖσα, ἐν ἣ Θεσσαλοῦ μὲν οὐδ' Ἰππάρχου οὐδεὶς παῖς γέγραπται, Ἰππίου δὲ πέντε, οἱ αὐτῷ ἐκ Μυρρίνης τῆς Καλλίου τοῦ Ὑπερεχίδου θυγατρὸς ἐγένοντο· εἰκὸς γὰρ ἦν τὸν πρεσβύτατον πρῶτον γῆμαι. καὶ ἐν τῇ †πρώτῃ† στήλῃ πρῶτος γέγραπται μετὰ τὸν πατέρα, οὐδὲ τοῦτο<sup>10</sup> ἀπεικίτως, διὰ τὸ πρεσβεύειν τε ἀπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ τυραννεύσαι. οὐ μὴν οὐδ' ἂν κατασχεῖν μοι δοκεῖ ποτὲ Ἰππίας τὸ παραχρῆμα ῥαδίως τὴν τυραννίδα, εἰ Ἰππαρχος μὲν ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ ὢν ἀπέθανεν, αὐτὸς δὲ αὐθημερὸν καθίστατο· ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὸ πρότερον ζῆνθες τοῖς μὲν πολίταις φοβερὸν, ἐς δὲ τοὺς<sup>15</sup>

2. ante γνοίη duas litteras deletas G. 3. μόνον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.Q.V. c.d.e.f.g.h.k.m. Poppo. 4. γιγνόμενοι d. 5. περὶ] Ἀν ἢ περὶ? Bekk. 2. τῆς δὲ Q. 6. ἐν τῇ θεσσ. C. 6. ἰπάρχου καὶ οὐδεὶς L.O. 7. αὐτοὶ E. μυρρίνης g. 8. ὑπερεχίδου A.B.E.F.H.N.V.c.f.g.h.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὑπερεχίδου Q. vulgo ὑπεροχίδου. 9. πρῶτον] om. N.V. πρώτῃ] αὐτῇ γρ. h. 12. δοκῆ E.F.H.N.Q.V. c.f.g. 14. ἀλλὰ διὰ C.e.

3. τῶν γνησίων ἀδελφῶν] Quatuor Pisistratidas fuisse, dicit Scholiastes Aristoph. ad Vesp. v. 500. et Lysistr. 619. Ex his unus erat nothus, Hegesistratus. Meursius in Pistr. c. 10. DUKER.

7. ἐκ Μυρρίνης] Vide Meursii Pistratum, cap. 16. DUKER.

9. ἐν τῇ †πρώτῃ† στήλῃ] Πρώτη quid sibi velit nemo videt, quum una tantum columna affuerit. Valla, in ipso titulari lapide. Αὐτῇ verum videri jam in Ephemm. Lips. a. 1820. p. 401. declaravimus. POPPO.

[ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ στήλῃ. Is it possible that this can mean "on the first face or "front of the monument," supposing it to have been like a square pedestal, with the inscription continued in all the four sides.]

14. ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὸ πρότερον] Ἄλλὰ διὰ τὸ ἐκ μακροῦ χρόνου τοῖς μὲν πολίταις

ζῆνθες ἐμπεποιημένοι τοῦ φοβεῖσθαι αὐτὸν, τοῖς δορυφόροις δὲ τοῦ φυλάττειν ἐπιμελῶς, ἐκ πολλοῦ τοῦ περιμέντος ἀσφαλῶς ἐκράτει. SCHOL.

διὰ τὸ πρότερον ζῆνθες, κ. τ. λ.] "Owing to his habitually making the "people afraid of him, and keeping his "guards effective." Ζῆνθες refers equally to φοβερὸν and to ἀκράβεις; and the latter word signifies taking all possible pains to keep his guards in an efficient state, by picking his men carefully, and conciliating them by regular pay and good treatment. Πολλῶ τῷ περιμένῃ τοῦ ἀσφαλῶς signifies, "with superabundant security." Compare V. 7, 3. and Livy, II. 27. "Adeo supererant animi ad sustinendam invidiam." After κατεκράτησε I should supply τῆς ἀρχῆς, "mastered "the government;" i. e. kept fast hold on it.

## ATHENS.

ἐπικούρους ἀκριβῆς, πολλῶ τῷ περιόντι τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς κατε-  
κράτησε, καὶ οὐχ ὡς ἀδελφὸς νεώτερος ὢν ἠπόρησεν, ἐν ᾧ  
οὐ πρότερον ξυνεχῶς ὠμιλήκει τῇ ἀρχῇ. Ἰππάρχῳ δὲ ἄ  
ξυνέβη τοῦ πάθους τῇ δυστυχίᾳ ὀνομασθέντα καὶ τὴν δόξαν  
5 τῆς τυραννίδος ἐς τὰ ἔπειτα προσλαβεῖν.

LVI. Τὸν δ' οὖν Ἀρμόδιον ἀπαρνηθέντα τὴν πείρασιν,  
ὡσπερ διενεοῖτο, προὔπηλάκισεν· ἀδελφὴν γὰρ αὐτοῦ, κόρην,  
ἐπαγγέλωντες ἤκειν κανοῦν οἴσουσαν ἐν πομπῇ τινὶ ἀπῆλα-

1. τῷ πολλῶ K. 2. νέος K. ἠπόρησεν H. 3. ὠμιλήσε g.  
4. δυσταχίαι E. ὀνομασθέντι G.P.Q.d.e.f.i.k.m. 5. ἐς] πρὸς d. 6. οὖν]  
αὐ L.O.P.Q. πειρασίαν E. 8. ἀπαγγέλωντες B.h. ἐπαγγέλωντος f.k.

2. ἐν ᾧ οὐ—τῇ ἀρχῇ] Valla ita ver-  
tit, ac si negationem post ἐν ᾧ non in-  
venisset. Porro. There is a difficulty  
in the negative οὐ, which may seem  
hardly to belong to a case purely hypo-  
thetical, and expressed besides in a  
subordinate clause of the sentence.  
But possibly Thucydides avoided writ-  
ing ἐν ᾧ μὴ πρότερον, κ. τ. λ. lest his  
meaning should have been supposed to  
be, "Unless he had been before familiar  
" with the exercise of supreme power:"  
whereas what he does mean is, "He  
" was not at a loss, as a younger bro-  
" ther must have been, because he had  
" not previously become familiar with  
" power." In fact, the whole sentence,  
from ὡς ἀδελφὸς down to τῇ ἀρχῇ, must  
be taken as one single proposition,  
which the negative at the beginning  
denies altogether. And then the use  
of οὐ in the words ἐν ᾧ οὐ πρότερον is  
right, because the meaning is, not,  
"that a younger brother would be per-  
" plexed what to do, supposing he had  
" not been in power before;" but,  
"because he had not been in power be-  
" fore." Göller, I think, cannot be  
right in saying, "ἐν ᾧ est dum ut sem-  
" per apud Thucyd., nisi quod ἐν ᾧ μὴ  
" in loco suspecto est dictum pro εἰ μὴ,"  
III. 84, 2. It seems to me that ἐν ᾧ  
signifies simply, "in which case," or  
"in which thing," the meaning being  
qualified by the words which accom-  
pany it. Thus in this passage, and  
again in VIII. 89, 3. ἐν ᾧ περ—ὀλιγαρχία

—ἀπόλλυται, the assertion is simply  
positive, "in which case he had not  
" been familiar;" "in which thing  
" lies the ruin of an oligarchy." But  
in VIII. 86, 4. the imperfect tense fol-  
lowing ἐν ᾧ gives a conditional sense to  
the passage; ἐν ᾧ σαφέστατα Ἴωνίαν  
εὐθύς εἶχον οἱ πολέμοι: "In which  
" case the enemy was going immedi-  
" ately to get possession of Ionia," i. e.  
"would have got possession of it."  
And again in VII. 29, 4. τὸ γένος ἐν ᾧ  
ἂν θαρσῆση φονικώτατόν ἐστιν: "The  
" race, in whatever case it is in spirits,  
" is most bloody," i. e. "wherever it is  
" in spirits."

8. κανοῦν οἴσουσαν] Φιλόχορος [an  
Athenian historian, who flourished  
about 306 B.C. See Clinton's Fasti  
Hellenici, B.C. 306. Olymp. 118. 3.]  
ἐν δευτέρᾳ Ἀτθίδος φησὶν ὡς Ἐριχθονίου  
βασιλεύοντος πρῶτον κατέστησαν αἱ ἐν  
ἀξιώματι παρθενοὶ φέρειν τὰ κανὰ τῇ  
θεῷ, ἐφ' οἷς ἐπέκειτο τὰ πρὸς θυσίαν,  
τοῖς τε Παναθηναίοις καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις  
πομπαῖς. Harpocration, in κατηφόροι,  
Αὐταὶ δὲ [αἱ κατηφόροι] τῶν ἀστῶν καὶ  
τῶν εὐγενῶν ἦσαν. Photius, in κατη-  
φόροι. According to Herodotus, the  
assassins of Hipparchus were of Phœ-  
nician extraction, and their ancestors  
having migrated from Bœotia to A-  
thens, and being received there as citi-  
zens, were yet excluded from several  
privileges enjoyed by the pure Athe-  
nians. Now if the κατηφόροι were se-  
lected, according to Photius, εἰς εὐγενῶν,

σαν, λέγοντες οὐδὲ ἐπαγγεῖλαι τὴν ἀρχὴν διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀξίαν εἶναι. χαλεπῶς δὲ ἐνεγκόντος τοῦ Ἀρμοδίου, πολλῶ δὴ μᾶλλον δι' ἐκείνον καὶ ὁ Ἀριστογείτων παρωξύνετο· καὶ αὐτοῖς τὰ μὲν ἄλλα πρὸς τοὺς ξυνεπιθησομένους τῷ ἔργῳ ἐπέπρακτο, περιέμενον δὲ Παναθήναια τὰ μεγάλα, ἐν ᾗ μόνον ἡμέρα οὐχ ὑποπτον ἐγίνετο ἐν ὅπλοις τῶν πολιτῶν τοὺς τὴν πομπὴν πέμψαντας ἀθρόους γενέσθαι· καὶ ἔδει ἄρξαι μὲν αὐτοὺς, ξυνεπαμύνειν δὲ εὐθύς τὰ πρὸς τοὺς δορυφόρους ἐκείνους. ἦσαν δὲ οὐ πολλοὶ οἱ ξυνομοκότες, ἀσφαλείας ἔνεκα· ἤλπιζον γὰρ καὶ τοὺς μὴ προειδότες, εἰ καὶ ὀποσοιοῦν τολμήσειαν, ἐκ τοῦ παραχρήμα, ἔχοντάς γε ὅπλα, ἐθελήσειεν σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ξυνελευθεροῦν. LVII. Καὶ ὡς ἐπῆλθεν ἡ ἑορτὴ, Ἰππίας μὲν ἔξω ἐν τῷ Κεραμεικῷ καλουμένῳ μετὰ

3. καὶ ὁ ἀριστογείτων A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.f.g.h.i.k Haack. Poppo. Goell. δι' ἐκείνον post ἀριστογ. transponunt Q.R. vulgo καὶ ἀριστογείτων. 4. τῶν ἔργων K. 6. ἐγένετο G.V. 7. πέμψοντας corr. F.L.O.Q.c. 9. δὲ πολλοὶ ξυνομοκότες G.L.O.P.k.m. articulum om. et Q.R. ξυνομοκότες H. ξυνομοκότες K. 10. ἔνεκα H.K. Haack. Poppo. Goell. οὐνεκα Bekk. εἰ] om. B.h. καί] om. d.i. ὀποσοιοῦν A.B.N.O.V.b.c.f.g. Poppo. Goell. ὀπόσοι οὖν F.H.K.h. Haack. ὀπόσοι οὐ E. ὀπόσοι ἂν L. ὀποσοῦν P. ὀπωσοῦν C.d.i.k. vulgo ὀπωσοῦν. 11. γε δὴ ὅπλα h.

the sister of Harmodius, being in some respects ἄτιμος, could not properly be eligible to that office; and this may be the meaning of the objection made by the tyrants, μὴ ἀξίαν εἶναι: her foreign blood disqualified her from ministering in the worship of the gods of Athens.

6. ἐν ὅπλοις] Etiam apud alias gentes morem fuisse, ut solennibus quibusdam sacris pompæ ab armatis ducerentur, ostendit e Dionysio Halic. VII. 72. et Polybio, IV. 35. Luisinus, II. Parerg. I. DUK.

9. ἀσφαλείας ἔνεκα] Θουκυδίδης αἰεὶ, ἔνεκα. Thom. Magist. And in this matter, to use Bekker's words in the preface to his smaller edition, although in the present instance he has not complied with them himself, "grammaticis sine controversia obtemperandum "esse duxi." Οὐνεκα occurs nowhere else in Thucydides, and even here two of the MSS. read ἔνεκα. Besides οὐνεκα

has a different meaning, and one which does not suit the present passage, although in the instances quoted by Wasse it has been carelessly used for ἔνεκα, unless the text, as here in Thucydides, should be corrupt.

οὐνεκα] Gr. ἔνεκα, quomodo semper Thucydides, inquit T. Magister, pro οὐ ἔνεκα: sed hæc ejus interpretatio huic loco disconvenit. Apud Homerum, sed in capite sententiæ, valet quosiam. Aristoph. Plut. v. 991. ἀλλὰ φιλίας οὐνεκα. et sic Bar. 1461. Lysias, τῆς ἀδελφῆς οὐνεκα. Et pro quia Sophocles Ajax. Noster vix alibi. WASS. Itaque non in universum verum est, quod scribit Ammonius: οὐνεκα μὲν σημαίνει τὸ ὅτι, ἔνεκα δὲ χάριν. DUK.

10. εἰ καὶ ὀποσοιοῦν τολμήσειαν] "If any number, however small, should venture on any attempt." Ὄποσοιοῦν refers to what was said just above, ἦσαν δὲ οὐ πολλοὶ οἱ ξυνομοκότες.

ATHENS.

τῶν δορυφόρων διεκόσμη, ὡς ἕκαστα ἐχρῆν τῆς πομπῆς προ-  
 ἰέναι· ὁ δὲ Ἀρμόδιος καὶ ὁ Ἀριστογείτων, ἔχοντες ἤδη τὰ  
 ἐγχειρίδια, ἐς τὸ ἔργον προήσαν. καὶ ὡς εἶδόν τινα τῶν  
 ξυνωμοτῶν σφίσι διαλεγόμενον οἰκείως τῷ Ἰππία (ἦν δὲ  
 5 πᾶσιν εὐπρόσδοτος ὁ Ἰππίας), ἔδεισαν, καὶ ἐνόμισαν μεμη-  
 νῦσθαί τε καὶ ὅσον οὐκ ἤδη ξυλληφθήσεσθαι. τὸν λυπή-  
 σαντα οὖν σφᾶς, καὶ δι' ὄνπερ πάντα ἐκινδύνευον, ἐβούλοντο  
 πρότερον, εἰ δύναιτο, προτιμωρήσεσθαι, καὶ ὥσπερ εἶχον,  
 ὄρμησαν εἰσω τῶν πυλῶν, καὶ περιέτυχον τῷ Ἰππάρχῳ  
 10 †παρὰ τὸ Λεωκόριον καλούμενον, καὶ εὐθὺς ἀπερισκέπτως  
 προσπεσόντες καὶ ὡς ἂν μάλιστα δι' ὀργῆς, ὁ μὲν ἐρωτικῆς,  
 ὁ δὲ ὑβρισμένος, ἔτυπτον, καὶ ἀποκτείνουσιν αὐτόν. καὶ ὁ  
 μὲν τοὺς δορυφόρους τὸ αὐτίκα διαφεύγει ὁ Ἀριστογείτων,  
 ξυνδραμόντος τοῦ ὄχλου, καὶ ὕστερον ληφθεὶς οὐ ραδίως

2. καὶ ἀριστογείτων B.R.h. 3. ὡς] om. d.i. 4. σφίσι] om. d. οἰκείως]  
 om. Q. 6. τι καὶ Q. οὖν λυπήσαντα h. 7. ὄνπερ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.Q.  
 R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὄσπερ. 8. προτιμωρή-  
 σεσθαι A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.V.e.f.g.h.k.m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. πρότερον τιμωρή-  
 σεσθαι K. ceteri προτιμωρήσασθαι. 10. περὶ h. κατὰ Q. καὶ N.V.g. Porpo.  
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittitur. 14. ὕστερον δὲ G.

8. προτιμωρήσασθαι] In Gr. πρότε-  
 ρον τιμωρ. est apertum vitium librarii:  
 nam sufficiebat, semel poni πρότερον.  
 πρότερον προτιμωρήσασθαι eodem pleo-  
 nasmo dicit, quo I. 3, 1. πρὸ γὰρ τῶν  
 Τρωϊκῶν οὐδὲν φαίνεται πρότερον κοινῇ  
 ἐργασαμένη ἢ Ἑλλάς. Et V. 84, 3. πρὶν  
 ἀδικεῖν τι τῆς γῆς λόγους πρῶτον ποιησο-  
 μένους ἐπεμψαν πρέσβεις. Sophocles  
 Ajax. v. 108. πρὶν ἂν—μάστιγι πρῶτον  
 νῶτα φοινηθεὶς θάνη. Sic Virg. IV.  
 Æn. 24. prius ante quam. DUK.

10. †παρὰ τὸ Λεωκόριον] This is  
 suspicious, παρὰ not often occurring  
 with an accusative case, in the simple  
 sense of "at" or "near," unless the  
 idea of juxta-position, being *by the side*  
 of a thing, is intended to be insisted  
 on. Παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν πόλιν ἦν πυραμὶς  
 (Xenoph. Anab. III. 4, 9.) is, I ima-  
 gine, "close by the side of the city  
 "stood a pyramid." In Xenoph. Anab.  
 I. 4, 3. where the common reading was  
 παρὰ τὴν σκηνήν, Schneider and Schäfer  
 rightly, as I think, read κατὰ τὴν σκη-  
 νήν. The passage quoted by Thom.  
 Magister from Thucyd. IV. 11, 1. ἐτά-

ξωτο παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν θάλασσαν, has clearly  
 a different meaning, and signifies, not  
 simply "by the sea-side," but, "along  
 "the edge of the sea." Perhaps we  
 should read here, as in I. 20, 3. περὶ τὸ  
 Λεωκόριον; the two prepositions being  
 frequently confused in the MSS.

Λεωκόριον] Leocorium (ut dicit Æli-  
 anus Var. Hist. lib. XII. c. 28.) Athe-  
 nis erat templum filiarum Leo, (sc.)  
 Praxithæ, Theopæ, Eubulæ. Has pro  
 salute civitatis Minervæ occisas esse  
 fama est, quum Leo pater eas tradi-  
 disse propter oraculum Delphicum,  
 quod monebat, aliter non posse servari  
 urbem, nisi illæ mactarentur. Vide  
 Suidam, Ciceronem, lib. III. de Nat.  
 Deor. Meursii Panath. p. 30. et Cera-  
 micum Gem. c. 17. HUDS.

14. οὐ ραδίως διετέθη] Ἦτοι χαλεπῶς  
 διετέθη, ἢ οὐ ραδίως οὐδὲ εὐκόλως ἀη-  
 ρέθη. ἦγουν οὐ διάθεσιν τιμωριῶν ἐλάμ-  
 βανεν ραδίως ἐνεγκεῖν. SCHOL. Accord-  
 ing to the grammarians, "was roughly  
 "dealt with." οὐ ραδίως, κακῶς, θουκυ-  
 δίδης. Hesychius. Photius.

ATHENS.

διετέθη· Ἀρμόδιος δὲ αὐτοῦ παραχρήμα ἀπόλλυται. LVIII. ἀγγελθέντος δὲ Ἰππία ἐς τὸν Κεραμεικὸν, οὐκ ἐπὶ τὸ γινόμενον ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοὺς πομπέας τοὺς ὀπίστας, πρότερον ἢ αἰσθῆσθαι αὐτοὺς ἄποθεν ὄντας, εὐθύς ἐχώρησε, καὶ ἀδήλων τῇ ὄψει πλασάμενος πρὸς τὴν ξυμφορὰν ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοὺς, 5  
2 δείξας τι χωρίον, ἀπελθεῖν ἐς αὐτὸ ἄνευ τῶν ὄπλων. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀνεχώρησαν, οἰόμενοι τι ἐρεῖν αὐτόν· ὁ δὲ τοῖς ἐπικουροῖς φράσας τὰ ὄπλα ὑπολαβεῖν, ἐξελέγετο εὐθύς οὓς ἐπηγιάτο καὶ εἴ τις εὐρέθη ἐγχειρίδιον ἔχων· μετὰ γὰρ ἀσπίδος καὶ δόρατος εἰώθεσαν τὰς πομπὰς ποιεῖν. 10

LIX. Τοιούτῳ μὲν τρόπῳ δι' ἐρωτικὴν λύπην ἢ τε ἀρχὴ τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς, καὶ ἡ ἀλόγιστος τόλμα ἐκ τοῦ παραχρήμα 2 περιδεοῦς, Ἀρμοδίῳ καὶ Ἀριστογείτονι ἐγένετο. τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις χαλεπωτέρα μετὰ τοῦτο ἡ τυραννὶς κατέστη, καὶ ὁ Ἰππίας διὰ φόβου ἤδη μᾶλλον ὢν τῶν τε πολιτῶν πολλοὺς 15 ἔκτεινε, καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἔξω ἅμα διεσκοπεῖτο, εἴ ποθεν ἀσφά- 3 λειάν τινα ὀρέψῃ μεταβολῆς γενομένης ὑπάρχουσάν οἱ. Ἰππόκλου γοῦν τοῦ Λαμψακηνοῦ τυράννου Αἰαντίδῃ τῷ παιδὶ θυγατέρα ἑαυτοῦ μετὰ ταῦτα Ἀρχεδίκην, Ἀθηναῖος ὢν Λαμψακηνῷ, ἔδωκεν, αἰσθανόμενος αὐτοὺς μέγα παρὰ βασιλεῖ 20 Δαρείῳ δύνασθαι. καὶ αὐτῆς σῆμα ἐν Λαμψάκῳ ἐστίν, ἐπίγραμμα ἔχον τότε·

ἀνδρὸς ἀριστεύσαντος ἐν Ἑλλάδι τῶν ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ  
Ἰππίου Ἀρχεδίκην ἦδε κέκευθε κόμισ'

2. τὸ L.O. 3. αἰσθεσθαι A.E.F. 6. τι] τὸ d.i. 7. τι] τε L. εὐρεῖν C.i.k.  
8. ἀπολαβεῖν L.O.P.i.k. φέρειν Q.R.f. 9. εὐρεθείη L. 10. εἰώθεσαν  
A.B.F.G.H.K.N.P.R.V.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo εἰώθησαν.  
πομπὰς A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri προπομπὰς. πέμψειν  
γρ. h. 13. τοῖς δὲ ἀθην. V. 15. ἦδη] om. L.O.P.d.i.k. 17. τινα] om. g.  
ὄραϊ F. γινόμενης e. ὑπόκλου i. 18. αἰαντίδι C.K.P.V.b.f.k. 20. αἰ-  
σθόμενος O. αὐτὸς F. 21. λαψάκῳ F.H. 22. τὰδε i. 24. ἀρχεδίκη  
A.F. κέυθει K.

4. ἀδήλων — ξυμφορὰν] “Without betraying any thing in his countenance, having composed it upon the news of his loss.” Ἀθῆν, scil. τῇν ὄψιν, is to be supplied after πλασάμενος. Ἀδήλων τῇ ὄψει πλασάμενος resembles

III. 59, 1, φείσασθαι οἴκῳ σέφρονι λαβόντας, where see the note. For the device practised on this occasion by Hippias, compare the notes on II. 2, 5, and IV. 74, 2.

23. ἀνδρός] Epig. Simonidis. Hephaest.

ATHENS.

ἡ πατρός τε καὶ ἀνδρὸς ἀδελφῶν τ' οὐσα τυράννων  
παίδων τ', οὐκ ἦρθη νοῦν ἐς ἀτασθαλίην.

τυραννεύσας δὲ ἔτη τρία Ἰππίας ἔτι Ἀθηναίων, καὶ παυθεὶς 4  
ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀλκμαιωνιδῶν τῶν

5 Olymp. 67. 2. φευγόντων, ἐχώρει ὑπόσπονδος ἔς τε Σίγειον  
A.C. 510. καὶ παρ' Αἰαντίδην ἐς Λάμψακον, ἐκείθεν δὲ  
ὡς βασιλέα Δαρείον, ὅθεν καὶ ὀρμώμενος ἐς Μαραθῶνα  
ὑστερον ἔτει εἰκοστῷ, ἦδη γέρον ὦν, μετὰ Μήδων ἐστρά-  
τευσεν.

10 LX. Ὦν ἐνθυμούμενος ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ  
μυμησκόμενος ὅσα ἀκοῇ περὶ αὐτῶν ἠπίστατο, χαλεπὸς ἦν  
A.C. 415. τότε καὶ ὑπόπτῃς ἐς τοὺς περὶ τῶν μυστικῶν  
Olymp. 91. 2. τὴν αἰτίαν λαβόντας, καὶ πάντα αὐτοῖς ἐδόκει  
Information given ἐπὶ ξυνωμοσίᾳ ὀλιγαρχικῇ καὶ τυραννικῇ πε-  
about the plot of the πρᾶχθαι. καὶ ὡς, αὐτῶν διὰ τὸ τοιοῦτον ὄργι- 2  
Mercuries. Those im- πρᾶχθαι. καὶ ὡς, αὐτῶν διὰ τὸ τοιοῦτον ὄργι- 2  
prisoned on suspicion 2  
are released, and the ζομένων, πολλοὶ τε καὶ ἀξιόλογοι ἄνθρωποι  
persons implicated in ἦδη ἐν τῷ δεσμοτηρίῳ ἦσαν, καὶ οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ  
the information are 3  
arrested. ἔφαινετο, ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡμέραν ἐπεδίδοσαν μᾶλλον ἐς τὸ ἀγριώ-

1. κα] om. G.R. τ'] om. i. 2. νοῦνεσσα στασθαλίην E. 4. παυθεὶς  
A.B.L.O.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παυσθεὶς. 4. ἀλδ' B; nec in  
F. pluribus litteris locus. ἀλδῶν h. qui supra. γρ. ἀλκμαιωνιδῶν. ἀλκμαιωνιδῶν C.  
5. υπεχώρει h. 7. κα] om. R. 8. μετὰ μῆδον P. om. k. 10. δῆμος] 10. δῆμος]  
μῆδος P. 11. αὐτῶν g. ὑπίστατο e. 12. ὑποπτος B.K.h. sed margo B.  
σημ. ὑπόπτῃς. 14. καὶ τυραννικῇ] om. Q. καὶ τυραννίδι correctus h. 15. αὐτῶν  
G.m. 17. ἐν παύλῃ] ἀνάπαυλα Tournius (i. p. 257.) post Reiskium.

et hic legit ἀτασθαλίαν. WASS. Vide  
Casauboni Epistolam CCCCLXVII.  
Edit. Roterod. DUKER.

4. ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀλκμαιωνιδῶν. See the story in Herodotus, V. 55, &c.

5. ἐς Σίγειον] Sigæum had been taken from the Mitylenæans by Pisistratus, and given by him to his natural son Hegesistratus; and it was still in his possession, although the Mitylenæans had long tried to recover it. See Herodot. V. 94, 95.

12. ὑπόπτῃς] Imitatur Ælianus Var. Hist. 4. 18. ὑπόπτῃς ὦν εἰς πάντας ὁ Διονύσιος. De iis, quæ Scholiastes hic

adnotat, adi Interpretes Pollucis, I. 197. DUKER.

17. οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ ἐφαινετο] The word παύλα is condemned by the grammarian Thomas Magister: τὸ δὲ παύλα, ἀδόκιμον. But the commentators on his work quote instances of its occurrence in Sophocles, Xenophon, Plato, and Theophrastus. And for the construction ἐν παύλῃ ἐφαινετο, Poppo refers to a similar expression in III. 33. 4. ἐν καταλήψει ἐφαινετο.

18. ἐπεδίδοσαν—ἐς τὸ ἀγριώτερον] Compare Herodotus, II. 13. 4. ἦν οὕτως ἡ χώρα—ἐπεδίδοι ἐς ὕψος.

τερόν τε καὶ πλείους ἔτι ξυλλαμβάνειν, ἐνταῦθα ἀναπείθεται εἰς τῶν δεδεμένων, ὅσπερ ἐδόκει αἰτιώτατος εἶναι, ὑπὸ τῶν ξυνδεσμοτῶν τινός, εἴτε ἄρα καὶ τὰ ὄντα μνηῦσαι εἴτε καὶ οὐ· ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα γὰρ εἰκάζεται, τὸ δὲ σαφές οὐδεὶς οὔτε τότε οὔτε ὕστερον ἔχει εἰπεῖν περὶ τῶν δρασάντων τὸ ἔργον. 5  
3 λέγων δὲ ἔπεισεν αὐτὸν, ὡς χρῆ, εἰ † μὴ καὶ † δέδρακεν, αὐτὸν τε ἄδειαν ποιησάμενον σῶσαι καὶ τὴν πόλιν τῆς παρούσης ὑποψίας παῦσαι· βεβαιωτέραν γὰρ αὐτῷ σωτηρίαν εἶναι 4 ὁμολογήσαντι μετ' ἀδείας, ἢ ἀρηθέντι διὰ δίκης ἐλθεῖν. καὶ ὁ μὲν αὐτός τε καθ' ἑαυτοῦ καὶ κατ' ἄλλων μνηῦει τὸ τῶν 10 'Ἑρμῶν' ὁ δὲ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἄσμενος λαβῶν, ὡς ᾤετο, τὸ σαφές, καὶ δεινὸν ποιούμενοι πρότερον, εἰ τοὺς ἐπιβουλεύοντας σφῶν τῷ πλήθει μὴ εἴσονται, τὸν μὲν μνηυτὴν εὐθὺς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους μετ' αὐτοῦ, ὅσων μὴ κατηγορήκει, ἔλυσαν, τοὺς δὲ κατατιωθέντας, κρίσεις ποιήσαστες, τοὺς 15 μὲν ἀπέκτειναν, ὅσοι ξυνελήφθησαν, τῶν δὲ διαφυγόντων θάνατον καταγόντες ἐπανάειπον ἀργύριον τῷ ἀποκτείναντι.

2. ὅσπερ A.B.L. ὅπερ G.m. 3. εἴτε οὐ P. 4. δικάζεται E. οὐδεὶς L.O. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. cæteri οὐθείς. Conf. Lobeck. ad Phrynich. p. 181. 6. εἰ καὶ μὴ δέδρακεν αὐτὸν δὲ d. αὐτὸν F.H.K.L.N.O.m. 8. παῦσαι] σῶσαι γρ. h. βεβαιωτέραν m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βεβαιωτέραν. γὰρ] om. O. 9. μετὰ ἀδείας V. ἀρθέντι O. διὰ] μετὰ g. δίκης] θήκης k.m. "θήκης, opinor, G." BEKK. 10. ἑαυτὸν A.B.C.E.F.P. κατὰ τῶν ἄλλων Q. 12. ᾤετο σαφές δευῶν καὶ δεινὸν ποιούμενοι e. ποιησάμενοι L. 13. οἴσονται g. 14. προκατηγόρηκε L. 15. κατατιωθέντας A.E.F.H.c.g.h. 16. ὅσοι] om. k.

2. εἰς τῶν δεδεμένων] Andocides Oration. Plutarchus Alcib. qui ei Timæum quemdam, singularis calliditatis et audaciæ hominem, hujus consilii auctorem fuisse, et decreto publico iis, qui se ipsi indicassent, impunitatem promissam, scribit. Duk. Vid. de tota hac historia Andocidis de Mysteriis orationem.

6. εἰ † μὴ καὶ † δέδρακεν] I agree with Poppo in thinking that this order of the words cannot be the right one. It would mean, not what the sense of the passage requires, "even if he had "not done it," but, "unless he had "done it," the conjunction καὶ being expressed in English by a stress laid on the auxiliary verb. See note on IV.

92, 2. I have no doubt therefore that the true reading is εἰ καὶ μὴ δέδρακεν.

17. ἐπανάειπον ἀργύριον τῷ ἀποκτείναντι] Ad hunc locum fortassis respexit Pollux, II. 118. ἐπανεῖπον ἀργύριον, ὅλον ἐπικηρύξας. Videtur pro eodem habuisse ἐπανεῖπειν et ἐπικηρύττειν ἀργύριον τι. Sed est inter hæc discrimen. Nam in illo dativus refertur ad eum, cui præmium promittitur, in hoc ad eum, in cuius caput pecunia statuitur; nam usitatus est de hac re ἐπικηρύξαι. Vide Ammonium in ἐπικηρύξαι, et Valesium ad notas Manssaci in Harpocratonem, v. ἐπικηρυχίνας. Pollux, IV. 93. ἐπικηρύττειν χρήματα τι. DUKER.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

κὰν τοῦτῳ οἱ μὲν παθόντες ἄδηλον ἦν εἰ ἀδίκως ἐτετιμώρητο, 5  
ἢ μέντοι ἄλλη πόλις ἐν τῷ παρόντι περιφανῶς ὠφέλητο.

LXI. περὶ δὲ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου, ἐναγόντων τῶν ἐχθρῶν  
οἵπερ καὶ πρὶν ἐκπλεῖν αὐτὸν ἐπέθεντο, χαλεπῶς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι

5 The alarm and excitement still continue at Athens. Extreme dread of aristocratical plots, and strong prejudice against Alcibiades. He escapes from the officers on his way home, and takes  
10 refuge in Peloponnesus.

ἐλάμβανον· καὶ ἐπειδὴ τὸ τῶν Ἑρμῶν φῶντο  
σαφές ἔχειν, πολὺ δὴ μᾶλλον καὶ τὰ μυστικά,  
ὧν ἐπαίτιος ἦν, μετὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λόγου καὶ  
τῆς ξυνωμοσίας ἐπὶ τῷ δήμῳ ἀπ' ἐκείνου ἐδόκει  
πραχθῆναι. καὶ γὰρ τις καὶ στρατιὰ Λακεδαι- 2  
μονίων οὐ πολλὴ ἔτυχε κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ-  
τον, ἐν ᾧ περὶ ταῦτα ἐθορυβοῦντο, μέχρι ἰσθμοῦ

παρελθοῦσα, πρὸς Βοιωτοῦς τι πράσσουντες. ἐδόκει οὖν  
ἐκείνου πράξαντος, καὶ οὐ Βοιωτῶν ἕνεκα, ἀπὸ ξυνθήματος

15 ἦκειν, καὶ εἰ μὴ ἔφθασαν δὴ αὐτοὶ κατὰ τὸ μήνυμα ξυλλα-  
βόντες τοὺς ἄνδρας, προδοθῆναι ἂν ἡ πόλις. καὶ τινα μίαν  
νύκτα καὶ κατέδαρθον ἐν Θησεῖα τῷ ἐν πόλει ἐν ὄπλοις. οἷ 3

τε ξένοι τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου οἱ ἐν Ἀργεὶ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον  
ὑπωπτεύθησαν τῷ δήμῳ ἐπιτίθεσθαι· καὶ τοὺς ὁμήρους τῶν

1. κὰν] καὶ e. παθόντες K. πείθοντες e. ἐνδίκως L.O.P. 2. περι-  
φανῶς ἐν τῷ παρόντι e. 4. ἐπέθεντο γρ. h. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι χαλεπῶς N.V.  
6. σαφῶς G.L.O.P.d.k.m. 9. παραχθῆναι g. τις στρατιὰ E. 10. πολὺ  
G.k.m. 12. πρὸς] ὡς g. πρὸς τοὺς h. βιωτοῦς F. πράσσουντας A.E.F.h.  
13. πράξαντος G.m. ἐκείνου] om. h. 14. ἔφθασαν B.h. 16. καὶ] om. R.d.e.  
τῇ πόλει G. 17. οἷ] om. R. 18. καὶ δὴ ὁμήρους Q.

7. μετὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λόγου καὶ τῆς ξυ-  
νωμοσίας] "With the same meaning  
"and connected with the plot against  
"the commons' government;" namely,  
the plot which they so firmly believed  
to have a real existence, and to which  
they attributed the mutilation of the  
Mercuries. ἐδόκει—ἐπὶ ξυνωμοσίᾳ—δή-  
μον καταλύσεως γεγενῆσθαι. VI. 27, 3.

12. πρὸς Βοιωτοῦς τι πράσσουντες]  
Valla πρὸς Βοιωτοῦς vertit, cum Bœotia.  
Recte accipit de clandestino aliquo consilio  
et conatu cum Bœotia adversus  
Athenienses, quibus utrique inimici,  
ipsi autem inter se socii et amici erant,  
ut e lib. V. constat. Sic, πρὸς τινα  
πράσσειν, adversus alium scilicet, dixit  
Thucydides, III. 28, 2. IV. 68, 4. 74, 2.

103, 3. et 114, 3. DUK.  
16. ἐν Θησεῖα τῷ ἐν πόλει] This is  
the temple of Theseus now in existence,  
and converted into a Christian church.  
Its situation in the north-west part of  
the city, near the gates which led to  
Corinth and Eleusis, pointed it out on  
this occasion as the fittest place in  
which the Athenians could keep their  
watch. Of course the men slept, not in  
the actual temple, but within the sacred  
precinct, τέμενος: and the expression  
ἐν ὄπλοις means that the spears and  
shields were piled as in a camp, in an  
open space within the τέμενος, while the  
men lay, either in some of the sacred  
buildings, or on the ground, close at  
hand.



ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

'Αργείων τοὺς ἐν ταῖς νήσοις κειμένους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τότε παρέδωσαν τῷ Ἀργείῳ δῆμῳ διὰ ταῦτα διαχρήσασθαι. 4 πανταχόθεν τε περιεστήκει ὑποψία ἐς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην. ὥστε βουλόμενοι αὐτὸν ἐς κρίσιν ἀγαγόντες ἀποκτεῖναι, πέμπουσιν οὕτω τὴν Σαλαμνίαν ναῦν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐπὶ τε ἐκείνους 5 καὶ ὧν περί ἄλλων ἐμεμήνυτο. εἶρητο δὲ προειπεῖν αὐτῷ ἀπολογησομένῳ ἀκολουθεῖν, ξυλλαμβάνειν δὲ μὴ, θεραπεύοντες τό τε πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ στρατιώτας τε σφετέρους καὶ πολεμίους μὴ θορυβεῖν, καὶ οὐχ ἦκιστα τοὺς Μαντινάας καὶ Ἀργείους βουλόμενοι παραμείναι, δι' ἐκείνου 10 νομίζοντες πεισθῆναι †σφᾶς† ξυστρατεύειν. καὶ ὁ μὲν, ἔχων τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ναῦν, καὶ οἱ ξυνδιαβεβλημένοι ἀπέπλεον μετὰ τῆς Σαλαμνίας ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας ὡς ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐγένοντο ἐν Θουρίοις, οὐκέτι ξυνεῖποντο, ἀλλ' ἀπελθόντες ἀπὸ τῆς νεὸς οὐ φανεροὶ ἦσαν, δείσαντες τὸ ἐπὶ 15 διαβολῇ ἐς δίκην καταπλεῦσαι. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς Σαλαμνίας τέως μὲν ἐζήτουν τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτοῦ ὡς δ' οὐδαμοῦ φανεροὶ ἦσαν, ὄχοντο ἀποπλέοντες. ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιά-

1. τότε] om. Q. 2. διαχρήσασθαι A.C.E.F.H.K.V.d.e.g.k.m. χρήσεσθαι B.h.i. 3. περιεστήκει F.L.O.Q.h.k. 6. προειπεῖν N.V. 7. ἀπολογησομένῳ A.B.E.F.H.K.R.g.h. ἀκολουθησομένῳ d.i. 8. πρὸς] om. f. τῇ] om. G. d.i.m. στρατιώτας σφετέρους L. στρατιώτας τε τοὺς σφετέρους f. 11. πεισθῆναι σφᾶς] om. d.i. suspectum utique σφᾶς. Bekker. σφᾶς] "immo σφίσι." Bekk. ed. 1832. σφᾶς—ἐς τὰς] om. N. in textu, sed habet in marg. a manu recentiori addita. ξυστρατεύειν C. 13. ὡς] om. H.V.i. 14. ἐπελθόντες C.

1. τοὺς ἐν ταῖς νήσοις κειμένους] See V. 84, 1.

3. περιεστήκει—ἐς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην] "Gathered round against Alcibiades;" i. e. "beset Alcibiades." Compare III. 54, 5. φόβος περίεστη τὴν Σπάρτην. Or the construction may be, "From every side there resulted suspicion against Alcibiades." And this the order of the words seems to favour.

6. εἶρητο—θεραπεύοντες] Compare V. 70, 1. ἕννοδος ἦν.—χωροῦντες, κ. τ. λ. and Herodot. III. 16, 4. Πέρσῃσι μὲν, δι' ὅπερ εἶρηται λέγοντες, κ. τ. λ.

11. πεισθῆναι †σφᾶς† ξυστρατεύειν] Here, as in V. 49, 1, σφᾶς, if the text be genuine, is clearly equivalent to αὐτοῦς; for neither in that passage nor in this

can I admit the most forced interpretations by which some have tried to make the word keep its proper meaning. But I do not believe that the text is genuine; and as in V. 49, 1, I should read σφᾶν instead of σφᾶς, so here I should read σφίσι, according to the conjecture of Lindau and of Dobree; or else omit both the words πεισθῆναι σφᾶς, with two of the Paris MSS., d. and i.

15. τὸ ἐπὶ διαβολῇ—καταπλεῦσαι] "The going home to trial with a prejudice existing against him." Compare the expression ζῆν ἐπὶ παισίν, "to live with a family of children;" i. e. having a family. See Hermann on Viger, notes 397. and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 586.

SICILY. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

δης, ἦδη φυγὰς ᾶν, οὐ παλὺ ὕστερον ἐπὶ πλοίου ἐπεραιώθη ἐς Πελοπόννησον ἐκ τῆς Θουρίας· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἐρήμη δίκη θάνατον κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ τε καὶ τῶν μετ' ἐκείνου.

LXII. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οἱ λοιποὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρα-  
βητῆγοι ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ, δύο μέρη ποιήσαντες τοῦ στρατεύματος

SICILY.

Various unimportant movements of the Athenian armament. Its head quarters still continue at Catania.

καὶ λαχὼν ἑκάτερος, ἔπλεον ξὺν παντὶ ἐπὶ Σελιουόντος καὶ Ἐγέστης, βουλόμενοι μὲν εἰ-  
δέναί τὰ χρήματα εἰ δάσουσιν οἱ Ἐγεσταῖοι, κατασκέψασθαι δὲ καὶ τῶν Σελιουντίων τὰ

το πράγματα, καὶ τὰ διάφορα μαθεῖν τὰ πρὸς Ἐγεσταίους. παραπλέοντες δ' ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τὴν Σικελίαν, τὸ μέρος τὸ πρὸς τὸν Τυρσηνικὸν κόλπον, ἔσχον ἐς Ἰμέραν, ἥπερ μόνη ἐν τούτῳ τῷ μέρει τῆς Σικελίας Ἑλλὰς πόλις ἐστί· καὶ ὡς οὐκ

1. πολὺ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V. c.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πολλῶ. 3. τε] om. i. 4. μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ K. ἐν τῇ σικ. στρα-  
τηγῶ N.V. 6. ξύμπαντι k. 7. μὲν] δὲ Q. 8. οἱ] om. K.f. 10. παρ' C.K.R.e. πρὸς παρ' d.i.k. 11. παραπλεύσαντες A.B.V.h. et correct. N. ἐπ' ἀριστερᾷ V. 12. Ἰμέραν K.L.f. ἡμέραν g.

2. ἐκ τῆς Θουρίας] Poppo understands this as meaning "the country of Thurii." But τὴν Θουρίαν in ch. 104, 2. must mean the city, and the country is rightly called in VII. 35, 1. ἡ Θουρίας. Stephanus Byzantinus says that the name was written Θουρία, and Θούριον, as well as Θούριοι; and Eckhel describes a coin in which the inscription is ΘΟΥΡΙΑ. Whether Thucydides wrote the name variously, or whether Θουρία is owing to the copyists, cannot be decided: but I think that the town is certainly meant, and not the country.

ἐρήμη δίκη] "Trying him when he "was not forthcoming." Under similar circumstances in England, of the non-appearance of a person when indicted for treason, he is outlawed; and the "outlawing in treason or felony amounts to a conviction and attainer of the offence charged in the indictment, as much as if the offender had been found guilty by his country." [Blackstone, Comment. IV. p. 319.] And any one may arrest him, even without a warrant, in order to bring him to execution; but he may not kill him, be-

cause, according to Bracton's most admirable words, "licet justis occidatur iste, tamen occisor peccat mortaliter, propter intentionem corruptam." (Blackstone, IV. p. 178.) Now this was the judgment of religion even in heathen countries; for in the famous definition of "Sacer," (Festus in voce,) it is said expressly, "Neque fas est eum immolari, sed qui occidit, parricidii non damnatur, nam lege tribunicia prima cavetur, Si quis eum qui eo plebeiscito sacer sit, occiderit, parricida ne sit." The difference then is, that with us the law has learnt the wisdom of religion, and punishes as murder what religion declares to be sinful: whereas in heathen countries the two being distinct, religion vainly declared "that it was wicked to slay an outlaw," since the law, acting on other principles, adjudged the religious wickedness to be no legal crime.

For the construction θάνατον κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ, see the note on I. 95, 3.

13. Ἑλλὰς πόλις] Compare Herodot. V. 93, 3. περὶ πόλιν Ἑλλάδα. VII. 22, 5. πόλιν Ἑλλάς. VI. 98, 4. κατὰ Ἑλ-

SICILY. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

3 ἐδέχοντο αὐτοὺς, παρεκομίζοντο. καὶ ἐν τῷ παράπλῳ αἰρούσων  
 Ἰκκαρα, πόλισμα Σικανικὸν μὲν, Ἐγεσταίοις δὲ πολέμιον  
 ἦν δὲ παραθαλασσιδίων. καὶ ἀνδραποδίσαντες τὴν πόλιν  
 παρέδωσαν Ἐγεσταίοις (παρεγένοντο γὰρ αὐτῶν ἱππῆς),  
 αὐτοὶ δὲ πάλιν τῷ μὲν πεζῷ ἐχώρου διὰ τῶν Σικελῶν, ἕως 5  
 ἀφίκοντο ἐς Κατάνην, αἱ δὲ νῆες περιέπλευσαν, τὰ ἀνδρά-  
 4 ποδα ἄγουσαι. Νικίας δὲ εὐθύς ἐξ Ἰκκάρων ἐπὶ Ἐγέστης  
 παραπλεύσας, καὶ τᾶλλα χρηματίσας καὶ λαβὼν τάλαντα  
 τριάκοντα παρῆν ἐς τὸ στράτευμα· καὶ τὰνδράποδα τᾶπέ-  
 δωσαν,† καὶ ἐγένοντο ἐξ αὐτῶν εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν τάλαντα. 10  
 5 καὶ ἐς τοὺς τῶν Σικελῶν ζυμμάχους περιέπλευσαν, στρατιὰν  
 κελεύοντες πέμπειν· τῇ τε ἡμισείᾳ τῆς ἑαυτῶν ἦλθον ἐπὶ  
 Ὑβλαν τὴν Γελεᾶτιν, πολεμίαν οὖσαν, καὶ οὐχ εἶλον. καὶ τὸ  
 θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

LXIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος εὐθύς τὴν ἔφοδον 15  
 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ Συρακούσας παρεσκευάζοντο, οἱ δὲ Συρα-  
 2 οἰοῦντο κόσσιοι καὶ αὐτοὶ ὡς ἐπ' ἐκείνους ἰόντες. ἐπειδὴ  
 ἐμφοδωμένοι γὰρ αὐτοῖς πρὸς τὸν πρῶτον φόβον καὶ τὴν  
 3 ἀπείδοτο. Bekk. 2. 10. αὐτοῦ f. 11. τοῖς] om. K. 12. τῇ ἑαυτῶν N.V.  
 13. πολεμίαν P. οὖσαν] πόλιν L.O.P. 18. τῆν] om. E.

1. ἐδέχετο K.d. 2. Ἰκκαρα g.i. Ἰκκαρα O. σικανὸν C.G.K.B.e.f. 4. τοῖς  
 ante ἐγείρ. inserunt. K.N.V. γὰρ] δὲ d. 5. αὐτοῖς f. σικελικῶν P.  
 7. ἔχουσαι d. εὐθύς] om. i. 8. καὶ ante τᾶλλα om. G. 9. "Malim  
 "ἀπέδοτο." Bekk. 2. 10. αὐτοῦ f. 11. τοῖς] om. K. 12. τῇ ἑαυτῶν N.V.  
 13. πολεμίαν P. οὖσαν] πόλιν L.O.P. 18. τῆν] om. E.

λάδα γλῶσσαν. Compare the forms Ὀλυμπιάς, Τρῳάς, &c. which, like Ἑλλάς, are properly adjectives. So μαινάς, φοιβιάς. See Buttmann, Gr. Gr. vol. I. p. 252. ed. 1830. and Jelf, 439. 1.

2. Σικανικὸν μὲν—πολέμιον] "This is mentioned, because, as being of Sicanian origin, it might have been expected to have been on good terms with Ἐγεσταί, seeing that it was of the same origin." BLOOMFIELD.

9. τᾶπέδωσαν†] Bekker, in the preface to his smaller edition, suggests that we should read ἀπέδοτο. There is no authority, that I am aware of, for giving to the active voice the signifi-

cation of "selling." If the text be genuine, the sense would seem to be, "they produced, or gave up their slaves;" i. e. produced them to be disposed of for the public benefit, instead of keeping them as their own property. Compare VII. 85, 3. τὸ μὲν οὖν ἀθροισθὲν τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐς τὸ κοινὸν οὐ πολὺ ἐγένετο, τὸ δὲ διακλασθὲν πολὺ.

10. ἐγένοντο—τάλαντα] A departure from the common practice of joining a singular verb to a plural nominative case, when of the neuter gender. Compare I. 126, 5. v. l. and note, and V. 26, 2. note.

SICILY. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

καὶ ἐπειδὴ πλείοντες †τά τε† ἐπέκεινα τῆς Σικελίας πολὺ ἀπο σφῶν ἐφαίνοντο, καὶ πρὸς τὴν Ὑβλαν ἐλθόντες καὶ πειράσαντες οὐχ εἶλον βία, ἔτι πλέον κατεφρόνησαν, καὶ ἠξίουσαν τοὺς στρατηγούς, οἷον δὴ ὄχλος φιλεῖ θαρσήσας ποιεῖν, ἄγειν σφᾶς ἐπὶ Κατάνην, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἐκεῖνοι ἐφ' ἑαυτοὺς ἔρχονται. ἰππῆς τε προσελαύνοντες αἰεὶ κατάσκοποι τῶν Συρακοσίων πρὸς τὸ στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἐφύβριζον ἄλλα τε καὶ εἰ ξυνοικήσαντες σφίσιν αὐτοὶ μᾶλλον ἤκοιεν ἐν τῇ ἀλλοτρίᾳ, ἣ Λεοντίους ἐς τὴν οἰκείαν κατοικιοῦντες.

10 LXIV. Ἄ γινώσκοντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ βουλόμενοι αὐτοὺς ἄγειν πανδημεὶ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ὅτι πλείστον, αὐτοὶ δὲ ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐν τοσοῦτῳ ὑπὸ νύκτα παραπλεύσαντες στρατόπεδον καταλαβεῖν ἐν ἐπιτηδείῳ καθ' ἡσυχίαν, εἰδότες οὐκ ἂν ὁμοίως δυνηθέντες καὶ εἰ ἐκ τῶν νεῶν πρὸς

Which leads the Athenian generals to form and successfully execute a plan for drawing away the Syracusans to Catania, while they,

στον, αὐτοὶ δὲ ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐν τοσοῦτῳ ὑπὸ νύκτα παραπλεύσαντες στρατόπεδον καταλαβεῖν ἐν ἐπιτηδείῳ καθ' ἡσυχίαν, εἰδότες οὐκ ἂν ὁμοίως δυνηθέντες καὶ εἰ ἐκ τῶν νεῶν πρὸς

2. ἐφαίνοντο A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.R.V.c.d.g.h. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐφαίνετο. 3. πλείον] μᾶλλον Q. 5. ἐπειδὴ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O. P.R.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπειδὴ γε. 6. καὶ ἰππῆς προσελαύνοντες L.O.Q. ἰππῆς (vel ἰππῆεις) προσελαύνοντες A.B.E.F.G.H.K.R.b.c.d. e.g.k.m. ἰππῆεις δὲ N.V. 8. καὶ εἰ] καὶ A.B.k. ὡς O.P. καὶ ὡς C.G.d.e.m. αὐτοὶ Bekk. 2. Libri αὐτοῖς. 9. κατοικιοῦντες B. 11. πανδημὶ Q. 13. καταλαβεῖν

A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καταλαμβάνειν G. vulgo καταλαμβάνειν. 14. ἐν] om. V. 15. εἰ] om. Q. οἱ B.h. νεῶν] ἀθηναίων d. ἀθηνῶν i. πρὸς παρασκευασμένους C.G.d.k.m. προπαρεσκευασμένους N.f.

I. πλείοντες †τά τε† ἐπέκεινα] “Ma-  
 “lim πλείοντες τε ἐς τὰπέκεινα, κ. τ. λ.  
 DOBREE. “Ἐς τε τὰ ἐπέκεινα was the  
 conjecture of Reiske. What, if we  
 read πλείοντες τότε ἐς τὰπέκεινα? But  
 πλείον τὰ ἐπέκεινα τῆς Σικελίας is as sus-  
 picious as the old reading in V. 2, 3.  
 περίεπεψε δέκα τὸν λιμένα περιπλεῖν,  
 where all the later editors read ἐς τὸν  
 λιμένα. So in the Acts of the Apostles,  
 xxvii. 2, where the common reading is  
 μέλλοντες πλείον τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν τό-  
 πους, both the Alexandrian and Vatican  
 MSS. read εἰς τοὺς—τόπους. The ex-  
 pression in Herodotus, IV. 42, 5, ἔπλεον  
 τὴν νοτιήν θάλασσαν, must not be con-  
 founded with the cases which I have  
 alluded to.

[At Thucydides hic non vult dicere,  
 navigare in partem ulteriorem Siciliae,  
 sed præternavigare oram Siciliae ultra-  
 riorem.—\*\* Hæc autem significatio

πλείον τὰ ἐπέκεινα τῆς Σικελίας æque  
 Græcum videtur ac περιοριζέσθαι τὸ  
 πρὸς νότον, περιοριμῆν τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλ-  
 γος, et similia, de quibus videri adnot. ad  
 III. 6. i. Perspexit idem nuper Goeller.  
 POPPO.]

14. καθ' ἡσυχίαν, εἰδότες] Ἀπὸ κοινού  
 τὸ στρατόπεδον καταλαβεῖν εἰδότες ὅτι  
 οὐχ ὁμοίως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δυνησονται στρα-  
 τόπεδον καταλαβεῖν, οὐτ' εἰ κατὰ θάλασ-  
 σαν φανερώς καὶ προσηδημένων τῶν  
 Συρακοσίων ἐπιπλοῖον, (χαλεπὴν γὰρ  
 ἔσσεσθαι τὴν ἀπόβασιν, ἀντιταχθεσομένων  
 τῶν ἐναντίων, καὶ οὐκ ἀπαρασκευῶν ὄν-  
 των,) οὐτ' εἰ κατὰ γῆν ἐπίκειον ἐκ τοῦ  
 φανεροῦ (καὶ γὰρ καὶ οὕτως ἐδόκουν  
 βλαβήσεσθαι) διὰ ταῦτα δὴ ἀπάτη ἐβού-  
 λοντο χρῆσασθαι, καὶ παρασκευῆν δόκησιν  
 τοῖς Συρακοσίοις ὡς κατὰ γῆν ἰόντες,  
 ὅπως ἐπεξελθόντες ἐκεῖνοι πανδημεὶ παρα-  
 τάζωνται. SCHOL.

15. καὶ εἰ—ἐκβιβάζουσαν ἢ—γνωσθεῖν—

SECT. 2. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

availing themselves of their absence, land their whole army without opposition under the walls of Syracuse.

(64, 65.)

παρεσκευασμένους ἐκβιάζοιεν ἢ κατὰ γῆν ἰόντες γνωσθείσαν (τοὺς γὰρ ἂν ψιλούς τοὺς σφῶν καὶ τὸν ὄχλον τῶν Συρακοσίων τοὺς ἱππέας πολλοὺς ὄντας, σφίσι δ' οὐ παρόντων ἱππέων, βλάπτειν ἂν μεγάλα,) οὕτω δὲ λήψεσθαι χωρίον 5 ὅθεν ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων οὐ βλάφονται ἄξια λόγου (ἐδίδασκον δ' αὐτοὺς περὶ τοῦ πρὸς τῷ Ὀλυμπιεῖ χωρίου, ὅπερ καὶ κατέλαβον, Συρακοσίων φυγάδες, οἱ ξυνέειποντο,) τοιούδε τι 2 οὖν, πρὸς ἃ ἐβούλοντο, οἱ στρατηγοὶ μηχανῶνται. πέμπουσιν ἄνδρα σφίσι μὲν πιστὸν, τοῖς δὲ τῶν Συρακοσίων στρατη- 10 γοῖς τῇ δοκῆσει οὐχ ἥσσον ἐπιτήδειον· ἦν δὲ Καταναῖος ὁ ἀνὴρ, καὶ ἀπ' ἀνδρῶν ἐκ τῆς Κατάνης ἦκειν ἔφη, ὧν ἐκείνοι τὰ ὀνόματα ἐγίνωσκον, καὶ ἠπίσταντο ἐν τῇ πόλει ἔτι ὑπο- 3 λοίπους ὄντας τῶν σφίσιν εὐνόων. ἔλεγε δὲ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἀλύξεσθαι ἅπο τῶν ὄπλων ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ εἰ βούλονται 15 ἐκείνοι πανδημεὶ ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ῥητῇ ἅμα ἔφ' ἐπὶ τὸ στράτευμα

1. ἐκβιάζοιεν A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.c.f.g. et pr. manu N. βιάζοιεν G. 2. γνω-  
σθείμεν e. τοὺς σφῶν] τῶν σφῶν K.R.V.g. 3. καὶ ὄχλον καὶ τῶν σ. Q.  
καὶ τὸν ὄχλον σ. R.f. τοὺς] καὶ τοὺς L.O.P.Q. 5. βλάπτειν—ἰππέων] om.  
L.O. 6. ἀξιολόγου V. 7. Ὀλυμπιεῖ O. Ὀλυμπίῳ L.Q.R. καὶ om.  
L.O.P.k. 9. πέμπουσι δ' ἄνδρα A.B. 11. τῇ om. G. 12. ἔφη A.B.C.E.  
F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἔφησεν.  
14. σφίσι τῶν e. εὐνόων A.B.C.E.F.H.N.V.d.e.g.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
εἰσαν. 15. ἅπο Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. ἀπὸ. 16. στρατόπαιδον Q.

σαν] The Scholiast interprets this, *οὐτ' εἰ—ἐπιπλέοιεν—οὐτ' εἰ κατὰ γῆν ἐπιπλέοιεν*. But can *καὶ εἰ—ἢ* be equivalent to *εἴτε—εἴτε*, “both if they were to land from their ships, or to be known to be coming by land?” Poppo has marked the conjunction *καὶ* with brackets, adding, “hæc depravant sententiam.”

[Göller also has inclosed the conjunction *καὶ* in brackets, in his 2nd edition.] 15. ἅπο τῶν ὄπλων] The regular camp of the Athenians, in which the spears and shields were kept piled as usual in an open space within the inclosure, was on the outside of the city of Catana; but the men were mostly in the habit of getting quarters in the town, and sleeping there. Accordingly the plan proposed was that the Catanæans should cut off all the Athenians that were in

the town, while the Syracusans forced the entrenchments of the camp, and made themselves masters of all within it. The text varies, and the words τὸ στράτευμα are suspicious. Perhaps the true reading is, *προσβαλόνας τῷ στρατεύματι ἀληθῆσειν*. The word *στράτευμα* had been used in ch. 63, 3, to express the Athenians in their camp as distinguished from those who might happen to be in Catana. Another correction has also been suggested to me, that we should read τῷ στρατεύματι for τὸ στράτευμα, “that they with their army should attack the palisade, and take it.” This suits very well with the order of the words, and is rendered probable by a similar passage in IV. 11, 2. which has also been pointed out to me, τῷ—στρατῷ προσέβαλλον τῷ τειχιῳματι.

SICILY. A. C. 436. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἐλθεῖν, αὐτοὶ μὲν ἀποκλήσειν τοὺς παρὰ σφίσι καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐμπρήσειν, ἐκείνους δὲ ῥαδίως †τὸ στράτευμα† προσβαλόντας †τῷ σταυρώματι† αἰρήσειν· εἶναι δὲ ταῦτα τοὺς ξυνδράσοντας πολλοὺς Καταναίων, καὶ ἠτοιμάσθαι ἤδη, ἀφ' ὧν εὐαὐτὸς ἦκειν. LXV. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων, μετὰ τοῦ καὶ ἐς τὰ ἄλλα θαρσεῖν καὶ εἶναι ἐν διανοίᾳ καὶ ἄνευ τούτων ἰέναι †παρεσκευάσθαι† ἐπὶ Κατάνην, ἐπίστευσάν τε τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ πολλῷ ἀπερισκεπτότερον, καὶ εὐθὺς ἡμέραν ξυνθέμενοι ἢ παρέσονται, ἀπέστειλαν αὐτὸν, καὶ αὐτοὶ (ἦδη 10 γὰρ καὶ τῶν ξυμμαχῶν Σελινούντιοι καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς παρήσαν) προεῖπον πανδημεὶ πᾶσιw ἐξίέναι Συρακοσίους. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐτοῖμα αὐτοῖς καὶ τὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ἦν, καὶ αἱ ἡμέραι ἐν αἷς ξυνέθεντο ἤξειν ἐγγὺς ἦσαν, πορευόμενοι ἐπὶ Κατάνης ηὐλίσαντο ἐπὶ τῷ Συμναίῳ ποταμῷ ἐν τῇ Λεοντίνῃ. οἱ δ' 15 Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς ἦσθοντο αὐτοὺς προσιώντας, ἀναλαβόντες τὸ τε στράτευμα ἅπαν τὸ ἑαυτῶν καὶ ὅσοι Σικελῶν αὐτοῖς, ἢ ἄλλος τις προσεληλύθει, καὶ ἐπιβιβάσαντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς καὶ τὰ πλοῖα, ὑπὸ νύκτα ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὰς Συρακούσας. καὶ οἱ τε

1. ἀποκλήσειν C.F.H.K.N.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀποκλείσειν. τοὺς] αὐτοὺς A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.e.f.g.h.k.m. Bekk. παρὰ σφίσι] om. L. 3. στρατεύματι C.G.K.L.O.P.R.e.f.i.m. ξυνδράσαντας i. ξυνδράσοντας P. ξυμπρήσοντας G. 5. μετ' αὐτοὺς k. 6. post τοῦ deletas duas F. καὶ ἐς] καὶ om. R. 7. παρεσκευάσθαι G.K.k.m. παρεσκευάσασθαι N.V.e.f. παρεσκευᾶσθαι C. 9. αὐτοὶ δὴ ἦδη h. 12. καὶ τὰ] κατὰ C.H.K. αἱ] om. G. ἐν] om. f. 13. ξυνέθεντο G.H. ἐγγὺς ἦσαν] ἤγγισαν E. [ἤγγισαν secundum alios.] 14. ἐπὶ τῷ] ἐν τῷ e. σιμαίῳ N.g. συμναίῳ e. σιμαίῳ L. 15. αὐτοῖς] τοὺς i. προσιώντες F. 16. τε] om. V.

7. ἰέναι παρεσκευάσθαι ἐπὶ Κατάνην] Portus: cum apparatu proficisci, sequutus Vallam. Considerent alii, an Græca ita verti possint. Mihi, si ea est sententia, quam illi expresserunt, potius participium, quam infinitivus παρεσκευάσθαι, requiri videtur. Acacius nullam illius rationem habuit: nam vertit, *Catanam ducere*. Unde colligere licet, ei suspectum fuisse παρεσκευάσθαι, tamquam ab aliquo intrusum. Et sufficiebat ἰέναι ἐπὶ Κατάνην. Nam, hoc sine apparatu fieri non potuisse, facile quilibet intelligit. Thucydides III. 62, 2. τῇ μέντοι αὐτῇ ἰδέῳ, ὑστερον

Ἀθηναίων ἰόντων ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας. Et IV. 93, 1. ἐπεισεὺν ἰέναι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. Omnino suspectum habeo hunc locum. DUK.

[Quidni vero recte dictum sit; und anseerdem dass sie auch ohnedies gedachten, mit der Rüstung fertig zu seyn (perfect.), um nach Katana zu gehen? Quare statim subjicit, ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐτοῖμα αὐτοῖς καὶ τὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ἦν. GÖLLER. Göller's German translation runs thus in English, "And besides that they proposed even without this, to be in readiness with their baggage to march to Catania."]

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

Ἀθηναῖοι ἅμα ἕφ' ἐξέβαλλον ἐς τὸ κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον, ὡς τὸ στρατόπεδον καταληψόμενοι, καὶ οἱ ἰππῆς οἱ Συρακοσίων πρῶτοι προσελάσαντες ἐς τὴν Κατάνην, καὶ αἰσθόμενοι ὅτι τὸ στρατεύμα ἅπαν ἀνήκται, ἀποστρέψαντες ἀγγέλλουσι τοῖς πεζοῖς, καὶ ξύμπαντες ἤδη ἀποτρεπόμενοι ἐβοήθουν ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν. LXVI. ἐν τούτῳ δ' οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, μακρᾶς οὔσης τῆς ὁδοῦ αὐτοῖς, καθ' ἡσυχίαν καθίσαν τὸ στρατεύμα ἐς

SYRACUSE.  
The Syracusans, on their return from Catania, find the enemy already established in a favourable position, and in vain offer them battle.

χωρίον ἐπιτηδεῖον, καὶ ἐν ᾧ μάχης τε ἄρξειν ἔμελλον ὅποτε βούλωτο, καὶ οἱ ἰππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων ἦκιστ' ἂν αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ 10 καὶ πρὸ αὐτοῦ λυπήσειν· τῇ μὲν γὰρ τειχία τε καὶ οἰκίαί εἰργον καὶ δένδρα καὶ λίμνη, 20 παρὰ δὲ τὸ κρημνοί. καὶ τὰ ἐγγὺς δένδρα κόψαντες καὶ

1. ἐς τὸ E. k. Porpo. vulgo ἐς τὸν. τὸν μέγαν λιμένα R. g. h. inter versus. δῶμιον K. L. δῶμιον O. ὡς τὸ στρατόπεδον A. B. E. H. L. N. O. P. Q. R. V. c. d. g. h. i. k. m. Porpo. Haack. Bekk. vulgo ὡς στρατόπεδον. 3. τῆν] om. Q. 5. ἀποστρεπόμενοι Q. ἀποστρεφόμενοι i. 7. καθίσαν Porpo. Goell. Bekk. καθίσαν C. E. F. G. H. K. L. O. P. b. c. g. k. m. καθέσαν h. καθίσαντο d. καθίσαντες e. vulgo ἐκάθισαν. ἐς] om. B. 10. ἔργῳ πρὸ L. O. 11. λυπήσαι m. 12. τε] om. K. οἰκία E. G. c. d. m. οἰκίαί f. 13. καὶ τὰ] τὰ δὲ d.

1. ἐς τὸν κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον] Scholiastes vulgatus, (nam in Cass. hoc scholion non legitur,) ita scribit, quasi putaverit, deesse τόπον· idque in interpretatione sua expressit Portus. Hoc quoque non magno opere probō, ob eam causam, quod, cum hæc vox κατ' ἄλειψιν deest, fere adjectivum aut pronomen ponitur, cum quo conjungi possit, ut ἐν φανερό, ἐν ἐπιτηδεῖῳ, et alia, non articulus solus. Fortassis legendum est, ἐς τὸ κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον, per ellipsin τοῦ χωρίου, vel μέρος, ut IV. 78, 1. et alibi, τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης. Cap. seq. §. 1. τῇ μὲν, τειχία τε καὶ οἰκίαί εἰργον—παρὰ δὲ τὸ, κρημνοί. Cap. 75, 1. παρὰ πᾶν τὸ πρὸς τὰς Ἐπιπολάς ὁρῶν. Cap. 64, 1. περὶ τοῦ πρὸς τῷ Ὀλυμπιεῖῳ χωρίου. Duk. ἐς τὸ κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον] Such, I think, must be the true reading, for ἐς τὸν κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον can signify nothing. See Duker's note. The preposition, if taken strictly, would express that the point where the Athenians landed was exactly in a line with the Olympieum; i. e. that a straight line drawn from the Olympieum at

right angles with the coast would exactly fall on the landing place. See Herodot. I. 76, 1. ἡ Περὶ ἐστὶ—κατὰ Σιώνην πόλιν τὴν ἐν Εὐξείνῳ πόντῳ μάλιστα κη κειμένη.

ὡς τὸ στρατόπεδον καταληψόμενοι] “As with a view to secure their camp.” Τὸ στρατόπεδον, with reference to what had been said in ch. 64, 1. βουλόμενοι—στρατόπεδον καταλαβεῖν.

7. καθίσαν] This is the regular form of the augment in the verb καθίζω, as it occurs in the older Attic writers: imperf. καθίζον, aorist καθισα. See Buttman, Gr. Gr. §. 114. in ἕσ.

10. ἦκιστ' ἂν—λυπήσειν] Dele ἂν. DOBREE.

11. τῇ μὲν γὰρ τειχία, κ. τ. λ.] See the memoir on the map of the neighbourhood of Syracuse.

13. παρὰ δὲ τὸ] This is an unusual position for the article, to be placed in a situation where the voice must rest on it, and where it becomes entirely equivalent to a pronoun. Compare, however, III. 61, 2. πρὸς μὲν τὰ, ἀπτεαεῖν, and III. 82, 15. ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ, ἀγᾶλλονται.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 418. Olymp. 91. 2.

κατενεγκόντες ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, παρά τε τὰς ναῦς σταύρωμα ἔπηξαν, καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ Δάσκωνι ἔρυμά τε, ἧ ἔφοδώτατον ἦν τοῖς πολεμίοις, λίθοις λογάδην καὶ ξύλοις διὰ ταχέων ὠρθωσαν, καὶ τὴν τοῦ Ἀνάπου γέφυραν ἔλυσαν. παρασκευα-  
 5 ζομένων δὲ, ἐκ μὲν τῆς πόλεως οὐδεὶς ἐξίῶν ἐκόλυε, πρῶτοι δὲ οἱ ἰππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων προσεβοήθησαν, ἔπειτα δὲ ὕστερον καὶ τὸ πεζὸν ἅπαν ξυνελέγη. καὶ προσῆλθον μὲν ἐγγὺς τοῦ στρατεύματος τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ, ὡς οὐκ ἀντιπροήεσαν αὐτοῖς, ἀναχωρήσαντες καὶ δια-  
 10 βάντες τὴν Ἐλωρινὴν ὁδὸν ἠύλισαντο.

LXVII. Τῇ δ' ὑστεραία οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς ἐς μάχην, καὶ ξυνετάξαντο ὠδε. δεξιὸν

On the next day, how- μὲν κέρας Ἀργεῖοι εἶχον καὶ Μαντινῆς, Ἀθη-  
 ever, both parties pre- ναῖοι δὲ τὸ μέσον, τὸ δὲ ἄλλο οἱ ξύμμαχοι οἱ  
 pare for action. The  
 15 dispositions of the two ἄλλοι. καὶ τὸ μὲν ἡμισυ αὐτοῖς τοῦ στρατεύ-  
 armies. ματος ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν ἦν τεταγμένον ἐπὶ ὀκτῶ,  
 τὸ δὲ ἡμισυ ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐναῖς ἐν πλασίῳ, ἐπὶ ὀκτῶ καὶ τοῦτο

1. μετενεγκόντες L. τὴν] om. h. περί h. σταυρώματα g. 2. τε] om. d. ἔφοδώτατον A. B. C. E. F. H. L. N. O. P. Q. R. V. d. e. g. h. i. m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἐνεφοδώτατον K. vulgo εὐεφοδώτατον. "An εὐοδώτατον?" Bekk. 2. 3. λογάσι N. V. 4. ἀνάπου A. B. E. F. H. L. O. R. f. g. k. 5. ἐκ τῆς μὲν πόλεως K. ἐκ μὲν τῶν πόλεων g. οὐδεὶς L. O. P. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὐθίς. ἐκόλυσε h. 7. ὕστερον] om. G. 9. ἀντιπροήεσαν A. B. C. E. F. H. K. N. c. f. g. k. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀντιπροσῆσαν. 10. ἐλωρινὴν H. N. g. Porpo. Goell. ἐλωρινὴν A. B. E. F. L. O. P. V. Bekk. ἐλωρίκην Q. ἐλωρίδην C. K. ἐλωρίδην e. k. ἐλωρίδα f. vulgo ἐλωρίην. 16. τεταγμένον ἦν ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν N. V. ἐπὶ] ἐν f. g. 17. πλῆσιον A. B. C. F. g. k. et corr. G.

3. λογάδην] See the note on IV. 4, 2.  
 17. ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐναῖς ἐν πλασίῳ] Because the Athenians not having yet completely fortified their camp, the followers of the army might have been exposed to danger during the action, had they not been received into the square of the heavy-armed infantry. The words ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐναῖς are interpreted by Photius, (in εὐνάς), "the cables run out from the sterns of the vessels when drawn up on the beach, by which they were made fast to the land." But Thucydides twice uses the word in its common sense, III. 112, 4. IV. 32, 1. and there seems no reason why it should not be so understood here:

"Drawn up close upon their tents, or "places where they slept." Πλασίον is a hollow square, of which the front and rear were lines drawn up eight deep, and the sides were columns, each consisting of eight files; so that if the square were attacked in flank, the men facing about formed a line of eight deep also. Within this square the non-combatants of the army were received for shelter. See IV. 125, 2. VII. 78, 2. and Xenoph. Anab. III. 2, 36. 3, 6. 4, 19, &c. For the reason why the Syracusan line was formed sixteen deep, while the Athenians and Lacedæmonians usually formed theirs only eight deep, see the note on IV. 93, 4.



SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

τεταγμένοι οἷς εἴρητο, ἢ ἂν τοῦ στρατεύματός τι ποιῆ  
 μάλιστα, ἐφορῶντας παραγίγνεσθαι. καὶ τοὺς σκευοφόρους  
 2 ἐντὸς τούτων τῶν ἐπιτάκτων ἐποίησαντο. οἱ δὲ Συρακοῖσιοι  
 ἔταξαν τοὺς μὲν ὀπλίτας ἐφ' ἑκκαίδεκα, ὄντας πανδημεῖ  
 Συρακοσίους καὶ ὅσοι ξύμμαχοι παρήσαν (ἐβοήθησαν δὲ  
 αὐτοῖς Σελινούντιοι μὲν μάλιστα, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ Γελῶν  
 ἱππῆς, τὸ ξύμπαν ἐς διακοσίους, καὶ Καμαριναίων ἱππῆς  
 ὅσον εἴκοσι, καὶ τοξόται ὡς πενήτηντα), τοὺς δὲ ἱππέας  
 ἐπετάξαντο ἐπὶ τῷ δεξιῷ, οὐκ ἔλασσον ὄντας ἢ διακοσίους  
 3 καὶ χιλίους, παρὰ δ' αὐτοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἀκοντιστάς. μέλλουσι 10  
 δὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις προτέροις ἐπιχειρήσειν ὁ Νικίας, κατὰ τε  
 ἔθνη ἐπιταριῶν ἕκαστα καὶ ξύμπασι, τοιάδε παρεκελεύετο.

LXVIII. 'ΠΟΛΛΗι μὲν παραινεῖσι, ὃ ἄνδρες, τί δεῖ  
 " χρῆσθαι, οἷ πάρεσμεν ἐπὶ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀγῶνα; αὐτὴ γὰρ ἡ  
 SPEECH of NICIAS, " παρασκευὴ ἰκανωτέρα μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι θάρσος 15  
 encouraging his men. " παρασχεῖν, ἢ καλῶς λεχθέντες λόγοι μετὰ  
 2 " ἀσθενοῦς στρατοπέδου. ὅπου γὰρ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Μαντιῆς,  
 " καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ νησιωτῶν οἱ πρῶτοί ἐσμεν, πῶς οὐ χρῆ  
 " μετὰ τοιῶνδε καὶ τοσῶνδε ξυμμάχων πάντα τινα μεγάλην  
 " τὴν ἐλπίδα τῆς νίκης ἔχειν, ἄλλως τε καὶ πρὸς ἄνδρας 20  
 " πανδημεῖ τε ἀμυνομένους καὶ οὐκ ἀπολέκτους, ὥσπερ καὶ  
 " ἡμᾶς, καὶ προσέτι Σικελιώτας, οἷ ὑπερφρονοῦσι μὲν ἡμᾶς,  
 " ὑπομενοῦσι δὲ οὐ, διὰ τὸ τὴν ἐπιστήμην τῆς τόλμης ἦσσω  
 3 " ἔχειν. παραστήσω δὲ τιμὴ καὶ τότε, πολὺ τε ἄπο τῆς ἡμε-

2. σκευοφόρους τούτων ἐντὸν τῶν d. 3. ἐπιτάκτων A.C.F.H.P.g.m. Porpo.  
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπιτακτῶν. 4. ἔτάξαντο h. ὀπλίτας] ὀπλίτας πάντας G.K.  
 Q.R. ἐφ' ἑκκαίδεκα A.C.E.F.G.N.V.e.g.k.m. ἐς ἑκκαίδεκα B.h. ἑπτακαίδεκα d.i.  
 6. δὲ] om. R.f. καὶ] om. i. 7. τὸ—ἱππῆς] om. K. 9. διεπετάξαντο i.  
 ἐλάσσους f. 11. κατὰ τε] om. f. 12. ἔθνη] om. B.i. 13. μὲν οὐδ'  
 παραινεῖσι P. 14. αὐτὸν] om. d.i. αὐτὴ A.B.E.F.K.L.M.N.O.V.g. Haack.  
 Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτῆ. 15. εἶναι] om. i. 18. χρῆ μετὰ] χρήματα B.  
 20. τῆν] om. G. 21. ἐπιλεκτους h. 22. ἡμῶς f. ὑμᾶς L. οὐδ' Q.  
 23. ὑπομένουσι A.F.G.H.f.g.m. 24. παραστήσω i.

2. καὶ τοὺς σκευοφόρους—ἐποίησαντο] προεπιτεταγμένοι. WASS.  
 Buidas in ἐπιτακτοί. Huic ἐπιτακτοὶ  
 sunt οἱ προτεταγμένοι τὴν μάχην ἐφορᾶν,  
 καὶ τῷ πανούντι μέρει βοηθεῖν. Porpus,  
 laudante Kustero, ἐπιτεταγμένοι· imo  
 14. οἷ πάρεσμεν ἐπὶ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀγῶνα]  
 " We are all engaged in one common  
 " cause, and the sight of each other  
 " should mutually encourage us."

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

“τέρας αὐτῶν εἶναι, καὶ πρὸς γῆ οὐδεμιᾶ φιλίᾳ ἦντινα μὴ  
 “αὐτοὶ μαχόμενοι κτήσεσθε. καὶ τούναντίον ὑπομμνήσκω  
 “ὑμᾶς, ἢ οἱ πολέμοι σφίσιν αὐτοῖς εὐ οἶδ’ ὅτι παρακελεύον-  
 “ται· οἱ μὲν γὰρ ὅτι περὶ πατρίδος ἔσται ὁ ἀγὼν, ἐγὼ δὲ ὅτι  
 5 “οὐκ ἐν πατρίδι, ἐξ ἧς κρατεῖν δεῖ ἢ μὴ ραδίως ἀποχωρεῖν  
 “οἱ γὰρ ἱππῆς πολλοὶ ἐπικείσονται. τῆς τε οὖν ὑμετέρας 4  
 “αὐτῶν ἀξίας μνησθέντες ἐπέλθετε τοῖς ἐναντίοις προθύμως,  
 “καὶ τὴν παρούσαν ἀνάγκην καὶ ἀπορίαν φοβηρωτέραν  
 “ἡγησάμενοι τῶν πολεμίων.”

10 LXIX. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοιαῦτα παρακελευσάμενος ἐπῆγε  
 τὸ στρατόπεδον εὐθύς. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι ἀπροσδόκητοι μὲν

Detailed description of the opening of the battle, and of the feelings of the respective combatants.  
 ἐν τῷ καιρῷ τούτῳ ἦσαν ὡς ἤδη μαχοῦμενοι,  
 καὶ τινες αὐτοῖς ἐγγὺς τῆς πόλεως οὔσης καὶ  
 † ἀπεληλύθεσαν † οἱ δὲ καὶ διὰ σπουδῆς προσ-

15 βοηθοῦντες δρόμῳ ὑστέρηζον μὲν, ὡς δὲ ἕκα-  
 στὸς πη τοῖς πλείοσι προσμίξειε, καθίσταντο· (οὐ γὰρ δὴ  
 προθυμία ἐλλιπεῖς ἦσαν οὐδὲ τόλμη, οὐτ’ ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ μάχῃ  
 οὐτ’ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις, ἀλλὰ τῇ μὲν ἀνδρία οὐχ ἦσσαν, ἐς  
 ὄσον ἢ ἐπιστήμη ἀντέχοι, τῷ δὲ ἐλλείποντι αὐτῆς καὶ τὴν  
 20 βούλησιν ἄκουτες προὔδιδον) ὁμοῦ δὲ οὐκ ἂν οἰόμενοι  
 σφίσι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους προτέρους ἐπελθεῖν, καὶ διὰ τάχους  
 ἀναγκαζόμενοι ἀμύνασθαι, ἀναλαβόντες τὰ ὄπλα εὐθύς ἀντε-  
 πήσαν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν αὐτῶν ἑκατέρων οἱ τε λιθοβόλοι 2

1. αὐτὴν ε.	3. ἡμᾶς C.K.M.b.k.m.	4. οἱ] ὁ A.F.	γὰρ περὶ Q.
6. τε] om. d.i.	7. ἀπέλθετε k.	10. τοσαῦτα Q.	12. ὡς] om. e.
13. αὐτῶν V.	14. ἀπεληλύθεσαν d.i. Reisk. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.	vulgo ἐπεληλύθεσαν.	15. μὲν] om. d.i.
H.K.c. προσμίξει h.k. προσμίξοιεν f.	16. ποι ε. τις d.g.i.	προσμίξειεν C.E.	17. προθυμία γε h.
ἐκαθίσταντο h.	18. ἀνδρία L.O.V.g.k.	ἐκαθίσταντο A.	19. ἀντέχει G.g.k.m.
20. ἀκούει i.	21. ἀπελθεῖν A.B.C.F.e.h.	22. ἀμύνασθαι h.i.	
23. ἐαυτῶν R.			

1. ἦντινα μὴ—κτήσεσθε] “Nisi quam quæsieritis.”  
 5. οὐκ ἐν πατρίδι] i. e. ἐν οὐ πατρίδι.  
 Compare IV. 126, 2.  
 20. οὐκ ἂν οἰόμενοι, κ. τ. λ.] “Though “they never thought that the Athe-  
 “nians would be the first to attack,  
 “and though they were obliged to  
 “oppose them on short notice, they  
 “took up their arms, and advanced to  
 “meet them.”

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

καὶ σφενδονῆται καὶ τοξόται προὔμαχοντο, καὶ τροπὰς, οἷας εἰκὸς ψιλοῦς, ἀλλήλων ἐποίουν· ἔπειτα δὲ μάντις τε σφάγια προὔφερον τὰ νομιζόμενα, καὶ σαλπικταὶ ξύνοδον ἐπώτρυνον 3 τοῖς ὀπλίταις. Οἱ δ' ἐχώρου, Συρακόσιοι μὲν περὶ τε πα-  
 τρίδος μαχοῦμενοι καὶ τῆς ἰδίας ἕκαστος τὸ μὲν αὐτίκα σωτη- 5  
 ρίας, τὸ δὲ μέλλον ἐλευθερίας· τῶν δὲ ἐναντίων Ἀθηναῖοι  
 μὲν περὶ τε τῆς ἀλλοτρίας οἰκείαν σχεῖν, καὶ τὴν οἰκείαν μὴ  
 βλάψαι ἠσώμενοι, Ἀργεῖοι δὲ καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων οἱ αὐτό-  
 νομοι ξυγκτήσασθαι τε ἐκείνοις ἐφ' ἃ ἦλθον, καὶ τὴν ὑπάρ-  
 χουσαν σφίσι πατρίδα νικήσαντες πάλιν ἐπίδειν· τὸ δ' 10  
 ὑπήκουον τῶν ξυμμάχων μέγιστον μὲν περὶ τῆς αὐτίκα ἀνελ-  
 πίστου σωτηρίας, ἣν μὴ κρατῶσι, τὸ πρόθυμον εἶχον, ἔπειτα  
 δὲ ἐν παρέργῳ καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο ξυγκαταστρεψαμένοις ῥᾶον  
 αὐτοῖς ὑπακούσεται. LXX. γενομένης δ' ἐν χερσὶ τῆς  
 μάχης ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντείχον ἀλλήλοις, καὶ ξυνέβη 15  
 βροντὰς τε ἅμα τινὰς γενέσθαι καὶ ἀστραπαῖς  
 καὶ ὕδωρ πολὺ, ὥστε τοῖς μὲν πρῶτον μαχο-  
 μένοις καὶ ἐλάχιστα πολέμῳ ὠμιληκόσι καὶ τοῦτο ξυνεπιλα-  
 βέσθαι τοῦ φόβου, τοῖς δ' ἐμπειροτέροις τὰ μὲν γιγνόμενα  
 καὶ ὄρα ἔτους περαίνεσθαι δοκεῖν, τοὺς δὲ ἀνθεστῶτας πολὺ 20

The Syracusans, after  
 an obstinate conflict,  
 are defeated.

1. οἷα A. B. E. F. H. V. g. h. i. Poppo. οἷα Q. 2. ἀλλήλων ψιλοῦς G. L. O. R. c. f.  
 k. m. ἀλλήλους ψιλοῦς P. ἐποίουντο h. τε] καὶ Q. 5. ἰδίας ἕκαστος  
 A. C. E. F. G. H. K. L. N. O. Q. V. c. d. e. g. h. i. k. m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὡς  
 ἕκαστος. 6. ἀντίων A. E. F. H. R. 7. οἰκίαν K. Q. 9. τε] τὶ L.  
 11. ξυμμάχων καὶ οἱ αὐτόνομοι μέγιστον f. ἀνεπίστου] om. B. h. 12. τὸ]  
 om. d. i. ἔχειν Q. 13. εἰ μὴ τὶ d. συγκαταστρεψόμενοις F. συγκατα-  
 στρεψόμενοις B. H. f. g. sic et m. sed cum ξ et ita V. συγκαταστρεψόμενοι E. [sed,  
 teste Frommelio, ξυγκαταστρεψόμενοι.] 14. ὑπακούσαι Q. 16. τινὰς om. d.  
 18. ξυνεπιβαλέσθαι Goell. ed. 2. 19. τοῦ φόβου] om. P.

13. εἰ τι ἄλλο—ὑπακούσεται] “If by  
 “having aided the Athenians to sub-  
 “due others, their own yoke should be  
 “any the lighter.” This is the general  
 sense, but there is some uncertainty  
 about particular words, and the Scho-  
 liaat and Valla appear to have read the  
 passage somewhat differently.

[There can be no doubt that ὑπακού-  
 σεται is here used in a passive and im-  
 personal sense, and αὐτοῖς is probably

the dative of the agent, and not of the  
 object: εἰ ῥᾶον αὐτοῖς ὑπακούσεται is,  
 “If they should have to obey on easier  
 “terms.”]

18. ξυνεπιβαλέσθαι τοῦ φόβου] “Help-  
 “ed their fear.” i. e. tended to increase  
 it. Compare III. 26, 1. προσξυνεβάλετο  
 τῆς ὀρμῆς, and VIII. 26, 1. Compare  
 Milton, Paradise Lost, VI. 656. “Their  
 “armour help'd their harm.”

SICILY. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

μείζω ἔκπληξιν μὴ νικωμένους παρέχειν. ὡσαμένων δὲ τῶν Ἀργείων πρῶτον τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας τῶν Συρακοσίων, καὶ μετ' αὐτοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, παρερρήγγυτο ἤδη καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ἐς φυγὴν κατέστη. καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ μὲν οὐκ ἐδίωξαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι (οἱ γὰρ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων πολλοὶ ὄντες καὶ ἀήσθητοι εἶργον, καὶ ἐσβαλόντες ἐς τοὺς ὀπλίτας αὐτῶν, εἴ τινας προδιώκοντας ἴδοιεν, ἀνέστελλον), ἐπακολουθήσαντες δὲ ἀθρόοι ὅσον ἀσφαλῶς εἶχε, πάλιν ἐπανεχώρουν καὶ τροπαῖον ἴστασαν. οἱ δὲ Συρακοσῖοι, ἀθροισθέντες ἐς τὴν Ἐλωρινὴν ὁδὸν καὶ ὡς ἐκ τῶν παρόντων ξυнтаξάμενοι, ἔς τε τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον ὄμως σφῶν αὐτῶν παρέπεμψαν φυλακὴν, δείσαντες μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῶν χρημάτων, ἃ ἦν αὐτόθι, κινήσωσι, καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ ἐπανεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν. LXXI. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι

15 **SICILY.** πρὸς μὲν τὸ ἱερόν οὐκ ἦλθον, ξυγκομίσαντες δὲ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νεκροὺς καὶ ἐπὶ πυρὰν ἐπιθέντες ἠύλισαντο αὐτοῦ. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία τοῖς μὲν Συρακοσίοις ἀπέδοσαν ἵποσπόνδους τοὺς νεκροὺς, (ἀπέθανον δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων

1. μείζων N.V. g. τῶν ἀργείων πρῶτον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.R? V. d.e.f.g.h. k.m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. 3. παρερρήγγυτο K. περιρρήγγυτο h. 5. ἐπὶ] om. d. ἐξεδίωξαν V. 7. τινες A.B.C.F.G.H.K.R.f.g.k.m. προδιώκοντας A.C.E. F.G.H.K.N.V.f.g.k. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. προδιώκοντας B. vulgo προσδιώκοντας. 8. ἀνέστελλον f. 9. ἐπανεχώρησαν L. ἴστησαν Q. 10. ἐλωρινὴν A.L.R. Bekk. ἐλωρικὴν B. 11. ταξάμενοι d.i. ὀλυμπιεῖον A.F.H.L.f.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ὀλυμπείον O. δῶλμπιον G.K. 12. οἱ] om. b. 13. λοιποὶ] πολλοὶ O. 19. αὐτῶν τε καὶ f.

3. παρερρήγγυτο] See notes on IV. 96, 5. V. 73, 1.

12. ὄμως] "Although they were defeated, still they were not so dismayed" as to neglect what was required to be "done."

15. ξυγκομίσαντες δὲ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νεκροὺς] Acacius et Portus recte: "congestis suorum cadaveribus." Xenophon. VI. Ἀνάβ. pag. 384. [VI. 3, 6.] ἐπεὶ δὲ εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν ἦγον τὴν ἐκ τῶν κωμῶν, ἔνθα ἔκειντο ἀθρόοι, συνενεγκόντες αὐτοὺς ἔθαψαν. Nam ita mos erat

in bello. Livius, XXVII. 2. "Spolia per otium legere, et congestos in unum locum cremavere suos." Et cap. 42. "Spolia legi cæsurum hostium, et suorum corpora collata in unum sepeliri jussit." Add. XXXVI. 8. Et sic accipiendum puto locum Plutarchi in Agesil. p. 606. ed. Francof. οὐ πρότερον ἐπὶ σκηπὴν ἀπήλθον, ἢ φοράδην ἐνεχθῆναι πρὸς τὴν φάλαγγα, καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἰδεῖν ἐντὸς τῶν ὀπλων συγκεκομισμένους. DUK.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

περὶ ἐξήκοντα καὶ διακοσίους), τῶν δὲ σφετέρων τὰ ὄσῳ  
 ξυνέλεξαν (ἀπέθανον δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὡς πεν-  
 τήκοντα), καὶ τὰ τῶν πολεμίων σκῦλα ἔχοντες ἀπέπλευσαν  
 2 ἐς Κατάνην. χειμῶν τε γὰρ ἦν, καὶ τὸν πόλεμον αὐτόθεν  
 ποιῆσθαι οὔπω ἐδόκει δυνατόν εἶναι, πρὶν ἂν ἰππέας τε μετα- 5  
 πέμψωσιν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἐκ τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων  
 ἀγείρωσιν, ὅπως μὴ παντάπασιν ἰπποκρατῶνται, καὶ χρήματα  
 δὲ ἅμα αὐτόθεν τε ξυλλέξωνται καὶ παρ' Ἀθηναίων ἔλθῃ,  
 τῶν τε πόλεων τινὰς προσαγάγωνται, ἃς ἠλπίζον μετὰ τὴν  
 μάχην μᾶλλον σφῶν ὑπακούσεσθαι, τὰ τε ἄλλα καὶ σίτον 10  
 καὶ ὄσων δέοι παρασκευάσωνται, ὡς ἐς τὸ ἔαρ ἐπιχειρήσοντες  
 ταῖς Συρακούσαις.

LXXII. Καὶ οἱ μὲν ταύτῃ τῇ γνώμῃ ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς τὴν  
 Νάξον καὶ Κατάνην διαχειμῶσοντες· Συρακούσιοι δὲ τοὺς  
 A. C. 415—4. Ol. 91. 2 σφετέρους αὐτῶν νεκροὺς θάψαντες ἐκκλησίαν 15  
 SYRACUSE. ἐποίουν. καὶ παρελθὼν αὐτοῖς Ἐρμοκράτης ὁ  
 2 Proceedings at Syra- Ἐρμῶνος, ἀνὴρ καὶ ἐς τᾶλλα ξύνεσιω οὐδενὸς  
 cuse. Heracles encourages the Syra- ἰκνόμενος, καὶ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἐμπειρία τε  
 cuses. αὐτοῖς. λέγοντος, καὶ ἀνδρία ἐπιφανῆς, ἐθάρσυνέ τε καὶ οὐκ

1. περὶ—ξυμμάχων] om. P. περὶ ἐξήκοντα] ὡς πενήκοντα K. 2. συνέλεξαν  
 B.E.F.V. d.h.k. ἀπέλεξαν C.G.K.e. αὐτῶν ἀθηναίων καὶ f. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων]  
 om. N.V. 3. σκῦλα E. Poppe, Goell. Bekk. vulgo σκῦλα. 4. αὐτόθεν c.  
 6. ἀθηναίων K. καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν N. p. manu. 8. ἅμα] om. h. αὐτόθεν τε  
 ἅμα N.V. τε] om. K.R. ξυλλέξωνται E. συλλέξωνται h. 9. πολεμίων Q.  
 προσαγάγονται E. προσάγονται k. ἠλπίζον καὶ μετὰ K. 10. σφῶν αὐτῶν  
 ὑπακούσεσθαι c. 11. ὄσων K.f. παρασκευάσωνται E.G.R.m. et correctus C.  
 ἐς] τε A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V. c.d.e.k.m. 14. διαχειμῶσοντες C.P.f.  
 16. ὁ ἔρμοκράτης ὁ K. 19. ἀνδρία N.V. g.m. vulgo ἀνδρεία.

1. τὰ ὄσῳ ξυνέλεξαν] Ut in patriam  
 relata ibi sepelirentur, ut arbitrator: quod  
 et de Themistoclis ossibus quidam pro-  
 diderunt, I. 88. [Thucyd. I. 138, 9.] et  
 de Eumene Plutarchus et Corn. Nepos  
 Eum. in fin. Notus est ex omnibus  
 scriptoribus hic mos veterum. DUK.

19. οὐκ εἶα] "Apud Herodotum οὐκ  
 "εἶν nuspian est imperantis, at miti-  
 "bus verbis dissuadentis." Valckenaer  
 on Herodot. II. 30, 7. He should have

said, "οὐκ εἶα nuspian est imperantis;"  
 for the peculiarity of the signification  
 belongs entirely to the tense. Οὐκ εἶα  
 is literally, "was not for letting, tried  
 "not to let," the tense properly ex-  
 pressing an incomplete rather than a  
 complete action. But οὐκ εἶασιν is a  
 very different thing, and signifies ab-  
 solutely, "did not let." See VI. 41, 1.  
 80, 2. &c.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

εἶα τῷ γεγενημένῳ ἐνδιδόναι· τὴν μὲν γὰρ γνώμην αὐτῶν οὐχ ἡσσήσθαι, τὴν δὲ ἀταξίαν βλάψαι. οὐ μέντοι τοσοῦτόν γε λειψθῆναι ὅσον εἰκὸς εἶναι, ἄλλως τε τοῖς πρώτοις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐμπειρία, ιδιότητας, ὡς εἰπεῖν, χειροτέχναις, ἀτα-  
5 γωνισαμένους. μέγα δὲ βλάψαι καὶ τὸ πλήθος τῶν στρατη-3  
γῶν καὶ τὴν πολυαρχίαν (ἦσαν γὰρ πεντεκαίδεκα οἱ στρα-  
τηγοὶ αὐτοῖς) τῶν τε πολλῶν τὴν ἀξύντακτον ἀναρχίαν. ἦν  
δὲ ὀλίγοι τε στρατηγοὶ γένωνται ἐμπειροὶ, καὶ ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι  
τούτῳ παρασκευάσωσι τὸ ὄπλιτικόν, οἷς τε ὄπλα μὴ ἔστιν,  
10 ἐκπορίζοντες, ὅπως ὡς πλείστοι ἔσονται, καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ μελέτῃ  
προσαναγκάζοντες, ἔφη κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς κρατήσῃ σφᾶς τῶν  
ἐναντιῶν, ἀνδρίας μὲν σφίσιν ὑπαρχούσης, εὐταξίας δὲ ἐς

3. ληψθῆναι ο. εἶναι] ἦν K. τε καὶ τοῖς G. et correctus h. 4. ἐμ-  
πειρία] ἐν πείρᾳ γρ. h. χειροτέχναις corr. F. et γρ. G. et m. Goell. Dobree.  
Bloomf. ceteri χειροτέχναις. 5. στρατιωτῶν L.O.P. 6. γὰρ καὶ πεντεκαίδεκα c.  
8. τε] om. L. ἐμπειροὶ] om. P. 10. ἐκπορίζοντες g. ἔσονται f.

1. τὴν μὲν γὰρ γνώμην, κ. τ. λ.] Com-  
pare II. 87, 3. οὐδὲ δικαίον τῆς γνώμης τὸ  
μὴ κατὰ κράτος νικηθῆναι—ἀμβλύνεσθαι.

3. ἄλλως τε] “Et insuper.” Quasi  
dicas, *per se*, (quod non additum cogi-  
tatione suppletur) *alioque modo*. Quod  
quum denique nihil aliud sit quam *et*  
*insuper*, sive *adde quod*, eundem sensum  
præbet quem ἄλλως τε καὶ, sed alio  
modo enunciatum. HERMANN, on Vi-  
ger, note 232.

4. ιδιότητας, ὡς εἰπεῖν, χειροτέχναις]  
“If one may so speak, like men with  
“no knowledge of a trade opposed to  
“those who have made it their busi-  
“ness.” So Valla seems to have un-  
derstood the passage, and also Pollux,  
I. 156. Compare Aristotle, Ethics, III.  
11, 7, 8. ed. Bekker, where he says that  
disciplined soldiers fighting with un-  
disciplined ones are like ἀθληταὶ ιδιώ-  
ταις—μαχόμενοι It is objected, that  
χειροτέχνης is continually opposed to a  
soldier, as signifying a mere artizan.  
So Herodot. II. 167, 2. where χειροτέχνας  
is opposed to τοῖς ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἀνεί-  
μένους. But ιδιώτης being “a person  
“not trained to the business,” let that  
business be what it will, χειροτέχνης is  
taken simply as “a workman,” or one  
who has had practice in the use of his  
hands, distinguished from one who has

not. And the point of inferiority in  
the Syracusans not being a want of  
courage, but of familiarity with their  
arms, it was appropriate enough to  
compare their awkwardness to that of  
men who should take up a workman’s  
tools for the first time; whilst the com-  
plete practice of the Athenians resem-  
bled the skill of the regularly bred  
workman.

9. οἷς τε ὄπλα μὴ ἔστιν, ἐκπορίζοντες]  
It should be remembered that the poorer  
citizens in the ancient commonwealths  
were not exempted from military ser-  
vice, but from the obligation of provid-  
ing themselves with arms. When  
arms were furnished to them, they  
served, as a matter of course, like other  
citizens. But it was a natural conse-  
quence of arms being put into their  
hands on this occasion, that they ob-  
tained greater political influence, and  
that the constitution of Syracuse after  
the war became more democratical.  
Aristot. Politic. V. 4, 9.

12. ἀνδρίας μὲν σφίσιν, κ. τ. λ.] Com-  
pare I. 121, 5. ὅταν τὴν ἐπιστήμην ἐς τὸ  
ἴσον καταστησῶμεν, κ. τ. λ. And for  
the words τὴν μὲν μετὰ κινδύνων μελε-  
τωμένην, compare I. 18, 7. ἐμπειρότεροι  
ἐγένοντο, μετὰ κινδύνων τὰς μελέτας ποι-  
οῦμενοι.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

τὰ ἔργα προσγενομένης· ἐπιδώσειν γὰρ ἀμφοτέρα αὐτὰ, τὴν μὲν μετὰ κινδύνων μελετωμένην, τὴν δ' εὐψυχίαν αὐτὴν ἑαυτῆς μετὰ τοῦ πιστοῦ τῆς ἐπιστήμης θαρσαλεωτέραν ἔσεσθαι. 4 τούτους τε στρατηγούς καὶ ὀλίγους καὶ αὐτοκράτορας χρῆναι ἐλέσθαι, καὶ ὁμόσαι αὐτοῖς τὸ ὄρκιον ἢ μὴν ἑάσειν ἄρχειν 5 ὅπῃ ἂν ἐπίστωνται· οὕτω γὰρ ἂν τε κρύπτεσθαι δεῖ, μᾶλλον ἂν στέγασθαι, καὶ τᾶλλα κατὰ κόσμον καὶ ἀπροφασίστως παρασκευασθῆναι. LXXIII. καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι αὐτοῦ ἀκού-  
 He himself, with two colleagues, is created general, and invested with sovereign command. Ambassadors, requesting aid, are sent to Corinth and to Lacedaemon.  
 σαντες ἐψηφίσαντό τε πάντα ὡς ἐκέλευε, καὶ στρατηγὸν αὐτόν τε εἶλοντο τὸν Ἑρμοκρά- 10 τὴν, καὶ Ἑρακλείδην τὸν Λυσιμάχου, καὶ Σικανὸν τὸν Ἐξηκέστου, τούτους τρεῖς, καὶ ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλαν, ὅπως ξυμμαχία τε αὐτοῖς παραγένηται, καὶ τὸν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πόλεμον βεβαιοτέρων 15 πείθωσι ποιεῖσθαι ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς ὑπὲρ σφῶν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, ἵνα ἢ ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας ἀπαγάγωσω αὐτοὺς, ἢ πρὸς τὸ ἐν Σικελίᾳ στρατεύμα ἦσσον ὠφελίαν ἄλλην ἐπιπέμπωσω.

LXXIV. Τὸ δ' ἐν τῇ Κατάνῃ στρατεύμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων 20 ἔπλευσεν εὐθὺς ἐπὶ Μεσσήνην ὡς προδοθησομένην. καὶ ἂ μὲν ἐπράσσετο, οὐκ ἐγένετο· Ἀλκιβιάδης γὰρ, ὅτε ἀπῆει ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἤδη μετάπεμptos, ἐπιστάμενος ὅτι φεύξοιτο, μηνύει τοῖς τῶν

SICILY. Fruitless attempt of the Athenians to gain possession of Messina.  
 1. γενομένης B.h. αὐτὰ ἀμφοτέρα f. ἀμφοτέρα ταῦτα γρ. h. 2. μετὰ τῶν κινδύνων h. μελετωμένην f. 5. αὐτοῖς] om. N.V. 6. ὅπῃ] ὅσοι Q. ἐπιστῶνται A. 8. αὐτοῦ] om. i. 9. ἐψηφίσαντο πάντα N.P.V. ἐκέλευσε L. 10. αὐτόν εἶλοντο g. 12. τούτους τοὺς τρεῖς P. 13. ἐς τὴν] om. g. 15. καὶ πρὸς Q. 16. ποιεῖσθαι] προσεῖσθαι B. 17. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 18. τό τε ἐν Q. 23. ὅταν K.b. ὄτ' Bekk. ἀπείη C.G.P.d.k.m.

5. τὸ ὄρκιον] *The usual oath of unlimited obedience, taken when any commander was invested with unlimited powers.*

12. τούτους τρεῖς] "These as three;" i. e. they elected Hermocrates, Heraclides, and Sicanus, as being three, to

which number they wished their generals now to be reduced.

14. ξυμμαχία—παραγένηται] *The abstract is here used for the concrete, as ἡ δουλεία in V. 23, 4. and φυγή in VIII. 64, 4. "that an allied force might join "them."*

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

Συρακοσίων φίλοις τοῖς ἐν τῇ Μεσσήνῃ ξυνειδῶς τὸ μέλλον οἱ δὲ τοὺς τε ἄνδρας διέφθειραν πρότερον, καὶ τότε στασιάζοντες καὶ ἐν ὄπλοις ὄντες ἐπεκράτουν μὴ δέχεσθαι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οἱ ταῦτα βουλόμενοι. ἡμέρας δὲ μέιναντες περὶ τρεῖς καὶ δέκα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς ἐχεμιάζοντο καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια οὐκ εἶχον καὶ προὔχῳρει οὐδὲν, ἀπελθόντες ἐς Νάξον καὶ σταύρωμα περὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ποιησάμενοι, αὐτοῦ διεχέμαζον· καὶ τριήρη ἀπέστειλαν ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐπὶ τε χρήματα καὶ ἰππέας, ὅπως ἅμα τῷ ἦρι παραγένωνται.

10 LXXV. Ἐτείχιζον δὲ καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι πρὸς τε τῇ πόλει, τὸν Τεμενίτην ἐντὸς ποιησάμενοι, τείχος παρὰ πᾶν τὸ πρὸς τὰς Ἐπιπολὰς ὁρῶν, ὅπως μὴ δι' ἐλάσσονος εὐαποτειχιστοὶ ᾧσιν, ἣν ἄρα σφάλλονται, καὶ τὰ Μέγαρα φρούριον, καὶ ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιεῶ ἄλλο· καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν προεσταύρωσαν πανταχῇ, ἣ ἀποβάσεις ἦσαν. καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἰδότες ἐν τῇ Νάξῳ χεμιάζοντας, ἐστράτευσαν πανδημεὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Κατάνην, καὶ τῆς τε γῆς αὐτῶν ἔτεμον, καὶ τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων σκηναὶς καὶ τὸ

The Syracusans begin to extend and strengthen their line of defence. They send Hermocrates with 15 others to Camarina, to dissuade the Camarineans from joining the Athenians.

παρὰ πᾶν τὸ πρὸς τὰς Ἐπιπολὰς ὁρῶν, ὅπως μὴ δι' ἐλάσσονος εὐαποτειχιστοὶ ᾧσιν, ἣν ἄρα σφάλλονται, καὶ τὰ Μέγαρα φρούριον, καὶ ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιεῶ ἄλλο· καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν προεσταύρωσαν πανταχῇ, ἣ ἀποβάσεις ἦσαν. καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἰδότες ἐν τῇ Νάξῳ χεμιάζοντας, ἐστράτευσαν πανδημεὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Κατάνην, καὶ τῆς τε γῆς αὐτῶν ἔτεμον, καὶ τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων σκηναὶς καὶ τὸ

1. τοὺς L.O. ? ἐν τῇ Μεσσήνῃ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.f.g. h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt articulum. 2. διέφθειρον Q.g. 4. περὶ τρεῖς μέιναντες καὶ δέκα N.V.g. μέιναντες περὶ τρισκαίδεκα E.H.K.d.i. Bekk. vulgo μέιναντες περὶ τρισκαίδεκα. 6. καὶ σταύρωμα g. Bekk. ceteri καὶ θρᾶκας σταύρωμα. fuisse χάρακας hujus σταύρωμα interpretamentum probabiliter opinatur F. Portus. σταυρώματα C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. 11. τεμενίτην F. 12. παράπαν A.F. ἐπιβολὰς G.K.R. 14. σφάλλονται A.B.C.E.F.H.Q.e.f.g.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. σφάλλονται jam prius ediderat Elmsleius. vulgo σφάλωνται. 18. ἐς d. τε] γε N.g. 19. αὐτῶν om. P. τῷ] om. L.O.

4. ἡμέρας δὲ μέιναντες] This answers to the sentence at the beginning of the chapter, ἃ μὲν ἐπράσσετο οὐκ ἐγένετο. The words from Ἀλικιβιάδης γὰρ down to οἱ ταῦτα βουλόμενοι are a sort of parenthesis, to explain why the Athenians failed in their attempt on Messana, and the narrative then proceeds as before.

11. τὸν Τεμενίτην] The statue of Apollo Temenites, of considerable size and beauty, which stood in this quarter. See Cicero, Verres, IV. 53. Suetonius

in Tiber. Caesar. 74. As the quarter was not yet built over, the extent of the new walls could not be better marked than by saying that they were carried far enough to include this statue. For this manner of speaking of the statue, as if it were the god himself, compare the notes on IV. 67, 1. and IV. 118, 3.

14. τὰ Μέγαρα φρούριον] Scil. ἐτείχιζον. "They fortified Megara to serve as a garrison." The place was at this time in ruins. See ch. 49, 4. and the note.



HIGLEY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 81. 2.

3 στρατόπεδον ἐμπρήσαντες ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου. καὶ πυν-  
 θανόμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐς τὴν Καμάριναν κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ  
 Λάχητος γενομένην ξυμμαχίαν πρεσβεύεσθαι, εἴ πως προσα-  
 γάγοντο αὐτοὺς, ἀντεπρεσβεύοντο καὶ αὐτοί. ἦσαν γὰρ  
 ὑποπτοὶ αὐτοῖς οἱ Καμαριναῖοι μὴ προθύμως σφίσι μήτ' ἐπὶ  
 τὴν πρώτην μάχην πέμψαι ἃ ἔπεμψαν, ἔς τε τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ  
 οὐκέτι βούλωνται ἀμύνειν, ὀρώντες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐν τῇ  
 μάχῃ εὖ πράξαντας, προσχωρῶσι δ' αὐτοῖς κατὰ τὴν προτέ-  
 4 ραν φιλίαν πεισθέντες. ἀφικομένων οὖν ἐκ μὲν Συρακουσῶν  
 Ἑρμοκράτους καὶ ἄλλων ἐς τὴν Καμάριναν, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν 10  
 Ἀθηναίων Εὐφήμου μεθ' ἑτέρων, ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης ξυλλόγου  
 γενομένου τῶν Καμαριναίων, βουλόμενος προδιαβαλεῖν τοὺς  
 Ἀθηναίους, ἔλεγε τοιαύδε.

LXXVI. “ ΟΥ τὴν παρούσαν δύναμιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων,

“ ὃ Καμαριναῖοι, μὴ αὐτὴν καταπλαγῆτε, δείσαντες ἐπρεσ- 15

SPEECH OF  
 HERMOCRATES.  
 (76—80.)

I fear the words of the  
 2 Athenians more than  
 their power. They call  
 themselves the protec-  
 tors of the Ionians  
 against the Dorians:  
 but see how they have  
 enalaved the Ionians  
 in Greece and Asia,  
 whom they professed  
 to deliver from the  
 power of Persia.

“ βευσάμεθα, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον τοὺς μέλλοντας  
 “ ἀπ' αὐτῶν λόγους, πρὶν τι καὶ ἡμῶν ἀκούσαι,  
 “ μὴ ὑμᾶς πείσωσιν. ἤκουσι γὰρ ἐς τὴν Σικε-  
 “ λίαν προφάσει μὲν ἢ πυνθάνεσθε, διανοία δὲ  
 “ ἦν πάντες ὑπονοοῦμεν· καὶ μοι δοκοῦσιν οὐ 20  
 “ Λεοντίους βούλεσθαι κατοικίσαι, ἀλλ' ἡμᾶς  
 “ μᾶλλον ἐξοικίσαι. οὐ γὰρ δὴ εὐλογον τὰς μὲν  
 “ ἐκεῖ πόλεις ἀναστάτους ποιεῖν, τὰς δὲ ἐνθάδε  
 “ κατοικίξω, καὶ Λεοντίνων μὲν Χαλκιδέων  
 “ ὄντων κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς κήδεσθαι, Χαλκιδέας δὲ τοὺς ἐν 25  
 3 “ Εὐβοίᾳ, ὧν οἶδε ἄποικοι εἰσι, δουλωσαμένους ἔχειν. τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ  
 “ ἰδέα ἐκεῖνά τε ἔσχον καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε νῦν πειρῶνται ἡγεμόνες

1. ἀνεχώρουσιν g. 3. προσέγοντο L.O.k. προσεγγόντων e.i. 5. αὐτῶν Q.  
 om. P. oi] ἀεὶ οἱ correctus h. 6. ἔς] & P. μή] om. K. μήτε f.  
 7. βούλωνται R. 8. εἰ] οὐ E. πράξαντας b. προσχωρῶσιν E.f. 9. μὲν  
 τῶν sup. K. 12. προδιαβαλεῖν G.K.f. Goell. Bekk. προδιαβάλλειν A.B.C.E.  
 F.H.L.N.O.P.c.g.h.k. Haack. Porro. προσδιαβάλλειν V. vulgo προσδιαβαλεῖν.  
 15. ὃ καμαριναῖοι] om. g. 17. καὶ] om. Q. 19. δὲ] μὲν g. 21. βου-  
 λεύεσθαι i. κατοικίξωσιν Q.g. 22. ἐξοικίξωσιν g. δῆ] om. N.V. 26. οὐδε]  
 οὐτοί B.f.

2. κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ Λάχητος—ξυμμαχίαν] See III. 86.

SICILY. A. C. 418—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ γὰρ γενόμενοι ἐκόντων τῶν τε Ἴωνων, καὶ ὅσοι ἀπὸ σφῶν  
 “ ἦσαν ξύμμαχοι, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ Μήδου τιμωρία, τοὺς μὲν, λιπο-  
 “ στρατίαν, τοὺς δὲ, ἐπ’ ἀλλήλους στρατεύειν, τοῖς δ’ ὡς ἐκά-  
 “ στοις τινὰ εἶχον αἰτίαν εὐπρεπῆ, ἐπενεγκόντες, κατεστρέψαν-  
 5 “ το. καὶ οὐ περὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἄρα, οὔτε οὗτοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων 4  
 “ οὔθ’ οἱ Ἕλληνες τῆς ἑαυτῶν, τῷ Μήδῳ ἀντέστησαν, περὶ  
 “ δὲ οἱ μὲν σφίσιν ἀλλὰ μὴ ἐκείνῳ καταδουλώσεως, οἱ δ’ ἐπὶ  
 “ δεσπότης μεταβολῆ, οὐκ ἀξυνετωτέρου, κακοξυνετωτέρου δέ.  
 “ LXXVII. ἀλλ’ οὐ γὰρ δὴ τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, εὐκατη-  
 10 “ γόρητον οὖσαν, πόλιν νῦν ἤκομεν ἀποφανοῦντες ἐν εἰδόσιν  
 “ ὅσα ἀδικεῖ, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς  
 “ αἰτιασόμενοι, ὅτι ἔχοντες παραδείγματα τῶν  
 “ τε ἐκέισε Ἑλλήνων, ὡς ἐδουλώθησαν οὐκ  
 “ ἀμύνοντες σφίσιν αὐτοῖς, καὶ νῦν ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς  
 “ ταῦτὰ παρόντα σοφίσματα, Λεοντίνων τε  
 “ ξυγγενῶν κατοικήσεις καὶ Ἐγεσταίων ξυμ-  
 “ μάχων ἐπικουρίας, οὐ ξυστραφέντες βουλό-  
 “ μεθα προθυμότερον δεῖξαι αὐτοῖς ὅτι οὐκ  
 “ Ἴωνες τὰδε εἰσὶν, οὐδ’ Ἑλλησπόντιοι καὶ νησιῶται, οἱ

Not that I am come  
 here to prove the am-  
 bition of Athens, but  
 rather to accuse the  
 folly of us Sicilians,  
 if, in spite of warning,  
 15 we suffer ourselves to  
 be deceived by their  
 professions, and allow  
 them first to divide,  
 and then enslave us.

2. ἦσαν] om. b. μίδου Q. δήμου M.O.k. τιμωρία] om. g. λιποστρατίαν  
 A.E.G.K.R.f. Bekk. 2. λιποστρατίαν c. vulgo λιποστρατίαν. 3. ἀλλήλων f.  
 ἄλλους g. 4. εὐπρεπῆ] om. d. 5. οὔτοι] οἶδε Dionysius, pag. 161. Wechel.  
 6. οἱ] οὐ e.k. 8. κακοξυνετωτέρου] om. Q.f.g. et pr. manu N. cum cod. Dionysii.  
 9. τῆ] om. d.i. τῶν] om. Dionysius. 11. αὐτοὺς ἡμᾶς R.f. 12. παράδειγμα  
 L.O. τῶν L.O.P. cum Dionysio, Bekker. Goell. 13. ἐκέισε A.B.E.F. Goell.  
 ἐκεῖ C.G.K.L.N.O.P.V. d.e.g. et Dionysius, Bekker. Haack. ἐδουλώθησαν ὡς G.  
 14. ἀμύνοντες L.g. ἀμύνοντες F. ἀμύνοντες (es corr.) G. ἀμύνοντας M.O.Q.i. ἀμύ-  
 νοντες K. ἀμύνονται G.P.k. ἀμύνεσθε d. qui et ὑμῖν, non σφίσιν. 15. ταῦτὰ  
 C.E.H.T. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. cum Dionysio: vulgo ταῦτα. 16. κατοικήσεις Q.f.  
 17. βουλευσόμεθα c. 19. τὰδε] ταῦτα Dionysius et Aristides 3. p. 651. ed. Canter.  
 Ἑλλησπόντιοι V.

1. ὅσοι ἀπὸ σφῶν ἦσαν ξύμμαχοι].  
 “ All who were allies from their own  
 “ free choice.” So Gölher; while the  
 Scholiast and Portus translate the  
 words, “All who being descended from  
 “ them became their allies.” The ex-  
 pression, if taken in the former way,  
 resembles V. 60, 1. ἀφ’ ἑαυτῶν—εἶπον,  
 and VIII. 47, 2. ἀπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν—ἔρ-  
 μμητο ἐς τὸ καταλύειν τὴν δημοκρατίαν.  
 If taken in the latter way, it is like VII.  
 57, 4. Ἴωνες ὄντες καὶ ἀπ’ Ἀθηναίων.

[And this is probably the true sense;  
 the islanders of the Ægean being chiefly  
 alluded to, most of whom were of Athe-  
 nian origin. See Thucyd. I. 12, 4.]

12. τῶν τε ἐκέισε Ἑλλήνων] The con-  
 junction is merely a little out of its place;  
 the construction being, ἔχοντες παρα-  
 δείγματὰ τε τῶν ἐκέισε Ἑλλήνων, καὶ νῦν  
 ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς ταῦτὰ παρόντα σοφίσματα. For  
 the confused use of ἐκέισε instead of  
 ἐκεῖ, see Lobbeck on Phrynich. p. 44.

18. οὐκ Ἴωνες τὰδε εἰσὶν] Verbum sed  
 d d 2

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ δεσπότην ἢ Μῆδον ἢ ἓνα γέ τινα αἰὲ μεταβάλλοντες  
 “ δουλοῦνται, ἀλλὰ Δωριῆς ἐλεύθεροι ἀπ’ αὐτονόμου τῆς  
 2 “ Πελοποννήσου τὴν Σικελίαν οἰκοῦντες. ἢ μένομεν ἕως ἂν  
 “ ἕκαστοι κατὰ πόλεις ληφθῶμεν, εἰδότες ὅτι ταύτῃ μόνον  
 “ ἄλωτοί ἐσμεν, καὶ ὀρώντες αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦτο τὸ εἶδος τρε- 5  
 “ πομένους, ὥστε τοὺς μὲν λόγοις ἡμῶν διστάναι, τοὺς δὲ  
 “ ξυμμάχων ἐλπίδι ἐκπολεμοῦν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, τοῖς δὲ ὡς  
 “ ἐκάστοις τι προσηνὲς λέγοντες δύνανται κακουργεῖν; καὶ  
 “ οἰόμεθα, τοῦ ἄποθεν ξυνοίκου προαπολλυμένου, οὐ καὶ ἐς  
 “ αὐτόν τινα ἤξειν τὸ δεινόν, πρὸ δὲ αὐτοῦ μᾶλλον τὸν 10  
 “ πάσχοντά καθ’ αὐτόν δυστυχεῖν; LXXVIII. καὶ εἴ τῳ  
 You may say, “ This “ ἄρα παρέστηκεν τὸν μὲν Συρακόσιον, ἑαυτὸν  
 is the quarrel of the “ δ’ οὐ, πολέμιον εἶναι τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ, καὶ δει-  
 Syracusans, and not “ νὸν ἡγείται ὑπὲρ γε τῆς ἐμῆς κινδυνεύειν,  
 ours:” but in truth it “ ἐνθυμηθῆτω οὐ περὶ τῆς ἐμῆς μᾶλλον, ἐν 15  
 is yours also. You “ ἴσῳ δὲ καὶ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἅμα ἐν τῇ ἐμῇ μαχοῦ-  
 may wish us to be “ μενος, τοσοῦτῳ δὲ καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον, ὅσῳ,  
 humbled, though not “ οὐ προδιεφθαρμένου ἐμοῦ, ἔχων δὲ ξύμμαχον  
 conquered; but you “  
 cannot fix so nicely “  
 the exact point at “  
 which our humiliation “  
 shall stop, if you once

1. ἢ δεσπότην c. Dionys. μεταβαλόντες B. h. μεταβάλλονται Q. omisso δουλοῦν-  
 ται, pro quo δηλοῦνται habet i. 3. ἢ] ol L. g. i. 6. διεστάναι K. 9. οὐ καὶ ἐς  
 E. F. H. L. N. O. P. R. V. c. d. e. f. i. k. m. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 2. οὐδὲ ἐς h. vulgo οὐκ ἐς.  
 10. αὐτόν τί τινα E. 11. αὐτόν A. B. E. F. H. N. Q. R. V. f. g. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
 Bekk. vulgo ἑαυτόν. 12. ἄρα] om. K. τῶν μὲν συρακουσίων ἑαυτοῦ δ’ οὐ  
 πολέμιον εἶναι τὸν ἀθηναίων P. 14. κινδυνεύειν] μᾶλλον κινδυνεύειν C. Q. f. χώρας  
 μᾶλλον κινδυνεύειν G. L. O. d. e. i. k. m. 16. καὶ] om. Q. μαχόμενος A. B. E. F.  
 H. N. T. V. f. g. h. 17. ἀσφαλέστατον e. ὅσον Dionys. Halic. 18. προ-  
 διεφθαρμένου R.

quitar structuram prædicati *Ἴωνες*. Hæc  
 in memoriam revocant columnam illam  
 a Theseo in Isthmo erectam cum his  
 inscriptionibus, τὰδ’ οὐχὶ Πελοπόννησος  
 ἀλλ’ Ἴωνία, et, τὰδ’ ἐστὶ Πελοπόννησος  
 οὐκ Ἴωνία. Apud Plutarch. Vit. Thes.  
 c. 25. Τάδε in his Græcis usitatum, ubi  
 dicere volunt; hæc quæ hic vides cir-  
 cum te jacentia, sive præsentia, et tra-  
 gicis maxime consuetum. GÖLLER.

7. τοῖς δὲ—κακουργεῖν] The conjunc-  
 tion is, τοῖς δὲ προσηνὲς τι λέγοντες,  
 κακουργεῖν, ὡς ἐκάστοις δύνανται λέγειν.  
 The participle and verb λέγοντες κα-  
 κουργεῖν both referring to the same

object, that object is put in the case  
 required by the former word, and not  
 in that which answers to the latter.  
 See note on V. 1.

9. ἀποθεν] For the orthography of  
 this word, see Lobeck on Phrynichus,  
 p. 10.

11. καθ’ αὐτόν δυστυχεῖν] “ Keeps his  
 “ misfortune to himself;” “ is unfor-  
 “ tunate for himself alone, without  
 “ transmitting his ill fortune to others.”  
 Compare Aristot. Ethic. Nicom. IX. 9,  
 3. οὐθεὶς γὰρ ἔλοιτ’ ἂν καθ’ αὐτὸν τὰ  
 πάντ’ ἔχων ἀγαθὰ. See Viger, ch. IX.  
 sect. 5. §. 4.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

allow the Athenians to get the better of us. Aid us then as you would wish us to aid you, if you were the first invaded.

“ ἐμὲ καὶ οὐκ ἔρημος ἀγωνιέται· τὸν τε Ἀθη-  
 “ ναίων μὴ τὴν τοῦ Συρακοσίου ἔχθραν κολά-  
 “ σασθαι, τῇ δ' ἐμῇ προφάσει τὴν ἐκείνου  
 “ φιλίαν οὐχ ἦσσον βεβαιώσασθαι βούλεσθαι.

5 “ εἴ τέ τις φθονεῖ μὲν ἢ καὶ φοβεῖται (ἀμφότερα γὰρ τάδε  
 “ πάσχει τὰ μείζω), διὰ δὲ αὐτὰ τὰς Συρακούσας κακωθῆναι  
 “ μὲν ἵνα σωφρονισθῶμεν βούλεται, περιγενέσθαι δὲ ἔνεκα  
 “ τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀσφαλείας, οὐκ ἀνθρωπίνης δυνάμεως βούλησιν  
 “ ἐλπίζει. οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τε ἅμα τῆς τε ἐπιθυμίας καὶ τῆς  
 10 “ τύχης τὸν αὐτὸν ὁμοίως ταμίαν γενέσθαι. καὶ εἰ γνώμη 3  
 “ ἀμάρτοι, τοῖς αὐτοῦ κακοῖς ὀλοφυρθεῖς, τάχ' ἂν ἴσως καὶ  
 “ τοῖς ἐμοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ποτὲ βουληθεῖη αὐθις φθονῆσαι. ἀδύ-  
 “ νατον δὲ προεμένφ, καὶ μὴ τοὺς αὐτοὺς κινδύνους, οὐ περὶ  
 “ τῶν ὀνομάτων ἀλλὰ περὶ τῶν ἔργων, ἐβελήσαντι προσλα-

1. ἔρημον A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.R.T.V.b.c.e.f.g.h.i.k. cum Dionysio, Haack. et Poppon. ἐρήμος Bekk. 4. οὐχ] οὐς A.C.E.F.d.e.h.i.k. βούλεσθε P. 5. εἴτε καὶ τις d. ἢ φοβεῖται L.R. γάρ] om. N.V. 6. πάσχει τάδε g. αὐτὸ f. 8. ἐαυτοῦ L. cum Dionysio. ἀνθρωπίνης A.B.C.E.R.V.d.e.f.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Bekk. ceteri ἀνθρωπείας. 9. ἐλπίζει E. 11. αὐτοῦ] αὐτοῖς Q.i. 12. ἀγαθοῖς] om. d.i. βουληθεῖς P. 14. βελήσαντι E.

1. οὐκ ἔρημος] Almost all the MSS. read ἔρημον, and the same error has crept into some at least, if not all, the MSS. of Dionysius, who quotes the passage at length. (De Thucyd. Histor. Judicium, c. 48.) It is strange that Poppo and Haack should have adopted a reading so evidently corrupt; for to suppose that ἔρημον can refer to ἐμὲ, and to interpret it, “he will have me as his ally, and an ally not destitute of friends,” seems to me not only unnatural in itself, but inconsistent with the words of the sentence, which, had Thucydides meant this, would surely have run, καὶ τοῦτο οὐκ ἔρημον, or ἔτι δὲ οὐκ ἔρημον. The mistake of the copyists arose from the similar termination of the word ἐνύμαχον; unless perhaps some of them, possessed with the notion that a neuter adjective might be used as an adverb, supposed οὐκ ἔρημον to be equivalent, as far as the sense goes, to οὐκ ἔρημος. Compare the false reading in IV. 111, 1. ἐμβοησάστας ἀθρόον, which seems to

have arisen from the same notion, that the neuter ἀθρόον might be used as an adverb. See the note there.

3. τὴν ἐκείνου φιλίαν—βεβαιώσασθαι] i. e. “The Athenians do not so much care to chastise our enmity” [compare IV. 61, 3. οὐ γὰρ τοῖς ἔθνεσιν—τοῦ ἐτέρου ἔχθει ἐπίσιν] “as to secure for ever the friendship of him who is their friend now;” that is, “so to reduce the power of every state in the island, that none shall have any alternative but to remain the faithful ally of Athens.” [τῶν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἀγαθῶν ἐφείμενοι, ἃ κοινῇ κεκτήμεθα. IV. 61, 3.]

9. οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τε, κ. τ. λ.] Compare IV. 64, 1. μηδὲ μαρία φιλονεικῶν ἠγεῖσθαι τῆς τε οἰκείας γνώμης ὁμοίως αὐτοκράτωρ εἶναι, καὶ ἥς οὐκ ἄρχω τύχης.

10. καὶ εἰ γνώμη ἀμάρτοι] Καὶ εἰ, ὡν ἐπιθυμεί, τούτων διαμάρτοι δυστυχίας, βουληθεῖη ἂν ποτε τοῖς νῦν ἡμετέροις ἀγαθοῖς φθονῆσαι αὐτῶν, ἐπὶ ταῖς ἰδίαις συμφοραῖς ὀλοφυρόμενοι. SCHOL.

SIOPLY. A. C. 415—L. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ βεῖν· λόγῳ μὲν γὰρ τὴν ἡμετέραν δύναμιν σώζοι ἂν τις,  
 4 “ ἔργῳ δὲ τὴν αὐτοῦ σωτηρίαν. καὶ μάλιστα εἰκὸς ἦν, ὑμᾶς,  
 “ ὧ Καμαριναῖοι, ὁμόρους ὄντας, καὶ τὰ δεύτερα κινδυνεύ-  
 “ σοντας, προορᾶσθαι αὐτὰ, καὶ μὴ μαλακῶς ὥσπερ νῦν  
 “ ξυμμαχεῖν, αὐτοὺς δὲ πρὸς ἡμᾶς μᾶλλον ἴοντας, ἅπερ εἰ ἐς 5  
 “ τὴν Καμαριναίαν πρῶτον ἀφίκοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, δεόμενοι  
 “ ἂν ἐπεκαλεῖσθε, ταῦτα ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου καὶ νῦν παρακε-  
 “ λευομένους, ὅπως μηδὲν ἐνδώσομεν, φαίνεσθαι. ἀλλ’ οὐθ’  
 “ ὑμεῖς νῦν γέ πω, οὐθ’ οἱ ἄλλοι ἐπὶ ταῦτα ὄρμησθε.  
 “ LXXIX. δειλιά δὲ ἴσως τὸ δίκαιον πρὸς τε ἡμᾶς καὶ πρὸς 10  
 “ τοὺς ἐπίοντας θεραπεύετε, λέγοντες ξυμμαχίαν εἶναι ὑμῖν  
 “ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους· ἦν γε οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῖς φίλοις  
 “ ἐποιήσασθε, τῶν δὲ ἐχθρῶν ἦν τις ἐφ’ ὑμᾶς  
 “ ἦν, καὶ τοῖς γε Ἀθηναίοις βοθηεῖν, ὅταν ὑπ’  
 “ ἄλλων, καὶ μὴ αὐτοὶ ὥσπερ νῦν τοὺς πέλας 15  
 “ ἀδικῶσιν. ἐπεὶ οὐδ’ οἱ Ῥηγῖνοι, ὄντες Χαλ-  
 “ κιδῆς, Χαλκιδέας ὄντας Λεοντίους ἐθέλουσι  
 “ ξυγκατοικίζειν. καὶ δεινὸν, εἰ ἐκεῖνοι μὲν τὸ  
 “ ἔργον τοῦ καλοῦ δικαιοῦματος ὑποπτεύοντες  
 “ ἀλόγως σωφρονοῦσιν, ὑμεῖς δ’ εὐλόγῳ προ- 20  
 “ φάσει τοὺς μὲν φύσει πολεμίους βούλεσθε

Perhaps you may be  
 afraid, and cloak your  
 fears under a show of  
 fairness—"The Athe-  
 nians are our allies,  
 and we must aid  
 2) them." Yes, when they  
 are the invaded party,  
 not when they are the  
 invaders. But you need  
 not be afraid; for even  
 after their late victory  
 they found themselves  
 unable to besiege Sy-  
 racuse.

2. αὐτοῦ] ἐαυτῶν h. ἦν] om. g. 3. τὰ] om. G.K.e. κινδυνεύοντας f.  
 5. ἅπερ εἰ Ἀ.Β.С.Ε.Γ.Η.Κ.Λ.Ν.Ο.Ρ.Π.Ψ.ϕ.δ.γ.κ.μ. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo  
 ἅπερ ἂν εἰ. 6. ἀφίκοντο Α.Β.Ε.Γ.Η.Κ.Ν.Ο.Ψ.ϕ.γ.η. οἱ] om. f.g. 7. ἐπι-  
 καλεῖσθε P.G. ἐπεκαλεῖσθαι E. 8. μὴ Q. ἐνδώσομεν C.Ε.Γ.Η.Κ.Λ.Μ.Ο.Ρ.μ.  
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐνδώσωμεν. 9. ὄρμησθε g. 10. καὶ πρὸς]  
 πρὸς om. i. 11. θεραπεύετε L.Ο.Ρ.ε. ἡμῖν L. 12. ἦν] οἱ Q. 13. εἰ τις V.  
 ἡμᾶς g. 14. βοθηεῖν e. ἐπ’ G.P.k.m. 15. ἀλλήλων h. 20. δ’ Α.Β.Ε.Γ.Γ.  
 Η.Κ.Ν.Ρ.Υ.ϕ.δ.ε.ϕ.γ.η.ι.κ.μ. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δ’ ἐν. εὐλόγῳ  
 λόγον προφάσει L.Ο.Ρ. οὐ λόγῳ προφάσει E. 21. φύσει] om. L.Ο.Ρ.

5. ἅπερ εἰ ἐς τὴν Καμαρῶν. κ. τ. λ.]  
 "The prayer which you would have  
 addressed to us, had the Athenians  
 attacked your country first, you  
 ought now to put into the form of  
 an encouragement to us, not to yield  
 to the enemy."

12. ἦν γε οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῖς φίλοις, κ. τ. λ.]

Compare III. 63, 3. οὐκοῦν χρῆν τὰ πρὸς  
 ἡμᾶς μόνον ὑμᾶς ἐπάγεσθαι αὐτοὺς, καὶ  
 μὴ ξυνεπιέναι μετ’ αὐτῶν ἄλλοις.

20. ἀλόγως σωφρονοῦσιν] "They  
 are wise without reason; you, with a  
 seeming reasonable pretext, act fool-  
 ishly."

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 81. 2.

“ ὠφελεῖν, τοὺς δὲ ἔτι μᾶλλον φύσει ξυγγενεῖς μετὰ τῶν  
 “ ἐχθίστων διαφθεῖραι. ἀλλ’ οὐ δίκαιον, ἀμύνειν δὲ καὶ μὴ 3  
 “ φοβείσθαι τὴν παρασκευὴν αὐτῶν· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἡμεῖς ξυστώ-  
 “ μεν πάντες, δευρὴ ἐστίν, ἀλλ’ ἦν ὅπερ οὗτοι σπειδούσι,  
 5 “ τὰναντία διασωθῶμεν, ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ πρὸς ἡμᾶς μόνους ἐλθόντες,  
 “ καὶ μάχῃ περιγεγόμενοι, ἔπραξαν ἃ ἠβούλοντο, ἀπῆλθον δὲ  
 “ διὰ τάχους. LXXX. ὥστε οὐκ ἀβρόους γε ὄντας εἰκὸς

10  
 15  
 20

“ ἀθυμεῖν, ἰέναι δὲ ἐς τὴν ξυμμαχίαν προθυμό-  
 “ τερον, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου πα-  
 “ ρεσομένης ὠφελίας, οἱ τῶνδε κρείστους εἰσὶ  
 “ τὸ παράπαν τὰ πολέμια· καὶ μὴ ἐκείνην τὴν  
 “ προμήθειαν δοκεῖν τῷ ἡμῖν μὲν ἴσῃν εἶναι,  
 “ ὑμῖν δὲ ἀσφαλῆ, τὸ μηδετέροις δὴ, ὡς καὶ  
 “ ἀμφοτέρων ὄντας ξυμμαχούς, βοηθεῖν. οὐ 2  
 “ γὰρ ἔργῳ ἴσον ὥσπερ τῷ δικαίωματί ἐστίν.  
 “ εἰ γὰρ δι’ ὑμᾶς μὴ ξυμμαχήσαντας ὁ τε

“ παθὼν σφαλῆσεται καὶ ὁ κρατῶν περιέσται, τί ἄλλο ἢ τῆ  
 “ αὐτῆ ἀπουσίᾳ τοῖς μὲν οὐκ ἡμύνατε σωθῆναι, τοὺς δὲ οὐκ  
 “ ἐκωλύσατε κακοὺς γενέσθαι; καίτοι κάλλιον τοῖς ἀδικου-  
 20 “ μένοις καὶ ἅμα ξυγγενεῖσι προσθεμένους τὴν τε κωμῆν

1. ξυγγενεῖς A.B.F.h. ξυγγενεῖς φύσει N.V. 2. μὴ] om. C.G.L.O.P.d.e.i.  
 k.m. 3. ξυστώμεν F. 4. ὅπερ] om. A.B.E.F.H.N. prima manu, g.h.  
 ὡς οἵπερ f. σπειδούσι B. 5. ἐπειδὴ i. μόνον i. 6. ἐβούλοντο V. 8. εἰς]  
 πρὸς g. προθυμότεροι L. 9. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 12. προμήθειαν A.B.E.G.N.d.h.  
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. προμηθειαν C. pr. manu, F.H.K.c.f.g. προμηθειαν M.  
 vulgo προθυμίαν. δοκεῖν τῷ Duker. Reiske. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δο-  
 κείτω correctus H. vulgo δοκεῖν τῷ. 16. μὴ] om. e. δ τε] ὅστε g.  
 18. αὐτοῦ Q. ἀπουσίᾳ om. g. οὐκ] om. e. 20. προσθεμένους g.

10. οἱ τῶνδε κρείστους εἰσὶ, κ. τ. λ.]  
 Another construction, πρὸς τὸ σημανό-  
 μενον, for ὠφελίας being equivalent to  
 ξυμμάχων, the relative is naturally put  
 in the plural masculine.

11. καὶ μὴ ἐκείνην, κ. τ. λ.] “ And  
 “ let none consider that boasted pru-  
 “ dence of yours to be fair to us, while  
 “ it is safe to you; your profession, I  
 “ mean, of aiding neither party, be-  
 “ cause you are the allies of both.”  
 Such is the sense of the passage ac-  
 cording to Duker’s correction, adopted

by the later editors, of δοκεῖν τῷ instead  
 of δοκεῖν, τῷ—εἶναι. Dobree proposes  
 to read, μὴ ἐκείνην προμήθειαν δοκεῖν,  
 τῷ—ἴσῃν εἶναι, “ Judge not that to be  
 “ prudence, because you say it is fair  
 “ to us, and safe for you; I mean your  
 “ aiding neither party,” &c. But might  
 not nearly the same sense be drawn  
 from the words even without omitting  
 the article? “ Judge not that to be your  
 “ wisdom,” &c. i. e. the wisdom which  
 your circumstances require. Dobree  
 compares VI. 16, 3. αὐτῆ ἰσχύς φαίνεται.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ ὠφελίαν τῇ Σικελίᾳ φυλάξαι, καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, φί-  
 3 “ λους δὴ ὄντας, μὴ ἔασαι ἀμαρτεῖν. ξυνελόντες τε λέγομεν  
 “ οἱ Συρακόσιοι, ἐκδιδάσκειν μὲν οὐδὲν ἔργον εἶναι σαφῶς,  
 “ οὔτε ὑμᾶς οὔτε τοὺς ἄλλους, περὶ ὧν αὐτοὶ οὐδὲν χεῖρον  
 “ γινώσκετε· δεόμεθα δὲ, καὶ μαρτυρούμεθα ἅμα, εἰ μὴ πεί- 5  
 “ σομεν, ὅτι ἐπιβουλεύομεθα μὲν ὑπὸ Ἰώνων ἀεὶ πολεμίων,  
 4 “ προδιδόμεθα δὲ ὑπὸ ὑμῶν Δωριῆς Δωριέων. καὶ εἰ κατα-  
 “ στρέφονται ἡμᾶς Ἀθηναῖοι, ταῖς μὲν ὑμετέραις γνώμαις  
 “ κρατήσουσι, τῷ δ' αὐτῶν ὀνόματι τιμηθήσονται, καὶ τῆς  
 “ νίκης οὐκ ἄλλον τιμὰ ἄθλον ἢ τὸν τὴν νίκην παρασχόντα 10  
 “ λήψονται· καὶ εἰ ἀδ' ἡμεῖς περιεσόμεθα, τῆς αἰτίας τῶν  
 5 “ κινδύνων οἱ αὐτοὶ τὴν τιμωρίαν ὑφέξετε. σκοπεῖτε οὖν,  
 “ καὶ αἰρέσθε ἥδη ἢ τὴν αὐτίκα ἀκινδύνως δουλείαν, ἢ κἂν  
 “ περιγεγόμενοι μεθ' ἡμῶν τούσδε τε μὴ αἰσχρῶς δεσπότης  
 “ λαβεῖν, καὶ τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἔχθραν, μὴ ἂν βραχείαν γενο- 15  
 “ μένην, διαφυγεῖν.”

LXXXI. Τοιαῦτα μὲν ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης εἶπεν· ὁ δ' Εὐφθη-  
 μος, ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πρεσβευτῆς, μετ' αὐτὸν τοιαύδε.

LXXXII. “ ΑΦΙΚΟΜΕΘΑ μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς πρότερον οὔσης  
 “ ξυμμαχίας ἀνανεώσει, τοῦ δὲ Συρακοσίου καθαλαμένου, 20

2. ὄντας] om. K. ξυνελόντες] ἐλθόντες γρ. h.  
 R.f. 5. δέ] οὖν Dionysius, qui mox om. ἅμα.

3. ἐκδιδάξαι h. 4. χεῖρον  
 7. προδιδόμεθα Q. εἰ] η F.

εἰ μὴ καταστρέφονται K. 9. αὐτῷ L.O.P.Q.  
 12. μωρίαν G. 13. αὐτίκα] αἰτίαν Q.  
 17. μὲν] om. E.e. εἶπεν] om. d. ἔφημος R.

11. ἀδ' g. ἀδ' εἰ N.V.  
 15. βραχείαν καὶ γενομένην e.  
 19. πρότερον μὲν G.k.m.

3. οὐδὲν ἔργον εἶναι] “There is no  
 “ use, nothing to be gained by doing  
 “ it.” Compare Herodotus, I. 17, 5.  
 ὅστε ἐπίδηρος μὴ εἶναι ἔργον, and III.  
 127, 4. βίης ἔργον οὐδέν.

11. τῆς αἰτίας τῶν κινδύνων, κ. τ. λ.]  
 “You will no less have to suffer the  
 “ penalty of having been the authors  
 “ of our dangers,” that is, according  
 “ to Hermocrates' reasoning, because τῇ  
 ἀπουσίᾳ οὐκ ἡμῖν αὐτοὶ σωθῆναι.

13. ἢ κἂν περιγεγόμενοι μεθ' ἡμῶν,  
 κ. τ. λ.] “Or choose to run the chance  
 “ of escaping with us the threatened

“ danger, and so to avoid disgracefully  
 “ submitting to the yoke of Athens,  
 “ and that enmity on our parts which  
 “ would be likely to be neither slight  
 “ nor short-lived.” Αἰρέσθε κἂν μὴ λα-  
 βεῖν, “Choose the chance of not having  
 “ the Athenians for your masters.” Αἰ-  
 ρεῖσθε μὴ λαβεῖν would signify, “choose  
 “ not to have.” Τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἔχθραν,  
 i. e. ὅσον ὑμῖν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἐστὶ, τὴν ἀφ'  
 ἡμῶν ἔχθραν. Compare for the con-  
 densed construction, IV. 51. and V. 105,  
 1, with the notes there.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

SPEECH OF

EUPHEMUS, the Athenian ambassador, in reply. (82—87.)

We might defend our alleged ambition on the grounds of justice; but it is enough to plead its necessity. Self-defence made us acquire a dominion in Greece, lest we should become slaves to the Dorians of Peloponnesus; and the same cause makes it needful for us to strengthen our power in Sicily. (82, 83.)

“ἀνάγκη καὶ περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς εἰπεῖν, ὡς εἰκό-  
 “ τως ἔχομεν. τὸ μὲν οὖν μέγιστον μαρτύριον·  
 “ αὐτὸς εἶπεν, ὅτι οἱ Ἴωνες αἰεὶ ποτε πολέμιοι  
 “ τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν εἰσίν. ἔχει δὲ καὶ οὕτως·  
 “ ἡμεῖς γὰρ Ἴωνες ὄντες Πελοποννησίοις Δω-  
 “ ριεύσι, καὶ πλείοσιν οὔσι καὶ παροικοῦσιν,  
 “ ἔσκεψάμεθα ὅτφ τρόπφ ἦκιστα αὐτῶν ὑπα-  
 “ κουσόμεθα, καὶ μετὰ τὰ Μηδικὰ ναῦς κτησά-  
 “ μενοι τῆς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀρχῆς καὶ ἡγε-  
 “ μονίας ἀπηλλάγημεν, οὐδὲν προσῆκον μάλ-  
 “ λόν τι ἐκείνους ἡμῶν ἢ καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐκείνοις  
 “ ἐπιτάσσειν, πλὴν καθ’ ὅσον ἐν τῷ παρόντι  
 “ μείζον ἰσχυρὸν αὐτοὶ δὲ τῶν ὑπὸ βασιλεῖ πρότερον ὄντων  
 “ ἡγεμόνες καταστάντες οἰκοῦμεν, νομίσαντες ἦκιστ’ ἂν ὑπὸ  
 “ 15 Πελοποννησίοις οὕτως εἶναι, δύναμιν ἔχοντες ἢ ἀμυνού-  
 “ μεθα, καὶ ἐς τὸ ἀκριβὲς εἰπεῖν, οὐδὲ ἀδίκως καταστρεψά-  
 “ μενοι τοὺς τε Ἴωνας καὶ ἠσιώτας, οὓς ξυγγενεῖς φασὶν  
 “ ὄντας ἡμᾶς Συρακόσιοι δεδουλώσθαι. ἦλθον γὰρ ἐπὶ τὴν 3  
 “ μητρόπολιν, ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς, μετὰ τοῦ Μήδου, καὶ οὐκ ἐτόλμησαν  
 “ 20 ἀποστάντες τὰ οἰκεῖα φθεῖραι, ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς ἐκλιπόντες  
 “ τὴν πόλιν, δουλείαν δὲ αὐτοὶ τε ἐβούλοντο καὶ ἡμῶν τὸ  
 “ αὐτὸ ἐπενευκεῖν. LXXXIII. Ἀνθ’ ὧν ἄξιοί τε ὄντες

4. εἰσι τοῖς δωριεῦσιν d. καὶ] om. K.Q.f. 6. καὶ παροικοῦσιν] om. Q.  
 7. ἦκιστ’ ἂν αὐτῶν F.H.Q.c.g. ἦκιστ’ [ἂν] αὐτῶν Porpo. 8. κτησάμενοι] om. P.  
 10. μάλλον] om. Q. 13. ὑπὸ βασιλεῖ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.O.P.R.b.c.d.e.f.g.  
 h.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπὸ τῷ βασιλεῖ. 15. ἀμυνόμεθα  
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.O.R.V.c.e.h.i. 18. συρακουσίοις B. 19. μῆδου]  
 δήμου g.k. ἐτόλμησεν F. 21. δουλείαν h. δέ] τε A.B.h. τε] γε P.  
 ἡμῶν A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo ἡμῶν.

5. Πελοποννησίοις — ἡπακουσόμεθα] The genitive αὐτῶν is added to make it more clear what is the object to which the verb ἡπακουσόμεθα refers. But when the sentence was begun, the dative Πελοποννησίοις was intended to be made dependent on some word similar in sense to ἡπακουσόμεθα, and it is only owing to the length of the sentence

that the pronoun αὐτῶν was inserted. The verb ἡπακούειν is used either with the genitive or the dative, as is also the verb πείθεσθαι.

14. οἰκοῦμεν] “We having been appointed chiefs of the confederacy, “continue to go on so,” &c. Οἰκεῖν is equivalent to “vitam degere,” διάγειν. See the note on II. 37, 2.



SICILY. A. C. 415-4. Olymp. 91. 2.

- " ἄμα ἄρχομεν, ὅτι τε ναυτικὸν πλείστον τε καὶ προθυμίαν  
 " ἀπροφάσιστον παρεσχόμεθα ἐς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, καὶ διότι  
 " καὶ τῷ Μήδῳ ἐτόίμως τοῦτο δρῶντες οὗτοι ἡμᾶς ἔβλαπτον,  
 2 " ἄμα δὲ τῆς πρὸς Πελοποννησίους ἰσχύος ὀρεγόμενοι. καὶ  
 " οὐ καλλιπεύμεθα, ὡς ἡ τὸν βάρβαρον μόνοι καθελόντες 5  
 " εἰκότως ἄρχομεν, ἢ ἐπ' ἐλευθερίᾳ τῇ τῶνδε μᾶλλον ἢ τῶν  
 " ξυμπάντων τε καὶ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ αὐτῶν κινδυνεύσαντες. πᾶσι  
 " δὲ ἀνεπίφθορον τὴν προσήκουσαν σωτηρίαν ἐκπορίζεσθαι.  
 " καὶ νῦν τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀσφαλείας ἔνεκα καὶ ἐνθάδε παρόντες,  
 3 " ὀρώμεν καὶ ὑμῖν ταῦτα ξυμφέροντα. ἀποφαίνομεν δὲ ἐξ 10  
 " ὧν οἶδε τε διαβάλλουσι καὶ ὑμεῖς μάλιστα ἐπὶ τὸ φοβερῶ-  
 " τερον ὑπονοεῖτε, εἰδότες τοὺς περιδεῶς ὑποπτεύοντάς τι,  
 " λόγου μὲν ἡδονῇ τὸ παρατύκτα τερπομένους, τῇ δ' ἐγχει-  
 4 " ρῆσει ὕστερον τὰ ξυμφέροντα πράσσοντας. τὴν τε γὰρ  
 " ἐκεῖ ἀρχὴν εἰρήκαμεν διὰ δέος ἔχειν, καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε διὰ τὸ 15  
 " αὐτὸ ἦκειν μετὰ τῶν φίλων ἀσφαλῶς καταστησόμενοι, καὶ  
 " οὐ δουλωσόμενοι, μὴ παθεῖν δὲ μᾶλλον τοῦτο κωλύσοντες.

1. πλείστον καὶ L.O.P. 2. καὶ] om. Q. 3. οὗτω καὶ ἡμᾶς H. ἔβλεπον κ.  
 4. τῇ πρὸς Q. πρὸς τοὺς πελοποννησίους i. 5. οὐ καλλιπεύμεθα G.K.f. Haack.  
 Porro. Goell. Bekk. (Conf. Valckenar. Diatr. in Euripid. p. 291. B.) οὐκ ἄλλο  
 ἐτόίμως A.N.V. οὐκ ἄλλο ἐτόίμως B. οὐκ ἄλλο ἐπομέθα E. vulgo et F. οὐκ  
 ἄλλω ἐτόίμως. 6. ἀρχομεν f. τῶνδε] τῶν B.F.g. 10. ἡμῖν C.L.M.  
 O.P.i.k. ταῦτα E. Haack. Porro. 12. ὑπενοεῖτε i. 13. λόγων i.  
 15. τῷ] om. G. 16. τὰ τῶν φίλων C. 17. τοῦτο μᾶλλον V.f.g.

4. ἄμα δὲ τῆς πρὸς Πελοποννησίους, κ. τ. λ.] Compare for the whole of this argument, the speech of the Athenian ambassadors at Sparta, I. 75, &c. Immediately below, the correction οὐ καλλιπεύμεθα for οὐκ ἄλλω ἐτόίμως is one of those which every one would admit as soon as it was presented to him. Compare V. 89. ἡμῖς τοῖσιν οὐτε αὐτοὶ μετ' ὀνομάτων καλῶν, ὡς ἡ δικαίως τὸν Μήδον καταλύσαντες ἄρχομεν, κ. τ. λ.  
 8. τὴν προσήκουσαν σωτηρίαν] "Their own safety;" i. e. the safety that it belongs to them to endeavour to maintain.

10. ἐξ ὧν οἶδε τε διαβάλλουσι, κ. τ. λ.] Hermocrates had endeavoured to excite the jealousy of the Camarinæans, by telling them, that the Athenians did

but pretend to aid the Leontines, while their real object was the subjugation of all Sicily. "Such language," says Euphemus, "may possibly beguile you for the moment; but when you come to act, you will follow your real interests. And then you will prefer our alliance to that of the Syracusans, as it is your clear interest to join with those who may save you from the ambition of Syracuse. Nor have you any thing to fear from us, seeing that our interest, which Hermocrates taxes us with always pursuing, directs us to promote your power to the utmost, in order that you may be a balance to the power of the Syracusans."

SICILY. A. C. 418—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ LXXXIV. ὑπολάβῃ δὲ μηδεὶς ὡς οὐδὲν προσήκον ὑμῶν  
 “ κηδόμεθα, γνούς ὅτι σωζομένων ὑμῶν, καὶ διὰ τὸ, μὴ ἀσθε-

“ νεὶς ὑμᾶς ὄντας, ἀντέχειν Συρακοσίοις, ἥσσον

“ ἂν, τούτων πεμφάντων τινὰ δύναμιν Πελο-

“ ποννησίοις, ἡμεῖς βλαπτοίμεθα. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ

“ προσήκετε ἤδη ἡμῖν τὰ μέγιστα. διόπερ

“ καὶ τοὺς Λεοντίνους εὐλογον κατοικίξεν, μὴ

“ ὑπηκόους ὥσπερ τοὺς ξυγγενεῖς αὐτῶν τοὺς

“ ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ, ἀλλ’ ὡς δυνατωτάτους, ἵνα ἐκ τῆς

“ σφετέρας ὁμοροὶ ὄντες τοῖσδε ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν

“ λυτηροὶ ᾧσι. τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐκεῖ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀρκοῦμεν πρὸς 3

“ τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς, ὃν ἀλόγως ἡμᾶς φησὶ

“ δουλωσαμένους τοὺς ἐνθάδε ἐλευθεροῦν, ξύμφορος ἡμῖν

“ ἀπαράσκευος ὢν καὶ χρήματα μόνον φέρων, τὰ δὲ ἐνθάδε,

15 “ καὶ Λεοντῖνοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι φίλοι, ὅτι μάλιστα αὐτονομού-

“ μενοι. LXXXV. Ἄνδρὶ δὲ τυράννῳ ἢ πόλει ἀρχὴν

“ ἐχούσῃ οὐδὲν ἄλογον ὃ τι ξυμφέρων, οὐδ’ οἰκείον ὃ τι μὴ

1. ὑπολάβοι H.f. ἡμῶν Q.g.k. 2. μὴ] om. e. 4. πεμφάντων] om. g.  
 11. λυτηροὶ] λαμπροὶ B.h. 12. φησὶν ἡμᾶς Q.R.f. 13. ἡμῖν] ἡμῶν Thomas  
 M. v. συμφέρων. 15. ὅτι μάλιστα] om. B.h.

2. διὰ τὸ—Συρακοσίοις] The construction varies, from the genitive absolute, σωζομένων ὑμῶν, to the infinitive with a preposition, διὰ τὸ ἀντέχειν Συρακοσίοις. I have separated the words μὴ ἀσθενεῖς ὑμᾶς ὄντας, in order to make the construction regular; “and “from your resisting the Syracusans, “not being too weak to do so.” But I believe that the participle ὄντας is confused with the infinitive εἶναι, as in V. 7, 2. διὰ τὸ—καθημένους, and that the construction was meant to be, διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀσθενεῖς ὑμᾶς εἶναι ἀπτέχειν Συρακοσίοις, “by your not being too weak “to resist the Syracusans.”

7. μὴ ὑπηκόους ὥσπερ τοὺς ξυγγενεῖς] Μὴ οὕτως ὑπηκόους αὐτοὺς γενέσθαι, ὥσπερ οἱ συγγενεῖς αὐτῶν ὑπακούουσιν Εὐβοίᾳ. ὑποπτος γὰρ ἂν ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐπὶ τῇ τοὺς Λεοντίνους ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι κα-

τοικίξεν, φησὶν ὅτι οὐχ ὁμοίως αὐτοὺς κατοικιοῦμεν τοῖς ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Χαλκιδεῦσιν, ἀλλ’ ὡς ἐλευθέρους καὶ δυνατωτάτους. SCHOL.

11. τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐκεῖ] Τοῦ Ἐρμοκράτους Ἀθηναῖος διαβαλόντος ὡς οὐχ ὑμῶς τοὺς μὲν ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Χαλκιδεῖς καταδουλωμένους, τοὺς δὲ ἐν Σικελίᾳ ἐπαγγελλομένους ἐλευθερίαν, ὁ Ἀθηναῖος οὐκ ἀρνούμενος, ἀλλὰ ὁμολογῶν, τεχνικῶς διαλύει τὸ ἐπιχείρημα. SCHOL.

καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀρκοῦμεν] Πρὸς μὲν γὰρ τὸν ἐκεῖ (φησὶ) πόλεμον αὐτοὶ τε ἀρκοῦμεν καὶ οἱ ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Χαλκιδεῖς, οὕτως ἡμῖν δεδουλωμένοι, ὥστε δύναμιν μὲν καὶ παρασκευὴν οὐκ ἔχειν, δι’ ἧς ἐπιθήσονται ἡμῖν, χρήματα δὲ ἔχοντας εἰσφέρειν εἰς τὸν πρὸς Πελοποννησίου πόλεμον. οἱ δὲ ἐνθάδε, ἐλευθεροὶ τε καὶ αὐτόνομοι ὄντες καὶ δύναμιν ἔχοντες, μάλιστα ἡμῖν εἰσὶν ὠφέλιμοι. SCHOL.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

Neglect not then the opportunity of strengthening yourselves, through our aid, against the Syracusans. Their power is far more dangerous to you than ours can be; and if they force us to relinquish our enterprise for want of your aid, you will hereafter bitterly repent your inactivity.

(85, 86.)

“πιωτόν πρὸς ἕκαστα δὲ δεῖ ἢ ἐχθρὸν ἢ φίλον  
 “μετὰ καιροῦ γίνεσθαι. καὶ ἡμᾶς τοῦτο ὠφε-  
 “λεῖ ἐνθάδε, οὐκ ἦν τοὺς φίλους κακώσωμεν,  
 “ἀλλ’ ἦν οἱ ἐχθροὶ διὰ τὴν τῶν φίλων ρώμην  
 “ἀδύνατοι ὦσιν. ἀπιστεῖν δὲ οὐ χρή. καὶ 5  
 “γὰρ † τοὺς ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχους, † ὡς ἕκαστοι  
 “χρήσιμοι, ἐξηγοῦμεθα, Χίους μὲν καὶ Μη-  
 “θυμναίους νεῶν παροχῇ αὐτονόμους, τοὺς δὲ  
 “πολλοὺς χρημάτων βιαίωτερον φορᾶ, ἄλλους  
 “δὲ καὶ πάνν ἐλευθέρως ξυμμαχοῦντας, καίπερ νησιώτας 10  
 “ὄντας καὶ εὐλήπτους, διότι ἐν χωρίοις ἐπικαίροις εἰσὶ περι-  
 3 “τὴν Πελοπόννησον. ὥστε καὶ τὰνθάδε εἰκὸς πρὸς τὸ λυσι-  
 “τελοῦν, καὶ ὃ λέγομεν, ἐς Συρακοσίους δέος, καθίστασθαι.  
 “ἀρχῆς γὰρ ἐφίενται ὑμῶν, καὶ βούλονται ἐπὶ τῷ ἡμετέρῳ  
 “ξυστήσαντες ὑμᾶς ὑπόπτω, βία ἢ κατ’ ἐρημίαν, ἀπράκτων 15  
 “ἡμῶν ἀπελθόντων, αὐτοὶ ἄρξαι τῆς Σικελίας. ἀνάγκη δὲ,  
 “ἦν ξυστήτε πρὸς αὐτούς· οὔτε γὰρ ἡμῖν ἐτι ἔσται ἰσχὺς  
 “τοσαύτη ἐς ἐν ξυστᾶσα εὐμεταχείριστος, οὔθ’ οἷδ’ ἀσθενεῖς

1. δεῖν Stobæus, Gaisf. vol. II. p. 118. omissa ἦ. 2. ὑμᾶς M. 3. τοῖς φίλοις Q. 4. οἱ] om. G.L.R.f. τῶν] om. G. 6. τοῖς ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχους A.B. E.F.H.L.O.P.c.d.f.g.h.k. Porpo. Goell. ξυμμάχους τοῖς ἐκεῖ R. 8. τὰ δὲ πολλὰ i. 9. βεβαίωτερον B. βιαίωτερα h.i. φθορᾶ i. φθορᾶ F. 10. ἐλευθέρους i. ξυμμάχους f. 11. καὶ] om. Q. ἐν] ἐπὶ g. 12. ἐνθάδε E.F.H.V.c.g.h. 13. φ g. ἐς—ὑμῶν] om. E. “δέος—ὑμῶν om. E.” Bekk. ed. 1832. καθίσταται A.B. C.K.L.M.O.b.d.e.f.h.i.k. καθίστανται F.H.P.g. 14. ἀφίενται ἡμῶν g. βούλονται ἐπὶ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.V.f.g.h.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βούλονται μὲν ἐπὶ. 15. ἦ] καὶ A. ἦ καὶ B.E.F.H.P.c.f.g.k. Haack. Porpo. Bekk. 17. ἦν] ἐι L. 18. συστᾶσα B.E.F.G.h.i.k. ξυστῶσα g.

6. τοὺς ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχους—ἐξηγοῦμεθα] Ἐξηγοῦμαι ea significatione, quam hic locus postulat, sine dubio usitatus genitivum adjunctum habet. Accusativum tamen ei etiam I. 71, 7. adponit Thucydides: τὴν Πελοπόννησον πειρᾶσθε μὴ ἐλάσσω ἐξηγεῖσθαι, ἢ οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν παρέδοσαν ubi Scholiastes ἐξηγεῖσθαι exponit ἀρχειν, κρατεῖν, ἢ ἀγειν. Sed ibi Stephanus probat scripturam Marg. τῆς Πελοποννήσου. Cum dativo est in Thucydide, III. 55, 5. ἀ δὲ ἐκάτεροι ἐξηγεῖσθε τοῖς ξυμμάχους, quod Interpretes itidem imperandi, ducendi, et præeundi notione

accipiunt. Verum hic τοῖς ξυμμάχους, quod est in plerisque MSS. non potest recipi propter sequentes accusativos, Χίους, Μηθυμναίους, et alios. Duk.

18. εὐμεταχείριστος] “Easy to deal with or to manage.” So in Herodotus, VII. 236, 5. δυσμεταχείριστος signifies, “Hard to deal with or to manage.” “Neither shall we be any longer able readily to manage,” i. e. to get the better of, “so great a force when united; nor would they, so soon as we were gone, find themselves at a loss how to deal with you.”

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ ἂν, ἡμῶν μὴ παρόντων, πρὸς ὑμᾶς εἶεν. LXXXVI. καὶ  
 “ ὅτῳ ταῦτα μὴ δοκεῖ, αὐτὸ τὸ ἔργον ἐλέγχει. τὸ γὰρ πρό-  
 “ τερον ἡμᾶς ἐπηγάγεσθε οὐκ ἄλλον τιὰ προσείοντες φόβον,  
 “ ἢ εἰ περιοψόμεθα ὑμᾶς ὑπὸ Συρακοσίοις γενέσθαι, ὅτι καὶ  
 5 “ αὐτοὶ κινδυνεύσομεν. καὶ νῦν οὐ δίκαιον, ᾗπερ καὶ ἡμᾶς 2  
 “ ἤξιούτε λόγῳ πείθειν, τῷ αὐτῷ ἀπιστεῖν, οὐδ’ ὅτι δυνάμει  
 “ μείζονι πρὸς τὴν τῶνδε ἰσχὺν πάρεσμεν, ὑποπτεύεσθαι,  
 “ πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον τοῖσδε ἀπιστεῖν· ἡμεῖς μὲν γε οὔτε ἐμ- 3  
 “ μῆναι δυνατοὶ μὴ μεθ’ ὑμῶν, εἴ τε καὶ γενόμενοι κακοὶ  
 10 “ κατεργασαίμεθα, ἀδύνατοι κατασχεῖν, διὰ μῆκός τε πλοῦ,  
 “ καὶ ἀπορία φυλακῆς πόλεων μεγάλων καὶ τῇ παρασκευῇ  
 “ ἡπειρωτίδων· οἶδε δὲ οὐ στρατοπέδῳ, πόλει δὲ μείζονι τῆς  
 “ ἡμετέρας παρουσίας ἐποικούντες ὑμῶν, αἰεὶ τε ἐπιβουλεύ-  
 “ ουσιν, καὶ ὅταν καιρὸν λάβωσιν ἐκάστου, οὐκ ἀνιάσιν  
 15 “ (ἔδειξαν δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἤδη καὶ τὰ ἐς Λεοντίνους), καὶ νῦν  
 “ τολμῶσιν ἐπὶ τοὺς ταῦτα κωλύοντας, καὶ ἀνέχοντας τὴν  
 “ Σικελίαν μέχρι τοῦδε μὴ ὑπ’ αὐτοὺς εἶναι, παρακαλεῖν ὑμᾶς  
 “ ὡς ἀναισθήτους. πολὺ δὲ ἐπὶ ἀληθεστέραν γε σωτηρίαν 4  
 “ ἡμεῖς ἀντιπαρακαλοῦμεν, δεόμενοι τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν ἀπ’  
 20 “ ἀλλήλων ἀμφοτέροις μὴ προδιδόναι, νομίσαι τε τοῖσδε μὲν  
 “ καὶ ἄνευ ξυμμάχων αἰεὶ ἐφ’ ὑμᾶς ἐτοίμην διὰ τὸ πλήθος

1. μὴ om. O. ἦεν E. 2. δοκῆι A.B.Q.h. κατὰ τὸ m. 3. προσείοντες  
 A.B.E.F.K.L.M.Q.V.h.i. 4. συρακοσίοις E. συρακοσίων g. 5. ᾗπερ  
 H.g.m. corr. F. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ᾗπερ. καὶ] om. Q. 6. ἀξι-  
 οὔτε B.e.h. ἤξιούται E.F. 8. ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ N.V. μὲν] δὲ d.i. 9. μὴ] in  
 litura F. deletum G. om. H.R.f.g.m. εἶγε i. κακοὶ καὶ κατεργ. L.O.Q.k.  
 12. οἶδε] of b. πολὺ d. 13. ἡμῶν Q.R.f.g. 14. καὶ] om. M. ἀνιάσιν A.  
 ἀνιάσιν d. 15. ἄλλα εἶδη V. et marg. N. τὰ] om. P. 16. κωλύοντας B.  
 κωλύοντας h. 19. δεόμενοι τε G. ἐπ’ K. 20. ἀμφοτέροις g. ἐκατέρους  
 γρ. h. τε] δὲ f. 21. καὶ εἰ ἄνευ e. αἰεὶ] εἰ A.B.C.E.F.G.e.k.g.m.  
 εἰς d.i. om. N.O.Q.V.

3. προσείοντες φόβον] Προσελεῖν dicuntur pastores, quum, frondem manu quatientes, pecus, quo volunt, ducunt. Vid. Casaubonum ad Athen. I. 19. Hinc fortassis potest duci προσελεῖν φόβον, quasi dicas, metu ostensio aliquo compellere. DUK. In addition to Duker's note on the word προσελεῖν, the reader may consult Ruhnken's excel-

lent explanation of its origin and various meanings in his note on the word βαλλός, in the Lexicon Platonicum of Timæus.

12. τῆς ἡμετέρας παρουσίας] i. e. τοῦ ἡμετέρου στρατοπέδου νῦν παρόντος, the abstract term being again used for the concrete. See the note on ch. 73. ἄνευ ξυμμάχια παραγένηται.

“ εἶναι ὁδὸν, ὑμῖν δ' οὐ πολλάκις παρασχίσει μετὰ τοσῆσδε  
 “ ἐπικουρίας ἀμύνασθαι· ἢν εἰ τῷ ὑπόπτῳ ἢ ἄπρακτον  
 “ εἴσατε ἀπελθεῖν, ἢ καὶ σφαλεῖσαν, ἔτι βουλήσεσθε καὶ  
 “ πολλοστὸν μόριον αὐτῆς ἰδεῖν, ὅτε οὐδὲν ἔτι περαινέ παρα-  
 “ γεγόμενον ὑμῖν. LXXXVII. Ἄλλὰ μήτε ὑμεῖς, ὦ ΚΑ- 5

Remember, then, that  
 if we act only from  
 selfish motives, yet our  
 very interest will lead  
 us to protect your in-  
 dependence. If we are  
 restless in our inter-  
 ference with foreign  
 nations, it is for you  
 to turn this disposition  
 of ours to your own  
 account, by availing  
 yourselves of the aid  
 we offer.

“ μαριναῖοι, ταῖς τῶνδε διαβολαῖς ἀναπειθεσθε,  
 “ μήτε οἱ ἄλλοι· εἰρήκαμεν δ' ὑμῖν πᾶσαν τὴν  
 “ ἀλήθειαν περὶ ὧν ὑποπτεύομεθα, καὶ ἔτι ἐν  
 “ κεφαλαίοις ὑπομνήσαντες ἀξιώσομεν πείθειν.  
 “ φαμέν γὰρ ἄρχειν μὲν τῶν ἐκεῖ, ἵνα μὴ 10  
 “ ὑπακούωμεν ἄλλου, ἐλευθεροῦν δὲ τὰ ἐνθάδε,  
 “ ὅπως μὴ ὑπ' αὐτῶν βλαπτόμεθα, πολλὰ  
 “ δ' ἀναγκάζεσθαι πράσσειν, διότι καὶ πολλὰ  
 “ φυλασσόμεθα, ξύμμαχοι δὲ καὶ νῦν καὶ πρό-  
 “ τερον τοῖς ἐνθάδε ὑμῶν ἀδικουμένοις οὐκ ἄκλητοι παρακλη- 15

3 “ θέντες δὲ ἤκειν. καὶ ὑμεῖς μήθ' ὡς δικαστὰι γεγόμενοι τῶν  
 “ ἡμῖν ποιουμένων μήθ' ὡς σωφρονισταὶ, ὃ χαλεπὸν ἦδη,  
 “ ἀποτρέπew πειρᾶσθε, καθ' ὅσον δέ τι ὑμῖν τῆς ἡμετέρας  
 “ πολυπραγμοσύνης καὶ τρόπου τὸ αὐτὸ ξυμφέρει, τοῦτω

2. ἀμύνασθαι E.d.i. e[] ἐν f. 3. εἴσατε Q. καὶ τὴν σωτηρίαν σφαλεῖ-

σαν A. καὶ σωτηρίαν σφαλεῖσαν h. βουλεύσεσθε g. καὶ] ποτε καὶ G.f.h.  
 4. πολλοστὸν μόριον A.B.C.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo πολλοστημόριον. ὅτε] ὅτε A.B.C.R.e.k. οἴτε E.F. Sed Frommelio  
 teste, E. habet ὅτε. ὅτι i. 11. ἐλευθεροῦντες L. 18. δ' ἔτι B. ἡμε-  
 τέρας C.e.k.

2. ἢ ἄπρακτον—ἢ καὶ σφαλεῖσαν.]  
 Compare ch. 33, 4. ἢν ἄρα ἢ καταπρα-  
 σόμεθα αὐτοῖς, ἢ ἀπράκτους ὧν ἐφίενται  
 ἀπόσωμεν.

4. πολλοστὸν μόριον] Πολλοστὸς sig-  
 nifies, “one of many;” ὀλιγοστὸς, “one  
 “of few.” Πολλοστὸν μόριον therefore  
 is, “a part out of many parts;” in  
 other words, “a fraction with a large  
 “denominator;” which must necessa-  
 rily be a proportionably small part of  
 the integer, or whole number. See  
 Buttman's Gr. Grammar, §. 71. 7.  
 obs. 5.

12. πολλὰ δ' ἀναγκάζεσθαι πράσσειν]  
 Erat quidem in hac expeditione Athe-  
 niensium in Siciliam πολυπραγμοσύνη

reprehendenda: sed legatus Athenien-  
 sis hic πολλὰ πράσσειν, et paullo post  
 πολυπραγμοσύνη Atheniensium, non  
 magis in vitio videtur ponere, quam  
 quum πολυπράγμων prima et propria  
 significacione vocabuli dicuntur, quos  
 reipublicæ, vel cuiuscumque muneris,  
 administratio multis negotiis implicat,  
 et multarum rerum varietate distrahit.  
 Suidas in πολυπραγμοσύνη Ὁ πολυ-  
 πρᾶγμων οὐδέπω φανερὰν ἀμαρτίαν ση-  
 μαίνειν δοκεῖ· εἶγε πολυπράγμων μὲν  
 ἔστιν ὃ ἐν πολλοῖς κυλούμενος πράγμασι.  
 δίσταται δὲ τοῦτο καὶ ἀπὸ τύχης τινὶ περ-  
 γέσθαι. Dux.

19. πολυπραγμοσύνης] Multarum re-  
 rum studium πολυπραγμοσύνη appello,

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olym. p. 12.

“ ἀπολαβόντες χρῆσασθε, καὶ νομίσατε μὴ πάντας ἐν ἴσφ  
 “ βλάπτειν αὐτὰ, πολὺ δὲ πλείους τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ ὠφε-  
 “ λῶν. ἐν παντὶ γὰρ πᾶς χωρίφ, καὶ ᾧ μὴ ὑπάρχομεν, ὃ τε  
 “ οἴμενος ἀδικήσεσθαι καὶ ὁ ἐπιβουλεύων, διὰ τὸ ἐτοιμῆν  
 5 “ ὑπεῖναι ἐλπίδα τῷ μὲν ἀντιτυχεῖν ἐπικουρίας ἀφ’ ἡμῶν, τῷ  
 “ δὲ, εἰ ἤξομεν, μὴ † ἀδεεῖς † εἶναι κινδυνεύειν, ἀμφότεροι  
 “ ἀναγκάζονται ὁ μὲν ἄκων σωφρονεῖν, ὁ δ’ ἀπραγμόνος  
 “ σῶζεσθαι. ταύτην οὖν τὴν κοινὴν τῷ τε δεομένφ καὶ ὑμῶν 5  
 “ νῦν παρούσων ἀσφάλειαν μὴ ἀπώσῃσθε, ἀλλ’ ἐξισώσαντες  
 10 “ τοῖς ἄλλοις, μεθ’ ἡμῶν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀεὶ φυ-  
 “ λάσσεσθαι αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἀντεπιβουλεῦσαί ποτε ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου  
 “ μεταλάβετε.”

1. ἀπολαύοντες L. 3. ἄρχομεν γρ. h. 5. εἶναι K. ἀντισχέφ g. τὸ E.  
 τῶνδε Q. 7. ἀκων] ἄν i. 8. τε] δὲ G. Q. m. om. L. O. 10. τοῖς] om. g.  
 12. λάβετε G.

quæ non potest uno exprimi vocabulo Latino: ut A. Gellius, lib. XI. cap. 16. docet. Is ibidem *πολυπραγμοσύνην* ait esse *ad multas res aggressionem earumque actionem*. ACAC.

τὸ αὐτὸ *ἐνμφέρει*] *Idem simul*. “ So far as any thing of our enterprising and restless spirit is also advantageous to you, take it, and make the most of it.”

3. καὶ ᾧ μὴ ὑπάρχομεν] “ Even where we are not at hand.” In Greece they were at hand, ready on the spot to answer any appeal that might be made to them. In Sicily they were not at hand indeed, in the common course of things, but their well known readiness to interfere wherever they were applied to for aid, made it almost the same as if they had been previously on the spot. And *ὑπάρχειν* thus keeps its proper meaning, “ to be at hand to begin with,” just as *εἶναι* is simply “ to be,” and *γίνεσθαι*, the opposite to *ὑπάρχειν*, signifies “ to come into being,” as opposed to that which was in being beforehand. Compare the famous passage in Philippians ii. 6, 7. *ἐν μορφῇ Θεοῦ ὑπάρχειν—ἐν ἰσοστάσει ἀνθρώπων γενόμενος*.

6. μὴ ἀδεεῖς εἶναι κινδυνεύειν] *Lego*

*ἀδεεῖς*, ut Demosth. pro Megalop. p. 207. 22. Reiske, *οὐ γὰρ ἀδεεῖς τοῖθ' ὑπολαμβάνω*. Verte, “ *Hinc autem in promptu sit expectare ut si venerimus periculum sit ne id sibi sit formidabile*.”

DOBREE. If the common reading be kept, the sense seems to be as follows: “ Both he who expects to suffer wrong, and he who is meditating to do it, having a near prospect ever at hand, the one, of getting aid from us, the other, that, if we come, we are likely to put him in some jeopardy, are equally forced, the one to forbear against his will, the other to be saved with no trouble of his own.” “ That we are likely to be not unalarmed to him.” Suidas interprets the word *ἀδεεῖς* by *οὐ φοβερὸν*, and *ἀδεεστερες* seems to be used actively in Thucydides, I. 36, 1. But I should greatly prefer Dobree's correction *ἀδεεῖς*.

8. τῷ τε δεομένφ] The conjunction is again out of its place: it should be *τὴν κοινὴν τε τῷ δεομένφ καὶ ὑμῶν νῦν παρούσων ἀσφάλειαν*. A little below, *ἐξισώσωτες* is taken in a neutral sense; “ making yourselves like others; doing as others do.” So in Sophocles, Electr. 1194. *μητρὶ δ' οὐδὲν ἐξισοί*.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

LXXXVIII. Τοιαῦτα δὲ ὁ Εὐφρημος εἶπεν. οἱ δὲ Καμαριναῖοι ἐπεπόνθεσαν τοιόνδε. τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις εὐνοίησαν, πλὴν καθ' ὅσον εἰ τὴν Σικελίαν ᾤοντο αὐτοὺς δουλώσεσθαι, τοῖς δὲ Συρακοσίοις αἰεὶ κατὰ τὸ ὁμορον διάφοροι· δεδιότες δ' οὐχ ἤσπον τοὺς 5 Συρακοσίους ἐγγὺς ὄντας, μὴ καὶ ἄνευ σφῶν περιγέωνται, τό τε πρῶτον αὐτοῖς τοὺς ὀλίγους ἰππέας ἔπεμψαν, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ὑπουργεῖν μὲν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις μᾶλλον ἔργῳ, ὡς ἂν δύνωνται μετριώτατα, ἐν δὲ τῷ παρόντι, ἵνα μηδὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἔλασσον δοκῶσι νεῖμαι, 10 ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐπικρατέστεροι τῇ μάχῃ ἐγένοντο, λόγῳ ἀποκρίνασθαι ἴσα ἀμφοτέροις. καὶ οὕτω βουλευσάμενοι ἀπεκρίναντο, ἐπειδὴ τυγχάνει ἀμφοτέροις οὐσι ξυμμάχοις σφῶν πρὸς ἀλλήλους πόλεμος ὢν, εὐορκον δοκεῖν εἶναι σφίσιν ἐν τῷ παρόντι μηδετέροις ἀμύνειν. καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις ἐκατέρων 15 ἀπῆλθον.

3 Καὶ οἱ μὲν Συρακοσῖοι τὰ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐξηρτύοντο ἐς τὸν πόλεμον· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐν τῇ Νάξῳ ἔστρα-

1. τοιαῦτα δὲ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.c.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μὲν.  
3. εἰ] eis P.c. καὶ R. 5. δ'] om. R. 6. κα] om. Q. 9. μετριώτερον f.  
10. ἔλασσον P. δοκῶσι νεῖμαι Valcken. Diatr. in Euripid. p. 77. C. Poppo.  
Goell. Bekk. vulgo δοκῶσιν εἶναι. 11. ἐπεὶ g. 13. ξυμμάχοις οὐσι i.  
14. δοκεῖ A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.R.V.g. 17. τὸ G.H.P.d.g.m. 18. τὸν] om. L.O.

3. καθ' ὅσον εἰ] Reiske and Poppo object to the conjunction εἰ, and it may have crept in as an explanation of καθ' ὅσον, just as we have ἦ ἐν τῷ μετὰ τοῦ μαλακισθῆναι κάκωσις in II. 43, 6. where the words ἐν τῷ were a mere marginal interpretation of μετὰ τοῦ. Yet I do not see why it may not be said, "Except so far as they might think there was a danger of their conquering Sicily"—for this is the exact sense of εἰ ᾤοντο—meaning, not that they positively did think that such would be the case, but that the possibility of it might have occurred to them; and so far as it might have occurred to them, so far did it damp their good-will towards the Athenians.

4. κατὰ τὸ ὁμορον διάφοροι] Com-

pare IV. 92, 4. πρὸς γὰρ τοὺς ἀστυγέτονας πᾶσι τὸ ἀντίπαλον καὶ ἐλεύθερον καθίσταται.

7. τοὺς ὀλίγους ἰππέας] "The few horsemen whom they had sent," namely, twenty. See chap. 67, 2.

10. δοκῶσι νεῖμαι] This certain correction of Valckenaer's is confirmed by the expressions III. 3, 1. and 48, 1.

17. τὰ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐξηρτύοντο] In scriptura MSSorum, qui habent τὸ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς, hic sensus est: pro virili, vel omni ope; ut hic Valla; ut in τὸ κατ' ἐμὲ, et aliis hujus generis. Vulgata tamen satis defendi potest. Herodianus, III. 1. ὁ μὲν δὴ Νίγρος οὕτως ἐξήρτη τὰ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀσφαλίστατα καὶ προμηθέστατα. DUK.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 81. 2.

The Athenians during the winter try to gain over the Sicel tribes to their cause; and solicit the alliance of Tuscany and Carthage.

τοπεδευμένοι, τὰ πρὸς τοὺς Σικελοὺς ἔπρασον, ὅπως αὐτοῖς ὡς πλείστοι προσχωρήσονται. καὶ οἱ μὲν πρὸς τὰ πεδία μᾶλλον τῶν Σικελῶν, ὑπήκοοι ὄντες τῶν Συρακοσίων, οἱ πολλοὶ ἀφεστήκεσαν· τῶν δὲ τὴν μεσόγαλαν ἔχοντων αὐτόνομοι οὖσαι καὶ πρότερον αἰεὶ [αἰ] οἰκήσεις εὐθύς, πλὴν ὀλίγοι, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἦσαν, καὶ σίτον τε κατεκόμιζον τῷ στρατεύματι, καὶ εἰσὶν οἱ καὶ χρήματα. ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς μὴ 5 προσχώρουντας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι στρατεύοντες ταὺς μὲν προσηγάγκασον, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων φρουροὺς τε πεμπόντων καὶ βοηθούντων ἀπεκάλυοντο. τὸν τε χειμῶνα μεθορμισάμενοι ἐκ τῆς Νάξου ἐς τὴν Κατάνην, καὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἃ κατεκαύθη ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων αὐθις ἀνορθώσαντες, διεχείμαζον. καὶ ἔπειψαν μὲν ἐς Καρχηδόνα τριήρη περὶ 6

2. προσχωρήσονται A.C.E.F.N.V.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προσχωρήσονται. 4. οὐ πολλοὶ Conject. Canter. 5. ἀφεστήκεσαν A.B.E.F.N.Q. R.V.c.f.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀφειστήκεισαν e. vulgo ἀφειστήκεισαν. μεσόγαλαν Q. ἔχοντων P. 6. αἰεὶ αἰ Bekk. 2. vulgo αἰ δεσπ. 7. ὀλίγων R. τε] γε g. om. V. κατεκόμιζον] κόμιζον E. 8. τὰ χρήματα R. 9. στρατευσαντες C.e. 10. ὑπὸ] ἀπὸ F. Portus. φρουροὺς ἐσπεμπόντων C.G.K.Q.e. 11. ἀπεκάλυοντο Bekk. 2. Sic Poppo. Goell. Dobræus. vulgo ἀπεκάλυον. 12. τῆς σπυ. R. τῶ] om. e. 13. τῶν] om. Q.

2. καὶ οἱ μὲν πρὸς τὰ πεδία] Οὐ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἀφειστήκεισαν, ἀλλ' οἱ ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις οἰκοῦντες ἀφειστήκεισαν καὶ οὐ προσεχώρουσαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. SCHOL.

5. ἀφειστήκεισαν] The Scholiast explains this word rightly, "stood aloof." Compare VII. 7. 2. ἀφειστήκει τὸ πολέμον, and VIII. 2, 1. The absence of any genitive case following is more remarkable; but τῶν Ἀθηναίων must be supplied from what immediately follows, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἦσαν. Compare Demosthen. de male gesta Legat. p. 355. 20. Reiske, ἐγὼ δὲ ἀφίσταμαι, "I will have nothing to do with the matter."

6. [αἰ] οἰκήσεις] I have followed Bekker's proposed correction, by inserting the article before οἰκήσεις, which probably dropped out owing to the word αἰ preceding it, as in III. 81, 6. ὦμῃ στάσις is the present reading instead of ὦμῃ ἢ στάσις. Dobree is again extravagant in his alterations, and with-

out any reason. The word οἰκήσεις is purposely chosen rather than πόλεις, or even κῶμαι, to denote the absolutely barbarian habits of these Sikelians, whose habitations had nothing in them approaching to civil union. And it is accordingly the term used by Plato to describe the first assemblage of dwellings formed by men in the very infancy of society: τῶν οἰκήσεων τούτων μεζόνων ἀξωνομένων ἐκ τῆς ἐλαττόνων καὶ πρώτων. De Legibus, III. p. 681, a.

11. ἀπεκάλυοντο] This most certain conjecture of Bekker's had occurred also to Dobree, and has been received by Poppo and Gøller. Τοὺς μὲν προσηγάγκασον, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἀπεκάλυοντο, scil. τοὺς προσαναγκάζειν. Compare VI. 102, 2. τὸ μὲν προτείχισμα αἰροῦσι,—αὐτὰν δὲ τὸν κύκλον Νικίας διεκάλυσεν' scil. αἰρεῖν. See also VII. 56, 2. οὐ περὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ σωθῆναι—τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐποιούοντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅπως ἐκείνους κωλύσωσι. scil. σωθῆναι.



HEURLY. A. C. 618—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

φιλίας, εἰ δύνασθό τε ἀφελείσθαι, ἐπεμψαν δὲ καὶ ἐς Τυρ-  
σηνίαν, ἔστιν ὄν πόλεων ἐπαγγελλομένων καὶ αὐτῶν ξυμπο-  
λερεῖν. περιήγγελλον δὲ καὶ τοῖς Σικελοῖς, καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἐγε-  
σταν πέμψαντες ἐκέλευον ἵππους σφίσιν ὡς πλείστους πέμ-  
πειν, καὶ τᾶλλα ἐς τὸν περιπερισμὸν, πλειθία καὶ σίδηρον, 5  
ἡτοιμάζον, καὶ ὅσα ἔδει, ὡς ἅμα τῷ ἦρι ἐξόμενοι τοῦ πολέμου.

7 Οἱ δ' ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον καὶ Λακεδαίμονα τῶν Συρακοσίων  
ἀποσταλέντες πρέσβεις τοὺς τε Ἰταλιώτας ἅμα παρακλέοντες  
ἐπειρῶντο πείθειν μὴ περιορᾶν τὰ γιγνόμενα  
ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὡς καὶ ἐκείνοις ὁμοίως 10  
ἐπαβουλεύόμενα, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῇ Κορίνθῳ  
ἐγένοντο, λόγους ἐποιοῦντο ἀξιοῦντες σφίσι  
κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς βοηθεῖν. καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι  
εὐθὺς ψηφισάμενοι αὐτοὶ πρῶτοι ὥστε πάσῃ  
προθυμίᾳ ἀμύνειν, καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα 15  
ξυναπέστελλον αὐτοῖς πρέσβεις, ὅπως καὶ ἐκεί-  
νους ξυναπαίθειον τὸν τε αὐτοῦ πόλεμον σα-  
φέστερον ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν  
9 ὠφελίαν τινὰ πέμπειν. καὶ οἱ τε ἐκ τῆς Κορίνθου πρέσβεις  
παρήσαν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης μετὰ τῶν 20  
ξυμφυγᾶδων, περαιωθεὶς τότε εὐθὺς ἐπὶ πλοίου φορτηγικοῦ

1. ἀφελῆσθαι Q. ἐς τὴν τυρσηνίαν K.L.O.P.k. 3. περιήγγελλον A.B.C.E.  
H.K.e.k. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. περιήγγελλον P. vulgo περιήγγελλον. ἔγασταν K.  
5. ἄλλα N.V.c.g. πληθία F. 6. τῷ] om. f.g. 7. καὶ λακεδαίμονα A.B.C.E.F.  
H.K.L.N.O.V.b.c.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ τὴν λακεδαίμονα.  
8. παρακλέοντες e. 9. πείθειν καὶ μὴ L. γιγνόμενα C.E.F.G.K.N.Q.R.V.d.e.f.g.k.  
Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo γινόμενα. 10. ὡς ἐκείνοις k. ὁμοίως] om. g.  
15. ἀμύνειν K. 16. ἐκείνοις f. 17. ξυναπέθειον F. ξυναπαίθειον γρ. h.  
20. τῇ] om. R.f. 21. φορτηγικοῦ A.B.F.G.H.K.N.V.g.h.k.m. φορτηγῶ f.  
φορτηγικοῦ Q. φορτικῶ C.E.d.e.i.

1. ἐς Τυρσηνίαν] We should like to know which of the Etruscan cities offered their aid to Athens in this war. Cære was probably among the number, perhaps Populonia and Cosa; the more inland cities were not likely to feel so much enmity towards the Syracusans, as they would come less in their way. Τυρσηνία is properly Etruria, that is, the country to the north of the Tiber: south of the Tiber, the general name,

as we have seen before, was Ὀυρία, of which Latium formed a part. See VI. 4, 5, and Aristotle, as quoted by Dionysius Halicarn. I. 72. τάσων τοῦτων τῆς Ὀυρίας, δε καλεῖται Λάτιον.

14. ψηφισάμενοι—ἔστω] Vid. Matth. Gr. Gr. p. 761. not. 2. [§ 531. obs. 2.] VIII. 45. 3. πείθειν ἔστω. 79. 1. δόξω—ἔστω διασαμαγείν. 86, 8. ἐπαγγελλόμενοι—ἔστω βοηθεῖν. GÖLLER.

SPARTA. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἐκ τῆς Θουρίας ἐς Κυλλήνην τῆς Ἡλείας πρῶτον, ἔπειτα ὕστερον ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, αὐτῶν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων μεταπεμφάντων, ὑπόσπονδος ἐλθάν· ἐφοβείτο γὰρ αὐτοὺς διὰ τὴν περὶ τῶν Μαντικῶν πράξιν. καὶ ξυνέβη ἐν τῇ 5 ἐκκλησίᾳ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τοὺς τε Καρινθίους καὶ τοὺς Συρακοσίους τὰ αὐτὰ καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην δεομένους πείθειν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. καὶ διανοουμένων τῶν τε ἐφόρων καὶ τῶν ἐν τέλει ὄντων πρέσβεις πέμπειν ἐς Συρακούσας κωλύοντας μὴ ξυμβαίνειν Ἀθηναίους, βοηθεῖν δὲ οὐ προθύμων 10 ὄντων, παρελθὼν ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης παρῴξυνέ τε τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ ἐξώρμησε λέγων τοιαῦδε.

LXXXIX. “ΑΝΑΓΚΑΙΟΝ περὶ τῆς ἐμῆς διαβολῆς

“ πρῶτον ἐς ὑμᾶς εἰπεῖν, ἵνα μὴ χεῖρον τὰ κοινὰ τῷ ὑπάπτῳ

SPEECH OF  
ALCIBIADES.  
(80—82.)

15

“ μου ἀκράσθηθε. τῶν δ' ἡμῶν προγόνων 2

“ τὴν προξενίαν ὑμῶν κατὰ τι ἔγκλημα ἀπει-

πόντων, αὐτὸς ἐγὼ πάλιν ἀναλαμβάνων

“ ἐθεράπευον ὑμᾶς ἄλλα τε καὶ περὶ τὴν ἐκ

1. τὴν κυλλήνην Q. 4. τὴν περὶ] om. d. περὶ om. g. τὴν μαντικὴν R.  
6. ταυτὰ γρ. h. 8. κωλύοντας A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Goell.  
Bekk. κωλύ[σ]οντας Porpo. ceteri κωλύοντας. 14. μου] μὲν h. δ' ἡμῶν]  
δὴ ἡμῶν Reiskius. 15. κατὰ τε d. 17. καὶ om. G.

3. μεταπεμφάντων] Thomas Magist. h. v. et hunc et alium locum Thucydidis e lib. VII. 8, 1. profert, in quo μεταπέμνω, forma activa, usus est; sed ταχεν, potius μεταπέμνομαι dicendum esse, præcipit. Et Scholiastes Aristophanis in hoc, quod legitur Vesp. v. 678. παρ' Εὐχαρίδου καίτοις τρεῖς ἀγλίδας μετέπεμψα, reprehendit μετέπεμψα, tamquam εἴητες, id est, ut puto, imperite dictum, vel, ut Florens Christianus, ὑποσολικον, pro μετεπεμψάμην. Idemque Florens, μεταπέμνομαι non solum usitatus, sed etiam Ἀττικώτερον esse, putat, quam μεταπέμνω. Si, quo sæpius Scriptores Attici vocabulo aliquo utuntur, illud eo Ἀττικώτερον dici debet, recte sentit. Sed non credo, ea, quæ rarius in iis leguntur, ideo desinere esse Attica. Μεταπέμνω etiam IV. 30, 3. VII. 15, 1. et 42, 3. dicit Thucydides. DUKER.

14. τῶν δ' ἡμῶν προγόνων.] Reiske, Porpo, and Gøller propose to read δὴ ἡμῶν or δ' ἡμῶν, objecting to the use of the plural pronoun instead of the singular. Yet the plural occurs several times in the course of the chapter, ἢ προστασία ἡμῖν τοῦ πλήθους, — ἐπευρώμεθα, — προσέστημεν. But I think that his fellow-exiles may be understood to have accompanied him to Lacedæmon, (see ch. 88, 9.) and of these, some at least were his personal friends, (τῶν φίλων αὐτοῦ τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν τοὺς δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξέβαλον. Isocrat. de Bigis, p. 348, b.) and one was his namesake and cousin. (Xenophon, Hellenic. I. 2, 13.) The plural then may possibly be correct, even when speaking of his family; as he may have had more than one relation banished with him, and may have properly been supposed to speak of them together with himself.

SPARTA. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

- was yourselves who forced me to become so, by your preference of my political enemies. You suspect me for my democratical principles; but how was I to set myself against the institutions of my country?
- “ Πύλου ξυμφοράν. καὶ διατελοῦντός μου  
 “ προθύμου, ὑμεῖς πρὸς Ἀθηναίους καταλασ-  
 “ σόμενοι τοῖς μὲν ἐμοῖς ἐχθροῖς δύναμιν, δι’  
 “ ἐκείνων πράξαντες, ἐμοὶ δὲ ἀτιμίαν περιέθετε.  
 “ καὶ διὰ ταῦτα δικαίως ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ, πρὸς τε τὰ 5  
 “ Μαντινέων καὶ Ἀργείων τραπομένου, καὶ  
 “ ὅσα ἄλλα ἠναντιούμεν ὑμῖν, ἐβλάπτεσθε· καὶ νῦν, εἴ τις  
 “ καὶ τότε ἐν τῷ πάσχειν οὐκ εἰκότως ὠργίζετό μοι, μετὰ  
 4 “ τοῦ ἀληθοῦς σκοπῶν ἀναπειθέσθω. ἢ εἴ τις, διότι καὶ τῷ  
 “ δῆμῳ προσεκείμεν μᾶλλον, χεῖρω με ἐνόμιζε, μηδ’ οὕτως 10  
 “ ἠγγήσθαι ὀρθῶς ἄχθεσθαι. τοῖς γὰρ τυράννοις αἰεὶ ποτε  
 “ διάφοροί ἐσμεν, πᾶν δὲ τὸ ἐναντιούμενον τῷ δυναστεύοντι  
 “ δῆμος ὠνόμασται· καὶ ἀπ’ ἐκείνου ξυμπαρέμεινεν ἡ προ-  
 “ στασία ἡμῖν τοῦ πλήθους· ἅμα δὲ τῆς πόλεως δημοκρατου-  
 5 “ μένης τὰ πολλὰ ἀνάγκη ἦν τοῖς παρούσιν ἔπεσθαι. τῆς 15  
 “ δὲ ὑπαρχούσης ἀκολασίας ἐπειρώμεθα μετριάτεροι ἐς τὰ  
 “ πολιτικὰ εἶναι. ἄλλοι δ’ ἦσαν, καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν πάλαι καὶ νῦν,  
 “ οἱ ἐπὶ τὰ πονηρότερα ἐξῆγον τὸν ὄχλον· οὔτερ καὶ ἐμὲ
1. συμφοράν g. 2. καταλασσομένοι C.k.m. 3. ἐμοῖς] om. L.O.P.e.k.  
 4. περιέθεσθε Q. 9. ἀναπειθέσθω σκοπῶν P. 10. προσεκείην F. πρὸς ἐκείην B.  
 ἐνόμιζε A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.d.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἐνόμιζεν Bekk. ἐνό-  
 μιζε τε R. vulgo ἐνόμισε. οὕτως N.V.d.g.m. οὕτως G. 11. ἠγγήσθαι K.b.  
 ἔχεσθαι h. 14. δὲ τῆς A.B.E.F.H.N.c.g.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δὲ καὶ τῆς.  
 15. κατὰ πολλὰ K. 16. μετριάτερον C.K.M.g. ἐς] om. K.g. 17. πολιτικὰ L.  
 18. πονηρότατα H. καὶ με K.

13. ἀπ’ ἐκείνου—τοῦ πλήθους] “ From that cause, because one naturally associates enmity to tyrants with popular rights and power, we continued to act as the heads of the popular party in opposition to the aristocratical.” Ἡ προστασία τοῦ πλήθους, “ Our head—ing the party of the multitude.” Compare Herodot. I. 59, 5. τῶν ὑπερακρίων προστασίς, and III. 82, 8. ἐς δ’ ἄν προστασίς τις τοῦ δήμου τοῦς τοιοῦτους παύση. And, though the sense is a little different, Thucyd. II. 65, 12. περὶ τῆς τοῦ δήμου προστασίας. See also the note on VI. 35, 2.

15. τῆς—ὑπαρχούσης ἀκολασίας] Compare I. 76, 3. δικαιοῦτεροι ἢ κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν δύναμιν.

17. ἄλλοι δ’ ἦσαν, κ. τ. λ.] Namely, the high aristocratical party; for Thesalus, the son of Cimon, was the person who accused him; (Plutarch, Alcibiad. 22.) see also what Thucydides himself says as to the motives of his enemies, VI. 15, 4. 28, 2. 29, 3. And with regard to the charge of instigating the people to unjust and unworthy measures, compare the language of Phrynichus, VIII. 48, 5. where he expressly taxes the aristocratical party, τοὺς καλοὺς κάγαθους ἀνομαζομένους, with pandering to the excesses of the people for their own advantage, ποροστάς ὄντας καὶ ἐσηγγιτάς τῶν κακῶν τῷ δήμῳ, εἰς ἃν τὰ πλείω αὐτοὺς ἐφέλεισθαι.

SPARTA. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ ἐξήλασαν. ἡμεῖς δὲ τοῦ ζύμπαντος προέστημεν, δικαιοῦν- 6  
 “ τες, ἐν ᾧ σχήματι μεγίστη ἢ πόλις ἐτύγγχανε καὶ ἐλευθε-  
 “ ρωτάτη οὔσα, καὶ ὅπερ ἐδέξατό τις, τοῦτο ξυνδιασώζειν·  
 “ ἐπεὶ δημοκρατίαν γε καὶ ἐγιγνώσκομεν οἱ φρονούντές τι, καὶ  
 5 “ αὐτὸς οὐδενὸς ἂν χεῖρον, ὅσῳ καὶ †λοιδορήσαιμι† ἀλλὰ  
 “ περὶ ὁμολογουμένης ἀνοίας οὐδὲν ἂν καινὸν λέγοιτο· καὶ  
 “ τὸ μεθιστάναι αὐτήν οὐκ ἐδόκει ἡμῖν ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι, ὑμῶν  
 “ πολεμίων προσκαθημένων.

XC. “ Καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐς τὰς ἐμὰς διαβολὰς τοιαῦτα ξυνέβη

2. μεγίστη] om. d. 3. ξυνδιασώζει C.G.e.k.m. 4. ἐπεὶ δι] G.L.O.P.k.m.  
 γινώσκομεν V. 5. ἂν] ἂν h. ὅσῳ A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m.  
 Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅσον. 6. ὁμολογ.] ὁμολογ. τε h. ἀνοίας  
 A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri  
 ἀγνοίας. γένοιτο g. 8. προσκαθημένων P.g.

1. τοῦ ζύμπαντος προέστημεν] Compare VI. 39, 1. ἐγὼ δὲ φημι, πρῶτα μὲν δῆμον ζύμπαν ἀνομάσθαι, ὀλιγαρχίαν δὲ μέρος. Compare also II. 37, 2. ὄνομα μὲν, διὰ τὸ — ἐς πλείονας οἰκεῖν, δημοκρατία κέλῃται.

4. ἐπεὶ δημοκρατίαν γε] Ἐπεὶ οἱ γε φρόνιμοι ἴσασιν, ὁποῖόν τι ἐστὶ δημοκρατία (τουτέστιν ὡς ποιηρόν) καὶ αὐτὸς ἂν ἐγὼ οὐδενὸς ἦτον λοιδορήσαιμι αὐτήν, ὅσῳ καὶ μέγιστα ἰπ' αὐτῆς ἠδίκημαι. SCHOL.

καὶ αὐτὸς — λοιδορήσαιμι] “ And I “ too myself could tell this better than “ any one, in proportion as I could “ more revile it.” So Hermann, Duker, and Göller. Yet the particle ἂν, as Porpo observes, is more wanted with λοιδορήσαιμι than with οὐδενὸς χεῖρον, and the interpretation of the Scholiast makes it probable that some words have been lost before λοιδορήσαιμι, so that the words οὐδενὸς ἂν χεῖρον properly belong to that verb, and after ὅσῳ καὶ there should be supplied μᾶλλον ἰπ' αὐτῆς ἠδίκημαι. In what follows, the words καὶ τὸ μεθιστάναι αὐτήν, κ.τ.λ. are properly a continuation of the sentence, δικαιούντες—τοῦτο ξυνδιασώζειν, all between being a sort of parenthesis.

5. ὅσον καὶ λοιδορήσαιμι] Si pro ὅσον, cum plerisque MSS. et Scholiaste, ὅσῳ legas, locus satis sanus, et tantum μᾶλλον supplendum; hic enim sensus hujus periodi esse videtur: Nam, cu-

justodi popularis status esset, cum omnes, qui aliquid scripimus, tum ego non misus, quam ullus alius, intelligebat. Verba, καὶ αὐτὸς οὐδενὸς ἂν χεῖρον, non refero cum Scholiaste et Latinis Interpretibus ad λοιδορήσαιμι, sed ad praecedentia, et ἀπὸ κοινῷ repeto γινώσκω. Dativo ὅσῳ locum eodem modo, quo hic, etiam alius locus utitur Thucydides, III. 45, 6. ἀδοκίμως γὰρ ἔστιν ὅτε παρισταμένη (ἡ τύχη) καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑποδεεστέρων κινδυνεύει τινα πρόαγει, καὶ οὐχ ἥσσον τὰς πόλεις, ὅσῳ περὶ τῶν μεγίστων, ἐλευθερίας, ἢ ἄλλων ἀρχῆς, nempe κινδυνεύουσι, vel, ut Stephanus, κινδυνεύειν αὐτὰς πρόαγει. V. 90. καὶ πρὸς ὑμῶν οὐχ ἥσσον τοῦτο, ὅσῳ καὶ ἐπὶ μεγίστη τιμωρίᾳ, σφαλέντες ἂν, τοῖς ἀλλοῖς παράδειγμα γένοιθε. VI. 92, 4. γρόντας, τοῦτον δὴ τὸν ὑφ' ἀπάντων προβλλόμενον λόγον, ὡς, εἰ πολέμιός γε ἂν σφόδρα ἔβλαπτον, καὶ ἂν φίλος ἂν ἰκανῶς ὠφελοῖν· ὅσῳ τὰ μὲν Ἀθηναίων οἶδα, τὰ δ' ὑμέτερα εἰκαζον. Sic V. 108, et VI. 11, 6. Nec abhorret hoc Luciani Phalar. I. pag. 735. ἡμῖν δὲ τοῦτο πολλὰ ἀναγκαστέρον τοῖς τυράννοις, ὅσῳ πρὸς ἀνάγκην ἐξηγουμένα. Et similia apud eundem, pro laps. inter salut. p. 500. Pseudom. p. 747. et alibi. Anacreon quoque Carm. XI. τοῦτο δ' οἶδα, ὡς γὰρ γέροντι μᾶλλον Πρέπει τὸ τεροντὰ παίζειν, Ὅσῳ πέλας τὰ Μοῖρης. Quae omnia per ellipsin τοῦ μᾶλλον dici, apertum est. DUK.

SPARTA. A. C. 415—4. Οἴημ. §1. 2

- “περὶ δὲ ὧν ὑμῖν τε βουλευτέον, καὶ ἐμοί, εἴ τι πλεόν οἶδα,  
 2 Listen to me at any rate as to the question now before you. It was our design in going to Sicily, to make our conquests in the west a stepping-stone to the conquest of Peloponnesus.  
 “ἐσηγητέον, μάθετε ἤδη. ἐπλεύσαμεν εἰς Σικελίαν πρῶτον μὲν, εἰ δυναίμεθα, Σικελιώτας καταστρεφόμενοι, μετὰ δ' ἐκείνους αἰθίς καὶ Ἰταλιώτας, ἔπειτα καὶ τῆς Καρχηδονίων 5  
 “ἀρχῆς καὶ αὐτῶν ἀποπειράσονται. εἰ δὲ προχωρήσειε ταῦτα ἢ πάντα ἢ καὶ τὰ πλείω, ἤδη τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ ἐμέλλομεν ἐπιχειρήσειν, κομίσαντες ξύμπασαν μὲν τὴν ἐκεῖθεν προσγενομένην δύναμιν τῶν Ἑλλήνων, πολλοὺς δὲ βαρβάρους μισθωσάμενοι, καὶ Ἰβήρας 10  
 “καὶ ἄλλους τῶν ἐκεῖ, ὁμολογουμένως νῦν βαρβάρων ἄμαχιμωτάτους,† τριήρεις τε πρὸς ταῖς ἡμετέραις πολλὰς ναυπηγησάμενοι, ἐχούσης τῆς Ἰταλίας ξύλα ἄφθονα, οἷς τὴν Πελοπόννησον περίξ πολιορκούντες, καὶ τῷ περὶ ἅμα ἐκ γῆς ἐφορμαῖς, τῶν πόλεων τὰς μὲν βίᾳ λαβόντες, τὰς 15  
 “δ' ἐντειχισάμενοι, ῥαδίως ἠλπίζομεν καταπολεμήσειν, καὶ

1. ἡμῖν F.H.R.c.g.h.m. 4. αἰθίς καὶ] om. d. 6. αὐτῆς ἀποπειράσονται g. προσχωρήσειε h. 7. ἢ τὰ πλείω K. ἢ καὶ πλείω B. 11. ὁμολογουμένως Q. βαρβάρων] unciis inclusit Bekk. μαχιμωτάτων Q. Poppo. 12. δι' O. 13. αἷς Duker. Bekk. 2: codices οἷς. 15. ἐφορμαῖς A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.f.g.h.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀφορμαῖς. 16. ἐντειχισόμενοι K. ἐλπίζομεν K. ἠλπίσαμεν E.

6. ἀρχῆς καὶ αὐτῶν] “Their dominion,” i. e. their provinces of Sardinia and Corsica, and possibly some of their subject states in Africa; “and ‘themselves,’” i. e. Carthage itself, which Agathocles, with far inferior means, was afterwards so near conquering; and which one consular army under M. Regulus, in the first Punic war, brought to the very verge of subjugation. Compare V. 110. ξυμμαχίδος τε καὶ γῆς.

10. καὶ Ἰβήρας — † μαχιμωτάτους †] Spaniards or Iberians are mentioned by Herodotus, as forming part of the famous Carthaginian expedition, which invaded Sicily in the time of Gelon. See Herodot. VII. 165, 1. In what follows Poppo reads μαχιμωτάτων, which undoubtedly affords an easier sense. But if we put a comma after ἐκεῖ, the text may perhaps be retained as it is,

referring μαχιμωτάτους both to Ἰβήρας and to ἄλλους; although in that case the omission of the participle ὄντας before ὁμολογουμένως is sufficiently harsh.

13. ξύλα ἄφθονα] Idem de Italia prodidisse multos Aetherum, observat Casaubonus ad Athen. V. 11. Add. Thucyd. VII. 25, 2. DUK.

οἷς—πολιορκούντες] The relative refers neither to ξύλα singly, nor to τριήρεις, but to all that had been mentioned: δύναμιν τῶν Ἑλλήνων,—πολλοὺς δὲ βαρβάρους,—τριήρεις τε πολλὰς.

15. [ἐφορμαῖς.—“And at the same time by attacks with our soldiers on ‘the land side.’”]

16. ἐντειχισάμενοι] “Having walled ‘them in.’” Compare Dionysius Halicarn. Antiqq. Rom. III. 43. ἐντειχίσας τὸν Λυττινόν. Compare also the meaning of ἐπιποδομημένην, VI. 51, 1.

SPARTA. A. C. 416—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ τοῦ ξύμπαντος Ἑλληνικοῦ ἄρξεν. χρά-  
 “ ματα δὲ καὶ σῖταν, ὥστε εἰπαρότερον γίνεσθαί τι αὐτῶν,  
 “ αὐτὰ τὰ προσγεγόμενα ἐκείθεν χωρία ἐμελλε διαρκῆ ἄνευ  
 “ τῆς ἐνθῆδε προσόδου παρέξεν. ΧCΙ. τοιαῦτα μὲν περὶ  
 5 Such were our plans, “ τοῦ νῦν οἰχαμένου στόλου παρὰ τοῦ τὰ ἀκρι-  
 and without your “ βέστατα εἰδότος, ὡς διανοήθημεν, ἀκηκόατε·  
 speedy interference “ καὶ ὅσοι ὑπόλοιποι στρατηγοὶ, ἦν δύνωνται,  
 they will all be ac- “ ἀμοίως αὐτὰ πράξουσιν. ὡς δὲ εἰ μὴ βοηθή-  
 complished. Send aid “ σετε, οὐ περιέσται τάκει, μάθετε ἤδη. Σικε- 2  
 to Syracuse; above “ λιῶται γὰρ ἀπειρότεροι μὲν εἰσιν, ὅμως δ’  
 all, send a Spartan, “ ἂν ξυστραφέντες ἀθροοὶ καὶ νῦν ἔτι περι-  
 to command their sol- “ γένοντο. Συρακόσιοι δὲ μάνοι, μάχῃ τε  
 diers. Renew the war “ ἤδη πανδημὶ ἡσσημένοι καὶ ναυσὶν ἅμα  
 in Greece, and strike “ κατειργόμενοι, ἀδύνητοι ἔσονται τῇ νῦν Ἀθηναίων ἐκεῖ  
 a fatal blow to your 15 “ παρασκευῇ ἀντισχεῖν. καὶ εἰ αὕτη ἡ πόλις ληφθήσεται, 3  
 enemies by occupying “ ἔχεται καὶ ἡ πᾶσα Σικελία, καὶ εὐθὺς καὶ Ἰταλία· καὶ ὃν  
 and fortifying Decesia “ ἄρτι κίνδυνον ἐκείθεν προκίπτον, οὐκ ἂν διὰ μακροῦ ὑμῶν  
 in Attica. “ ἐπιπέσοι. ὥστε μὴ περὶ τῆς Σικελίας τις οἰέσθω μόνον 4  
 “ βουλευεῖν, ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ τῆς Πελοποννήσου, εἰ μὴ ποιή-  
 20 “ σετε τάδε ἐν τάχει, στρατιάν τε ἐπὶ νεῶν πέμψετε τοιαύτην  
 “ ἐκεῖσε, οἵτινες αὐτερέται κομισθέντες καὶ ὀπλιτεύουσιν  
 “ εὐθὺς, καὶ ὃ τῆς στρατιᾶς ἔτι χρησιμώτερον εἶναι νομίζω,  
 “ ἄνδρα Σπαρτιάτην ἄρχοντα, ὡς ἂν τοὺς τε παρόντας ξυν-  
 “ τάξῃ, καὶ τοὺς μὴ θέλοντας προσαναγκάσῃ. οὕτω γὰρ οἷ  
 25 “ τε ὑπάρχοντες ὑμῶν φίλοι θαρσήσουσι μᾶλλον, καὶ αἱ

2. τι A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.V.c.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τωέ. 4. περὶ  
 b.h. 5. τὰ] om. N. 7. ὅσοι] ὡς οἱ E. 9. ἦδη] om. L.O.P.  
 11. ξυστραφέντες B. 12. μόνῃ d.e. 13. ἡσσημένοι P. 16. ἔχετε F.  
 ἔχεται ἢ πᾶσα Q. 18. περὶ σικελίας O. βουλευεῖν μόνον N.V. 20. τάδε]  
 om. V. 21. ἀθαιρέται g. ὀπλιτεύουσιν L.M.O.P.Q.b.d.i.k. 23. ὅς  
 L.O.V.N. συντάξει Q. 24. θέλοντας A.B.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.d.e.  
 h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐθέλοντας.

23. ὡς ἂν—ξυντάξῃ] The meaning of  
 ὡς ἂν seems to be very nearly the same  
 with that of the other reading, ὅς ἂν.  
 In both cases the particle renders the  
 expression more doubtful: ὡς ἂν ξυν-  
 τάξῃ is, “that he may, if possible,  
 “organize;” ὅς ἂν ξυντάξῃ, would sig-  
 nify, “if a man can be found to organ-  
 “ize.” See Hermann on Viger, note  
 285.

SPARTA. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

- 5 " ἐνδοιάζοντες ἀδέεστερον προσίασι. καὶ τὰ ἐνάδε χρῆ ἄμα  
 " φανερώτερον ἐκπολεμεῖν, ἵνα Συρακόσιοί τε, νομίζοντες  
 " ὑμᾶς ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, μᾶλλον ἀντέχωσι, καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς  
 6 " ἐαυτῶν ἦσσον ἄλλην ἐπικουρίαν πέμπωσι. τειχίζεω δὲ  
 " χρῆ Δεκέλειαν τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ὅπερ Ἀθηναῖοι μάλιστα αἰεὶ 5  
 " φοβούνται, καὶ μόνου αὐτοῦ νομίζουσι τῶν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ  
 " οὐ διαπεπειρᾶσθαι βεβαιότατα δ' ἂν τις οὕτω τοὺς πολε-  
 " μίους βλέπτοι, εἰ ἂ μάλιστα δεδιότας αὐτοὺς αἰσθάνοιτο,  
 " ταῦτα σαφῶς πυνθανόμενος ἐπιφέροι· εἰκὸς γὰρ αὐτοὺς  
 " ἀκριβεστάτα ἐκάστους τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν δεινὰ ἐπίστα- 10  
 7 " μένους φοβεῖσθαι. ἂ δ' ἐν τῇ ἐπιτειχίσει αὐτοὶ ὠφελού-  
 " μενοι τοὺς ἐναντίους κωλύσετε, πολλὰ παρεῖς τὰ μέγιστα  
 " κεφαλαίωσω. οἷς τε γὰρ ἡ χώρα κατεσκευάσται, τὰ πολλὰ  
 " πρὸς ὑμᾶς, τὰ μὲν ληφθέντα τὰ δ' αὐτόματα, ἦξει· καὶ  
 " τὰς τοῦ Λαυρίου τῶν ἀργυρείων μετάλλων προσόδους, καὶ 15  
 " ὅσα ἀπὸ γῆς καὶ δικαστηρίων νῦν ὠφελοῦνται, εὐθὺς ἀπο-  
 " στερήσονται, μάλιστα δὲ τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμμάχων προσόδου  
 " ἦσσον διαφορουμένης, οἷ, τὰ παρ' ὑμῶν νομίσαντες ἤδη

1. ἐνδοιάζοντες G. 3. ἐπιμελεῖσθαι F. ἀντέχωσι μᾶλλον e. καὶ οἱ ἀθη-  
 ναῖοι K.N.V. 4. πέμπουσι C.E.Q.e.k. τε χρῆ C. 6. μόνου L.O. 7. τοὺς  
 πολεμίους οὕτω N.V. 8. βλέπτοι G.k.m. 9. πυνθανόμενος A.B.F.  
 10. δεινὰ] om. P. 11. ἐπιχειρήσει Q. αὐτῇ B.h. 12. καλίετε A.C.G.  
 K.N.V.d.e.i.k.m. 13. τε] om. L.d. 14. ἡμᾶς E. 15. λαυρίου E.F.  
 H.N.Q.V.f.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo λαυρέλου. ἀργυρίων E.F.K.  
 R.e.f. 17. δέ] om. A.

1. προσίασι] "This verb εἶμι, has  
 "the peculiar anomaly, that the pre-  
 "sent tense usually, and in the Attic  
 "writers always, has the signification  
 "of the future." Buttmann. Gr. Gr.  
 §. 108. 10.

13. οἷς—ἡ χώρα κατεσκευάσται] "The  
 "live and dead stock of the country;  
 "slaves, cattle, sheep, farm-houses,  
 "trees, &c."

15. καὶ ὅσα ἀπὸ γῆς καὶ δικαστηρίων  
 νῦν] ἐζήτηται πῶς, Δεκέλειας ἐπιτειχι-  
 ζομένης, ἐμελλον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῆς ἀπὸ  
 τῶν δικαστηρίων προσόδου στερεῖσθαι.  
 φαμέν οὖν ὡς ἦν τις πρόσοδος ἀπὸ τῶν  
 δικαστηρίων, οἷα ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν γραφῶν δε-  
 ροδοκίας, ὕβρεως, συκοφαντίας, μοιχείας,  
 ψευδογραφίας, παραπροσβείας, λειπο-  
 στρατιῶν. οὐ γὰρ πάσαις ἀτιμία προσε-

τιμῶν ἢ θάνατος, ἀλλὰ πολλαῖς καὶ χρη-  
 μάτων εἰσπραξίς· ὁ γὰρ ἐν αὐταῖς κερθεῖς  
 ἐζημιούτο. ταυτὴς οὖν τῆς πάσης προσό-  
 δου στερεῖσθαι ἐμελλον Ἀθηναῖοι, πο-  
 λεμίων αὐτοῖς ἰδρυμένων ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ, καὶ  
 σχολῆν οὐ παρεχόντων δικάζεσθαι. καὶ  
 γὰρ τὰ ἐκ τῶν τοιούτων ἀφορμῶν χρή-  
 ματα τῇ πόλει εἶδδοτο. SCHOL.

16. δικαστηρίων] See the note of the  
 Scholiast, and compare Böckh, Staats-  
 haushalt. der Athenen. I. p. 250, &c.,  
 and p. 368, &c. [Eng. Transl. vol. I.  
 p. 311, &c., and vol. II. p. 63, &c.] See  
 also Thucyd. VIII. 28, and VIII. 69, 1.

18. διαφορουμένης] "An hic valet  
 "διαφέρειν, i. e. constanter ferre, per-  
 "ferre?" DOBREE. This seems to  
 be the sense, "less brought over so  
 "as to reach Athens." Or are several

SPARTA. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“κατὰ κράτος πολεμείσθαι, ὀλιγωρήσουσι. γίγνεσθαι δέ τι 8  
 “αὐτῶν καὶ ἐν τάχει καὶ προθυμότερον, ἐν ὑμῖν ἐστίν, ὃ  
 “Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἐπεὶ ὡς γε δυνατὰ, (καὶ οὐχ ἁμαρτήσεσθαι  
 “οἶμαι γνώμης,) πᾶνυ θαρσῶ. XCII. Καὶ χείρων οὐδενὶ  
 5 “ἄξιῶ δοκεῖν ὑμῶν εἶναι, εἰ τῇ ἔμαντοῦ μετὰ  
 “τῶν πολεμωτάτων, φιλόπολις ποτε δοκῶν  
 “εἶναι, νῦν ἐγκρατῶς ἐπέρχομαι, οὐδὲ ὑπο-  
 “πτεύεσθαι μου ἐς τὴν φυγαδικὴν προθυμίαν  
 “τὸν λόγον. φυγὰς τε γάρ εἰμι τῆς τῶν ἐξε- 2  
 “λασάντων πονηρίας, καὶ οὐ τῆς ὑμετέρας, ἣν  
 “πέιθησθέ μοι, ὠφελίας· καὶ πολεμιώτεροι  
 “οὐχ οἱ τοὺς πολεμίους που βλάψαντες ὑμεῖς,  
 “ἢ οἱ τοὺς φίλους ἀναγκάσαντες πολεμίους  
 “γενέσθαι. τό τε φιλόπολι οὐκ ἐν ᾧ ἀδικούμαι 3  
 15 “ἔχω, ἀλλ’ ἐν ᾧ ἀσφαλῶς ἐπολιτεύθην. οὐδ’ ἐπὶ πατρίδα  
 “οὐσαν ἔτι ἡγοῦμαι νῦν ἰέναι, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον τὴν οὐκ οὐσαν  
 “ἀνακτᾶσθαι. καὶ φιλόπολις οὗτος ὀρθῶς, οὐχ ὅς ἂν τὴν

This seems strange counsel to come from an Athenian; but Athens, as it now is, is no more my country. I am endeavouring to make it such as that I may again return to it. And for you, the mischief which you sustained from me as an enemy is the measure of the benefits you will receive from me as a friend.

15

1. δέ] om. A. 4. χείρων A.B.E.F.H.L.O.g.k. χείρω R. 6. ποτε] γε  
 M.N.V.e.f.g. 12. οὐχὶ τοὺς G.O.P.i.m. βλάψαντες Q. που βλάψαντες—  
 πολεμίους] om. V. 13. οἶ] om. Q. 14. φιλόπολι E.F.H.R.c.d.f.g.m.  
 φιλόπολις e. φιλόπονον A.B. 16. ἡγοῦμαι νῦν ἰέναι] A.B.C.E.F.H.K.  
 L.M.N.O.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt νῦν.  
 17. ἀναχθῆσασθαι B. ἀναχθήσεσθαι h.

states said διαφερεῖν χρήματα, “to pay  
 “their several sums of money,” as a  
 number of men are said διαψηφίζεσθαι,  
 “to give their several votes without  
 “omitting any?” See note on IV. 88, 1.

7. ὑποπτεύεσθαι — ἐς — προθυμίαν]  
 “Suspected with regard to his shewing  
 “the common forwardness of an exile.”  
 Compare VIII. 88. ἐς τὴν Ἀθηναίων  
 φιλίαν διαβάλλειν, and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr.  
 §. 578. and Jelf, 625, 3. c.

9. φυγὰς — ὠφελίας] The play on  
 the word φυγὰς is not easy to express  
 in another language: “I am not ban-  
 “ished from rendering you service.”

10. καὶ οὐ τῆς ὑμετέρας] οὐκ εἰμι φυγὰς  
 τῆς ὑμετέρας ὠφελίας, πορεύσιν οὐ  
 φεύγω τὸ ὠφελεῖν ὑμᾶς. SCHOL.

14. οὐκ ἐν ᾧ ἀδικούμαι] “I keep not  
 “my patriotism in a state where I am  
 “wronged; it belonged to a state  
 “where I enjoyed securely the rights

“of a citizen:” ἐν ᾧ is, “in a case in  
 “which,” “under circumstances in  
 “which.” See the note on VI. 55, 3.

17. φιλόπολις οὗτος ὀρθῶς κ. τ. λ.] This  
 strange argument is repeated again by  
 Isocrates, in the speech written for the  
 son of Alcibiades, where he is made to  
 say of his father, ἡγοῦμαι δ’ αὐτὸν παρ’  
 ὑμῶν δικαίως ἂν πλείστης συγγνώμης  
 τυγχάνειν, “because,” he goes on to  
 say, “you yourselves, when you were  
 “driven from your country by the  
 “Thirty, scrupled at nothing in order  
 “to effect your return; you destroyed  
 “the corn in the country, you laid  
 “waste the land, you burnt the sub-  
 “urbs, and even attacked the very  
 “walls of the city; so that you cannot  
 “in reason think ill of those who, when  
 “in exile, endeavoured to get back  
 “again to their country.” De Bigis,  
 p. 349. b. c.



SPARTA. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ εαυτοῦ ἀδίκως ἀπολέσας μὴ ἐπέη, ἀλλ’ ἔς ἂν ἐκ πεινῶτος  
 4 “ τρόπου διὰ τὸ ἐπιθυμῆν πειραθῆ αὐτὴν ἀναλαβεῖν. οὕτως  
 “ ἔμοιγε ἀξιώ ὑμᾶς καὶ ἐς κίνδυνον καὶ ἐς τάλαιπωρίαν πάσαν  
 “ ἀδεῶς χρῆσθαι, ὃ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, γνότας τοῦτον δὴ τὸν  
 “ ὑφ’ ἀπάντων προβαλλόμενον λόγον, ὡς εἰ πολέμιός γε  
 “ ὦν σφόδρα ἔβλαπτον, κἂν φίλος ὦν ἰκανῶς ὠφελούην, ὅσφ  
 “ τὰ μὲν Ἀθηναίων οἶδα, τὰ δ’ ὑμέτερα ἤκαζον· καὶ αὐτοὺς  
 “ νῦν νομίσαντας περὶ μεγίστων δὴ τῶν διαφερόντων βου-  
 “ λεύεσθαι, μὴ ἀποκνεῖν τὴν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν τε καὶ ἐς τὴν  
 “ Ἀπτικὴν στρατείαν, ἵνα τὰ τε ἐκεῖ βραχεῖ μορίφ ξυμπα- 10  
 “ ραγενόμενοι μεγάλα σώσητε, καὶ Ἀθηναίων τὴν τε οὔσαν  
 “ καὶ τὴν μέλλουσαν δύναμιν καθέλητε, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα  
 “ αὐτοὶ τε ἀσφαλῶς οἰκῆτε, καὶ τῆς ἐπείσης Ἑλλάδος ἐκού-  
 “ σης, καὶ οὐ βία, κατ’ εὐνοίαν δὲ ἠγήσθε.”

XCIII. Ὁ μὲν Ἀλκιβιάδης τοσαῦτα εἶπεν. οἱ δὲ Λακε- 15  
 δαιμόνιοι διανοοούμενοι μὲν καὶ αὐταὶ πρότερον στρατεύειν  
 ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας, μέλλοντες δ’ ἔτι καὶ περι-  
 20 ὀρώμενοι, πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἐπερρώσθησαν διδά-  
 ξαντος ταῦτα ἕκαστα αὐτοῦ, καὶ νομίσαντες  
 25 παρὰ τοῦ σαφέστατα εἰδότες ἀκηκοέναι. ὥστε  
 τῇ ἐπιτειχίσει τῆς Δεκελείας προσεῖχον ἦδη  
 τὸν νοῦν, καὶ τὸ παραντίκα καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πέμπειν

1. αὐτοῦ B.h. μὴ] om. d. 5. γε] ἐγὼ Q. 6. κἂν B.h. Goell. Bekk. 3. ἔμοιγε] ἐμοὶ τε,  
 Bekk. 2. ἔμοιγε codices. 7. ἤκαζον B.E.F.H.c.g. Hasck. Porpo. Goell. 6. κἂν B.h. Goell. Bekk.  
 probante Poppon. vulgo καὶ ἂν. 8. νῦν] ὑμᾶς Q. 9. ἀποκνεῖν P. 11. μεγάλα 7. ἤκαζον B.E.F.H.c.g. Hasck. Porpo. Goell.  
 Bekk. ceteri εἰκαζον. 12. τὴν τε μέλλουσαν R. 13. οἰκίτε E. πάσης 8. νῦν] ὑμᾶς Q. 9. ἀποκνεῖν P. 11. μεγάλα  
 σώσητε] μεγαλώσητε i. 14. ἠγήσθε B.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἠγήσεσθε A.E. 12. τὴν τε μέλλουσαν R. 13. οἰκίτε E. πάσης  
 B.h. ἐκούσης οὐ g. 15. μὲν οὖν ἀλκιβ. G.L.O.Q.d.i.k.m. τοιαῦτα h. 14. ἠγήσθε B.h. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἠγήσεσθε A.E.  
 F.H.R.g. vulgo ἠγήσησθε. 17. ἦτι] τι A.B.E.F.Q. 18. ἐπερρώσθησαν g. 20. τοῦ τὰ σαφέστατα i. 15. μὲν οὖν ἀλκιβ. G.L.O.Q.d.i.k.m. τοιαῦτα h.  
 17. ἦτι] τι A.B.E.F.Q. 18. ἐπερρώσθησαν g. 20. τοῦ τὰ σαφέστατα i. 21. τῇ om. k. 22. τὸ] om. L.O.P. ἐν σικελίᾳ K.Q.d.e.i.

17. περιορώμενοι] Id est, περισκο-  
 πούντες. Thomas Mag. in περιωρῶ.  
 Scholiastæ καταφρονούντες hic locum  
 habere non potest. Et rectius Valla,  
 quam vel Stephanus, vel Acacius. Vid.  
 cap. 103, 2. Duk.

22. πέμπειν] The infinitive either  
 depends on some verb like διανοηθῆσαν,

which must be supplied from προσεῖχον  
 τὸν νοῦν, or else the dative τοῖς ἐν τῇ  
 Σικελίᾳ depends on προσεῖχον τὸν νοῦν,  
 and the words πέμπειν τὸν νοῦν  
 are added by way of explanation, to  
 shew what their attention to the Sici-  
 lians was to consist in.

ATHENS. SICILY. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2.

τινὰ τιμωρίαν. καὶ Γύλιππον τὸν Κλεαυδρίδου προστάξαν-  
 tes ἄρχοντα τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, ἐκέλευον μετ' ἐκείνων καὶ τῶν  
 Κοριθίων βουλευόμενον ποιῶν, ὄπη ἐκ τῶν παρόντων μά-  
 λιστα καὶ τάχιστα τις ὠφελία ἦξει τοῖς ἐκεῖ. ὁ δὲ δύο μὲν 3  
 5 ναῦς τοὺς Κοριθίους ἤδη ἐκέλευεν οἱ πέμπειν ἐς Ἀσίην,  
 τὰς δὲ λοιπὰς παρασκευάζεσθαι, ὅσας διανοοῦνται πέμπειν,  
 καὶ ὅταν καιρὸς ᾖ, εἰοίμας εἶναι πλεῖν. ταῦτα δὲ ξυνθέμενοι  
 ἀνεχώρουν ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαιμόνος.

Ἀφίκετο δὲ καὶ ἡ ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας τριῆρης τῶν Ἀθηναίων, 4  
 10 ἣν ἀπέστειλαν οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐπὶ τε χρήματα καὶ ἰππέας. καὶ  
 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀκούσαντες ἐψηφίσαντο τὴν τε  
 τροφήν πέμπειν τῇ στρατιᾷ καὶ τοὺς ἰππέας.  
 καὶ ὁ χειμῶν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἕβδομον καὶ δέκα-  
 τον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυ-  
 15 δίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

XCIV. Ἄμα δὲ τῷ ἦρι εὐθὺς ἀρχομένῳ τοῦ ἐπιγιγνο-  
 μένου θέρους, οἱ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ Ἀθηναῖοι ἄραυτες ἐκ τῆς  
 Κατάνης παρέπλευσαν ἐπὶ Μεγάρων τῶν ἐν  
 τῇ Σικελίᾳ, οὓς ἐπὶ Γέλωνος τοῦ τυράννου,  
 20 ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερόν μοι εἶρηται, ἀναστήσαντες  
 Συρακοῖσι αὐτοὶ ἔχουσι τὴν γῆν. ἀποβάντες 2  
 δὲ ἐδήλωσαν τοὺς τε ἀγροὺς, καὶ ἐλθόντες ἐπὶ ἔρυμά τι τῶν  
 Συρακοσίων, καὶ οὐχ ἐλόυτες, αἰθῆς καὶ πεζῆ καὶ ναυσὶ  
 παρακομισθέντες ἐπὶ τὸν Τηρίαν ποταμὸν τό τε πεδῖον ἀνα-

ATHENS.  
 The ship sent from the  
 armament arrives at  
 Athens. (see ch. 74, 2.)  
 The Athenians resolve  
 to send the supplies  
 demanded.

SICILY.  
 A. C. 414.  
 Olymp. 91. 2.  
 Petty operations of the  
 armament in Sicily.

1. γύλιππον B. κλεαυδρίδου G. κλεαυδρίδου C.L.O.P.e.k.m. sed in margine  
 γρ. κλεαυδρίδου eadem manu. κλεαυδρίδου d.i. κλεάρχου Diodorus Siculus 15.  
 3. βουλευόμενοι Q. βουλευόμενον H. βουλόμενον e.g. μάλιστα] κάλλιστα B.  
 5. ναῦς] om. d.i. τοῖς] τὰς L.O. ἦδη] om. F.d.i. 7. ἢ καιρὸς h. καιρὸς  
 ἦκε d. εἶναι] om. P. 9. καὶ ἐκ K. 12. πέμπειν καὶ ἰππέας d.i. 14. τῷ  
 πολέμῳ] om. d. post ἐτελεύτα ponit B. 16. δε] om. d. ἀρχομένῳ τοῦ ε. θ.  
 ἀρχομένου θέρους d. 17. ἄραυτες V. 18. μεγάρων B. 22. τοὺς ἀγροὺς  
 B.K.h. 24. τηρία g. τηρία c. τηρίαν Porro. vulgo et Bekk. τηρίαν. vid. c. 50, 3.

22. ἔρυμα] See VI. 75, 1.  
 24. Τηρίαν] Τηρίαν Codices omnes  
 p. 378. Terias Plinio [lib. III. 8, 14.]  
 Τηρίας Diodor. in Ecl. pag. 868. et  
 Hesychio. Hinc corrigo Diodorum,

qui lib. XIV. p. 402. Τυρίαν vocat. De  
 Turia flumine, quod Valentiam præter-  
 fluit, adi Vibium Seq. pag. 83. v. et  
 Scylacem, pag. 4. WASS. De Teria  
 Siciliæ Cluver. I. Sicil. 10. DUK.

DIOCLY. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2.

βάντες ἐδῆουν καὶ τὸν σῖτον ἐνεπίπρασαν, καὶ τῶν Συρακο-  
 σίων περιτυχόντες τισὶν οὐ πολλοῖς, καὶ ἀποκτείναντές τε  
 τινὰς καὶ τροπαῖον στήσαντες, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς.  
 3 καὶ ἀποπλεύσαντες ἐς Κατάνην, ἐκέϊθεν δὲ ἐπισιτισάμενοι,  
 πάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐχώρουν ἐπὶ Κεντόριπα Σικελῶν πόλισμα, 5  
 καὶ προσαγαγόμενοι ὁμολογία ἀπήεσαν, πιμπράντες ἅμα τὸν  
 4 σῖτον τῶν τε Ἴνγησσιῶν καὶ τῶν Ὑβλαίων. καὶ ἀφικό-  
 μενοι ἐς Κατάνην καταλαμβάνουσι τοὺς τε ἵππείας ἦκοντας  
 ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν πεντήκοντα καὶ διακοσίους, ἄνευ τῶν ἵππων,  
 μετὰ σκευῆς, ὡς αὐτόθεν ἵππων πορισθησομένων, καὶ ἵππο-  
 10 τοξότας τριάκοντα καὶ τάλαντα ἀργυρίου τριακόσια.

XCV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ ἦρος καὶ ἐπ' Ἄργος στρατεύσαντες  
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι μέχρι μὲν Κλεωνῶν ἦλθον, σεισμοῦ δὲ γενο-  
 2 GREECE. μένου ἀπεχώρησαν. καὶ Ἀργεῖοι μετὰ ταῦτα  
 Plundering warfare between Argos and  
 Lacedaemon. Unsuccessful attempt to ef-  
 fect a democratical revolution at Thebes.  
 3 ἐσβαλόντες ἐς τὴν Θυραῆτιν ὁμορον οὖσαν, 15  
 λείαν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων πολλὴν ἔλαβον, ἣ  
 ἐπράθη τάλαντων οὐκ ἔλασσον πέντε καὶ εἴ-  
 3 κοσι. καὶ ὁ Θεσπιῶν δῆμος ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει,  
 οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον, ἐπιθέμενος τοῖς τὰς ἀρχὰς ἔχουσι οὐ κατέ-  
 σχεν, ἀλλὰ βοηθησάντων Θηβαίων, οἱ μὲν ξυνηλήφθησαν, οἱ 20  
 δ' ἐξέπεσον Ἀθήναζε.

XCVI. Καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους, ὡς ἐπύθοντο  
 τοὺς τε ἵππείας ἦκοντας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ μέλλοντας ἦδη

1. ἐνεπίπρασαν A.B.H.N.V.g. ἐνεμπίπρασαν K. ἐμπίπρασαν Q. 2. τισιν  
 περιτυχόντες B.h. καὶ] om. B.h. τε] om. C.G.K.O.P.R.V.k.m. 3. τρο-  
 παῖον οὐ στήσαντες P. ἀνεχ.—ἀποπλεύσαντες] om. K. 4. ἐκέϊθεν] ἐκ h.  
 ἐπισιτισάμενοι g. 5. ἐχώρει e. κεντόριπα B. κεντόροπα L. κεντορριπα i.  
 σικελῶν A.E.F.G.H.K. σικελικῶν B.Q.h. 6. προσαγόμενοι G.L.f.g.i.k.m.  
 ὁμολογία] om. g. ἐπήεσαν g. πιμπράντες A. πιπράσαντες g. πιμπράσαντες Q.  
 ἐμπιπράντες B.h. 7. τε Ἴνγησσιῶν] γενησιῶν B.h. 9. ἄνευ] ἄνδρας G.k.m.  
 10. ἵππων G. 11. τριακόσια ἀργυρίου B.h. 13. κλεῶν G. 15. ἐμβαλόντες R.  
 θυραῆτιν E. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. θυραῖατιν V. et correct. N. θυράτιν P.k.  
 θυραῆτιν d.i. vulgo θυραῆτιν. 17. ἔλασσον B.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.  
 vulgo ἔλαττον. 20. βοηθησάντων h. βοηθησάντων τῶν K.Q. θηβαίων B.N.V.h.  
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. A.E.F.G. et vulgo ἀθηναίων. Conf. V. 17, 2. VII. 30, 2.  
 21. ἐξέφυγον B.h. 22. καὶ οἱ] οἱ δὲ d. 23. τε] om. B.E.e.h.

19. οὐ κατέσχευ] "Did not get the τικῆ ὅπερ πάντα κατέσχευ, and the note  
 "better." Compare VII. 66, 2. τῆ ναυ- on IV. 92, 3.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

A. C. 414.

Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

SYRACUSE.

The SYRACUSANS take measures to prevent the Athenians from occupying Epipolæ.

ἐπὶ σφᾶς ἰέναι, νομίσαντες, εἰ μὴ τῶν Ἐπι-  
 πολῶν κρατήσωσιν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, χωρίου ἀπο-  
 κρήμου τε καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως εὐθὺς κει-  
 μένου, οὐκ ἂν ῥαδίως σφᾶς, οὐδ' εἰ κρατοῦντο  
 μάχῃ, ἀποτερισθῆναι, διευοῦντο τὰς προσβά-  
 σεις αὐτῶν φυλάσσειν, ὅπως μὴ κατὰ ταύτας λάθωσι σφᾶς  
 ἀναβάντες οἱ πολέμοι· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἄλλη γε αὐτοὺς δυνη-  
 θῆναι. ἐξήρηται γὰρ τὸ ἄλλο χωρίον, καὶ μέχρι τῆς πόλεως α  
 ἐπικλινές τε ἐστὶ καὶ ἐπιφανές πᾶν εἰσω· καὶ ὠνόμασται ὑπὸ  
 10 τῶν Συρακοσίων διὰ τὸ ἐπιπολῆς τοῦ ἄλλου εἶναι, Ἐπιπολαί.  
 καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐξελθόντες πανδημεὶ ἐς τὸν λειμῶνα παρὰ τὸν 3  
 Ἄναπον ποταμὸν ἄμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ (ἐτύγγανον γὰρ αὐτοῖς  
 καὶ οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἐρμοκράτην στρατηγοὶ ἄρτι παρειληφότες

1. ἐπιπολῶν F.H.V.e.k. 2. ἀπὸ κρημοῦ g. 4. κρατοῦντο τῇ μάχῃ O.  
 5. προσβάσεις K.g. 6. ταῦτα A.E.F.H.K.Q.e.g. Haack. Poppo. ταύτας Bekk.  
 8. ἐξήρητο B.h. ἐξήρηται g. ἄλλον d. 11. ἐπιπέδοντες d.i. λιμένα B.R.h.  
 12. ἀναστον k. 13. ἄρτι] om. Q.

2. χωρίου ἀποκρήμου] Descripsit ex hoc loco Stephanus in Ἐπιπολαί. Duk.

4. οὐκ ἂν ῥαδίως σφᾶς—ἀποτερισθῆναι] It is owing to the participle νομίσαντες that σφᾶς is here allowable; for it would not be right to say, νομίσαντες οὐκ ἂν σφεῖς ἀποτερισθῆναι, but either σφᾶς ἀποτερισθῆναι, or simply οὐκ ἂν ἀποτερισθῆναι. The cases in VI. 49, 2. and VII. 21, 3. where Bekker proposes to alter σφᾶς into σφεῖς, are not similar to the present passage.

5. [τὰς προσβάσεις] The surface of Epipolæ, speaking generally, may be called a triangle on an inclined plane, of which the city was the base. The sides of the triangle are two lines of steep descent, more or less precipitous; and it appears that no road led up to them from the country below, either on the north or south of Syracuse. All approach to Epipolæ, therefore, was by the apex of the triangle, where the high ground breaks off abruptly, being divided by a gap from the Hyblæan hills beyond; and here the roads from the plains of Syracuse and of Thapsus meet, joining the road which

came in along the Hyblæan ridge from Leontini and the interior of the island. The προσβάσεις then, or ways of approaching Epipolæ, were the roads or paths which ascended the ridge in particular places, through openings in the line of the cliffs. There were perhaps some such on the northern side, as for instance, what is now called the Scala Greca, by which the Catania road ascends from the plain of Thapsus. But the principal approaches were by the apex of the triangle, by the gap under Eurycles, from whence they mounted to the summit of the ridge.]

8. ἐξήρηται γὰρ] Μὴ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐξηρηθῆσθαι καὶ μετεωρισθαι ἀκούσθω, οὐσης τῆς διανοίας τοιαύδε· τὸ γὰρ ἄλλο χωρίον, πλὴν τῶν προσβάσεων, ἔπαι ὑψηλόν ἐστὶ καὶ κρημνώδες, καὶ ἐπικλίνεται πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, ὥστε καταφωρὸς ἴσθωθεν εἶναι. SCHOL.

12. ἐτύγγανον γὰρ αὐτοῖς, κ. τ. λ.] "As they had now got their new "generals just come into office." Compare for the dative αὐτοῖς the note on III. 98, 1.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 21. 2. 2.

τὴν ἀρχὴν) ἐξέτασιν τε ὄπλων ἐποικούντο, καὶ ἑξακοσίους  
 λογάδας τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ἐξέκριναν πρότερον, ὧν ἦρχε Διόμλος,  
 φυγὰς ἐξ Ἄνδρου, ὅπως τῶν τε Ἐπιπολῶν εἴησαν φύλακες,  
 καὶ ἦν ἐς ἄλλο τι δέη, ταχὺ ξυνεστῶτες παραγίγνωνται.  
 XCVII. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ταύτης τῆς νυκτὸς τῇ ἐπιγεγνομένης

But the Athenians  
 arrive suddenly from  
 Catana, debark at  
 Thapsus, surprise E-  
 pipolis, and establish  
 themselves on high  
 ground.

ἡμέρᾳ ἐξητάζοντο, (καὶ ἔλαβον αὐτοὺς παντὶ ἡδῆ τῷ στρα-  
 τεύματι ἐκ τῆς Κατάνης σχόντες κατὰ τὸν  
 Λέοντα καλούμενον, ὃς ἀπέχει τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν  
 ἐξ ἧ ἑπτὰ σταδίου, καὶ τοὺς πεζοὺς ἀποβιβά-  
 σαιτες, ταῖς τε ναυσὶν ἐς τὴν Θάψον καθορ- 10  
 μωσάμενοι· ἔστι δὲ χερσόνηστος μὲν ἐν στενῷ  
 ἰσθμῷ προύχουσα ἐς τὸ πέλαγος, τῆς δὲ Συρακοσίων πόλεως  
 2. αὐτὲ πλοῦν οὕτε ὁδὸν πολλὴν ἀπέχει.) καὶ ὁ μὲν ναυτικὸς  
 στρατὸς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῇ Θάψῳ, διασταυρωσάμενος τὸν  
 ἰσθμὸν, ἠσύχαζεν· ὁ δὲ πεζὸς ἐχώρει εὐθὺς δρόμῳ πρὸς τὰς 15

1. ἐπιπλων G. ἑξακοσίους] Ita Valla, Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Conf.  
 cap. 97, 3. et VII. 43, 4. vulgo ἑπτακοσίου. 3. τε] om. i. ἐπιπλων f.m.  
 4. ξυνεστῶτες] om. C.K. παραγίγνωντο f. 5. νυκτὸς καὶ τῇ L.O. γεγνομένη Q.  
 7. σχόντες καὶ κατὰ K. 8. καλούμενον] om. k. 10. θάψον] θάλασσαν L.O.P.Q.k.  
 καθορησάμενοι E.f. 14. τῶν ἀθηναίων] om. d.

5. ταύτης τῆς νυκτὸς—ἡμέρᾳ] "On  
 "this same night's morrow," i. e. the  
 night which had been implied by the  
 words *ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ*: τῇ ἐπιγεγνομένη  
 ἡμέρᾳ is to be regarded as one word,  
 like the Latin "postridie." Compare  
 for the use of the genitive *νυκτὸς*, the  
 words in II. 79, 1. τῇ τῶν Πλαταιῶν  
 ἐπιστρατείᾳ.

6. ἐξητάζοντο, καὶ ἔλαβον, κ. τ. λ.]  
 There is here some difficulty, and  
 Dobree proposes to read *ἀνῆγοντο* in-  
 stead of *ἐξητάζοντο*: but that is merely  
 cutting the knot. Thucydides, I be-  
 lieve, means to say, that, whilst the  
 Syracusans were reviewing their men  
 on the bank of the Anapus at day-  
 break, the Athenians were doing the  
 same thing with theirs at the same time  
 on the shore to the west of Thapsus:  
 for they had landed their men un-  
 observed during the night, and had  
 then stationed their ships at Thapsus;  
 while the soldiers, as soon as it was  
 light, after a brief muster of their force,

hastened to ascend to the Hog's Back  
 behind Epipolis; and having less than  
 a third of the distance to accomplish  
 which the Syracusans had to perform  
 starting from the bank of the Anapus,  
 they gained the vantage ground first,  
 and were enabled to repel the enemy.  
 For the putting to shore under cover of  
 the darkness, see the note on IV. 42, 2;  
 for the distances and the nature of the  
 ground, see the map and memoir on  
 Syracuse.

7. κατὰ τὸν Λέοντα] "Opposite to  
 "Leon," i. e. a straight line drawn  
 from Leon to the shore would fall upon  
 the point where the Athenians landed:  
 but the expression implies nothing as  
 to the distance of Leon from the sea;  
 it only shews that there was no place  
 with a name between it and the coast,  
 by which the spot where the landing  
 took place could be marked more dis-  
 tinctly.

11. ἐν στενῷ ἰσθμῷ] Compare the  
 note on IV. 113, 2.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2, 3.

Ἐπιπολάς, καὶ φθύνει ἀναβάς κατὰ τὸν Εὐρύηλον, πρὶν τοὺς Συρακοσίους αἰσθομένους ἐκ τοῦ λειμῶνος καὶ τῆς ἐξετάσεως παραγενέσθαι. ἐβήθηον δὲ οἱ τε ἄλλοι, ὡς ἕκαστος τάχους 3 εἶχε, καὶ οἱ περὶ τὸν Διόμιλον ἑξακόσιοι· στάδιοι δὲ, πρὶν 5 προσμίξαι ἐκ τοῦ λειμῶνος, ἐγίνοντο αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἔλασσαν ἢ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι. προσπεσόντες οὖν αὐτοῖς τοιοῦτον τρόπον 4 ἀτακτότερον, καὶ μάχῃ νικηθέντες οἱ Συρακοῖοι ἐπὶ ταῖς Ἐπιπολαῖς, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν· καὶ ὁ τε Διόμιλος ἀποθνήσκει καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὡς τριακόσιοι. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτος 5 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαῖων τε στήσαντες καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἀποδόντες τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, πρὸς τὴν πόλιν αὐτὴν τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐπικαταβάντες, ὡς οὐκ ἐπεξήρισαν αὐτοῖς, ἐπαναχώρησαντες φρούριον ἐπὶ τῷ Λαβδάλῳ ὑποκόδομησαν, ἐπ' ἄκροις τοῖς κρημνοῖς τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν, ὄρων πρὸς τὰ Μέγαρα, 15 ὅπως εἴη αὐτοῖς, ὅποτε †προΐοιεν, † ἢ μαχοῦμενοι ἢ τειχιούντες, τοῖς τε σκεύεσι καὶ τοῖς χρήμασιν ἀποθήκη. XCVIII.

The Athenians, having received some reinforcements of cavalry, commence their lines of circumvallation, and defeat a party of the Syracusan cavalry. Καὶ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον αὐτοῖς ἦλθον ἕκ τε Ἐγέστης ἱππῆς τριακόσιοι, καὶ Σκελῶν καὶ Ναξίων καὶ ἄλλων τινῶν ὡς ἑκατόν· καὶ Ἀθηναίων ὑπῆρχον πεντήκοντα καὶ διακόσιοι, οἱς ἵππους τοὺς μὲν παρ' Ἐγεσταίων καὶ Κατα-

1. τὸν A.B.C.E.F.G.L.N.O.P.Q.V.e.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τό. πρὶν] πλήν L.O. 2. ἐκ] ἔχων O. λειμῶνος καὶ τῆς A.B.C.E.F. G.H.K.L.O.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omitunt καὶ. 3. δέ] τε L.O.k. 4. διόμιλον Q.R. διόμιον b. ἑξακόσιοι A.B.C.E.F.N.Q.V. b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo in edd. recentioribus ἑπτακόσιοι. Conf. VII. 43, 4. δέ] om. G. 6. προσπεσόντες g. αὐτοῖ L. 7. ἀτακτότεροι B. ἀπρακτότερον K. οἱ συμ.] om. P. 10. τε] om. B.E.F.g.h. 12. ἐπιβάντες Q. ἐξήρισαν G. 13. λαβδάλας L.O.P.Q.e. λαυδάλας F.c.g. λαβδάλας d.i. 14. ὄρων E.F.g. 15. προΐοιεν F. Partus. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. libri προΐοιεν. 18. ἱππῆς B.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐγέστης τριακόσιοι. 19. καὶ ἄλλων τινῶν] om. N.V. ἑκάστα e. ἕκαστον C. 20. διακόσια g. οἱς C.F.H.K.N.V.c.e.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo of.

15. †προΐοιεν†] I have not restored the old reading *προΐοιεν*, because in the compounds of the two prepositions *πρὸ* and *πρὸς* the authority of the MSS. is of little value, and all the recent editors have adopted the correction *προΐοιεν*: yet I believe that *προΐοιεν* is as likely to be the true reading, signifying, "whenever they approached the town." See the notes on IV. 36, 2. and IV. 108, 1.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2, 2.

ναίων ἔλαβον, τοὺς δ' ἐπρίαντο, καὶ ξύμπαντες πενήκοντα  
 α καὶ ἑξακόσιοι ἱππῆς ξυνελέγησαν. καὶ καταστήσαντες ἐν τῷ  
 Λαβδάλφ φυλακὴν ἐχώρουν πρὸς τὴν Συκὴν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,  
 ἵνα περ καθεζόμενοι ἐτείχισαν τὸν κύκλον διὰ τάχους. καὶ  
 ἔκπληξεν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις παρέσχον τῷ τάχει τῆς οἰκοδο-  
 μίας· καὶ ἐπέξελθόντες μάχην διεννοοῦντο ποιεῖσθαι καὶ μὴ

2. ἐπὶ B.h.  
 ἐκύκλωσαν h.

3. τυκὴν correct. F. συκὴν K. συκῆν L.O.d.i.  
 5. οἰκονομίας d.

4. ἐτείχισαν]

6. ἐξελθόντες h.

3. πρὸς τὴν Συκὴν] Whether this be the same word as Τύχην, the well known name of one of the quarters of Syracuse at a later period, derived from an ancient temple of Fortune, (Cicero, Verres IV. 53.) it seems impossible to decide. The situation of Tycha would certainly agree with that of the place here mentioned; and there are instances certainly in which the Dorians substituted Σ for Τ, as in the instance of σά, the Megarian form of τά, and of σά μάν for τί μήν. (Gregor. de Dialect. ed. Schäfer. p. 236.) It is possible also that Thucydides may have adopted the Doric form of the word, and have written πρὸς τὴν Συκὴν, i. e. "to the temple and statue of Fortune," as he has elsewhere spoken simply of ὁ Τεμενίτης, meaning the statue of Apollo so called. But is there any reason to believe that the Syracusans ever did write or pronounce Συκὴ for Τύχη; and had they done so, would not a record of it have been preserved by some of the many writers who have mentioned the quarters of Syracuse, just as Livy has preserved the Doric form in speaking of Ortygia, and calls it Nasos, not Nesus? Again, Stephanus Byzantinus speaks of Συκὴ as a place near Syracuse, connecting it with many other places of the same name in various countries, all so named from the fig-trees that abounded in their neighbourhood, and have nothing at all to do with the goddess Fortune. And if it be said that Τύχην in the text of Thucydides has been corrupted into συκὴν, I think that this is a most improbable supposition, because the former name was well known as one of the quarters of Syracuse, while the latter was altogether obscure. And how are we to

explain the change of accent also?

[4. ἐτείχισαν τὸν κύκλον. If ὁ κύκλος is the Athenian circumvallation, with which they proposed to surround Syracuse, the aorist here appears out of place, inasmuch as the circumvallation was never completed at all, and much less in this early part of the siege. Yet that the aorist is genuine, and that what is here called ὁ κύκλος was not only begun but finished, appears from ch. 99, 1, and c. 101, 1, where Thucydides first says ἐτείχιζον τὸ πρὸς βορέαν τοῦ κύκλου τείχος, and then in c. 101, 1, he adds ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου ἐτείχιζον τὸν κρημνὸν τὸν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἔλους. Here ὁ κύκλος is assumed to be finished, and the Athenians begin to raise their walls, ἐτείχιζον, to the north and south of it. Yet again, in VII. 2, 4, ὁ κύκλος is the Athenian circumvallation, and is spoken of as not finished: τῷ ἄλλῳ τοῦ κύκλου \*\*\* ἔστω ἂ καὶ ἡμέτερα τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐξειργασμένα κατελείπετο. The solution seems to be that ὁ κύκλος which is spoken of as finished, was on the one hand a part of the circumvallation, but was also a complete work in itself,—something that is of an entrenched camp, which was to be the point of junction and key of the two lines which were to run respectively to the sea by Trogius, and to the great harbour. It was the central point of the whole line, from which the works to the right and left were to commence; and therefore it was neither a single wall nor a double wall, but something of a fortified enclosure, whether circular or square or oblong, from which the double wall of the lines was to be carried out on each side, just as the Athenian long walls contract into a mere line from the wide fortified enclosure of Piræus.]

SYRACUSE. A.C. 414. Olymp. 91.2.3.

περιορᾶν. καὶ ἤδη ἀντιπαρατασσομένων ἀλλήλοις οἱ τῶν 3  
 Συρακοσίων στρατηγοὶ, ὡς ἑώρων σφίσι τὸ στράτευμα  
 διεσπασμένον τε καὶ οὐ ραδίως ξυντασσόμενον, ἀνήγαγον  
 πάλιν ἐς τὴν πόλιν, πλὴν μέρους τινὸς τῶν ἰππέων· οὗτοι  
 5 δὲ ὑπομένοντες ἐκάλουν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους λιθοφορεῖν τε καὶ  
 ἀποσκιδνασθαι μακροτέραν. καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων φυλὴ μία 4  
 τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, καὶ οἱ ἰππῆς μετ' αὐτῶν πάντες, ἐτρέψαντο  
 τοὺς τῶν Συρακοσίων ἰππέας προσβαλόντες, καὶ ἀπέκτεινάν  
 τε τινὰς καὶ τροπαῖον τῆς ἵππομαχίας ἔστησαν.

10 XCIX. Καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ μὲν ἐτείχιζον τῶν Ἀθηναίων  
 τὸ πρὸς Βορέαν τοῦ κύκλου τείχος, οἱ δὲ λίθους καὶ ξύλα  
 ξυμφοροῦντες παρέβαλλον, ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον  
 καλούμενον, αἰεὶ ἥπερ βραχύτατον ἐγίγνετο  
 αὐτοῖς ἐκ τοῦ μεγάλου λιμένος ἐπὶ τὴν ἑτέραν  
 15 θάλασσαν τὸ ἀποτείχισμα. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι, 2  
 οὐχ ἦκιστα Ἐρμοκράτους τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐση-  
 γησαμένου, μάχαις μὲν πανδημεὶ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους οὐκέτι

The siege is vigorously prosecuted. The Syracusans attempt to raise a counterwork to interrupt the progress of the Athenian lines.

5. τε] om. d.g. 6. μακροτέραν A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.V.c.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μακρότερον. 7. πάντων d.i. 9. τε] om. L. 10. τὸ πρὸς βορέαν τῶν ἀθηναίων e. 11. τείχος τοῦ κύκλου d.i. 12. φοροῦντες γρ. h. παρέβαλλον C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.k.m. τρωγίλον E.F.H.L.O.g. τράγλον Poppo. 17. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους B.h.

6. φυλὴ μία] Adnotat hic Acacius e Sigonio IV. de Republ. Athen. 5. Athenienses in sua quemque tribu instructos in acie adversus hostes pugnassee. Hoc bene ostendit Sigonius ex Herodoti VI. 111, 2. de pugna Marathonia, et ex Plutarchi Aristide. Et ex hoc loco, quem itidem ibi laudat Sigonius, intelligitur, Athenienses non solitos fuisse inter se miscere diversarum trium milites. Eandem rationem etiam alios in bellis sequutos fuisse, credibile est. Sic de Messeniis Thucyd. III. 90, 3. Ἐτυχον δὲ δύο φυλαὶ ἐν ταῖς Μυλαῖς τῶν Μεσσηνίων φρουρούσαι. Et paulo post hic cap. 100, 1. de Syracusanis: φυλὴν μίαν καταλιπόντες φύλακα τοῦ οἰκοδομήματος. Hinc φύλισις pro μάχη, ἐκ τῆς ὁπλῆς, ἥτοι βολῆς τῶν φύλων, Eustathius in Homer. Iliad. α'. p. 140. et β'. p. 247. Suidas: Φυλὴ καθ' αὐτὴν ἐστὶ μύριοι

στρατιῶται. Non scio, cui e vetustis Rebuspublicis hoc conveniat. Si χιλιοι dixisset, posset referri ad prima initia Reipubl. Romanæ. Dux.

12. ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον καλούμενον] Traces of this name apparently still exist in the little places "Targia" and "Targetta," which may be seen on the map. I have placed a comma after παρέβαλλον, because the words ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον apply no less to ἐτείχιζον, "some were actually building the wall, " others laying along the line of its " intended course stones and timber, " towards Trogilus." Ἐτείχισαν ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον could not have been said with truth, but ἐτείχιζον ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον, " they began to fortify their wall to Trogilus," is equivalent to saying, " they " fortified their wall towards Trogilus."



SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olym. 91. 2. 2.

ἐβούλοντο διακινδυνεύειν, ὑποτειχίζειν δὲ ἄμεινον ἐδόκει εἶναι, ἢ ἐκείνοι ἔμελλον ἄξειν τὸ τεῖχος, καὶ εἰ φθάσειαν, ἀποκλήσεις γίνεσθαι, καὶ ἅμα καὶ ἐν τούτῳ εἰ ἐπιβοηθοῦεν, μέρος ἀντιπέμπειν ταῦτοί τῆς στρατιᾶς, καὶ φθάνειν ἂν τοῖς σταυροῖς προκαταλαμβάνοντες τὰς ἐφόδους, ἐκείνους δὲ ἂν παυομένους τοῦ ἔργου πάντας ἂν πρὸς σφᾶς τρέπεσθαι. 3 ἐτείχιζον οὖν ἐξελθόντες, ἀπὸ τῆς σφετέρας πόλεως ἀρξάμενοι, κάτωθεν τοῦ κύκλου τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος ἄγοντες, τὰς τε ἐλάας ἐκόπτοντες τοῦ Τεμένους καὶ πύργους ξυλίνους καθιστάντες. αἱ δὲ νῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐπω 10 ἐκ τῆς Θάψου περιεπεπλεύκεσαν ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα, ἀλλ'

2. ἀξίειν F.H.g. ἀποκλήσεις C. pr. manu, E.F.H.K.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀποκλείσεις. 3. καὶ ἅμα καὶ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.Ó.P.V. d.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ [ἅμα]. ἐπιβοηθεῖν G.N.V. 4. ταῦτοί τ] αὐτοῖς Bekk. Poppo. Goell. Libri omnes αὐτούς. ἂν τοῖς σταυροῖς προκαταλ. A.E.F.G. αὐτοὶ προκαταλ. τοῖς σταυροῖς B. Bekk. 2. 5. δὲ ἀναπαυομένους B. 6. ἂν om. B. 9. ἐλάας A.E.F.H.K. et marg. N.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐλαίας. 11. περιεπεπλεύκεσαν K. περιεπλευσαν H. Goell. μέγα H.K.

1. ὑποτειχίζειν δὲ ἄμεινον ἐδόκει εἶναι] Οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι (φησί) ἐβούλοντο, ἐκ θαλάττης εἰς θάλατταν τεῖχος οἰκοδομησάμενοι, Συρακοσίους εἰρᾶι τῆς ἕξω γῆς, κατακλείσαντες εἰς τὴν χερρόνησον· οἱ δὲ Συρακοῖοι οὐ βίβιον τεῖχος διὰ μέσου τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ ὑποτειχίζον, κώλυμα ἐσόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοῦ δύνασθαι διατειχίσαι. καὶ ἐνόμισον, εἰ φθάσειαν περιτειχίσαντες αὐτοὶ, ἀποκλείσειν ἂν ἐκείνους τοῦ ἔτι διατειχίσαι δύνασθαι. εἰ γὰρ δὴ καὶ κωλύειν αὐτοὺς ἀποτεριχίζοντας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐθέλοιεν, μέρει μὲν ἂν τινι τῆς αὐτῶν στρατιᾶς ἀντιτάξασθαι τοῖς ἐπιούσι τῶν Ἀθηναίων· οἱ λοιποὶ δὲ ἐν τούτῳ προαποσταυρώσειν τὰ βάσιμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐφόδους γὰρ τὰ βάσιμα λέγει. SCHOL.

ὑποτειχίζειν, κ. τ. λ.] For the probable direction of this wall, see the memoir on Syracuse. Ὑποτειχίζειν is, "to build a wall to intercept that of the enemy."

2. ἀποκλήσεις γίνεσθαι] The construction here is sufficiently confused. But αὐτοῖς is clearly wrong, and ἀποκλήσεις is, I think, the nominative, supplying either ἐδόκουν or ἔμελλον, for if it were the accusative, ἂν could hardly be omitted. For αὐτοῖς Bekker proposes to read αὐτοῖς: I am inclined to prefer αὐτοί, as opposed to ἐκείνοι just above, and to supply δευροῦντο, or some simi-

lar word, from ἄμεινον ἐδόκει. The nominative also seems to me to agree better with φθάνειν ἂν προκαταλαμβάνοντες. [If αὐτοῖς be genuine it must refer to the Athenians, and be governed by ἀντιπέμπειν. But Poppo objects that the Athenians are called ἐκείνοι, and that to apply the pronoun αὐτοῖς to them in the same sentence would create confusion. He therefore now prefers αὐτοί, but I doubt whether his objection to αὐτοῖς is valid, and it seems doubtful whether the nominative or the dative is to be preferred.] Immediately below, the sense seems to be, "they should secure beforehand "with their palisades" (i. e. the palisades which would naturally form a part of their fortification, but which were on this occasion to be raised before the wall could be completed altogether) "those points by which the enemy "could most readily assail them."

8. ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος] "A cross wall," i. e. that should cross the intended line of the Athenians. It would not follow that it should cross it at right angles, but merely meet and intercept it, as opposed to the wall of the city, which ran parallel to it.

9. τοῦ Τεμένους] Probably belonging to Apollo Temenites. See ch. 75, 1.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 2.

ἔτι οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐκράτουν τῶν περὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, κατὰ γῆν δὲ ἐκ τῆς Θάψου οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἐπήγοντο. C. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις ἀρκούντως ἐδόκει ἔχειν ὅσα τε ἐσταυρώθη καὶ ᾠκοδομήθη τοῦ ὑποτειχίσματος, καὶ οἱ  
 5 The Athenians attack  
 the counterwork, and  
 destroy it.  
 Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοὺς οὐκ ἤλθον κωλύσοντες, φοβούμενοι μὴ σφίσι δίχα γιγνομένοις ῥῆον μάχωνται, καὶ ἅμα τὴν καθ' αὐτοὺς περιτείχισιν ἐπειγόμενοι, οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι φυλὴν μίαν καταλιπόντες φύλακα τοῦ οἰκοδομήματος ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν, οἱ δὲ  
 10 Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς τε ὀχετοὺς αὐτῶν, οἱ ἐς τὴν πόλιν ὑπονομηδὸν ποτοῦ ὕδατος ἡγμένοι ἦσαν, διέφθειραν, καὶ τηρήσαντες τοὺς τε ἄλλους Συρακοσίους κατὰ σκηνὰς ὄντας ἐν μεσημβρία, καὶ τινὰς καὶ ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἀποκεχωρηκότας, καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῷ σταυρώματι ἀμελῶς φυλάσσοντας, τριακοσίους μὲν σφῶν  
 15 αὐτῶν λογάδας καὶ τῶν ψιλῶν τινὰς ἐκλεκτοὺς ὠπλισμένους προὔταξαν θεῖν δρόμον ἐξαπιναίως πρὸς τὸ ὑποτειχίσμα, ἢ δὲ ἄλλη στρατιὰ δίχα, ἢ μὲν μετὰ τοῦ ἐτέρου στρατηγοῦ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, εἰ ἐπιβοηθοῖεν, ἐχώρουν, ἢ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ

2. δὲ ἐκ C.E.F.H.K.L.O.V.f.g.k. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. δ' ἐκ. ἐπιτήδεια σιτία ἐπήγοντο B.h. ἐπείγοντο E.H. 4. ἐπιτειχίσματος Q.g. τειχίσματος L.O.k. περιτειχίσματος E. καὶ] om. L. 5. οὐκ ἤλθον αὐτοὺς L. αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἤλθον d.i. om. pronomen B.P.h. φοβούμενοι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι μὴ B.h. 6. δίχα σφίσι N.Q.V.g. γιγνομένοις g. 7. καθ' αὐτοὺς B. κατ' αὐτοὺς F.H.Q. 8. φυλὴν] φυλακὴν C.G.K.e. 10. αὐτῶν] om. K. cum Suida v. ὑπονομηδὸν, qui mox non ποτοῦ sed τοῦ, nec διέφθειραν sed κατέστρεψαν. 12. κατὰ] καὶ τὰς H. 13. ἀποκεχωρηκότας L. 14. στρατεύματι i. 15. αὐτῶν] om. d. ἐκλεκτοὺς B.h. 17. ἢ μὲν] οἱ μὲν g. 18. εἰ] ὅπως μὴ L.O.P.Q. et γρ. F. ἐπιβοηθεῖεν V. οἱ δὲ L.g.

8. φυλὴν μίαν] I believe there is no information as to the number of tribes existing at Syracuse. At Corinth there were eight: (Suidas in πάντα ὀκτώ:) but this would afford no rule for its colony, placed as it was under such different circumstances, and receiving from time to time such numbers of new citizens. May we not imagine, from what is said VI. 72, 3. of the ordinary number of στρατηγοί, that the tribes were fifteen, as the number of tribes generally in the democratical constitutions regulated that of the generals of the commonwealth?

13. ἐν τῷ σταυρώματι] Apparently a

stockade in advance of the cross wall, ὑποτειχίσμα, and covering the approach to it, according to the plan of the Syracusans mentioned in the last chapter: φθάνειν ἂν τοῖς σταυροῖς προκαταλαμβάνοντες τὰς ἐφόδους. "The rest of the "Syracusans who were in tents," are the main body of the tribe which had been left to guard the cross wall and stockade, as distinguished from the party who were stationed in the stockade, and who, as being most exposed to the enemy's attacks, were obliged to be more on the alert.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

2 ἐτέρου πρὸς τὸ σταύρωμα τὸ παρὰ τὴν πυλίδα. καὶ προσβαλόντες οἱ τριακόσιοι αἰρούσι τὸ σταύρωμα· καὶ οἱ φύλακες αὐτὸ ἐκλιπόντες κατέφυγον ἐς τὸ προτείχισμα τὸ περὶ τὸν Τεμενίτην. καὶ αὐτοῖς ξυνεσέπεσον οἱ διώκοντες, καὶ ἐντὸς γενόμενοι βία ἐξεκρούσθησαν πάλιν ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων, 5 καὶ τῶν Ἀργείων τινὲς αὐτόθι καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐ πολλοὶ 3 διεφθάρησαν. καὶ ἐπαναχωρήσασα ἡ πᾶσα στρατιὰ τὴν τε ὑποτείχισιν καθεῖλον καὶ τὸ σταύρωμα ἀνέσπασαν, καὶ διεφθάρησαν τοὺς σταυροὺς παρ' ἑαυτοὺς, καὶ τροπαίῳ ἔστησαν.

CI. Τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου ἐτείχιζον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι 10

1. *στράτευμα* K. τὸ ante παρὰ om. B.h. <sup>πυλίδα</sup> *πυραμίδα* B.h. 3. *αὐτὸ*] om. L.O.P.k. ἐς E.H.V.c.d.g.h. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo *eis*. *περικροτείχισμα* B.h.  
4. *ξυνεσέπεσον* B.E.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo *ξυνέπεσον*. 6. οὐ πολλοὶ δὲ N.  
7. *πᾶσα ἡ* g. 9. *παρ'] ἐφ'* G.L.O.P.k.m. *ἑαυτοῖς* Q.

1. τὸ σταύρωμα τὸ παρὰ τὴν πυλίδα] This must not be confounded with the stockade just mentioned, for *that* was attacked by the detached party of 300 men, *this* was observed by half of the main army. This latter seems to have been the stockade or palisade which I imagine to have existed generally as an exterior defence to cover the postern gates of the Greek towns. For instance, we read of "the gates leading to the "palisade" at Amphipolis, where it appears by the context that the gates in question were at the back of the town, in a situation, in fact, exactly analogous to the postern here spoken of at Syracuse. When then the garrison of the stockade belonging to the cross wall were dislodged by the Athenian assaulting party, they naturally fled to the postern which opened into the newly inclosed quarter of Apollo Temenites. But the division of the main Athenian army, which had advanced upon the stockade covering this postern for the very purpose of forcing their way in along with the fugitives from the outer stockade of the cross wall, were accordingly now at hand to avail themselves of the opportunity, and did effect an entrance through the postern into the quarter of Temenites. This appears from the circumstance of some Argives being mentioned among the slain, who could not have belonged to the detached party

employed against the cross wall; for that party consisted wholly either of Athenians, or of *light-armed* auxiliaries furnished with heavy armour for this particular occasion; and the Dorian Argives were, as was natural, only *heavy-armed* soldiers. See VI. 43.

10. ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου] Gøller translates these words, "*inde ad ambitu opus con- tinuantes.*" I do not think it would follow that the line was continuous; indeed the words of Thucydides rather seem to imply the contrary. I understand ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου to be equivalent to ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου ὁρμώμενοι, that is, that they set out from the part of the line already completed on Epipolæ, and began to work on the cliff, which formed the southern extremity of the high ground, above the valley of the Anapus. The work here begun was undoubtedly in the same line as that part already completed, and was intended to be joined to it hereafter: perhaps also the foundations of the walls were dug along the whole distance, and some slight beginning of the work made between the finished wall and the cliff. But the Athenians hastened to complete their lines below Epipolæ, from the cliff to the sea, because it was here that the Syracusans were naturally attempting to carry their counterwall. To carry a counterwall from the city through the Athenian

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olym. 91. 2. 3.

τὸν κρημνὸν τὸν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἔλους, ὃς τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν ταύτη

Further progress of the siege. The Syracusans again defeated in their attempts to interrupt the Athenian works. Lamachus is killed.

πρὸς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα ὄρα, καὶ ἤπερ αὐτοῖς βραχύτατον ἐγένετο καταβάσι διὰ τοῦ ὀμαλοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἔλους ἐς τὸν λιμένα τὸ περιτειχισμα. καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐν τούτῳ ἐξεlebόν- 2

τες καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀπεσταύρουσαν αὐθις, ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως, διὰ μέσου τοῦ ἔλους· καὶ τάφρον ἅμα παρώρυσσον, ὅπως μὴ οἶόν τε ἢ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις μέχρι τῆς θαλάσσης ἀποτείχισαι. οἱ δ', ἐπειδὴ τὸ πρὸς τὸν κρημνὸν 3  
10 αὐτοῖς ἐξείργαστο, ἐπιχειροῦσιν αὐθις τῷ τῶν Συρακοσίων σταυρώματι καὶ τάφρῳ, τὰς μὲν ναῦς κελεύσαντες περιπλεύσαι ἐκ τῆς Θάψου ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα τὸν τῶν Συρακοσίων· αὐτοὶ δὲ περὶ ὄρθρον καταβάντες ἀπὸ τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν ἐς τὸ ὀμαλόν, καὶ διὰ τοῦ ἔλους, ἣ πηλωδὸς ἦν καὶ  
15 στεριφώτατον, θύρας καὶ ξύλα πλατεῖα ἐπιθέντες καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῶν διαβαδίσαντες, αἰρούσιν ἅμα ἕφ τό τε σταύρωμα πλὴν ὀλίγου καὶ τὴν τάφρον, καὶ ὕστερον καὶ τὸ ὑπολειφθὲν εἶλον·

1. τὸν ante ὑπὲρ om. R. 2. μέγα E.i. 9. ἀποτείχισαν V. τὸ] τὸν E. 10. τὸ τῶν V. 11. στρατεύματι H. καὶ τάφρῳ] om. f. παραπλεύσαι h. περιπλεύσαι κελεύσαντες N.V. 12. μέγα Q.i. 13. περὶ ὄρθρον] om. i. 15. στεριφώτατον A.B.E.F.H.L.O.Q.f.g.k.m. θύρας καὶ ξύλα] vulgo καὶ θύρας καὶ ξύλα: sed καὶ ante θύρας om. A.B.C.E.F.G.L.N.O.V.f.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπ'] δι' B.h. 16. διαβιβάντες A. βαδίσαντες c. 17. τάφρον καὶ ὕστερον καὶ B.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt καὶ ὕστερον. ὑποληφθέν G.d.m.

lines on Eripolæ, was attended with the disadvantage of working up hill; and it was not therefore till the arrival of Gylippus had so greatly encouraged them, that the Syracusans thought of attempting to cut the enemy's lines in this direction. And the Athenians, for the same reason, neglected to complete their walls on Eripolæ: for not apprehending an attack on their rear from the side of Eurycles, they considered that their advantage of ground sufficiently secured them in front, and that they might therefore keep the Syracusans in on this side, even without blockading them by a wall, till they had finished their work in other quarters. Nor would this calculation have failed, had they been sufficiently on their guard against what was going on in their rear, and had hindered

Gylippus from turning their whole position, by establishing himself unopposed on the summit of Eripolæ.

9. τὸ πρὸς τὸν κρημνόν] "The work which had been carried as far as the cliff, and built at the cliff." Τὸ πρὸς τῷ κρημνῷ would have signified simply, "the fortification about or upon the cliff:" τὸ πρὸς τὸν κρημνόν seems to allude to the words a little above, ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου ἐτείχισον τὸν κρημνόν; and at the same time to contain so much of the sense of πρὸς τῷ κρημνῷ, as to imply that the principal part of the work was at the cliff itself. I do not think that the words can bear, or that the sense will allow of, the interpretation proposed by Dobree, "up the crag."

15. ξύλα πλατεῖα] "Planks," or as Herodotus calls them, ξύλα τετράγωνα. (I. 186, 6.)

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 92. 2.

καὶ μάχη ἐγένετο, καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ ἐνίκων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι· καὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων οἱ μὲν τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας ἔχοντες πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἔφυγον, οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ παρὰ τὸν ποταμόν. καὶ αὐτοὺς βουλόμενοι ἀποκλήσασθαι τῆς διαβάσεως οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων τριακόσιοι λογάδες δρόμῳ ἠπείγοντο πρὸς τὴν γέφυραν. 5 δείσαντες δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι (ἦσαν γὰρ καὶ τῶν ἰππέων αὐτοῖς οἱ πολλοὶ ἐνταῦθα) ὁμόσε χωροῦσι τοῖς τριακοσίοις τούτοις, καὶ τρέπουσί τε αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐσβάλλουσιν ἐς τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας τῶν Ἀθηναίων. καὶ προσπεσόντων αὐτῶν ξυνεφοβήθη καὶ ἡ πρώτη †φυλῆ† τοῦ κέρως. ἰδὼν δὲ ὁ Λάμαχος παρεβोधῆι 10 ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐωνύμου τοῦ ἑαυτῶν, μετὰ τοξοτῶν τε οὐ πολλῶν καὶ τοὺς Ἀργείους παραλαβὼν καὶ ἐπιδιαβὰς τάφρον τιὰ καὶ μονωθεὶς μετ' ὀλίγων τῶν ξυνδιαβάντων ἀποθνήσκει 6 αὐτὸς τε καὶ πέντε ἢ ἕξ τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ. καὶ τούτους μὲν οἱ Συρακόσιοι εὐθὺς κατὰ τάχος φθάνουσιν ἀρπάσαντες πέραν 15 τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐς τὸ ἀσφαλές, αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐπιόντος ἤδη καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου στρατεύματος τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπεχώρουν. CII. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν αὐτῶν τὸ πρῶτον καταφυγόντες, ὡς ἑώρων ταῦτα γιγνόμενα, αὐτοὶ τε πάλιν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀναθαρσήσαν- 20

The Syracusans try to take the Athenian works on Epipolis, but

1. ἐν αὐτῇ ante καὶ ponit B. om. e. καὶ om. h. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι ἐνίκων Q. 3. ἔφυγον A.E.F.G. ἔφευγον B.h. Bekk. Goell. 4. ἀποκλήσασθαι C. prima manu, F.c.g. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. ἀποκλήσεσθαι H.K.N. ceteri ἀποκλείεσθαι. 5. ἠπείγοντο K. 6. δέ] γὰρ d.i. 9. ξυνεσοβήθη Q. ξυνεβοθήθη d. ξυνεβοθήθει i. 10. φυλακῆ καὶ τοῦ d.i. φυλακῆ τοῦδε τοῦ margo i. 11. εὐωνύμου ἑαυτῶν h. 13. τῶν διαβάντων d. 14. αὐτὸς καὶ K. αὐτῶν A.F. 15. ἀναρπάσαντες καὶ διαβιβάζαντες B.h. παρὰ K. 16. τοῦ om. K. ἦθη] om. P. καὶ om. Q. 20. πάλιν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως] om. K. ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως om. e. θαρσήσαντες K.

3. ἔφυγον] The Aorist here is to be preferred to the imperfect, because the flight to the city was not only attempted, but effected without interruption; and accordingly at the beginning of the next chapter we have, οἱ καταφυγόντες πρὸς τὴν πόλιν.

10. Ἡ πρώτη φυλακῆ τοῦ κέρως] Velim doceri, quoniam in pugna sit πρώτη φυλακῆ cornuuum. Interim suspicari licebit, fortassis legendum esse φυλῆ. Vide ad cap. 98, 4. Φυλακῆν pro φυλῆν habet etiam Cod. Gr. (K.) cap. 100, 1. Valla et Portus hic vertunt cohortem, ut supra φυλῆν. Duk. I have followed

Duker's suggestion in reading φυλῆ here instead of φυλακῆ. The latter cannot apply to a portion of an army not defending a fortification, but drawn out in the field for battle. For φυλῆ compare the well known description of the Athenian line of battle at Marathon; ἡγεμόνους δὲ τοῦ πολεμάρχου, ἐξεδέκοντο ὡς ἀριθμέοντο αἱ φυλαὶ ἐχόμεναι ἀλλήλων. Herodot. VI. 111, 2.

16. ἐς τὸ ἀσφαλές] For the Syracusan garrison at Olympieum gave them the command of the whole country on the right or southern bank of the Anapus. Compare ch. 75, 1.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

without effect. The Athenian fleet enters the great harbour.

τες ἀντετάξαντο πρὸς τοὺς κατὰ σφᾶς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ μέρος τι αὐτῶν πέμπουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν κύκλον τὸν ἐπὶ ταῖς Ἐπιπολαῖς, ἡγούμενοι ἔρημον αἰρήσειν. καὶ τὸ μὲν δεκάπλεθρον προτείχισμα αὐτῶν αἰρούσι καὶ διεπόρ- 2  
 5 θησαν, αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν κύκλον Νικίας διεκόλυσεν· ἔτυχε γὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ δι' ἀσθένειαν ὑπολελειμμένος· τὰς γὰρ μηχανὰς, καὶ ξύλα ὅσα πρὸ τοῦ τείχους ἦν καταβεβλημένα, ἐμπρῆσαι τοὺς ὑπηρέτας ἐκέλευσεν, ὡς ἔγνω ἀδυνάτους ἐσομένους ἐρημιά ἀνδρῶν ἄλλῃ τρόπῳ περιγενέσθαι. καὶ ξυνέβη οὕτως· 3  
 10 οὐ γὰρ ἔτι προσῆλθον οἱ Συρακόσιοι διὰ τὸ πῦρ, ἀλλὰ ἀπεχώρουν πάλιν. καὶ γὰρ πρὸς τε τὸν κύκλον βοήθεια ἤδη κάτωθεν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἀποδιωξάντων τοὺς ἐκεῖ, ἐπανήει, καὶ αἱ νῆες ἅμα αὐτῶν ἐκ τῆς Θάψου, ὥσπερ εἴρητο, κατέπλεον ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα. ἃ ὀρῶντες οἱ ἄνωθεν κατὰ τάχος ἀπήε- 4  
 15 σαν, καὶ ἡ ξύμπασα στρατιὰ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐς τὴν πόλιν, νομίσαντες μὴ ἂν ἔτι ἀπὸ τῆς παρουσίας σφίσι δυνάμεως ἱκανοὶ γενέσθαι κωλύσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν τειχισμόν.

CIPI. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαῖον ἔστησαν, καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδοσαν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, καὶ 20  
 τοὺς μετὰ Λαμάχου καὶ αὐτὸν ἐκομίσαντο. καὶ παρόντος ἤδη σφίσι παντὸς τοῦ στρατεύματος, καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ καὶ τοῦ πεζοῦ, ἀπὸ τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν καὶ τοῦ κρημνώδους ἀρξάμενοι ἀπετεί-  
 χιζον μέχρι τῆς θαλάσσης τείχει διπλῷ τοὺς

2. αὐτῶν] αὐτῶν Bekk. om. i. 4. δέκα πλέθρων i. τείχισμα f. 6. ἀπολελειμμένος N.V. 7. πρὸς τοῦ τείχους Q. ἦν πρὸ τοῦ τείχους e. 8. ἐκέλευεν g. ἀδυνάτους ἐσομένους A.B.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Porpo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀδυνάτους αὐτοὺς ἐσομένους. 12. ἀποδιωξάντων A.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.e.k.m. Haack. Porpo. 13. ἄμ' αὐτῶν Bekk. εἴρηται Q.f. 14. μεγαλιμένα Q.i. ἀπήεσαν κατὰ τάχος B.h. κατὰ τάχος ἐπήεσαν A.E.F.H.Q.f.g. 16. σφίσι] om. i. 20. λάχτος P. μαλάχου k. αὐτοὶ L.O.P. αὐτῶν g. 21. σφίσι] om. i. 24. τῆς] om. e. τείχει διπλῷ μέχρι τῆς θαλάσσης R.f.

4. τὸ δεκάπλεθρον προτείχισμα] A sort of redoubt, or covering outwork of one thousand feet in length, raised before that part of the line on which the Athenians were at work, to protect the workmen, and to cover the stones, timber, cranes, scaffoldings, and other

things used for the building.

5. διεκόλυσεν] i.e. τὸ μὴ αἰρεῖν καὶ διαπορῆσαι διεκόλυσεν. Compare the note on VI. 89, 5.

16. ἀπὸ τῆς παρουσίας δυνάμεως] Compare II. 77, 1. νομίσαντες ἀπορον εἶναι ἀπὸ τῶν παρόντων δεινῶν ελεῖν τὴν πόλιν.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 2.

2 Συρακοσίους. τὰ δ' ἐπιτήδεια τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐσίγητο ἐκ τῆς  
 Ἰταλίας πανταχόθεν. ἦλθον δὲ καὶ τῶν Σικελῶν πολλοὶ  
 ζύμμαχοι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, οἱ πρότερον περιεωρῶντο, καὶ ἐκ  
 3 τῆς Τυρσηνίας νῆες πεντηκόντοροι τρεῖς. καὶ τᾶλλα πρού-  
 χῶρει αὐτοῖς ἐς ἐλπίδας. καὶ γὰρ οἱ Συρακοῖσιοι πολέμῳ μὲν 5  
 οὐκέτι ἐνόμιζον ἂν περιγενέσθαι, ὡς αὐτοῖς οὐδὲ ἀπὸ τῆς  
 Πελοποννήσου ὠφελία οὐδεμία ἦκε, τοὺς δὲ λόγους ἔν τε  
 σφίσι αὐτοῖς ἐποιοῦντο ξυμβατικούς, καὶ πρὸς τὸν Νικίαν  
 οὗτος γὰρ δὴ μόνος εἶχε Λαμάχου τεθνεῶτος τὴν ἀρχήν.  
 4 καὶ κύρωσις μὲν οὐδεμία ἐγίγνετο, οἷα δὲ εἰκὸς ἀνθρώπων 10  
 ἀπορούντων καὶ μᾶλλον ἢ πρὶν πολιορκουμένων, πολλὰ  
 ἐλέγετο πρὸς τε ἐκείνους καὶ πλείω ἔτι κατὰ τὴν πόλιν. καὶ  
 γὰρ τινα καὶ ὑποψίαν ὑπὸ τῶν παρόντων κακῶν ἐς ἀλλήλους  
 εἶχον, καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς τε, ἐφ' ὧν αὐτοῖς ταῦτα ξυνέβη,  
 ἔπαυσαν, ὡς ἡ ἔκστασις ἢ προδοσία τῇ ἐκείνων βλαπτόμενοι, 15  
 καὶ ἄλλους ἀνθείλοντα, Ἡρακλείδην καὶ Εὐκλέα καὶ Τελλίαν.

CIV. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ Γύλιππος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος καὶ αἱ ἀπὸ  
 τῆς Κορίνθου νῆες περὶ Λευκάδα ἤδη ἦσαν, βουλόμενοι ἐς  
 ITALY. τὴν Σικελίαν διὰ τάχους βοηθῆσαι. καὶ ὡς  
 Gylippus, hearing that  
 Syracuse was com-  
 pletely blockaded,  
 thought only of saving  
 the cities of Italy. He  
 arrives at Tarentum. 20  
 αὐτοῖς αἱ ἀγγελίαι ἐφοίτων δεινὰ καὶ πᾶσαι  
 ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ἐψευσμένα, ὡς ἤδη παντελῶς  
 ἀποτετερισμένα αἱ Συρακοῦσαί εἰσι, τῆς μὲν  
 Σικελίας οὐκέτι ἐλπίδα οὐδεμίαν εἶχεν ὁ Γύλιπ-  
 πος, τὴν δὲ Ἰταλίαν βουλόμενος περιποιησάμενος, αὐτὸς μὲν καὶ  
 Πυθὴν ὁ Κορίνθιος ναυσὶ δυοῖν μὲν Λακωνικαῖν δυοῖν δὲ Κο- 25  
 ρινθίαν ὅτι τάχιστα ἐπεραιώθησαν τὸν Ἴόνιον ἐς Τάραντα,

2. πολλὰχόθεν Q. δέ] om. f. σικελιωτῶν B. h. 3. ζύμμαχοι om. L. O. καὶ τοῖς K.  
 περιωρῶντο g. 4. πεντηκόντοροι A. E. F. k. m. τᾶλλα] πάντα B. h. 5. ἐλπίδα  
 B. f. h. 6. ἐνόμιζον αὐτὸ G. οὐδὲ] om. Q. f. οὐδὲν F. 8. ξυμβατικούς] om. d.  
 9. ἦδη B. E. h. 11. πρὶν] om. C. K. R. b. e. 12. ἐκείνους τὸν νικίαν καὶ E. τῆς  
 om. Q. 13. ἀπὸ H. N. R. V. c. g. corr. F. κακῶς C. K. k. 14. τε] om. L.  
 γὰρ Haack. ἀφ' ὧν V. 16. εὐρυκλέα B. h. πελίαν L. O. 17. γύλιππος  
 B. ut solet. α] om. G. m. 18. περὶ τὴν λευκάδα Q. ἦδη] om. R.  
 βουλόμενος f. 25. λακωνικῶν Q. 26. ἰόνιον E. G. d. i. m.

5. ἐς ἐλπίδας] "So as to give them  
 "hopes." tion is again out of its place, the true  
 14. τοὺς στρατηγούς τε] The conjunc- construction being ἔπαυσάν τε τοὺς  
 στρατηγούς καὶ ἄλλους ἀνθείλοντα.

ITALY. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 2.

οὐδὲ Κορίνθιοι, πρὸς ταῖς σφετέραις δέκα Λευκαδίας δύο καὶ Ἄμπρακιώτιδας τρεῖς προσπληρώσαντες, ὕστερον ἐμελλον πλεύσεσθαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν Γύλιππος, ἐκ τοῦ Τάραντος ἐς τὴν Θουρίαν πρῶτον πρεσβευσάμενος κατὰ τὴν τοῦ πατρός ποτε πολιτείαν, καὶ οὐ δυνάμενος αὐτοὺς προσαγαγέσθαι, ἄρας παρέπλει τὴν Ἰταλίαν, καὶ ἄρπασθεὶς ὑπ' ἀνέμου κατὰ τὸν Τερνωῖον κόλπον, ὃς ἐκπνεῖ ταύτῃ μέγας, κατὰ Βορέαν ἐστηκὼς, ἀποφέρεται ἐς τὸ πέλαγος, καὶ πάλιν χειμασθεὶς ἐς τὰ μάλιστα τῷ Τάραντι προσμίγγει· καὶ τὰς ναῦς, ὅσαι ἐπόνησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ χειμῶνος, ἀνεγκύσας ἐπεσκέυαζεν. ὁ δὲ Νικίας πυθόμενος αὐτὸν προσπλέοντα ὑπεριδε τὸ πλῆθος τῶν νεῶν, ὅπερ καὶ οἱ Θούριοι ἔπαθον, καὶ ληστικώτερον ἔδοξε παρεσκευασμένους πλεῖν, καὶ οὐδεμίαν φυλακὴν πω ἐποίειτο.

1. λευκαδίας E.F.c.g. 2. πληρώσαντες A.f. ὕστερον] om. i. 3. πλεύσα-  
σθαι Q. 4. κατὰ A.E.F.G. καὶ B.h. Bekk. 2. ποτε A.E.F.G. ἀναεωσάμενος  
B.h. Bekk. 2. om. K. 5. καὶ] om. L.O.k. οὐδὲ g. 6. παρέπλευσε B.  
ἀρπασθεὶς A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.  
Bekk. vulgo ἀρπασθεὶς. 7. τυρρῳαῖον O. τερνῳαῖον c. τερνῳαῖον V. ἐκπλεῖ  
e. et prima manu C. 9. προσμίγγει E.F.G.H.K.L.Q.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. ὅσαι  
μάλιστα ἐπόνησαν B.h. 10. ἀπὸ Q.g. ἀπεσκέυαζεν H. 11. προσπλέοντα  
B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo πλέοντα. 12. παρεσκευασμένους A.E.F.R. 13. φυλακὴν  
που f. πῶς φυλακὴν h. πῶ] om. B. ἐποιούντο B.h.

4. κατὰ τὴν—πολιτείαν] Nam Gylippi pater Cleandridas in expeditione contra Athenienses Plistoanacti adolescenti ad-junctus, [see Thucyd. I. 114, 4. Plu-tarch. in Pericle 22.] et pecuniæ a Pericle ob reditum acceptæ postea insimulatus damnatusque, Thuriis exul non solum vitam egerat, sed etiam, ut hoc loco patet, civitatem adeptus erat. ΗΛΛΑΚ. Compare Diodor. Sicul. XIII. p. 389.

6. κατὰ τὸν Τερνωῖον κόλπον] "When opposite the Terinæan gulf." Poppo's proposed correction; Ταρῳάτιον, cannot be admitted; for what copyist would have gone out of his way, and substituted an obscure name in the place of one so well known as that of Tarentum? But the mention of the Terinæan gulf, situated as it is on the northern side of the extreme point of Italy, while Gylippus was coasting along the southern side, is exceedingly perplexing. Possibly some local peculiarities may account for it, which can only be ascertained by an exact acquaintance with the Calabrian coast, and with the phenomena of the

winds in that quarter. The words do not at all imply that Gylippus was in the Terinæan gulf; the difficulty is, why the longitude at which he was arrived should be expressed by a place on the northern or western coast, rather than that of the southern or eastern; as if a vessel sailing along the back of the Isle of Wight, and being in Freshwater Bay, were to be described as being opposite to Yarmouth; which, although true, would yet be rather an extraordinary way of describing her situation. Can it be that when the land of Italy becomes so mere a promontory, the north wind is felt as an off-shore wind on the southern coast, much more than when it is broken by all the high land of the Apennines; so that to say that Gylippus was opposite the Terinæan gulf, is no more than saying that he had reached the narrow point of Italy, where the north wind was felt more severely, as there was no sufficient mass of intervening land to break its violence.

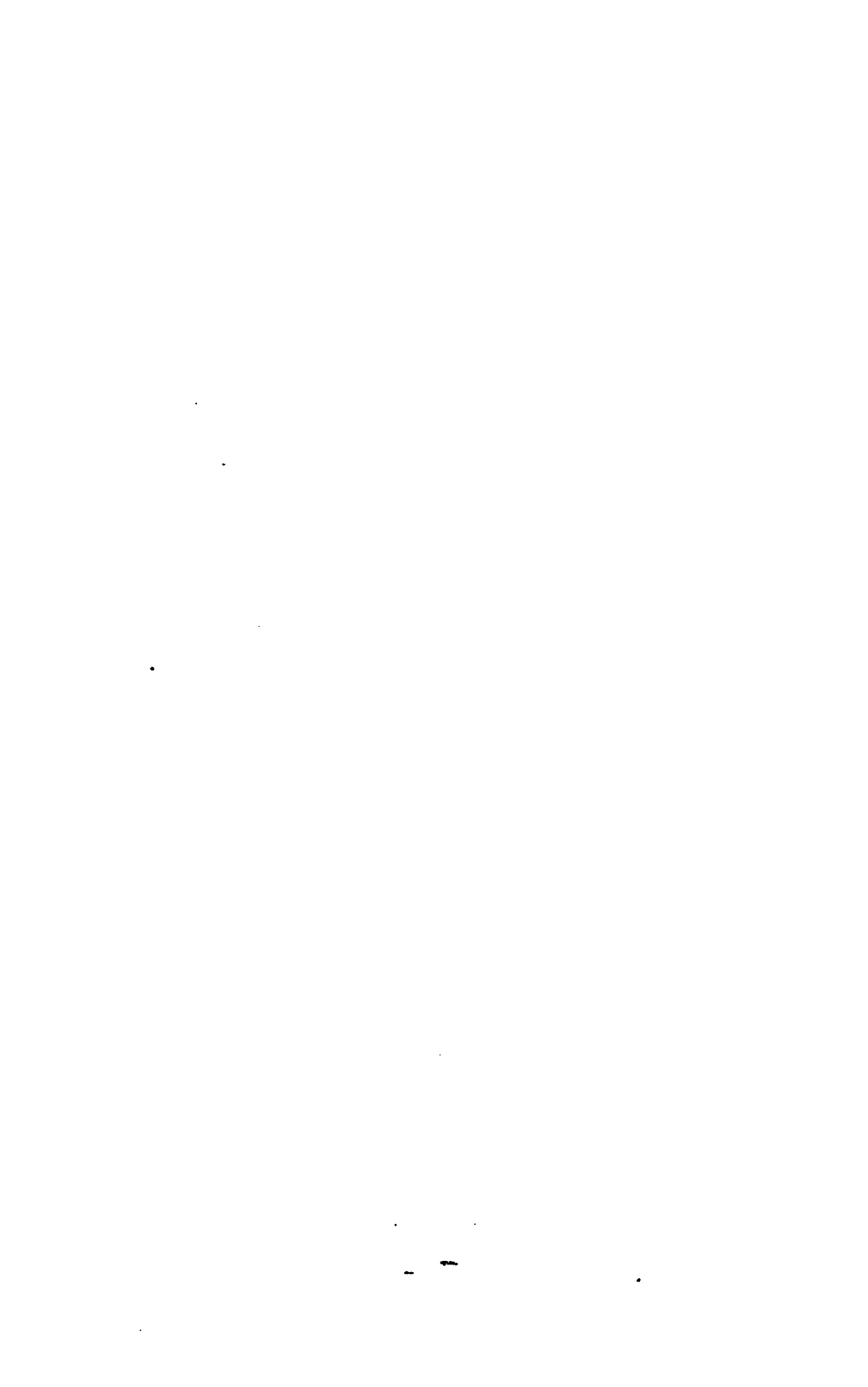


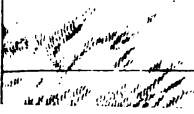
PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 2.

CV. Κατὰ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τούτου τοῦ θέρου καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐς τὸ Ἄργος ἐσέβαλον αὐτοὶ τε καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, καὶ τῆς γῆς τὴν πολλὴν ἐδήρωσαν. καὶ Ἄθηναῖοι Ἀργείοις τριάκοντα ναυσὶν ἐβοήθησαν· αἴπερ τὰς σπονδὰς φανερώτατα τὰς πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους αὐτοῖς ἔλυσαν. πρότερον μὲν γὰρ ληστέϊαις ἐκ Πύλου, καὶ περὶ τὴν ἄλλην Πελοπόννησον μᾶλλον ἢ ἐς τὴν Λακωνικὴν ἀποβαίνοντες, μετὰ τε Ἀργείων καὶ Μαντινέων ξυνεπολέμουν· καὶ πολλάκις 10 Ἀργείων κελεύοντων ὅσον σχόντας μόνου ξὺν ὄπλοις ἐς τὴν Λακωνικὴν καὶ τὸ ἐλάχιστον μετὰ σφῶν δηρώσαντας ἀπελθεῖν, οὐκ ἤθελον· τότε δὲ, Πυθοδώρου καὶ Λαισποδίου καὶ Δημαράτου ἀρχόντων, ἀποβάντες ἐς Ἐπίδαυρον τὴν Λιμηρὰν καὶ Πρασιάς καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα, ἐδήρωσαν τῆς γῆς, καὶ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἤδη εὐπροφάσιστον μᾶλλον τὴν αἰτίαν ἐς τοὺς 3 Ἀθηναίους τοῦ ἀμύνεσθαι ἐποίησαν. ἀναχωρησάντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους ταῖς ναυσὶ καὶ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἐσβαλόντες ἐς τὴν Φλιασίαν τῆς τε γῆς αὐτῶν ἔτεμον, καὶ ἀπέκτεινάν τινας, καὶ ἀπήλθον ἐπ' οἴκου. 20

1. δὲ] om. O. χρόνους καὶ τούτου τοῦ θέρου λακεδαιμόνιοι E. 4. ἐβοήθησαν g. 5. τὰς πρὸς τοὺς B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo omitt. articulos. 7. ληστέϊαι E. καὶ] om. g. 10. ξυνεπολέμουν B.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπολέμουν. 11. ἔχοντας B.h. ἐν τῇ λακωνικῇ g. 12. μετ' αὐτῶν Q. δηρώσαντες A.E.F.H.h. 13. δὴ] L.O.k. 14. ἐς] om. E. λιμηρὰν A.C.E.F.G.H.N.V. g. 15. πρασιάαν A.E. (F. teste Bekk.) G.K.L.O.V.g.m. πρασιάς B. Bekk. 2. πρασιάν F.H.c. vulgo πρασιάν. ὅσα ἄλλα] ἄλλα ἅπαντα B. 17. ἀμύνεσθαι Q. 18. ἐξ Ἄργους B. 19. τε] γε g. 20. ἀπέκτεινάν τε τινας B.h.

15. ὅσα ἄλλα] "Wherever else they landed," according to Poppo; or, "at all the other maritime places of Laco-  
nia," as ὅσα ἔτη signifies, "every year," and ὁσημέραι, or ὅσαι ἡμέραι, "every day." See Viger, c. 3. §. 9.



(CENU

Watering  
Place

## SKETCH OF THE CORINTHIAN COAST SOUTH OF CENCHREÆ.

(Thucyd. IV. 42—44.)

THE mere inspection of this map will render the narrative of Thucydides instantly intelligible. The two points of the peninsula, and the stream or beck, [Chersonesus and Rheitus,] the flat beach between them, *αἰγιαλός*, where the Athenians landed, and the low ridge or shoulder of mount Oneion, which intercepted the view of the battle from the Corinthians stationed at Cenchreæ, exactly correspond with the description in the text. The distance of Corinth from the landing-place agrees very exactly with the sixty stadia mentioned by Thucydides; and the nearness of Cenchreæ to the scene of action, together with the character of the intervening ground, explains how the dust could have been visible, although the battle itself was not so. The only difficulty, or apparent difficulty, relates to the distance of the landing-place from the isthmus, which the MSS. of Thucydides all agree in giving at twenty stadia. This is objected to as too little; but if we take the northern point of the landing-place under Oneion, we shall find that twenty stadia, that is, two miles and 313 yards, extend considerably to the north of Cenchreæ. The "isthmus" is necessarily rather a vague term, and we do not know exactly how far it was applied in the time of Thucydides. Possibly it belonged to the whole country between the two ridges of Oneion, the southern one represented in the accompanying map, and the northern one which comes down to the sea at Schœnus. Cenchreæ itself would then be on the isthmus, and the distance from it to the very centre of the landing-place would not exceed twenty stadia.

# MEMOIR

TO

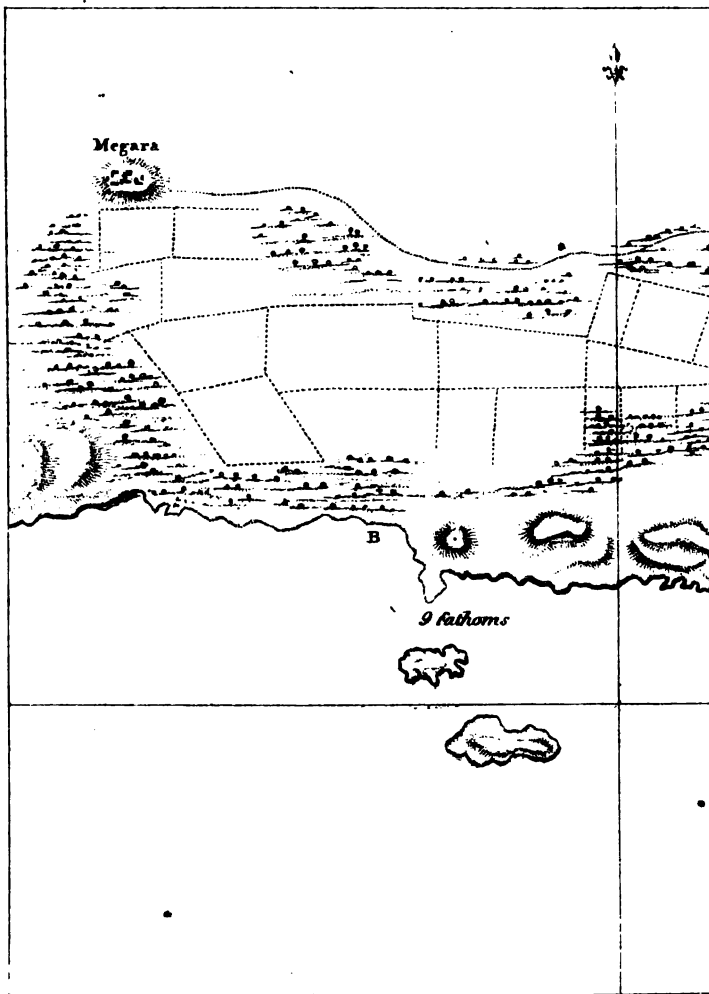
## ILLUSTRATE THE MAPS OF THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF SPHACTERIA.

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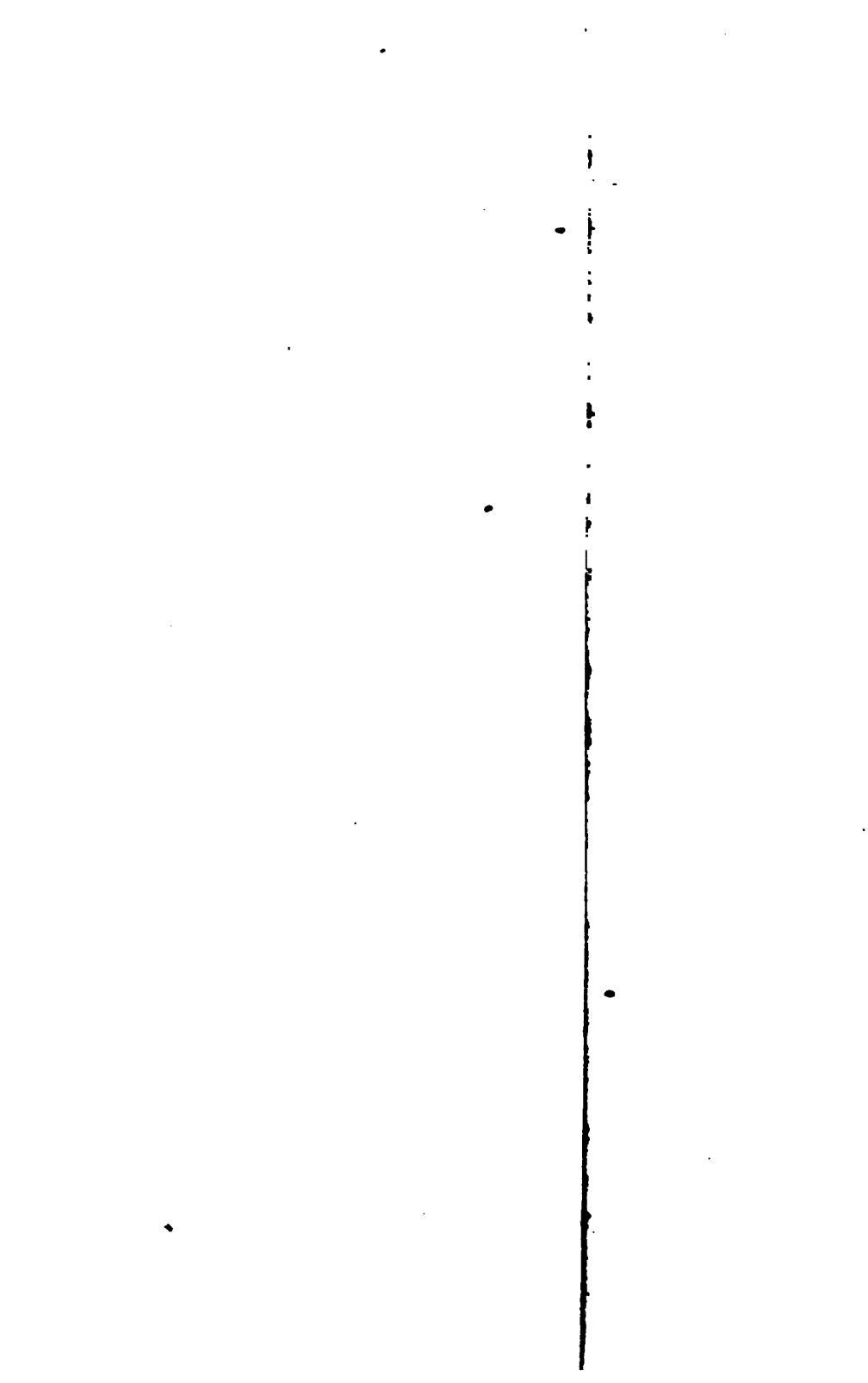
**F**OR the two maps which the following pages are designed to illustrate I am indebted to the kindness of captain Smyth, by whom the whole western coast of Greece was regularly surveyed a few years since, under the orders of the British admiralty. It may seem strange that the names which appear in these maps are all modern, and that I have neither pointed out the site of Pylus, nor marked out, by its most famous name, the island of Sphacteria itself. The truth is, that I was for a long while fully persuaded that the common maps and descriptions of the whole scene were erroneous; that Sphacteria itself had been mistaken; and that the island which holds so prominent a place in the narrative of Thucydides was to be recognised, not, as is commonly supposed, in the island of Sphagia, but in the small and almost insulated spot immediately to the north of it, now called Paleokastro, on account of the ruins which exist in it. But, after the fullest examination of the whole question, I cannot arrive at any certain conclusion; and shall therefore content myself with offering an exact view of the whole scene in its present state, and with mentioning the difficulties which compel me, after all, to leave the subject in uncertainty.

To the common notion of Sphagia being Sphacteria, and the bay of Navarino the harbour of Pylus, there are some very strong, and, to my mind, almost insurmountable objections.

1st. Thucydides says that the island of Sphacteria lay so close across the mouth of the harbour of Pylus, that it left on one side a passage through which only two ships could pass between it and the main land; and on the other, one which would admit no more than eight or nine. These passages, he farther says, the Lacedæmonians had intended to stop

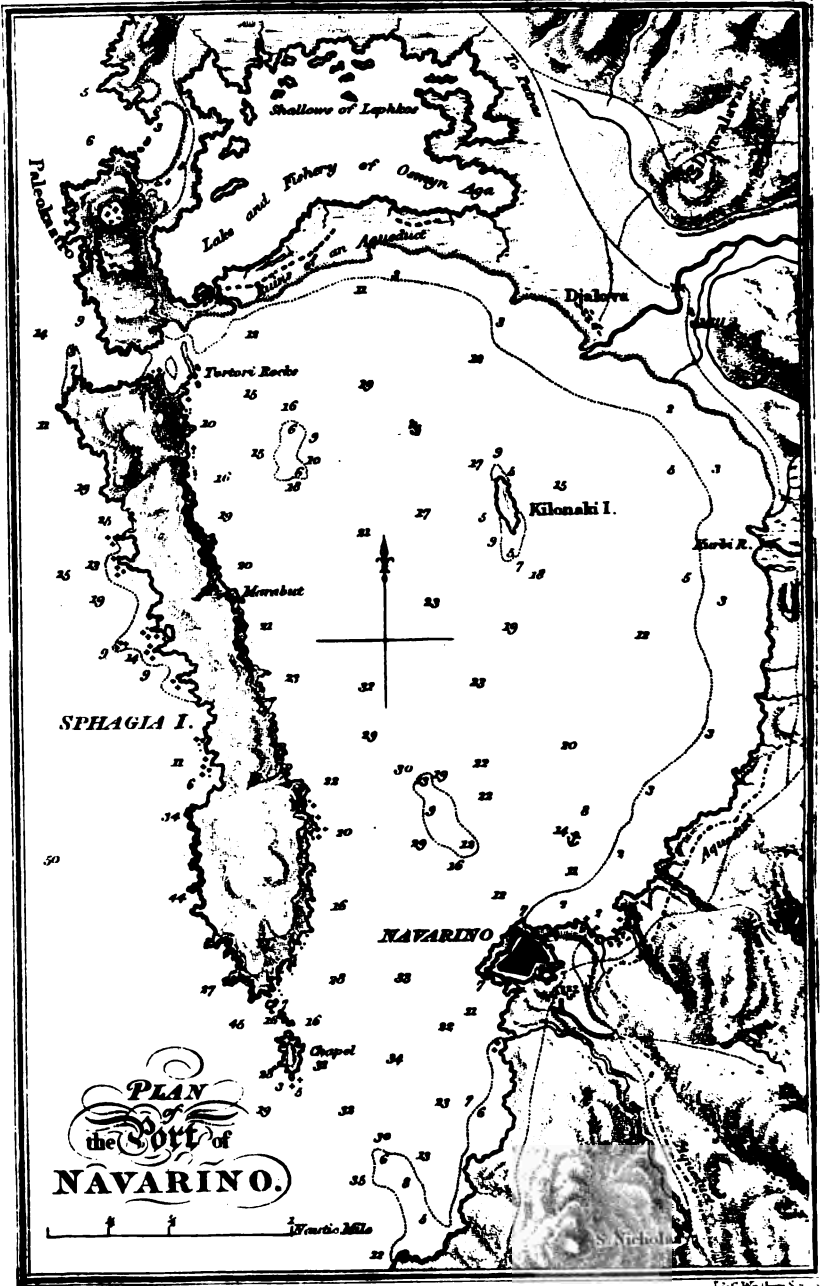


*From the Survey taken by Capt. Copeland H.M.S. Meteor.*









or wedge up completely, *βύζην κλήσειν*, with ships placed broadside to broadside, with their heads looking out to sea; a position of the vessels which of itself indicates the extreme narrowness of the passage, as otherwise so great a number of ships would be required as to make the operation impracticable. Accordingly, when the Syracusans closed up the mouth of their great port, to prevent the escape of the Athenians, it is expressly said that the ships were placed with their broadsides to the sea, *τριήρεσι πλαγίαις*; and as even then there were not disposable ships of war sufficient for the purpose, it is added that other vessels of different sizes, *πλοῖα καὶ δκατα*, such as a great commercial city could furnish in abundance, were employed to complete the barrier. Now the width of the mouth of the harbour of Syracuse is stated by Thucydides at about eight stadia, or 1533 yards; and the narrowest point of the passage between the southern end of Sphagia and the main land by Navarino is at least between 1300 and 1400 yards. And the whole of this width is a navigable channel; for there are five fathoms water immediately off Sphagia; as many as seven close under the walls of Navarino; and not less than twenty-eight, and in some places thirty-three, in the middle of the passage. It is quite clear therefore that to wedge up such a channel as this with a continuous line of ships placed broadside to broadside was a notion too absurd to have been entertained by any man in his senses for an instant; and it is no less clear that a hundred Greek ships of war might have found room to sail through it abreast quite as easily as eight or nine.

To explain this difficulty, Colonel Leake supposes\* that Thucydides was misinformed respecting the breadth of the harbour's mouth, as it does not appear that he was himself personally acquainted with the scene. And it is a curious fact, that, in the account of the battle of Navarino, given in James's Naval History, the breadth of this very passage *is* diminished far below the reality; for it is stated, probably on a mere computation made by the eye, to be only 600 yards across, whereas it is really more than twice that distance. But no common false estimate of distances could have mistaken a passage of nearly 1400 yards in width for one so narrow as to admit of only eight or nine ships abreast; and still less could the idea of closing up such a passage by a continuous line of ships lying broadside to broadside—a circumstance which has escaped Colonel Leake's notice—have ever occurred or been ascribed to the Lacedæmonian commanders. Again, Thucydides says that the northern entrance into the harbour would admit only two ships abreast; and yet Colonel Leake states its width to be about 150 yards, and by Captain Smyth's map it appears rather to exceed that distance. Besides, this passage is at present

\* In his very valuable description of the neighbourhood of Sphacteria, which I have referred to throughout this memoir. It occurs in his *Travels in the Moreæ*, vol. I. p. 401—416.

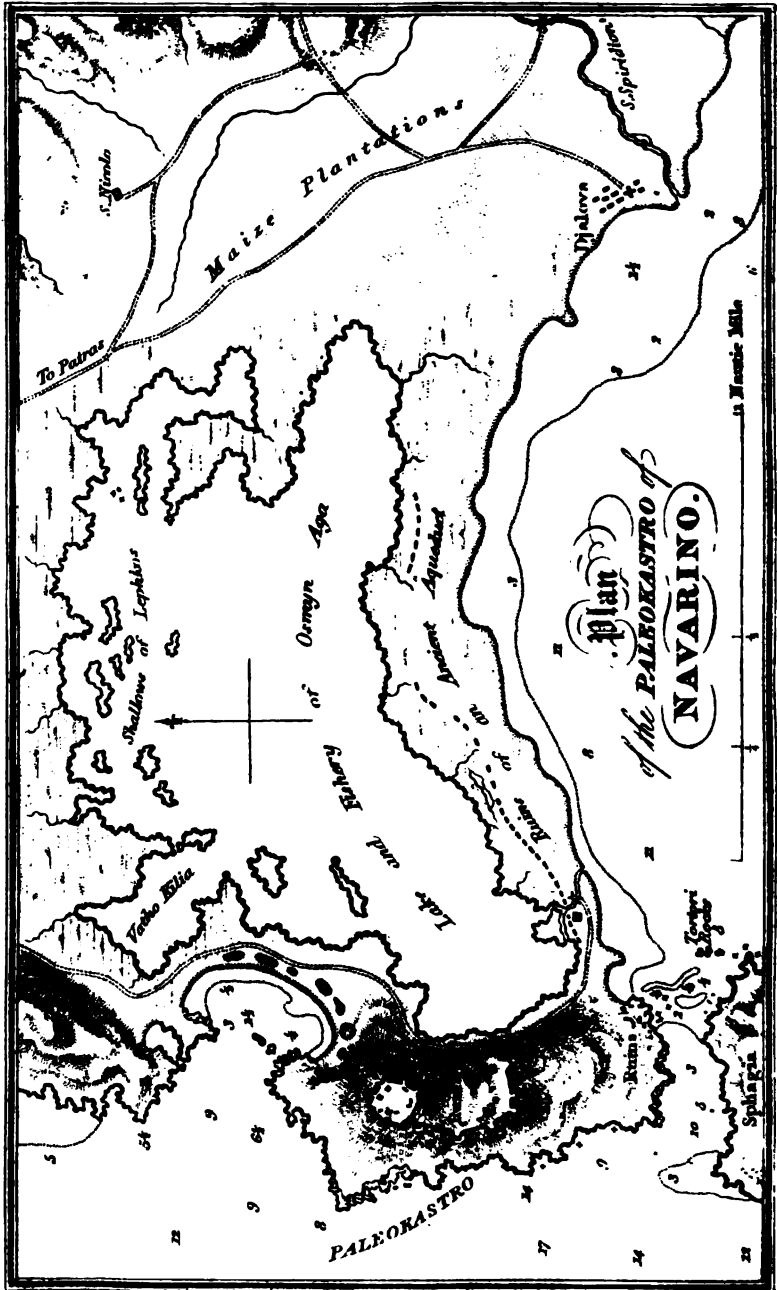
only practicable for boats, as there is a shoal or bar of sand lying across it, on which there are not more than eighteen inches water. And light as the Greek triremes probably were, it seems impossible to suppose that any vessel holding 200 men, and not absolutely a raft, could have passed a channel so shallow.

2nd. If Thucydides meant to speak of the bay of Navarino, when he describes the harbour of Pylus, one would have expected that he should have said more of its size than merely once calling it "a harbour of considerable magnitude," *λιμὴν ὄντι οὐ μικρῆν*, as it is far larger, not only than all the harbours then existing in Greece, but even than the great port of Syracuse itself. In fact it is in its present state perfectly unlike the ordinary harbours of the Greeks, which were always closed artificially at the mouth by projecting moles, when they were not sufficiently land-locked by nature. One great recommendation of the situation of Pylus was its close neighbourhood to a harbour. Is the bay of Navarino, with its southern entrance more than three quarters of a mile across, and often dangerous when the wind blows from the south or south-west, and its northern entrance, which was of most consequence to the Athenians at Pylus, "exposed to a continual surf, and capable of admitting only boats,—" is this what the Greeks would have considered "a harbour?" or would it have tempted the Athenians to establish themselves at Pylus?

These considerations appeared to me so forcible, that I was for a long time fully persuaded by them; and was satisfied that Sphagia was not Sphacteria, nor the bay of Navarino the harbour of Pylus. But, on the other hand, if we assume the Paleokastro of Navarino to have been Sphacteria, and the lake of Osmyn Aga the harbour, there are still some formidable difficulties to encounter.

1st. The size of the island, as stated by Thucydides, seems at variance with this hypothesis. He calls it *μέγεθος περί πεντεκαίδεκα σταδίων μάλιστα*. "By *μέγεθος*," says Dr. Bloomfield, "the ancients always mean *length*." This is not absolutely correct; for when Herodotus says that there are in the river Araxes many islands nearly of the size of Lesbos, *Δίσβαρ μεγάθεα παραπηλυσίας*, (I. 202, 1.) he does not mean length, but superficial contents: and again, when Thucydides says that the Athenians were mostly ignorant of the size of Sicily, *τοῦ μεγέθους τῆς νήσου*, (VI. 1, 1.) he himself immediately explains his meaning by giving, not the *length*, but the *circumference* of the island. But *μέγεθος*, followed simply by a measure of length, such as *σταδίων*, with no express mention that circumference is intended, would certainly, I suppose, be most naturally understood to mean either length or height. Now fifteen stadia are equal to 2875 yards, reckoning the stadium at 575 feet; or 3000 yards, if we take it at 600 feet. But, taking the lower computation, which approaches nearest to the truth, the length of Sphacteria would be nearly 1½ miles, whereas the Paleokastro of Navarino





does not exceed four-fifths of a geographical mile, or between 1500 and 1600 yards. On the other hand, it should be said that the real length of the island of Sphagia is more than 2½ geographical miles, and consequently is much more than fifteen stadia.

2. Colonel Leake informs us, that an inspection of the island Sphagia illustrates the description of Thucydides in the most satisfactory manner:—that the level and source of water in the middle, where the Lacedæmonians encamped—the summit at the northern end, to which they retired—the landing-places on the western side, to which the Helots brought provisions—are all perfectly recognizable.

3rd. Strabo expressly says, that the same island was called either Sphagia or Sphacteria, which seems to shew that, in his opinion, the island now called Sphagia was that of which Thucydides speaks. Stephanus Byzantinus also quotes Phavorinus as saying the same thing. The author of the dialogue “Menexenus” speaks also of the capture of the Spartans taking place at Sphagia. Pausanias describes the city of Pylus as standing on the promontory of Coryphasium, and containing a cavern, which was said to have been the stable of the oxen of Neleus and Nestor. And a large cavern, called in modern Greek *βοῦδο-κοιλία*, or the “Ox’s Belly,” (qu. “Ox’s Hole?”) is said by Col. Leake, to exist at this day, under the cliffs on the northern side of the Paleokastro of Navarino.

These are all strong arguments in favour of the common hypothesis, that Sphagia is the Sphacteria of Thucydides, and the Paleokastro the promontory of Coryphasium. But they do not appear to me altogether conclusive.

1st. The measure of fifteen stadia, although, if it be taken as signifying length, it agrees better with Sphagia than with the Paleokastro, yet does not in that case agree with the real dimensions of either of them. But if taken as expressing circumference, it is not very far from the real dimensions of the latter, nor is the sense of length so necessarily attached to the word *μέγθος*, as to render the other interpretation altogether inadmissible.

2nd. The natural features of the Paleokastro and Sphagia so remarkably resemble each other, that each will suit the principal points of the description of Thucydides. Thus in the Paleokastro the ground rises towards the north, and the coast is precipitous on that side and on the east, while it slopes gradually towards the westward. There appears to be, in the centre of the Paleokastro, something of a comparatively level space; and, whether any source of water ever existed there, is a question which we can hardly answer in the negative, without farther examination of the ground with a view to this particular point. The lake of Osmyn Aga exactly corresponds with the Greek notions of a harbour; and openings into it, through the sandy ridges which now unite the Paleokastro with the main land, would be precisely such passages as might be effectually closed by

triremes placed broadside to broadside. The map will shew that, in the southern ridge, there does exist a narrow opening, even at this day; and none can wonder that the sand should have almost filled it up in the course of so many centuries, so that it should have been anciently much wider, and also that a passage should have existed in the northern ridge, wide enough to admit two ships, although at present it is entirely closed.

Again, the ground to the north of the Paleokastro, and which does not seem hitherto to have been minutely examined, suits perfectly well with the description of Pylus. There, too, there is a steep descent, and in one part cliffy, towards the land side, while it slopes down more gradually towards the sea. And here also is a cavern, near the seashore, which, if this be Pylus, will equally agree with the description of Pausanias.

The lake of Osmyn Aga, if it be not the harbour of Pylus, is so unaccountably omitted in the narrative of Thucydides, that Colonel Leake thinks it is altogether of recent formation; such shallow lakes being not unfrequently formed on the sandy coasts of the Mediterranean. I consulted Captain Smyth on this point, and he was decidedly of opinion that the lake was gradually filling up, instead of being of recent formation, and that its history was like that of the Athenian port of Cantharus, which, "through neglect<sup>a</sup>, its low situation, and the alluvial depositions of a "small stream running into it," is now become "a mere lagoon, unfit "even to receive the small vessels in use among the modern Greeks." If this be the case, the lake was probably, in ancient times, not only deeper, but more extensive than at present; so as to come up to the very eastern foot of the ridge of hills which runs parallel to the coast; and as even at present it is larger than the port of Piræus, Thucydides might well have called it a "harbour of considerable size." Nor should it be omitted that the Venetian historian, Garzoni, in his account of the capture of Old Navarino, (the Paleokastro,) by the Venetians in the year 1686, describes it as standing on a high peninsular rock, and being joined to the main land by a narrow strip, or tongue, on its eastern side. This seems to imply that the bank, which now unites it to the land on the north side also, was not completely formed even so late as the close of the seventeenth century.

With respect to the authority of those ancient writers who identify Sphagia and Sphacteria, it may be answered that Pliny distinctly asserts<sup>b</sup>, that there were *three* islands of the name of Sphagia lying in front of Pylus. It is therefore impossible to prove that the largest of them, now called Sphagia in our maps, was the one identical with Sphacteria, and the scene of the Lacedæmonian defeat.

On the whole, if we believe the Paleokastro to have been Sphacteria, and the lake of Osmyn Aga the harbour of Pylus, we shall have one great dif-

<sup>a</sup> Col. Leake, *Topography of Athens*, p. 313.

<sup>b</sup> *Histor. Natur.* IV. 12.

ficuity in the statement of Thucydides as to its size, but in other points we shall find no objection that may not be fairly answered, and we shall find a harbour, and narrow passages into it, much more nearly resembling what the story of Thucydides describes, than any thing that can be met with on the other hypothesis. But if we prefer the common opinion, and suppose, with Col. Leake, that the lake is a mere recent formation, and that the bay of Navarino was the ancient harbour of Pylus, here too we shall find some points more agreeable to the account of Thucydides, than the corresponding ones of the other supposition: other points are doubtful, but yet admit of a plausible explanation; while one alone remains not to be got over, the nature and width of the two channels by which the bay of Navarino communicates with the open sea. The account of Thucydides is too particular, too consistent with itself, and too much in accordance with what we know of the naval affairs and mode of warfare among the Greeks, to be suspected of error; yet it is absolutely irreconcilable with the actual state of the channels in question. If there be any reason to think that they may have become wider in the course of years,—that the main land to the south of Navarino formerly advanced much farther out towards the southern point of Sphagia, and has since been washed away; and that the shoal which now closes up the northern passage has been formed, partly by the *detritus* of the shores, as the channel has been widened by the force of the current; and partly by the stones which the Turks are said to have thrown in purposely to obstruct it<sup>c</sup>;—if this be not improbable, or inconsistent with the great depth of water between Navarino and the coast of the island, then the whole topography becomes at once clear and intelligible, the bay of Navarino would really have been a harbour, and the approaches to it, the island, and the fort of Pylus, would perfectly accord with the historian's account of them.

<sup>c</sup> Garzoni, *Istoria di Venezia*, vol. I. p. 156.



## THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF AMPHIPOLIS.

(Thucyd. IV. 102—108. V. 6—11.)

NO actual survey of the country on the banks of the Strymon has, I believe, ever yet been taken. Mr. Hawkins has kindly furnished me with the map which accompanies this edition, and which is copied from drawings taken by himself on the spot. But as he has attempted no more than to give the general outline of the ground, and did not probably, when he was taking his sketches, direct his attention particularly to identifying the points mentioned by Thucydides, there is still considerable difficulty in making out the historian's description.

The difficulty consists, I think, in the following points :

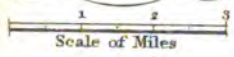
1st. What is the meaning of the words, IV. 102, 4. *περιφανῆ ἐς θάλασσαν τε καὶ τὴν ἠπειρον ἔκτισεν*? For from this we should be inclined to suppose that Amphipolis stood on the top of the hill; and yet from some circumstances and expressions in V. 7—10. it would seem that it was built rather on the slope, so that, from the highest point of the hill, there was a view not only into the town, but over the lake and the country towards Thrace.

2nd. The first founder of Amphipolis is said to have carried a long wall across the hill from one reach of the river to the other; (IV. 102, 4.) yet when Brasidas arrives on the right bank of the Strymon he finds only a small piquet guard defending it; "for there were no walls at that time "carried down to the river." IV. 103, 4.

3rd. What is meant by τὸ καρτερώτατον τοῦ χωρίου, V. 10, 6. or by τὸ σταύρωμα, or by τὰς πρώτας πύλας τοῦ μακροῦ τείχους τότε ὄντος?

1st. To judge by the present traces of the walls, the city covered something less than half of the summit of the hill. But these traces of walls are inconsiderable, according to Mr. Hawkins, nor have we any information which might determine the date of their construction. Amphipolis may have grown under the Macedonian kings, or declined, in common with so many of the Greek towns, under the Roman empire. There seems

Sketch of the  
Neighbourhood  
OF  
AMPHIPOLIS.



Lake formed by the Strymon  
Therma V. 8 p. 4

Modern Village  
of Yambouzi

Certhysium  
(Thuc. V. 6)

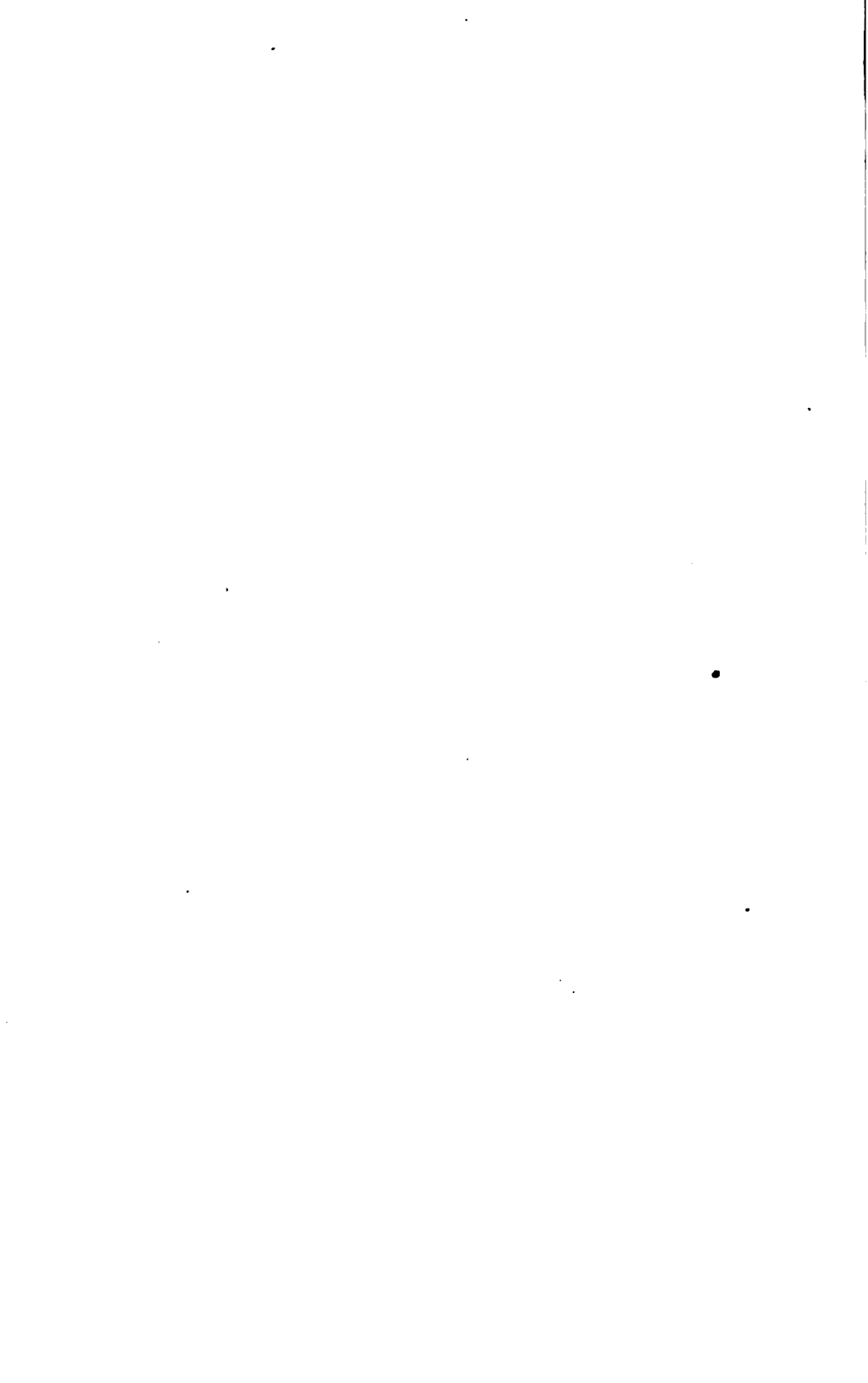
Ruins of Amphipolis  
cover something less  
than the western half  
of the top of this hill

The usual Road from  
Therma (Salonica) to  
Amphipolis is still  
carried along the Coast.

Str. Strymon

Supposed Site  
of Lizon

(Breadth of the Strymon  
near its mouth: 180 Yards.)



no proof that the existing remains indicate the extent of the town during the Peloponnesian war: yet as there is no proof to the contrary, and we do not know that the size of the city was at any time altered, we may try whether the narrative of Thucydides is reconcilable with the supposition that the direction and extent of the walls in his time were identical with those of the actual remains.

Assuming that they were, "the hill in front of Amphipolis," V. 7, 4. on which Cleon halted his army, may have been the unoccupied part of the very hill on which the town was built. But if the town reached to the very summit of the hill, it can scarcely be conceived how, as the hill is of a conical shape, it was possible for Cleon to have looked down into it, or to have seen Brasidas descend from Cerdylum. And again the whole description of the battle seems to express that the Athenians had the advantage of the ground, and that the enemy advanced to attack them *up hill*.

To obviate these difficulties, we may suppose Cleon's station to have been, not on the hill of Amphipolis itself, but on the high ground to the eastward, from which the hill of Amphipolis is a detached outlier, separated from it by a deep ravine. But, on this supposition, the Athenian army must have been more than a mile from the town, a distance inconsistent with the circumstances of the action, and especially with the remarkable fact of their men's coming so near the walls, as to see under the gates. For even though there were no men to be seen on the walls, yet, had the main army been a mile distant, it would have been dangerous for any Athenians to have advanced so near, as they might have been cut off by a sudden sally, before they could have been supported. And, again, the distance of the Athenian army and the nature of the ground, must have rendered it impossible for Brasidas to have surprised them by a sudden attack, made with only 150 men. The enemy must have had a full view of the amount of his force, and ample time to prepare for its reception, while he was accomplishing his descent from the hill of Amphipolis, and was afterwards engaged in the ascent of the opposite ridge.

But if the hill of Amphipolis be supposed not to be exactly conical, but to present inequalities of surface, and a lower and higher summit, separated from each other by an intervening hollow of the ground, then the detail of Thucydides is easily intelligible. The city wall ran along the edge of the lower summit, while Cleon took post on the higher one. He thus looked over the town, and even into the lower part of it; (V. 10, 3.) and was so close to the walls, perhaps within a quarter of a mile, that he calculated on being able to retreat without fighting, only because there was no enemy to be seen on the walls or about the gates, and he supposed, probably, that their whole force was with Brasidas on Cerdylum. And thus also the term *κατηλθεν*, V. 7, 5. which has caused so much perplexity,

may be satisfactorily explained, by understanding it of Cleon's approach to the very walls of the town from the higher ground on which his army was posted.

The difficulty however still returns when we consider the expression, IV. 102, 4. that "Amphipolis was built conspicuous both towards the land " and towards the sea." I can only suppose that this may refer to the north and south sides of the hill, and not to its highest summit. Part of the town sloped down towards the modern Turkish village of Yenikeui, and part looked towards the sea and the mouth of the Strymon; the long wall running across the hill from north to south nearly.

2nd. If this were the case, the long wall might be said to have been carried "from river to river," and yet not have come near the point at which Brasidas crossed the Strymon. For, keeping the coast road under the hills, he would come upon the river some way to the eastward of the supposed termination of the long wall; and it appears to me, from the words of Thucydides, that, even before he wrote his history, the town had been extended further to the eastward; so that the new long wall may have actually gone over the middle and highest summit of the hill, and so have come down to the river at a point not far above the last bend which it makes to the south, after it has completed its circuit of the hill of Amphipolis.

3rd. I should then understand τὸ κατὰρῆταρον τοῦ ἑσπίου of the ascent to the highest summit of the hill, on which the Athenians were posted. It may have been broken into little cliffs, so as to have presented great difficulties to an assailant, and the trophy would naturally be placed on the top of one of these abrupt falls in the ground, to make it more conspicuous. "The first gates of the long wall which then existed," mean the first gates in the long wall to the southward of the city; and seem to shew that the town itself, properly speaking, was built on the northern side of the hill; towards Yenikeui, and that it was only the continuation of the long wall to the southern side which could be said to entitle the city to its name of *Amphipolis*, or "a city looking two ways." The "Thracian gates" led probably out of the town on the north eastern side of the hill, by the shore of the lake; and thus Clearchus, sallying from this gate, would naturally be opposed to the right of the Athenian army. The left, which was nearest Eion, extended so far towards the southern slope of the hill as to have no enemy opposed to it, and therefore was able to retreat in safety; for Brasidas, sallying from the long wall, to the southward of the town, and attacking by the road which ran straight up to the top of the hill, did not come in contact with the *left* of the Athenian army, but was engaged only with their centre. As for the exact position of the *στράσημα*, or "palisade," spoken of by Thucydides, it is impossible to ascertain it. Possibly it may have been an outwork to cover the south-

east angle of the town-wall ; but this of course must remain undetermined.

In supposing Amphipolis to have grown upwards in the course of time, from the neighbourhood of Yenikeui, till it reached the highest summit of the hill, I suppose what was actually the case at Syracuse. There the city spread, from its original seat in the island of Ortygia, till it gradually rose to the top of Epipolæ : but in the time of the Athenian siege the walls ran across the lower part of the hill, at the first beginning of the slope of Epipolæ, and the Athenians *descended* from Labdalum towards Syracuse, just as I suppose Cleon to have *descended* from his position on the summit of the hill towards the walls of Amphipolis, which then only crossed a lower part of the slope, although in later times they were carried over the crown of it.

## DATE OF THE PYTHIAN GAMES.

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THUCYD. V. 1. *Αἱ μὲν ἐνιαύσιοι σπονδαὶ διελέλυτο μέχρι Πυθίων.*

**T**HIS passage has given rise to much controversy. The older interpreters, including Haack, understood it to mean that "the truce having lasted on till the celebration of the Pythian games, then ended." That is, they supposed the Pythian games to have been celebrated in the spring, and in the second year of the Olympiad. But Heilmann, Böckh, Müller, and Göller, following the calculations of Corsini, and believing that the Pythian games were celebrated in the spring of the third year of the Olympiad, interpret the words of Thucydides differently: "The truce was ended, and the war again renewed, up to the time of the Pythian games." And, finally, Mr. Fynes Clinton, thinking it proved that the Pythian games fell not in the spring, but in the autumn, and in the third year of the Olympiad, translates the passage in Thucydides as follows: "In the summer which followed the expiration of the armistice, hostilities recommenced, and were carried on till the season of the Pythian games." *Fasti Hellenici*, part I. Appendix I.

Mr. Fynes Clinton calls this "the more natural interpretation" of the words of Thucydides. But setting aside the other authorities, which may be thought to determine the date of the Pythian games, no one, I think, would hesitate to translate the words of Thucydides as Portus, Bauer, and Haack have translated them; that is, "the truce was now over, which had lasted up to the time of the Pythian games." The passages to which Göller refers, such as I. 71, 5. *μέχρι τοῦδε ὄρισθω ὑμῶν ἢ βραδυῆς*, III. 108, 4. *ἡ μάχη ἐτελεύτα ἕως ὄψε*, are, I think, decisive on this point. And the pluperfect tense is to be taken in connexion with the first sentence of the following chapter, *αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ διελέλυτο*,—*Κλέων δὲ—ἐξέπλευσε μετὰ τὴν ἐκχειρίαν*. Compare the use of the pluperfect in IV. 47, 1. *ἐλέλυτο αἱ σπονδαὶ—παρалаβόντες δὲ αὐτοὺς οἱ Κερκυραῖοι—καθεῖρξαν*: and see the note on this passage. It seems to me that the use of the tense is absolutely indefensible, if the Pythian games did not precede, but follow, the operations of Cleon mentioned in the next chapter.

But it is urged that the words of Thucydides *must* be understood differently, because the Pythian games did not fall in the second Olympic year, but in the third; and, according to Mr. Fynes Clinton's opinion, not in the spring, but in the autumn. In this latter particular, however, Mr. Clinton differs from the generally received opinion, and it becomes necessary to examine the grounds on which his conclusion is formed.

1st. The great battle of Coronea, fought between Agesilaus and the Theban confederacy, B. C. 394, undoubtedly happened late in the summer, in the month of August. And immediately after the battle, as we learn from Xenophon, who was himself present at it, Agesilaus went to Delphi, to offer the tithe of the spoils to Apollo. But Plutarch states that he arrived at Delphi at the season of the Pythian games. (Agesilaus, 19.) It must follow therefore of necessity, according to this statement, that the Pythian games fell late in the summer or in the beginning of autumn.

It is manifest that the force of this conclusion rests wholly on the testimony of Plutarch. The season of Agesilaus' arrival at Delphi we learn indeed from Xenophon, but *he* says not a word of the Pythian games. The argument from omission is a very unsafe one to build upon; I shall not attempt therefore to argue that the silence of Xenophon discredits Plutarch's assertion: but I should say, with Böckh, that Plutarch's habitual inaccuracy makes him a very insufficient evidence in a matter of this kind. Mr. Clinton says that "he could not have been ignorant of so notorious a fact as the season of the Pythian games." Perhaps not, if he had thought deliberately about it, or about the month in which the battle of Coronea was fought. But his narrative is so little chronological, that he may have had no distinct notions as to the season of the year at the time; but if he found it recorded in any writer from whom he was copying, that Agesilaus, even in his wounded state, attended the solemn procession to the god on his arrival at Delphi, he may have concluded, without thinking of the dates of the two events, that this procession belonged to the great festival of the Pythian games<sup>a</sup>.

2nd. Phœbidas seized the Cadmea, or the citadel of Thebes, in the

<sup>a</sup> It happened, curiously enough, that in the course of my inquiry respecting the Pythian games, I found another striking instance of Plutarch's carelessness in matters of chronology. He tells us that Demetrius Poliorcetes on one occasion celebrated the Pythia at Athens, instead of at Delphi, because the approaches to Delphi were occupied by his enemies the Ætolians. (Demetrius, ch. 40.) In endeavouring to discover, if possible, from the context, in what year, and at what season of the year, this celebration took place, I found that it was in the year in which Thebes was taken by Demetrius. But this, according to Plu-

tarch, was within ten years of its restoration: *ταῖς μὲν οὖν Θήβας οὖτω δίκαιον ἐκομμένους ἔτος ἄλλαν δις ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ συνέπεσε*. But the restoration of Thebes was the work of Cassander, and took place just twenty years after its destruction by Alexander, that is, in the year B. C. 315. Olymp. 166½. Its capture then must have happened before the year 305; but Cassander died in 296, and the operations in which Thebes was taken took place, according to Plutarch's own narrative, at least two or three years after his death; *more than twenty years after its restoration, instead of less than ten*.



summer season of the year B. C. 382. This we learn from Xenophon. (Hell. V. 2, 29.) But Aristides, the rhetorician, who lived in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, says that the seizure of the Cadmea took place during the celebration of the Pythian games. Πυθίων ὄντων ἡ Καδμεία κατελήφθη. (Orat. Eleusiniac. p. 258. Jebb.) Admitting this statement to be correct, yet still it would make the games to fall much earlier than August or September; for the occupation of the Cadmea took place in the beginning of the season for military operations; for it was not till some time afterwards that Teleutias was sent out to Thrace: he did not press his march, and yet had time enough before him for a regular campaign, when he arrived in the neighbourhood of Olynthus.

3rd. The Phocians submitted themselves to Philip on the 23d day of the Attic month Scirophorion, in the year B. C. 346. Soon after, the Amphictyonic congress met, to settle the fate of Phocis; and it was agreed, amongst other things, that the superintendence of the Pythian games should be conferred on Philip, jointly with the Thessalians and Boeotians. (Diodorus Siculus, XVI. p. 542. [p. 455, ed. Rhodom.]) Demosthenes says that the Athenians were so indignant at the fate of the Phocians, that they refused to send their usual deputation to the Pythian games. (De Falsa Legatione, p. 380.) From this Mr. Clinton concludes that the games followed immediately after the termination of the war. But surely this is not necessarily implied by the passage in Demosthenes. The Athenians, disgusted at Philip's having obtained the management of the Pythian games, which was, as we have seen, a particular article in the Amphictyonic decree, and exasperated at the sufferings of the Phocians, might very well have refused to attend the games at their first celebration under Philip's superintendence, whether that celebration took place immediately after the war, or nine months afterwards. For the sufferings of the Phocians were in no way lessened during that interval; on the contrary, Demosthenes in this same speech, De Falsa Legatione, which was not delivered till three years afterwards, describes himself as having witnessed the wretched state of Phocis, when he had lately visited Delphi: *ὄρε γὰρ νῦν ἐπορευόμεθα εἰς Δελφοῦς, ἐξ ἀνάγκης ἦν ἡμῖν ὁρᾶν πάντα ταῦτα, οὐκίας κατεσκαμμένας, τείχη περιηρημένα, χώραν ἔρημον τῶν ἐν ἡλικίᾳ.* p. 361. Reiske.

4th. The cause of the crown was pleaded a few days before the Pythian games; but this cause, Mr. Clinton thinks, must have come on in the beginning of the Attic year, in August or September, B. C. 330. His argument is this: Æschines in his speech mentions Darius as yet alive; but he was killed in the first month of the Attic year; so that, had the Pythian games not taken place till the spring following, intelligence of an event of such importance must, ere that time, have reached Athens.

This, I think, is the strongest part of Mr. Clinton's case. Admitting that the cause of the crown was pleaded in the archonship of Aristophon,

and that Darius was killed in the first month of that same archonship, it certainly does seem impossible to assign, either to the speech or to the games, so late a date as the ninth or tenth month of the Attic year: that is, the spring of the year B. C. 329. For the death of Darius, even allowing Herodotus' reckoning of a three months' journey from the interior of Persia to Greece, must have been known at Athens in the autumn after it took place, at the very latest. And if Æschines had already heard of this event, it seems incredible that he should have weakened his contrast by merely comparing the present *danger* of the Persian king, *ἤδη περὶ τῆς τοῦ στόματος σωτηρίας διαγωνίζεσθαι*, (p. 72. 522. Reiske,) with the greatness of his ancestors, when it would have been so much more to the purpose to allude to his deplorable death,

“ Deserted, at his utmost need,  
 “ By those his former bounty fed,  
 “ On the bare earth exposed he lies,  
 “ Without a friend to close his eyes.”

It seems to me therefore clear from this, that the Pythian games in the year B. C. 330. must have been celebrated either in the summer or autumn.

5th. Jason, the Tagus of Thessaly, *παρήγγειλε καὶ ὡς στρατευομένοις ἐς τὸν περὶ τὰ Πύθια χρόνον Θετταλοῖς παρασκευάζεσθαι*. (Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 4. 30.) That is, says Mr. Clinton, “the Thessalians would be required “to be in readiness for a campaign which was to terminate in the “autumn.” It is manifest that Mr. Clinton has completely mistaken the sense of this passage; and that it furnishes, in fact, decisive evidence that the Pythian games could not have been celebrated in autumn. The words of Xenophon signify, “He gave notice to the Thessalians to prepare for “military service against the time of the Pythian festival;” that is, the campaign was to begin about the time of the Pythian games, and not to last up to that period. It is strange that Mr. Clinton should still persist in his mistake, (see vol. II. p. 296.) even after Böckh has pointed it out to him. The expression occurs frequently enough in the Greek historians: —*ἐπαγγέλλας [ὁ Κροῖσος] δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους παρῆναι ἐς χρόνον ῥητόν*. Herodot. I. 77, 2. And again, in the same chapter, §. 3. *ἔπεμπε κήρυκας προερέοντας ἐς πέμπτον μῆνα συλλέγεσθαι ἐς Σάρδεις*. See again, ch. 81, 2. And so Thucydides, *πρὶν δὲ—τά τε ἄλλα καὶ σίτον παρασκευάσωνται, ὡς ἐς τὸ ἔαρ ἐπιχειρήσοντες ταῖς Συρακούσαις*. VI. 71, 2. We have it also in Æschines, *παρηγγέλλαι, πάντας ἦκειν συνεδρεύσοντας Ἀθήναζε εἰς τὴν σελήην*. Contra Ctesiphont. p. 67. (Reiske, 489.)

As to the question whether the games took place in the second or third Olympic year, it seems clearly proved that it was in the latter. Not only have we the express testimony of Pausanias, X. 7, 3. to this effect, but every celebration of them noticed in history is found to fall on the third

Olympic year, and not on the second. On this point Scaliger, Meursius, and Corsini, all agree with Mr. Clinton.

My own opinion is, that the Pythian games were celebrated about Midsummer, in the month Hecatombæon, that is, in the first month of every third Olympic year; and, according to our calendar, about the beginning of July. And the words in Thucydides, *αὐτῶν αἰετῶν ἐπιπέσαντο μέχρι Πυθίων*, mean, as I understand them, that "the truce for a year had lasted " on till the Pythian games, and then ended:" that is, instead of expiring on the 14th of Elaphebolion, it had been tacitly continued nearly four months longer, till after Midsummer; and it was not till the middle of Hecatombæon that Cleon was sent out to recover Amphipolis.

This hypothesis will, I think, suit with all our information on the subject. We can understand how there would be time enough after the Pythian games for the expedition and campaign of Teleutias; and how Jason of Pheræ should have summoned the Thessalians to prepare for military service against that period. We see that the games followed in the very next month after the surrender of the Phocian towns to Philip; and that the speech of Æschines against Ctesiphon being delivered in the first month of the archonship of Aristophon, just before the games were celebrated, he could not have been aware of the death of Darius, which happened only in the very same month. We can understand the passage in Pindar, referred to by Scaliger, (Olymp. XIII. v. 50—55.) where it is said that Thessalus was thrice crowned at Athens in the same month in which he had won a prize at Delphi; for the greater Panathenæa were celebrated towards the end of Hecatombæon. And we can see how ripe fruit could have been offered to Apollo at this festival, without supposing, what seems to me a solecism in mythology, that the festival of such a god as Apollo, connected as he was, on every hypothesis, with all images of perfect beauty and youthful prime, could have been solemnized when the year was in its decline.

It may be worth noticing, that the Ludi Apollinares at Rome, which were borrowed entirely from Greece, and first instituted in consequence of an oracle from Delphi, were celebrated also in the beginning of July. See Livy, XXXVII. 4. "Ludis Apollinaribus, ante diem quintum Idus "Quinctiles."

Again, supposing the Pythian games to have taken place early in July, and that Cleon set out on his expedition immediately afterwards, we can understand how the season following after the battle of Amphipolis should have been the close of the summer, *τοῦ θερος τελευταίος*, ch. 12, 1; that is, about the latter end of September. We can conceive that the operations of Cleon may have occupied a little more than two months; but it is quite impossible that they should have lasted for *six*; which must have been the case if the truce expired virtually in Elaphebolion, and Cleon sailed for

Torone and Amphipolis soon after its expiration. It were indeed to extend pretty largely the meaning of Thucydides' words, *ὁ δὲ Κλέων τότῳ μὲν ἤσυχάζεν*, (ch. 7, 1.) if by *τότῳ μὲν* we understand a period reaching from Elaphebolion to Boedromion, from the early spring to the beginning, or more than the beginning, of autumn.

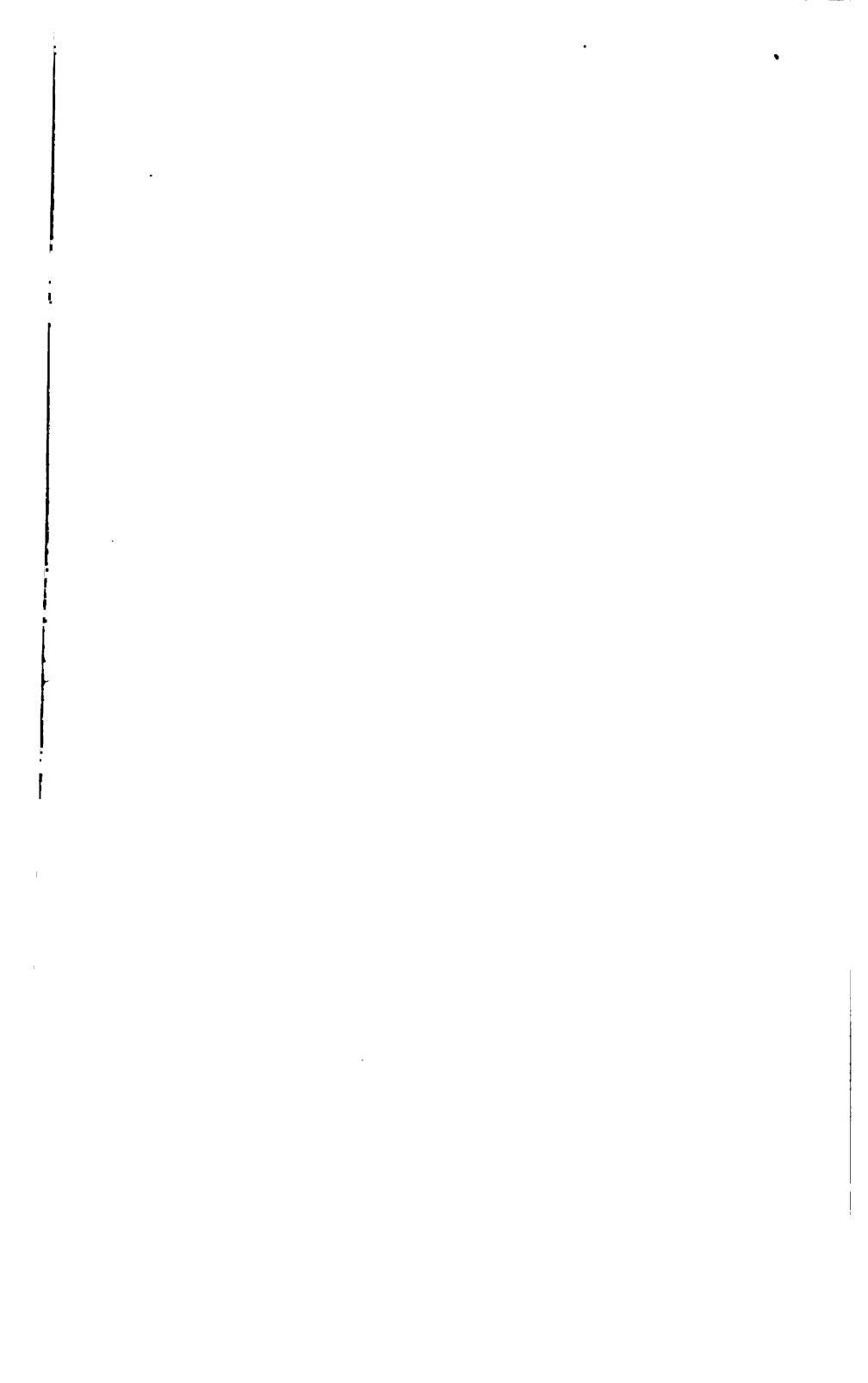
Moreover, the words *μέχρι Πυθίων* are nothing to the purpose, if we adopt either Mr. Clinton's interpretation of them, or Böckh's. "Hostilities were resumed till the Pythia." "The Pythian games, at the distance of three or four months, interposed another cessation of hostilities." But Thucydides does not usually introduce the games, whether Olympian or Pythian, as a date in his chronology. And here it would be worse than needless, for the campaign lasted of itself till the end of the summer, and was terminated, not by the Pythian games, but by the deaths of the two generals, and the ascendancy obtained immediately, both at Athens and Sparta, by the parties who were disposed to peace; not to mention the return of the Athenian armament to Athens after its defeat, and the inability felt by the successors of Brasidas to carry his plans into effect, now that he was no more. It does not appear then that the Pythian games, had they fallen in the autumn, could have had any effect whatever on the military operations of this year; and the mention of them by Thucydides on this one occasion, when he never notices them elsewhere, would be, on this interpretation, utterly impertinent. Still more impertinent would it be, according to the interpretation of Böckh and Göller. "Inde a mense Martio, Olymp. 89. 2, induciæ finitæ erant, rursus bellum geri poterat usque ad Pythia, Olymp. 89. 3. Hinc rursus per breve Pythiorum spatium induciæ." It is not true that hostilities were suspended by the Pythian games in the following spring: they stopped in the autumn, after the deaths of Cleon and Brasidas; then the whole of the winter was passed in negotiations, and the peace was signed in the spring following, without any renewal of military operations at all, and as a natural result of the previous negotiations. It is impossible to see what the Pythian games could have had to do with the matter, or why they should have been mentioned at all, if they are merely synonymous with "the following spring," as we have seen that Thucydides is not accustomed to mark his chronology by the festivals, but simply by the natural divisions of the year.

But on the supposition that the Pythian games fell in Hecatombæon, the mention of them is natural, and the use of the pluperfect tense, *διελέλυτο*, is quite correct. The truce properly was to end in Elaphebolion; but hostilities were not actually resumed till Hecatombæon. Had Thucydides merely said *αἱ ἐνιαύσιοι σπονδαὶ διελέλυτο*, and then proceeded to state that Cleon, after the truce, sailed for Thrace, his readers would naturally have supposed that he sailed either in Elaphebolion, or in the

beginning of Munychion ; but by adding *μέχρι Πυθίων*, he informs us that the renewal of hostilities was much later, and did not take place till Hecatombæon. If it be asked, why the truce was thus prolonged, it may be well supposed that the peace party at Athens would use their best efforts to protract its term, in the hope of converting it into a more lasting peace : and the very words of Thucydides, *Κλέων δὲ, Ἀθηναίους πείσας, ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία ἐξέπλευσεν*, seem to intimate that the expedition was not resolved upon without much opposition, and was thus delayed till after Midsummer. And if it be further asked, why the expression should be *μέχρι Πυθίων*, instead of *μέχρι μέσου θέρους*, or *μέχρι θέρους μεσοῦντος*, the story immediately following may perhaps offer some explanation of it. It was evidently a matter of policy with the Athenians at this period to propitiate the god Apollo, the national deity of their enemies, who had actually promised by his oracle to aid them against Athens, and who was believed to have fulfilled his word by bringing upon the Athenians the fearful visitation of the pestilence. Hence in this very spring, and apparently between the months of Elaphebation and Hecatombæon, the Athenians resolved to complete the purification of his favoured birthplace Delos, possibly as some atonement for their occupation of his temple at Delium, when they invaded Bœotia. But his most solemn festival, the Pythian games, which only returned once in four years, was on the point of being celebrated in this very summer. To these games a solemn deputation, *θεωρία*, was always sent from Athens with sacrifices, and during their continuance hostilities were suspended. What wonder then, if the peace party availed themselves of this pretext to delay Cleon's proposed expedition : if they urged the duty and the wisdom of not trying again the chances of war till the god at Delphi had been fully appeased : his birthplace had been now completely purified ; it only remained to approach his temple with their suppliant offerings at his great Pythian festival ; to profane it by no din of warlike preparation, but to wait till they should be assured of his favour, in consideration of their devout reverence to his solemnity, and their prayers and sacrifices there offered : and then, when this assurance was obtained, they might proceed with full confidence to assert the rights of their country against its enemies.









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