STRABO GEOGRAPHY BOOKS 8-9 WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY HORACE LEONARD JONES HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS LONDON, ENGLAND

First published 1927 Reprinted 1954, 1961, 1968, 1988, 2001

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ISBN 0-674-99216-4

Printed in Great Britain by St Edmundsbury Press Ltd, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, on acid-free paper. Bound by Hunter & Foulis Ltd, Edinburgh, Scotland.

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THE GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO BOOK VIII

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ΣΤΡΑΒΩΝΟΣ ΓΕΩΓΡΑΦΙΚΩΝ Η'

I

1. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐπιόντες ἀπὸ τῶν ἑσπερίων τῆς C 332 Ευρώπης μερών, όσα τη θαλάττη περιέχεται τη έντος και τη έκτος, τά τε βάρβαρα έθνη περιω-δεύσαμεν πάντα έν αὐτη μέχρι τοῦ Τανάϊδος καὶ της Έλλάδος ού πολύ μέρος, την Μακεδονίαν,1 άποδώσομεν νυνί τα λοιπά της Ελλαδικής γεωγραφίας. άπερ "Ομηρος μεν πρώτος, έπειτα και άλλοι πλείους επραγματεύσαντο, οι μεν ίδία Λιμένας ή Περίπλους ή Περιόδους γής ή τι τοιοῦτον άλλο ἐπιγράψαντες, ἐν οἰς καὶ τὰ Ἑλλαδικά περιέχεται, οί δ' έν τη κοινή της ίστορίας γραφή χωρίς αποδείξαντες την των ηπείρων τοπογραφίαν, καθάπερ "Εφορός τε εποίησε καί Πολύβιος, άλλοι δ' είς τον φυσικον τόπον καί τόν μαθηματικόν προσέλαβόν τινα και τών τοιούτων, καθάπερ Ποσειδώνιός τε και "Ιππαρχος. τα μέν ουν των άλλων ευδιαίτητά έστι, τα δ' Ομήρου σκέψεως δείται κριτικής, ποιητικώς τε λέγοντος καί ου τὰ νῦν, ἀλλὰ τὰ ἀρχαΐα, ὦν

¹ την Μακεδονίαν, Casaubon, for τη̂s Μακεδονίαs, which latter Meineke ejects.

¹ The Mediterranean and Atlantic.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO BOOK VIII

I

1. I BEGAN my description by going over all the western parts of Europe comprised between the inner and the outer sea ;1 and now that I have encompassed in my survey all the barbarian tribes in Europe as far as the Tanaïs and also a small part of Greece, Macedonia,² I now shall give an account of the remainder of the geography of Greece. This subject was first treated by Homer ; and then, after him, by several others, some of whom have written special treatises entitled Harbours, or Coasting Voyages, or General Descriptions of the Earth, or the like; and in these is comprised also the description of Greece. Others have set forth the topography of the continents in separate parts of their general histories, for instance, Ephorus and Polybius. Still others have inserted certain things on this subject in their treatises on physics and mathematics, for instance, Poseidonius and Hipparchus. Now although the statements of the others are easy to pass judgment upon, yet those of Homer require critical inquiry, since he speaks poetically, and not of things as they now are, but of things as they were in antiquity, which for the most part have been

² See Book 7, Frag. 9, in Vol. III.

ο χρόνος ήμαύρωκε τὰ πολλά. ὡς δ' οὖν δυνατὸν ἐγχειρητέον, ἀρξαμένοις ἀφ' ὧνπερ ἀπελίπομεν· ἐτελεύτα δ' ήμῶν ὁ λόγος ἀπὸ μὲν τῆς ἑσπέρας καὶ τῶν ἄρκτων εἰς τὰ 'Ηπειρωτικὰ ἔθνη καὶ τὰ τῶν Ἰλλυριῶν, ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς ἕω εἰς τὰ τῶν Μακεδόνων μέχρι Βυζαντίου. μετὰ μὲν οὖν τοὺς 'Ηπειρώτας καὶ τοὺς Ἰλλυριοὺς τῶν 'Ελλήνων 'Ακαρνῶνές εἰσι καὶ Αἰτωλοὶ καὶ Λοκροὶ οἱ 'Οζόλαι· πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Φωκεῖς τε καὶ Βοιωτοί· τούτοις δ' ἀντίπορμός ἐστιν ή Πελοπόννησος, ἀπολαμβάνουσα μεταξὺ τὸν Κορινθιακὸν κόλπου C 333 καὶ σχηματίζουσά τε τοῦτον καὶ σχηματιζομένη ὑπ' αὐτοῦ· μετὰ δὲ Μακεδονίαν Θετταλοὶ μέχρι Μαλιέων καὶ τὰ ¹ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἐκτὸς Ἰσθμοῦ καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν ἐντός.

2. Έλλάδος μέν οῦν ² πολλὰ ἔθνη γεγένηται, τὰ δ' ἀνωτάτω τοσαῦτα, ὅσας καὶ διαλέκτους παρειλήφαμεν τὰς Ἑλληνίδας· τοὐτων δ' αὐτῶν τεσσάρων οὐσῶν, τὴν μὲν Ἰάδα τῇ παλαιậ ᾿Ατθίδι τὴν αὐτήν φαμεν (καὶ γὰρ Ἰωνες ἐκαλοῦντο οἱ τότε ᾿Αττικοί, καὶ ἐκεῖθέν εἰσιν οἱ τὴν ᾿Ασίαν ἐποικήσαντες Ἰωνες καὶ χρησάμενοι τῇ νῦν λεγομένῃ γλώττῃ Ἰάδι), τὴν δὲ Δωρίδα τῇ Αἰολίδι· πίντες γὰρ οἱ ἐκτὸς Ἰσθμοῦ πλὴν ᾿Αθηναίων καὶ Μεγαρέων καὶ τῶν περὶ τὸν Παρνασσὸν Δωριέων καὶ νῦν ἔτι Αἰολεῖς καλοῦνται, καὶ τοὺς Δωριέας δὲ ὀλίγους ὅντας καὶ τραχυτάτην

¹ τd , before $\tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$ άλλων, Müller-Dübner insert, following conj. of Meineke.

² Έλλάδος μέν οδν Ε, ίδία μέν οδν Β, ίδοὺ μέν οδν Cslv, ξπιδουομέν οδν Ag. Corais follows B, and Kramer and Müller-Dübner read τῆς Ἑλλάδος μέν οδν; but Meineke, *ἐπιδονο μέν οδν.

obscured by time. Be this as it may, as far as I can I must undertake the inquiry; and I shall begin where I left off. My account ended, on the west and the north, with the tribes of the Epeirotes and of the Illyrians, and, on the east, with those of the Macedonians as far as Byzantium. After the Epeirotes and the Illyrians, then, come the following peoples of the Greeks: the Acarnanians, the Aetolians, and the Ozolian Locrians; and, next, the Phocians and Boeotians; and opposite these, across the arm of the sea, is the Peloponnesus, which with these encloses the Corinthian Gulf, and not only shapes the gulf but also is shaped by it; and after Macedonia, the Thessalians (extending as far as the Malians) and the countries of the rest of the peoples outside the Isthmus,1 as also of those inside.

2. There have been many tribes in Greece, but those which go back to the earliest times are only as many in number as the Greek dialects which we have learned to distinguish. But though the dialects themselves are four in number,2 we may say that the Ionic is the same as the ancient Attic, for the Attic people of ancient times were called Ionians, and from that stock sprang those Ionians who colonised Asia and used what is now called the Ionic speech; and we may say that the Doric dialect is the same as the Aeolic, for all the Greeks outside the Isthmus, except the Athenians and the Megarians and the Dorians who live about Parnassus, are to this day still called Aeolians. And it is reasonable to suppose that the Dorians too, since they were few in number and lived in a most

¹ *i.e.* north of the Isthmus.

^a See 14. 5. 26.

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οἰκοῦντας χώραν εἰκός ἐστι τῷ ἀνεπιμίκτω παρατρέψαι την γλώτταν και τα άλλα έθη 1 προς το μή όμογενές, όμογενεῖς πρότερον ὄντας. τοῦτο δ' αὐτὸ καὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις συνέβη, λεπτόγεών τε καὶ τραχείαν οἰκοῦντας χώραν ἀπορθήτους μείναι² διά τουτο, καί αυτόχθονας νομισθηναί φησιν ό Θουκυδίδης, κατέχοντας την αύτην άεί, μηδενός έξελαύνοντος αύτούς μηδ' επιθυμούντος έχειν την έκείνων τοῦτο τοίνυν αὐτὸ καὶ τοῦ έτερογλώττου καὶ τοῦ ἑτεροεθοῦς³ αἴτιον, ὡς εἰκός, ὑπῆρξε, καίπερ ὀλίγοις οὖσιν. οὕτω δὲ τοῦ Αἰολικοῦ πλήθους ἐπικρατοῦντος ἐν τοῖς έκτὸς Ἰσθμοῦ, καὶ οἱ ἐντὸς Αἰολεῖς πρότερον ήσαν, είτ' εμίχθησαν, Ιώνων μεν εκ της Αττικής τον Αιγιαλον κατασχόντων, των δ' Ηρακλειδών τοὺς Δωριέας καταγαγόντων, ὑφ᾽ ὧν τά τε Μέγαρα ώκίσθη και πολλαί τών έν τη Πελοποννήσω πόλεων. οί μεν ουν Ίωνες εξέπεσον πάλιν ταχέως ύπο 'Αχαιών, Αίολικοῦ ἔθνους Ελείφθη δ' έν τη Πελοποννήσω τὰ δύο έθνη, τό τε Αἰολικὸν καὶ το Δωρικόν. όσοι μέν ουν ήττον τοις Δωριεύσιν έπεπλέκοντο (καθάπερ συνέβη τοις τε 'Αρκάσι καί τοις Ήλείοις, τοις μέν όρεινοις τελέως ούσι καί οὐκ ἐμπεπτωκόσιν εἰς τὸν κληρον, τοῖς δ' ίεροις νομισθείσι του Όλυμπίου Διός και καθ'

¹ $\notin \theta_{\eta}$ (n), for $\notin \theta_{\nu\eta}$; so the editors.

2 μείναι, Müller-Dübner, for μέν είναι. 2 έτεροεθοῦς, Meineke, for έτεροεθνοῦς; see κατὰ τὰ... ten, 14. 5. 26.

rugged country, have, because of their lack of intercourse with others, changed their speech and their other customs to the extent that they are no longer a part of the same tribe as before. And this was precisely the case with the Athenians; that is, they lived in a country that was both thin-soiled and rugged. and for this reason, according to Thucydides,1 their country remained free from devastation, and they were regarded as an indigenous people, who always occupied the same country, since no one drove them out of their country or even desired to possess it. This, therefore, as one may suppose, was precisely the cause of their becoming different both in speech and in customs, albeit they were few in number. And just as the Aeolic element predominated in the parts outside the Isthmus, so too the people inside the 1sthmus were in earlier times Acolians; and then they became mixed with other neonles, since, in the first place, Ionians from Attica seized the Aegialus,² and, secondly, the Heracleidae brought back the Dorians, who founded both Megara and many of the cities of the Peloponnesus, The Ionians. however, were soon driven out again by the Achaeans, an Aeolic tribe; and so there were left in the Peloponnesus only the two tribes, the Aeolian and the Dorian. Now all the peoples who had less intercourse with the Dorians-as was the case with the Arcadians and with the Eleians, since the former were wholly mountaineers and had no share in the allotments³ of territory, while the latter were regarded as sacred to the Olympian Zeus and hence

- ¹ 1. 2 and 2. 36.
- ² The Peloponnesian Achaea. ³ Cp. 8. 5. 6.

αύτοὺς εἰρήνην ἄγουσι πολὺν χρόνον, ἄλλως τε καὶ τοῦ Αἰολικοῦ γένους οὖσι καὶ δεδεγμένοις τὴν 'Οξύλφ συγκατελθοῦσαν στρατιὰν περὶ τὴν τῶν 'Ηρακλειδῶν κάθοδον), οὖτοι Αἰολιστὶ διελέχθησαν, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι μικτῆ τινὶ ἐχρήσαντο ἐξ ἀμφοῖν, οἱ μὲν μᾶλλον οἱ δ' ἦττον αἰολίζοντες. σχεδὸν δέ τι καὶ νῦν κατὰ πόλεις ἄλλοι ἄλλως διαλέγονται, δοκοῦσι δὲ δωρίζειν ἅπαντες διὰ τὴν C 334 συμβᾶσαν ἐπικράτειαν. τοιαῦτα μὲν οὖν τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔθνη καὶ οῦτως, ὡς τύπφ εἰπεῖν, ἀφωρισμένα. λέγωμεν δὴ ἰδία ἱλαβόντες δν χρὴ τρόπου τῆ τάξει, περὶ αὐτῶν.

3. Έφορος μέν ουν ἀρχὴν εἶναι τῆς Ἑλλάδος τὴν ᾿Ακαρνανίαν φησὶν ἀπὸ τῶν ἐσπερίων μερῶν ταύτην γὰρ συνάπτειν πρώτην τοῖς ἘΗπειρωτικοῖς ἔθνεσιν. ἀλλ' ὥσπερ οῦτος τῆ παραλία μέτρῷ χρώμενος ἐντεῦθεν ποιεῖται τὴν ἀρχήν, ἡγεμονικόν τι τὴν θάλατταν κρίνων πρὸς τὰς τοπογραφίας, ἐπεὶ ἄλλως γ' ἐνεχώρει κατὰ τὴν Μακεδόνων καὶ Θετταλῶν γῆν ² ἀρχὴν ἀποφαίνεσθαι τῆς Ἑλλάδος· οῦτω καὶ ἡμῖν προσήκει ἀκολουθοῦσι τῆ φύσει τῶν τόπων σύμβουλον ποιεῖσθαι τὴν θάλασσαν. αὕτη δ' ἐκ τοῦ Σικελικοῦ πελάγους προπεσοῦσα⁸ τῆ μὲν ἀraχεῖται πρὸς τὸν Κορινθιακὸν κόλπου, τῆ δ' ἀποτελεῖ χερρόνησον μεγάλην τὴν Πελοπόννησον, ἰσθμῷ στευῷ κλειομένην. ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα⁴ δύο μέγιστα συστήματα τῆς

¹ ίδία λαβόντες, Meineke emends to διαλαβόντες.

² For γην, Meineke reads τήν.

³ προπεσούσα (BEl), Jones, for προσπεσοίσα.

have long lived to themselves in peace, especially because they belonged to the Aeolic stock and had admitted the army which came back with Oxylus¹ about the time of the return of the Heracleidae these peoples, I say, spoke the Aeolic dialect, whereas the rest used a sort of mixture of the two, some leaning more to the Aeolic and some less. And, I might almost say, even now the people of each city speaks a different dialect, although, because of the predominance which has been gained by the Dorians, one and all are reputed to speak the Doric. Such, then, are the tribes of the Greeks, and such in general terms is their ethnographical division. Let me now take them separately, following the appropriate order, and tell about them.

3. Ephorus says that, if one begins with the western parts, Acarnania is the beginning of Greece; for, he adds, Acarnania is the first to border on the tribes of the Epcirotes. But just as Ephorus, using the sea-coast as his measuring-line, begins with Acarnania (for he decides in favour of the sea as a kind of guide in his description of places, because otherwise he might have represented parts that border on the land of the Macedonians and the Thessalians as the beginning), so it is proper that I too, following the natural character of the regions, should make the sea my counsellor. Now this sea, issuing forth out of the Sicilian Sea, on one side stretches to the Corinthian Gulf, and on the other forms a large peninsula, the Peloponnesus, which is closed by a narrow isthmus. Thus Greece consists of two

¹ Cp. 8. 3. 33,

⁴ ταῦτα, Meineke emends to τά.

Έλλάδος, τό τε έντος Ίσθμου και το έκτος δια 1 Πυλών μέχρι της ἐκβολής τοῦ Πηνειοῦ (καὶ τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ τὸ Θετταλικόν²). ἔστι δὲ καὶ μείζον καὶ ἐπιφανέστερον τὸ ἐντὸς Ἰσθμοῦ· σχεδον δέ τι και ἀκρόπολίς ἐστιν ἡ Πελοπόννησος τῆς συμπάσης Έλλάδος, χωρίς γὰρ τῆς λαμπρότητος καί δυνάμεως των ενοικησάντων έθνων αὐτὴ ἡ τῶν τόπων θέσις ὑπογράφει τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ταύτην, κόλποις τε και άκραις πολλαίς καί, τοις σημειωδεστάτοις, χερρονήσοις μεγάλαις διαπεποικιλμένη, ών έκ διαδοχής έτέρα την έτέραν έχει. έστι δὲ πρώτη μὲν τῶν χερρονήσων ή Πελοπόννησος, ίσθμώ κλειομένη τετταράκοντα σταδίων. δευτέρα δὲ ή και ταύτην περιέχουσα, ής ίσθμός έστιν ό έκ Παγών³ τών Μεγαρικών είς Νισαίαν, τὸ Μεγαρέων ἐπίνειον, ὑπερβολŷ σταδίων έκατον είκοσιν άπο θαλάττης έπι θάλατταν. τρίτη δ' ή και ταύτην περιέχουσα, ής ίσθμος ἀπο τοῦ μυχοῦ τοῦ Κρισαίου κόλπου μέχρι Θερμοπυλών, ή δ'4 ἐπινοουμένη εὐθεῖα γραμμὴ ὄσον πεντακοσίων ὀκτώ⁵ σταδίων τὴν μέν Βοιωτίαν άπασαν έντὸς ἀπολαμβάνουσα, τὴν δε Φωκίδα τέμνουσα λοξην και τους Έπικνημιδίους. τετάρτη δὲ ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ ᾿Αμβρακικοῦ κόλπου διὰ τῆς Οἴτης καὶ τῆς Τραχινίας εἰς τὸν Μαλιακὸν

 διά, before Πυλών, Jones inserts. Meineke ejects Πυλών. For the readings of the other editors, see C. Müller, Ind. Var. Lect., p. 989.

² Meineke ejects the words in parenthesis.

³ Παγῶν, Epit. and man. se. in C, for πάντων (ABCEI); so other editors.

4 δ', A omits.

⁵ dut ω probably should be emended to ethors (κ') or πεντήκοντα (ν'), as C. Müller suggests.

very large bodies of land, the part inside the Isthmus, and the part outside, which extends through Pylae¹ as far as the outlet of the Peneius (this latter is the Thessalian part of Greece); 2 but the part inside the Isthmus is both larger and more famous. I might almost say that the Peloponnesus is the acropolis of Greece as a whole; 3 for, apart from the splendour and power of the tribes that have lived in it, the very topography of Greece, diversified as it is by gulfs, many capes, and, what are the most significant, large peninsulas that follow one another in succession, suggests such hegemony for it. The first of the peninsulas is the Peloponnesus, which is closed by an isthmus forty stadia in width. The second includes the first; and its isthmus extends in width from Pagae in Megaris to Nisaea, the naval station of the Megarians, the distance across being one hundred and twenty stadia from sea to sea. The third likewise includes the second: and its isthmus extends in width from the recess of the Crisaean Gulf as far as Thermopylaethe imaginary straight line, about five hundred and eight stadia in length, enclosing within the peninsula the whole of Boeotia and cutting obliquely Phocis and the country of the Epicnemidians.4 The fourth is the peninsula whose isthmus extends from the Ambracian Gulf through Oeta⁵ and Trachinia to the Maliac

¹ Thermopylae.

² That is, from Pylae to the outlet of the Peneius.

³ Groskurd, Kramer and Curtius think that something like the following has fallen out of the MSS. : "and that Greece is the acropolis of the whole world."

The Epicnemidian Locrians.

⁵ Now the Katavothra Mountain. It forms a boundary between the valleys of the Spercheius and Cephissus Rivers.

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κόλπου καθήκουτα έχουσα τὸν ἰσθμὸν καὶ τὰς Θερμοπύλης, ὅσου ὁκτακοσίων ὄντα σταδίων· πλειόνων δ' ἡ χιλίων ἄλλος ἐστὶν ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κόλπου τοῦ ᾿Αμβρακικοῦ διὰ Θετταλῶν καὶ Μακεδόνων εἰς τὸν Θερμαῖον διήκων μυχόν. ὑπαγορεύει δή τινα τάξιν οὐ φαύλην ἡ τῶν χερρονήσων διαδοχή· δεῖ δ' ἀπὸ τῆς ἐλαχίστης ἀρξασθαι, ἐπιφανεστάτης δέ.

Π

C 335 1. "Εστι τοίνυν ή Πελοπόννησος ἐοικυῖα φύλλφ πλατώνου τὸ σχήμα, ἴση σχεδόν τι κατὰ μήκος καὶ κατὰ πλάτος, ὅσον χιλίων καὶ τετρακοσίων σταδίων· τὸ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐσπέρας ἐπὶ τὴν ἕω, τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦ Χελωνάτα δι' Όλυμπίας καὶ τῆς Μεγαλοπολίτιδος ἐπὶ Ἱσθμόν· τὸ δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ νότου πρὸς τὴν ἄρκτον, ὅ ἐστι τὸ ἀπὸ Μαλεῶν δι' ᾿Αρκαδίας εἰς Αἴγιον· ἡ δὲ περίμετρος μὴ κατακολπίζοντι τετρακισχιλίων σταδίων, ὡς Πολύβιος· ᾿Αρτεμίδωρος δὲ καὶ τετρακοσίους προστίθησι· κατακολπίζοντι δὲ πλείους τῶν ἑξακοσίων ἐπὶ τοῖς πεντακισχιλίοις. ὁ δ' Ἰσθμὸς κατὰ τὸν διολκόν, δι' οῦ τὰ πορθμεῖα ὑπερνεωλκοῦσιν ἀπὸ τῆς ἑτέρας εἰς τὴν ἑτέραν θάλατταν,¹ εἴρηται ὅτι τετταράκοντα σταδίων ἐστίν.

¹ ката . . . $\theta d\lambda a \tau \tau a \nu$, omitted by BClsv.

¹ Cp. 2, 1, 30.

² Cape Chelonatas, opposite the island Zacynthos; now Cape Tornese.

Gulf and Thermopylae—the isthmus being about eight hundred stadia in width. But there is another isthmus, more than one thousand stadia in width, extending from the same Ambracian Gulf through the countries of the Thessalians and the Macedonians to the recess of the Thermaean Gulf. So then, the succession of the peninsulas suggests a kind of order, and not a bad one, for me to follow in my description; and I should begin with the smallest, but most famous, of them.

п

1. Now the Peloponnesus is like a leaf of a plane-tree in shape,¹ its length and breadth being almost equal, that is, about fourteen hundred stadia. Its length is reckoned from the west to the east, that is, from Chelonatas² through Olympia and Megalopolis to the Isthmus; and its width, from the south towards the north, that is, from Maleae³ through Arcadia to Aegium.⁴ The perimeter, not following the sinuosities of the gulfs, is four thousand stadia, according to Polybius, although Artemidorus adds four hundred more; ⁵ but following the sinuosities of the gulfs, it is more than five thousand six hundred. The width of the Isthmus at the "Diolcus," ^e where the ships are hauled overland from one sea to the other, is forty stadia, as I have already said.

⁸ Cape Maleae.

⁴ The Aegion, or Aegium, of to day, though until recent times more generally known by its later name Vostitza.

⁵ Polybius counted 81 stadia to the mile (7. Frag. 56).

⁶ Literally, "Haul-across"; the name of "the narrowest part of the lsthmus" (8. 6. 4), and probably applied to the road itself.

2. "Εχουσι δέ της χερρονήσου ταύτης το μέν έσπέριον μέρος 'Ηλειοι και Μεσσήνιοι, κλυζόμενοι τῷ Σικελικῷ πελάγει προσλαμβάνουσι δε καί τής έκατέρωθεν παραλίας, ή μεν 'Ηλεία πρός άρκτον ἐπιστρέφουσα καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ Κοριν-θιακοῦ κόλπου μέχρι ἄκρας ᾿Αράξου, καθ' ἢν ἀντίπορθμός ἐστιν ἥ τε ᾿Ακαρνανία καὶ αὶ ποοκείμεναι νήσοι, Ζάκυνθος και Κεφαλληνία και 'Ιθάκη και 'Εχινάδες, ών έστι και το Δουλίγιον. τής δε Μεσσηνίας το πλέον ανεωγμένον προς νότον καί το Λιβυκον πέλαγος μέγρι των καλουμένων Θυρίδων πλησίον Ταινάρου, έξης δέ μετά μέν την 'Ηλείαν έστι το των 'Αγαιών έθνος πρός άρκτους βλέπον και τώ Κορινθιακώ κόλπω παρατείνου, τελευτά δ' είς την Σικυωνίαν έντεῦθεν δὲ Σικυών καὶ Κόρινθος ἐκδέχεται μέχρι τοῦ Ἱσθμοῦ· μετὰ δὲ τὴν Μεσσηνίαν ή Λακωνική και ή 'Αργεία, μέχρι του 'Ισθμου και αύτη. κόλποι δ' είσιν ένταυθα ό τε Μεσσηνιακός και ό Λακωνικός και τρίτος ό 'Αργολικός, τέταρτος δ' ό Ερμιονικός και Σαρωνικός. οι δε Σαλαμινιακόν καλοῦσιν ών τοὺς μὲν ή Λιβυκή, τοὺς δ' ή Κρητική θάλασσα πληροί και το Μυρτώον πέλαγος τινές δε και τον Σαρωνικον πόρον η^1 πέλαγος ὀνομάζουσι. μέση δ΄ ἐστὶν ἡ Ἐκαδία, πασιν επικειμένη και γειτνιωσα τοις άλλοις έθνεσιν.

3. Ο δὲ Κορινθιακὸς κόλπος ἄρχεται μὲν ἀπὸ τῶν ἐκβολῶν τοῦ Εὐήνου (τινὲς δέ φασιν τοῦ

¹ η , after $\pi \delta \rho \rho \nu$, Groskurd inserts; so Meineke.

¹ See 8. 5. 1, and footnote.

2. The western part of this peninsula is occupied by the Eleians and the Messenians, whose countries are washed by the Sicilian Sea. In addition, they also hold a part of the sea-coast in both directions, for the Eleian country curves towards the north and the beginning of the Corinthian Gulf as far as Cape Araxus (opposite which, across the straits, lie Acarnania and the islands off its coast-Zacynthos, Cephallenia, Ithaca, and also the Echinades, among which is Dulichium), whereas the greater part of the Messenian country opens up towards the south and the Libyan Sea as far as what is called Thyrides,¹ near Taenarum. Next after the Eleian country comes the tribe of the Achaeans,² whose country faces towards the north and stretches along the Corinthian Gulf, ending at Sicvonia. Then come in succession Sicyon and Corinth, the territory of the latter extending as far as the Isthmus. After the Messenian country come the Laconian and the Argive, the latter also extending as far as the Isthmus. The gulfs on this coast are : first, the Messenian ; second, the Laconian; third, the Argolic; fourth, the Hermionic; and fifth, the Saronic, by some called the Salaminiac. Of these gulfs the first two are filled by the Libyan Sea, and the others by the Cretan and Myrtoan Seas. Some, however, call the Saronic Gulf "Strait" or "Sea." In the interior of the peninsula is Arcadia, which touches as nextdoor neighbour the countries of all those other tribes.

3. The Corinthian Gulf begins, on the one side, at the outlets of the Evenus (though some say at the

* See 8. 7. 4, and footnote.

'Αχελώου τοῦ όρίζοντος 'Ακαρνάνας καὶ τοὺς Αίτωλούς) και του Αράξου. Ενταύθα γαρ πρώτον ἀξιόλογον συναγωγὴν λαμβάνουσι προς ἀλ λήλας αί ἐκατέρωθεν ἀκταί· προϊοῦσαι δὲ πλέον¹ τελέως συμπίπτουσι κατὰ τὸ Ῥίον καὶ τὸ Ἀντίροιον, όσον δη πέντε σταδίων ἀπολείπουσαι πορθμόν. ἔστι δὲ τὸ μὲν Ῥίον τῶν Ἀχαιῶν άλιτενής άκρα, δρεπανοείδη τινά επιστροφήν είς τὸ ἐντὸς ἔχουσα (καὶ δὴ καὶ καλεῖται Δρέπανον).

C 336 κείται δὲ μεταξύ Πατρών καὶ Αἰγίου, Ποσειδώνος ἱερον ἔχουσα· τὸ δ' Ἀντίρριον ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς Αἰτωλίας καὶ τῆς Λοκρίδος ίδρυται, καλοῦσι δὲ² Μολύκριον 'Ρίον. είτ' έντεῦθεν διίσταται πάλιν ή παραλία μετρίως έκατέρωθεν, προελθοῦσα δ' είς τον Κρισαίον κόλπον ένταθθα τελευτά, κλειομένη τοις προσεσπερίοις της Βοιωτίας και τής Μεγαρικής τέρμοσιν. έχει δε την περίμετρον ό Κορινθιακός κόλπος ἀπὸ μὲν τοῦ Εὐήνου μέχρι ᾿Αράξου σταδίων δισχιλίων διακοσίων τριάκοντα εἰ δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ ᾿Αχελώου, πλεονάζοι αν έκατόν που σταδίοις. από μέντοι Αχελώου έπι τον Εύηνον 'Ακαρνανές είσι, είθ' έξης έπι το 'Αντίρριον Αἰτωλοί, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν μέγρι Ἰσθμοῦ

> ¹ Capps happily suggests that Strabo probably wrote $\sigma_{\chi\epsilon\delta\delta\nu}$ instead of $\pi\lambda\epsilon\rho\nu$ or that $\sigma_{\chi\epsilon\delta\delta\nu}$ has fallen out of the text after πλέον.

² Before Μολύκριον, Meineke inserts καί.

¹ Cape Araxus; now Kalogria.

³ Lit. "more completely" (see oritical note). ³ Cape "Drepanum." Strabo confuses Cape Rhium with Cape Drepanum, since the two were separated by the Bay of Panormus (see Frazer's Pausanias, notes on 7. 22. 10 and 7. 23, 4, and Curtius' Peloponnesos, I. p. 447).

outlets of the Acheloüs, the river that separates the Acarnanians and the Aetolians), and, on the other, at Araxus;¹ for here the shores on either side first draw notably nearer to one another; then in their advance they all but² meet at Rhium and Antirrhium, where they leave between them a strait only about five stadia in width. Rhium, belonging to the Achaeans, is a low-lying cape; it bends inwards (and it is in fact called "Sickle").8 It lies between Patrae and Aegium, and possesses a temple of Poseidon. Antirrhium is situated on the common boundary of Aetolia and Locris; and people call it Molycrian Rhium.⁴ Then, from here, the shoreline on either side again draws moderately apart, and then, advancing into the Crisaean Gulf, it comes to an end there, being shut in by the westerly limits of Boeotia and Megaris.⁵ The perimeter of the Corinthian Gulf, if one measures from the Evenus to Araxus, is two thousand two hundred and thirty stadia; but if one measures from the Acheloüs, it is about a hundred stadia more. Now from the Achelous to the Evenus the coast is occupied by Acarnanians;⁶ and thence to Antirrhium, by Aetolians; but the remaining coast, as far as the Isthmus, belongs to 7 the Phocians, the

⁴ After Molycreia, a small Aetolian town near by.

⁶ "Crisaean Gulf" (the Gulf of Salona of to-day) was often used in this broader sense. Cp. 8. 6. 21.

⁶ Strabo thus commits himself against the assertion of others (see at the beginning of the paragraph) that the Achelous separates the Acarnanians and the Actolians.

⁷ The Greek for "the Locrians and" seems to have fallen out of the MSS. at this point; for Strabo has just said that "Antirrhium is on the common boundary of Aetolia and Locris" (see 9. 3. 1).

17

STRABO

Φωκέων ἐστὶ¹ καὶ Βοιωτῶν καὶ τῆς Μεγαρίδος, στάδιοι χίλιοι ἐκατὸν εἴκοσι δυεῖν δέοντες· ἡ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ᾿Αντιρρίου μέχρι Ἱσθμοῦ θάλαττα² ᾿Αλκυονὶς καλείται, μέρος οὖσα τοῦ Κρισαίου κόλπου· ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ³ Ἱσθμοῦ ἐπὶ τὸν ¨Αραξον τριάκοντα ἐπὶ τοῖς χιλίοις.⁴ ὡς μὲν δὴ τύπῷ εἰπεῖν τοιαύτη τις καὶ τοσαύτη ἡ τῆς Πελοποννήσου θέσις καὶ τῆς ἀντιπόρθμου γῆς μέχρι τοῦ μυχοῦ, τοιοῦτος δὲ καὶ ὁ μεταξὺ ἀμφοῖν κόλπος. εἰτα τὰ⁵ καθ' ἕκαστα ἐροῦμεν, τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀπὸ τῆς ᾿Ηλείας ποιησάμενοι.

ш

 Νῦν μèν δỳ πâσαν ᾿Ηλείαν ὀνομάζουσι τὴν μεταξύ ᾿Αχαιῶν τε καὶ Μεσσηνίων παραλίαν, ἀνέχουσαν εἰς τὴν μεσόγαιαν τὴν πρὸς ᾿Αρκαδία τῆ κατὰ Φολόην καὶ ᾿Αζᾶνας καὶ Παρρασίους. τοῦτο δὲ τὸ παλαιὸν εἰς πλείους δυναστείας διήρητο, εἶτ' εἰς δύο, τήν τε τῶν Ἐπειῶν καὶ τὴν ὑπὸ Νέστορι τῷ Νηλέως· καθάπερ καὶ ¨Ομηρος εἴρηκε, τὴν μὲν τῶν Ἐπειῶν ὀνομάζων ἘΗλιν.⁸

¹ Φωκέων έστι, Pletho, Corais, and Forbiger would emend to Λοκρών έστι και φωκέων.

² After θάλαττα Groskurd, Kramer and others believe that words like the following have fallen out: Κρισαῖος κόλπος ἐστίν ἡ δὲ ἀπὸ Κρεούσης πόλεως θάλαττα. Meineke indicates a lacuna. There is no lacuna in the MSS.

³ $\delta \pi \delta$ $\delta \epsilon \tau \sigma \hat{v}$: the letters $\pi \delta \delta \epsilon \tau \sigma \hat{v}$ are supplied by Kramer, there being a lacuna of five or six letters in A.

⁴ $\chi(\lambda loss:$ lacuna supplied by Corais (see C. Müller, Ind. Var. Lect., p. 989).

Boeotians and Megaris—a distance of one thousand one hundred and eighteen stadia. The sea from Antirrhium as far as the Isthmus¹ is called Alcyonian, it being a part of the Crisaean Gulf. Again, from the Isthmus to Araxus the distance is one thousand and thirty stadia. Such, then, in general terms, is the position and extent of the Peloponnesus, and of the land that lies opposite to it across the arm of the sea as far as the recess; and such, too, is the character of the gulf that lies between the two bodies of land. Now I shall describe each part in detail, beginning with the Eleian country.

III

1. At the present time the whole of the seaboard that lies between the countries of the Achaeans and the Messenians, and extends inland to the Arcadian districts of Pholoë, of the Azanes, and of the Parrhasians, is called the Eleian country. But in early times this country was divided into several domains; and afterwards into two—that of the Epeians and that under the rule of Nestor the son of Neleus; just as Homer, too, states, when he calls the land of the Epeians by the name of "Elis"

¹ Some of the editors believe that words to the following effect have fallen out at this point: "is the Crisaean Gulf; but the sea from the city Creusa."

⁶ είτα τά: for the different readings, see C. Müller, p. 989.

⁶ ⁷H λ *ı* ν , Corais, for $\pi\delta\lambda$ *ı* ν ; so Meineke and others.

STRABO

ήδὲ παρ' ¹ 'Ηλιδα δίαν, ὅθι κρατέουσιν Ἐπειοί' τὴν δ' ὑπὸ τῷ Νέστορι Πύλον, δι' ἦς τὸν ᾿Αλφειὸν ῥεῖν φησίν,

'Αλφειοῦ, ὅς τ' εὐρὺ ῥέει Πυλίων διὰ γαίης.

Πύλον μέν ουν και πόλιν οίδεν ό ποιητής.

οί δὲ Πύλον, Νηλήος ἐϋκτίμενον πτολίεθρον, Ἐξον

οὐ διὰ τῆς πόλεως δὲ οὐδὲ παρ' αὐτὴν ῥεῖ ὁ ᾿Αλφειός, ἀλλὰ παρ' αὐτὴν μὲν ἔτερος, δν οἱ μὲν Παμισόν, οἱ δὲ ᾿Αμαθον καλοῦσιν, ἀφ' οῦ καὶ ὁ Πύλος Ἡμαθόεις εἰρῆσθαι οῦτος δοκεῖ, διὰ δὲ τῆς χώρας τῆς Πυλίας ὁ ᾿Αλφειός.

2. Ήλις δὲ ἡ νῦν πόλις οὕπω ἕκτιστο καθ' "Ομηρον, ἀλλ' ἡ χώρα κωμηδὸν ῷκεῖτο· ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ Κοίλη ἘΗλις ἀπὸ τοῦ συμβεβηκότος· τοιαύτη γὰρ ἦν ἡ πλείστη καὶ ἀρίστη. ὀψὲ δέ ποτε συνῆλθον εἰς τὴν νῦν πόλιν ἘΗλιν, μετὰ τὰ Περσικά, ἐκ πολλῶν δήμων. σχεδὸν δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἅλλους τόπους τοὺς κατὰ Πελοπόννησον πλὴν

- C 337 δλίγων, ούς κατέλεξεν ό ποιητής, οὐ πόλεις, ἀλλὰ χώρας ἀνομάζει,² συστήματα δήμων ἔχουσαν ἐκάστην πλείω, ἐξ ῶν ὕστερον αἶ γνωριζόμεναι πόλεις συνωκίσθησαν, οἶον τῆς ᾿Αρκαδίας Μαντίνεια μὲν ἐκ πέντε δήμων ὑπ' ᾿Αργείων συνωκίσθη, Τεγέα δ' ἐξ ἐννέα, ἐκ τοσούτων δὲ καὶ Ἡραία ὑπὸ Κλεομβρότου ἢ ὑπὸ Κλεωνύμου ὡς δ' αὕτως
 - ¹ $\eta \delta \dot{\epsilon} \pi \alpha \rho'$, the editors, for $\tau \eta \nu \delta \dot{\epsilon} \pi \alpha \rho'$.
 - ² δνομάζει, Meineke emends to νομίζειν δεί ; δνομάζων no.
 - ¹ Sc. "the ship." ² Odyssey 15. 298.

(" and ¹ passed goodly Elis, where the Epeians hold sway"),² and the land under the rule of Nestor, "Pylus," through which, he says, the Alpheius flows (" of the Alpheius, that floweth in wide stream through the land of the Pylians"),³ Of course Homer also knew of Pylus as a city (" and they reached Pylus, the well-built city of Nestor"),⁴ but the Alpheius does not flow through the city, nor past it either; in fact, another river flows past it, a river which some call "Pamisus" and others "Amathus" (whence, apparently, the epithet "Emathoëis" which has been applied to this Pylus), but the Alpheius flows through the Pylian country.

2. What is now the city of Elis had not yet been founded in Homer's time; in fact, the people of the country lived only in villages. And the country was called Coelê⁵ Elis from the fact in the case, for the most and best of it was "Coelê." It was only relatively late, after the Persian wars, that people came together from many communities into what is now the city of Elis. And I might almost say that, with only a few exceptions, the other Peloponnesian places named by the poet were also named by him, not as cities, but as countries, each country being composed of several communities, from which in later times the well-known cities were settled. For instance, in Arcadia, Mantineia was settled by Argive colonists from five communities; and Tegea from nine; and also Heraea from nine, either by Cleombrotus or by Cleonymus. And in

⁸ Riad 5. 545. ⁴ Odyssey 3. 4.

⁵ Literally, "Hollow"; that is, consisting of hollows. So "Coelê Syria" (16. 2. 2), a district of Syria.

21

Αίγιον έξ έπτὰ ἡ ὀκτὼ δήμων συνεπολίσθη, Πάτραι δὲ ἐξ ἑπτά, Δύμη δὲ ἐξ ὀκτώ· οὕτω δὲ καὶ ἡ Ἡλις ἐκ τῶν περιοικίδων συνεπολίσθη¹ (μία τούτων προσκτισ.... ᾿Αγριάδες).² ῥεῖ δὲ διὰ τῆς πόλεως ὁ Πηνειὸς ποταμὸς παρὰ τὸ γυμνάσιον αὐτῆς. ἕπραξάν τε τοῦτο ἘΗλεῖοι χρόνοις ὕστερον πολλοῖς τῆς εἰς αὐτοὺς μεταστάσεως τῶν χωρίων τῶν ὑπὸ τῷ Νέστορι.

3. *Ην δὲ ταῦτα ἥ τε Πισᾶτις, ἧς ἡ 'Ολυμπία μέρος, καὶ ἡ Τριφυλία καὶ ἡ τῶν Καυκώνων. Τριφύλιοι δ' ἐκλήθησαν ἀπὸ τοῦ συμβεβηκότος, ἀπὸ τοῦ τρία φῦλα συνεληλυθέναι, τό τε τῶν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς Ἐπειῶν καὶ τὸ τῶν ἐποικησάντων ὕστερον Μινυῶν καὶ τὸ τῶν ὕστατα ἐπικρατησάντων 'Ηλείων' οἱ δ' ἀντὶ τῶν Μινυῶν ᾿Αρκάδας φασίν, ἀμφισβητήσαντας τῆς χώρας πολλάκις, ἀφ' οῦ καὶ ᾿Αρκαδικὸς Πύλος ἐκλήθη ὁ αὐτὸς καὶ Τριφυλιακός. "Ομηρος δὲ ταύτην ἅπασαν τὴν χώραν μέχρι Μεσσήνης καλεῖ Πύλον ὁμωνύμως τῆ πόλει. ὅτι δὲ διώριστο ἡ Κοίλη ᾿Ηλις ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπὸ τῷ

¹ After $\sigma ure \pi o \lambda (\sigma \theta \eta)$ Corais inserts $\delta \kappa \tau \phi$ (η'); but Curtius (*Peloponnesos* ii, 99) dissents.

(1 υσροιπιστική προσκτισ..., 'Αγριάδες; so in A, with lacuna of six or seven letters before 'Αγριάδες. But the whole of μία... 'Αγριάδες is omitted by BClm, with no lacuna. For the readings of gkhi (similar to A), see C. Müller, p. 989. Simply μία τούτων, Aldine; μία τούτων [οδσα], Corais; Kramer follows A, supplying the lacuna thus: προσκτισ[θεισῶν]; Meineke makes no effort to supply the lacuna. Jones conjectures: μία δὲ τούτων προσεκτίσθη, 'Ανγριάδες.

¹ It seems impossible to restore what Strabo wrote here. He appears to have said either (1) that Elis was the name the same way the city Aegium was made up of seven or eight communities; the city Patrae of seven; and the city Dymé of eight. And in this way the city Elis was also made up of the communities of the surrounding country (one of these . . . the Agriades).¹ The Peneius River flows through the city past the gymnasium. And the Eleians did not make this gymnasium until a long time after the districts that were under Nestor had passed into their possession.

3. These districts were Pisatis (of which Olympia was a part), Triphylia, and the country of the The Triphylians² were so called from Cauconians. the fact that three tribes of people had come together in that country-that of the Epcians, who were there at the outset, and that of the Minyans, who later settled there, and that of the Eleians, who last dominated the country. But some name the Arcadians in the place of the Minyans, since the Arcadians had often disputed the possession of the country; and hence the same Pylus was called both Arcadian Pylus and Triphylian Pylus.³ Homer calls this whole country as far as Messenê "Pylus," giving it the same name as the city. But Coelê Elis was distinct from the places subject to Nestor.

of one of the original communities and that the community of the Agriades was later added, or simply (2) that one of the communities, that of the Agriades, was later added. But the "Agriades" are otherwise unknown, and possibly, as C. Müller (*Ind. Var. Lect.*, p. 989) suggests, Strabo wrote "Anigriades"—if indeed there was such a people (see 8.3. 19). See critical note on opposite page.

" "Tri," three, and "phyla," tribes.

³ Now Kakovatos (Dr. Blegen, Korakou, p. 119, American School of Classical Studies, 1921). Νέστορι τόπων, ό τῶν νεῶν κατάλογος δηλοί τοἶς τῶν ἡγεμόνων καὶ τῶν κατοικιῶν ὀνόμασι. λέγω δὲ ταῦτα, συμβάλλων τά τε νῦν καὶ τὰ ὑφ' Ὁμήρου λεγόμενα· ἀνάγκη γὰρ ἀντεξετάζεσθαι ταῦτα ἐκείνοις διὰ τὴν τοῦ ποιητοῦ δόξαν καὶ συντροφίαν πρὸς ἡμᾶς, τότε νομίζοντος ἑκάστου κατορθοῦσθαι τὴν παροῦσαν πρόθεσιν, ὅταν ἦ μηδὲν ἀντίπιπτον τοῖς οὕτω σφόδρα πιστευθεῖσι περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν λόγοις· δεῖ δὴ τά τε ὄντα λέγειν καί, τὰ τοῦ ποιητοῦ παρατιθέντας, ἐφ' ὅσον προσήκει, προσσκοπεῖν.

4. "Εστι δέ τις ἄκρα τῆς 'Ηλείας πρόσβορρος ἀπὸ ἐξήκοντα Δύμης, 'Αχαϊκῆς πόλεως, 'Αραξος. ταύτην μὲν οὖν ἀρχὴν τίθεμεν τῆς τῶν 'Ηλείων παραλίας: μετὰ δὲ ταύτην ἐστὶν ἐπὶ τὴν ἐσπέραν προϊοῦσι τὸ τῶν 'Ηλείων ἐπίνειον ἡ Κυλλήνη, ἀνάβασιν ἔχουσα ἐπὶ τὴν νῦν πόλιν ἑκατὸν καὶ εἴκοσι σταδίων. μέμνηται δὲ τῆς Κυλλήνης ταύτης καὶ "Ομηρος, λέγων 'Ωτον¹ Κυλλήνιον ἀρχὸν Ἐπειῶν οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ 'Αρκαδικοῦ ὄρους ὄντα ἔμελλεν ἡγεμόνα τῶν Ἐπειῶν ἀποφῆναι: ἔστι δὲ κώμη μετρία, τὸν ᾿Ασκληπιὸν ἔχουσα τὸν Κολώτου, θαυμαστὸν ἰδεῖν ξόανον ἐλεφάντινον. μετὰ δὲ Κυλλήνην ἀκρωτήριόν ἐστιν ὁ Χελωνάτας,

C 338 δυσμικώτατον τής Πελοποννήσου σημείον. πρόκειται δ' αυτοῦ νησίον καὶ βραχέα ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς τε Κοίλης "Ηλιδος καὶ τῆς Πισατῶν, ὅθεν εἰς

¹ *Ωτον, Xylander, for Βοιωτῶν.

1 Iliad 15, 518.

² Mt. Cyllenê, now Mt. Zyria.

as is shown in the Catalogue of Ships by the names of the chieftains and of their abodes. I say this because I am comparing present conditions with those described by Homer; for we must needs institute this comparison because of the fame of the poet and because of our familiarity with him from our childhood, since all of us believe that we have not successfully treated any subject which we may have in hand until there remains in our treatment nothing that conflicts with what the poet says on the same subject, such confidence do we have in Accordingly, I must give conditions as his words. they now are, and then, citing the words of the poet, in so far as they bear on the matter, take them also into consideration.

4. In the Eleian country, on the north, is a cape, Araxus, sixty stadia distant from Dymê, an Achaean city. This cape, then, I put down as the beginning of the seaboard of the Eleians. After this cape, as one proceeds towards the west, one comes to the naval station of the Eleians, Cyllenê, from which there is a road leading inland to the present city Elis, a distance of one hundred and twenty stadia. Homer, too, mentions this Cyllenê when he says, "Otus, a Cyllenian, a chief of the Epeians,"1 for he would not have represented a chieftain of the Epeians as being from the Arcadian mountain.² Cyllenê is a village of moderate size; and it has the Asclepius made by Colotes-an ivory image that is wonderful to behold. After Cyllenê one comes to the promontory Chelonatas, the most westerly point of the Peloponnesus. Off Chelonatas lies an isle, and also some shallows that are on the common boundary between Coelê Elis and the country of the Pisatae;

Κεφαλληνίαν πλέοντί είσιν οὐ πλείους¹ στάδιοι ὀγδοήκοντα. αὐτοῦ δέ που καὶ ὁ Ἐλίσων ἢ Ἐλισα ῥεῖ ποταμὸς ἐν τῇ λεχθείσῃ μεθορίą.

5. Μεταξύ δε τοῦ Χελωνάτα καὶ τῆς Κυλλήνης σ τε Πηνειὸς ἐκδίδωσι ποταμὸς καὶ ὁ Σελλήεις ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ λεγόμενος, ῥέων ἐκ Φολόης· ἐφ ῷ Ἐφυρα πόλις, ἑτέρα τῆς Θεσπρωτικῆς καὶ Θετταλικῆς καὶ τῆς Κορίνθου, τετάρτη τις ἐπὶ τῆ ὁδῷ κειμένη τῆ ἐπὶ τὸν Λασίωνα,² ἤτοι ἡ αὐτὴ οὖσα τῆ Βοινώμ⁸ (τὴν γὰρ Οἰνόην οὕτω καλεῖν εἰώθασιν) ἡ πλησίον ἐκείνης, διέχουσα τῆς Ἡλείων πόλεως σταδίους ἑκατὸν εἰκοσιν ἐξ ῆς ἥ τε Τληπολέμου τοῦ Ἡρακλέους δοκεῖ λέγεσθαι μήτηρ· ἐκεῖ γὰρ μᾶλλον αἱ τοῦ Ἡρακλέους στρατεῖαι.⁴

τὴν ἄγετ' ἐξ Ἐφύρης ποταμοῦ ἄπο Σελλήεντος πρὸς ἐκείναις δὲ⁵ οὐδεὶς ποταμὸς Σελλήεις· καὶ ὁ τοῦ Μέγητος θώραξ,⁶

τόν ποτε Φυλεύς

ήγαγεν έξ Ἐφύρης ποταμοῦ ἄπο Σελλήεντος

έξ ής καὶ τὰ φάρμακα τὰ ἀνδροφόνα. εἰς Ἐφυραν γὰρ ἀφῖχθαί φησι τὸν ἘΟδυσσέα ¹

φάρμακου ἀνδροφόνου διζήμενου, ὄφρα οἱ εἴη ἰοὺς χρίεσθαι

¹ $\epsilon[i\sigma_{i\nu} o i π\lambda\epsilon i]ous:$ lacuna of about nine letters in A supplied by Kramer; so Meineke.

² έπι τόν Λασίωνα, Müller Dübner, for ἐπιθαλασσίωνα (868 C. Müller, Ind. Var. Lect., p. 990).

³ Βοινώς, Corais, for Βοιωνώς; so Meineke.

*ϵ*ικε̂ . . . στρατεῖαι, Meineke transposes to position after
 Σελλήεντυς

⁵ δέ, Meincke emends to $\tau \epsilon$. ⁶ θώραξ, Meincke inserts. 26 and from here the voyage to Cephallenia is not more than eighty stadia. Somewhere in this neighbourhood, on the aforesaid boundary-line, there also flows the River Elison or Elisa.

5. It is between Chelonatas and Cyllenê that the River Peneius empties; as also the River Sellëeis. which is mentioned by the poet and flows out of Pholoê. On the Sellëeis is situated a city Ephyra, which is to be distinguished from the Thesprotian, Thessalian, and Corinthian Ephyras;¹ it is a fourth Ephyra, and is situated on the road that leads to Lasion, being either the same city as Boenoa (for thus Oenoê is usually called), or else near that city, at a distance of one hundred and twenty stadia from the city of the Eleians. This, apparently, is the Ephyra which Homer calls the home of the mother of Tlepolemus the son of Heracles (for the expeditions of Heracles were in this region rather than in any of the other three) when he says, "whom he had brought out of Ephyra, from the River Sellëeis";2 and there is no River Sellëeis near the other Ephyras. Again, he says of the corselet of Meges: "this corselet Phyleus once brought out of Ephyra. from the River Sellëeis." 3 And thirdly, the manslaving drugs: for Homer says that Odysseus came to Ephyra "in search of a man-slaying drug, that he might have wherewithal to smear his arrows ": 4 and

¹ The site of the Corinthian Ephyra is probably to be identified with that of the prehistoric Korakou (Dr. Blegen, *op. cit.*, p. 54).

² Iliad 2. 659. The mother of Tlepolemus was Astyocheia.

⁸ Iliad 15. 530.

⁴ Odyssey 1. 261 (Athenê speaking).

⁷ Meineke inserts ή 'Αθηνά after 'Οδυσσέα.

STRABO

καὶ τὸν Τηλέμαχον οἱ μνηστῆρες.

ήὲ καὶ εἰς Ἐφύρης ἐθέλει πίειραν ἄρουραν ἐλθεῖν, ὄφρ' ἔνθεν θυμοφθόρα φάρμακ' ἐνείκῃ.

καὶ γὰρ τὴν Αὐγέου θυγατέρα τοῦ τῶν Ἐπειῶν βασιλέως ὁ Νέστωρ ἐν τῆ διηγήσει τοῦ πρὸς αὐτοὺς πολέμου φαρμακίδα εἰσάγει,

πρῶτος ἐγὼν ἕλον ἀνδρα, φήσας,¹ Μούλιον αἰχμητήν, γαμβρὸς δ' ἦν Αὐγείαο, πρεσβυτάτην δὲ θύγατρ' εἶχεν,

ή τόσα φάρμακα ἤδη, ὄσα τρέφει εὐρεῖα χθών.

έστι δὲ καὶ περὶ Σικυῶνα Σελλήεις ποταμὸς καὶ "Εφυρα πλησίον κώμη, καὶ ἐν τῆ ἀΑγραία τῆς Αἰτωλίας "Εφυρα κώμη, οἱ δ᾽ ἀπ᾽ αὐτῆς "Εφυροι καὶ ἀλλοι οἱ Περραιβῶν πρὸς Μακεδονία, οἱ ² Κραννώνιοι, καὶ οἱ Θεσπρωτικοὶ οἱ ἐκ Κιχύρου τῆς πρότερον Ἐφύρας.

6. 'Απολλόδωρος δὲ διδάσκων, δν τρόπον ὁ ποιητὴς εἴωθε διαστέλλεσθαι τὰς ὁμωνυμίας, οἶον ἐπὶ τοῦ 'Ορχομενοῦ τὸν μὲν 'Αρκαδικὸν πολύμηλον καλῶν, τὸν δὲ Βοιωτιακὸν Μινύειον, καὶ Σάμον Θρηικίην συντιθεὶς

C 339

μεσσηγύς τε Σάμοιο και "Ιμβρου,

ίνα χωρίση ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰωνικῆς, οὕτω φησὶ καὶ τὴν Θεσπρωτικὴν "Εφυραν διαστέλλεσθαι τῷ τε τηλόθεν καὶ τῷ

ποταμοῦ ἄπο Σελλήεντος.

- ¹ άνδρα, repeated after φήσαs, Meineke deletes.
- ² kal, before ol, Meineke deletes.

28

in speaking of Telemachus the wooers say : " or else he means to go to the fertile soil of Ephyra, that from there he may bring deadly drugs"; 1 for Nestor, in his narrative of his war against the Epeians, introduces the daughter of Augeas, the king of the Epeians, as a mixer of drugs : " I was the first that slew a man, even the spearman Mulius; he was a son-in-law of Augeias, having married his eldest daughter, and she knew all drugs that are nourished by the wide earth."² But there is another River Sellëeis near Sicyon, and near the river a village Ephyra. And in the Agraean district of Aetolia there is a village Ephyra; its inhabitants are called Ephyri. And there are still other Ephyri, I mean the branch of the Perrhaebians who live near Macedonia (the Crannonians),³ as also those Thesprotian Ephyri of Cichyrus,⁴ which in earlier times was called Ephyra.

6. Apollodorus, in teaching us how the poet is wont to distinguish between places of the same name, says that as the poet, in the case of Orchomenus, for instance, refers to the Arcadian Orchomenus as "abounding in flocks"⁵ and to the Boeotian Orchomenus as "Minyeian," 6 and refers to Samos as the Thracian Samos ' by connecting it with a neighbouring island,8 " betwixt Samos and Imbros," 9 in order to distinguish it from Ionian Samos-so too, Apollodorus says, the poet distinguishes the Thesprotian Ephyra both by the word "distant" and by the phrase "from the River Sellëeis." 10 In this, however,

- ¹ Odyssey 2, 328, ³ See 7. Frag. 16.
- ⁶ Iliad 2, 605.
- ⁷ Samothrace.
- ⁹ Iliad 24, 78,
- ² Iliad 11, 738, 4 See 7. 7. 5.
- ⁶ Iliad 2, 511.
- ⁸ See 10. 2. 17.
- ¹⁰ Iliad 2. 659. Cp. 7. 7. 10.

ταῦτα δ' οὐχ ὁμολογεῖ τοῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ Σκηψίου Δημητρίου λεγομένοις, παρ' οὖ μεταφέρει τὰ πλεῦστα. ἐκεῖνος γὰρ οὕ φησιν εἶναι Σελλήεντα ἐν Θεσπρωτοῖς ποταμόν, ἀλλ' ἐν τῆ Ἡλεία παρὰ τὴν ἐκεῖ ἘΕφυραν, ὡς προείπομεν. τοῦτό τε οὖν εἴρηκε σκέψεως δεόμενον καὶ περὶ τῆς Οἰχαλίας, ὅτι φησίν, οὐ μιᾶς οὕσης, μίαν εἶναι πόλιν Εὐρύτου Οἰχαλιῆος, τὴν Θετταλικήν, ἐφ' ἦς φησίν.

οί τ' έχον Οι χαλίην, πόλιν Εὐρύτου Οι χαλιῆος. τίς οῦν ἐστίν, ἐξ ἦς ὁρμηθέντα αἱ Μοῦσαι κατὰ Δώριον

ἀντόμεναι Θάμυριν τὸν Θρήικα παῦσαν ἀοιδῆς ; φησὶ γάρ

Οἰχαλίηθεν ἰόντα παρ' Εὐρύτου Οἰχαλιῆος.1

εἰ μὲν γὰρ ην² Θετταλική, οὐκ εὖ πάλιν ὁ Σκήψιος, ᾿Αρκαδικήν τινα λέγων, ὴν νῦν ᾿Ανδανίαν καλοῦσιν· εἰ δ' οῦτος εῦ, καὶ ἡ ᾿Αρκαδικὴ πόλις Εὐρύτου εἴρηται, ὥστ' οὐ μία μόνον· ἐκεῖνος δὲ μίαν φησί.

7. Μεταξύ δὲ τῆς τοῦ Πηνειοῦ καὶ τοῦ Σελλήεντος ἐκβολῆς Πύλος ὠκεῖτο κατὰ τὸ Σκόλλιον, οὐχ ἡ τοῦ Νέστορος πόλις, ἀλλ' ἑτέρα τις, ἦ³ πρὸς τὸν ᾿Αλφειὸν οὐδέν ἐστι κοινώνημα, οὐδὲ πρὸς τὸν Παμισόν, εἴτε ᾿Αμαθον χρὴ καλεῖν. βιάζονται δ᾽ ἔνιοι μνηστευόμενοι τὴν Νέστορος

¹ φησί . . . Οἰχαλιῆος, Meineke ejects.

² $\hat{\eta}\nu$, Meineke emends to $\dot{\eta}$, perhaps rightly.

³ ³/₂, Penzel, for ^h/_η; ^h/_hs (Acyhno).

¹ "Scepsis," the Greek word here translated "perception," seems to be a pun on (Demetrius of) "Scepsis." 30

Apollodorus is not in agreement with what Demetrius of Scepsis says, from whom he borrows most of his material : for Demetrius says that there is no River Sellëeis among the Thesprotians, but says that it is in the Eleian country and flows past the Ephyra there. as I have said before. In this statement, therefore, Apollodorus was in want of perception; i as also in his statement concerning Oechalia, because, although Oechalia is the name of not merely one city, he says that there is only one city of Eurytus the Oechalian, namely, the Thessalian Oechalia, in reference to which Homer says : "Those that held Oechalia, city of Eurytus the Oechalian."2 What Oechalia, pray, was it from which Thamyris had set out when, near Dorium, the Muses "met Thamvris the Thracian and put a stop to his singing"?³ For Homer adds : "as he was on his way from Oechalia, from Eurytus the Oechalian."⁴ For if it was the Thessalian Oechalia, Demetrius of Scepsis is wrong again when he says that it was a certain Arcadian Oechalia, which is now called Andania: but if Demetrius is right, Arcadian Oechalia was also called "city of Eurytus," and therefore there was not merely one Oechalia; but Apollodorus says that there was one only.

7. It was between the outlets of the Peneius and the Sellëeis, near the Scollium,⁵ that Pylus was situated; not the city of Nestor, but another Pylus which has nothing in common with the Alpheius, nor with the Pamisus (or Amathus, if we should call it that). Yet there are some who do violence to Homer's words, seeking to win for themselves

² Iliad 2, 730. ³ Iliad 2, 595. ⁴ Iliad 2, 596.

⁵ Scollis Mountain (see 8. 3. 10); now Santameriotiko.

δόξαν καὶ τὴν εὐγένειαν τριῶν γὰρ Πύλων ἰστορουμένων ἐν Πελοποννήσφ (καθότι καὶ τὸ ἔπος εἴρηται τουτί,

ἔστι Πύλος πρὸ Πύλοιο Πύλος γέ μέν ἐστι καὶ ἄλλος),

τούτου τε καὶ τοῦ Λεπρεατικοῦ τοῦ ἐν τῆ Τριφυλία και τη Πισάτιδι, τρίτου δε του Μεσσηνιακού του κατὰ Κορυφάσιον, ἕκαστοι τὸν παρά σφισιν ήμαθόεντα πειρώνται δεικνύναι, και την του Νέστορος πατρίδα τοῦτον ἀποφαίνουσιν. οἱ μέν ούν πολλοί τών νεωτέρων 1 καί συγγραφέων καί ποιητών Μεσσήνιόν φασι τὸν Νέστορα, τώ σωζομένω μέχρι είς αύτους προστιθέμενοι οί δ' Ομηρικώτεροι, τοις έπεσιν ακολοθούντες, τούτον είναι φασι τον του Νέστορος Πύλον, ου την χώραν διέξεισιν ό 'Αλφειός διέξεισι δε την Πισάτιν καὶ τὴν Τριφυλίαν. οἱ δ' οὖν ἐκ τῆς Κοίλης "Ηλιδος και τοιαύτην φιλοτιμίαν προσετίθεσαν τῷ παρ' αὐτοῖς Πύλω καὶ γνωρίσματα, C 340 δεικνύντες Γέρηνον τόπον καὶ Γέροντα ποταμόν και άλλον Γεράνιον, είτ' ἀπὸ τούτων ἐπιθέτως Γερήνιον εἰρήσθαι πιστούμενοι τὸν Νέστορα. τοῦτο δὲ ταὐτὸ καὶ οἱ Μεσσήνιοι πεποιήκασι, καὶ πιθανώτεροί γε φαίνονται μαλλον γὰρ γνώριμά φασιν είναι τὰ παρ' ἐκείνοις Γέρηνα,

¹ νεωτέρων, Corais, for έτέρων; so the later editors.

¹ A proverb. See Stephanus Byz. s.v. Κορυφάσιον, and Eustathius on Od. 1. 93. 32

the fame and noble lineage of Nestor; for, since history mentions three Pyluses in the Peloponnesus (as is stated in this verse: "There is a Pylus in front of Pylus; yea, and there is still another Pylus"),¹ the Pylus in question, the Lepreatic Pylus in Triphylia and Pisatis, and a third, the Messenian Pylus near Coryphasium,² the inhabitants of each try to show that the Pylus in their own country is "emathoëis" ³ and declare that it is the native place of Nestor. However, most of the more recent writers. both historians and poets, say that Nestor was a Messenian, thus adding their support to the Pylus which has been preserved down to their own times. But the writers who follow the words of Homer more closely say that the Pylus of Nestor is the Pylus through whose territory the Alpheius flows. And the Alpheius flows through Pisatis and Triphylia. However, the writers from Coelê Elis have not only supported their own Pylus with a similar zeal, but have also attached to it tokens of recognition,4 pointing out a place called Gerenus, a river called Geron, and another river called Geranius, and then confidently asserting that Homer's epithet for Nestor, "Gerenian," was derived from these. But the Messenians have done the self-same thing, and their argument appears at least more plausible; for they sav that their own Gerena is better known, and that

² Gosselin identifics Coryphasium with the Navarino of to-day. So Frazer, note on Pausanias 4. 36 1.

^a The Homeric epithet of Pylus, translated "sandy"; but see 8. 3. 14.

⁴ As mothers who exposed their infants hung tokens about their necks, hoping that thus their parentage would be discovered.

συνοικουμένην ποτε εδ. τοιαῦτα μεν τὰ περὶ τὴν Κοίλην ^{*}Ηλιν ὑπάρχοντα νυνί.

8. Ό δὲ ποιητὴς εἰς τέτταρα μέρη διελῶν τήνδε τὴν χώραν, τέτταρας δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἡγεμόνας εἰπών, οὐ σαφῶς εἰρηκεν

οί δ' ἄρα Βουπράσιόν τε καὶ "Ηλιδα δῖαν ἕναιον,

όσσον ἔφ' Ὑρμίνη καὶ Μύρσινος ἐσχατιόωσα πέτρη τ' ἀλενίη καὶ ἀλείσιον ἐντὸς ἐέργει. τῶν αῦ τέσσαρες ἀργοὶ ἕσαν, δέκα δ' ἀνδρὶ

έκάστω

νήες έποντο θοαί πολέες δ' έμβαινον Έπειοί.

τῷ μὲν γὰρ Ἐπειοὺς ἀμφοτέρους προσαγορεύειν τούς τε Βουπρασιεῖς καὶ τοὺς Ἡλείους, Ἡλείους δὲ μηκέτι καλεῖν τοὺς Βουπρασιεῖς, οὐ τὴν Ἡλείαν δόξειεν ἀν εἰς τέσσαρα μέρη διαιρεῖν, ἀλλὰ τὴν τῶν Ἐπειῶν, ὴν εἰς δύο μέρη διεῖλε πρότερον οὐδ' ἀν μέρος εἴη τῆς Ἡλιδος τὸ Βουπράσιον, ἀλλὰ τῶν Ἐπειῶν μᾶλλον. ὅτι γὰρ Ἐπειοὺς καλεῖ τοὺς Βουπρασίους, δῆλον·

ώς δπότε κρείοντ' 'Αμαρυγκέα θάπτον 'Επειοί Βουπρασίφ.

τὸ δὲ Βουπράσιον εἶναί τινα χώραν τῆς ἀΗλείας κατοικίαν ἔχουσαν ὁμώνυμον νυνὶ φαίνεται, τῆς ἩΑιδος ὅν μέρος καὶ τοῦτο.¹ πάλιν δὲ τῷ

¹ τ d dè Boumpágiov . . . τ uûro, Meineke relegates to the foot of the page. odw, before ξ χουσαν, Blu omit. dé, after νυνί, BEknou insert.

¹ *Utad* 2. 615. Homer seems to speak of the four lastnamed places as the four corners of Coelê Elis (Leaf, *The* 34 it was once a populous place. Such, then, is the present state of affairs as regards Coelê Elis.

8. But when the poet divides this country into four parts and also speaks of the leaders as four in number, his statement is not clear : "And they too that inhabited both Buprasium and goodly Elis, so much thereof as is enclosed by Hyrminê and Myrsinus on the borders, and by the Olenian Rock and Aleisium,-of these men, I say, there were four leaders, and ten swift ships followed each leader, and many Epcians embarked thereon."¹ For when he speaks of both the Buprasians and the Eleians as Epeians, but without going on and calling the Buprasians Eleians, it would seem that he is not dividing the Eleian country into four parts, but rather the country of the Epcians, which he had already divided into only two parts; and thus Buprasium would not be a part of Elis but rather of the country of the Epcians. For it is clear that he calls the Buprasians Epcians; "as when the Epcians were burying lord Amarynces at Buprasium."2 But Buprasium now appears to have been a territory of the Eleian country, having in it a settlement of the same name, which was also a part of Elis.³ And

Ilind, vol. i, p. 72). Elsewhere (11. 756) he refers to "Buprasium, rich in wheat," "the Olenian Rock" and "the hill called the hill of Aleisium" as landmarks of the country.

² Iliad 23. 630.

³ Most of the editors regard this sentence as a gloss. Moreover, serious discrepancies in the readings of the MSS. render the meaning doubtful (see critical note on opposite page). For instance, all but three MSS. read "no settlement of the same name." But see Curtius, *Peloponnesos*, vol. II, p. 36; also *Etym. Mag.* and Hesych. s.v. Bownpáciov.

συγκαταριθμείσθαι Βουπράσιόν τε και "Ηλιδα δίαν λέγοντα, είτ' εἰς τέσσαρας διαιρεῖν μερίδας, ὡς ἂν κοινῷ δοκεῖ τῷ τε Βουπρασίφ και τỹ "Ηλιδι αὐτὰς ὑποτάττειν. ἢν δ', ὡς ἔοικε, κατοικία τῆς 'Ηλείας τὸ Βουπράσιον ἀξιόλογος, ἣ νῦν οὐκέτ' ἐστίν ἡ δὲ χώρα καλεῖται μόνον οὕτως ἡ ἐπὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ τῆς ἐπὶ Δύμην ἐξ "Ηλιδος τῆς νῦν πόλεως.¹ ὑπολάβοι δ' ἄν τις και ὑπεροχήν τινα ἔχειν τότε τὸ Βουπράσιον παρὰ τὴν 'Ηλιν, ὥσπερ και οἱ 'Επειοὶ παρὰ τούτους. ὕστερον δ' ἀντ' 'Επειῶν 'Ηλεῖοι ἐκλήθησαν. και τὸ Βουπράσιον μὲν δὴ μέρος ἦν τῆς "Ηλιδος, ποιητικῷ δέ τινι σχήματι συγκαταλέγειν τὸ μέρος τῷ ὅλφ φασὶ τὸν "Ομηρον, ὡς τὸ

ἀν' Ἐλλάδα καὶ μέσον Ἄργος,

καì

ἀν' Έλλάδα τε Φθίην τε,

ĸaì

Κουρητές τ' ἐμάχοντο καὶ Αἰτωλοί, καὶ

οί δ' ἐκ Δουλιχίοιο 'Εχινάων θ' ἱεράων.

καὶ γὰρ τὸ Δουλίχιον τῶν Ἐχινάδων. χρῶνται δὲ καὶ οἱ νεώτεροι· Ἱππῶναξ μέν

Κυπρίων βέκος φαγοῦσι καὶ ᾿Αμαθουσίων πυρόν

Κύπριοι γάρ και οι 'Αμαθούσιοι' και 'Αλκμάν δέ

C 341 Κύπρον ίμερτὰν λιποῖσα καὶ Πάφον περιρρύταν

καὶ Αἰσχύλος.2

¹ ή δέ χώρα . . . πόλεως, B omits.

again, when he names the two together, saying "both Buprasium and goodly Elis," and then divides the country into four parts, it seems as though he is classifying the four parts under the general designation "both Buprasium and goodly Elis." It seems likely that at one time there was a considerable settlement by the name of Buprasium in the Eleian country which is no longer in existence (indeed, only that territory which is on the road that leads to Dymê from the present city of Elis is now so called); and one might suppose that at that time Buprasium had a certain pre-eminence as compared with Elis, just as the Epeians had in comparison with the Eleians ; but later on the people were called Eleians instead of Epeians. And though Buprasium was a part of Elis, they say that Homer, by a sort of poetic figure, names the part with the whole, as for instance when he says : "throughout Hellas and mid-Argos," 1 and "throughout Hellas and Phthia," 2 and "the Curetes fought and the Aetolians," 3 and "the men of Dulichium and the holy Echinades,"⁴ for Dulichium is one of the Echinades. And more recent poets also use this figure; for instance, Hipponax, when he says: "to those who have eaten the bread of the Cyprians and the wheaten bread of the Amathusians," 5 for the Amathusians are also Cyprians; and Alcman, when he says: "when she had left lovely Cypros and sea-girt Paphos"; 6 and Aeschylus,7 when he

¹ Odyssey 1. 344.

3 Iliad 9, 529.

² Odyssey 11, 496.

4 Iliad 2, 625.

 ⁶ Frag. 82 (Bergk).
 ⁶ Frag. 21 (Bergk).
 ⁷ Meineke (Vind. Strab. p. 103) thinks Strabo wrote "Archilochus," not "Aeschylus."

² For Aloxbhos Meineke (Vind. Strab.) proposes 'Apx(hoxos. 37

Κύπρου Πάφου τ' έχουσα πάντα κλήρον.

εί δ' οὐκ εἴρηκεν Ἡλείους ¹ τοὺς Βουπρασίους, οὐδ' ἄλλα πολλὰ τῶν ὄντων, φήσομεν' ἀλλὰ τοῦτ' οὐκ ἔστιν ἀπόδειξις τοῦ μὴ εἶναι, ἀλλὰ τοῦ μὴ εἰπεῖν μόνον.

9. Έκαταΐος δ' ό Μιλήσιος έτέρους λέγει των 'Ηλείων τοὺς Ἐπειούς τῷ γοῦν Ἡρακλεῖ συστρα-τεῦσαι τοὺς Ἐπειοὺς ἐπὶ Αὐγέαν καὶ συνανελεῖν αὐτῶ τόν τε Αὐγέαν καὶ τὴν ³Ηλιν φησὶ δὲ καὶ την Δύμην Ἐπειίδα καὶ Ἀχαιίδα. πολλὰ μὲν οὖν καὶ μὴ ὄντα λέγουσιν οἶ ἀρχαῖοι συγγραφεῖς, συντεθραμμένοι τῷ ψεύδει διὰ τὰς μυθογραφίας. διὰ δὲ τοῦτο καὶ οὐχ ὁμολογοῦσι πρὸς ἀλλήλους περί των αύτων. ου μέντοι απιστον, ούδ' εί ποτε διάφοροι τοις 'Ηλείοις όντες οι 'Επειοί και έτεροεθνείς είς ταυτό συνήρχοντο κατ' έπικράτειαν καί κοινήν ένεμον τήν 2 πολιτείαν έπεκράτουν δὲ καὶ μέχρι Δύμης. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ποιητής οὐκ ώνόμακε την Δύμην ούκ ἀπεικὸς δ' ἐστί, τότε μὲν αὐτην ὑπὸ τοῖς Ἐπειοῖς ὑπιίρξαι, ὕστερον δὲ τρις Ιωσιν. ή μηδ' έκείνοις, άλλά τοις την έκείνων χωραν κατασχούσιν 'Αχαιοίς. των δέ τεττάρων μερίδων, ών έντός έστι και το Βουπράσιον, ή μεν Υρμίνη και ή Μύρσινος της 'Ηλείας εστίν, αί λοιπαί δε έπι των όρων ήδη της Πισάτιδος. ώς οιονταί τινες.

10. Υρμίνη μέν οῦν πολίχνιον ἦν, νῦν δ' οἰκ ἔστιν, ἀλλ' ἀκρωτήριον πλησίον Κυλλήνης ὀρεινόν

¹ 'Hλεlous, Corais, for 'Επείουs; so the later editors.
 ² ξνεμον τήν (Acgino); ἐνέμοντο (the other MSS.).

¹ Frag. 463 (Nauck).

says: "since thou dost possess the whole of Cypros and Paphos as thine allotment."¹ But if Homer nowhere calls the Buprasians Eleians, I will say that there are many other facts also that he does not mention; yet this is no proof that they are not facts, but merely that he has not mentioned them.

9. But Hecataeus of Miletus says that the Epeians are a different people from the Eleians; that, at any rate, the Epcians joined Heracles in his expedition against Augeas and helped him to destroy both Augeas and Elis. And he says, further, that Dymê is an Epeian and an Achaean city. However, the early historians say many things that are not true, because they were accustomed to falsehoods on account of the use of myths in their writings; and on this account, too, they do not agree with one another concerning the same things. Yet it is not incredible that the Epcians, even if they were once at variance with the Eleians and belonged to a different race, later became united with the Eleians as the result of prevailing over them, and with them formed one common state; and that they prevailed even as far as Dymê. For although the poet has not named Dymé, it is not unreasonable to suppose that in his time Dymê belonged to the Epeians, and later to the Ionians, or, if not to them, at all events to the Achaeans who took possession of their country. Of the four parts, inside which Buprasium is situated, only Hyrminê and Myrsinus belong to the Eleian country, whereas the remaining two are already on the frontiers of Pisatis, as some writers think,

10. Now Hyrminê was a small town. It is no longer in existence, but near Cyllenê there is a

έστι, καλούμενον Όρμίνα η "Υρμινα Μύρσινος δε το νύν Μυρτούντιον, επί θάλατταν καθήκουσα κατά την έκ Δύμης είς Ηλιν όδον κατοικία, στάδια της 'Ηλείων πόλεως διέχουσα έβδομήκοντα. πέτρην δ' 'Ωλενίην εἰκάζουσι την νῦν Σκόλλιν ἀνάγκη γὰρ εἰκότα λέγειν, καὶ τῶν τόπων καί των ονομάτων μεταβεβλημένων, έκείνου τε μή σφόδρα έπι πολλών σαφηνίζοντος. έστι δ' όρος πετρώδες κοινόν Δυμαίων τε καί Τριταιέων και 'Ηλείων, εχόμενον ετέρου τινός Άρκαδικού όρους Λαμπείας, δ της "Ηλιδος μέν διέστηκεν έκατον και τριάκοντα σταδίους, Τριταίας δὲ ἑκατόν, καὶ Δύμης ¹ τοὺς ἴσους, ἀχαϊκῶν πόλεων. τὸ δ' ἀλείσιόν ἐστι τὸ νῦν ἀλεσιαῖον, χώρα περί την 'Αμφιδολίδα, έν ή και κατά μήνα άγοράν συνάγουσιν οι περίοικοι κειται δε έπι τής ορεινής όδοῦ, τής ἐξ Ἡλιδος εἰς Ἐλυμπίαν πρότερον δ' ην πόλις της Πισάτιδος, άλλοτ' άλλως των όρων έπαλλαττόντων δια τας των ήγεμόνων μεταβολάς το δ' Αλείσιον και Αλεισίου κολώνην ό ποιητής καλεί, όταν φή.

C 342 μέσφ' ἐπὶ Βουπρασίου πολυπύρου βήσαμεν ἕππους πέτρης τ' Ωλενίης, καὶ ᾿Αλεισίου ἕνθα κολώνη κέκληται

ύπερβατώς γάρ δει δέξασθαι, ίσον τῷ καὶ ἔνθ'

¹ kal $\Delta \delta \mu \eta s$, Xylander inserts, and so the later editors. kal $i\kappa \Delta \delta \mu \eta s \delta \delta (hi)$.

¹ Santameriotiko Mountain.

mountain promontory called Hormina or Hyrmina. Myrsinus is the present Myrtuntium, a settlement that extends down to the sea, and is situated on the road which runs from Dymê into Elis, and is seventy stadia distant from the city of the Eleians. The Olenian Rock is surmised to be what is now called Scollis; ¹ for we are obliged to state what is merely probable, because both the places and the names have undergone changes, and because in many cases the poet does not make himself very clear. Scollis is a rocky mountain common to the territories of the Dymaeans, the Tritaeans, and the Eleians, and borders on another Arcadian mountain called Lampeia,² which is one hundred and thirty stadia distant from Elis, one hundred from Tritaea, and the same from Dymê; the last two are Achaean cities. Aleisium is the present Alesiaeum, a territory in the neighbourhood of Amphidolis,³ in which the people of the surrounding country hold a monthly market. It is situated on the mountain-road that runs from Elis to Olympia. In earlier times it was a city of Pisatis, for the boundaries have varied at different times on account of the change of rulers. The poet also calls Aleisium "Hill of Aleisium," when he says: "until we caused our horses to set foot on Buprasium, rich in wheat, and on the Olenian Rock, and of Aleisium where is the place called Hill"⁴ (we must interpret the words as a case of hyperbaton, that is, as equivalent to "and

^a Now Astras, apparently. See C. Müller, Ind. Var. Lect., p 990.

^a Amphidolis, or Amphidolia, was an Eleian territory north of Olympia.

Iliad 11, 758.

'Αλεισίου κολώνη κέκληται· ἕνιοι δὲ καὶ ποταμὸν δεικνύουσιν 'Αλείσιον.

11. Λεγομένων δέ τινων έν τη Τριφυλία Καυκώνων πρός τη Μεσσηνία, λεγομένης δε και της Δύμης Καυκωνίδος υπό τινων, όντος δε και ποταμοῦ ἐν τῆ Δυμαία μεταξύ Δύμης και Τριταίας, δς καλείται Καύκων θηλυκώς.1 ζητοῦσι περί τών Καυκώνων,² μη διττοι λέγονται, οι μεν περι την Τριφυλίαν, οι δε περί Δύμην και Ηλιν και τον Καύκωνα έμβάλλει δ' ούτος είς έτερον, δς Τευθέας 3 ἀρσενικῶς καλεῖται, ὑμώνυμος πολίχνη τινί των είς την Δύμην συνωκισμένων, πλην ότι χωρίς τοῦ σίγμα Τευθέα λέγεται θηλυκῶς αὕτη, έκτεινόντων την έσγάτην συλλαβήν, όπου το της Νεμυδίας 4 'Αρτέμιδος ίερόν. 5 δε Τευθέας 5 είς τον Αγελώον έμβάλλει τον κατά Δύμην δέοντα, όμώνυμον τώ κατά 'Ακαρνανίαν, καλούμενον καί Πειρον. του δ' Ησιόδου ειπόντος,

ὤκεε δ' Ώλενίην πέτρην ποταμοῖο παρ' ὄχθας εὐρεῖος Πείροιο,

μεταγράφουσί τινες Πιέροιο,⁶ οὐκ εὖ. περὶ δὲ τῶν Καυκώνων ζητοῦσι, φασίν,⁷ ὅτι τῆς ᾿Λθηνᾶς

¹ $\theta\eta\lambda\nu\kappa\hat{\omega}s$ is suspected by Corais, Kramer, and Müller-Dübner, and ejected by Meineke. But Eustathius retains the word in two quotations (notes on *Il.* 2. 607 and *Od.* 3. 367).

² ω s, before μ η , Pletho omits ; so Corais and Meineke.

³ Τευθέας (B) ; Τευθόας (Acghno).

⁴ Νεμιδίαs (bknou, perhaps rightly); Νεμεαίαs, Lobeck ad Phryn. p. 557; Νεμαίαs, Corais.

⁵ Τευθόαs Α,

⁶ Πιέροιο, Jones, for Πώροιο (see Pausanias 7. 22).

where is the place called Hill of Aleisium "). Some writers point also to a river Aleisius.

11. Since certain people in Triphylia near Messenia are called Cauconians, and since Dymê also is called Cauconian by some writers, and since in the Dymaean territory between Dymê and Tritaea there is also a river which is called Caucon, in the feminine gender, writers raise the question whether there are not two different sets of Cauconians, one in the region of Triphylia, and the other in the region of Dymê, Elis, and the River Caucon. This river empties into another river which is called Teutheas, in the masculine gender; Teutheas has the same name as one of the little towns which were incorporated into Dymê, except that the name of this town, "Teuthea," is in the feminine gender, and is spelled without the s and with the last syllable long. In this town is the temple of the Nemydian¹ Artemis. The Teutheas empties into the Acheloüs which flows by Dyme² and has the same name as the Acarnanian river. It is also called the "Peirus"; by Hesiod, for instance, when he says: "he dwelt on the Olenian Rock along the banks of a river, wide Peirus."³ Some change the reading to "Pierus," wrongly. They raise that question about the Cauconians, they say, because,

¹ "Nemydian" is otherwise unknown; perhaps "Nemidian" or "Nemeaean."

² Cp. 10. 2. 1. ³ Frag. 74 (98).

⁷ The whole passage $\pi \epsilon \rho l$ $\delta \dot{\epsilon} \dots \phi \eta \sigma l \nu$ ($\tau \iota \sigma l \nu Bk l u$) ... $\dot{\alpha} \tau \dot{\alpha} \rho \ \dot{\eta} \hat{\omega} \theta \epsilon \nu \dots \tau \nu \chi \dot{\sigma} \nu$, according to Kramer, crept in from the margin. Meineke ejects it. Jones emends $\phi \eta \sigma l \nu$ to $\phi a \sigma l \nu$ and retains the passage.

τῆς τῷ Μέντορι ὡμοιωμένης ἐν τῆ ἘΟδυσσείą εἰπούσης πρὸς τὸν Νέστορα,

ἀτὰρ ἡῶθεν μετὰ Καύκωνας μεγαθύμους εἶμ', ἔνθα χρείός μοι ὀφείλεται' οὕ τι νέον γε οὐδ' ὀλίγον. σὺ δὲ τοῦτον, ἐπεὶ τεὸν ἴκετο δῶμα, πέμιου σὺν διάρου τε καὶ μίἐς: δὸς δέ οἱ

πέμψον σύν διφρφ τε καὶ υἰέϊ δὸς δέ οἰ ἴππους,

δοκεί σημαίνεσθαι χώρα τις έν τη των Ἐπειων, ην οἱ Καύκωνες είχον, ἕτεροι ὄντες των ἐν τη Τριφυλία, ἐπεκτείνοντες καὶ μέχρι της Δυμαίας τυχόν. οὕτε γὰρ τὴν Δύμην, ὁπόθευ Καυκωνίδα εἰρῆσθαι συμβέβηκε, παραλιπειν ἄξιον, οὕτε τὰν ποταμόν, ὁπόθευ Καύκων εἰρηται, διὰ τὰ τὰν ποταμόν, ὁπόθεν Καύκων εἰρηται, διὰ τὰ τοὺς Καύκωνας παρέχειν ζήτησιν, οῦτινές ποτέ εἰσιν, ὅπου φησιν ἡ ᾿Αθηνᾶ βαδίζειν κατὰ τὴν τοῦ χρέους κομιδήν. εἰ γὰρ δὴ δεχοίμεθα τοὺς ἐν τη Τριφυλία λέγεσθαι τοὺς περὶ Λέπρεον,¹ οὐκ οἰδ ὅπως πιθανὸς ἔσται ὁ λόγος· διὸ καὶ γράφουσί τινες·

ένθα χρείός μοι όφείλεται Ήλιδι δίη, ούκ όλίγον.

σαφεστέραν δ' έξει τὴν ἐπίσκεψιν τοῦτο, ἐπειδὰν τὴν ἐξῆς χώραν περιοδεύσωμεν τήν τε Πισᾶτιν καὶ τὴν Τριφυλίαν μέχρι τῆς τῶν Μεσσηνίων μεθορίας.

12. Μετὰ δὲ τὸν Χελωνάταν ὁ τῶν Πισατῶν ἐστὶν αἰγιαλὸς πολύς εἶτ' ἄκρα Φειά ἡν δὲ καὶ πολίχνη

Φειâς πὰρ τείχεσσιν, Ἰαρδάνου ἀμφὶ ῥέεθρα[•] 44

when Athenê in the guise of Mentor, in the Odyssey, says to Nestor, "but in the morning I will go to the great-hearted Cauconians, where a debt is due me, in no way new or small. But do thou send this man on his way with a chariot and with thy son, since he has come to thy house, and give him horses,"1 the poet seems to designate a certain territory in the country of the Epeians which was held by the Cauconians, these Cauconians being a different set from those in Triphylia and perhaps extending as far as the territory of Dymê. Indeed, one should not fail to inquire both into the origin of the epithet of Dymê, "Cauconian," and into the origin of the optime name of the river "Caucon," because the question who those Cauconians were to whom Athenê says she is going in order to recover the debt offers a problem; for if we should interpret the poet as meaning the Cauconians in Triphylia near Lepreum, I do not see how his account can be plausible. Hence some read: "where a debt is due me in goodly Elis, no small one."² But this question will be investigated with clearer results when I describe the country that comes next after this, I mean Pisatis and Triphylia as far as the borders of the country of the Messenians.3

12. After Chelonatas comes the long sea-shore of the Pisatans; and then Cape Pheia. And there was also a small town called Pheia: "beside the walls of Pheia, about the streams of Iardanus,"⁴

¹ Odyssey 3, 366.	² Cp. Iliad 11, 698.
³ 8. 3. 17.	 Iliad 7. 135.

¹ $\Lambda \epsilon \pi \rho \epsilon o \nu$, Corais, Kramer, and Müller-Dübner, for $\Lambda \epsilon \pi \rho \epsilon o \nu$; $\Lambda \epsilon \pi \rho \epsilon o \nu$, Meineke.

- C 343 έστι γαρ και ποτάμιον πλησίον. ένιοι δ' αργην της Πισάτιδος την Φειάν φασι πρόκειται δε καί ταύτης νησίον και λιμήν, ένθεν είς Όλυμπίαν το έννυτάτω 1 έκ θαλάττης 2 στάδιοι έκατον είκοσιν. είτ' άλλη άκρα Ίχθὺς 3 ἐπὶ πολὺ προύχουσα έπι την δύσιν, καθάπερ ό Χελωνάτας, ἀφ' ής πάλιν 4 ἐπὶ τὴν Κεφαλληνίαν στάδιοι ἑκατὸν εἴκοσιν. είθ' ό 'Αλφειός εκδίδωσι, διέγων τοῦ Χελωνάτα σταδίους διακοσίους διγδοήκοντα, 'Αράξου δὲ πεντακοσίους τετταράκοντα πέντε. ῥεῖ δ' ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν τόπων, ἐξ ῶν καὶ ὁ Εὐρώτας καλεῖται δε 'Ασέα, κώμη της Μεγαλοπολίτιδος, πλησίον άλλήλων έχουσα δύο πηγάς, έξ ών ρέουσιν οί λενθέντες ποταμοί· δύντες δ' ύπό γης έπι συχνούς σταδίους άνατέλλουσι πάλιν, είθ' ό μέν εἰς Λακωνικήν, ό δ' είς την Πισατιν κατάγεται. ό μεν ουν Ευρώτας, κατά την άρχην της Βλεμινάτιδος άναδείξας το ρείθρον, παρ' αυτήν την Σπάρτην όνεις και διεξιών αύλωνά τινα μακρόν κατά τό Έλος, ού μέμνηται καὶ ὁ ποιητής, ἐκδίδωσι μεταξὺ Γυθίου, τοῦ τῆς Σπάρτης ἐπινείου, καὶ 'Ακραίων. ό δ' 'Αλφειός, παραλαβών τόν τε Λάδωνα 5 καὶ τὸν Ἐρύμανθον καὶ ἄλλους ἀσημοτέρους, διὰ τῆς Φρίξης καὶ Πισάτιδος καὶ Τριφυλίας ένεχθείς, παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν 'Ολυμπίαν έπι θάλατταν την Σικελικήν έκπίπτει μεταξύ
 - 1 τὸ ἐγγυτάτω, B and Epil., for τῷ ἐγγυτάτῷ ; so Meineke. 2 ἐστί, before στάδιοι, Corais omits ; εἰσί, Meineke.

^{3 &#}x27;Ivous, Palmer, for evous. addis, Corais.

for there is also a small river near by. According to some, Pheia is the beginning of Pisatis. Off Pheia lie a little island and a harbour, from which the nearest distance from the sea to Olympia is one hundred and twenty stadia. Then comes another cape, Ichthys, which, like Chelonatas, projects for a considerable distance towards the west; and from it the distance to Cephallenia is again one hundred and twenty stadia. Then comes the mouth of the Alpheius, which is distant two hundred and eighty stadia from Chelonatas, and five hundred and fortyfive from Araxus. It flows from the same regions as the Eurotas, that is, from a place called Asea, a village in the territory of Megalopolis, where there are two springs near one another from which the rivers in question flow. They sink and flow beneath the earth for many stadia 1 and then rise again; and then they flow down, one into Laconia and the other into Pisatis. The stream of the Eurotas reappears where the district called Bleminatis begins, and then flows past Sparta itself, traverses a long glen near Helus (a place mentioned by the poet),² and empties between Gythium, the naval station of Sparta, and Acraea. But the Alpheius, after receiving the waters of the Ladon, the Erymanthus, and other rivers of less significance, flows through Phrixa, Pisatis, and Triphylia past Olympia itself to the Sicilian Sea, into which it empties between

¹ According to Polybius (16. 17), ten stadia.

* Iliad 2. 584.

* πάλιν, omitted by BEklu.

⁶ For Κελάδοντα (MSS.) Palmer conjectures Λάδωνα, C. Müller approving. Φειάς τε καὶ Ἐπιταλίου.¹ πρὸς δὲ τῆ ἐκβολῆ τὸ τῆς ᾿Αλφειονίας ᾿Αρτέμιδος ἡ ᾿Αλφειούσης ἄλσος ἐστί (λέγεται γὰρ ἀμφοτέρως), ἀπέχου τῆς Ὀλυμπίας εἰς ὀγδοήκοντα σταδίους. ταύτῃ δὲ τῆ θεῷ καὶ ἐν Ἐλυμπία κατ' ἔτος συντελεῖται πανήγυρις, καθάπερ καὶ τῆ Ἐλαφία καὶ τῆ Δαφνία. μεστὴ δ' ἐστὶν ἡ γῆ πᾶσα Ἀρτεμισίων τε καὶ ᾿Αφροδισίων καὶ Νυμφαίων ἐν ἄλσεσιν ἀνθέων πλέφς² τὸ πολὺ διὰ τὴν εὐυδρίαν, συχνὰ δὲ καὶ Ἐρμεῖα ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς, Ποσείδια δ' ἐπὶ ταῖς ἀκταῖς. ἐν δὲ τῷ τῆς ᾿Αλφειονίας ἱερῷ γραφαὶ Κλεάνθους τε καὶ ᾿Αρήγοντος, ἀνδρῶν Κορινθίων, τοῦ μὲν Τροίας ἅλωσις καὶ ᾿Αθηνᾶς γοναί, τοῦ δ' Ἅρτεμις ἀναφερομένη ἐπὶ γρυπός, σφόδρα εὐδόκιμοι.

13. Είτα τὸ διεῦργον ὄρος τῆς Τριφυλίας τὴν Μακιστίαν ἀπὸ τῆς Πισάτιδος· εἰτ' ἄλλος ποταμὸς Χαλκὶς καὶ κρήνη Κρουνοὶ καὶ κατοικία Χαλκίς, καὶ τὸ Σαμικὸν μετὰ ταῦτα, ὅπου τὸ μάλιστα τιμώμενον τοῦ Σαμίου Ποσειδῶνος ἱερόν· ἔστι δ' ἄλσος ἀγριελαιῶν πλέων· ἐπεμελοῦντο δ' αὐτοῦ Μακίστιοι· οὐτοι δὲ καὶ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν ἐπήγγελλον, ἡν καλοῦσι Σάμιον.³ συντελοῦσι δ' εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν πάντες Τριφύλιοι.

14. Κατὰ ταῦτα δέ πως τὰ ἱερὰ ὑπέρκειται τῆς θαλάττης ἐν τριάκοντα ἡ μικρῷ πλείοσι σταδίοις ὁ Τριφυλιακὸς Πύλος καὶ Λεπρεατικός,

¹ 'Επιταλίου, Tzschucke, for 'Επιτάνου (Acgh), 'Επιτάνης (B), Πιτάνης (klno); so Kramer and the later editors.

Intrarys ($\xi(t,0)$), so internet and Müller-Dübner, for $\lambda r \theta \epsilon \omega r \delta s$; ² $\lambda r \theta \epsilon \omega r \pi \lambda \epsilon \omega s$, Meineke, and Müller-Dübner, for $\lambda r \theta \epsilon \omega r \delta s$; for other emendations, see C. Müller, Ind. Var. Lect., p. 991.

Pheia and Epitalium. Near the outlet of the river is the sacred precinct of Artemis Alpheionia or Alpheiusa (for the epithet is spelled both ways), which is about eighty stadia distant from Olympia. An annual festival is also celebrated at Olympia in honour of this goddess as well as in honour of Artemis Elaphia and Artemis Daphnia. The whole country is full of temples of Artemis, Aphrodité, and the Nymphs, being situated in sacred precincts that are generally full of flowers because of the abundance of water. And there are also numerous shrines of Hermes on the road-sides, and temples of Poseidon on the capes. In the temple of Artemis Alpheionia are very famous paintings by two Corinthians, Cleanthes and Aregon: by Cleanthes the "Capture of Troy" and the "Birth of Athenê," and by Aregon the "Artemis Borne Aloft on a Griffin."

13. Then comes the mountain of Triphylia that separates Macistia from Pisatis; then another river called Chalcis, and a spring called Cruni, and a settlement called Chalcis, and, after these, Samicum, where is the most highly revered temple of the Samian Poseidon. About the temple is a sacred precinct full of wild olive-trees. The people of Macistum used to have charge over it; and it was they, too, who used to proclaim the armistice-day called "Samian." But all the Triphylians contribute to the maintenance of the temple.

14. In the general neighbourhood of these temples, above the sea, at a distance of thirty stadia or slightly more, is situated the Triphylian Pylus, also called the

³ Σάμιον, Corais, for Σάμιοι ; so the later editors.

C 344 δν καλεί ό ποιητής ήμαθόεντα καl παραδίδωσι τοῦ Νέστορος πατρίδα, ὡς ἄν τις ἐκ τῶν ἐπῶν τών Όμήρου τεκμαίροιτο είτε του παραρρέοντος ποταμοῦ προς ἄρκτον 'Αμάθου καλουμένου πρότερον, δς νῦν Μάμαος καὶ ᾿Αρκαδικὸς 1 καλεῖται, ώστ' έντεῦθεν ήμαθόεντα κεκλησθαι είτε τούτου μέν Παμισοῦ καλουμένου όμωνύμως τοῦς ἐν τῆ Μεσσηνία δυσί, της δὲ πόλεως άδηλον ἐχούσης την έτυμολογίαν τοῦ ἐπιθέτου· καὶ γὰρ τὸ άμαθώδη τον ποταμόν ή την χώραν είναι ψεῦδός φασι. καί τὸ τῆς Σκιλλουντίας δὲ ᾿Αθηνας ίερον το περί Σκιλλούντα των επιφανών εστίν, Ολυμπίας πλησίον κατά τον Φέλλωνα.² προς έω δ' έστιν όρος τοῦ Πύλου πλησίον ἐπώνυμον Μίνθης, ην μυθεύουσι παλλακην τοῦ "Αδου γενομένην πατηθείσαν³ ύπο της Κόρης είς την κηπαίαν μίνθην μεταβαλεΐν, ήν τινες ήδύοσμον καλούσι. και δή και τέμενος έστιν "Αδου πρός τῷ ὄρει, τιμώμενον καὶ ὑπὸ Μακιστίων, καὶ Δήμητρος άλσος ύπερκείμενον τοῦ Πυλιακοῦ πεδίου. τὸ δὲ πεδίον εὔγεών ἐστι τοῦτο, τῆ θαλάττη δε συνάψαν, παρατείνει παρ' απαν το μεταξύ του τε Σαμικού και ποταμού Νέδας διάστημα. Θινώδης δε και στενός έστιν ό τής θαλάττης αίγιαλός, ώστ' οὐκ αν ἀπογνοίη τις έντεῦθεν ήμαθόεντα ώνομάσθαι τὸν Πύλον.

> ¹ καl 'Αρκαδικός, C. Müller would transpose to a position after Λεπρεατικός (above); cp. 8. 3. 3 and 8. 3. 26.

> ² The words $\kappa al \tau \delta \tau \eta s \dots \Phi \epsilon \lambda \lambda \omega \nu a$ are transposed by Groskurd, Meineke, and others to a position after Tριφόλιοι (at end of § 13). Meineke emends $\Phi \epsilon \lambda \lambda \omega \nu a$ to $\Phi \epsilon \lambda \lambda \omega \nu a$ (stony ground); C. Müller (*Philologus* 34. 79) conjectures 'Aπέλλωνa, or $\Phi \lambda \epsilon \gamma \omega \nu a$, and Krüger $\Phi o \lambda \delta \eta \nu$.

Lepreatic Pylus, which Homer calls "emathöeis"1 and transmits to posterity as the fatherland of Nestor, as one might infer from his words, whether it be that the river that flows past Pylus towards the north (now called Mamaüs, or Arcadicus) was called Amathus in earlier times, so that Pylus got its epithet "emathöeis" from "Amathus," or that this river was called Pamisus, the same as two rivers in Messenia, and that the derivation of the epithet of the city is uncertain; for it is false, they say, that either the river or the country about it is "amathodes."² And also the temple of Athenê Scilluntia at Scillus, in the neighbourhood of Olympia near Phellon,⁸ is one of the famous temples. Near Pylus, towards the east, is a mountain named after Minthê, who, according to myth, became the concubine of Hades, was trampled under foot by Corê, and was transformed into garden-mint, the plant which some call Hedyosmos.⁴ Furthermore, near the mountain is a precinct sacred to Hades, which is revered by the Macistians too,⁵ and also a grove sacred to Demeter, which is situated above the Pylian plain. This plain is fertile; it borders on the sea and stretches along the whole distance between Samicum and the River Neda. But the shore of the sea is narrow and sandy, so that one could not refuse to believe that Pylus got its epithet "emathöeis" therefrom.

¹ Now interpreted as meaning "sandy." ² "Sandy." ³ Phellon, whether town, river, or mountain, is otherwise unknown. ⁴ "Sweet-smelling" (mint). ⁵ As well as by the Pylians.

⁸ πατηθείσαν, Corais (from conjecture of Sevin), for ἀπατηθείσαν; so Meineke, Forbiger, and others. 15. Πρός ἄρκτον δ' ὄμορα ην τῷ Πύλφ δύο πολείδια Τριφυλιακά, "Υπανα καὶ Τυμπανέαι,¹ ῶν τὸ μὲν εἰς Ἡλιν συνφκίσθη, τὸ δ' ἔμεινε. καὶ ποταμοὶ δὲ δύο ἐγγὺς ῥέουσιν, ὅ τε Δαλίων² καὶ ὁ ᾿Αχέρων, ἐμβάλλοντες εἰς τὸν ᾿Αλφειόν. ὁ δὲ ᾿Αχέρων κατὰ τὴν πρὸς τὸν Ἅδην οἰκειότητα ῶνόμασται· ἐκτετίμηται γὰρ δὴ σφόδρα τά τε τῆς Δήμητρος καὶ τῆς Κόρης ἱερὰ ἐνταῦθα καὶ τὰ τοῦ Ἅδου, τάχα διὰ τὰς ὑπεναντιότητας, ὡς φησιν ὁ Σκήψιος Δημήτριος. καὶ γὰρ εὐκαρπός ἐστι καὶ ἐρυσίβην γεννậ καὶ θρύον ἡ Τριφυλία. διόπερ ἀντὶ μεγάλης φορᾶς πυκνὰς ἀφορίας γίνεσθαι συμβαίνει κατὰ τοὺς τόπους.

16. Τοῦ δὲ Πύλου πρὸς νότον ἐστὶ τὸ Λέπρεον. ἡν δὲ καὶ αὕτη ἡ³ πόλις ὑπὲρ τῆς θαλάττης ἐν τεσσαράκοντα σταδίοις· μεταξὺ δὲ τοῦ Λεπρέου καὶ τοῦ ᾿Αννίου⁴ τὸ ἰερὸν τοῦ Σαμίου Ποσειδῶνός ἐστιν, ἐκατὸν σταδίους ἑκατέρου⁵ διέχον. τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ τὸ ἱερόν, ἐν ῷ καταληφθῆναί φησιν ὅ ποιητὴς ὑπὸ Τηλεμάχου τὴν θυσίαν συντελοῦντας τοὺς Πυλίους.

οί δὲ Πύλον, Νηλῆος ἐϋκτίμενον πτολίεθρον ἰξον· τοὶ δ' ἐπὶ θινὶ θαλάσσης ἱερὰ ῥέζον ταύρους παμμέλανας Ἐνοσίχθονι κυανοχαίτῃ.

C 345 πάρεστι μέν γὰρ τῷ ποιητῆ καὶ πλάττειν τὰ μη ὄντα, ὅταν δ' ἦ δυνατὸν ἐφαρμόττειν τοῖς οὖσι

> ¹ Τυμπανέαι, Corais, Kramer, Meineke, for Ἐπάνη (B), ὅΥπανα (B man. sec.), Τυπάνσαι (Abgh). But Τυπανέαι might be the correct reading (see C. Müller, Ind. Var. Lect., p. 991).

> ² $\Delta \alpha \lambda (\omega \nu)$: op. $\Delta i d \gamma \omega \nu$ in Pausanias 6. 21. 4, which appears to be the same river.

³ ή, after αῦτη, Groskurd inserts ; so the later editors.

15. Towards the north, on the borders of Pylus, were two little Triphylian cities, Hypana and Tympaneae; the former of these was incorporated into Elis, whereas the latter remained as it was. further, two rivers flow near these places, the Dalion And and the Acheron, both of them emptying into the Alpheius. The Acheron has been so named by virtue of its close relation to Hades; for, as we know, not only the temples of Demeter and Corê have been held in very high honour there, but also those of Hades, perhaps because of "the contrariness of the soil," to use the phrase of Demetrius of Scepsis. For while Triphylia brings forth good fruit, it breeds red-rust and produces rush; and therefore in this region it is often the case that instead of a large crop there is no crop at all.

16. To the south of Pylus is Lepreum. This city, too, was situated above the sea, at a distance of forty stadia; and between Lepreum and the Annius¹ is the temple of the Samian Poseidon, at a distance of one hundred stadia from each. This is the temple at which the poet says Telemachus found the Pylians performing the sacrifice: "And they came to Pylus, the well-built city of Neleus; and the people were doing sacrifice on the sea-shore, slaying bulls that were black all over, to the dark-haired Earth-shaker."² Now it is indeed allowable for the poet even to fabricate what is not true, but when practicable he

¹ "Annius" (otherwise unknown) seems to be a corruption of "Anigrus" (cp. 8.3 19 and Pausanias 5. 5. 5); but according to Kramer, "Alpheius." ² Odyssey 3. 4.

⁴ 'Avvlov, Corais (following conj. of Xylander) emends to 'Ανίγρου, but Kramer conjectures 'Αλφειοῦ.

⁵ έκατέρου, Corais, for έκάτερον ; so the later editors.

τὰ ἐπη καὶ σώζειν τὴν διήγησιν, τὸ δ' ἀπέχεσθαι προσῆκε μᾶλλον. χώραν δ' εἶχον εὐδαίμονα οἰ Λεπρεᾶται¹ τούτοις δ' ὅμοροι Κυπαρισσιεῖς. ἄμφω δὲ τὰ χωρία ταῦτα Καύκωνες κατεῖχον, καὶ τὸν Μάκιστον δέ, ὅν τινες Πλατανιστοῦντα καλοῦσιν. ὁμώνυμου τῆ χώρα δ' ἐστὶ τὸ πόλισμα. φασὶ δ' ἐν τῆ Λεπρεάτιδι καὶ Καύκωνος εἶναι μνῆμα, εἴτ' ἀρχηγέτου τινός, εἶτ' ἄλλως ὁμωνύμου τῷ ἔθνει.

17. Πλείους δ' εἰσὶ λόγοι περὶ τῶν Καυκώνων καὶ γὰρ 'Αρκαδικὸν ἔθνος φασί, καθάπερ τὸ Πελασγικόν, καὶ πλανητικὸν ἄλλως, ὥσπερ ἐκεῖνο. ἱστορεῖ γοῦν ὁ ποιητὴς καὶ τοῖς Τρωσὶν ἀφιγμένους συμμάχους, πόθεν δ', οὐ λέγει· δοκοῦσι δ' ἐκ Παφλαγονίας· ἐκεῖ γὰρ ὀνομάζουσι Καυκωνιάτας τινὰς Μαριανδυνοῖς ὁμόρους, οἱ καὶ αὐτοὶ Παφλαγόνες εἰσί. μνησθησόμεθα δ' αὐτῶν ἐπὶ πλέον, ὅταν εἰς ἐκεῖνον περιστῆ τὸν τόπον ἡ γραφή. νυνὶ δὲ περὶ τῶν ἐν τῆ Τριψυλία Καυκώνων ἔτι καὶ ταῦτα προσιστορητέου. οἰ μὲν γὰρ καὶ ὅλην τὴν νῦν 'Ηλείαν, ἀπὸ τῆς Μεσσηνίας μέχρι Δύμης, Καυκωνίαν λεχθῆναί φασιν· 'Αντίμαχος γοῦν καὶ Ἐπειοὺς καὶ Καύκωνας ἅπαντας προσαγορεύει. τινὲς δὲ ὅλην μὲν μὴ κατασχεῖν αὐτούς, δίχα δὲ μεμερισμένους οἰκεῖν, τοὺς μὲν πρὸς τῆ Μεσσηνία κατὰ τὴν Βουπρασίδα καὶ τὴν Κοίλην 'Ηλιν' Ἀριστοτέλης

¹ Λεπρεάται, Pletho, for Τεγεάται ; so the editors.

¹ Iliad 20, 329. ³ 12, 3, 5.

should adapt his words to what is true and preserve his narrative; but the more appropriate thing was to abstain from what was not true. The Lepreatans held a fertile territory; and that of the Cyparissians bordered on it. Both these districts were taken and held by the Cauconians; and so was the Macistus (by some called Platanistus). The name of the town is the same as that of the territory. It is said that there is a tomb of Caucon in the territory of Lepreum—whether Caucon was a progenitor of the tribe or one who for some other reason had the same name as the tribe.

17. There are several accounts of the Cauconians; for it is said that, like the Pelasgians, they were an Arcadian tribe, and, again like the Pelasgians, that they were a wandering tribe. At any rate, the poet ¹ tells us that they came to Troy as allies of the Trojans. But he does not say whence they come, though they seem to have come from Paphlagonia; for in Paphlagonia there is a people called Cauconiatae whose territory borders on that of the Mariandyni, who are themselves Paphlagonians. But I shall speak of them at greater length when I come to my description of that region.² At present I must add the following to my account of the Cauconians in Triphylia. Some say that the whole of what is now called Eleia, from Messenia as far as Dymê, was called Cauconia. Antimachus, at any rate, calls all the inhabitants both Epcians and Cauconians, Others, however, say that the Cauconians did not occupy the whole of Eleia, but lived there in two separate divisions, one division in Triphylia near Messenia, and the other in Buprasis and Coelê Elis near Dymê. And Aristotle has knowledge of their

δ' ένταῦθα μάλιστα οἶδεν ίδρυμένους αὐτούς. καὶ δὴ τοῖς ὑφ' Ὁμήρου λεγομένοις ὁμολογεῖ μᾶλλον ή ὑστάτη ἀπόφασις, τό τε ζητούμενον πρότερον λαμβάνει λύσιν. ὁ μὲν γὰρ Νέστωρ ὑπόκειται τὸν Τριφυλιακὸν οἰκῶν Πύλον τά τε πρὸς νότον καὶ τὰ ἑωθινά (ταῦτα δ' ἐστὶ τὰ συγκυροῦντα πρὸς τὴν Μεσσηνίαν καὶ τὴν Λακωνικήν)¹ ὑπ' ἐκείνω ἐστίν, ἔχουσι δ' οἱ Καύκωνες, ὥστε τοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ Πύλου βαδίζουσιν εἰς Λακεδαίμονα ἀνάγκη διὰ Καυκώνων είναι τὴν ὁδόν. τὸ δὲ ἱερὸν τοῦ Σαμίου Ποσειδῶνος καὶ ὁ κατ' αὐτὸ ὅρμος, εἰς δν κατήχθη Τηλέμαχος, πρὸς δύσιν καὶ πρὸς ἄρκτον ἀπονεύει. εἰ μὲν τοίνυν οἱ Καύκωνες ἐνταῦθα μόνον οἰκοῦσιν, οὐ σώζεται τῷ ποιητῦ ὁ λόγος. κελεύει γὰρ ἡ μὲν ᾿Αθηνᾶ² κατὰ τὸν Σωτάδη³ τῷ Νέστορι, τὸν μὲν Τηλέμαχον εἰς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα πέμψαι σὺν δίφρω τε καὶ υἱἕι εἰς τὰ πρὸς ἕω μέρη αὐτὴ δ' ἐπὶ ναῦν βαδιεῖσθαι νυκτερεύσουσά φησιν ἐπὶ τὴν δύσιν καὶ εἰς τοὐπίσω

άτὰρ ήῶθεν μετὰ Καύκωνας μεγαθύμους

πορεύεσθαι έπὶ τὸ χρέος πάλιν εἰς τοὔμπροσθεν. τίς οὖν ὁ τρόπος ; παρῆν γὰρ τῷ Νέστορι λέγειν C 346 ἀλλ' οἴ γε Καύκωνες ὑπ' ἐμοί εἰσι καὶ πρὸ ὁδοῦ τοῖς εἰς Λακεδαίμονα βαδίζουσιν ὥστε τί οὐ συνοδεύεις τοῖς περὶ Τηλέμαχον, ἀλλ' ἀναχωρεῖς εἰς τοὐπίσω ; ἅμα δ' οἰκεῖον ἦν τῷ βαδίζοντι ἐπὶ

¹ ä, before $i\pi$ $i\kappa\epsilon i\nu\varphi$, Meineke and others delete.

² For μèν 'Aθηνâ, Madvig conjectures Μεντοραθηνâ.

8 τδν Σωτάδη (Bkl, Ald.); 'Οδύσσειαν (marg. B, man. sec. and marg. n.).

having been established at this latter place especially.1 And in fact the last view agrees better with what Homer says, and furnishes a solution of the question asked above,² for in this view it is assumed that Nestor lived in the Triphylian Pylus, and that the parts towards the south and east (that is, the parts that are contiguous to Messenia and the Laconian country) were subject to him; and these parts were held by the Cauconians, so that if one went by land from Pylus to Lacedaemon his journey necessarily must have been made through the territory of the Cauconians; and yet the temple of the Samian Poseidon and the mooring-place near it, where Telemachus landed, lie off towards the north-west, So then, if the Cauconians live only here, the account of the poet is not conserved; for instance, Athenê, according to Sotades, bids Nestor to send Telemachus to Lacedaemon "with chariot and son " to the parts that lie towards the east, and yet she says that she herself will go to the ship to spend the night, towards the west, and back the same way she came, and she goes on to say that "in the morning" she will go "amongst the great-hearted Cauconians" 8 to collect a debt, that is, she will go forward again. How, pray? For Nestor might have said : "But the Cauconians are my subjects and live near the road that people travel to Lacedaemon. Why, therefore, do you not travel with Telemachus and his companions instead of going back the same way you came?" And at the same time it would have been

^a Od. 3. 366.

¹ The extant works of Aristotle contain no reference to the Cauconians.

² 8. 3. 11.

χρέους κομιδήν, οὐκ ὀλίγου, ὥς φησι, πρὸς άνθρώπους ύπὸ τῷ Νέστορι ὄντας, αἰτήσασθαί τινα παρ' αὐτοῦ βοήθειαν, εἴ τι ἀγνωμονοῖτο (ώσπερ είωθε) περί το συμβόλαιον ου γέγονε δέ τοῦτο, εἰ μέν τοίνυν ἐνταῦθα μόνον οἰκοῖεν οἰ Καύκωνες, ταῦτ' ἂν συμβαίνοι τὰ ἄτοπα·μεμερισμένων δέ τινων και είς τούς πρός Δύμη τόπους της 'Ηλείας, έκείσε αν είη λέγουσα την έφοδον ή Αθηνά, και ούκ αν έτι ούθ' ή είς την ναυν κατάβασις έχοι τι ἀπεμφαίνον, οὕθ' ὁ τῆς συνοδίας ἀπο-σπασμός, εἰς τἀναντία τῆς ὁδοῦ οὕσης. παραπλησίως δ' άν και τὰ περι τοῦ Πύλου διαπορούμενα τύχοι τής προσηκούσης διαίτης, ἐπελθοῦσι μικρόν έτι της χωρογραφίας μέχρι τοῦ Πύλου τοῦ Μεσσηνιακού.

18. Ἐλέγοντο δὲ Παρωρεάταί¹ τινες τῶν ἐν τῆ Τριφυλία κατέχοντες ὄρη περί το Λέπρεον καί το Μάκιστον καθήκοντα έπι θάλατταν πλησίον² τοῦ Σαμιακοῦ Ποσειδίου.

19. Υπό τούτοις έστιν έν τη παραλία δύο άντρα, τὸ μὲν νυμφῶν ἀΑνιγριάδῶν, τὸ δέ, ἐν ῷ τὰ περί τὰς Ἀτλαντίδας καὶ τὴν Δαρδάνου γένεσιν. ἐνταῦθα δὲ καὶ τὰ ἄλση, τό τε Ἰωναῖον⁸ καὶ τὸ Εὐρυκύδειον.4 τὸ μὲν οὖν Σαμικόν ἐστιν ἔρυμα, πρότερον δε και πόλις Σάμος προσαγορευομένη

¹ Παρωρεάται, Tzschucke from conj. of Casaubon (see Herod. 4. 148), for Παρωνάται (Acgh), Παρονάται (Bkno); so the later editors.

² μέχρι (Bl).

* For 'Iwraîor Xylander conj. Διωναΐον; 'Ενδυμιωναΐον, Tzschucke, Corais, Groskurd, because Eurycyda was the daughter of Endymion (Pausanias 5. 1. 4).

proper for one who was going to people subject to Nestor to collect a debt-"no small debt," as she says-to request aid from Nestor, if there should be any unfairness (as is usually the case) in connection with the contract; but this she did not do. If. then, the Cauconians lived only there, the result would be absurd ; but if some of the Cauconians had been separated from the rest and had gone to the regions near Dymê in Eleia, then Athenê would be speaking of her journey thither, and there would no longer be anything incongruous either in her going down to the ship or in her withdrawing from the company of travellers, because their roads lay in opposite directions. And similarly, too, the puzzling questions raised in regard to Pylus may find an appropriate solution when, a little further on in my chorography, I reach the Messenian Pylus.

18. A part of the inhabitants of Triphylia were called Paroreatae; they occupied mountains, in the neighbourhood of Lepreum and Macistum, that reach down to the sea near the Samian Poseidium.¹

19. At the base of these mountains, on the seaboard, are two caves. One is the cave of the nymphs called Anigriades; the other is the scene of the stories of the daughters of Atlas² and of the birth of Dardanus. And here, too, are the sacred precincts called the Ionaeum and the Eurycydeium. Samicum³ is now only a fortress, though formerly there was also a city which was called Samus, perhaps

¹ See 8. 3. 20. ² The seven Pleiades.

⁸ Cp. Pausanias' account of Samicum, Arenê, and the Anigrus (5. 5. 6 and 5. 6. 1-2).

After Εδρυκύδειον Meineke indicates a lacuna,

διὰ τὸ ὕψος ἴσως, ἐπειδὴ σάμους ἐκάλουν τὰ ύψη τάχα δε της Αρήνης ακρόπολις ην τουτο, ής έν τῷ Καταλόγφ μέμνηται δ ποιητής.

οί δὲ Πύλον τ' ἐνέμοντο καὶ Ἀρήνην ἐρατεινήν. οὐδαμοῦ γὰρ σαφῶς εὑρίσκοντες ἐνταῦθα μάλιστα εικάζουσι την Άρήνην, δπου και ό παρακείμενος Ανιγρος ποταμός, καλούμενος πρότερον Μινύειος, δίδωσιν ου μικρόν σημεΐον λέγει γάρ ό ποιητής.

έστι δέ τις ποταμὸς Μινυήιος εἰς ἅλα βάλλων έγγύθεν 'Αρήνης.

πρός γὰρ δὴ τῷ ἄντρῳ τῶν ἀ Ανιγριάδων νυμφῶν ἐστὶ πηγή, ὑφ΄ ἦς ἕλειον καὶ τιφῶδες¹ τὸ ὑπο-πίπτου γίνεται χωρίον ὑποδέχεται δὲ τὸ πλεῖστον τοῦ ὕδατος ὁ ᾿Ανιγρος, βαθὺς καὶ ὕπτιος ὤν, ὥστε λιμνάζειν θινώδης δ' ών ό τόπος έξ είκοσι σταδίων βαρείαν όσμην ⁸ παρέχει, και τους ίχθυς άβρώτους ποιεί. μυθεύουσι δ΄ οί μεν άπο του των τετρωμένων Κενταύρων τινάς ένταῦθ' ἀπονίψασθαι τον έκ τῆς "Υδρας ἰόν, οἱ δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ Μελάμποδα τοῖς ύδασι τούτοις καθαρσίοις χρήσασθαι πρός τόν

C 347 τών Προιτίδων καθαρμόν· άλφους δè και λεύκας καί λειχήνας ίαται το έντεῦθεν λουτρόν. φασί δε καὶ τὄν ᾿Αλφειὸν ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν ἀλφῶν θεραπείας ούτως ώνομάσθαι. έπει ούν ή τε υπτιότης του 'Ανίγρου 8' και αι άνακοπαι της θαλάττης μονήν

1 τιφώδες, Corais from conj. of Casaubon, for τειφώδης (Acg), τυφώδης (Bl, Ald.); so later editors in general. ² βαρείαν δσμήν, Corais from conj. of Casaubon, for βαθείαν

όχθην; cp. Pausanias 5, 5, 5.

³ Ανίγρου (B man. sec.), Pletho, for άντρου (other MSS.); so the other editors.

because of its lofty situation; for they used to call lofty places "Samoi." And perhaps Samicum was the acropolis of Arenê, which the poet mentions in the Catalogue : "And those who dwelt in Pylus and lovely Arenê."¹ For while they cannot with certainty discover Arenê anywhere, they prefer to conjecture that this is its site; and the neighbouring River Anigrus, formerly called Minyeius, gives no slight indication of the truth of the conjecture, for the poet says: "And there is a River Minyeius which falls into the sea near Arenê."³ For near the cave of the nymphs called Anigriades is a spring which makes the region that lies below it swampy and marshy. The greater part of the water is received by the Anigrus, a river so deep and so sluggish that it forms a marsh; and since the region is muddy, it emits an offensive odour for a distance of twenty stadia, and makes the fish unfit to eat.³ In the mythical accounts, however, this is attributed by some writers to the fact that certain of the Centaurs here washed off the poison they got from the Hydra, and by others to the fact that Melampus used these cleansing waters for the purification of the Proetides.4 The bathing-water from here cures leprosy, elephantiasis, and scabies. It is said, also, that the Alpheius was so named from its being a cure for leprosy. At any rate, since both the sluggishness of the Anigrus and the back-wash from the sea give

¹ Iliad 2. 591.

^a Iliad 11, 722.

³ For a fuller account see Pausanias 5. 5. 5; also Frazer's note, vol. III. p. 478.

⁴ According to Pausanias (5.5.5), "some attribute the peculiarity of the river to the fact that the objects used in the purification of the Proetides were flung into it."

μαλλου ή ρύσιν παρέχουσι τοις ύδασι, Μινυήιόν ¹ φασιν εἰρῆσθαι πρότερον, παρατρέψαι δέ τινας τοὕνομα καὶ ἀντ' ἀὐτοῦ ποιῆσαι Μιντήιον.³ ἔχει δ' ἡ ἐτυμότης καὶ ἄλλας ἀφορμάς, εἶτ' ἀπὸ τῶν μετὰ Χλωρίδος τῆς Νέστορος μητρὸς ἐλθόντων ἐξ 'Ορχομενοῦ τοῦ Μινυείου, εἴτε³ Μινυῶν, οῦ τῶν 'Αργοναυτῶν ἀπόγονοι ὄντες ἐκ Λήμνου μὲν εἰς Λακεδαίμονα ἐξέπεσον, ἐντεῦθεν δ' εἰς τὴν Τριφυλίαν, καὶ ὤκησαν περὶ τὴν 'Αρήνην ἐν τῆ χώρα τῆ νῦν 'Υπαισία καλουμένη, οὐκ ἐχούση οὐκέτι τὰ τῶν Μινυῶν κτίσματα· ῶν τινὲς μετὰ Θήρα τοῦ Αὐτεσίωνος (ἦν δ' οῦτος Πολυνείκους ἀπόγονος) πλεύσαντες εἰς τὴν μεταξὺ Κυρηναίας καὶ τῆς Κρήτης νῆσον,

Καλλίστην τὸ πάροιθε, τὸ δ' ὕστερον οὕνομα Θήρην,

ώς φησι Καλλίμαχος, ἔκτισαν την μητρόπολιν τῆς Κυρήνης Θήραν, δμώνυμον δ' ἐπέδειξαν ⁴ τῆ πόλει καὶ τὴν νῆσον.

20. Μεταξύ δὲ τοῦ ᾿Ανίγρου καὶ τοῦ ὄρους, ἐξ οῦ ῥεῖ, ὁ τοῦ Ἰαρδάνου λειμῶν δείκνυται καὶ τάφος καὶ ᾿Αχαιαί, εἰσὶ δὲ πέτραι ἀπότομοι τοῦ αὐτοῦ ὄρους, ὑπὲρ ῶν ἡ Σάμος, ὡς ἔφαμεν, γέγονε πόλις· οὐ πάνυ δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν τοὺς περίπλους γραψάντων ἡ Σάμος μνημονεύεται, τάχα μέν γε διὰ τὸ πάλαι κατεσπάσθαι, τάχα δὲ καὶ διὰ τὴν θέσιν· τὸ μὲν γὰρ Ποσείδιόν ἐστιν ἄλσος, ὡς

¹ For Muruhiar (the Homeric spelling, *Il.* 11. 722), Corais conj. Muruhiar or Meruhiar, and Meineke ELUruhiar.

² Mivthiov (Agh), Mevthiov (i), Mivthiov (bkno), Corais emends to Mivuhiov; so the later editors, but the change is purely conjectural.

fixity rather than current to its waters, it was called the "Minyeius" in earlier times, so it is said, though some have perverted the name and made it " Minteius "1 instead. But the word has other sources of derivation, either from the people who went forth with Chloris, the mother of Nestor, from the Minyeian Orchomenus, or from the Minyans, who, being descendants of the Argonauts, were first driven out of Lemnos into Lacedaemon, and thence into Triphylia, and took up their abode about Arenê in the country which is now called Hypaesia, though it no longer has the settlements of the Minyans. Some of these Minyans sailed with Theras, the son of Autesion, who was a descendant of Polyneices, to the island² which is situated between Cyrenaea and Crete (" Callistê its earlier name, but Thera its later," as Callimachus⁸ says), and founded Thera, the mother-city of Cyrenê, and designated the island by the same name as the city.

20. Between the Anigrus and the mountain from which it flows are to be seen the meadow and tomb of Iardanus, and also the Achaeae, which are abrupt cliffs of that same mountain above which, as I was saying,4 the city Samus was situated. However, Samus is not mentioned at all by the writers of the Circumnavigations-perhaps because it had long since been torn down and perhaps also because of its position; for the Poseidium is a sacred precinct, as

¹ Thus connecting the name with the verb $\mu \notin \psi \in \psi$ ("remain," "tarry"). Strabo probably wrote "Menteius" or "Menyeius," not "Minteius." * Cp. 1. 3. 16. * Frag. 112 (Schneider). 4 8. 3. 19.

³ είτε, before Μινυών, Kramer inserts; so the later editors. ἐπέδειξαν, Meineke emends to ἀπέδειξαν.

εἰρηται, πρὸς τῆ θαλάττη ὑπέρκειται δ' αὐτοῦ λόφος ὑψηλός, ἐπίπροσθεν ὣν τοῦ νῦν Σαμικοῦ, ἐφ' οὖ ἦν ἡ Σάμος, ὥστ' ἐκ θαλάττης μὴ ὁρᾶσθαι. καὶ πεδίον δ' αὐτόθι καλεῖται Σαμικόν ἐξ οὖ πλέον ἄν τις τεκμαίροιτο ὑπάρξαι ποτὲ πόλιν τὴν Σάμον. καὶ ἡ 'Ραδινὴ δέ,¹ ῆν Στησίχορος ποιῆσαι δοκεῖ, ἦς ἀρχή

"Αγε, Μοῦσα λίγει', ἄρξον ἀοιδâς, Ἐρατώ, νόμους ²

Σαμίων περὶ παίδων ἐρατậ φθεγγομένα λύρα,

έντεῦθεν λέγει τοὺς παίδας. ἐκδοθεῦσαν γὰρ τὴν 'Paδινὴν εἰς Κόρινθον τυράννω φησὶν ἐκ τῆς Σάμου πλεῦσαι πνέοντος Ζεφύρου, οὐ δήπουθεν τῆς 'Ιωνικῆς Σάμου' τῷ δ' αὐτῷ ἀνέμω καὶ ἀρχιθέωρον εἰς Δελφοὺς τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτῆς ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν ἀνεψιὸν ἐρῶντα αὐτῆς ἅρματι εἰς Κόρινθον ἐξορμῆσαι παρ' αὐτήν' ὅ τε τύραννος, κτείνας ἀμφοτέρους, ἅρματι ἀποπέμπει τὰ σώματα, μεταγνοὺς δ' ἀνακαλεῦ καὶ θάπτει.

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8 21. 'Από δὲ τοῦ Πύλου τούτου καὶ τοῦ Λεπρέου ⁸ τετρακοσίων που σταδίων ἐστὶ διάστημα ἐπὶ τὴν Μεσσηνιακὴν Πύλον καὶ τὸ Κορυφάσιον, ἐπὶ θαλάττη κείμενα φρούρια, καὶ τὴν παρακειμένην Σφαγίαν νῆσον, ἀπὸ δὲ 'Αλφειοῦ ἐπτακοσίων πεντήκοντα, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Χελωνάτα χιλίων τριάκοντα. ἐν δὲ τῷ μεταξὺ τό τε τοῦ Μακιστίου 'Ηρακλέους ἱερόν ἐστι καὶ ὁ 'Ακίδων ποταμός. ῥεῖ δὲ παρὰ τάφον 'Ιαρδάνου καὶ Χάαν πόλιν

¹ els, before η_{ν} , Tzschucke deletes ; so the editors.

² Σερατώ, νόμους, Meineke for έρατῶν ὕμνους; so the later editors.
 ³ Λεπρίου (Abcg).

I have said,¹ near the sea, and above it is situated a lofty hill which is in front of the Samicum of to-day, on the site of which Samus once stood, and therefore Samus was not visible from the sea. Here, too, is a plain called Samicum; and from this one might get more conclusive proof that there was once a city called Samus. And further, the poem entitled Rhadine (of which Stesichorus is reputed to be the author), which begins, "Come, thou clear-voiced Muse, Erato, begin thy song, voicing to the tune of thy lovely lyre the strain of the children of Samus," 2 refers to the children of the Samus in question; for Rhadinê, who had been betrothed to a tyrant of Corinth, the author says, set sail from Samus (not meaning, of course, the Ionian Samus) while the west wind was blowing, and with the same wind her brother, he adds, went to Delphi as chief of an embassy; and her cousin, who was in love with her, set out for Corinth in his chariot to visit her. And the tyrant killed them both and sent their bodies away on a chariot, but repented, recalled the chariot, and buried their bodies.

21. From this Pylus and Lepreum to the Messenian Pylus and Coryphasium (a fortress situated on the sea) and to the adjacent island Sphagia,³ the distance is about four hundred stadia; from the Alpheius seven hundred and fifty; and from Chelonatas one thousand and thirty. In the intervening space are both the temple of the Macistian Heracles and the Acidon River. The Acidon flows past the tomb of Iardanus and past Chaa—a city that was

> ¹ 8. 3.13. [#] Frag. 44 (Bergk). ³ Also called Sphacteria (see 8. 4. 2).

ποτὲ ὑπάρξασαν πλησίον Λεπρέου, ὅπου καὶ τὸ πεδίον το Αἰπάσιον. περὶ ταύτης δὲ τῆς Χάας γενέσθαι φασίν ένιοι τον πόλεμον τοις Άρκάσι πρός τοὺς Πυλίους, ὃν ἔφρασεν ΄΄Ομηρος, καὶ δεῖν οίονται γράφειν.

ήβῷμ', ὡς ὅτ' ἐπ' ὠκυρόῷ ᾿Ακίδοντι ¹ μάχοντο άγρόμενοι Πύλιοί τε και 'Αρκάδες Χάας ² πὰρ τείχεσσιν

οὐ Κελάδοντι, οὐδὲ Φειᾶς τῷ γὰρ τάφφ τοῦ Ίαρδάνου τοῦτον πλησιάζειν καὶ τοῖς Ἀρκάσι τον τόπον μάλλον η έκεινον.

22. Κυπαρισσία³ τέ έστιν ἐπὶ τῆ θαλάττη τῆ Τριφυλιακή και Πύργοι και ό 'Ακίδων ποταμός καὶ Νέδα. νυνὶ μὲν οὖν τῆ Τριφυλία πρὸς τὴν Μεσσηνίαν ὄριόν ἐστι τὸ τῆς Νέδας ῥεῦμα λάβρον έκ τοῦ Δυκαίου κατιόν, Ἀρκαδικοῦ ὄρους, ἐκ πηγής, ήν ἀναρρήξαι τεκοῦσαν τὸν Δία μυθεύεται 'Ρέαν νίπτρων χάριν' ρει δε παρα Φιγαλίαν, καθ' δ γειτνιώσι Πυργίται, Τριφυλίων ἔσχατοι, Κυπαρισσεῦσι, πρώτοις Μεσσηνίων το δὲ παλαιὸν άλλως διώριστο, ώς καί τινας των πέραν της Νέδας ύπὸ τῷ Νέστορι εἶναι, τόν τε Κυπαρισσήεντα καὶ ἄλλα τινὰ ἐπέκεινα, καθάπερ καὶ τὴν θάλατταν την Πυλίαν ο ποιητής ἐπεκτείνει μέχρι

'Ακίδοντι, Meineke, for Κέλαδοντι; so most editors.

2 Xdas, Casaubon, for Delas ; so most editors.

³ Κυπαρισσία, Tzschucke, for Κυπαρισίνα (Ag), Κυπαρισσίνα (bhkno) ; so the editors.

once in existence near Lepreum, where is also the Aepasian Plain. It was for the possession of this Chaa, some say, that the war between the Arcadians and Pylians, of which Homer tells us, arose in a dispute; and they think that one should write, "Would that I were in the bloom of my youth, as when the Pylians and the Arcadians gathered together and fought at the swift-flowing Acidon, beside the walls of Chaa"—instead of "Celadon" and "Pheia"; 1 for this region, they say, is nearer than the other to the tomb of Iardanus and to the country of the Arcadians.

22. Cyparissia is on the Triphylian Sea, and so are Pyrgi, and the Acidon and Neda Rivers.² At the present time the stream of the Neda is the boundary between Triphylia and Messenia (an impetuous stream that comes down from Lycaeus, an Arcadian mountain, out of a spring, which, according to the myth, Rhea, after she had given birth to Zeus, caused to break forth in order to have water to bathe in); and it flows past Phigalia, opposite the place where the Pyrgetans, last of the Triphylians, border on the Cyparissians, first of the Messenians; but in the early times the division between the two countries was different, so that some of the territories across the Neda were subject to Nestor-not only Cyparissëeis, but also some other parts on the far side. Just so, too, the poet prolongs the Pylian Sea as far as the seven cities

¹ "Celadon" and "Pheia" are the readings of the Homeric text (*lliad* 7.133). After the words "beside the walls of Pheia" Homer adds the words "about the streams of Iardanus."

³ As often, Strabo means the *mouths* of the rivers.

STRABO

τῶν ἐπτὰ πόλεων, ὦν ὑπέσχετο Αγαμέμνων τῷ 'Αγιλλεΐ'

πασαι δ' έγγὺς άλὸς νέαται Πύλου ἠμαθόεντος. τοῦτο γὰρ ἴσον τῷ ἐγγὺς ἁλὸς τῆς Πυλίας.

23. Ἐφεξής δ' οῦν τῷ Κυπαρισσήεντι ἐπὶ τὴν Μεσσηνιακήν Πύλον παραπλέοντι καὶ τὸ Κορυφάσιον ἥ τε Ἐρανά ¹ ἐστιν, ἥν τινες οὐκ εὖ Ἀρήνην νομίζουσιν κεκλήσθαι πρότερον όμωνύμως τή Πυλιακη, καὶ ἡ ἄκρα² Πλαταμώδης, ἀφ' ἡς ἐπὶ τὸ Κορυφάσιον καὶ τὴν νῦν καλουμένην Πύλον έκατόν ³ είσι στάδιοι. ἔστι δὲ καὶ νησίον ⁴ καὶ πολίχνιον έν αὐτῷ ὁμώνυμον Πρωτή. οὐκ ἂν δ' έξητάζομεν ίσως έπι τοσούτον τὰ παλαιά, άλλ ήρκει λέγειν ώς έχει νῦν ἕκαστα, εἰ μή τις ην ἐκ παίδων ήμιν παραδεδομένη φήμη περί τούτων άλλων δ' άλλα εἰπόντων, ἀνάγκη διαιτâν. πιστεύονται δ' ώς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ οἱ ἐνδοξότατοί τε καὶ πρεσβύτατοι καὶ κατ' ἐμπειρίαν πρῶτοι Ομήρου δ' είς ταῦτα ὑπερβεβλημένου πάντας, C 349 ανάγκη συνεπισκοπείν και τα ύπ' έκείνου λεχθέντα καί συγκρούειν πρός τὰ νῦν, καθάπερ καί μικρον ἕμπροσθεν ἕφαμεν.

24. Περί μέν ούν τής Κοίλης "Ηλιδος καί του Βουπρασίου τὰ λεχθέντα ὑφ' Όμήρου προ-

¹ Epara, Xylander, for Epera; so the later editors.

⁸ κal ή άκρα, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Groskurd ; and so most later editors. But Bkno have for to kal.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 22-24

". "Burase is equivalent to "near the Pylian Sea." aidt rot I;" suly Pylus of sea of sendy Pylus "is for this which Agamemnon promised to Achilles: "and all

a saying a little while ago.² and compare them with things as they now are, as respects, I must likewise both inquire into his words it is Homer who has surpassed all others in these most experienced men who are believed; and since general, it is the most famous, the oldest, and the men say different things, I must act as arbiter. In been taught us from boyhood; and since different connected with these matters legends that have in detail how things now are, if there were not are ancient, and would be content merely to tell usuld not be examining at such length things that I squired it a town of the same name. Perhaps I hundred stadia. Here, too, is a small island, Protê, Coryphraium and to what is now called Pylus is one to Cape Platamodes, from which the distance to by the same name as the Pylian Arené, and also wrongly think was in earlier times called Arenê, Coryphasium one comes to Erana, which some past Cyparissëeis towards the Messenian Pylus and 23. Be that as it may, next in order after sailing

Concerning concerning Coelê Elis and Buprasium. 24. I have already³ inquired into Homer's words

meaning ''last." but as elsewhere in the Ilind (e.g. 11. 712) it is an adjective lated above, is translated as Strabo interpreted it. He, like Aristarchus, took véara as a verb meaning "are situated," This line from the lind (9. 153), though wrongly trans.

8'3'8'

- s elkoor is inserted by nokt.
- " was unalow, Ourtius, for keutpion ; so the editors.

STRABO

επέσκεπται ήμιν. περί δε τής ύπο τω Νεστορι ούτω φησίν

ος δέ Πύλου τ' ένέμουτο και Αμφιγένειαν έναιου και Θρύου, Αλφειοίο πόρου, και έύκτιτου Αίπυ ο

και Πτελεόν και "Ελος και Δώριου, ένθα τε Μούσαι

άντόμεναι Θάμυριν του Θρήικα παθσαν άοιδής. Οίχαλίηθεν ίδντα παρ' Εύρύτου Οίχαλιήος.

Πύλος μέν ουν έστί, περί ής ή ζήτησις. αυτίκα δ έπισκεψόμεθα περί αυτής. περί δε τής Άρήνης είρηται ήν δε λέγει νύν Θρύον, έν άλλοις καλεί

τηλοῦ ἐπ΄ Ἀλφειῷ. ἔστι δέ τις Θρυόεσσα πόλις, αἰπεῖα κολώνη,

Αλφειού δέ πόρου φησίυ, ότι πεξή περατός είναι δε υύυ δοκεί κατά τούτου τόυ τόπου καλείται δε υύυ Έπιτάλιου, τής Μακιστίας χωρίου το εύκτιτου δ΄ δίπυ ένιοι μεν ζητούσι πότερου ποτέρου έπίθε- του, και τίς ή πόλις, και εί αι υύυ Μαργάλαι τής λαμμα, έτερου δε δεί τυσται φυσικόυ έυ τή Μακιστία φυσικόυ ένοι όνομά στία. ό μεν ούν τού συμβεβηκότος φυσικώς φοιτικώς ώλλα πλείω ό ό δε τη Μαργάλαυ το δίγιαλου και άλλα πλείω ό ό δε τη Μαργάλαι το δύρια.

¹ Μαργάλαι πικυ be incorrectly spelled by the MSS. It seems to be the same place as Μαργάναι in Diodorus Siculus.

10. 1) and mappen in reception Σ_{λ} saturnes. $\lambda_{\lambda}\mu_{\mu}\delta_{\lambda}(x_{1}, \Gamma)$ sachucke from conj. Wesseling, for 'Aµ μ_{1} .

molias; so the editors.

", Marsh " . Iliad II, 711. ", Sheer," "steep," * \$ 10 sbove, 1 Iliad 2, 591. ". Margala" is meant does the reverse perhaps.? of places); whereas the man who suspects that compare Helus,⁶ Aegialus,⁶ and several other names "Aepy" * from what is actually the case in nature is meant by Homer calls the name of the city man, therefore, who suspects that the latter place which is a natural stronghold, in Macistia. The natural stronghold, but another place is pointed out of to-day, in Ampliticalia. Now Margalae is not a and which is the city, and whether it is the Margalae the question which of the two words is the epithet in Macistia). As for "well-built Aepy," some raise place. But it is now called Epitalium (a small place river could be crossed on foot, as it seems, at this it "fording-place of the Alpheius" because the a steep hill, far away on the Alpheius." a He calls calls Thryoessa : "There is a certain city, Thryoessa, which the poet now calls Thryum he elsewhere About Arene I have already spoken.² The city cerned, and about it we shall make inquiry presently. Pylus, then, with which our investigation is consi qi Oechalia from Eurytus the Oechalian," 1 mort yaw sid no aww od olidw guigais sid of dots the Muses met Thamyris the Thracian, and put a and Pteleus and Helus and Dorium, at which place were inhabitants of Cyparisseeis and Amphigeneia Alpheius, and well-built Aepy, and also those who and lovely Arene and Thryum, fording-place of the speaks as follows: "And those who dwelt in Pylus the country that was subject to Nestor, Homer

? That is, calls it 'f Euctitum " (" Well-built "), making the

other word the epithet.

και Θρυόεσσαν το Έπιτάλιον φασιν ότι πάσα μεν ειρήσθαι τόν πόρου, εύκτιτου δι φασι Θρύοι μεν ειρήσθαι τόν πόρου, εύκτιτου δ Δίπυ τό τούς τοῦ ρείθρου τόπους, τάχα δε φασι Θρύοι μεν ειρήσθαι τόν πόρου, εύκτιτου δ Δίπυ τό μεν διμάζου το πόρον, είκτιτου δ δι φασι μεν είρήσθαι το πόρου, είκτιτου δ δι μεν είρήσμαι το μορού μεν είρήση το μορού μεν είρήση θο μορού μεν είρήση το μορού μεν είρη μεν το μορού μεν είρη μεν το μορού μεν είρη μεν το μορού μεν είρη το μορού μεν είρη μεν το μορού μεν είρη μον το μορού μεν το μορού μεν είρη μεν το μορού μεν είρη μεν το μορού μει με μορού μεν το μορού μεν το μορού μει με μορού μει με μ

κινος ωτι δέ τις Θρυόεσσα πόλις, αίπεία κολώνη, έστι δέ τις Θρυόεσσα πόλις, αίπεία κολώνη,

25. 'Ο δέ Κυπαρισσήεις έστὶ μέν περί τήυ πρότερου 1 Μακιστίαυ, ήνίκα και πέραυ τής Νέδας ἔτι ήν Μακιστίαυ, άλλ, ούκ οἰκείται, ώς οὐδέ το Μάκιστου άλλη δ' έστιν ή Μεσσηνιακή Κυπαρισσία όμωνύμως⁸ μέν οὕυ ³ όμοίως δὲ νῦν κάκείνη ποταμός Κυπαρισσήεις, καὶ Αμφιγένεια δὲ τῆς Μακιστίας ἐστί περί του 'Τψόευτα, ὅπου το τῆς Λητοῦς ἰερου. Το δὲ Πτελεον κτίσμα μέν γέγουε τῶν ἐκ Πτελεοῦ τοῦ Θετταλικοῦ ἐποικησάντωυ' λέγεται γάρ κάκεί

C 350 άγχίαλόν τ' Αντρώνα ίδε Πτελεόν λεχεποίην. εστι δε δρυμώδες χωρίου άοίκητου, Πτελεάσιου καλούμενου, "Ελος δ' οί μεν περί του 'Αλφειόν καλούμενου, "Ελος δ' οί μεν περί του λακωγώραν τινά φασιν, οί δε καί πόλιν, ώς τήν Λακω-

"Ελος τ', έφαλον πτολίεθρου"

² προτέραν (Λεσβίλιο). ² δμώνυμος Β; 30 Μείπεlee. ³ σύν isa doubtiul (ace Müller, Ind. Var. Lea, p. 992).

Meineke reads ob. Meineke reads ob. Meineke readout, Meineke, for II-tekedoutor; so the later

13 editors.

Alpheius, last city of sandy Pylus," a certain city, Thryocssa, a steep hill, far away on the of a "steep hill" in other places: "There is a talium is fortified by nature. And in fact he speaks and called Epitalium "well-built Aepy"; for Epiherhaps, they say, Homer called the ford "Thryum" spicuous at the fordable places of the stream. But particularly the rivers; and this is still more concause the whole of this country is full of rushes, Thryum,1 or Thryoessa, they say, is Epitalium, be-

"and Helus, a city near the sea";5 but go on to call it a city, as they do the Laconian in the neighbourhood of the Alpheius, while others Pteleasium. As for Helus, some call it a territory is a woody, uninhabited place, and is called near the sea, and grassy Pteleum"; * but now it wars a Pteleum in Thessaly too: "and Antrum, Thessalian Pteleum, for, as Homer tells us, there Pteleum was a settlement of the colony from the of the Hypsöeis River, where is the temple of Leto. geneia, also, is in Macistia, in the neighbourhood the river is now called Cyparisseeis. And Amphinumber and in the feminine gender,⁸ whereas only like manner, namely, Cyparissia, in the singular called by the same name as the Macistian and in another, the Messenian Cyparissia; it, too, is now as is also the case with Macistum. But there is tended across the Neda), but it is no longer inhabited, Macistia of earlier times (when Macistia still ex-25. Cyparisseets is in the neighbourhood of the

. Iliad 2. 697. (antinosam) ai that is,

". "Rush."

. Miad 2, 584. not Cypariasiae (plural), or Cypariaseeia

III TI poppi a

οθευ φησίν ό ποιητής ές το Δώριου άφικόμενου δικόν, όμώνυμον τῷ Θετταλικῷ και τῷ EùBoïκῷ. του Εύρύτου, ή νύν 'Ανδανία, πολίχνιου 'Αρκαλέγουσιν. αύτου δέ που και ή Οίχαλία έστίν ή μένφ Αύλωνι της Μεσσηνίας κειμένην Δώριον S Even the very of Nouper of Noupau ev the Karouoi 82 medion 2 paoin. oisen 82 ขยุม beixuurai. อีนคร yap ea xou thu lepwo unn. ⊥wplou 8 of her oppos. oi Se mepi to 'Aruption Eros, ou to the Theias 1

ouopudet II union yin ousanou se o Arderos ανοσωμ η ύπό Νέστορι χώρα έστίν, ην πασαν 26. Έκ δη τούτων δηλου, ώς έφ' έκάτερα του - uhr hoverkin.

τήν⁸ ναυν σπεύδειν, ώς ού τήν αύτήν ούσαν έπέ τήν πόλιν έλαυνειν, άλλά παρατρέψαντα έπί εό π φέ κόνο το Πεισίστρατον το καταν το και το και το και π אמאשע בדר בבענמע, ט דב דחאה אמאשע אמדע דאע בא יאסנסע בָּגמנָbons מָאלאנאר אַיָא אַרָּאַד בּומו אַרָאָט גַט אַ אַסנסאי איז אַראָא אַ אַראָאַ אַראָ אַראָאַ אַ και έκ των έπων δηλον. έπι τε γαρ τους Τρεdənö , shrin qəni suoisbra σταδίους ήπερ αντής f อังวัน [] ยังวัน อุ่น อินภัณาาทู อิยุเผงบบาณ, อย้าอร อิย του Νέστορος, ήν φαμεν Τριφυλιακου Πύλον και אלאנצטי. פֿע דמעדון אמף דה אשףק פֿסדוע א דמדףינ εικίο Μεσσηνίας έφάπτεται ούτε της δίλοίλης

1 Έλείας, Corais, for 'Hλeiαs; so the later editors. Δ δίτετ πεδίον, Meineke unwarrantedly inserts of δε πο-

7L Y [2101.

was deprived of the art of singing. poet, Thamyris the Thracian came to Dorium and Thessaly and Euboea), whence, according to the Arcadian town, with the same name as the towns in Oechalia of Eurytus (the Andania of to-day, a small Dorium. And somewhere in this region is also the in what is called the Aulon of Messenia, is called yet by some the Aluris of to-day, or Alura, situated call it a plain, but nothing is now to be seen; and As for Dorium, some call it a mountain, while others of the Arcadians, for this people had the priesthood. Artemis, whose worship was under the management hood of Alorium, where is the temple of the Heleian others call it a marsh,¹ the marsh in the neighbour-

ing that the road towards the city is not the same but urges him to turn aside towards the ship, knowdoes not permit Peisistratus to drive to the city, secondly, Telemachus on his return from Sparta machus to invite them to an entertainment, and, is sent to the boat after the companions of Televerses of Homer, for, in the first place, a messenger shove the sea-a fact that is also clear from the seen on the sea, this Pylus is more than thirty stadia that, whereas the other places called Pylus are to be or Arcadian, or Leprean, Pylus. And the truth is of Nestor is in this country which we call Triphylian, either Messenia or Coelé Elis. For the fatherland of the Alpheius; but the Alpheius nowhere touches calls "land of the Pylians," extends on each side country subject to Nestor, all of which the poet 26. From these facts, then, it is clear that the

a thy, before money, the editors insert. ", Helus" nieans "inersh."

ORAHTS

τηλλεμάχου ούτως άν οίκείως λέγοιτο. του και του δριου. δ τε άπόπλους του

·voq⁰ээд βάν δε παρά Κρουνούς και Χαλκίδα καλλι-

 η_0 δέ παρ' "Ηλιδα δίαν, δ θ_1 κρατέουσιν Έπειοί. iddoo sony unertory analy and you are a bo צעמבום ד' אבאנס, סאוטשעדם דב המסמו עקטומני

rigu evéspan béaban 33 νότ τον εύρυ ή νυολπ γοθύν του 38 τομίσε ιэφэητοιπό εορέμ ωδ εόρπ ότ ίπο δ υοθυοτυδ κεχρι μέν δάθρο πρός την άρκτον ο πλούς.

ever 8 av vyoororv entmoenke Dona. · эτ οιομάζ эτ εγκάθι' φηθου vs

·sadu Lound io unodiod da uo ισκον τον κατά του πορθμόν του Κεφαλληνιακόν, κατά θάτερα μέρη της υήσου ποιείται την κατα. του μεταξύ της Ακαρυανίας και της Ίθάκης, και νενέσθαι, καμπτει πάλιν πρός του οίκείου δρόμου ραγγαξαι δε την Ίθμκην, ωστε κατά νότου κόλπου και ταις έκβολαίς του 'Αχέλφου. πααύται, πλησιάζουσαι τη άρχη του Κορινθιακού C 321 Bods Se erpnyke Tas ofeias Tww Extrudour S' eidin

. Svero (Aghino); so Meineke.

*It' uby (Acghino), lot el your.

and the later editors emend to vorou. ^a vorov, the reading of the MSS., Jones restores; Corais

HYEIGKON (B()'

. A spring (8, 3, 13).

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 26-27

risit which was being guarded by the wooers." other side of the signal-not at the Cephallenian Acarnania and Ithaca and makes his landing on the turns round towards the proper course between of the Achelous. Again, after passing by Ithaca iar enough to put it south of him, Telemachus beginning of the Corintlian Gulf and the outlets belong to the Echinades group and are near the These the poet of the set of the part of the poet of the poe mos." 4 "And thence again he steered for the ambush in the strait between Ithaca and Sato Ithaca, because there the wooers had set the traigness of the stand of the straight and the straight east. That is, the ship abandons the voyage that north, but thence it bends in the direction of the Thus far, then, the voyage is towards the S ... AB.MS and on past goodly Elis, where the Epeians hold rejoicing in the breeze of Zeus, drew near to Phea, set and all the ways grew dark; and the ship, past Cruni 1 and fair-flowing Chalcis.² And the sun of appropriately in these words : "And they went the return voyage of Telemachus might be spoken and but towards the place of anchorage. And thus

27. At any rate, if one should conceive the notion

(8. 3, 13) and the river. ". "Chalcis" was the name of both the "settlement"

'IL9 & hasshpo ,

'967 '91 hasshpo .

'66Z 'GI liasship()

In this sentence Strabo seems to identify Homer's Ithsea Not "swift," the usual meaning given to θoat, Thug Strabo connects the adjective with θodw (see Udyssey 9. 327).

BROUGL HOLW JI with what we now call Ithaca, or Thiska; but in I. 2. 20 (see footnote 2), I. 2. 28, and 10. 2. 12 he seems to identify ού⁸ παρά Κρουνούς και Χαλκίδα και, Φεάν, δόδξων τοταμών ονουνούς και Χαλκίδα και Φεάν, διον τετρακοσίων έστι σταδίων και ο παράπλους του Τριφυλιακου Πύλου και το Σαμιακου Ποσείοτημα και πλείονος 2 χρόνου, αύτό γούν τό έπ' τοῦ παρα Νέστορος πλού, πολύ ἐψ το δια-Μεσσηνιακόν Πύλον και το Κορυφάσιον άρχην צעסנע. אמן אושה פן אמן שנעירה השטטטרים דוי דטא שֹׁעָכּחִפּגרָמ שֶׁׁח׳ אמן שֹׁטָס צָּחָס כָּחָס אָנָי סָ צָרָ שְׁשׁׁסו איבוק Κρουνοί, έθο δ Πυλος ο Τριφυλιακός και το פוסני שמשעמו אדפה מן שבמני בוט, א צמעיני בוט, סי πλείν ούτοι γάρ οι τόποι πρός νότον της Ηλείας έπιβάλλειν 1 νύκτωρ, και τότε την Ηλείαν παρα-6 אוממי אמן Xarverga mexpi goodems eita Deans εντεύθεν άναχθείσα ναῦς παρά Κρουνούς ένεχ-Νέστορος έπινοήσειεν, ούκ αν οίκειως λέγοιτο ή

τα έπη. φησί γαρ έν αύτος, ότι ποβήσαντος ราม นิมอหอ กอุจ ราอกจุฬกอชาจXามจุ กอุฟน คุก ราอม τοις Πυλιοις προς Ηλείους πολέμου, συνηγορεί ale isouphy solo Néorob Néoropos buy 182.82

και λαρ μαρ' εκείνοις υπήρχεν ο πλούς. υστερον 8, εί άρα, κακείνων εχρήν μινησθήναι. είτα του Αλφειου και τόπους τούτων τούς μεταξύ. άλλά παρά την Νέδαν πρώτου, είτ 'Ακίδωνα,

¹ Ambaré (B&l); so the editors before Kramer. ² mAclovos (B&l); for mAcovos.

a ob, before rapd, the editors insert.

GEOGEVENTY, 8. 3. 27-28

those other places should have been mentioned later, and the intervening places. And on this supposition then past the Acidon; and then past the Alpheius obscure rivers, or rather creeks), but past the Neda; "past Cruni and Chalcis" and Phea (names of and the first part of the coasting-voyage is not and the Samian Poseidium is four hundred stadia; At any rate, merely the distance to Triphylian Pylus would be considerable and would require more time. beginning of the voyage from Nestor's, the distance the Messenian Pylus and Coryphasium are the one should go on to make a second supposition, that though the poet says after sunset. And further, if must sail past Eleia itself-and that before sunset, Ithaca is, leaves all these parts behind him, and also whereas one who is sailing towards the north, where who is sailing towards the south from Eleian Pylus, This, then, would be the voyage for one .musims2 then Cruni, and then the Triphylian Pylus and are to the south of Eleia: first, Phea, then Chalcis, night, and then sailed past Eleia; for these places Chalcis before sunset, then drew near to Phea by putting to sea from there, was carried past Cruni and poet could not appropriately say that the ship, after that the Eleian Pylus is the Pylus of Nestor, the

for the voyage was indeed made past them too. 28. Furthermore, the detailed account which took place between the Pylians and the Eleians pleads for what I have been trying to prove, if one observes the verses of the poet. For in them the

Before ποταμών Coraia insorts τόπων καί; perhaps rightly.
 δ έτι (Achino), for öτι,

'Ηρακλέους την Πυλίαν, ῶστε την νεότητα έκλειφθήναι πάσαν, δώδεκα δέ¹ παίδων όντων τῷ νέον τελέως, καταφρονήσαντες δ οι Έπειοι του υβριστικώς έχρώντο τοίς Πυλίοις, ἀντί τούτων οῦν ὁ Νέστωρ συναγαγών τούς οικείους, ὅσους οἰός τε ἡν, ἐπελθείν φησίν ἐπλ την Ήλείαν, καί περιελάσαι παμπόλλην λείαν,

πεντήκοντα βοών άγέλας, τόσα πώεα οίῶν, τόσσα συῶν συβόσια,

τοσαύτα δέ και αιπόλια. Γππους δέ ξανθάς έκατου και πεντήκοντα, ύποπώλους τας πλείστας.

έννύχιοι προτί άστυ, είσω, Ο 352 και τα μέν ήλασάμεσθα Πύλον (φησί) Νηλήιον

ώς μεθ' ήμέραν μέν της λεηλασίας γενομένης και τής τροπής των έκβοηθησάντων, ότε κτανείν λέγει του Ίτυμονέα, νύκτωρ δε της άφόδου γενομένης, αστ' εννυχίους προς τῷ άστει γενέσθαι' περί δε τόν ήμερων, κατα πλήθος άθροισθέντες πεζοί τε και ίππείς, άντεπεξήλθον και το Θρύον έπι τῷ γλφειῷ κείμενου περιεστρατοπέδευσαν. αισθομενοι δ εύθύς οί Πύλιοι βοηθείν ὥρμησαν' νυκτερεύσαντες δε περί του Μινυήιον ποταμον έγγύθεν γύθεν

1 Sé, Jones, for Sh.

* It poil *

169 'II 20011 1

og

", yaa noqo ni " auionqlA oht ta bovirua sonond bua neighbourhood of the Minyeius River near Arene, set out to the rescue; they passed the night in the And when the Pylians learned this, they forthwith Thryum, which is situated on the Alpheius River, their turn against the Pylians and encamped around numbers, hoth footmen and horsemen, came forth in the Epeians, on the third day,6 after assembling in distribution of the booty and with offering sacrifice, city. And while the Pylians were busied with the place, so that it was night when they arrived at the that it was in the night-time that the return took (when he says he killed Itymoneus), and, secondly, rout of those who came to the rescue took place time that the driving away of the booty and the the night," a meaning, first, that it was in the daysays, " we drove within Neleian Pylus, to the city, in of them with foals beneath them. " And these," he goats, and one hundred and fity sorrel mares, most many droves of swine," and also as many herds of herds of cattle, and as many flocks of sheep, and as Eleis, and herded together very much booty, "fifty of his home-land, made an attack, he says, upon Nestor gathered together all he could of the people wanton manner. So, in return for this treatment, they began to treat the Pylians in an arrogant and Neleus because of his old age and lack of defenders, since the Epeians had conceived a contempt for Mestor, then in his earliest youth,2 had been left,3 and viais and that of all the twelve sons of Weleus only country to the extent that all the youth were poet says that, since Heracles had ravaged the Pylian

. Iliad II. 707.	. 169 .11 built 8
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πέτρης τ' Ώλευίης και Άλεισίου ένθα κολώνη κέκληται, όθεν αύτις άπέτραπε λαόν Άθήνη

spgour inx

ionnXY dorun

αψ άπό Βουπρασίοιο Πύλουδ' έχου ῶκέας ΐππους. 29. Έκ τούτων δη πώς άν ή του Ήλιακου Πύλου ὑπολάβοι τις ή του Μεσσηυιακου λέγεσθαι; του μέν Ήλιακου, ότι, τούτου πορθουμέυου, συνεπορθείτο και ή τωυ Έπειω ύπό τοῦ Ήρακλέους αυτη δ' έστίν ή "Ηλεία, πώς οὖυ ήμελλου οἰ συμπεπορθημέυοι και όμοφυλοι τοιαύτηυ ὑπερηφαυίαν και ὕβριν κτήσασθαι κατα τῶν συναδικηθέντωυ; πώς δ' ἀν τὴν οἰκείαν και Αὐγέας ἦρχε τῶν αὐτῶν και Νηλεύς, ἐχθροὶ ὄυτες ἀλλήλων; τῶν αὐτῶν και Μηλεύς, έχθροὶ ὄυτες ἀλλήλων; τῶν αὐτῶν και Νηλεύς, έχθροὶ ὅντες ἀλλήλων;

Χρείος μέγ' οφείλετ' έν ⁴Ηλιδι δίη, τέσσαρες άθλοφόροι ίπποι αὐτοίσιν ὄχεσφιν, όλθόντες μετ' ἄεθλα· περί τρίποδος γὰρ ἕμελλου κάσχεθε, του δ' ἐλατηρ' ἀφίει· κάσχεθε, του δ' ἐλατηρ' ἀφίει· , ένταῦθα ῷκει δ Νηλεύς, ἐνταῦθα καὶ δ

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 28-29

that is, at midday. And after they offered sacrifice to the gods and passed the night near the river, they joined battle at early dawn; and after the rout took place, they did not stop pursuing and alaying the enemy until they set foot on Buprasium "and on the Olenian Rock and where is the place called Hill of Aleisium, whence Athené turned the people back again ";³ and a little further on the poet says: "But the Achaeans drove back their swift horses from Buprasium to Pylus." a

away the driver."4 And if this is where Neleus Augess, lord of men, detained there, though he sent to win prizes and were to run for a tripod; but these horses, prize-winners, with their chariots, had come "a great debt was owing in goodly Flis. Four time if they were personal enemies? If to Neleus Neleus be rulers of the same people at the same own homeland? And how could both Augeas and And how could they overrun and plunder their people who had been wronged at the same time? a sbuswot seannotnew bue sanceare towards a the same time and were of the same stock, have а реоріе whose соппту had been гачадей аt but this is the Eleian country. How, pray, could Bpeians was being ravaged by him at the same time; being ravaged by Heracles, the country of the Not the Eleian Pylus, because, if this Pylus was these are Eleian or Messenian Pylus is meant? 29. From all this, then, how could one suppose

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STRABO

Νέστωρ ὑπήρχε.¹ πῶς οὖν τῶν μεν Ήλείων καί Βουπρασίων

είς τέτταρα δε και ή χώρα διήρητο, ών ούδευος υγες έπουτο θοαί, πολέες δ' έμβαινου Έπειοί. Τέσσαρες άρχοι έσαυ, δέκα διήρητο, ών ούδευος

ος 25 Πύλου τ' ενέμουτο και Αρήνην έρατεινήν

έπορθησει ό 'Ηρακλής, πώς οἱ τοσουτον άφεστώτες ύβριζου εἰς αὐτούς, καὶ ἐυ συμβολαίοις ήσαυ πολλοῖς, καὶ ταῦτ ἀπεστέρουν χρεοκοπῶς δὲ ἐπὶ την λεηλασίαν ἐξιών Νέστωρ, τοσαύτην περιελάσας λείαν συών τε καὶ προβάτων, τοταμο, τοσαύτην περιελάσας λείαν ούδε μακροπορείυ δύναται, πώς δὲ τῶί την Θρυόεσσαν καὶ του ποταμου του πώς δὲ ταῦτα τὰ χωρία προσήκοντα ην τοις ἐν πώς δὲ ταῦτα τὰ χωρία προσήκοντα ην τοις ἐν τῆ Μεσσηνία δυναστεύουσιν, ἐχοντων Καυκώνων την Γερηνίαν (ἀμφοτέρως γὰρ λέγεται) ταχα μὲυ καὶ Τριψυλίων καὶ Πισατῶυ; τὰ δὲ Γέρηνα ἡ την Γερηνίαν (ἀμφοτέρως γὰρ λέγεται) ταχα μέν καὶ Τριψυλίων καὶ Πισατῶυ; και το και και και τοις καὶ Τριψυλίων καὶ Πισατῶυ; τα δὲ Γέρηνα ἡ καὶ Τριψυλίων καὶ Πισατῶυ το κοικοι και και τοι καὶ Τριψυλίων καὶ Πισατῶν το δὲ και κατά καὶ τηδες ἀνομασίε αυναιας δύναται δὲ και κατά επίτηδες ἀνομασάν τινες. δύναται δὲ και κατά

¹ or not conside to end to endores an Meineke.

that to suit a purpose, though it is also possible that is spelled both ways), perlaps some people named it tans? And as for Gerena, or Gerenia (for the word were held by Cauconiana and Triphylians and Pisathose who were in power in Messenia, when they ot guolad 1 And how could these places belong to to Thryoessa and the River Alpheius to besiege the Coryphasium? Yet on the third day they alls came than one thousand stadia to that Pylus which is near fast or far, have accomplished a journey of more of both swine and cattle, none of which could travel when he herded together so much booty consisting Nestor, when he went forth to plunder the country, the war resulted on that account? And how could and have defaulted these by cancelling them, so that have been involved in numerous contracts with them wantonly towards them, and how could the Epeians tow could a people so far distant as the Epeians act the Messenian Pylus which Heracles had ravaged, they fiet towards Buprasium? And again, if it was battle took place there, after they were routed, could for the Alpheius and Thryum? And how, after the in their turn went forth to attack the Pylians, set out far as Messenê. Again, how could the Epeians, who Arene," 2 and over the places that come after these as but over them " that dwelt in Pylus and in lovely tour parts; yet Nestor ruled over no one of these, embarked "?1 And the country, too, was divided into swift ships followed each man, and many Epeians Buprasians, "there were four rulers of them, and ten pray, could the poet say of the Eleians and the lived, Nestor too must have lived there. How,

192 2. 618. * Iliad 2. 619.

OHARTS

's@nngho έκ των ὕστερον), και του μέν Παμισού δοντός δι διά ταύτης και του Νεδωνος¹, Αλφειού δ אמן א עמאטטואא ביבדמאדס (איז אאטע בסדמו אמן φ φη shughter on Mever on Starken shi τοχό βότ το χωρίου το χωρίου. Τό βολον.

ishing the multin bid yains,

ής έπηρχεν ο Νέστωρ, τίς αν γένοιτο πιθανός

εναβε διά τε τήν παυήγυριν και τον άγωνα τον ή צַיְבָּמ בסה ובּליסה, אמן באה מהצווסנה, מסחי וסאביי εκείνου διά το μαντείου του δύληματου Διόεν δια μέν διά το μαντείου του δια βαττου Διόεν δια και δια το δια δια το δια το δια το δια το δια το δια το δια τ צָי האָ אָרָאָלאָראָ אָר אַ גער אינט אָראָ אָראָ אָראָ אָראָ אָראָ אָ είς την Τριφυλιακήν θάλατταν μεταξύ δύσεως июэд รถาวิถมสบ รเน หรู 'sonsory' o g nadduduu 100 g voos vybrey arms 'son y van gron' g из 101 g voos vybrey arms van g "H אוצטי באמדדסטי א דףומגסדנסטי צובאטי האסיאבו-Eart S' en Th Iludario To lepon, סדמטנטט דא? και της είς τους 'Ηλείους άπάντων μεταπτώσεως.

ανδρα, άφαιρούμενος δε τάς συγκαταλεγείσας

A & Swyer, Casaubon, for MéSwyer; so the later editors. εγγγάδος. ών ήν και ο χρυσούς σφυρήλατος

אַמָּטמּאַןאַמָדעטי, מאָרָף פֿא אומסיון עוידינטייט דאָ υώτ ενοθήλπ ύοτ νό β ηθήμουνο ... αυτιώτι υώτ Ολυμπιακόν, στεφανίτην τε και ίερον νομισθέντα

.083-183 .5 buil oft bus a In the Homeric Catalogue, Strabo meana. See 8, 5, 8, 1 266 8' 3' J'

the place was by chance so named.¹ And, in general, since Messenia was classified ² as subject to Menelaüs, trom what I shall say later),³ and since the Pamisus and the Nedon flow through Messenia, whereas the Alpheius nowhere touches it (the Alpheius "that Alpheius nowhere touches it the Alpheius "that foweth in broad stream through the land of the Pylians," ⁴ over which Nestor ruled), what plausibility could there be in an account which lands Vestor in a foreign realm and robs him of the cities that are attributed to him in the Catalogue,⁵ and thus makes everything subject to Menelaüs?

these was the Zeus of beaten gold dedicated by acdicated there from all parts of Greece. Among adorned by its numerous offerings, which were the greatest games in the world. The temple was prize was a crown and which were regarded as sacred, assembly and of the Olympian Games, in which the which we know, on account both of the festal less, and it received all that increase of fame of respond, the glory of the temple persisted none the Olympian Zeus; and yet, after the oracle failed to the temple got fame on account of the oracle of the the south into the Triphylian Sea. At the outset is in this grove. Past the temple flows the Alpheius, which, rising in Arcadia, flows between the west and muibste a grove of wild olive-trees, and the stadium stadia distant from Elis. In front of the temple is The temple is in Pisatis, less than three hundred how everything fell into the hands of the Eleians, 30. It remains for me to tell about Olympia, and

υωλλώ φαι γάρ μάλα δοκεί καλώς, έκ τε τών άλλων και τών όφρύων, öτι προκαλείται την διάνοιαν δ ποιητής άναζωγραφείν μέγαν τινα τύπο καί καί

· noutavon

ή και κυανέησιν έπ' δφρύσι νεύσε Κρονίων. άμβρόσιαι δ' άρα χαίται έπερρώσαντο άνακτος άρβρόσιαι δ' άρα χαίται έπερρώσαντο άνακτος

τήν 'Ομήρου δι' επών εκτεθείσαν τούτων.

τινες τὰ μέτρα τοῦ ξοώνου, καὶ Καλλίμαχος ἐν ἰάμβῳ τινὶ ἐξείπε, πολλά δὲ συνέπραξε τῷ Φειδίῷ Πώναινος ὁ ζωγρώφος, ἀδελφιδοῦς ῶν αὐτοῦ καὶ συνεργολάβος, πρός¹ την τοῦ ξοώνου διὰ τῶν χρωμάτων κόσμησιν, καὶ μάλιστα τῆς ἐσθήτος. δείκνυνται δὲ καὶ γραφαὶ πολλαί τε καὶ θαυμασταὶ περὶ τὸ ἰερου, ἐκείνου ἔργα. ἀπομνημονεύουσι δὲ τοῦ Φειδίου, διότι προς τὸν μέλλοι ποιήσειν τὴν εἰκόνα τοῦ Διός, ὅτι πρός μέλλοι ποιήσειν τὴν εἰκόνα τοῦ Διός, ὅτι πρός

Σεύς, ἀνάθημα Κυψέλου, τοῦ Κορινθίων τυράννου, μέγιστου δὲ τούτων ὑπήρξε τὸ τοῦ Διὸς ξόανου, δ ἐποίει Φειδίας Χαρμίδου Αθηναΐος ἐλεφάντινου, τηλικοῦτου το μέγεθος, ὡς, καίπερ μεγίστου ὄυτος τοῦ νεω, δοκείν ἀστοχήσαι τῆς φπτόμειου δὲ σχεδόν τι τῆ κορυφή τῆς ὁρφής, ῶστ ἐμφασιν ποιείν, ἐὰν ὀρθός γένηται διαὅ 354 ναστάς, ἀποστεγάσειν του νεων, ὦνέγραψαν δίαΰος καιτας μου το καθιμενον το μοθής καττόμει το και το καθιμενον το διαδατ ἀ κράμου δι το καθιμενον το διαδια τόματας δια το καθιμείος το δια δια τόμα το καθιμειο το δια δια το και δια το και το καθιμειο το δια δια τόμα το και το το δια το και το και

mighty power worthy of a Zeus, just as he does in the ceive the picture of a mighty personage and a because the poet provokes our imagination to con-" brows " but from the other details in the passage, description indeed, as appears not only from the and he caused great Olympus to quake." 1 A noble locks flowed streaming from the lord's immortal head, assent with his dark brows, and then the ambrosial Homer in these words: "Cronion spake, and nodded going to make it after the likeness set forth by make the likeness of Zeus, he replied that he was Panaenus asked him after what model he was going to round the temple. It is related of Pheidias that, when paintings, works of Panaenus, are also to be seen garments, with colours. And many wonderful greatly in decorating the image, particularly the nephew and collaborator of Pheidias, helped him iambic poem. Panaenus the painter, who was the image, and Callimachus has set them forth in an writers have recorded the measurements of the retood erect he would unroof the temple. Certain bus seves and it that noisestomi sult guidem suld keated but almost touching the root with his head, missed the proper symmetry, for he showed Zeus temple was very large, the artist is thought to have ivory, and it was so large that, although the of Athens, son of Charmides; it was made of of these was the image of Zeus made by Pheidias Cypselus the tyrant of Corinth. But the greatest

τ τε, before τήν, Corais omita.

11/(ug 1' 258'

ORAATS

σείσατο 2 3 είνι θρόνω, έλέλιξε δε μακρόν πρέπου. έφη μέν γάρ. έπι της "Hpas, άμα φυλάττων το έφ' έκατέρφ

αυγγένειαν παλαιάν ηθέησαν την Κοίλην Ηλιν γισχοι γάρ συγκατελθήντε τοίς τολωτίδαις דאי דשע H pak hetow kabobov, auver in Tavavica. ος και Νέστωρ ενενήκοντα. υστερον δέ, μετα לאכנעסו אני דבדדמטעאסעדמ עמטי בסדבואמא, II לאנסנ מטודשי אמדבאטאי סואגבנסי שני בין אמא דאי T poican א אמארא הטיד הטדראטה, אויגע איטאבע א מסודא הטיד. φύ ງωη εθτυθωνισπωτ νωλινΠ κωτ στ οπύ uodei unitian exer זקר אס יסיאותומסנט uodei voo ασιόμ του Διός ματαντήσαι ταις όφρύσι μου ·10mmaron

.elloliba

εφηγάρ (Bik), φησί γάρ (no). * σείσατο, Epuome and man. sec. A, for elσατο; so the

1 Eon ues yop, Meineke, for Eon ues yop anor (Acgail),

Ο 365 του ίερου και περι της θέσεως του ίσμων. יעטעאדווונצמי דמי השקימה באביניטט סטער איטיי איטיי.

ο ίαν μαι έκείνοις έγενετο. και δή και δ אמן באל דב דונטעדולסט מאפנאטעדם דחלאאוי, אמן

Cames are an invention of theirs; and it was they under their power. What is more, the Olympian sigmylo Jog only but also for Olympia sbode with the Epeians, enlarged Coelê Elis, and the strength of ancient kinship having taken up their Heracleidae under the leadership of Oxylus, and on case, for the Actolians, having returned with the return of the Heracleidae, the contrary was the and Nestor sent ninety. But later on, after the sent only forty ships to Troy, whereas the Pylians was overthrown. The evidence is this : The Eleians also, later on, by Heracles when Augeas their king since they had been humbled by the Pylians, and those times, they were not a prosperous people, times of the Trojan war, it is true, or even before and which the honour in which it was held. In the with the magnificence of the temple at Olympia The Bleians above all others are to be credited both he alone has shown, the likenesses of the gods." about the poet, that "he alone has seen, or else at the same time. This, too, is a graceful saying brows," although his hair too was somewhat affected case of Zeus when he merely "nodded with his when she moved her whole body, resulted in the Olympus to quake."1 What in her case occurred shook herself upon the throne, and caused lofty appropriate in each; for of Hera he says, "she case of Hera, at the same time preserving what is

1 Iliad 8. 199. the temple and of the establishment of the games-

disregard the ancient stories both of the founding of who celebrated the first Olympiads, for one should

. defeas, Kramer and later editors suspect: Menneke ejecta.

uuu 58 o mimuro, us ish געה געש 800 נה ע נעני ע O. Aruhutla, עאאי או ארפוט הטיטי. יעאַאק װוּטַטָּדי אָ אַרָער טָדע אָ אַטָאני אָ דוּטָט אָאָאַאַ אַטָא אַ אַראָאַ אַ אַראָאַ אַ אַראָ Τρωικού πολέμου, ίερούς νομισθέντας τού Διός. άεθλα. φασί δε τούς Πισάτας μη μετασχείν του τέσσαρας άθλοφοροφολθώ ελθώντας μεμνησθαι, όταν φη του Αυγέαν άποστερήσαι ταφίων. καίτοι δοκεί τισι τοῦ Όλυμπιακοῦ ้าบ้อ รอาบ้อ "ย้อง เรอรีออีบรั มน้อ ที่ รุการบุณตรา บนกุมั עֹק אָטָא אָא געט אָן אָדע אַ גערע אין דא דא אין אין אין אין אין א θοι τοστασίαν είχον του τε ίερου και τό πιστεύεται. έγγυτέρω δε πίστεως, ότι μέχρι υνώπ ύο τοιαύτα πολλαχώς λέγεται, και ού πάνυ ענטי אי אמו מאשונסמסטמו ארטטרט אמן אואטמוי. געין אואטמוי ίρη επυμική τόν τόν 58 υώτ ουτύοτ υπτογγηχαύ עשדעטר אסאראסק H' עשגעדאאס עשטאנא עשד אפא שאן

φάγ εοδοπίητ ίφοπ) εγτίναφοτο ύο νόμ εοτύο ίακ τέσσαρες άθλοφόροι ίπποι.

หลง ๆนัก กลุ พระ รองไลต์ รองโลก ตุก ๆนัก หลา

παρατεθείς έν "Ηλιδι φαίνεται γενόμενος, έν ή

και το Χρέος ώφείλετο.

s Corais and Meineke insert key after Xperos. Meineke emends to ouse.

in which the prize was a crown (for the horses were horses, prize-winners."6 And these were not games "for a debt was owing to him in goodly Elis, four clearly took place in Elis, where the debt was owing : the games which I have just cited from Homer even once in Eleis, but always in Olympia. country, nor were the Olympian Games celebrated subject to Augeas at that time, but only the Eleian neither was the Pisatis in which Olympia is situated because they were regarded as sacred to Zeus. But asy that the Pisatans took on yait in the Trojan War winners, that had come to win prizes." * And they Augeas deprived the driver of "four horses, prizementions the Olympian Games when he says that funeral games,³ And yet some think that he any of these, though he mentions another kind-In the first place, Homer does not mention Olympian nor any other of those that are now z'snomst a crown or else they were not famous, neither the either there were no games in which the prize was the games. But in the times of the Trojan War, Eleians had charge both of the temple and of stadium race, until the twenty-sixth Olympiad, the Olympiad, in which the Eleian Coroebus won the It is neaver the truth to say that from the first many ways, and no faith at all is to be put in them. and win the victory; for such stories are told in Zeus, who also was the first to contend in the games others, that it was Heracles the son of Alemene and Idaean Dactyli,1 who was the originator of both, and some alleging that it was Heracles, one of the

, See 8. 3. 29.

* The Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian Games,

.B 252 .255 ft.

1 See 10, 3, 22,

869 'II point ,

νείν έθελούσας, και φόροις έπράξαντο. κατοικιών κατέσπασαν, όσας θ έωρων αύτοπρακbαιμααοι τ μονεμώ, και ανγαί μογγής των γεμ όεοη απηφκιααη, Χαριζομεποι τοις γεμρεφταις φυλίων και Καυκώνων μηδ δυομα λειφθηναι. -10 L เพพ อุร สตา เนลา เป็นอาการ์ เป็นอาการ์ เหตุ מתמסמה בשה הבצטר Meaging H' elan public και επι τοσούτου γε συνέπραξαν, ώστε την χώραν αώτ ίων αφαύγοπό εοροτοδΝ αώτ ωτιανότ איזמנה בהה Medannian מטונות אומממנה מטורא πάλιν דון Πισάτιδος είς τούς Ηλείους, μετέπεσεν εντιώφο ανώγώ τότ , τουνετέλουν, του άγώνα όρυλοπό אמו פיאסט יסאעוודומצמ סי דונסמדמו דאי סיאפומי בְּוֹרְעָעָס אַ בּהָמבּמַקַמוּ) בְּאבְנָהסט צָבְיֹ אוביע צָב באָה בָּאבואה

31. Διωνομάσθη δε πλείστου² ή Πισώτις το μέν πρώτου δια τούς ήγεμόνας δυνηθέντας πλείσ-Ο 356 του, Οίνόμαόν τε καί Πέλοπα, του έκείνου διαδεξάμευου, καί τούς παίδας αύτοῦ πολλούς γευο-

1 κρατήσασι πολέμφ, Corsis and Groskined emend to où κοινωνήσασι τοῦ τολέμου, following conj. of Pletho. 2 πλεύστον, Meineke omits.

¹ So, according to Thucydides (5, 34), the Lacedaemoniana settled certain Helots in Leprenn in 421 n.c. settled certain Helots in Laprent Leprestans " had prevailed

settled certain thetors in the preventies when the prevailed a Strabo scema to mean that the Leptenin at the prevailed in a war" over the other Triphylian cities that had aided with the Pisatae in their war against the Eleians. Several of the editors (see critical note above, on this page), citing

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 30-31

as many as they saw inclined to act independently. many other settlements,⁸ and also exacted tribute of had been victorious in a war, and they broke up itself in Lepreum,¹ to gratify the Leprestans, who the Eleians settled the inlishitants of "sandy Pylus" Cauconians, not even a name has survived. Further, whereas, of the Pisatans, the Triphylians, and the called Eleia, and the name has persisted to this day, that the whole country as far as Messene came to be Lacedaemonians co-operated with them so effectually and the having joined with the Messenians in war. and the descendants of Nestor had done the opposite, had been their allies in battle, whereas the Arcadians the Messenians, co-operated with the Eleians, who The Lacedaemonians also, after the last defeat of thus again the direction of the games fell to them. Pisatis again fell into the power of the Eleians, and were held in high esteem. But in later times to celebrating the games because they saw that these back their home-land, the Pisatans themselves went After the twenty-sixth Olympiad, when they had got to run for a tripod), as was the case at Olympia.

31. Pisatis first became widely famous on account of its rulers, who were most powerful: they were Oenomaüs, and Pelops who succeeded him, and the

Parts in the war," is so on the start to read, "' had taken no parts in the war," is so on the side of the Pisatne against the lieians (C. Müller, cliing Pausanias 4. 15. 8, emends to var.'' But neither emendation seems warranted by the var.'' But neither emendation seems warranted by the translator.

a For example, Macistus. According to Herodotus (4. 148), this occurred "in my own time." But see Pausaniss 6.22, 4, and Frazer's note thereon, Vol. IV., p. 97. to kawlfourty, omitting the preceding kal.

- s voulgouour, Meineke (following conj. of Casaubon) emenda
 - " Kaiva, conj. of Edward Capps, for kal. Before ro iepou Meineke inserts did.
 - Εύβοι' 'Αθήναις έστί τις γείτων πόλις. Makapos noru, Eupenisns 8 בי שיין שטני πεσαν χελομενιμι ο so intradiction γεαβον οκτώ. Στησίχορου δε καλείν πόλιν τήν χώραν Bigan, IKenaton האחסנטי, הטאפא אופאנסדוא דשא סאַצָּבּאומה אבאסהבּהמו וונסמה שמסנה. בנהמו אמט מָח עשׁאָה דסני פֿע שּבּדדמאַנק. דועצ אַ אַ אַטאיע אואָא א - m o voit o voit, "O o o n vait vait O vieta o voit 10000 แก่งระ 26 แก่งกาย เรื่อง ข้างการ Serkuvouor ∏נסמה כּוֹאחָסאמני, סנסי הנסדאמי, מׁהכּף כּּסדוֹ הסדנסדאמי αιτάτο όμωνύμου τη κρήτη πόλεως, τήν δέ κρήτην υήτ ωμονύοτ έδύο ίεπε νιεθυολοχώ ύλοπ ίπε oundyouor Tà Edun. Sei Se Tois oponovouo אמו דטו צמאאשטינת דון? אאנימי פֿוינסו 8 פּוי דמטידט איאיל איאיל דוא דונס מדוצט איאל מוי דטי צ' ויט איאי איא עסודנצטחסנה, משעד אמו דעיעטדוע אלאבור, סנטע דטי trenon apospa. of Jap newsepor morry Kaing 3 -υογολομό ήμ εώ , εωτύο υιθυρά μωιαρτοί το μαλαλαπ υώτ 36 336 υρώχ ή χώρα τοτηλύρθετοιδ אטא דמטדע דב אא אמו ד ל יבאטא דע טידע דעטר אוא Mudulios, pia toutou régeral kai n' Zarpoun sur surence eis you อันจัก สายก่อน เรื่อง เรื่อง ווביטטוצי אמו ט צמאונטטבטי צ ביטדמטטע אמטואבטסמו

96

OHARIS

"there is Euboes, a neighbouring city to "'uo7 Lesbos the "city of Macar";³ so Euripides in his for the territory called Pisa, just as Homer calls and Stesichorus, they explain, uses the term " city " Bisa, near Cicysium, the largest of the eight cities; of the eight cities), but only a spring, now called Piss (for if there had been, it would have been one some say that there was no city by the name of bear the same name as those in Thessaly. But between Ossa and Olympus, two mountains that they point out the site of the city on a lofty place equivalent of "pitra," that is "potistra", sand spring; the spring, they say, was called " Pisa," the from a city Pisa, which bears the same name as the ti evivation of the name Pisatis; for some derive it Indeed, the writers do not even agree as to the should follow only what is commonly accepted. bine the two tribes into one. But in general one Salmoneus over Eleis; and some writers comthat Augeas ruled over Pisatis, but Oenomaüs and the opposite of the old accounts, as when they say liət nəvə bas sgaidt yasm tuods zweiv wen blod not very commonly accepted; for the later writers old accounts with reserve, knowing that they are gained wide repute. But one should listen to the account of the temple at Olympia, the country has Salmoné. So for these reasons, as well as on the eight cities into which Pisstis is divided is called is said to have reigned there; at any rate, one of numerous sons of the latter. And Salmoneus,¹ too,

16

" Biraw, the editors, for Bhraw (MSS.), Birraw (Epik.).

(Frag. 294 (Nauck). '449 '47 pmir .

⁸ Both words mean " drinking-trough."

'983 'II hasshipo 1

OHAATS

ος λιλη έχουσ' Εύβοίδα πρόσχωρον πόλιν. Kal ev 'Pasapudu'

Soporkies & Augustics

.sodokhood προύν Μυσών Μοσία προσήγορος. יאסנים אינה אים בהאועמס האיולפומוי בבהבי

epacenna Tup Dupo pacen, δ τούτοι καλείται δε νύν Βαρνίχιος.¹ τούτου δ κρήνης, έξ ής δεί δ'Ενιπεύς. έμβάλλει δ' είς του υομύνωμό επτίτον έστί τρωμλω γλησίον έστί τή

ή ποτακού ήράσσατ' Ένιπήος θείοιο.

πεπιστευμένων θεραπεύειν νόσους τοίς ύδασι. -υτομπίας, κειμένη δέ παρά του Κυθήριου ποταοκτώ, διέχουσα περί τεσσαράκοντα σταδίους της τής Σαλμώνης 'Ηράκλεια, και αύτη μία τών όδ εύγγ \dot{s} «υολύσαρ Φ κέ στυέθχευετακ υόυρδιπAυότ ιστοχόδ νωός sougθO" sfir όπό số αισυοφόργ φוןסני דטע 8 פיע דון ⊕בדדתאנק פֿענטו² בעוטפמ Σαλμωνέα, καθάπερ και Εύριπίδης έν Αίδλφ νότ εβτύα αφέταπ νότ πατέρα αάγ αθύατυξ

r kayetrai ... Bappix Kramer and others suspect;

s 78v 5' év . . . Dapad Nov, Meineke ejects.

* Evior, belore 'Evices, Jones inserts. Meineke ejects.

* Frag. 377 (Nanck).

1 Frag. 658 (Nauck).

Athens"; and in his *Rhadamanthys*,¹ "who hold the Euboean land, a neighbouring city"; and Sophocles in his *Mysians*,² "The whole country, stranger, is called Asia, but the city of the Mysians is called Mysia."

32. Salmonê is situated near the spring of that name from which flows the Enipeus River. The river empties into the Alpheius, and is now called the Barnichius.³ It is said that Tyro fell in love with Enipeus: "She loved a river, the divine Enipeus."⁴ For there, it 'is said, her father Salmoneus reigned, just as Euripides also says in his *Aeolus.*⁵ Some write the name of the river in Thessaly "Eniseus"; it flows from Mount Othrys, and receives the Apidanus, which flows down out of Pharsalus.⁶ Near Salmonê is Heracleia, which is also one of the eight cities; it is about forty stadia distant from Olympia and is situated on the Cytherius River, where is the temple of the Ioniades Nymphs, who have been believed to cure diseases

^a Meineke, following Kramer, ejects the words "and it ... Barnichius" on the assumption that "Barnichius" is a word of Slavic origin. ⁴ Odyssey 11. 238.

⁵ See Frag. 14 (Nauck), and the note.

⁶ In 9. 5. 6 Strabo spells the name of the river in Thessaly "Enipeus," not "Eniseus"; and says that "it flows from Mt. Othrys past Pharsalus and then turns aside into the Apidanus." Hence some of the editors, including Meineke, regarding the two statements as contradictory, eject the words "The name . . . Pharsalus." But the two passages can easily be reconciled, for (1) "flows out of " (Pharsalus), as often, means "flows out of the territory of," which was true of the Apidanus; and (2) in 9. 5. 6 Strabo means that the Enipeus "flows past Old Pharsalus," which was true, and (3) the apparent conflict as to which of the two rivers was tributary is immaterial, since either might be so

παρά δè την Όλυμπίαν έστι και ή Αρπινα, ι και C 357 αὕτη τῶν ὀκτώ, δι' ἡς ῥεῦ ποταμὸς Παρθενίας, ὡς είς Φηραίαν² ανιόντων³ ή δε Φηραία εστί της 'Αρκαδίας' ύπερκείται δε της Δυμαίας και Βουπρασίου καὶ "Ηλιδος" ἄπερ ἐστὶ πρὸς ἄρκτον τῆ Πισάτιδι.⁴ αὐτοῦ δ' ἔστι καὶ τὸ Κικύσιον τῶν όκτώ και το Δυσπόντιον κατά την όδον την έξ "Ηλιδος είς Όλυμπίαν έν πεδίω κείμενον' έξηλείφθη 5 δέ, και ἀπήραν οι πλείους εις Ἐπίδαμνον και 'Απολλωνίαν και ή Φολόη δ' υπέρκειται τής Ολυμπίας έγγυτάτω, όρος Αρκαδικόν, ώστε τας ύπωρείας της Πισάτιδος είναι. και πάσα δ' ή Πισάτις καὶ τῆς Τριφυλίας τὰ πλεῖστα ὁμορεῖ τŷ Αρκαδία διὰ δὲ τοῦτο καὶ Αρκαδικὰ είναι δοκεί τὰ πλείστα των Πυλιακών έν Καταλόγω Φραζομένων χωρίων ου μέντοι φασίν οι έμπειροι τόν γὰρ Ἐρύμανθον ⁶ εἶναι τὸν ὁρίζοντα τὴν Ἀρκαδίαν, τῶν εἰς Ἀλφειὸν ἐμπιπτόντων ποταμῶν, ἔξω δ έκείνου τὰ χωρία ίδρῦσθαι ταῦτα.

33. "Εφορος δέ φησιν Αἰτωλον ἐκπεσόντα ὑπο

¹ Apriva, Tzschucke, for $E_{\pi i \nu a}$ (ABchikino), Ai $\pi_i \nu a$ (A man. sec.); so the editors.

- ² \$\phi\npalar\$, Meineke emends to Hpalar.
- ³ ἀνιόντων (Acghno), for Ιόντων, Jones restores.
- ή δέ Φηραία . . Πισάτιδι, Meineke ejects.
- ⁵ $\xi\xi\eta\lambda\epsilon i\phi\theta\eta$, Meineke emends to $\xi\xi\epsilon\lambda\epsilon i\phi\theta\eta$.
- ⁶ 'Ερύμανθον, Palmer, for 'Αμάρυνθον; so the editors.

¹ According to Pausanias (6. 22. 7), with the waters of a spring that flowed into the Cytherus (note the spelling).

² On Arpina and its site, see Frazer's Pausanias, 4. 94 ff., and Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. "Harpina."

³ Strabo means "through the territory of which."

4 On the Parthenias (now the Bakireika), see Frazer, 1.c.

with their waters.¹ Near Olympia is Arpina,² also one of the eight cities, through which 3 flows the River Parthenias,4 on the road that leads up to Pheraea. Pheraea is in Arcadia, and it is situated above Dymaea and Buprasium and Elis, that is, to the north of Pisatis.⁵ Here, too, is Cicysium, one of the eight cities; and also Dyspontium, which is situated in a plain and on the road that leads from Elis to Olympia; but it was destroyed, and most of its inhabitants emigrated to Epidamnus and Apollonia. Pholoê, an Arcadian mountain, is also situated above Olympia, and very close to it, so that its foot-hills are in Pisatis. Both the whole of Pisatis and most parts of Triphylia border on Arcadia; and on this account most of the Pylian districts mentioned in the Catalogue 6 are thought to be Arcadian; the well-informed, however, deny this, for they say that the Erymanthus, one of the rivers that empty into the Alpheius, forms a boundary of Arcadia and that the districts in question are situated outside that river.?

33. Ephorus says that Actolus, after he had been

⁵ The words "and it is situated . . . Pisatis" would seem to apply to the Achaean Pharae, not to some Arcadian city; and in that case, apparently, either Strabo has blundered or the words are an interpolation. Meineke ejects the words "Pheraea is . . . Pisatis" and emends "Pheraea" to "Heraea"; but Polybius (4. 77) mentions a "Pharaea" (note the spelling) in the same region to which Strabo refers, and obviously both writers have in mind the same city. The city is otherwise unknown and therefore the correct spelling is doubtful. See Bölte in Pauly-Wissowa (s.v. "Harpina"), who, however, wrongly quotes "Pharaea"

Iliad 2, 591.

7 i.e. on the seaward side.

IOI

STRABO

Σαλμωνέως, τοῦ βασιλέως Ἐπειῶν τε καὶ Πισατων, ἐκ τῆς ἘΗλείας εἰς τὴν Αἰτωλίαν, ὀνομάσαι τε ἀφ' αύτοῦ τὴν χώραν καὶ συνοικίσαι τὰς αὐτόθι πόλεις τούτου δ' ἀπόγονον ὑπάρξαντα "Οξυλον φίλον τοῖς περὶ Τήμενον Ἡρακλείδαις ἡγήσασθαί τε την όδον κατιούσιν els την Πελοπόννησον και μερίσαι τὴν πολεμίαν αὐτοῖς χώραν καὶ τἆλλα υποθέσθαι τὰ περὶ τὴν κατάκτησιν τῆς χώρας, άντι δε τούτων λαβειν χάριν την εις την Ήλείαν κάθοδον, προγονικήν ούσαν, κατελθείν δε άθροίσαντα στρατιὰν ἐκ τῆς Αἰτωλίας ἐπὶ τοὺς κατέχοντας Ἐπειοὺς τὴν ἘΗλιν ἀπαντησάντων δὲ τῶν 'Επειών μεθ' ὅπλων, ἐπειδὴ ἀντίπαλοι ἦσαν αί δυνάμεις, εἰς μονομαχίαν προελθεῖν κατὰ ἔθος τι παλαιόν των Έλλήνων Πυραίχμην Αἰτωλόν Δέγμενόν τ' Επειόν, τον μέν Δέγμενον μετά τόξου ψιλόν, ώς περιεσόμενον βαδίως όπλίτου δια της έκηβολίας, του δε μετά σφευδόνης και πήρας λίθων, ἐπειδὴ κατέμαθε τὸν δόλον τυχεῖν δὲ νεωστὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν εὑρημένον τὸ τῆς σφενδόνης είδος μακροβολωτέρας δ' ούσης της σφενδόνης, πεσείν τον Δέγμενον, καὶ κατασχείν τοὺς Αἰτωλοὺς τὴν γῆν, ἐκβαλόντας τοὺς Ἐπειούς παραλαβείν δὲ καὶ τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν τοῦ ἱεροῦ τοῦ Ολυμπίασιν, ην είχον οι Άχαιοί δια δε την τοῦ Ἐ Ἐ Ἐνλου φιλίαν πρὸς τοὺς Ἡρακλείδας συνομολογηθήναι βαδίως έκ πάντων μεθ' ὅρκου C 358 την Ηλείαν ίεραν είναι τοῦ Διός, τον δ' ἐπιόντα 102

driven by Salmoneus, the king of the Epeians and the Pisatans, out of Eleia into Actolia, named the country after himself and also united the cities there under one metropolis; and Oxylus, descendant of Aetolus and a friend of Temenus and the Heracleidae who accompanied him, acted as their guide on their way back to the Peloponnesus, and apportioned among them that part of the country which was hostile to them, and in general made suggestions regarding the conquest of the country; and in return for all this he received as a favour the permission to return to Eleia, his ancestral land; and he collected an army and returned from Aetolia to attack the Epeians who were in possession of Elis; but when the Epeians met them with arms,¹ and it was found that the two forces were evenly matched, Pyraechmes the Actolian and Degmenus the Epeian, in accordance with an ancient custom of the Greeks, advanced to single combat. Degmenus was lightly armed with a bow, thinking that he would easily overcome a heavy-armed opponent at long range, but Pyraechmes armed himself with a sling and a bag of stones, after he had noticed his opponent's ruse (as it happened, the sling had only recently been invented by the Aetolians); and since the sling had longer range, Degmenus fell, and the Aetolians drove out the Epcians and took possession of the land; and they also assumed the superintendence, then in the hands of the Achaeans, of the temple at Olympia; and because of the friendship of Oxylus with the Heracleidae, a sworn agreement was promptly made by all that Eleia should be sacred to Zeus, and that

¹ Cp. 8. 3. 30.

ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν ταύτην μεθ' ὅπλων ἐναγῆ εἶναι, ὡς δ' αὕτως ἐναγῆ καὶ τὸν μὴ ἐπαμύνοντα εἰς δύνα-μιν. ἐκ δὲ τούτου καὶ τοὺς κτίσαντας τὴν Ἡλείων πόλιν ύστερον ατείχιστον έασαι, και τους δί αὐτῆς τῆς χώρας ἰόντας στρατοπέδω, τὰ ὅπλα παραδόντας, απολαμβάνειν μετα την έκ των όρων έκβασιν. Ίφιτόν τε θείναι τον Όλυμπικον άγωνα, ίερων συτων των Ήλείων. έκ δη των τοιούτων αύξησιν λαβείν τους άνθρώπους. των γάρ άλλων πολεμούντων ἀεὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους, μόνοις ὑπάρξαι πολλην εἰρήνην, οὐκ αὐτοῖς μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς ξένοις, ώστε καὶ εὐανδρῆσαι μάλιστα πάντων παρὰ τοῦτο. Φείδωνα δὲ τὸν Ἀργεῖον, δέκατον μέν όντα άπο Τημένου, δυνάμει δ' ύπερβεβλημένον τούς κατ' αὐτόν, ἀφ' ής τήν τε λήξιν ὅλην ἀνέλαβε την Τημένου διεσπασμένην εἰς πλείω μέρη, καὶ μέτρα ἐξεῦρε τὰ Φειδώνια καλούμενα καὶ σταθμούς και νόμισμα κεχαραγμένον τό τε άλλο και το ἀργυροῦν, προς τούτοις ἐπιθέσθαι καὶ ταῖς ὑφ' Ηρακλέους αίρεθείσαις πόλεσι και τους άγώνας άξιουν τιθέναι αυτόν ους έκεινος έθηκε τούτων δέ είναι και τον Όλυμπικόν και δή βιασάμενον έπελθόντα θείναι αὐτόν, οὕτε τῶν ἘΗλείων ἐχόντων ὅπλα, ὥστε κωλύειν, διὰ τὴν εἰρήνην, τῶν τε ἄλλων κρατουμένων τῆ δυναστεία οὐ μὴν τούς γε Ήλείους ἀναγράψαι τὴν θέσιν ταύτην, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅπλα κτήσασθαι διὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἀρξαμένους ἐπικουρείν σφίσιν αὐτοίς συμπράττειν δὲ

¹ According to Pausanias (5. 8. 2) the games were discontinued after the reign of Oxylus and "renewed" by Iphitus.

² So Herodotus 6. 127.

whoever invaded that country with arms should be under a curse, and that whoever did not defend it to the extent of his power should be likewise under a curse; consequently those who later founded the city of the Eleians left it without a wall, and those who go through the country itself with an army give up their arms and then get them back again after they have passed out of its borders; and Iphitus celebrated ¹ the Olympian Games, the Eleians now being a sacred people; for these reasons the people flourished, for whereas the other peoples were always at war with one another, the Eleians alone had profound peace, not only they, but their alien residents as well, and so for this reason their country became the most populous of all; but Pheidon the Argive, who was the tenth in descent from Temenus and surpassed all men of his time in ability (whereby he not only recovered the whole inheritance of Temenus, which had been broken up into several parts, but also invented the measures called "Pheidonian,"² and weights, and coinage struck from silver and other metals)—Pheidon, I say, in addition to all this, also attacked the cities that had been captured previously by Heracles, and claimed for himself the right to celebrate all the games that Heracles had instituted. And he said that the Olympian Games were among these; and so he forcibly invaded Eleia and celebrated the games himself, the Eleians, because of the peace, having no arms wherewith to resist him, and all the others being under his domination; however, the Eleians did not record this celebration in their public register, but because of his action they also procured arms and began to defend themselves; and the

καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους, εἶτε φθονήσαντας τῆ διὰ τὴν εἰρήνην εὐτυχία, εἴτε καὶ συνεργοὺς ἔξειν νομίσαντας πρὸς τὸ καταλῦσαι τὸν Φείδωνα, ἀφηρημένον αὐτοὺς τὴν ἡγεμονίαν τῶν Πελοποννησίων, ἡν ἐκεῖνοι προεκέκτηντο· καὶ δὴ καὶ συγκαταλῦσαι τὸν Φείδωνα· τοὺς δὲ συγκατασκευάσαι τοῖς Ἡλείοις τήν τε Πισᾶτιν καὶ τὴν Τριφυλίαν. ὅ δὲ παράπλους ἅπας ὁ τῆς νῦν Ἡλείας μὴ κατακολπίζοντι χιλίων ὁμοῦ καὶ διακοσίων ¹ ἐστὶ σταδίων. ταῦτα μὲν περὶ τῆς Ἡλείας.

IV

 'Η δὲ Μεσσηνία συνεχής ἐστι τῆ 'Ηλεία, περινεύουσα τὸ πλέον ἐπὶ τὸν νότον καὶ τὸ Λιβυκὸν πέλαγος. αὕτη δ' ἐπὶ μὲν τῶν Τρωικῶν ὑπὸ Μενελάφ ἐτέτακτο, μέρος οῦσα τῆς Λακωὑπὸς, ἐκαλεῖτο δ' ἡ χώρα Μεσσήνη, τὴν δὲ νῦν ὀνομαζομένην πόλιν Μεσσήνην, ἡς ἀκρόπολις ἡ ονομαζομένην πόλιν Μεσσήνην, ἡς ἀκρόπολις ἡ δνομαζομένην πόλιν Μεσσήνην, ἡς ἀκρόπολις ἡ δνομαζομένην πόλιν Μεσσήνην, ἡς ἀκρόπολις ἡ διαδεξαμένων τὸν Λακωνικήν, οἱ Νηλεῖδαι τῆς Μεσσηνίας ἐπῆρχον. καὶ δὴ κατὰ τὴν τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν κάθοδον καὶ τὸν τότε γενηθέντα μερισμὸν

¹ For χιλίων... διακοσίων (χιλ ... σ'), C. Müller conjectures έξακόσιοι... έβδομήκοντα (χ'... ο').

¹ The correct distance from Cape Araxus, which was in Eleia (8. 3. 4), to the Neda River is about 700 stadia. And C. Müller seems to be right in emending the 1200 to 670, 106

Lacedaemonians co-operated with them, either because they envied them the prosperity which they had enjoyed on account of the peace, or because they thought that they would have them as allies in destroying the power of Pheidon, for he had deprived them of the hegemony over the Peloponnesus which they had formerly held; and the Eleians did help them to destroy the power of Pheidon, and the Lacedaemonians helped the Eleians to bring both Pisatis and Triphylia under their sway. The length of the voyage along the coast of the Eleia of to-day, not counting the sinuosities of the gulfs, is, all told, twelve hundred stadia.¹ So much for Eleja.

IV

1. MESSENIA borders on Eleia; and for the most part it inclines round towards the south and the Libyan Sea. Now in the time of the Trojan War this country was classed as subject to Menelaüs, since it was a part of Laconia, and it was called Messenê, but the city now named Messenê, whose acropolis was Ithomê, had not yet been founded;² but after the death of Menelaüs, when those who succeeded to the government of Laconia had become enfeebled, the Neleidae began to rule over Messenia. And indeed at the time of the return of the Heracleidae and of the division of the country

since 670 corresponds closely to other measurements given by Strabo (8. 2. 1, 8. 3. 12, 21). See also Curtius, *Pelopon-nesos*, vol. ii, p. 93. ² The city was founded by Epameinondas in 369 B.C. (Diod.

Sic. 15. 66).

τής χώρας ην Μέλανθος βασιλεύς τών Μεσσηνίων καθ' αύτοὺς τασσομένων, πρότερον δ' ὑπήκοοι ησαν τοῦ Μενελάου. σημεῖον δέ' ἐκ γὰρ τοῦ Μεσσηνιακοῦ κόλπου καὶ τοῦ συνεχοῦς ᾿Ασιναίου λεγομένου ἀπὸ τῆς Μεσσηνιακῆς ᾿Ασίνης aἱ ἑπτὰ ησαν πόλεις, ὰς ὑπέσχετο δώσειν ὁ ᾿Αγαμέμνων τῶ ᾿Αχιλλεῖ,

Καρδαμύλην Ἐνόπην τε καὶ Ἱρὴν ποιήεσσαν Φηράς τε ζαθέας ἦδ᾽ Ἄνθειαν βαθύλειμον καλήν τ᾽ Αἴπειαν καὶ Πήδασον ἀμπελόεσσαν,

οὐκ ἀν τάς γε μὴ προσηκούσας μήτ ἀὐτῷ μήτε τῷ ἀδελφῷ ὑποσχόμενος. ἐκ δὲ τῶν Φηρῶν καὶ συστρατεύσαντας τῷ Μενελάφ δηλοῖ ὁ ποιητής, τὸν δὲ Οἴτυλον ¹ καὶ συγκαταλέγει τῷ Λακωνικῷ καταλόγῳ, ἱδρυμένον ἐν τῷ Μεσσηνιακῷ κόλπῳ. ἔστι δ' ἡ Μεσσήνη μετὰ Τριφυλίαν κοινὴ δ' ἐστὶν ἀμφοῖν ἄκρα, μεθ' ἡν ἡ Κυπαρισσία καὶ τὸ Κορυφάσιον² ὑπέρκειται δ' ὄρος ἐν ἑπτὰ σταδίοις τὸ Αἰγαλέον τούτου τε καὶ τῆς θαλάττης.

2. Ἡ μὲν οὖν παλαιὰ Πύλος ἡ Μεσσηνιακὴ ὑπὸ τῷ Αἰγαλέῷ πόλις ἦν, κατεσπασμένης δὲ ταύτης ἐπὶ τῷ Κορυφασίῷ τινὲς αὐτῶν ῷκησαν προσέκτισαν δ' αὐτὴν ᾿Αθηναῖοι τὸ δεύτερον ἐπὶ

¹ Οίτυλον, Kramer inserts (space for six or seven letters in A). ² Jones exchanges the positions of τδ Κορυφάσιον and $\mathring{\eta}$ Κυπαρισσία. Meineke omits καλ $\mathring{\eta}$ Κυπαρισσία.

which then took place, Melanthus was king of the Messenians, who were an autonomous people, although formerly they had been subject to Menelaüs. An indication of this is as follows: The seven cities which Agamemnon promised to give to Achilles were on the Messenian Gulf and the adjacent Asinaean Gulf, so called after the Messenian Asinê;¹ these cities were "Cardamylê and Enopê and grassy Hirê and sacred Pherae and deep-meadowed Antheia and beautiful Aepeia and vine-clad Pedasus";² and surely Agamemnon would not have promised cities that belonged neither to himself nor to his brother. And the poet makes it clear that men from Pherae³ did accompany Menelaüs on the expedition; and in the Laconian Catalogue he includes Oetylus,⁴ which is situated on the Messenian Gulf. Messenê⁵ comes after Triphylia; and there is a cape which is common to both;⁶ and after this cape come Cyparissia and Coryphasium. Above Coryphasium and the sea, at a distance of seven stadia, lies a mountain,

2. Now the ancient Messenian Pylus was a city at the foot of Aegaleum; but after this city was torn down some of its inhabitants took up their abode on Cape Coryphasium ; and when the Athenians

¹ Now the city Koron, or Koroni. See Frazer's note on Pausanias 2. 36. 4, 4. 34. 9.

- ² Iliad 9, 150.
- ³ Iliad 2. 582, where Homer's word is "I'haris." Iliad 2. 585; now called Vitylo.

⁵ The country Messenia is meant, not the city Messenê.

In Strabo's time the Neda River was the boundary between Triphylia and Messenia (8. 3. 22), but in the present passage he must be referring to some cape on the "ancient

Σικελίαν πλέοντες μετ' Εὐρυμέδοντος καὶ Στρατοκλέους,² ἐπιτείχισμα τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις. αύτοῦ δ' ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ Κυπαρισσία ἡ Μεσσηνιακὴ καὶ ἡ Πρωτὴ νῆσος³ καὶ ἡ προκειμένη⁴ πλησίον τοῦ Πύλου Σφαγία νήσος, ή δ' αὐτὴ καὶ Σφακτηρία λεγομένη, περὶ ὴν ἀπέβαλον ζωγρία Λακεδαιμόνιοι τριακοσίους ἐξ ἑαυτῶν ἄνδρας ὑπ' Αθηναίων έκπολιορκηθέντας. κατὰ δὲ τὴν παραλίαν ταύτην 5 τών Κυπαρισσίων πελάγιαι πρόκεινται δύο νήσοι προσαγορευόμεναι Στροφάδες, τετρακοσίους ἀπέχουσαι μάλιστά πως της ηπείρου σταδίους έν τῷ Λιβυκῷ καὶ μεσημβρινῷ πελάγει. φησὶ δὲ Θουκυδίδης ναύσταθμον ὑπάρξαι τῶν Μεσση-νίων ταύτην τὴν Πύλον. διέχει δὲ Σπάρτης τετρακοσίους.

3. Έξης δ' έστι Μεθώνη ταύτην δ' είναί φασι τὴν ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ Πήδασον προσαγορευομένην μίαν τῶν ἐπτά, ῶν ὑπέσχετο τῷ ᾿Αχιλλεῖ ὁ ᾿Αγαμέμνων ἐνταῦθα ᾿Αγρίππας τὸν τῶν Μαυρουσίων βασιλέα της Αντωνίου στάσεως όντα Βόγον κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τὸν ἀΑκτιακὸν διέφθειρε, λαβών έξ ἐπίπλου τὸ χωρίον.

¹ For καί Wesseling conj. ἐπί; and so Meineke reads.

² For Στρατοκλέους Palmer conj. Σοφοκλέους ; and so Corais and others read. See footnote on opposite page.

³ Πρωτή νήσος, Jones inserts from conj. of Kramer (space for about ten letters in A).

4 προκειμένη, Corais, for προσκειμένη; so Meineke.

⁵ al. after ταύτην, the editors omit.

¹ But according to Diodorus Siculus (12, 60) Stratocles was archon at the time of this expedition (425 B.C.); and according to Thucydides (4. 3), it was Eurymedon and Sophocles who made the expedition. Hence some emend "and Strat-

under the leadership of Eurymedon and Stratocles¹ were sailing on the second expedition to Sicily, they reconstructed the city as a fortress against the Lacedaemonians. Here, too, is the Messenian Cyparissia, and the island called Protê, and the island called Sphagia that lies off the coast near Pylus (the same is also called Sphacteria), on which the Lacedaemonians lost by capture three hundred of their own men, who were besieged and forced to surrender by the Athenians.² Opposite this sea-coast of the Cyparissians, out in the high sea, lie two islands called Strophades; and they are distant, I should say, about four hundred stadia from the mainland, in the Libyan and Southern Sea. Thucydides 3 says that this Pylus was the naval station of the Messenians. It is four hundred⁴ stadia distant from Sparta.

3. Next comes Methonê. This, they say, is what the poet calls Pedasus,⁵ one of the seven cities which Agamemnon promised to Achilles. It was here that Agrippa, during the war of Actium,6 after he had taken the place by an attack from the sea, put to death Bogus, the king of the Maurusians, who belonged to the faction of Antony.

ocles" to "in the archonship of Stratocles," while others emend "Stratocles" to "Sophocles." It seems certain that Strabo wrote the word "Sophocles," for he was following the account of Thucydides, as his later specific quotation from that account shows ; and therefore the present translator conjectures that Strabo wrote "Eurymedon and Sophocles, in the archonship of Stratocles," and that the intervening words were inadvertently omitted by the copyist.

- ² For a full account, see Thucydides, 4. 3 ff.
 - ³ 4. 3.
- ⁴ Thucydides says "about four hundred." ⁵ Iliad 9. 152, 294. So Pausanias (4. 35. 1). 6 31 B.C.
- III

4. Τη δε Μεθώνη συνεχής έστιν ό 'Ακρίτας, άρχὴ τοῦ Μεσσηνιακοῦ κόλπου· καλοῦσι δ' αὐτὸν C 360 και 'Ασιναίον ἀπὸ 'Ασίνης, πολίχνης πρώτης ἐν τῷ κόλπω, όμωνύμου τη Έρμιονικη. αύτη μέν ούν ή άρχη πρός δύσιν του κόλπου έστί, πρός έω δὲ αί καλούμεναι Θυρίδες, ὅμοροι τῆ νῦν Λακωνική τή κατὰ Κυναίθιον¹ καὶ Ταίναρον. μεταξύ δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν Θυρίδων ἀρξαμένοις Οἴτυλός ² έστι· καλείται δ' ύπό τινων Βαίτυλος.3 είτα Λεῦκτρον, τῶν ἐν τῆ Βοιωτία Λεύκτρων ἄποικος, είτ' ἐπὶ πέτρας ἐρυμνῆς ἕδρυται Καρδαμύλη, εἶτα Φηραί,⁴ ὅμορος Θουρία καὶ Γερήνοις,⁵ ἀφ'οὖ τόπου Γερήνιον τον Νέστορα κληθηναί φασι δια τὸ ἐνταῦθα σωθῆναι αὐτόν, ὡς προειρήκαμεν. δείκνυται δ έν τη Γερηνία Τρικκαίου ίερον 'Ασκληπιοῦ, ἀφίδρυμα τοῦ ἐν τῆ Θετταλικῆ Τρίκκη. οἰκίσαι δὲ λέγεται Πέλοψ τό τε Λεῦκτρον καὶ Χαράδραν καὶ Θαλάμους, τοὺς νῦν Βοιωτοὺς καλουμένους, τὴν ἀδελφὴν Νιόβην ἐκδοὺς ἘΑμφίονι καὶ ἐκ τῆς Βοιωτίας ἀγόμενός τ τινας. παρὰ δὲ Φηρὰς Νέδων ἐκβάλλει, ῥέων

¹ Κυναίθιον, Xylander, for Κυναίδιον (see Dionys. Hal. Antig. Rom. 1. 50); so most editors.

² Οίτυλοs, the editors, for δ Πύλοs.

Bairulos, Meineke emends to Bolrulos; Kramer prefers Reitulos.

See footnote on Φηρῶν in next §.

5 repnylous (Acghinok).

⁶ Θαλάμους, Corais and Meineke emend to Θαλάμας (as spelled by other Greek writers).

4. Adjacent to Methonê¹ is Acritas,² which is the beginning of the Messenian Gulf. But this is also called the Asinaean Gulf, from Asinê, which is the first town on the gulf and bears the same name as the Hermionic town.³ Asinê, then, is the beginning of the gulf on the west, while the beginning on the east is formed by a place called Thyrides,⁴ which borders on that part of the Laconia of to-day which is near Cynaethius and Taenarum.⁵ Between Asinê and Thyrides, beginning at Thyrides, one comes to Oetylus (by some called Baetylus 6); then to Leuctrum, a colony of the Leuctri in Boeotia; then to Cardamylê, which is situated on a rock fortified by nature; then to Pherae, 7 which borders on Thuria and Gerena, the place from which Nestor got his epithet "Gerenian," it is said, because his life was saved there, as I have said before.⁸ In Gerenia is to be seen a temple of Triccaean Asclepius, a reproduction of the one in the Thessalian Tricca. It is said that Pelops, after he had given his sister Niobê in marriage to Amphion, founded Leuctrum, Charadra, and Thalami (now called Boeoti), bringing with him certain colonists from Boeotia. Near Pherae is the mouth of the Nedon River; it flows through

¹ Strabo means the territory of Methonê (as often).

² Now Cape Gallo.

³ The Hermionic Asinê was in Argolis, south-east of Nauplia (see Pauly-Wissowa, s.n. "Asinê").

- See foot note on "Thyrides," 8. 5. 1.
- ⁵ See Map IX in Curtius' *Peloponnesos* at the end of vol. ii.
- ⁶ Or "Boetylus" (see critical note on opposite page). 7 Now Kalamata,
- 8 8. 3. 28,

⁷ àyóµενοs, Meineke emends to àyayóµενοs.

διὰ τῆς Λακωνικῆς, ἕτερος ῶν τῆς Νέδας· ἔχει δ' ίερον ἐπίσημον τῆς ᾿Αθηνᾶς Νεδουσίας εχει δ' ἰερον ἐπίσημον τῆς ᾿Αθηνᾶς Νεδουσίας καὶ ἐν Ποιαέσση¹δ' ἐστὶν ᾿Αθηνᾶς Νεδουσίας ἱερόν, ἐπώνυμον τόπου τινὸς Νέδοντος, ἐξ οῦ φασὶν οἰκίσαι Τήλεκλον Ποιάεσσαν² καὶ Ἐχειὰς καὶ Τράγιον.3

5. Τών δὲ προταθεισών ἑπτὰ πόλεων τφ 'Αχιλλεί περὶ μὲν Καρδαμύλης καὶ Φηρῶν 4 εἰρήκαμεν καὶ Πηδάσου. Ἐνόπην δὲ οἱ μὲν τὰ Πέλλανά⁵ φασιν, οἱ δὲ τόπον τινὰ περὶ Καρδαμύλην, οι δε την Γερηνίαν την δε Ίρην κατά τὸ ὄρος δεικνύουσι τὸ κατὰ τὴν Μεγαλόπολιν τής 'Αρκαδίας ώς έπι την 'Ανδανίαν ιόντων, ην έφαμεν Οιχαλίαν ύπο τοῦ ποιητοῦ κεκλησθαι, οί δε την νῦν Μεσόλαν οὕτω καλεῖσθαί φασι, καθήκουσαν εἰς τὸν μεταξὺ κόλπον τοῦ Ταϋγέτου κασηκουσαν εις του μεταξο κοιςπου του ταυγειου καὶ τῆς Μεσσηνίας. ἡ δ' Αἴπεια νῦν Θουρία καλεῖται, ἡν ἔφαμεν ὅμορον Φαραῖς·⁶ ἴδρυται δ' ἐπὶ λόφου ὑψηλοῦ, ἀφ' οῦ καὶ τοὕνομα. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Θουρίας καὶ ὁ Θουριάτης κόλπος, ἐν ῷ

² Hoińeσσαν (bno). 1 noinéoon (Bkno).

³ The words κal . . . Τράγιον are suspected by Meineke.

⁴ Φηρῶν, not Φαρῶν (the Doric spelling), is the spelling used in Homer; and so read the MSS. of Strabo in this case, but in subsequent uses the MSS., though variant, favour the Doric spelling.

⁶ Πέλλανα, Kramer, for Πέλαννα Α, Πέλανα Bl; so the ter editors. ⁶ See footnote 4 on Φηρῶν (above). later editors.

1 "It" can hardly refer to Pherae, for Pausanias appears not to have seen, or known of, a temple of Athena there. Hence Strabo seems to mean that there was such a temple somewhere else, on the banks of the river Nedon (now River of Kalamata). The site of the temple is as yet unknown (see Curtius, Peloponnesos ii., p. 159).

Laconia and is a different river from the Neda. It 1 has a notable temple of Athena Nedusia. In Poeäessa,² also, there is a temple of Athena Nedusia, named after some place called Nedon, from which Teleclus is said to have colonised Poeäessa and Echeiae³ and Tragium.

5. Of the seven cities 4 which Agamemnon tendered to Achilles, I have already spoken about Cardamylê and Pherae and Pedasus. As for Enopê,5 some say that it is Pellana,⁶ others that it is some place near Cardamylê, and others that it is Gerenia. As for Hirê, it is pointed out near the mountain that is near Megalopolis in Arcadia, on the road that leads to Andania, the city which, as I have said," the noet called Oechalia; but others say that what is now Mesola,⁸ which extends to the gulf between Taÿgetus and Messenia, is called Hirê. And Aepeia is now called Thuria, which, as I have said,9 borders on Pharae; it is situated on a lofty hill, and hence the name.¹⁰ From Thuria is derived the name of the Thuriates Gulf, on which there was but one

² "Poeäessa" is otherwise unknown. Some of the MSS. spell the name "Poeëessa," in which case Strabo might be referring to the "Poeëessa" in the island of Ceos: "Near Poeëessa, between the temple" (of Sminthian Apollo) "and the ruins of Poeëessa, is the temple of Nedusian Athena, which was founded by Nestor when he was on his return from Troy" (10. 5. 6). But it seems more likely that the three places here mentioned as colonised by Teleclus were all somewhere in Messenia.

³ Otherwise unknown.

4 For their position see Map V in Curtius' Peloponnesos, end of vol. ii.

⁵ Iliad 9, 150. ⁶ Also spelled Pellenê ; now Zugra.

7 8. 3. 25. ⁸ See 8. 4. 7. 8. 4. 4.

10 "Aepeia" being the feminine form of the Greek adjective "aepys," meaning "sheer," "lofty."

πόλις μία¹ ην, 'Ρίον τουνομα, ἀπεναντίον Ιαινάρου. "Ανθειαν δε οι μεν αὐτην την Θουρίαν φασίν, Αιπειαν δε την Μεθώνην οι δε την μεταξύ 'Ασίνην,² των Μεσσηνίων πόλεων οἰκειότατα βαθύλειμον λεχθείσαν, ης προς θαλάττη πόλις Κορώνη και ταύτην δε τινες Πήδασον λεχθηναί φασιν ὑπο τοῦ ποιητοῦ.

πασαι δ' έγγὺς άλός,

C 361 Καρδαμύλη μέν ἐπ' αὐτῆ, Φαραὶ³ δ' ἀπὸ πέντε σταδίων, ΰφορμον ἔχουσα θερινόν, αἱ δ' ἀλλαι ἀνωμάλοις κέχρηνται τοῖς ἀπὸ θαλάττης διαστήμασι.

6. Πλησίον δὲ τῆς Κορώνης κατὰ μέσον πως τὸν κόλπον ὁ Παμισὸς ποταμὸς ἐκβάλλει, ταύτην μὲν ἐν δεξιậ ἔχων καὶ τὰς ἑξῆς, ῶν εἰσὶν ἔσχαται πρὸς δύσιν Πύλος καὶ Κυπαρισσία· μέση δὲ τούτων "Ερανα (ἡν οὐκ εὖ τινὲς ᾿Αρήνην εἶναι⁴ νενομίκασι πρότερον), Θουρίαν δὲ καὶ Φαρὰς ἐν ἀριστερậ. μέγιστος δ' ἐστὶ ποταμῶν τῶν ἐντὸς Ἰσθμοῦ, καίπερ οὐ πλείους ἡ ἑκατὸν σταδίους ἐκ τῶν πηγῶν ῥυεὶς δαψιλὴς τῷ ὕδατι διὰ τοῦ Μεσσηνιακοῦ πεδίου καὶ τῆς Μακαρίας καλουμένης· ἀφέστηκέ τε τῆς νῦν Μεσσηνίων πόλεως ὁ ποταμὸς σταδίους⁵ πεντήκοντα. ἔστι δὲ καὶ

¹ $\pi \delta \lambda is \mu i a$, Corais and Meineke emend to $\pi \delta \lambda i \sigma \mu a$, perhaps rightly.

2 'Asivny, Corais, for 'Asivns ; so the later editors.

³ See footnote 4, p. 114, on Φηρών.

4 elvai (hno), supplying lacuna of about five letters in A; καλεῶσθαι (h man. sec. and i).

city, Rhium¹ by name, opposite Taenarum. And as for Antheia, some say that it is Thuria itself, and that Aepeia is Methonê; but others say that of all the Messenian cities the epithet "deep-meadowed"² was most appropriately applied to the intervening Asinê, in whose territory on the sea is a city called Coronê;³ moreover, according to some writers, it was Coronê that the poet called Pedasus. "And all are close to the salt sea,"⁴ Cardamylê on it, Pharae only five stadia distant (with an anchoring place in summer), while the others are at varying distances from the sea.

6. It is near Coronê, at about the centre of the gulf, that the river Pamisus empties. The river has on its right Coronê and the cities that come in order after it (of these latter the farthermost towards the west are Pylus and Cyparissia, and between these is Erana, which some have wrongly thought to be the Arenê of earlier time),⁵ and it has Thuria and Pharae on its left. It is the largest of the rivers inside the Isthmus, although it is no more than a hundred stadia in length from its sources, from which it flows with an abundance of water through the Messenian plain, that is, through Macaria, as it is called. The river stands at a distance of fifty ⁶ stadia from the present city of the Messenians. There is also another

¹ See 8. 4. 7.

² "Deep-meadowed Antheia," Iliad 9. 151.

³ Now Petalidi. Pausanias (4. 36. 3) identifies Coronê with Homer's Aepeia.

⁴ Iliad 9, 153. ⁵ See 8, 3, 23.

• The MSS. read "two hundred and fifty."

 $^{^{5}}$ diakoslous (s') kal, before $\pi e \nu \tau \eta \kappa o \nu \tau a$, Meineke and others omit.

άλλος Παμισός χαραδρώδης, μικρός, περὶ Λεῦκτρον ῥέων τὸ Λακωνικόν, περὶ οὖ κρίσιν ἔσχον Μεσσήνιοι πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐπὶ Φιλίππου τὸν δὲ Παμισόν, δυ ᾿Αμαθόν τινες ὠνόμασαν,¹ προειρήκαμεν.

7. "Εφορος δὲ τὸν Κρεσφόντην, ἐπειδὴ εἶλε Μεσσήνην, διελεῖν φησὶν εἰς πέντε πόλεις αὐτήν, ὅστε Στενύκλαρον μὲν ἐν τῷ μέσῷ τῆς χώρας ταύτης κειμένην ἀποδεῖξαι βασίλειον αὐτῷ, εἰς δὲ τὰς ἄλλας² βασιλέας³ πέμψαι Πύλον καὶ 'Ρίον καὶ Μεσόλαν καὶ⁴ 'Γαμεῖτιν ποιήσαντα ἰσονόμους πάντας τοῖς Δωριεῦσι τοὺς Μεσσηνίους: ἀγανακτούντων δὲ τῶν Δωριέων, μεταγνόντα μόνον τὸν Στενύκλαρον νομίσαι πόλιν, εἰς τοῦτον δὲ καὶ τοὺς Δωριέας συναγαγεῖν πάντας.

8. 'Η δὲ Μεσσηνίων πόλις ἕοικε Κορίνθω ὑπέρκειται γὰρ τῆς πόλεως ἑκατέρας ὄρος ὑψηλὸν καὶ ἀπότομον, τείχει κοινῷ περιειλημμένον, ὥστ ἀκροπόλει χρῆσθαι, τὸ μὲν καλούμενον 'Ιθώμη, τὸ δὲ 'Ακροκόρινθος' ὥστ' οἰκείως δοκεῖ Δημήτριος ὁ Φάριος⁵ πρὸς Φίλιππον εἰπεῖν τὸν Δημητρίου, παρακελευόμενος⁶ τούτων ἔχεσθαι τῶν πόλεων ἀμφοῖν ἐπιθυμοῦντα τῆς Πελοποννήσου τῶν κεράτων γὰρ ἀμφοῖν,⁷ ἔφη, καθέξεις

¹ ώs, before προειρήκαμεν, Kramer and Meineke omit.

 $\frac{2}{\epsilon_{15}}$ $\delta \epsilon \tau \Delta s \epsilon \lambda \lambda \alpha s$, Kramer, supplying lacuna of about twelve letters in A (see same phrase in 8. 5. 4); so Meineke.

* $\beta_{\alpha\sigma_i\lambda_i} = \delta_{\alpha\sigma_i\lambda_i} = \delta_{\alpha\sigma_i\lambda_i}$

⁴ kal Mesokar kal, Meineke, supplying lacuna of about twelve letters in A. For a long reading in B and also two marginal notes, see C. Müller, Ind. Var. Lect., p. 994.

⁵ Φάριοs, correction in n, for Φαληρεύs; so the editors.

Pamisus, a small torrential stream, which flows near the Laconian Leuctrum; and it was over Leuctrum that the Messenians got into a dispute with the Lacedaemonians in the time of Philip. Of the Pamisus which some called the Amathus I have already spoken.1

7. According to Ephorus: When Cresphontes took Messenia, he divided it into five cities; and so, since Stenyclarus was situated in the centre of this country. he designated it as a royal residence for himself, while as for the others-Pylus, Rhium, Mesola, and Hyameitis-he sent kings to them, after conferring on all the Messenians equal rights with the Dorians; but since this irritated the Dorians, he changed his mind, gave sanction to Stenyclarus alone as a city. and also gathered into it all the Dorians.

8. The city of the Messenians is similar to Corinth; for above either city lies a high and precipitous mountain that is enclosed by a common² wall, so that it is used as an acropolis, the one mountain being called Ithomé and the other Acrocorinthus. And so Demetrius of Pharos seems to have spoken aptly to Philip³ the son of Demetrius when he advised him to lay hold of both these cities if he coveted the Peloponnesus,4 " for if you hold both horns," he

1 8. 3. 1.

² *i.e.* common to the lower city and the acropolis.

³ Philip V-reigned 220 to 178 B.C.

" This same Demetrius was commissioned by Philip V to take Ithomê but was killed in the attack (see Polybius 3, 19, 7. 11).

⁶ παρακελευόμενος, Xylander, for παρακελευόμενον.
 ⁷ After ἀμφοῖν, Xylandor and others insert κρατήσας.
 Meineke emends ἀμφοῖν to κρατῶν (cp. Polybius 7. 11).

την βούν, κέρατα μέν λέγων την Ίθώμην και τον 'Ακροκόρινθον, βούν δε την Πελοπόννησου. καί δή διά την ευκαιρίαν ταύτην αμφήριστοι γεγόνασιν αί πόλεις αυται. Κόρινθον μέν ουν κατέσκαψαν 'Ρωμαΐοι¹ και ανέστησαν πάλιν Μεσσήνην δε άνείλον μεν Λακεδαιμόνιοι. πάλιν δ' άνέλαβον Θηβαίοι και μετά ταυτα Φίλιππος 'Αμύντου' αί δ' άκροπόλεις ἀοίκητοι διέμειναν.

C 362 9. Τὸ δ' ἐν Λίμναις τῆς ᾿Αρτέμιδος ἱερόν, ἐφ' ῷ Μεσσήνιοι περί τὰς παρθένους υβρίσαι δοκοῦσι τάς άφιγμένας έπι την θυσίαν, έν μεθορίοις έστι τής τε Λακωνικής καὶ τής Μεσσηνίας, ὅπου κοινήν συνετέλουν πανήγυριν καί θυσίαν άμφότεροι μετά δε την υβριν ου διδόντων δίκας τών Μεσσηνίων, συστήναί φασι τον πόλεμον. άπό δε των Λιμνών τούτων και το έν τη Σπάρτη Λιμναΐον εἴρηται τῆς ᾿Αρτέμιδος ἱερόν.

10. Πλεονάκις δ' έπολέμησαν δια τας αποστάσεις τῶν Μεσσηνίων. τὴν μέν οὖν πρώτην κατάκτησιν αύτων φησί Τυρταίος έν τοις ποιήμασι κατά τούς των πατέρων πατέρας γενέσθαι . την δε δευτέραν, καθ' ην ελόμενοι συμμάχους Αργείους τε και 'Ηλείους² και Πισάτας και 'Αρκώδας³ ἀπέστησαν, 'Αρκάδων μεν 'Αριστοκράτην τον Όρχομενου βασιλέα παρεχομένων

¹ 'Pwpaio, Xylander inserts; so the later editors.

¹ 'Hλelous, Meineke emends to 'Aρκάδαs, following conj. of Kramer; but according to Pausanias (4. 15. 4) both "the Eleians and Arcadians were with the Messenians."

³ «al 'Apaddas, after Migdras, Jones inserts (see Pausanias 4. 15. 4 and 4. 17. 2). 120

said, "you will hold down the cow," meaning by "horns" Ithomê and Acrocorinthus, and by "cow" the Peloponnesus. And indeed it is because of their advantageous position that these cities have been objects of contention. Corinth was destroyed and rebuilt again by the Romans;¹ and Messenê was destroyed by the Lacedaemonians but restored by the Thebans and afterward by Philip the son of Amyntas. The citadels, however, remained uninhabited.

9. The temple of Artemis at Limnae, at which the Messenians are reputed to have outraged the maidens who had come to the sacrifice,² is on the boundaries between Laconia and Messenia, where both peoples held assemblies and offered sacrifice in common; and they say that it was after the outraging of the maidens, when the Messenians refused to give satisfaction for the act, that the war took place. And it is after this Limnae, also, that the Limnaeum, the temple of Artemis in Sparta, has been named.

10. Often, however, they went to war on account of the revolts of the Messenians. Tyrtaeus says in his poems that the first conquest of Messenia took place in the time of his fathers' fathers; the second, at the time when the Messenians chose the Argives, Eleians, Pisatans, and Arcadians as allies and revolted—the Arcadians furnishing Aristocrates³ the king of Orchomenus as general and the Pisatae

¹ Leucius Mummius (cp 8. 6. 23) the consul captured Corinth and destroyed it by fire in 146 B.C.; but it was rebuilt again by Augustus.

² Cp. 6. 1. 6.

⁸ On the perfidy of Aristocrates, see Pausanias 4. 17. 4.

στρατηγον, Πισατών δὲ Πανταλέοντα τὸν Ὁμφαλίωνος ἡνίκα φησὶν αὐτὸς στρατηγῆσαι τὸν πόλεμον τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις,¹ καὶ γὰρ εἶναἰ φησιν ἐκεῦθεν ἐν τῇ ἐλεγείᾳ, ἡν ἐπιγράφουσιν Εὐνομίαν

αὐτὸς γὰρ Κρονίων, καλλιστεφάνου πόσις "Ηρης,

Ζεὺς ἡΗρακλείδαις τήνδε δέδωκε πόλιν οἶσιν ἅμα προλιπόντες Ἐρινεὸν ἠνεμόεντα, εὐρεῖαν Πέλοπος νῆσον ἀφικόμεθα.

ώστ' η ταῦτα ηκύρωται τὰ ἐλεγεῖα, η Φιλοχόρφ ἀπιστητέον τῷ φήσαντι 'Αθηναῖόν τε καὶ 'Αφιδναῖον, καὶ Καλλισθένει καὶ ἄλλοις πλείοσι τοῖς εἰποῦσιν ἐξ 'Αθηνῶν ἀφικέσθαι, δεηθέντων Λακεδαιμονίων κατὰ χρησμόν, δς ἐπέταττε παρ' 'Αθηναίων λαβεῖν ἡγεμόνα. ἐπὶ μὲν οῦν τοῦ Τυρταίου ὁ δεύτερος ὑπῆρξε πόλεμος· τρίτον δὲ καὶ τέταρτον συστῆναί φασιν, ἐν ῷ κατελύθησαν οἱ Μεσσήνιοι. ὁ δὲ πῶς παράπλους ὁ Μεσσηνιακὸς στάδιοι ὀκτακόσιοί που κατακολπίζοντι.

11. 'Αλλά γὰρ εἰς πλείω λόγον τοῦ μετρίου πρόϊμεν, ἀκολουθοῦντες τῷ πλήθει τῶν ἱστορουμένων περὶ χώρας ἐκλελειμμένης τῆς πλείστης ὅπου γε καὶ ἡ Λακωνικὴ λιπανδρεῦ, κρινομένη πρὸς τὴν παλαιὰν εὐανδρίαν. ἕξω γὰρ τῆς

 After Λακεδαιμονίοις, Corais inserts ἐλθών ἐξ Ἐρινεοῦ; so Meineke and others. But see Bergk, Poet. Lyr. Graec.
 p. 8, footnote on Frag. 2.

furnishing Pantaleon the son of Omphalion; at this time, he says, he himself was the Lacedaemonian general in the war,¹ for in his elegy entitled Eunomia he says that he came from there: "For the son of Cronus, spouse of Hera of the beautiful crown, Zeus himself, hath given this city to the Heracleidae, in company with whom I left windy Erineus, and came to the broad island of Pelops."² Therefore either these verses of the elegy must be denied authority or we must discredit Philochorus,3 who says that Tyrtaeus was an Athenian from the deme of Aphidnae, and also Callisthenes and several other writers, who say that he came from Athens when the Lacedaemonians asked for him in accordance with an oracle which bade them to get a commander from the Athenians. So the second war was in the time of Tyrtaeus; but also a third and fourth war took place, they say, in which the Messenians were defeated.⁴ The voyage round the coast of Messenia, following the sinuosities of the gulfs, is, all told, about eight hundred stadia in length.

11. However, I am overstepping the bounds of moderation in recounting the numerous stories told about a country the most of which is now deserted; in fact, Laconia too is now short of population as compared with its large population in olden times,

¹ Frag. 8 (Bergk).

² Frag. 2 (Bergk). Erineus was an important city in the district of Doris (see 9. 4. 10 and 10. 4. 6). Thucydides (1. 107) calls Doris the "mother-city of the Lacedaemonians."

³ Among other works Philochorus was the author of an *Atthis*, a history of Attica in seventeen books from the earliest times to 261 B.C. Only fragments are extant.

⁴ Diodorus Siculus (15. 66) mentions only three Messenian wars.

Σπάρτης αί λοιπαὶ πολίχναι τινές εἰσι περὶ τριάκοντα τὸν ἀριθμόν· τὸ δὲ παλαιὸν ἑκατόμπολίν φασιν αὐτὴν καλεῖσθαι, καὶ τὰ ἑκατόμβαια διὰ τοῦτο θύεσθαι παρ' αὐτοῖς κατ' ἔτος.

V

1. Έστι δ' ούν μετά τον Μεσσηνιακον κυλπου ό Λακωνικός μεταξύ Ταινάρου και Μαλεών, έκκλίνων μικρον από μεσημβρίας προς έω διέγουσι δε σταδίους εκατον τριάκοντα αί Θυρίδες τοῦ Ταινάρου ἐν τῷ Μεσσηνιακῷ οῦσαι κόλπω, ροώδης κρημνός. τούτων δ' υπέρκειται το Ταύγε-C 363 τον έστι δ' δρος μικρόν ύπερ της θαλάττης ύψηλόν τε και ὄρθιον, συνάπτον κατά τα προσάρκτια μέρη ταις 'Αρκαδικαις υπωρείαις, ώστε καταλείπεσθαι μεταξύ αύλώνα, καθ' δν ή Μεσσηνία συνεχής έστι τη Λακωνική. υποπέπτωκε δὲ τῷ Ταϋγέτῳ ἡ Σπάρτη ἐν μεσογαία καὶ 'Αμύκλαι, ού τὸ τοῦ 'Απόλλωνος ἱερόν, καὶ ἡ Φάρις. έστι μέν ουν έν κοιλοτέρω χωρίω τό τής πόλεως έδαφος, καίπερ απολάμβανον όρη μεταξύ άλλ' οὐδέν γε μέρος αὐτοῦ λιμνάζει, τὸ δε παλαιόν ελίμναζε το προάστειον, και εκάλουν αὐτὸ Λίμνας, καὶ τὸ τοῦ Διονύσου ἱερὸν ἐν Λίμναις έφ' ύγρου βεβηκός ετύγχανε νυν δ' επί

¹ Now Cape Matapan. ² Now Cape Malea.

⁸ Literally, "Windows"; now called Kavo Grosso, a peninsular promontory about six miles in circumference, with precipitous cliffs that are riddled with caverns (Frazer, *Pausanias* 3, p. 399, and Curtius, *Peloponnesos* 2, p. 281).

⁴ For a description of this temple, see Pausanias 3 18 9 ff.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 4. 11-5. 1

for outside of Sparta the remaining towns are only about thirty in number, whereas in olden times it was called, they say, "country of the hundred cities"; and it was on this account, they say, that they held annual festivals in which one hundred cattle were sacrificed.

V

1. Be this as it may, after the Messenian Gult comes the Laconian Gulf, lying between Taenarum¹ and Maleae,² which bends slightly from the south towards the east; and Thyrides,³ a precipitous rock exposed to the currents of the sea, is in the Messenian Gulf at a distance of one hundred and thirty stadia from Taenarum; Above Thyrides lies Taÿgetus; it is a lofty and steep mountain, only a short distance from the sea, and it connects in its northerly parts with the foothills of the Arcadian mountains in such a way that a glen is left in between, where Messenia borders on Laconia. Below Taygetus, in the interior, lies Sparta, and also Amyclae, where is the temple of Apollo,4 and Pharis. Now the site of Sparta is in a rather hollow district,⁵ although it includes mountains within its limits; yet no part of it is marshy, though in olden times the suburban part was marshy, and this part. they called Limnae;⁶ and the temple of Dionysus in Limnae⁷ stood on wet ground, though now its

⁵ Hence Homer's "Hollow Lacedaemon" (Odyssey 4. 1).

6 "Marshes."

⁷ Bölte (*Mitteilungen d. Kaiserl. deutsch. Arch. Inst. Athen. Abt.* vol. 34, p. 388) shows that Tozer (*Selections*, note on p. 212) was right in identifying this "temple of Dionysus in Limnae" with the Lenaeum at Athens, where the Lenaean festival was called the "festival in Limnae."

ξηρού την ίδρυσιν έχει. έν δε τῷ κόλπφ της παραλίας το μέν Ταίναρον ακτή έστιν εκκειμένη, το ίερον έχουσα του Ποσειδώνος έν άλσει ίδρυμένον πλησίον δ' έστιν άντρον, δι' ού τόν Κέρβερον αναχθήναι μυθεύουσιν ύφ' Ηρακλέους έξ άδου. έντεῦθεν δ' εἰς μέν Φυκοῦντα ἄκραν τῆς Κυρηναίας πρός νότον δίαρμά έστι σταδίων τρισχιλίων· els δè Πάχυνον πρòs δύσιν, τὸ τῆς Σικελίας ἀκρωτήριον, τετρακισχιλίων έξακοσίων, τινές δε τετρακισχιλίων φασίν είς δε Μαλέας πρός έω έξακοσίων έβδομήκοντα κατακολπίζοντι. είς δε "Ονου γνάθον, ταπεινήν χερρόνησον ένδοτέρω τῶν Μαλεῶν, πεντακοσίων είκοσι (πρόκειται δὲ κατὰ τούτου Κύθηρα ἐν τεσσαράκοντα σταδίοις, νήσος εὐλίμενος, πόλιν ἔχουσα ὁμώνυμον, ἡν έσχεν Εύρυκλής έν μέρει κτήσεως ίδίας, ό καθ ήμας των Λακεδαιμονίων ήγεμών περίκειται δέ νησίδια πλείω, τὰ μέν έγγύς, τὰ δὲ καὶ μικρον άπωτέρω) είς δε Κώρυκον, ἄκραν της Κρήτης, έγγυτάτω πλούς έστι σταδίων επτακοσίων.

2. Μετὰ δὲ Ταίναρον πλέοντι ἐπὶ τὴν "Ονου γνάθον καὶ Μαλέας Ψαμαθοῦς ² ἐστὶ πόλις· εἰτ ᾿Ασίνη καὶ Γύθειον, τὸ τῆς Σπάρτης ἐπίνειον, ἐν διακοσίοις καὶ τετταράκοντα σταδίοις ἰδρυμένον· ἔχει δ', ὡς φασι, τὸ ναύσταθμον ὀρυκτών εἰθ' ὁ

¹ $\xi\pi\tau\alpha\kappa\sigma\sigma\ell\omega\nu$, Jones, for $\pi\epsilon\nu\tau\eta\kappa\sigma\nu\tau\alpha$ with σ' ($\delta\iota\alpha\kappa\sigma\sigma\ell\omega\nu$) inserted above the π by first hand in A. Groskurd, Meineke, and others read $\xi\pi\tau\alpha\kappa\sigma\sigma\ell\omega\nu\pi\epsilon\nu\tau\eta\kappa\sigma\nu\tau\alpha$ ($\sigma'\nu'$). Seven hundred is the correct measurement on Kiépert's Wall Map, and is the same figure given by Strabo in 10. 4. 5, where Meineke properly inserts $\xi\pi$ Ta $(\nu\alpha\rho\sigma\nu)$ (not Ma $\lambda\xi\alpha\nu$, Groskurd and others) in the lacuna after $\kappa\iota\mud\rho\sigma\nu$.

² Yaµaθoûs, the editors in general, for 'Aµaθoûs.

foundations rest on dry ground. In the bend of the seaboard one comes, first, to a headland that projects into the sea, Taenarum, with its temple of Poseidon situated in a grove; and secondly, near by, to the cavern¹ through which, according to the mythwriters, Cerberus was brought up from Hades by Heracles. From here the passage towards the south across the sea to Phycus,² a cape in Cyrenaea, is three thousand stadia; and the passage towards the west to Pachynus,3 the promontory of Sicily, is four thousand six hundred, though some say four thousand; and towards the east to Maleae, following the sinuosities of the gulfs, six hundred and seventy; and to Onugnathus,4 a low-lying peninsula somewhat this side of Maleae, five hundred and twenty; off Onugnathus and opposite it, at a distance of forty stadia, lies Cythera, an island with a good harbour, containing a city of the same name, which Eurycles, the ruler of the Lacedaemonians in our times, seized as his private property; and round it lie several small islands, some near it and others slightly farther away; and to Corycus,⁵ a cape in Crete, the shortest voyage is seven hundred stadia.6

2. After Taenarum, on the voyage to Onugnathus and Maleae, one comes to the city Psamathus; then to Asinê, and to Gythium, the seaport of Sparta, situated at a distance of two hundred and forty stadia from Sparta. The roadstead of the seaport was dug by the hand of man, so it is said. Then

¹ The "Taenarias fauces" of Vergil (Georgics 4. 467).

² Now Ras-al-Razat. ³ Now Cape Passero.

4 Literally, "Ass's-jaw"; now Cape Elaphonisi.

⁵ To be identified with Cimarus (10. 4. 5); see Murray's Small Classical Atlas (1904, Map 11). The cape is now called Garabusa. ⁶ From Cape Taenarum.

Εὐρώτας ἐκδίδωσι μεταξὺ Γυθείου καὶ ἀΑκραίων¹ τέως μὲν οὖν ὁ πλοῦς ἐστὶ παρ' αἰγιαλὸν ὅσον διακοσίων καὶ τεσσαράκοντα σταδίων' εἶθ' ἑλῶδες ύπέρκειται χωρίον και κώμη "Έλος πρότερον δ ην πόλις, καθάπερ και "Ομηρός φησιν

οί τ' ἄρ' 'Αμύκλας εἶχον "Ελος τ', ἔφαλον πτολίεθοον

κτίσμα δ' Έλίου φασὶ τοῦ Περσέως. ἔστι δὲ και πεδίου καλούμενου Λεύκη είτα πόλις έπι χερρονήσου ίδρυμένη Κυπαρισσία, λιμένα έχουσα C 364 είτα ή "Ονου γνάθος, λιμένα έχουσα είτα Βοία πόλις είτα Μαλέαι στάδιοι δ' εἰς αὐτὰς ἀπὸ τής Όνου γνάθου πεντήκοντα και έκατόν έστι δέ και 'Ασωπός πόλις έν τη Λακωνική.

3. Των δ' ύφ' Όμήρου καταλεγομένων την μέν Μέσσην ούδαμοῦ δείκνυσθαί φασι Μεσσόαν δ ού τῆς χώρας είναι μέρος, ἀλλά² τῆς Σπάρτης, καθάπερ και το Λιμναΐον κατά τον ... κα.3 ένιοι δέ κατά άποκοπην δέχονται την Μεσσήνην.

¹ 'Aκραίων, the editors in general, for 'Aκταίων (ABEcghino).

ه مُكمَمْ, Corais inserts ; so the later editors.

8 The words Megodar . . . Ka are omitted by BElt and Pletho. But t has the words as far as $\tau \delta v$; and so g, which leaves a lacuna after $\tau \delta v$. In A about four letters between $au \delta \nu$ and κa have perished with the margin; hence the same lacuna in cghno. Meineke, Müller Dübner and others write Θόρνακα, but Kramer writes Θρậκα. Capps, citing 8. 5. 1, suspects that Strabo wrote καθώs προείρηκα.

² Iliad 2. 584. 1 "Helus" means "Marsh."

³ This plain extends north-east from Cyparissia.
⁴ Between Acraeae and Cyparissia. Now in ruins near Xyli.

one comes to the Eurotas, which empties between Gythium and Acraea. Now for a time the voyage is along the shore, for about two hundred and forty stadia; then comes a marshy district situated above the gulf, and also a village called Helus.¹ In earlier times Helus was a city, just as Homer says: "And they that held Amyclae, and Helus, a city by the sea."² It is said to have been founded by Helius, a son of Perseus. And one comes also to a plain called Leucé;³ then to a city Cyparissia, which is situated on a peninsula and has a harbour; then to Onugnathus, which has a harbour; then to the city Boea; and then to Maleae. And the distance from Onugnathus to Maleae is one hundred and fifty stadia: and there is also a city the stadia is one for the city and the stadia is one hundred and fifty

stadia; and there is also a city Asopus⁴ in Laconia. 3. They say that one of the places mentioned in Homer's *Catalogue*,⁵ Messê, is nowhere to be seen; and that Messoa was not a part of the country but of Sparta, as was the case with Limnaeum⁶...⁷ But some take "Messê" as an apocopated form of

⁶ Iliad 2. 484-877.

"Limnae or Limnaeum, Cynosura, Messoa, and Pitanê, seem to have been the quarters or wards of Sparta, the inhabitants of each quarter forming a local tribe" (Frazer's Pausanias, note on 16, 9, Vol. III, p. 341).

⁷ Three or four Greek letters are missing. Meineke's conjecture yields "near Thornax," which, according to Stephanus Byzantinus, was a mountain in Laconia. But as yet such a mountain has not been identified, and on still other grounds the conjecture is doubtful (cp. the note on 10.8, "Thornax," in Frazer's *Pausanias*, Vol. III, p. 322). Kramer's tempting conjecture yields "according to the Thracian," *i.e.* Dionysius the Thracian, who wrote *Commentaries* on Homer; but it is doubtful whether Strabo would have referred to him merely by his surname (cp. the

εἴρηται γὰρ ὅτι καὶ αὐτὴ μέρος ἦν τῆς Λακωνικῆς παραδείγμασι δὲ χρῶνται τοῦ μὲν ποιητοῦ τῷ κρî καὶ δῶ καὶ μάψ, καὶ ἔτι

ήρως 1 δ' Αὐτομέδων τε καὶ "Αλκιμος,

ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀΑλκιμέδων· Ἡσιόδου δέ, ὅτι τὸ βριθὺ καὶ βριαρὸν βρῖ λέγει· Σοφοκλῆς δὲ καὶ Ἰων τὸ ῥάδιον, ῥά· Ἐπίχαρμος δὲ τὸ λίαν λῖ· Συρακὼ δὲ τὰς Συρακούσας· παρ' Ἐμπεδοκλεῖ δέ,

μία γίνεται ἀμφοτέρων ὄψ,

ή όψις και παρ' Αντιμάχφ

Δήμητρός τοι Έλευσινίης ίερη όψ

καὶ τὸ ἄλφιτον ἄλφι· Εὐφορίων δὲ καὶ τὸν ἦλον λέγει ἦλ· παρὰ Φιλήτα δέ·

δμωίδες είς ταλάρους λευκόν άγουσιν έρι² είς άνεμον δε τα πηδά,

τὰ πηδάλια "Αρατός φησι Δωδώ δὲ τὴν Δωδώνην Σιμμίας. τῶν δ' ἄλλων τῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ κατωνομασμέιων τὰ μὲν ἀνήρηται, τῶν δ' ἔχνη λείπεται, τὰ δὲ μετωνόμασται, καθάπερ αἰ Αὐγειαὶ Αἰγαιαί αἰ³ γὰρ ἐν τῆ Λοκρίδι οὐδ' ὅλως περίεισι. τὴν δὲ Λῶν οἱ Διόσκουροί ποτε ἐκ πολιορκίας

¹ But the MSS. of Homer (*Il.* 19. 392) read ^βππους, not ^βhows.

² After έρι Corais inserts τὸ έριον; so Meineke and Müller-Dübner.

⁸ ai, before γdρ, Corais inserts in a lacuna of about four letters; A, man. sec., inserts ob, and so read cghino.

1 8. 3. 29, 8. 4. 1.

"Messenê," for, as I have said,¹ Messenê too was a part of Laconia. As examples of apocopê from the poet himself, writers cite "krī," "dō," and "maps,"² and also the passage "the heroes Automedon and Alcimus,"⁸ for "Alcimedon"; then from Hesiod, who uses "bri" for "brithu" or "briaron"; and Sophocles and Ion, "rha" for "rhadion"; and Epicharmus, "li" for "lian," and "Syracõ" for "Syracuse"; and in Empedocles,⁴ "ops" for "opsis": "the 'ops'⁵ of both becomes one"; and in Antimachus, "the sacred 'ops' of the Eleusinian Demeter," and "alphi" for "alphiton"; and Euphorion even uses "hēl" for "hēlos"; and in Philetas, "eri" for "erion": "maidservants bring white 'eri'⁶ and put it in baskets"; and Aratus says "pēda" for "pēdalia": "the 'pēda'⁷ towards the wind"; and Simmias, "Dodo" for "Dodona." As for the rest of the places listed by the poet, some have been destroyed; of others traces are still left; and of others the names have been changed, for example, Augeiae⁸ to Aegaeae;⁹ for the Augeiae in Locris¹⁰ no longer exists at all. As for Las, the story goes, the Dioscuri¹¹ once captured it

² For "krithē," "dōma," "mapsidion," Aristotle (Poet. 1458 A) quotes the same examples.

³ Iliad 19. 392 (but see critical note on opposite page).

Frag. 88 (Diels). Aristotle (l.c.) quotes the same example. 5 "Vision,"

⁶ For "erion," "wool," 7 "Rudders," ⁸ Iliad 2. 583.

• That is, the Laconian (not the Locrian) Augeiae, which was thirty stadia from Gytheium (Pausanias 3. 21. 6), near 10 Iliad 2, 532.

11 Castor and Pollux.

έλειν ίστορουνται, ἀφ' οὐ δὴ Λαπέρσαι προσηγορεύθησαν, και Σοφοκλής λέγει που

νὴ τὼ Λαπέρσα, νὴ τὸν Εὐρώταν τρίτον, νη τους έν "Αργει και κατά Σπάρτην θεούς."

4. Φησὶ δ' Έφορος τοὺς κατασχόντας τὴν Λακωνικὴν Ἡρακλείδας, Εὐρυσθένη τε καὶ Προκλή, διελείν είς έξ μέρη και πολίσαι την χώραν μίαν μέν ουν τῶν μερίδων, τὰς Ἀμύκλας, έξαίρετον δοῦναι τῷ προδόντι αὐτοῖς τὴν Λακωνικήν και πείσαντι τον κατέχοντα αυτήν άπελθειν ύπόσπονδον μετὰ τῶν ᾿Αχαιῶν εἰς τὴν Ἰωνίαν τὴν δὲ Σπάρτην βασίλειον ἀποφῆναι σφίσιν αὐτοῖς: εἰς δὲ τὰς ἄλλας πέμψαι βασιλέας, έπιτρέψαντας δέχεσθαι συνοίκους τους βουλομένους των ξένων, δια την λειπανδρίαν. χρήσθαι δὲ Λαὶ μὲν ναυστάθμω διὰ τὸ εὐλίμενον, 2 Αίγυι 3 δε πρός τούς πολεμίους όρμητηρίω, και γαρ όμορείν τοις κύκλω, Φάριδι δ δε ώς γαζοφυλακίω ἀπὸ τῶν ἐκτὸς 7 ἀσφάλειαν ἐχούση τ . . ⁸ ὑπα-

The words καl Σοφοκλής . . θεούς, Meineke ejects.

² A has $\nu \alpha$. . . $\lambda l \mu \epsilon \nu \rho \nu$ with space for about fifteen letters; for $\lambda l \mu \epsilon \nu \rho \nu$ bno have $\epsilon \partial \lambda l \mu \epsilon \nu \rho \nu$. The above restoration of the text follows Curtius (Peloponnesos ii, p. 309); so Meineke, and Müller-Dübner.

³ Aiγυι, the editors, following O. Müller, for Aiτυι.

A has πολε . . . γαρ κτλ. with space for about fifteen letters; whence $\pi o \lambda \epsilon \mu i$ in gi, $\pi o \lambda \epsilon \mu i o us in h$. The above is the restoration of Curtius (l.c.); so Müller-Dübner; and Meineke (except rol épous instead of rolepious). But see C. Müller, Ind. Var. Lect. p 995.

⁵ Φάριδι, Meinelle, for Φερέα bnc, Φεραία (other MSS.). Others read papalz.

⁶ A has $\delta \ldots \dot{\alpha} \pi \delta \kappa \tau \lambda$, with space for about fifteen letters. Jones restores as above (cp. yaloqudakiy in 7. 6. 1);

by siege, and it was from this fact that they got the appellation "Lapersae."¹ And Sophocles says, "by the two Lapersae, I swear, by Eurotas third, by the gods in Argos and about Sparta." 2

4. According to Ephorus: Eurysthenes and Procles, the Heracleidae, took possession of Laconia,³ divided the country into six parts, and founded cities;⁴ now one of the divisions, Amyclae, they selected and gave to the man⁵ who had betrayed Laconia to them and who had persuaded the ruler who was in possession of it to accept their terms and emigrate with the Achaeans to Ionia; Sparta they designated as a royal residence for themselves; to the other divisions they sent kings, and because of the sparsity of the population gave them permission to receive as fellow-inhabitants any strangers who wished the privilege; and they used Las as a naval station because of its good harbour, and Aegys⁶ as a base of operations against their enemies (for its territory 7 bordered on those of the surrounding peoples) and Pharis as a treasury, because it afforded security against outsiders; ... but

1 "Sackers of Las."

² Frag. 871 (Nauck). ³ Tradition places the Dorian Conquest as far back as 1104 в.с.

⁴ Cp. 8, 5, 5,

⁵ Philonomus (§ 5 following).

6 Aegys was situated in north-western Laconia near the source of the Eurotas. ⁷ Its territory included Carystus (10. 1. 6.)

Curtius, de ramely ndelorny; Müller-Dübner, de ws ramely; Meineke, δὲ ἀρχείφ πλείστην.

? entos, Meineke emends to evtos.

⁸ After the letter τ A leaves a space for about fifteen letters; and restoration seems hopeless, though Curtius proposes Boiais 8' έμπορίφ.

κούοντας δ' ἅπαντας τοὺς περιοίκους Σπαρτιατῶν C 365 όμως ίσονόμους είναι, μετέχοντας και πολιτείας και ἀρχείων καλείσθαι δε Είλωτας.¹ Άγιν δε τον Εύρυσθένους ἀφελέσθαι τὴν ἰσοτιμίαν καὶ συντελείν προστάξαι τη Σπάρτη τους μέν ούν άλλους ὑπακοῦσαι, τοὺς δ' Ἑλείους, τοὺς ἔχοντας τὸ " Ελος, ποιησαμένους ἀπόστασιν κατὰ κράτος άλῶναι πολέμφ καὶ κριθῆναι δούλους ἐπὶ τακτοῖς τισίν, ὥστε τὸν ἔχοντα μήτ' ἐλευθεροῦν ἐξεῖναι μήτε πωλείν έξω των όρων τούτους τουτον δè λεχθήναι τον πρός τούς Είλωτας πόλεμον. σχεδον δέ τι και την είλωτείαν την ύστερον συμμείνασαν μέχρι της Ῥωμαίων ἐπικρατείας οί περί *Αγιν είσιν οι καταδείξαντες τρόπον γάρ τινα δημοσίους δούλους είχον οι Λακεδαιμόνιοι τούτους, κατοικίας τινάς αὐτοῖς ἀποδείξαντες καὶ λειτουργίας ίδίας.

5. Περί δὲ τῆς Λακώνων πολιτείας καὶ τῶν γενομένων παρ' αὐτοῖς μεταβολῶν τὰ μὲν πολλὰ παρείη τις ἂν διὰ τὸ γνώριμον, τινῶν δ' ἄξιον ἴσως μνησθῆναι. 'Αχαιοὺς γὰρ τοὺς Φθιώτας φασὶ συγκατελθόντας Πέλοπι εἰς τὴν Πελοπόννησον οἰκῆσαι τὴν Λακωνικήν, τοσοῦτον δ' ἀρετῆ διενεγκεῖν, ὥστε τὴν Πελοπόννησον, ἐκ πολλῶν ἤδη χρόνων "Αργος λεγομένην, τότε 'Αχαϊκὸν "Αργος λεχθῆναι, καὶ οὐ μόνον γε τὴν

¹ The words καλ«ίσθαι δὲ Είλωτας, Meineke transposes to a position after "Eλos.

though the neighbouring peoples, one and all, were subject to the Spartiatae, still they had equal rights, sharing both in the rights of citizenship and in the offices of state, and they were called Helots; 1 but Agis, the son of Eurysthenes, deprived them of the equality of rights and ordered them to pay tribute to Sparta; now all obeyed except the Heleians, the occupants of Helus, who, because they revolted, were forcibly reduced in a war, and were condemned to slavery, with the express reservation that no slaveholder should be permitted either to set them free or to sell them outside the borders of the country; and this war was called the War against the Helots. One may almost say that it was Agis and his associates who introduced the whole system of Helot-slavery that persisted until the supremacy of the Romans; for the Lacedaemonians held the Helots as state-slaves in a way, having assigned to them certain settlements to live in and special services to perform.

5. Concerning the government of the Laconians and the changes that took place among them, one might omit most things as well known, but there are certain things which it is perhaps worth while to mention. For instance, they say that the Achaeans of Phthiotis came down with Pelops into the Peloponnesus, took up their abode in Laconia, and so far excelled in bravery that the Peloponnesus, which now for many ages had been called Argos, came to be called Achaean Argos, and the name was applied not only in a general way to the

¹ Meineke and Forbiger transfer "and they were called Helots" to a position after "Helus" (following).

Πελοπόννησον, άλλὰ καὶ ἰδίως τὴν Λακωνικὴν οὕτω προσαγορευθήναι· τὸ γοῦν τοῦ ποιητοῦ,

> ποῦ Μενέλαος ἔην ; ἡ οὐκ "Αργεος ἦεν 'Αχαιικοῦ ;

δέχονταί τινες οὕτως· ἢ οὐκ ἦν ἐν τŷ Λακωνικŷ ; κάτὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν κάθοδον, Φιλονόμου προδόντος τὴν χώραν τοῖς Δωριεῦσι, μετανέστησαν ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς εἰς τὴν τῶν Ἰώνων, τὴν καὶ νῦν ᾿Αχαΐαν καλουμένην ἐροῦμεν δὲ περὶ αὐτῶν έν τοῦς Αχαϊκοῦς. οἱ δὲ κατασχόντες την Λακωνικήν 1 κατ' άρχας μέν έσωφρόνουν, έπει δ' ούν Λυκούργω την πολιτείαν ἐπέτρεψαν, τοσοῦτον ύπερεβάλοντο τούς άλλους, ώστε μόνοι τών Έλλήνων και γής και θαλάττης επήρξαν, διετέλεσάν τε ἄρχοντες τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἔως ἀφείλουτο αύτούς την ήγεμονίαν Θηβαίοι, και μετ έκείνους εύθύς Μακεδόνες. ου μήν τελέως γε ούδε τούτοις είξαν, άλλὰ φυλάττοντες την αὐτονομίαν έριν είχον περί πρωτείων άει πρός τε τους άλλους «Ελληνας καὶ πρὸς τοὺς τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλέας· καταλυθέντων δε τούτων ύπο 'Ρωμαίων, μικρά μέν τινα προσέκρουσαν τοῖς πεμπομένοις ὑπὸ Ρωμαίων στρατηγοίς, τυραννούμενοι τότε καί πολιτευόμενοι μοχθηρώς άναλαβόντες δε σφας έτιμήθησαν διαφερόντως και έμειναν ελεύθεροι, πλην των φιλικών λειτουργιών άλλο συντελούντες C 366 οὐδέν. νεωστὶ δ' Εὐρυκλῆς αὐτοὺς ἐτάραξε, δόξας ἀποχρήσασθαι τῆ Καίσαρος φιλία πέρα τοῦ

1 Kal, before Kar', Meineke omits.

¹ Odyssey 3. 249.

Peloponnesus, but also in a specific way to Laconia; at any rate, the words of the poet, "Where was Menelaüs?¹ or was he not in Achaean Argos?"² are interpreted by some thus: "or was he not in Laconia?" And at the time of the return of the Heracleidae, when Philonomus betrayed the country to the Dorians, the Achaeans emigrated from Laconia to the country of the Ionians, the country that still to-day is called Achaea. But I shall speak of them in my description of Achaea.³ Now the new possessors of Laconia restrained themselves at first, but after they turned over the government to Lycurgus they so far surpassed the rest that they alone of the Greeks ruled over both land and sea, and they continued ruling the Greeks until they were deprived of their hegemony, first by the Thebans, and immediately after them by the Macedonians. However, they did not wholly yield even to the Macedonians, but, preserving their autonomy, always kept up a struggle for the primacy both with the rest of the Greeks and with the kings of the Macedonians. And when the Macedonians had been overthrown by the Romans, the Lacedaemonians committed some slight offences against the praetors who were sent by the Romans, because at that time they were under the rule of tyrants and had a wretched government; but when they had recovered themselves, they were held in particular honour, and remained free, contributing to Rome nothing else but friendly services. But recently Eurycles has stirred up trouble among them, having apparently abused the friendship of Caesar

^{*} Odyssey 3. 251. * 8. 7. 1.

μετρίου πρός την επιστασίαν αυτών, επαύσατο δ' ή ταραχή 1 ταχέως, ἐκείνου μὲν παραχωρήσαντος είς τὸ χρεών, τοῦ δ' υίοῦ τὴν φιλίαν ἀπεστραμμένου την τοιαύτην πάσαν συνέβη δε καί τούς Ἐλευθερολάκωνας λαβεῖν τινὰ τάξιν πολιτείας, ἐπειδὴ Ῥωμαίοις προσέθεντο πρῶτοι οἱ περίοικοι, τυραννουμένης τῆς Σπάρτης, οἴ τε ἄλλοι καὶ οί Είλωτες. Έλλάνικος μέν ουν Εύρυσθένη καί Προκλέα φησί διατάξαι τὴν πολιτείαν, "Εφορος δ' ἐπιτιμậ, φήσας Λυκούργου μὲν αὐτὸν μηδαμοῦ μεμνήσθαι, τὰ δ' ἐκείνου ἔργα τοῖς μὴ προσήκουσιν άνατιθέναι· μόνφ γοῦν Λυκούργφ ίερον ίδρῦσθαι καὶ θύεσθαι κατ' ἔτος, ἐκείνοις δέ, καίπερ οἰκισταῖς γενομένοις, μηδὲ τοῦτο δεδόσθαι, ώστε τοὺς ἀπ' αὐτῶν τοὺς μὲν Εὐρυσθενίδας,

1 ταραχή, Corais, for ἀρχή.

¹ Eurycles likewise abused the friendship of Herod the Great and others (Josephus, Antig. Jud. 16. 10 and Bell. Jud. 1. 26. 1-5).

² Others interpret the clause to mean simply "he died," but the Greek certainly alludes to his banishment by Caesar

unduly in order to maintain his authority over his subjects; but the trouble 1 quickly came to an end, Eurycles retiring to his fate,² and his son³ being averse to any friendship of this kind.⁴ And it also came to pass that the Eleuthero-Lacones⁵ got a kind of republican constitution, since the Perioeci⁶ and also the Helots, at the time when Sparta was under the rule of tyrants, were the first to attach themselves to the Romans. Now Hellanicus says that Eurysthenes and Procles drew up the constitution;" but Ephorus censures Hellanicus, saying that he has nowhere mentioned Lycurgus and that he ascribes the work of Lycurgus to persons who had nothing to do with it. At any rate, Ephorus continues, it is to Lycurgus alone that a temple has been erected and that annual sacrifices are offered, whereas Eurysthenes and Procles, although they were the founders, have not even been accorded the honour of having their respective descendants

(Josephus, Bell. Jud. 1. 26. 4 and Plutarch, Apophth. 208 A), efter which nothing further is known of him (see Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. "Eurykles").

³ Gaius Julius, apparently named after Julius Caesar. In an inscription found on Cape Taenarum by Falconer he was extolled as the special benefactor of the Eleuthero-Lacones.

i.e. disloyalty to Caesar.

⁶ That is, "Free Laconians." Augustus released them from their subjection to the Lacedaemonians, and hence the name. At first they had twenty-four cities, but in the time of Pausanias only eighteen. For the names see Pausanias, 3. 21. 6.

⁶ "Perioeci" means literally "people living round (a town)," but it came to be the regular word for a class of *dependent* neighbours. They were not citizens, though not state-slaves as were the Helots.

⁷ Strabo now means the Spartan constitution.

τοὺς δὲ Προκλείδας¹ καλεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ τοὺς μὲν ᾿Αγίδας ἀπὸ ᾿Αγιδος τοῦ Εὐρυσθένους, τοὺς ὅ Εὐρυπωντίδας ἀπὸ Εὐρυπῶντος τοῦ Προκλέους, τοὺς μὲν γὰρ βασιλεῦσαι² δικαίως, τοὺς δέ, δεξαμένους ἐπήλυδας ἀνθρώπους, δι' ἐκείνων δυναστεῦσαι[·] ὅθεν οὐδ' ἀρχηγέτας νομισθῆναι, ὅπερ πᾶσιν ἀποδίδοται οἰκισταῖς. Παυσανίαν τε τῶν Εὐρυπωντιδῶν ἐκπεσόντα ἔχθει³ τῆς ἑτέρας οἰκίας ἐν τῆ ψυγῆ συντάξαι λόγου περὶ τῶν Λυκούργου νόμων,⁴ ὄντος τῆς ἐκβαλλούσης οἰκίας, ἐν ῷ καὶ⁵ τοὺς χρησμοὺς λέγει τοὺς δοθέντας αὐτῷ περὶ τῶν πλείστων.

6. Περί δε της φύσεως των τόπων και τούτων και των Μεσσηνιακών ταῦτα μὲν ἀποδεκτέον, λέγοντος Εὐριπίδου την γὰρ Λακωνικήν φησιν ἔχειν

πολύν μέν ἄροτον, ἐκπονεῖν δ' οὐ ῥάδιον κοίλη γάρ, ὄρεσι περίδρομος, τραχεῖά τε δυσείσβολός τε πολεμίοις

1 The passage τους δέ Προκλείδας . . . πλείστων, which, down to $\pi \lambda \epsilon l \sigma \tau \omega \nu$, filled ten lines of A, is corrupt. There is a lacuna of from 11 to 16 letters at the end of each line. The other MSS. are helpful only in supplying A's third, fourth, and fifth lacunae (see Kramer's notes ad loc. II. 163). There is virtual agreement on the text except Παυσανίαν . . . $\pi\lambda\epsilon(\sigma\tau\omega\nu)$, where Jones adopts the reading of Ed. Meyer (Forsch. zur. alt. Gesch. 1892, I. 233 and Hermes, 1907, 135). Meyer's restoration is based on Jacob's new collation of the passage, which verifies that of Kramer in his Praefatio, p. 62. The various editors, including Kramer and Meineke, read oinelas (before in the out instead of oinlas, and heyew instead of Afrei, but with no MS. authority. See also B. Niese in Nachr. von der königl. Gesellsch. der Wissensch. zu Göllingen. 1906, 138; K. J. Neumann in Sybels hist. Zeitsch. N. F. 1906, 55; Wilamowitz in Homerische Untersuch. 272; and Cobet in Miscell, Critica 175.

called Eurysthenidae and Procleidae; instead, the respective descendants are called Agidae, after Agis the son of Eurysthenes, and Eurypontidae, after Eurypon the son of Procles; for Agis and Eurypon reigned in an honourable way, whereas Eurysthenes and Procles welcomed foreigners and through these maintained their overlordship; and hence they were not even honoured with the title of "archegetae,"1 an honour which is always paid to founders; and further, Pausanias,² after he was banished because of the hatred of the Eurypontidae, the other royal house, and when he was in exile, prepared a discourse on the laws of Lycurgus, who belonged to the house that banished him,³ in which he also tells the oracles that were given out to Lycurgus concerning most of the laws.

6. Concerning the nature of the regions, both Laconia and Messenia, one should accept what Euripides says in the following passages: He says that Laconia has "much arable land but is not easy to cultivate, for it is hollow,⁴ surrounded by mountains, rugged, and difficult for enemies to invade";

¹ *i.e.* the original, or independent, founders of a new race or state.

² A member of the house of the Agidae, and king of Sparta, 408-394 B.C. (Diod. Sic. 13. 75 and 14. 89).

³ He was the sixth in descent from Procles (10. 4. 18).

4 i.e. "low-lying." Cp. Homer's "Hollow Lacedaemon" (Iliad 2. 581).

² βαυιλεῦσαι, Cobet; others δυναστεῦσαι.

3 Or µloei.

⁴ Meineke and others read : $\lambda \delta \gamma [ov \kappa \alpha \tau \dot{\alpha} \tau o \hat{\nu} \Lambda \nu \kappa o \dot{\nu} \rho] \gamma o \nu, \nu \delta \mu \omega \nu$ (note punctuation).

⁵ Others ἐκβαλλούση[s (MSS.), or ἐκβαλούση[s, αὐτὸν αἰτίου καὶ] κτλ.

την δέ Μεσσηνιακήν

καλλίκαρπου κατάρρυτόν τε μυρίοισι νάμασι, καὶ βουσὶ καὶ ποίμναισιν εὐβοτωτάτην, οὕτ' ἐν πνοαἶσι χείματος δυσχείμερον οὕτ' αὖ τεθρίπποις ἡλίου θερμὴν ἄγαυ

καὶ ὑποβὰς τῶν πάλων φησίν, ὧν οἱ ἡΡακλεῖδαι περὶ τῆς χώρας ἐποιήσαντο, τὸν μὲν πρότερον γενέσθαι

γαίας Λακαίνης κύριον, φαύλου χθονός• τὸν δὲ δεύτερον τῆς Μεσσήνης,

ἀρετὴν ἐχούσης μείζον' ἢ λόγῷ φράσαι, οΐαν καὶ ὁ Τυρταῖος φράζει. τὴν δὲ Λακωνικὴν

καὶ τὴν Μεσσηνίαν ὁρίζειν, αὐτοῦ φήσαντος,

Παμισὸν εἰς θάλασσαν ἐξορμώμενον,

ού συγχωρητέον, δς διὰ μέσης ῥεῖ τῆς Μεσσηνίας, οὐδαμοῦ τῆς νῦν Λακωνικῆς ἀπτόμενος. οὐκ εὖ δὲ οὐδ' ὅτι, τῆς Μεσσηνίας ὁμοίως ἐπιθαλαττιαίας οὕσης τῆ Λακωνικῆ, φησὶν αὐτὴν πρόσω ναυτίλοισιν εἶναι. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ τὴν ٵλιν εῦ διορίζει,

πρόσω δὲ βάντι ποταμὸν 'Ηλις, ἡ Διὸς γείτων, κάθηται.¹

C 367 είτε² γὰρ τὴν νῦν Ἡλείαν βούλεται λέγειν, ἥτις ὁμορεῖ τῷ Μεσσηνία, ταύτης οὐ προσάπτεται ὁ Παμισός, ὥσπερ γε οὐδὲ³ τῆς Λακωνικῆς· εἴρηται γὰρ ὅτι διὰ μέσης ῥεῖ τῆς Μεσσηνίας· εἴτε τὴν παλαιὰν τὴν Κοίλην καλουμένην, πολὺ μᾶλλον 142

and that Messenia is "a land of fair fruitage and watered by innumerable streams, abounding in pasturage for cattle and sheep, being neither very wintry in the blasts of winter nor yet made too hot by the chariot of Helios";¹ and a little below, in speaking of the lots which the Heracleidae cast for the country, he says that the first lot conferred "lordships over the land of Laconia, a poor country," and the second over Messenia, "whose fertility is greater than words can express"; and Tyrtaeus speaks of it in the same manner. But one should not admit that the boundary between Laconia and Messenia is formed, as Euripides says, "by the Pamisus, which rushes into the sea," for it flows through the middle of Messenia, nowhere touching the present Laconia. Neither is he right when he says that to mariners Messenia is far away, for Messenia like Laconia lies on the sea; and he does not give the right boundary of Elis either, " and far away, after one crosses the river, lies Elis, the neighbour of Zeus;" for if, on the one hand, he means the present Eleian country, which borders on Messenia, the Pamisus does not touch this country, any more than it does Laconia, for, as I have said, it flows through the middle of Messenia; or if, on the other hand, he means the old Coelé

¹ Frag. 1083 (Nauck).

¹ κάθηται, Meineke emends to καλείται.

^{*} The passage $\epsilon l\tau \epsilon \gamma \lambda \rho \ldots \hat{\eta}$ *HAIS is corrupt (see C. Müller's Ind. Var. Lect. p. 995 and Kramer). On the several lacunae see Müller (Ind. Var. Lect.) or Kramer. The editors agree upon the above restorations with the exception of $\Lambda \epsilon \pi \rho \epsilon a \tau \omega \rho$.

³ οὐδέ, Casaubon inserts; so the later editors.

έκπίπτει της άληθείας διαβάντι γαρ τον Παμισον έστι πολλη της Μεσσηνίας, είθ' ή των Λεπρεατών¹ άπασα και Μακιστίων² ην Τριφυλίαν ἐκάλουν, είθ' ή Πισατις και ή Όλυμπία, είτα μετα τριακοσίους σταδίους ή Ήλις.

7. Γραφόντων δὲ τῶν μὲν Λακεδαίμονα κητώεσσαν, τῶν δὲ καιετάεσσαν, ζητοῦσι, τὴν κητώεσσαν τίνα δέχεσθαι χρή, εἴτε ἀπὸ τῶν κητῶν, εἴτε μεγάλην, ὅπερ δοκεῖ πιθανώτερον εἶναι· τήν τε καιετάεσσαν οἱ μὲν καλαμινθώδη δέχονται, οἱ δέ, ὅτι οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν σεισμῶν ῥωχμοὶ καιετοὶ λέγονται, καὶ ὁ καιέτας τὸ δεσμωτήριον ἐντεῦθεν τὸ παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίοις, σπήλαιόν τι· ἔνιοι δὲ κώους μᾶλλον τὰ τοιαῦτα κοιλώματα λέγεσθαί φασιν, ἀφ' οῦ καὶ τὸ

φηρσίν δρεσκώοισιν.

εύσειστος δ' ή Λακωνική· καὶ δὴ τοῦ Ταῦγέτου κορυφάς τινας ἀπορραγῆναί τινες μνημονεύουσιν. εἰσὶ δὲ λατομίαι λίθου πολυτελοῦς τοῦ μὲν Ταιναρίου ἐν Ταινάρῷ παλαιαί, νεωστὶ δὲ καὶ ἐν τῷ Ταῦγέτῷ μέταλλον ἀνέῷξάν τινες εὐμέγεθες, χορηγὸν ἔχοντες τὴν τῶν Ῥωμαίων πολυτέλειαν.

¹ [Λεπρεατ] $\hat{\omega}_{\nu}$ Müller-Dübner (in Latin translation) from conj. of Meineke. Kramer conj. ('Eπει] $\hat{\omega}_{\nu}$; Curtius [Kανκών] $\hat{\omega}_{\nu}$.

² Μακιστίων, Jones, for Μεσσαίων, from conj. of Meineke. Groskurd conj. Μεσσηνίων, Kramer and Curtius Μιννών.

² i.e. in Homer's text, Iliad 2. 581 and Odyssey 4. 1.

³ The usual meaning of Ketë is "deep-sea monsters," or more specifically the "cetaceans," but Strabo obviously speaks of the word in the sense of "ravines" or "clefts" (see Buttman, *Lexilogus s.v.*, and Goebel, *Lexilogus s.v.*). 144

¹ See 8, 3, 2,

Elis,¹ he deviates much further from the truth; for after one crosses the Pamisus there is still a large part of Messenia to traverse, and then the whole of the territories of the Lepreatae and the Macistii, which they used to call Triphylia; and then come Pisatis and Olympia, and then, three hundred stadia farther on. Elis.

7. Since some critics write² Lacedaemon "Ketoessan" and others "Kaietaessan," the question is asked, how should we interpret "Ketoessa," whether as derived from "Ketê," 3 or as meaning "large," 4 which seems to be more plausible. And as for "Kaietaessan," some interpret it as meaning "Kalaminthodê," 5 whereas others say that the clefts caused by earthquakes are called "Kaietoi," and that from "Kaietoi" is derived "Kaietas," the word among the Lacedaemonians for their "prison," which is a sort of cavern. But some prefer to call such cavernous places "Kooi," and whence, they add, comes the expression "'oreskoioi' monsters." Laconia is subject to earthquakes, and in fact some writers record that certain peaks of Taygetus have been broken away. And there are quarries of very costly marble-the old quarries of Taenarian marble on Taenarum; and recently some men have opened a large quarry in Taygetus, being supported in their undertaking by the extravagance of the Romans.

⁴ The meaning given to the word in the scholia to Homer, and one which seems more closely associated with the usual meaning, "deep-sea mouster." ⁵ *i.e.* "abounding in mint."

⁶ Iliad 1. 268, where Homer refers to the Centaurs, which, according to the above interpretation, are "monsters that live in mountain-caverns."

8. "Οτι δὲ Λακεδαίμων ὅμωνύμως λέγεται καὶ ἡ χώρα καὶ ἡ πόλις, δηλοῦ καὶ "Ομηρος (λέγω δὲ χώραν σὺν τῆ Μεσσηνία)· περὶ μὲν δὴ τῶν τόξων ὅταν λέγη.

καλά, τὰ οἱ ξεῖνος Λακεδαίμονι δῶκε τυχήσας Ἱφιτος Εὐρυτίδης·

είτ' έπενέγκη.1

τώ δ' έν Μεσσήνη ξυμβλήτην άλλήλοιιν οἴκφ ἐν ἘΟρτιλόχοιο·

την χώραν λέγει, ης μέρος ην καὶ ή Μεσσηνία[.] οὐ διήνεγκεν οὖν αὐτῷ καὶ οὕτως εἰπεῖν

ξείνος 2 Λακεδαίμονι δῶκε τυχήσας,

кaì

τώ δ' έν Μεσσήνη ξυμβλήτην.

ότι γὰρ ai Φηραί εἰσιν ὁ τοῦ ἘΟρτιλόχου οἶκος, δῆλον·

ές Φηρὰς δ' ίκοντο Διοκλήος ποτὶ δῶμα, υίέος 'Ορτιλόχοιο,

ό τε Τηλέμαχος καὶ ὁ Πεισίστρατος· αἱ δὲ Φηραὶ τῆς Μεσσηνίας εἰσίν. ὅταν δ' ἐκ τῶν Φηρῶν ὁρμηθέντας τοὺς περὶ Τηλέμαχον πανημερίους φỹ σείειν ζυγόν, εἶτ' εἴπῃ,

δύσετό τ' ἠέλιος, οἱ δ' ἱξον κοίλην Λακεδαίμονα κητώεσσαν' πρὸς δ' ἄρα δώματ' ἔλων Μενελάου,

C 368 τὴν πόλιν δεῖ δέχεσθαι· εἰ δὲ μή, ἐκ Λακεδαίμονος εἰς Λακεδαίμονα φανεῖται λέγων τὴν ἄφιξιν· ἄλλως τε οὐ πιθανόν, μὴ ἐν Σπάρτῃ τὴν οἴκησιν 146

8. Homer makes it clear that both the country and the city are called by the same name, Lacedaemon (and when I say "country" I include Messenia with Laconia). For in speaking of the bows, when he says, "beautiful gifts which a friend had given him when he met him in Lacedaemon, even Iphitus the son of Eurytus,"1 and then adds, "these twain met one another in Messenê in the home of Ortilochus,"² Homer means the country of which Messenia was a part. Accordingly it made no difference to him whether he said "a friend had given him when he met him in Lacedaemon" or "these twain met in Messenê." For, that Pherae is the home of Ortilochus, is clear from this passage: "and they" (Telemachus and Peisistratus) "went to Pherae, the home of Diocles, son of Ortilochus"; ³ and Pherae is in Messenia. But when Homer says that, after Telemachus and his companions set out from Pherae, "they shook the yoke all day long," 4 and then adds, "and the sun set, and they came to Hollow Lacedacmon 'Ketoessan,'5 and then drove to the palace of Menelaüs,"⁶ we must interpret him as meaning the city; otherwise it will be obvious that the poet speaks of their arrival at Lacedaemon from Lacedaemon! And, besides, it is not probable that

¹ Odyssey 21, 13,		Odyssey 21, 15,
3 Onlyskey 3. 488.		Odyssey 3, 486,
⁶ See footnote 4, p	141,	⁶ Odyssey 4, 1-2,

¹ ἐπενέγιη, Corais, for ἐπήνεγκε; so the later editors.
 ² ξείνος, Xylander, for κοινώς; so the later editors.

είναι τοῦ Μενελάου, οὐδέ,¹ μὴ οὕσης ² ἐκεί, τὸν Τηλέμαχον λέγειν

είμι γάρ ές Σπάρτην τε καί είς Πύλον.

δοκεί ἀντιπίπτειν³ τούτω τὸ τοῖς τῆς χώρας ἐπιθέτοις αὐτὸν χρῆσθαι,⁴ εἰ μὴ νὴ Δία ποιητικῆ τις τοῦτο συγχωρήσει ἐξουσία, βέλτιον⁵ γὰρ τὴν Μεσσήνην μετὰ τῆς Λακωνικῆς ἡ⁸ Πύλου τῆς ὑπὸ τῷ Νέστορι, μηδὲ δὴ καθ' αὐτὴν τάττεσθαι ἐν τῷ Καταλόγῷ, μηδὲ κοινωνοῦσαν τῆς στρατείας.⁷

VI

 Μετὰ δὲ Μαλέας ὁ ᾿Αργολικὸς ἐκδέχεται κόλπος καὶ ὁ Ἐρμιονικός· ὁ μὲν μέχρι τοῦ Σκυλλαίου πλέοντι ὡς πρὸς ἕω βλέπων καὶ πρὸς τὰς Κυκλάδας, ὁ δὲ ἐωθινώτερος τούτου μέχρι πρὸς Αἴγιναν καὶ τὴν Ἐπιδαυρίαν. τὰ μὲν δὴ πρῶτα τοῦ ᾿Αργολικοῦ Λάκωνες ἔχουσι, τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ ᾿Αργεῖοι· ἐν οἶς ἐστὶ τῶν μὲν Λακώνων τὸ Δήλιον, ἱερὸν ᾿Απόλλωνος, ὁμώνυμον τῷ Βοιωτιακῷ, καὶ

1 οὐδέ, Kramer inserts, from conj. of Pletho.

² μη ούσης, Kramer, for μηνιούσης Agh and μηδ' ούσης (Blno, and A man. sec.). So Meineke, Müller Dübner and others.

⁸ [δε ἀντι]πίπτειν, Madvig, for γὰρ συμπίπτειν bno; Meineke and Forbiger read δε συμπίπτειν.

· αὐ[τὸν χρῆσθαι], Kramer ; Forbiger, αὐ[τὸν μἡ χρῆσθαι].

⁶ A reads $\ell\xi_0 \ldots \tau_{10\nu}$, with a lacuna of about eight letters, but buo have $\ell\xi_{0\nu\sigma}(q \ldots \tau_{10\nu})$. Kramer conj. $[\beta\ell\lambda]\tau_{10\nu}$, and Meineke so reads, but the earlier editors read $(\ell\nu\alpha\nu)\tau_{10\nu}$. ⁶ Meineke inserts *kal* (as in *bno*) instead of § (Müller-Dübner).

the residence of Menelaüs was not at Sparta, nor yet, if it were not there, that Telemachus would say, "for I would go both to Sparta and to Pylus." 1 But the fact that Homer uses the epithets of the country² is in disagreement with this view³ unless, indeed, one is willing to attribute this to poetic license—as one should do, for it were better for Messenê to be included with Laconia or with the Pylus that was subject to Nestor, and not to be set off by itself in the Catalogue as not even having a part in the expedition.

VI

1. AFTER Maleae follows the Argolic Gulf, and then the Hermionic Gulf; the former stretches as far as Scyllaeum, facing approximately eastwards and towards the Cyclades, while the latter is more to the east than the former and extends as far as Aegina and Epidauria. Now the first places on the Argolic Gulf are occupied by Laconians, and the rest by the Argives. Among the places belonging to the Laconians is Delium, which is sacred to Apollo and bears the same name as the place in

¹ Odyssey 2, 359.

² In Odyssey 4. 1, and Iliad 2. 581 (Catalogue of Ships). But the epithets are omitted in Odyssey 21. 13, ³ i.e. that Homer's country of Lacedaemon includes

Messenia.

? A reads $\sigma\tau pa$. . . $\lambda\epsilon as$ with a lacuna of about twelve letters, but Merà de Maa (see next §) is supplied man, sec.

Μινώα φρούριον, όμώνυμος καὶ αὕτη τῆ Μεγαρικῆ, καὶ ἡ λιμηρὰ Ἐπίδαυρος, ὡς ᾿Αρτεμίδωρός φησιν. ᾿Απολλόδωρος δὲ Κυθήρων πλησίον ἱστορεῖ ταύτην, εὐλίμενον δὲ οῦσαν βραχέως καὶ ἐπιτετμημένως λιμηρὰν εἰρῆσθαι, ὡς ἀν λιμενηράν, μεταβεβληκέναι δὲ τοὕνομα. ἔστι δὲ τραχὺς ὁ παράπλους εὐθὺς ἀπὸ Μαλεῶν ἀρξάμενος μέχρι πολλοῦ ὁ Λακωνικός, ἔχει δ᾽ ὅμως ὑφόρμους καὶ λιμένας. ἡ λοιπὴ δ᾽ ἐστὶ παραλία εὐλίμενος, νησίδιά τε πολλὰ πρόκειται αὐτῆς οὐκ ἄξια μνήμης.

2. Των δ' Αργείων αι τε Πρασιαλ καλ τὸ Τημένιον, ἐν ῷ τέθαπται Τήμενος, καλ ἔτι πρότερον τὸ χωρίον, δι' οὖ ῥεῖ ποταμὸς ἡ Λέρνη καλουμένη, ὑμώνυμος τῆ λίμνη, ἐν ἤ μεμύθευται τὰ περὶ τὴν "Υδραν. τὸ δὲ Τημένιον ἀπέχει τοῦ "Αργους ἑξ καλ εἴκοσι σταδίους ὑπὲρ τῆς θαλάττης, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ "Αργους εἰς τὸ 'Ηραῖον τεσσαράκοντα, ἕνθεν δὲ εἰς Μυκήνας δέκα. μετὰ δὲ τὸ Τημένιον ἡ Ναυπλία, τὸ τῶν 'Αργείων ναύσταθμον. τὸ δ' ἔτυμον ἀπὸ τοῦ ταῖς ναυσὶ προσπλεῖσθαι. ἀπὸ τούτου δὲ πεπλάσθαι φασὶ τὸν Ναύπλιον καὶ τοὺς παῖδας αὐτοῦ παρὰ τοῖς νεωτέροις: οὐ γὰρ "Ομηρον ἀμνημονῆσαι ἂν τούτων, τοῦ μὲν Παλαμήδους τοσαύτην σοφίαν καὶ σύνεσιν ἐπιδεδειγμένου, δολοφονηθέντος δὲ ἀδίκως, τοῦ δὲ Ναυπλίου τοσοῦτον ἀπεργασαμένου φθόρον ἀνθρώπων περὶ τὸν Καφηρέα. ἡ δὲ

¹ The Boeotian Delium was on the site of the Dilesi of to day. The site of the Laconian Delium is uncertain.

² Limera: an epithet meaning "with the good harbour."

Boeotia;¹ and also Minoa, a stronghold, which has the same name as the place in Megaris; and Epidaurus Limera,² as Artemidorus says. But Apollodorus observes that this Epidaurus Limera is near Cythera, and that, because it has a good harbour, it was called "Limenera," which was abbreviated and contracted to "Limera," so that its name has been changed. Immediately after sailing from Maleae the Laconian coast is rugged for a considerable distance, but still it affords anchoring-places and harbours. The rest of the coast is well provided with harbours; and off the coast lie many small islands, but they are not worth mentioning.

2. But to the Argives belongs Prasiae, and also Temenium, where Temenus was buried, and, still before Temenium, the district through which flows the river Lernê, as it is called, bearing the same name as the marsh in which is laid the scene of the myth of the Hydra. Temenium lies above the sea at a distance of twenty-six stadia from Argos; and from Argos to Heraeum the distance is forty stadia, and thence to Mycenae ten. After Temenium comes Nauplia, the naval station of the Argives; and the name is derived from the fact that the place is accessible to ships.³ And it is on the basis of this name, it is said, that the myth of Nauplius and his sons has been fabricated by the more recent writers of myth, for Homer would not have failed to mention these, if Palamedes had displayed such wisdom and sagacity, and if he was unjustly and treacherously murdered, and if Nauplius wrought destruction to so many men at Cape Caphereus. But in addition

⁸ *i.e.* "Naus" (ship) + "pleo" (sail).

γενεαλογία πρός τῷ μυθώδει καὶ τοῖς χρόνοις διημάρτηται δεδόσθω γὰρ Ποσειδώνος εἶναι, C 369 'Αμυμώνης δὲ πῶς τὸν κατὰ τὰ Τρωικὰ ἔτι ζῶντα; ἐφεξῆς δὲ τῆ Ναυπλία τὰ σπήλαια καὶ οἱ ἐν αὐτοῖς οἰκοδομητοὶ λαβύρινθοι, Κυκλώπεια δ' ὀνομάζουσιν.

3. Εἰτ' ἄλλα χωρία, καὶ ἐφεξῆς ὁ Ἐρμιονικὸς κόλπος· καὶ γὰρ τοῦτον Ὁμήρου¹ τάξαντος ὑπὸ τῆ ᾿Αργεία καὶ ἡμῦν οὐ παροπτέος ἐνέφηνεν² ὁ μερισμὸς τῆς περιοδείας οῦτος. ἄρχεται δ' ἀπὰ ᾿Ασίνης³ πολίχνης· εἰθ Ἐρμιόνη καὶ Ἐροιζήν· ἐν παράπλφ δὲ πρόκειται καὶ Καλαυρία νῆσος, κύκλον ἔχουσα ἐκατὸν καὶ⁴ τριάκοντα σταδίων, πορθμῷ δὲ τετρασταδίῳ διεστῶσα τῆς ἠπείρου.

4. Εἰθ' ὁ Σαρωνικὸς κόλπος οἱ δὲ πόντον λέγουσιν, οἱ δὲ πόρον, καθ' δ καὶ πέλαγος λέγεται Σαρωνικόν· καλεῖται δὲ πᾶς ὁ συνάπτων πόρος ἀπὸ τῆς Ἐρμιονικῆς καὶ τῆς περὶ τὸν Ἰσθμὸν θαλάττης τῷ τε Μυρτώφ πελάγει καὶ τῷ Κρητικῷ. τοῦ δὲ Σαρωνικοῦ Ἐπίδαυρός τέ ἐστι καὶ ἡ προκειμένη νῆσος Αἴγινα· εἶτα Κεγχρεαί, τὸ τῶν Κορινθίων ἐπὶ τὰ πρὸς ἕω μέρη ναύσταθμον·

¹ A reads κal . . ήρου, with lacuna of about ten letters, which Kramer supplies as above.

² The lacuna of about twelve letters in A is supplied by bknol as above.

³ 'A σ ($\nu\eta$ s, added in marg. A, man. sec. ; 'A σ ($d\nu\eta$ s, man. sec. Kramer would supply the lacuna in A ($-a\nu\eta$ s) thus : ['A λ i]- $\kappa\eta$ s (see Pausanias 2. 36. 1).

⁴ $\frac{\delta}{\kappa \alpha \tau \delta \nu} \kappa \alpha i$, Jones inserts (cp. 8. 6. 14, where the same insertion is made).

to its fabulous character the genealogy of Nauplius is also wholly incorrect in respect to the times involved; for, granting that he was the son of Poseidon, how could a man who was still alive at the time of the Trojan war have been the son of Amymonê?¹ Next after Nauplia one comes to the caverns and the labyrinths built in them, which are called Cyclopeian.²

3. Then come other places, and next after them the Hermionic Gulf; for, since Homer assigns this gulf also to Argeia, it is clear that I too should not overlook this section of the circuit. The gulf begins at the town of Asinê.³ Then come Hermionê and Troezen; and, as one sails along the coast, one comes also to the island of Calauria, which has a circuit of one hundred and thirty stadia and is separated from the mainland by a strait four stadia wide.

4. Then comes the Saronic Gulf; but some call it a sea and others a strait; and because of this it is also called the Saronic Sea. Saronic Gulf is the name given to the whole of the strait, stretching from the Hermionic Sea and from the sea that is at the Isthmus, that connects with both the Myrtoan and Cretan Seas. To the Saronic Gulf belong both Epidaurus and the island of Aegina that lies off Epidaurus; then Cenchreae, the easterly naval station of the Corinthians; then, after sailing forty-

¹ Strabo confuses Nauplius, son of Poseidon and Amymonê and distant ancestor of Palamedes, with the Nauplius who was the father of Palamedes.

² Cp. 8. 6. 11.

^s The Asinê in Argolis, not far from Nauplia, not the Messenian Asinê, of course (see Pauly-Wissowa). είτα λιμήν Σχοινοῦς πλεύσαντι τεσσαράκοντα καὶ πέντε σταδίους· ἀπὸ δὲ Μαλεῶν τοὺς πάντας περὶ χιλίους καὶ ὀκτακοσίους. κατὰ δὲ τὸν Σχοινοῦντα ὁ δίολκος, τὸ στενώτατον τοῦ Ἱσθμοῦ, περὶ δν τὸ τοῦ Ἱσθμίου Ποσειδῶνος ἰερόν· ἀλλὰ νῦν τὰ μὲν ὑπερκείσθω· ἔξω γάρ ἐστι τῆς ᾿Αργείας. ἀναλαβόντες δ' ἐφοδεύσωμεν πάλιν τὰ κατὰ τὴν ᾿Αργείαν.

κατά την Αργείαν. 5. Καὶ πρῶτον ποσαχῶς λέγεται παρὰ τῷ ποιητῆ τὸ "Αργος καὶ καθ' αὐτὸ καὶ μετὰ τοῦ ἐπιθέτου, 'Αχαϊκὸν "Αργος καλοῦντος ἢ "Ιασον ἢ ἕππιον ἢ Πελασγικὸν ἢ ἱππόβοτον. καὶ γὰρ ἡ πόλις "Αργος λέγεται:

"Αργος τε Σπάρτη τε οί δ' "Αργος τ' είχον Τίρυνθά τε.

καὶ ἡ Πελοπόννησος,

ήμετέρφ ένὶ οἴκφ ἐν ᾿Αργεϊ·

ού γὰρ ἡ πόλις γε ἡν οἶκος αὐτοῦ καὶ ὅλη ἡ Ἐλλάς ᾿Αργείους γοῦν καλεῖ πάντας, καθάπερ καὶ Δαναοὺς καὶ ᾿Αχαιούς. τὴν γοῦν ὁμωνυμίαν τοῖς ἐπιθέτοις διαστέλλεται, τὴν μὲν Θετταλίαν Πελασγικὸν Ἅργος καλῶν,

νῦν αὖ τούς, ὄσσοι τὸ Πελασγικὸν ἀΑργος ἔναιον,

την δε Πελοπόννησον,

εἰ δέ κεν "Αργος ἰκοίμεθ' 'Αχαιικόν'

ή οὐκ "Αργεος ήεν 'Αχαιικοῦ;

σημαίνων ένταῦθα, ὅτι καὶ ἀΑχαιοὶ ἰδίως ώνο-154 five stadia, one comes to Schoenus,¹ a harbour. From Maleae thither the total distance is about eighteen hundred stadia. Near Schoenus is the "Diolcus,"² the narrowest part of the Isthmus, where is the temple of the Isthmian Poseidon. However, let us for the present postpone the discussion of these places, for they lie outside of Argeia, and let us resume again our description of those in Argeia.

5. And in the first place let me mention in how many ways the term "Argos" is used by the poet, not only by itself, but also with epithets, when he calls Argos "Achaean," or "Iasian," or "hippian," ³ or "Pelasgian," or "horse-pasturing." ⁴ For, in the first place, the city is called Argos: "Argos and Sparta," 5 " and those who held Argos and Tiryns." 6 And, secondly, the Peloponnesus : "in our home in Argos," 7 for the city of Argos was not his 8 home. And, thirdly, Greece as a whole; at any rate, he calls all Greeks Argives, just as he calls them Danaans and Achaeans. However, he differentiates identical names by epithets, calling Thessaly "Pelasgian Argos": "Now all, moreover, who dwelt in Pelasgian Argos";⁹ and calling the Peloponnesus "Achaean Argos." "And if we should come to Achaean Argos," "Or was he not in Achaean Argos?"11 And here he signifies that

¹ Now Kalamaki,

² See 8. 2. 1, and foot-note.

⁸ But this epithet (lmuov, "land of horses") is not applied to Argos anywhere in the *Iliad* or the *Odyssey*. Pindar so uses it once, in *Isth.* 7 (6). 17.

- e.g. Iliad 2. 287.
- ⁸ Iliad 2. 559.
- · Iliad 4. 52.
- ⁸ Agamemnon's,
- ¹⁰ Iliad 9. 141.
- Iliud 1. 30.
 Iliad 2. 681.
- 11 Odyssey 3. 251.
- 155

μάζοντο οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι κατ' ἄλλην σημασίαν. *[ασόν τε 'Αργος τὴν Πελοπόννησον λέγει·

εἰ πάντες γ' ἐσίδοιεν ἀν' "Ιασον "Αργος 'Αχαιοί

C 370 την Πηνελόπην, ότι πλείους αν λάβοι μνηστήρας ού γαρ τους έξ όλης της Έλλάδος εἰκός, ἀλλὰ τους ἐγγύς, ἶππόβοτον δὲ καὶ ἵππιον κοινῶς εἴρηκε.

6. Περί δὲ τῆς Ἐλλάδος καὶ Ἑλλήνων καὶ Πανελλήνων ἀντιλέγεται. Θουκυδίδης μὲν γὰρ τὸν ποιητὴν μηδαμοῦ βαρβάρους εἰπεῖν φησὶ διὰ τὸ μηδὲ Ἐλληνάς πω τὸ ἀντίπαλον εἰς ἐν ὄνομα ἀποκεκρίσθαι. καὶ ᾿Απολλόδωρος δὲ μόνους τοὺς ἐν Θετταλίą καλεῖσθαί φησιν Ἐλληνας.

Μυρμιδόνες δὲ καλεῦντο καὶ "Ελληνες.

Ήσίοδον μέντοι καὶ Ἀρχίλοχον ἤδη εἰδέναι καὶ Ἐλληνας λεγομένους τοὺς σύμπαντας καὶ Πανέλληνας, τὸν μὲν περὶ τῶν Προιτίδων λέγοντα, ὡς Πανέλληνες ἐμνήστευον αὐτάς, τὸν δὲ

ώς Πανελλήνων διζύς ές Θάσον συνέδραμεν.

άλλοι δ' ἀντιτιθέασιν, ὅτι ὁ ποιητὴς¹ καὶ βαρβάρους εἴρηκεν, εἰπών γε βαρβαροφώνους τοὺς Kâpas, καὶ ἕΕλληνας τοὺς πάντας

ανδρός, τοῦ κλέος εὐρὺ καθ' Ἐλλάδα καὶ μέσον "Αργος"

και πάλιν

εί δ' έθέλεις τραφθήναι ἀν' Ἑλλάδα καὶ μέσον "Αργος.²

¹ δ ποιητής, Kramer proposes to insert in the lacuna of about fifteen letters in A between dντιτι and καί, thus supplementing the θεασιν öτι supplied by man. sec.

under a different designation the Peloponnesians were also called Achaeans in a special sense. And he calls the Peloponnesus "Iasian Argos": "If all the Achaeans throughout Iasian Argos could see" Penelope, she would have still more wooers; for it is not probable that he meant the Greeks from all Greece, but only those that were near. But the epithets "horse-pasturing" and "hippian" he uses in a general sense

6. But critics are in dispute in regard to the terms "Hellas," "Hellenes," and "Panhellenes." For Thucydides¹ says that the poet nowhere speaks of barbarians, "because the Hellenes had not as yet been designated by a common distinctive name opposed to that of the barbarians." And Apollodorus says that only the Greeks in Thessaly were called Hellenes: "and were called Myrmidons and Hellenes."² He says, however, that Hesiod and Archilochus already knew that all the Greeks were called, not only Hellenes, but also Panhellenes, for Hesiod, in speaking of the daughters of Proteus, says that the Panhellenes wooed them, and Archilochus says that "the woes of the Panhellenes centred upon Thasos." But others oppose this view, saying that the poet also speaks of barbarians, since he speaks of the Carians as men of barbarous speech,³ and of all the Greeks as Hellenes, "the man whose fame is wide throughout Hellas and mid-Argos,"4 and again, "If thou wishest to journey throughout Hellas and mid-Argos," 5

¹ 1. 3. ² Iliad 2. 684. ³ Iliad 2. 867. ⁴ Odyssey 1. 344. ⁵ Odyssey 15. 80.

² καl πάλιν . . . ^{*}Αργοs, omitted by BE!.

7. 'Η μέν ούν πόλις ή των Άργείων έν χωρίοις έπιπέδοις ίδρυται το πλέου, άκραν δ' έχει την καλουμένην Λάρισαν, λόφον εὐερκῆ μετρίως, έχοντα ίερον Διός· ρεί δ' αὐτῆς πλησίον ό'Ιναχος, χαραδρώδης ποταμός, τὰς πηγὰς ἔχων ἐκ Λυρκείου τοῦ κατὰ τὴν Κυνουρίαν ὄρους τῆς 'Αρκαδίας.1 περὶ δὲ τῶν μυθευομένων πηγῶν εἴρηται, διότι πλάσματα ποιητῶν ἐστί· πλάσμα δὲ καὶ τὸ "Αργος άνυδρον,

θεοί δ' αῦ θέσαν "Αργος ἕνυδρον,2

τής τε χώρας κοίλης οὔσης και ποταμοῖς διαρρεομένης και έλη και λίμνας παρεχομένης, και της πόλεως εὐπορουμένης ὕδασι φρεάτων πολλών καὶ ἐπιπολαίων. αἰτιῶνται δὴ³ τῆς ἀπάτης τὸ

καί κεν έλέγχιστος πολυδίψιον "Αργος ίκοίμην. τοῦτο δ' ἤτοι ἀντὶ τοῦ πολυπόθητον κεῖται, ἡ χωρίς τοῦ δ πολυίψιον, ὡς

πολύφθορόν τε δῶμα Πελοπιδῶν τόδε

φησί Σοφοκλής. το γάρ προϊάψαι και ιάψαι και ίψασθαι φθοράν τινα καὶ βλάβην σημαίνει

The words TOU KATA . . . Apkadias are by Kramer regarded as an interpolation, and Meincke ejects them. C.

Müller would emend Kuvuuplav to ouvoplav. 2 Geol 8' al θέσαν "Apyos Ένυδρον, Meineke, following conj. of Tyrwhitt, emends to Apyos avuspov tov Davaal Ofrav Apyos Frudpor, the verse quoted by Strabo in § 8 following.

⁸ δή, Meineke emends to δέ.

7. Now the city of the Argives 1 is for the most part situated in a plain, but it has for a citadel the place called Larisa, a hill that is fairly well fortified and contains a temple of Zeus. And near the city flows the Inachus, a torrential river that has its sources in Lyrceius, the mountain that is near Cynuria in Arcadia.² But concerning the sources of which mythology tells us, they are fabrications of poets, as I have already said.³ And "waterless Argos" is also a fabrication ("but the gods made Argos well watered "),⁴ since the country lies in a hollow, and is traversed by rivers, and contains marshes and lakes, and since the city is well supplied with waters of many wells whose water-level reaches the surface. So critics find the cause of the mistake in this verse: "And in utter shame would l return to πολυδίψιον⁵ Argos."⁶ πολυδίψιον either is used for πολυπόθητον,⁷ or, omitting the δ , for πολυΐψιον,⁸ in the sense of πολύφθορον,⁹ as in the phrase of Sophocles, "and the $\pi \circ \lambda \dot{\nu} \phi \theta \circ \rho \circ \nu$ home of the Pelopidae there"; for the words $\pi \rho o \ddot{u} d \mu a$ and ίάψαι and ίψασθαι signify a kind of destruction or

¹ Argos.

² It is Mt. Lycaeus, not Lyrceius, that is "near Cynuria in Arcadia." But Lycaeus (now Diophorti) is on the con-fines of Messenia and Arcadia. See critical note.

The authorship of these words is unknown.

⁵ i.e. "very thirsty," though Strabo and Athenaeus (444 E) give the word a different interpretation. ⁶ Iliad 4. 171. 7 i.e. "much longed for."

* i.e. "very destructive."

• The word means either "very destructive" or "ruined by the deaths of many"-clearly the latter in the phrase here cited from the *Electra*, *l*. 10.

νῦν μὲν πειρᾶται, τάχα δ' ἴψεται υἶας Ἀχαιῶν κατὰ χρόα καλὸν ἰάψη. 'Αιδι προΐαψεν.

άλλως τε ού την πόλιν λέγει το "Αργος (ου γάρ έκείσε έμελλεν ἀφίξεσθαι), ἀλλὰ τὴν Πελοπόν-νησον, οὐ δήπου καὶ ταύτην διψηρὰν οὖσαν. καὶ σὺν τῷ δ δὲ ὑπερβατῶς δέχονταί τινες κατὰ συναλοιφήν μετά τοῦ συνδέσμου τοῦ δέ ໃν ή ούτως.

καί κεν ελέγχιστος πολύ δ' ίψιου "Αργος ίκοίμην.

ήγουν πολυίψιον ¹ 'Αργοσδε ίκοίμην ἀντὶ τοῦ εἰς Άργος.

8. Είς μέν δη "Ιναχός έστιν ό διαρρέων την 'Αργείαν' άλλος δε ποταμός 'Ερασίνος εν τη 'Αργεία εστίν' ούτος δε τας άρχας εκ Στυμφάλου C 371 της Αρκαδίας λαμβάνει και της έκει λίμνης της καλουμένης Στυμφαλίδος, έν ή τας ὄρνεις μυθολογοῦσι τὰς ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἡρακλέους τοξεύμασι καὶ τυμπάνοις έξελαθείσας, ας² και αυτάς καλουσι Στυμφαλίδας. δύντα δ' υπό γής φασι του πο-ταμου τουτου έκπίπτειν είς την Άργείαν και ποιείν επίρρυτου το πεδίου. του δ' Έρασινου καλοῦσι καὶ ᾿Αρσῖνον.⁸ ῥεῖ δὲ καὶ ἄλλος ὁμώνυμος ἐκ τῆς ᾿Αρκαδίας εἰς τὸν κατὰ Βοῦραν

¹ Between isolunv and your about ten letters have fallen out of the MSS. Instead of hyour, which Kramer supplies, no has hou.

³ The words τόν . . . 'Αρσîνον, Kramer suspects ; Meineke ejects.

affliction: "Now he is merely making trial, but soon he will afflict¹ the sons of the Achaeans";² "mar³ her fair flesh";⁴ "untimely sent⁵ to Hades." ⁶ And besides, Homer does not mean the city of Argos (for it was not thither that Agamemnon was about to return), but the Peloponnesus, which certainly is not a "thirsty" land either. Moreover some critics, retaining the δ , interpret the word by the figure hyperbaton and as a case of synaloepha with the connective $\delta \epsilon$," so that the verse would read thus: "And in utter shame would I return $\pi o\lambda \hat{\nu}$ δ " $i\psi cov$ "Apyos," that is to say, "would I return "Apyos.

8. Now one of the rivers that flows through Argeia is the Inachus, but there is another river in Argeia, the Erasinus. The latter has its source in Stymphalus in Arcadia, that is, in the lake there which is called the Stymphalian Lake, which mythology makes the home of the birds that were driven out by the arrows and drums of Heracles; and the birds themselves are called Stymphalides. And they say that the Erasinus sinks beneath the ground and then issues forth in Argeia and waters the plain. The Erasinus is also called the Arsinus. And another river of the same name flows from Arcadia to the coast near Bura;

¹ Ψεται, the primary meaning of which is "press hard," "oppress." ³ Iliad 2, 193.

¹ Tayp. Primary meaning, "send on" or "drive on,"

6 Odyssey 2. 376. ⁶ προταψεν. ⁶ Iliad 1. 3.

⁷ i.e. they take $\pi o \lambda v \delta i \psi_{iov}$ as an error for $\pi o \lambda v \delta' i \psi_{iov}$, and explain the error as due to the transposition (hyperbaton) of the $\delta \epsilon$ in "Apyoros and to the contraction into one word through the elision of the vowel ϵ (synalospha). αίγιαλόν άλλος δ' έστιν ό Έρετρικός, και ό έν τη 'Αττική κατὰ Βραυρώνα. δείκνυται δὲ καὶ 'Αμυμώνη τις κρήνη κατὰ Λέρνην. ή δὲ Λέρνη λίμνη τής 'Αργείας έστι και τής Μυκηναίας, έν ή την "Υδραν ίστοροῦσι διὰ δὲ τοὺς γινομένους καθαρμούς έν αὐτῆ παροιμία τις ἐξέπεσε, Λέρνη κακῶν. τὴν μὲν οὖν χώραν συγχωροῦσιν εἰνδρεῖν, αὐτὴν δὲ τὴν πόλιν ἐν ἀνύδρω¹ χωρίω μὲν κείσθαι, φρεάτων δ' εύπορείν, à ταίς Δαναίσιν άνάπτουσιν, ώς έκείνων έξευρουσων άφ' ού και τὸ ἔπος εἰπεῖν τοῦτο

Αργος άνυδρον ἐὸν Δανααὶ θέσαν Apyos ένυδρον

των δε φρεάτων τέτταρα και ίερα αποδειχθήναι καὶ τιμᾶσθαι διαφερόντως, ἐν εὐπορία ὑδάτων άπορίαν εἰσάγοντες.

9. Την δὲ ἀκρόπολιν τῶν Ἀργείων οἰκίσαι λέγεται Δαναός, δς τοσοῦτον τοὺς πρὸ αὐτοῦ δυναστεύοντας έν τοις τόποις ύπερβαλέσθαι δοκεί, ώστε κατ' Εὐριπίδην

Πελασγιώτας ώνομασμένους τὸ πρὶν

Δαναούς καλείσθαι νόμον έθηκ' άν' Έλλάδα.

έστι δὲ καὶ τάφος αὐτοῦ κατὰ μέσην τὴν τῶν 'Αργείων ἀγοράν· καλεῖται δὲ Πάλινθος.² οἶμαι δ' ότι και Πέλασγιώτας και Δαναούς, ώσπερ και 'Αργείους, ή δόξα της πόλεως ταύτης ἀπ' αὐτῆς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Έλληνας καλεῖσθαι παρε-

¹ Between ανόδρφ and κείσθαι A has a lacuna of about nine letters; B has Xupa with Xuply above man. sec. Kramer adds µev.

² Πάλινθοs, Meineke emends to πλίνθοs, which is most tempting.

and there is another Erasinus in the territory of Eretria, and still another in Attica near Brauron, And a spring Amymonê is also pointed out near Lernê. And Lake Lernê, the scene of the story of the Hydra, lies in Argeia and the Mycenaean territory; and on account of the cleansings that take place in it there arose a proverb, "A Lernê of ills." Now writers agree that the country has plenty of water, and that, although the city itself lies in a waterless district, it has an abundance of wells. These wells they ascribe to the daughters of Danaüs, believing that they discovered them; and hence the utterance of this verse, "The daughters of Danaüs rendered Argos, which was waterless, Argos the well watered";1 but they add that four of the wells not only were designated as sacred but are especially revered, thus introducing the false notion that there is a lack of water where there is an abundance of it.

9. The acropolis of the Argives is said to have been founded by Danaüs, who is reputed to have surpassed so much those who reigned in this region before him that, according to Euripides,² "throughout Greece he laid down a law that all people hitherto named Pelasgians should be called Danaans."³ Moreover, his tomb is in the centre of the marketplace of the Argives; and it is called Palinthus. And I think that it was the fame of this city that prepared the way, not only for the Pelasgians and the Danaans, as well as the Argives, to be named after it, but also for the rest of the Greeks; and

¹ Hesiod, Frag. 24 (Rzach). ² Frag. 228. 7 (Nauck). ³ Cp. 5. 2. 4.

σκευασεν· ούτω δὲ καὶ Ἰασίδας καὶ Ἰασον ᾿Αργος καὶ ᾿Απίαν καὶ ἘΑπιδόνας οἱ νεώτεροἱ φασιν· "Ομηρος δ᾽ ἘΑπιδόνας μὲν οὐ λέγει, ἀπίαν δὲ τὴν πόρρω μᾶλλον. ὅτι δ᾽ Ἅργος τὴν Πελοπόννησον λέγει, προσλαβεῖν ἔστι καὶ τάδε,

'Αργείη δ' Έλένη.

ĸaì

έστι πόλις 'Εφύρη μυχώ "Αργεος,

ĸaì

μέσον "Αργος,

καί

πολλήσιν νήσοισι και "Αργεϊ παντί ανάσσειν.

C 372 "Αργος δὲ καὶ τὸ πεδίον λέγεται παρὰ τοῖς νεωτέροις, παρ' Όμήρω δ' οὐδ' ἄπαξ· μάλιστα δ' οἴονται Μακεδονικὸν καὶ Θετταλικὸν εἶναι.

10. Των δ' ἀπογόνων τοῦ Δαναοῦ διαδεξαμένων τὴν ἐν ᾿Αργει δυναστείαν, ἐπιμιχθέντων δὲ τούτοις τῶν ᾿Αμυθαονιδῶν, ὡρμημένων ἐκ τῆς Πισάτιδος καὶ τῆς Τριφυλίας, οὐκ ἂν θαυμάσειἑ τις, εἰ συγγενεῖς ὅντες οὕτω διείλοντο τὴν χώραν εἰς δύο βασιλείας τὸ πρῶτον, ὥστε τὰς ἡγεμονίδας¹ οὕσας ἐν αὐταῖς δύο πόλεις ἀποδειχθῆναι πλησίον ἀλλήλων ἰδρυμένας, ἐν ἐλάττοσιν ἡ πεντήκοντα σταδίοις, τὸ τε ᾿Αργος καὶ τὰς Μυκήνας, καὶ τὸ Ἡραῖον εἶναι κοινὸν ἱερὸν ἀμφοῖν² τὸ πρὸς ταῖς

¹ ήγεμονίδας, Tzschucke, Kramer, and Müller-Dübner, following *Bl* (adding ούσας), for ήγεμονίας *aBl*. ήγεμονικάς no, ήγεμονευσύσας (Pletho and Meineke), ήγεμονίας *aBl*.

so, too, the more recent writers speak of "Iasidae," "Iasian Argos," "Apia," and "Apidones"; but Homer does not mention the "Apidones," though he uses the word "apia,"¹ rather of a "distant" land. To prove that by Argos the poet means the Peloponnesus, we can add the following examples: "Argive Helen,"² and "There is a city Ephyra in the inmost part of Argos,"³ and "mid Argos,"⁴ and "and that over many islands and all Argos he should be lord."⁵ And in the more recent writers the plain, too, is called Argos, but not once in Homer. Yet they think that this is more especially a Macedonian or Thessalian usage.

10. After the descendants of Danaüs succeeded to the reign in Argos, and the Amythaonides, who were emigrants from Pisatis and Triphylia, became associated with these, one should not be surprised if, being kindred, they at first so divided the country into two kingdoms that the two cities in them which held the hegemony were designated as the capitals, though situated near one another, at a distance of less than fifty stadia, I mean Argos and Mycenae, and that the Heraeum⁶ near Mycenae was a temple common to both. In this temple ⁷ are the images

- ² Odyssey 4. 296. ³ Ilian 6. 152.
- ⁴ Odyssey 1. 344. ⁵ Iliad 2. 108.

⁶ For a full account of the remarkable excavations at the Heraeum by the American School of Classical Studies, see Waldstein's *The Argive Heraeum*, 1902, 2 vols.

⁷ The old temple was destroyed by fire in 423 B.C. (Thucydides 4. 133, Pausanias 2. 17) and the new one was built about 420 B.C. (Waldstein, op. cit., p. 39).

¹ Iliad 1. 270, quoted by Strabo in 1. 1, 16.

² ἀμφοῦν, found here only in no, but in other MSS. after Μυκήναις.

Μυκήναις, ἐν ῷ τὰ Πολυκλείτου ξόανα, τῆ μὲν τέχνῃ κάλλιστα τῶν πάντων, πολυτελεία δὲ καὶ μεγέθει των Φειδίου λειπόμενα. κατ' ἀρχὰς μέν ούν τὸ "Αργος ἐπεκράτει μάλλον, εἶθ' αἱ Μυκήναι, μείζονα επίδοσιν λαβούσαι διὰ τὴν τῶν Πελοπιδών είς αυτάς μεθίδρυσιν. περιστάντων γάρ είς τούς 'Ατρέως παίδας άπάντων, 'Αγαμέμνων ων πρεσβύτερος, παραλαβών την έξουσίαν, αμα τύχη τε καὶ ἀρετή προς τοῖς οὖσι πολλην προσεκτήσατο τής χώρας και δή και την Λακωνικήν 1 τή Μυκηναία προσέθηκε. Μενέλαος μέν δη την Λακωνικήν έσχε, Μυκήνας δε και τα μέχρι Κορίνθου και Σικυώνος και της Ιώνων μεν τότε και Αιγιαλέων καλουμένης, Άχαιών δε ύστερον, 'Αγαμέμνων παρέλαβε. μετὰ δὲ τὰ Τρωικὰ τῆς Αγαμέμνονος άρχης καταλυθείσης, ταπεινωθήναι Αγαμεμνονος αρχης καταλυσείσης, ταπεινωσημαι συνέβη² Μυκήνας, και μάλιστα μετα την τών 'Ηρακλειδών κάθοδου. κατασχόντες γαρ ούτοι την Πελοπόννησου έξέβαλον τους πρότερον κρα-τοῦντας, ὥσθ' οἱ τὸ ᾿Αργος ἔχοντες εἰχον και τὰς Μυκήνας συντελούσας εἰς ἕν χρόνοις δ' ὕστερον κατεσκάφησαν ὑπ' ᾿Αργείων, ὥστε νῦν μηδ' ἰχνος ευρίσκεσθαι της Μυκηναίων πόλεως. όπου δέ Μυκήναι τοιαῦτα πεπόνθασιν, οὐ δεῖ θαυμάζειν, ούδ' ει τινες των ύπο τω Αργει καταλεγομένων

1 Λακωνικήν, Xylander emends to 'Αργολικήν, following the tradition that Lacedaemon was presented to Menelaüs by his father in-law Tyndareus; so Meincke.

² συνέβη, Pletho inserts ; so Corais and Meineke.

¹ In particular the colossal image of Hera, which "is seated on a throne, is made of gold and ivory, and is a work 166

made by Polycleitus,¹ in execution the most beautiful in the world, but in costliness and size inferior to those by Pheidias. Now at the outset Argos was the more powerful, but later Mycenae waxed more powerful on account of the removal thereto of the Pelopidae; for, when everything fell to the sons of Atreus, Agamemnon, being the elder, assumed the supreme power, and by a combination of good fortune and valour acquired much of the country in addition to the possessions he already had; and indeed he also added Laconia to the territory of Mycenae. Now Menelaüs came into possession of Laconia, but Agamemnon received Mycenae and the regions as far as Corinth and Sicyon and the country which at that time was called the country of the Ionians and Aegialians but later the country of the Achaeans. But after the Trojan times, when the empire of Agememnon had been broken up, it came to pass that Mycenae was reduced, and particularly after the return of the Heracleidae; for when these had taken possession of the Peloponnesus they expelled its former masters, so that those who held Argos also held Mycenae as a component part of one whole. But in later times Mycenae was rased to the ground by the Argives, so that to-day not even a trace of the city of the Mycenaeans is to be found. And since Mycenae has suffered such a fate, one should not be surprised if also some of the cities which are catalogued as subject to Argos have now

of Polycleitus" (Pausanias 2. 17). According to E. L. Tilton's restoration (in Waldstein, op. cit., Fig. 64, p. 127), the total height of the image including base and top of throne was about 8 metres and the seated figure of the goddess about $5\frac{1}{4}$.

άφανεῖς νῦν εἰσίν. ὁ μὲν δὴ Κατάλογος ἔχει ດນັ້τຜຈໍ

οί δ' "Αργος τ' είχον Τιρυνθά τε τειχιόεσσαν Έρμιόνην τ' Ασίνην τε, βαθύν κατά κόλπου έγούσας,

Τροιζην' `Ηιόνας τε καὶ ἀμπελόεντ' Ἐπίδαυρον, οί τ' έχον Αιγιναν Μάσητά τε, κοῦροι Άχαιῶν. τούτων δὲ περὶ μὲν τοῦ "Αργους εἴρηται, περὶ δὲ τών άλλων λεκτέον.

11. Τη μέν ουν Τίρυνθι όρμητηρίω χρήσασθαι C 373 δοκεί Προίτος και τειχίσαι δια Κυκλώπων, ούς έπτὰ μέν είναι, καλεΐσθαι δὲ γαστερόχειρας,¹ τρεφομένους ἐκ τῆς τέχνης, ἤκειν δὲ μεταπέμπτους έκ Λυκίας και ίσως τα σπήλαια τα περί την Ναυπλίαν καὶ τὰ ἐν αὐτοῖς ἔργα τούτων ἐπώνυμά έστιν. ή δε ακρόπολις Λίκυμνα επώνυμος Λικυμνίου, διέχει δὲ τῆς Ναυπλίας² περὶ δώδεκα σταδίους ἔρημος δ' ἐστὶ κἀκείνη καὶ ἡ πλησίον Μιδέα, ἑτέρα οὖσα τῆς Βοιωτικῆς' ἐκείνη γάρ έστι Μίδεα,³ ώς Πρόνια, αὕτη δὲ Μιδέα, ώς Τεγέα. ταύτη δ' ὅμορος Πρόσυμνα, . . . αὕτη 4

¹ Corais inserts ώs before τρεφομένουs, following Eustathius (note on Od. 9, 183. p. 1622).

² Nauπλίas a, Nauπλίου A. Meineke reads *Nauπλίους.

³ Μίδεα (all MSS., and Eustathius, note on Iliad 2. 507,

p. 270). Casaubon emends to Mideia; so Meineke. * Between Προσυ and αυτη A has a lacuna of about nine or ten letters, except that man. sec. adds wal. In B wal. . . "Hpas is omitted but added in margin man. sec. Kramer conjectures Πρόσυ[μνά έστι καl] αυτη κτλ. Meineke conjectures [μνά ἐστι χώρα ή τδ] omitting the αὕτη (Vind. Strab.), but in his text merely indicates a lacuna between Ilpoouura and aury, not accepting the kal of the commonly adopted reading. Kramer's restoration may be right, but Jones conjectures xwpa or wwwn instead of his for.

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disappeared. Now the *Catalogue* contains the following: "And those who held Argos, and Tiryns of the great walls, and Hermionê and Asinê that occupy a deep gulf, and Troezen and Eiones and vine-clad Epidaurus, and the youths of the Achaeans who held Aegina and Mases."¹ But of the cities just named I have already discussed Argos, and now I must discuss the others.

11. Now it seems that Tiryns was used as a base of operations by Proetus, and was walled by him through the aid of the Cyclopes, who were seven in number, and were called "Bellyhands" because they got their food from their handicraft, and they came by invitation from Lycia. And perhaps the caverns near Nauplia and the works therein are named after them.² The acropolis, Licymna, is named after Licymnius, and it is about twelve stadia distant from Nauplia; but it is deserted, and so is the neighbouring Midea, which is different from the Boeotian Midea; for the former is Midea,³ like Prónia,⁴ while the latter is Midéa, like Tegéa. And bordering on Midea is Prosymna, ...,⁵ this having a temple of

¹ Iliad 2, 559,

² Cp. 8. 6. 2 (end).

³ *i.e.* accented on the first syllable.

⁴ The place and the name are still preserved in the modern Proma near Nauplia.

^b The text is corrupt (see critical note); and scholars, including Waldstein (op. cit., p. 14), are still in doubt whether Strabo here refers to the same temple of Hera ("the common temple," "the Heraeum") previously mentioned or to an entirely different one. But the part of the clause that is unquestionably sound, together with other evidence, seems to prove that he is not referring to the Heraeum: (1) He says "a temple of Hera" and not "the temple" or "the Heraeum." (2) According to Pausanias (2. 17) Prosymna was the name of "the country below the Heraeum"; and therefore it did not include the Heraeum. (3) According to ίερὸν ἔχουσα "Ηρας ἀρήμωσαν δὲ τὰς πλείστας οἱ ᾿Αργεῖοι ἀπειθούσας.¹ οἱ δ' οἰκήτορες οἱ μὲν ἐκ τῆς Τίρυνθος ἀπῆλθον εἰς Ἐπίδαυρον, οἱ δὲ ε...εἰς τοὺς ʿΑλιεῖς καλουμένους, οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς ᾿Ασίνης (ἔστι δ' αὕτη κώμη τῆς ᾿Αργείας πλησίον Ναυπλίας) ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων εἰς τὴν Μεσσηνίαν μετφκίσθησαν ὅπου καὶ ἡ ὁμώνυμος τῆ ᾿Αργολικῆ ᾿Λσίνη πολίχνη. οἱ γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, φησὶν ὁ Θεόπομπος, πολλὴν κατακτησάμενοι τῆς ἀλλοτρίας εἰς ταύτην κατψκιζον, οὺς ἂν ὑποδέξαιντο τῶν ψυγόντων ἐπ' αὐτούς· καὶ οἱ² ἐκ τῆς Ναυπλίας ἐκεῖσε ἀνεχώρησαν.

12. Έρμιόνη δ' ἐστὶ τῶν οὐκ ἀσήμων πόλεων ἡς τὴν παραλίαν ἔχουσιν 'Αλιεῖς λεγόμενοι θαλαττουργοί τινες ἄνδρες. παρ' Έρμιονεῦσι δὲ τεθρύληται τὴν εἰς "Αδου κατάβασιν σύντομον εἶναι· διόπερ οὐκ ἐντιθέασιν ἐνταῦθα τοῖς νεκροῖς ναῦλον.

2 ral of, supplied by bkno.

Stephanus Byzantinus, Prosymna was "a part of Argos," and its "founder" was "Prosymnaeus," which clearly indicates

Hera. But the Argives laid waste the most of the cities because of their disobedience; and of the inhabitants those from Tiryns migrated to Epidaurus, and those from ...¹ to Halïeis, as it is called; but those from Asinê (this is a village in Argeia near Nauplia) were transferred by the Lacedaemonians to Messenia, where is a town that bears the same name as the Argolic Asinê; for the Lacedaemonians, says Theopompus, took possession of much territory that belonged to other peoples and settled there all who fied to them and were taken in. And the inhabitants of Nauplia also withdrew to Messenia.

12. Hermionê is one of the important cities; and its seaboard is held by the Halïeis,² as they are called, men who busy themselves on the sea. And it is commonly reported that the descent to Hades in the country of the Hermionians is a short cut; and this is why they do not put passage-money in the mouths of their dead.

¹ Either Hermionê or Midea (see critical note), but the

" 'Fishermen."

that it was an inhabited country. And since Strabo is now discussing only cities or towns (see last clause of § 10), one may infer that the country of Prosymna contained at least one town, for it was clearly "a large and wide tract" (Waldstein, op. cit., p. 13, foot note 1), perhaps even including "the site of such modern villages as Chonica, Anaphi, and Pasia" (*ibid.*, p. 14; see also map on p. 7). And one might further infer that the country even contained a town named Prosymna. In short, there seems to be no ground whatever for trying to identify the temple last mentioned with the Heraeum, though it is entirely possible that Strabo refers to some Prosymna, otherwise unknown, which had no connection with the Prosymna "below the Heraeum."

13. Δρυόπων δ' οἰκητήριόν Φασι και¹ τὴν 'Ασίνην, εἶτ' ἐκ τῶν περὶ Σπερχειον τόπων ὄντας αὐτοὺς Δρύοπος τοῦ 'Αρκάδος κατοικίσαντος ἐνταῦθα, ὡς 'Αριστοτέλης Φησίν, εἰθ' ²'Ηρακλέους έκ τῆς περὶ τὸν Παρνασσὸν Δωρίδος ἐξελάσαντος αύτούς. το δε Σκύλλαιον το εν Ερμιόνη ώνομάσθαι φασίν ἀπὸ Σκύλλης τῆς Νίσου θυγατρός, ην έξ έρωτος προδοῦσαν Μίνω την Νισαίαν ην ες ερωτος προσοσαν Μινώ ην Γεισαιαν καταποντωθήναί φασιν ύπ' αυτού, δεύρο δ' έκ-κυμανθείσαν ταφής τυχείν. 'Ηιόνες δε κώμη τις ήν, ήν έρημώσαντες Μυκηναίοι ναύσταθμον εποίη-σαν, άφανισθείσα δ' ὕστερον οὐδε ναύσταθμον

14. Τροιζήν δε ίερά έστι Ποσειδώνος, ἀφ' οΰ έστιν. καὶ Ποσειδωνία ποτὲ ἐλέγετο, ὑπέρκειται δὲ τῆς θαλάττης είς πεντεκαίδεκα σταδίους, οὐδ' αὕτη ἄσημος πόλις. πρόκειται δὲ τοῦ λιμένος αὐτῆς, Πώγωνος τούνομα, Καλαυρία νησίδιον όσον έκατόν καί³ τριάκοντα σταδίων έχον τόν κύκλου. ένταῦθα ην ἄσυλον Ποσειδῶνος ἰερόν, καί φασι τον θεον τοῦτον ἀλλάξασθαι προς μὲν Λητώ την C 374 Καλαυρίαν ἀντιδόντα Δήλον, πρòς ᾿Απόλλωνα δὲ Ταίναρου ἀυτιδόντα Πυθώ. Ἐφορος δὲ καὶ τον χρησμον λέγει.

ίσόν τοι Δήλόν τε Καλαύρειάν τε νέμεσθαι, Πυθώ τ' ήγαθέην και Ταίναρον ήνεμόεντα.

ην δè καὶ Ἀμφικτυονία τις περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦτο

καί is omitted by E, but Eustathius (note on Iliad
 560, p. 287) says: λέγει δὲ (ὁ γεώγραφος) καὶ ὅτι ᾿Ασίνη
 καὶ Ἐρμιῶν Δρυόπων οἰκητήριον.
 είθ', Kramer, for ħ ὑφ' Aghino; omitted by BEl.

13. It is said that Asinê too ¹ was a habitation of the Dryopians—whether, being inhabitants of the regions of the Spercheius, they were settled here by the Arcadian Dryops,² as Aristotle has said, or whether they were driven by Heracles out of the part of Doris that is near Parnassus. As for the Scyllaeum in Hermionê, they say that it was named after Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, who, they say, out of love for Minos betrayed Nisaea to him and was drowned in the sea by him, and was here cast ashore by the waves and buried. Eiones was a village, which was depopulated by the Mycenaeans and made into a naval station, but later it disappeared from sight and now is not even a naval station.

14. Troezen is sacred to Poseidon, after whom it was once called Poseidonia. It is situated fifteen stadia above the sea, and it too is an important city. Off its harbour, Pogon by name, lies Calauria, an isle with a circuit of about one hundred and thirty stadia. Here was an asylum sacred to Poseidon; and they say that this god made an exchange with Leto, giving her Delos for Calauria, and also with Apollo, giving him Pytho³ for Taenarum. And Ephorus goes on to tell the oracle: "For thee it is the same thing to possess Delos or Calauria, most holy Pytho or windy Taenarum." And there was also a kind of Amphictyonic League connected with

> ¹ *i.e.* as well as Hermionê. A fragment otherwise unknown. ³ Delphi.

³ ξκατόν καί, Jones inserts (cp. same emendation in 8. 6. 3).

έπτὰ πόλεων, αἳ μετεῖχον τῆς θυσίας· ἦσαν δὲ Έρμιών, Ἐπίδαυρος, Αἶγινα, ᾿Αθηναι, Πρασιείς, Ναυπλιείς, Όρχομενος ό Μινύειος· ὑπὲρ μὲν οῦν Ναυπλίων Ἀργείοι συνετέλουν, ὑπὲρ Πρασιέων δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι. ούτω δ' ἐπεκράτησεν ή τιμή τοῦ θεοῦ τούτου παρὰ τοῖς "Ελλησιν, ὥστε καὶ Μακεδόνες δυναστεύοντες ἤδη μέχρι δεῦρο ἐφύλαττόν πως την ἀσυλίαν, καὶ τοὺς ἱκέτας ἀποσπῶν ήδοῦντο τούς είς Καλαυρίαν καταφυγόντας όπου γε οὐδὲ Δημοσθένη έθάρρησεν Άρχίας βιάσασθαι στρατιώτας έχων, & προσετέτακτο υπό 'Αντιπάτρου ζώντα άγαγειν κάκεινον και των άλλων βητόρων δν αν εύρη των έν ταις αιτίαις όντων ταις παραπλησίοις, άλλα πείθειν επειρατο ου μην επεισε γε, ἀλλ' ἔφθη φαρμάκῷ παραλύσας ἑαυτὸν τοῦ ζῆν Τροιζὴν δὲ καὶ Πιτθεύς, οἱ Πέλοπος, ὁρμηθέντες έκ της Πισάτιδος, ό μέν την πόλιν όμώνυμον έαυτοῦ κατέλιπεν, ὁ δὲ Πιτθεὺς έβασίλευσεν, έκείνον διαδεξάμενος. "Ανθης δ' ό προκατέχων πλεύσας Αλικαρνασόν έκτισεν έροῦμεν δ΄ έν τοῖς Καρικοῖς περὶ τούτων¹ καὶ τοίς Τρωικοίς.

15. Η Ἐπίδαυρος δ' ἐκαλεῖτο Ἐπίκαρος ² φησὶ γὰρ ᾿Αριστοτέλης κατασχεῖν αὐτὴν Κâρας, ὥσπερ καὶ Ἐρμιόνα τῶν δὲ Ἡρακλειδῶν κατελθόντων, Ἱωνας αὐτοῖς συνοικῆσαι τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ᾿Αττικῆς Τετραπόλεως συνεπομένους εἰς Ἅργος.

 $1 \pi \epsilon \rho l \tau o \dot{\upsilon} \tau \omega \nu$, the conjecture of Kramer for the lacuna, followed by $-\omega \nu$, of about eight letters in A.

1010 wet up, or Eπίταυροs (see Müller's Ind. Var. 2 'Επίκαρος, Jones, for 'Επίταυρος (see Müller's Ind. Var. Lect. p. 997, and especially Eustathius' note on Iliad 2. 567, p. 287), a having κα above ταυ.

this temple, a league of seven cities which shared in the sacrifice; they were Hermion,¹ Epidaurus, Aegina, Athens, Prasïeis, Nauplïeis, and Orchomenus Minyeius; however, the Argives paid dues for the Nauplians, and the Lacedaemonians for the Prasians. The worship of this god was so prevalent among the Greeks that even the Macedonians, whose power already extended as far as the temple, in a way preserved its inviolability, and were afraid to drag away the suppliants who fled for refuge to Calauria; indeed Archias, with soldiers, did not venture to do violence even to Demosthenes, although he had been ordered by Antipater to bring him alive, both him and all the other orators he could find that were under similar charges, but tried to persuade him; he could not persuade him, however, and Demosthenes forestalled him by killing himself with poison. Now Troezen and Pittheus, the sons of Pelops, came originally from Pisatis; and the former left behind him the city which was named after him, and the latter succeeded him and reigned as king. But Anthes, who previously had possession of the place, set sail and founded Halicarnassus; but concerning this I shall speak in my description of Caria and Troy,2

15. Epidaurus used to be called Epicarus, for Aristotle says that Carians took possession of it, as also of Hermionê, but that after the return of the Heracleidae the Ionians who had accompanied the Heracleidae from the Attie Tetrapolis³ to Argos took up their abode with these Carians.4 Epidaurus,

¹ The same as Hermionê.

² 14, 2, 16,

3 "Four-city," i.e. the northern part of Attica containing the four demes Marathon, Oenoê, Probalinthus and Tricorynthus. ⁴ A fragment otherwise unknown.

καὶ αῦτη δ' οὐκ ἄσημος ἡ πόλις, καὶ μάλιστα διὰ τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν τοῦ ᾿Ασκληπιοῦ θεραπεύειν νόσους παντοδαπὰς πεπιστευμένου, καὶ τὸ ἱερὸν πλῆρες ἔχοντος ἀεὶ τῶν τε καμνόντων καὶ τῶν ἀνακειμένων πινάκων, ἐν οἶς ἀναγεγραμμέναι τυγχάνουσιν αἱ θεραπεῖαι, καθάπερ ἐν Κῷ τε καὶ Τρίκκῃ. κεῖται δ' ἡ πόλις ἐν μυχῷ τοῦ Σαρωνικοῦ κόλπου, τὸν περίπλουν ἔχουσα σταδίων πεντεκαίδεκα, βλέπουσα πρὸς ἀνατολὰς θερινάς· περικλείεται δ' ὅρεσιν ὑψηλοῖς μέχρι πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν, ὥστ' ἐρυμνὴ κατεσκεύασται ψυσικῶς πανταχόθεν.¹ μεταξὺ δὲ Τροιζῆνος καὶ Ἐπιδαύρου χωρίον ἡν ἐρυμνὸν Μέθανα καὶ χερρόνησος ὁμώνυμος τούτῷ παρὰ Θουκυδίδῃ δὲ ἔν τισιν ἀντιγράφοις Μεθώνη φέρεται ὁμωνύμως ² τῆ Μακεδονικῆ, ἐν ἦ Φίλιππος ἐξεκόπη τὸν

C 375 όφθαλμόν πολιορκων οιόπερ οιεταί τίνας εξαπά τηθέντας ό Σκήψιος Δημήτριος την έν τη Τροιζηνία³ Μεθώνην ὑπονοείν, καθ' ής ἀράσασθαι λέγεται τοὺς ὑπ' ᾿Αγαμέμνονος πεμφθέντας ναυτολόγους, μηδέποτε παύσασθαι τοῦ ⁴ τειχοδομεῖν, οὐ τούτων, ἀλλὰ τῶν Μακεδόνων ἀνανευσάντων, ὥς φησι Θεόπομπος· τούτους δ' οὐκ εἰκός, ἐγγὺς ὄντας, ἀπειθήσαι.

16. Αίγινα δ' ἐστὶ μὲν καὶ τόπος τις τῆς Ἐπιδαυρίας, ἔστι δὲ καὶ νῆσος πρὸ τῆς ἤπείρου ταύτης, ἡν ἐν τοῖς ἀρτίως παρατεθεῖσιν ἔπεσι

¹ Here again (see Vol. III. p. 321, footnote 2), beginning with μεταξύ and ending with Κυλλήνη (S. 8. 1), A has lost a whole quaternion; (see Kramer, note *ad loc.*).

² δμωνύμως, Kramer, for δμώνυμος; so the later editors.

- ³ Τροιζηνία, Meineke, for Τροιζήνι.
- 176

too, is an important city, and particularly because of the fame of Asclepius, who is believed to cure diseases of every kind and always has his temple full of the sick, and also of the votive tablets on which the treatments are recorded, just as at Cos and Triccê. The city lies in the recess of the Saronic Gulf, has a circular coast of fifteen stadia, and faces the summer risings of the sun.¹ It is enclosed by high mountains which reach as far as the sea, so that on all sides it is naturally fitted for a stronghold. Between Troezen and Epidaurus there was a stronghold called Methana, and also a peninsula of the same name. In some copies of Thucydides the name is spelled "Methonê," the same as the Macedonian city in which Philip, in the siege, had his eye knocked out. And it is on this account, in the opinion of Demetrius of Scepsis, that some writers, being deceived, suppose that it was the Methonê in the territory of Troezen against which the men sent by Agamemnon to collect sailors are said to have uttered the imprecation that its citizens might never cease from their wall-building, since, in his opinion, it was not these citizens that refused, but those of the Macedonian city, as Theopompus says; and it is not likely, he adds, that these citizens who were near to Agamemnon disobeyed him.

16. Acgina is the name of a place in Epidauria; and it is also the name of an island lying off this part of the mainland—the Acgina of which the poet

¹ North-east.

τοῦ, Meineke inserts.

STRABO

βούλεται φράζειν ὁ ποιητής· διὸ καὶ γράφουσί τινες

νησόν τ' Αιγιναν,

άντι τοῦ

οί τ' ι έχον Αίγιναν,

διαστελλόμενοι την όμωνυμίαν. ότι μέν ούν τών. σφόδρα γνωρίμων έστιν ή νήσος, τί δει λέγειν; έντεῦθεν γὰρ Αἰακός τε λέγεται καὶ οἱ ὑπ' αὐτόν.² αύτη δ' έστιν ή και θαλαττοκρατήσασά ποτε και περί πρωτείων αμφισβητήσασα πρός 'Αθηναίους έν τη περί Σαλαμίνα ναυμαγία κατά τὰ Περσικά. λέγεται δε σταδίων εκατον δηδοήκοντα ο κύκλος τής νήσου, πόλιν δ' όμώνυμον έχει τετραμμένην πρός Λίβα περιέχουσι δ' αὐτὴν ή τε 'Αττική και ή Μεγαρίς καί της Πελοποννήσου τα μέχρι Έπιδαύρου, σχεδόν τι έκατον σταδίους έκάστη διέχουσα το δε εωθινόν μέρος και το νότιον πελάγει κλύζεται τῷ τε Μυρτώω και τῷ Κρητικώ νησίδια δε περίκειται πολλά μεν πρός τη ήπείρω, Βέλβινα δε πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος ἀνατείνουσα. ή δὲ χώρα αὐτῆς κατὰ βάθους μὲν γεώδης ἐστί, πετρώδης δ' ἐπιπολῆς, καὶ μάλιστα ἡ πεδιάς[.] διόπερ ψιλὴ πασά ἐστι, κριθοφόρος δὲ ἱκανῶς. Μυρμιδόνας δε κληθήναι φασιν, ούχ ώς ό μῦθος, τούς Αιγινήτας, ότι λοιμού μεγάλου συμπεσόντος οί μύρμηκες άνθρωποι γένοιντο κατ' εὐχὴν Αἰακοῦ, άλλ' ὅτι μυρμήκων τρόπον ὀρύττοντες τὴν γῆν έπισπείροιεν³ έπι τάς πέτρας, ώστ' έχειν γε-

¹ of τ' (as in 8. 6. 10), Corais, for of δ'.

³ ύπ' αὐτόν, Meineke emends to ἀπ' αὐτοῦ.

means to speak in the verses just cited ; ¹ and it is on this account that some write "the island Aegina" instead of "who held Aegina," 2 thus distinguishing between places of the same name. Now what need have I to say that the island is one of the most famous? for it is said that both Aeacus and his subjects were from there. And this is the island that was once actually mistress of the sea and disputed with the Athenians for the prize of valour in the sea-fight at Salamis at the time of the Persian War. The island is said to be one hundred and eighty stadia in circuit; and it has a city of the same name that faces south-west; and it is surrounded by Attica, Megaris, and the Peloponnesus as far as Epidaurus, being distant about one hundred stadia from each; and its eastern and southern sides are washed by the Myrtoan and Cretan Seas; and around it lie small islands, many of them near the mainland, though Belbina extends to the high sea. The country of Aegina is fertile at a depth below the surface, but rocky on the surface, and particularly the level part; and therefore the whole country is bare, although it is fairly productive of barley. It is said that the Aeginetans were called Myrmidons,not as the myth has it, because, when a great famine occurred, the ants 3 became human beings in answer to a prayer of Aeacus, but because they excavated the earth after the manner of ants and spread the soil over the rocks, so as to have ground to till, and

¹ § 10, ³ Iliad 2, 562.

³ The transliterated Greek word for "ants" is "myrmeces,"

³ ἐπισπείροιεν (Bkl and Ald.), ἐπιφέροιεν (Eacghino and the editors in general).

STRABO

ωργεΐν, ἐν δὲ τοῖς ὀρύγμασιν οἰκεῖν φειδόμενοι πλίνθων. ἀνομάζετο δ' Οἰνώνη πάλαι ὁμωνύμως δυσὶ δήμοις τῆς Ἀττικῆς, τῷ τε πρὸς Ἐλευθεραῖς,

Olvúvy 1

σύγχορτα ναίειν πεδία ταις δ' Έλευθεραις,

καὶ μιᾶ τῶν ἐκ τετραπόλεως τῆς περὶ Μαραθῶνα, καθ' ῆς ἡ παροιμία Οἰνώνη τὴν χαράδραν.³ ἐπώκησαν δ' αὐτὴν ᾿Αργεῖοι καὶ Κρῆτες καὶ Ἐπιδαύριοι καὶ Δωριεῖς, ὕστερον δὲ κατεκληρούχησαν τὴν νῆσον ᾿Αθηναίοι· ἀφελόμενοι δὲ C 376 Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοὺς ᾿Αθηναίους τὴν νῆσον ἀπέδοσαν τοῖς ἀρχαίοις οἰκήτορσιν. ἀποίκους δ' ἔστειλαν Αἰγινῆται εἶς τε Κυδωνίαν τὴν ἐν Κρήτη καὶ εἰς ἘΟμβρικούς. ἘΕφορος δ' ἐν Αἰγίνη ἄργυρον πρῶτον κοπῆναί φησιν ὑπὸ Φείδωνος' ἐμπόριον γὰρ γενέσθαι, διὰ τὴν λυπρότητα τῆς χώρας τῶν ἀνθρώπων θαλαττουργούντων ἐμπορικῶς, ἀφ' οῦ τὸν ῥῶπον Αἰγιναίαν ἐμπολὴν λέγεσθαι.

17. Ο δε ποιητής ένια μεν χωρία λέγει συνεχώς, ώσπερ καὶ κειται

> οΐ θ' Υρίην ἐνέμουτο καl Αὐλίδα, οἳ δ' "Αργος τ' εἶχου Τίρυνθά τε, 'Ερμιόνηυ τ' Ασίνην τε, Τροιζην' Ἡιόνας τε

¹ Olvárn, Tzschucke emends to Olván, Corais to Olváns.

² Meineke relegates δμωνύμως . . . χαράδραν to the foot of the page as a gloss.

- ¹ On the demes and their number see 9. 1. 16 ff.
- ² The authorship of these words is unknown.
- ³ See foot-note on 8. 6. 15.

because they lived in the dugouts, refraining from the use of soil for bricks. Long ago Aegina was called Oenonê, the same name as that of two demes 1 in Attica, one near Eleutherae, "to inhabit the plains that border on Oenonê and Eleutherae";² and another, one of the demes of the Marathonian Tetrapolis,³ to which is applied the proverb, "To Oenonê by the Argives, the Cretans, the Epidaurians, and the Dorians; but later the Athenians divided it by lot among settlers of their own; and then the Lacedaemonians took the island away from the Athenians and gave it back to its ancient settlers. And colonists were sent forth by the Aeginetans both to Cydonia in Crete and to the country of the Ombrici.5 Ephorus says that silver was first coined in Aegina, by Pheidon; for the island, he adds, became a merchant-centre, since, on account of the poverty of the soil, the people employed themselves at sea as merchants, and hence, he adds, petty wares were called "Aeginetan merchandise."

17. The poet mentions some places in the order in which they are actually situated; "and these dwelt in Hyria and Aulis,"⁶ "and those who held Argos and Tiryns, Hermionê and Asinê, Troezen and Eiones"; 7

⁴ The whole passage, "the same name . . . torrent," is believed to be spurious, for "Oenonê" is well attested as a former name of Aegina, while the name of the two Attic demes was "Oenoê," not "Oenonê." Moreover, the proverb referred to "Oenoê," not "Oenonê." The inhabitants of Oenoê diverted the torrent "Charadra" for the purpose of irrigation. Much damage was the result, and hence the proverb came to be applied to people who were the authors of their own misfortunes.

⁵ See 5. 2. 10. ⁶ Iliad 2. 496. ⁷ Iliad 2. 559.

STRABO

άλλοτε δ', ούχ ώς έστι τη τάξει,

Σχοινόν τε Σκῶλόν τε, Θέσπειαν Γραιάν τε

τά τ' έν ηπείρω ταις νήσοις συμφράζει,

οΐ β' 'Ιθάκην εἶχον, καὶ Κροκύλει' ἐνέμοντο

τὰ γὰρ Κροκύλεια ἐν τοῖς ᾿Ακαρνᾶσιν. οὕτω δὲ καὶ νῦν τῆ Αἰγίνη τὸν Μάσητα συνηψεν, ὄντα τής 'Αργολικής ήπείρου. Θυρέας 1 δε "Ομηρος μέν ούκ ωτόμασεν, οί δ' άλλοι θρυλούσι περί ών 'Αργείοις και Λακεδαιμονίοις συνέστη άγών, τριακοσίοις πρός τριακοσίους ενίκων δε Λακεδαιμόνιοι, στρατηγούντος Όθρυάδα είναι δέ φησι τὸ χωρίον τοῦτο Θουκυδίδης ἐν τῆ Κυνουρία² κατά την μεθορίαν της Άργείας και της Λακωνικής. είσι δε και 'Υσίαι, τόπος γνώριμος τής Αργολικής, καὶ Κεγχρεαί, αὶ κεῖνται ἐπὶ τῆ ὁδῷ τή έκ Τεγέας εἰς "Αργος διὰ τοῦ Παρθενίου ὄρους και τοῦ Κρεοπώλου.³ "Ομηρος δ' αὐτὰς οὐκ οἶδεν, ούδε το Λύρκειον, οὐδ' Όρνεάς κῶμαι δ' εἰσὶ τῆς ᾿Αργείας, ἡ μὲν ὁμώνυμος τῷ ὄρει τῷ πλησίον,⁵ αί δὲ ταῖς Όρνεαῖς ταῖς μεταξὺ Κορίνθου καὶ Σικυώνος ίδρυμέναις.

1 Oupéas, Xylander, for Oupalas; so the later editors.

* Kuvoupla (o and the editors), for Kuvoooupla.

⁸ $K_{PECOTT} \delta \Lambda v$ B, $K_{PEETT} \delta \Lambda ag$, $K_{PEETT} \delta \Lambda v v$, $K_{PECTT} \delta \Lambda v v$. But Meineke relegates $\kappa al \tau v v$ $K_{PECTT} \delta \lambda v v$ to the foot of the page. Some (see Kramer, note *ad loc.*) think that Strabo refers to K_{PECOV} , the mountain near Argos mentioned by Callimachus.

but at other times not in their actual order : "Schoenus and Scolus, Thespeia and Graea"; 1 and he mentions the places on the mainland at the same time with the islands: "those who held Ithaca and dwelt in Crocyleia,"² for Crocyleia is in the country of the Acarnanians. And so, also, he here³ connects Mases with Aegina, although it is in Argolis on the mainland. Homer does not name Thyreae, although the others often speak of it; and it was concerning Thyreae that a contest arose between the Argives and the Lacedaemonians, three hundred against three hundred;⁴ but the Lacedaemonians under the generalship of Othryadas won the victory. Thucydides says that this place is in Cynuria on the common border of Argeia and Laconia. And there are also Hysiae, a well-known place in Argolis, and Cenchreae, which lies on the road that leads from Tegea to Árgos through Mt. Parthenius⁵ and Creopolus,⁶ but Homer does not know them. Nor yet does he know Lyrceium ⁷ nor Orneae, which are villages in Argeia, the former bearing the same name as the mountain near it and the latter the same as the Orneae which is situated between Corinth and Sicyon.

1 Iliad 2. 497. 2 Iliad 2. 6 8 Iliad 2. 562. 4 So Herod. 5 So Pausanias 8. 6. 6 See critical 7 See critical note. 7	otus 1 82
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Δύρκειον (conj. of Casaubon) Jones, for Λυκούργιον (see
 2. 4).

⁶ πλησίον, Jones inserts after $\tau \varphi$, filling the lacuna of about eight letters (Λυρκεί, Groskurd).

⁶ The words οὐδὲ . . . *ἰδρυμέναιs* are suspected by Kramer, and ejected by Meineke.

STRABO

18. Των δη¹ κατὰ Πελοπόννησον πόλεων ἐνδοξόταται γεγόνασι καὶ μέχρι νῦν εἰσὶν ᾿Αργος τε Σπάρτη τε, διὰ δὲ τὸ πολυθρύλητον ἤκιστα δεῖ μακρολογεῖν περὶ αὐτῶν' τὰ γὰρ ὑπὸ πάντων εἰρημένα λέγειν δόξομεν. τὸ παλαιὸν μὲν οὖν ηὐδοκίμει τὸ ᾿Αργος μᾶλλον, ὕστερον δὲ καὶ μέχρι παντὸς ὑπερεβάλοντο Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ διετέλεσαν τὴν αὐτονομίαν φυλάττοντες, πλὴν εἴ τί που μικρὸν προσπταίειν αὐτοὺς συνέβαινεν. ᾿Αργεῖοι δὲ Πύρρον μὲν οὖκ ἐδέξαντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ πρὸ τοῦ τείχους ἔπεσε, γραϊδίου τινός, ὡς ἔοικε, C 377 κεραμίδα ἀφέντος ἄνωθεν ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλήν, ὑπ ἄλλοις δ' ἐγένοντο βασιλεῦσι· μετασχόντες δὲ τοῦ τῶν ᾿Αχαιῶν συστήματος σὺν ἐκείνοις εἰς τὴν τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐξουσίαν ῆλθον, καὶ νῦν συνέστηκεν ἡ πόλις, δευτερεύουσα τῆ τάξει μετὰ τὴν Σπάρτην. 19. Ἐξῆς δὲ λέγωμεν περὶ τῶν ὑπὸ Μυκήναις

19. Εξης σε λεγωμεν περι του τόπων έν τφ καλ τῷ 'Αγαμέμνουι τεταγμένων τόπων ἐν τῷ Καταλόγφ τῶν νεῶν' ἔχει δ' οὕτω τὰ ἔπη'

οι δε Μυκήνας είχον, εϋκτίμενον πτολίεθρον, ἀφνειόν τε Κόρινθον εϋκτιμένας τε Κλεωνάς, Ὁρνειάς τ' ενέμοντο ᾿Αραιθυρέην τ' ερατεινήν και Σικυῶν', ὅθ' ἄρ' ᾿Αδρηστος πρῶτ' εμβασίλευεν.

οϊ θ' Υπερησίην τε καὶ αἰπεινὴν Γονόεσσαν Πελλήνην τ' είχον, ήδ' Αἴγιον ἀμφενέμοντο Αἰγιαλόν τ' ἀνὰ πάντα καὶ ἀμφ' Ἐλίκην εὐρείαν.

αί μέν οὖν Μυκῆναι νῦν οὐκέτ' εἰσίν, ἕκτισε δ' αὐτὰς Περσεύς, διεδέξατο δὲ Σθένελος, εἶτ' Εὐρυσθεύς· οἱ δ' αὐτοὶ καὶ τοῦ ᾿Αργους ἦρξαν. Εὐρυσθεὺς

1 δή, Kramer, for δέ B (?), γοῦν no; so the later editors. 184

18. So then, of the cities in the Peloponnesus, Argos and Sparta prove to have been, and still are, the most famous; and, since they are much spoken of, there is all the less need for me to describe them at length, for if I did so I should seem to be repeating what has been said by all writers. Now in early times Argos was the more famous, but later and ever afterwards the Lacedaemonians excelled, and persisted in preserving their autonomy, except perhaps when they chanced to make some slight blunder.¹ Now the Argives did not, indeed, admit Pyrrhus into their city (in fact, he fell before the walls, when a certain old woman, as it seems, dropped a tile upon his head), but they became subject to other kings; and after they had joined the Achaean League they came, along with the Achaeans, under the dominion of Rome; and their city persists to this day second in rank after Sparta.

19. But let me speak next of the places which are named in the Calalogue of Ships as subject to Mycenae and Menelaüs. The words of the poet are as follows: "And those who held Mycenae, well-built fortress, and wealthy Corinth and wellbuilt Cleonae, and dwelt in Orneiae and lovely Araethyreê and Sicyon, wherein Adrastus was king at the first; and those who held Hyperesiê and steep Gonoessa and Pellenê, and dwelt about Aegium and through all the Aegialus² and about broad Helicê." 8 Now Mycenae is no longer in existence, but it was founded by Perseus, and Perseus was succeeded by Sthenelus, and Sthenelus by Eurystheus; and the same men ruled over Argos also. Now

¹ For example, against the Roman practors (see 8. 5. 5). ⁸ "Shore-land." ⁸ Iliad 2. 569 ff.

μέν ούν στρατεύσας εἰς Μαραθῶνα ἐπὶ τοὺς Ήρακλέους παίδας καὶ Ἰόλαον, βοηθησάντων Ἀθηναίων, ἰστορείται πεσεῖν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ, καὶ τὸ μὲν ἄλλο σῶμα Γαργηττοῖ ταφήναι, τὴν δὲ κεφαλὴν χωρὶς ἐν Τρικορύνθω,¹ ἀποκόψαντος αὐτὴν Ἰολάου, περὶ τὴν κρήνην τὴν Μακαρίαν² ύπο άμαξιτόν και ό τόπος καλείται Ευρυσθέως κεφαλή. ai δè Μυκήναι μετέπεσον eis τουs Πελοπίδας, όρμηθέντας ἐκ τής Πισάτιδος, είτ είς τους Ήρακλείδας, και το Αργος έχοντας. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἐν Σαλαμινι ναυμαχίαν Άργειοι μετὰ Κλεωναίων καὶ Τεγεατῶν ἐπελθόντες ἄρδην τὰς Μυκήνας ἀνείλον καὶ τὴν χώραν διενείμαντο. διὰ δὲ τὴν ἐγγύτητα τὰς δύο πόλεις ὡς μίαν οἰ τραγικοί συνωνύμως προσαγορεύουσιν, Εύριπίδης δέ, καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ δράματι, τοτὲ μὲν Μυκήνας καλῶν, τοτὲ δ' ᾿Αργος τὴν αὐτὴν πόλιν, καθάπερ ἐν Ἐἰριγενεία καὶ ἘΟρέστῃ. Κλεωναὶ δ' εἰσὶ πόλισμα ἐπὶ τῇ όδῷ κείμενον τῇ ἐξ ᾿Αργους εἰς Κόρινθον ἐπὶ λόφου περιοικουμένου πανταχόθεν καὶ τετειχισμένου καλῶς, ὥστ' οἰκείως εἰρῆσθαί μοι δοκεί τὸ ἐϋκτιμένας Κλεωνάς. ἐνταῦθα δὲ καὶ ἡ Νεμέα μεταξὺ Κλεωνῶν καὶ Φλιοῦντος καὶ και η Ιτεμεα μεταξο Ιδιαθυκί και συντελείν έθος το άλσος, έν φ και τα Νέμεα συντελείν έθος τοις 'Αργείοις, και τα περί τον Νεμεαίον λέοντα μυθευόμενα, και ή Βέμβινα κώμη διέχουσι δ αί Κλεωναί τοῦ μέν Άργους σταδίους έκατον είκοσι, Κορίνθου δὲ ὀγδοήκοντα. καὶ ἡμεῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἘΑκροκορίνθου κατωπτεύσαμεν τὸ κτίσμα.

¹ Τρικορύνθφ, Meineke, for τ \hat{p} Κορίνθω (see notes on this word under 8. 7. 1 and 9. 1. 22).

Maκαρίαν, Xylander, for 'Ακαρίαν; so the later editors.

Eurystheus made an expedition to Marathon against Iolaüs and the sons of Heracles, with the aid of the Athenians, as the story goes, and fell in the battle, and his body was buried at Gargettus, except his head, which was cut off by Iolaüs, and was buried separately at Tricorynthus near the spring Macaria below the wagon-road. And the place is called "Eurystheus' Head." Then Mycenae fell to the Pelopidae who had set out from Pisatis, and then to the Heracleidae, who also held Argos. But after the naval battle at Salamis the Argives, along with the Cleonaeans and Tegeatans, came over and utterly destroyed Mycenae, and divided the country among themselves. Because of the nearness of the two cities to one another the writers of tragedy speak of them synonymously as though they were one city; and Euripides, even in the same drama, calls the same city, at one time Mycenae, at another Argos, as, for example, in his Iphigeneia¹ and his Orestes.² Cleonae is a town situated by the road that leads from Argos to Corinth, on a hill which is surrounded by dwellings on all sides and is well fortified, so that in my opinion Homer's words, "well-built Cleonae," were appropriate. And here too, between Cleonae and Phlius, are Nemea and the sacred precinct in which the Argives are wont to celebrate the Nemean Games, and the scene of the myth of the Nemean lion, and the village Bembina. Cleonae is one hundred and twenty stadia distant from Argos, and eighty from Corinth. myself have beheld the settlement from Acrocorinthus,

¹ Iphigeneia in Tauris, 508, 510 et seq.

² Orestes 98, 101, 1246.

C 378 20. Ό δὲ Κόρινθος ἀφνειὸς μὲν λέγεται διὰ τὸ ἐμπόριον, ἐπὶ τῷ Ἰσθμῷ κείμενος καὶ δυεῖν λιμένων κύριος, ῶν ὁ μὲν τῆς ᾿Ασίας, ὁ δὲ τῆς Ἰταλίας ἐγγύς² ἐστι⁸ καὶ ῥαδίας ποιεῖ τὰς ἐκατέρωθεν ἀμοιβὰς τῶν φορτίων πρὸς ἀλλήλους τοις τοσούτον άφεστώσιν. ην δ' ώσπερ ό πορθμός ούκ εύπλους ό κατά την Σικελίαν το παλαιόν, ούτω καὶ τὰ πελάγη, καὶ μάλιστα τὸ ὑπὲρ Μαλεῶν διά τάς άντιπνοίας· άφ' ού και παροιμιάζονται·

Μαλέας δὲ κάμψας ἐπιλάθου τῶν οἴκαδε.

άγαπητον ουν έκατέροις ην τοις τε ἐκ της Ἱταλίας καὶ ἐκ τῆς ᾿Ασίας ἐμπόροις ἀφεῖσι τὸν ἐπὶ 4 Μαλέας πλούν, κατάγεσθαι τον φόρτον αὐτόθι καὶ πεζῃ δὲ⁶ τῶν ἐκκομιζομένων ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου καὶ τῶν εἰσαγομένων ἔπιπτε τὰ τέλη τοῖς τὰ κλεΐθρα ἕχουσι. διέμεινε δὲ τοῦτο καὶ εἰς ὕστερον μέχρι παντός, τοῖς δ' ὕστερον καὶ πλείω προσεγίνετο πλεονεκτήματα και γαρό Ίσθμικός άγων έκει συντελούμενος όχλους έπηγετο. και οί Βακχιάδαι τυραννήσαντες, πλούσιοι και πολλοί και γένος λαμπροί, διακόσια έτη σχεδόν τι κατέσχου την άρχην και το έμπόριον άδεως έκαρπώσαντο τούτους δε Κύψελος καταλύσας αυτός έτυράννησε, καὶ μέχρι τριγονίας ὁ οἶκος αὐτοῦ συνέμεινε τοῦ δὲ περὶ τὸν οἶκον τοῦτον πλούτου μαρτύριου το Όλυμπίασιν ανάθημα Κυψέλου, σφυρήλατος χρυσοῦς ἀνδριὰς εὐμεγέθης. Δη-

- ¹ ών, after λιμένων, Meineke inserts.
- s εὐθύs, Jones, from conj. of Capps, for ἐγγύs.
- ³ Before και Meineke indicates à lacuna.
- *ϵ*_π Meineke emends to περί, following conj. of Corais.

20. Corinth is called "wealthy" because of its commerce, since it is situated on the Isthmus and is master of two harbours, of which the one leads straight to Asia, and the other to Italy; and it makes easy the exchange of merchandise from both countries that are so far distant from each other. And just as in early times the Strait of Sicily was not easy to navigate, so also the high seas, and particularly the sea beyond Maleae, were not, on account of the contrary winds; and hence the proverb, "But when you double Maleae, forget your home." At any rate, it was a welcome alternative, for the merchants both from Italy and from Asia, to avoid the voyage to Maleae and to land their cargoes here. And also the duties on what by land was exported from the Peloponnesus and what was imported to it fell to those who held the keys. And to later times this remained ever so. But to the Corinthians of later times still greater advantages were added, for also the Isthmian Games, which were celebrated there, were wont to draw crowds of people. And the Bacchiadae, a rich and numerous and illustrious family, became tyrants of Corinth, and held their empire for nearly two hundred years, and without disturbance reaped the fruits of the commerce; and when Cypselus overthrew these, he himself became tyrant, and his house endured for three generations; and an evidence of the wealth of this house is the offering which Cypselus dedicated at Olympia, a huge statue of beaten gold.¹ Again, Demaratus,

¹ Also mentioned in 8. 3. 30.

⁵ εls Κόρινθον, before κατάγεσθαι, Meineke ejects, placing the colon after αὐτόθι instead of after φόρτον. ⁶ δέ, after πεξῆ, Meineke, for τε.

μαρατός τε, εἶς τῶν ἐν Κορίνθφ δυναστευσάντων, φεύγων τὰς ἐκεί στάσεις, τοσοῦτον ἠνέγκατο πλούτον οίκοθεν είς την Τυρρηνίαν, ώστε αυτός μεν ήρξε τής δεξαμένης αυτόν πόλεως ό δ' υίος αύτοῦ καὶ Ῥωμαίων κατέστη βασιλεύς. τό τε τῆς ᾿Αφροδίτης ἱερὸν οὕτω πλούσιον ὑπῆρξεν, ὥστε πλείους ἡ χιλίας ἱεροδούλους ἐκέκτητο έταίρας, ας ἀνετίθεσαν τῆ θεῷ καὶ ἀνδρες καὶ γυναικες. καὶ διὰ ταύτας οῦν πολυωχλειτο ἡ πόλις και ἐπλουτίζετο οι γαρ ναύκληροι ῥαδίως έξανηλίσκοντο, και δια τοῦτο ή παροιμία φησίν

οὐ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐς Κόρινθον ἔσθ' ὁ πλοῦς.

καὶ δὴ καὶ μνημονεύεταί τις ἐταίρα πρὸς τὴν ὀνειδίζουσαν, ὅτι οὐ φιλεργὸς εἰη οὐδ' ἐρίων ἄπτοιτο, εἰπεῖν· ' ἐγὼ μέντοι ¹ ἡ τοιαύτη τρεῖς ἤδη καθεῖλον ἱστοὺς ἐν βραχεῖ χρόνῳ τούτῳ." 21. Τὴν δὲ τοποθεσίαν τῆς πόλεως, ἐξ ὧν

C 379 Ίερώνυμός τε εἴρηκε και Εὐδοξος και ἄλλοι, και αὐτοὶ δὲ εἴδομεν, νεωστὶ ἀναληφθείσης ὑπὸ τῶν 'Ρωμαίων, τοιάνδε είναι συμβαίνει. ὄρος ὑψηλον όσον τριών ήμισυ σταδίων έχον την κάθετον, την δ' ἀνάβασιν καὶ τριάκοντα σταδίων, εἰς ὀξείαν τελευτậ κορυφήν καλείται δὲ ᾿Ακροκόρινθος, οῦ το μεν προς άρκτον μέρος έστι το μάλιστα όρθιον, ύφ' ῷ κείται ἡ πόλις ἐπὶ τραπεζώδους ἐπιπέδου

 $\mu \dot{\epsilon} \nu \tau o \iota$, Corais, for $\mu \dot{\epsilon} \nu \tau \delta$; so the later editors.

¹ Tarquinii.

² Tarquinius Priscus (see 5. 2. 2).

But there is a word-⁸ That is, "finished three webs." play in Kabeilov lotobs which cannot be reproduced in

one of the men who had been in power at Corinth, fleeing from the seditions there, carried with him so much wealth from his home to Tyrrhenia that not only he himself became the ruler of the city¹ that admitted him, but his son was made king of the Romans.² And the temple of Aphroditê was so rich that it owned more than a thousand templeslaves, courtesans, whom both men and women had dedicated to the goddess. And therefore it was also on account of these women that the city was crowded with people and grew rich; for instance, the ship-captains freely squandered their money, and hence the proverb, "Not for every man is the voyage to Corinth." Moreover, it is recorded that a certain courtesan said to the woman who reproached her with the charge that she did not like to work or touch wool: "Yet, such as I am, in this short time I have taken down three webs."3

21. The situation of the city, as described by Hieronymus⁴ and Eudoxus⁵ and others, and from what I myself saw after the recent restoration of the city by the Romans,⁶ is about as follows: A lofty mountain with a perpendicular height of three stadia and one half, and an ascent of as much as thirty stadia, ends in a sharp peak; it is called Acrocorinthus, and its northern side is the steepest; and beneath it lies the city in a level, trapezium-

English. The words may also mean "lowered three masts," that is, "debauched three ship-captains."

⁴ Apparently Hieronymus of Rhodes (see 14. 2. 13), who lived about 290-230 B.O.

⁵ Eudoxus of Cnidus, the famous mathematician and astronomer, who flourished about 365 B.C. ⁶ Cp. 8. 4. 8. χωρίου πρός αὐτῆ τῆ ῥίζῃ τοῦ ἀΑκροκορινθου. αὐτῆς μὲν οῦν τῆς πόλεως ὁ κύκλος καὶ τεσσαράκοντα σταδίων υπήρχεν ετετείχιστο δ όσον τῆς πόλεως γυμνὸν ἦν τοῦ ὄρους· συμπεριείληπτο δὲ τῷ περιβόλῳ τούτῷ καὶ τὸ ὄρος αὐτὸ ὁ Ἀκροκόρινθος, ή δυνατόν ήν τειχισμόν δέξασθαι, καί ήμιν αναβαίνουσιν ην δηλα τα ερείπια της σχοινίας. ώσθ' ή πασα περίμετρος έγίνετο περί πέντε και ογδοήκοντα σταδίων. ἀπο δε τών άλλων μερών ήττον ὄρθιόν έστι το ὄρος, άνατέταται μέντοι και ένθένδε ίκανως, και περίοπτόν έστιν. ή μέν ούν κορυφή ναίδιον έχει Αφροδίτης, ύπο δε τη κορυφη την 1 Πειρήνην είναι συμβαίνει κρήνην, ἕκρυσιν μέν οὐκ ἔχουσαν, μεστὴν δ' ἀεὶ διαυγοῦς καὶ ποτίμου ὕδατος. φασὶ δὲ καὶ ένθένδε και έξ άλλων υπονόμων τινών φλεβίων συνθλίβεσθαι την προς τη ρίζη του όρους κρήνην, εκρέουσαν είς την πόλιν, ώσθ ίκανως ἀπ' αὐτης ύδρεύεσθαι. ἔστι δὲ καὶ φρεάτων εὐπορία κατὰ τὴν πόλιν, λέγουσι δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὸν Ακροκόρινθον ού μην ήμεις γε είδομεν. του δ' ουν Ευριπίδου φήσαντος ούτως.

. ήκω περίκλυστον προλιποῦσ' Ἀκροκόρινθον, ἱερὸν ὄχθον, πόλιν Ἀφροδίτας,

τὸ περίκλυστον ήτοι κατὰ βάθους δεκτέου,² ἐπεὶ καὶ φρέατα καὶ ὑπόνομοι λιβάδες διήκουσι δι αὐτοῦ, ἡ τὸ παλαιὸν ὑποληπτέον τὴν Πειρήνην ἐπιπολάζειν, καὶ κατάρρυτον ποιεῖν τὸ ὄρος.

 τ_{ϵ} , before $\Pi_{\epsilon i \rho h \nu n \nu}$, E omits; so Kramer and the later editors.

² δεκτέον, Casaubon, for λεκτέον. So the later editors.

shaped place¹ close to the very base of the Acrocorinthus. Now the circuit of the city itself used to be as much as forty stadia, and all of it that was unprotected by the mountain was enclosed by a wall; and even the mountain itself, the Acrocorinthus, used to be comprehended within the circuit of this wall wherever wall-building was possible, and when I went up the mountain the ruins of the encircling wall were plainly visible. And so the whole perimeter amounted to about eighty-five stadia. On its other sides the mountain is less steep, though here too it rises to a considerable height and is conspicuous all round. Now the summit has a small temple of Aphroditê; and below the summit is the spring Peirenê, which, although it has no overflow, is always full of transparent, potable water. And they say that the spring at the base of the mountain is the joint result of pressure from this and other subterranean veins of water—a spring which flows out into the city in such quantity that it affords a fairly large supply of water. And there is a good supply of wells throughout the city, as also, they say, on the Acrocorinthus; but I myself did not see the latter wells. At any rate, when Euripides says, "I am come, having left Acrocorinthus that is washed on all sides, the sacred hill-city of Aphrodité," 2 one should take "washed on all sides" as meaning in the depths of the mountain, since wells and subterranean pools extend through it, or else should assume that in early times Peirenê was wont to rise over the surface and flow down the sides of the

¹ "This level is 200 feet above the plain, which lies between it and the Corinthian Gulf" (Tozer, Selections, p. 217). ² Frag. 1084 (Nauck).

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ένταῦθα δέ φασι 1 πίνοντα τὸν Πήγασον ἁλῶναι ύπὸ Βελλεροφόντου, πτηνὸν ἵππον ἐκ τοῦ τραχήλου τοῦ Μεδούσης ἀναπαλέντα κατὰ τὴν Γοργοτομίαν· τον δ' αὐτόν φασι καὶ τὴν "Ιππου κρήνην άναβαλείν έν τω Έλικωνι, πλήξαντα τώ όνυχι την ύποπεσοῦσαν² πέτραν. ὑπὸ δὲ τη Πειρήνη το Σισύφειον έστιν, ίεροῦ τινος ή βασιλείου λευκοῦ λίθου³ πεποιημένου διασώζον έρείπια ούκ όλίγα. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς κορυφῆς πρὸς άρκτον μέν άφοραται ό τε Παρνασσός και ό 'Ελικών, ὄρη ύψηλὰ καὶ νιφόβολα, καὶ ὁ Κρισαῖος κόλπος ύποπεπτωκώς ἀμφοτέροις, περιεχόμενος ύπο της Φωκίδος και της Βοιωτίδος 4 και της Μεγαρίδος καὶ τῆς ἀντιπόρθμου τῆ Φωκίδι Κορινθίας καὶ Σικυωνίας, πρὸς ἐσπέραν δέ^{.5} ὑπέρκειται

C 380 δε τούτων απάντων τα καλούμενα "Ονεια ὄρη, διατείνοντα μέχρι Βοιωτίας και Κιθαιρώνος ἀπὸ των Σκειρωνίδων πετρών, από της παρά ταύτας όδοῦ πρὸς τὴν 'Αττικήν.

22. ᾿Αρχὴ δὲ τῆς παραλίας ἑκατέρας, τῆς μὲν

1 ongi Bl.

² ψποπεσοῦσαν, Meineke and others emend to ὑποῦσαν, which would mean "beneath him" (Pegasus). But ὑποπε-σοῦσαν clearly implies "below the mountain" (cp. ὑποπε-πτωκώs below, and in § 22, and similar uses of the verb passim in Straho).

⁸ λευκοῦ λίθου, Meineke (Vind. Strab. p. 124), for λευκφ λίθφ, but in his text he reads λευκών λίθων.

· Boiwrias, Meineke, for Boiwridos.

5 Meineke and Müller-Dübner place a colon after Zikvwvlas and indicate a lacuna after έσπέραν δέ. δέ is omitted by gh; and also by Groskurd, who reads after écπépar : [προς έω] δέ ύπέρκειται τούτων κτλ.

mountain.¹ And here, they say, Pegasus, a winged horse which sprang from the neck of the Gorgon Medusa when her head was cut off, was caught while drinking by Bellerophon. And the same horse, it is said, caused Hippu-crenê² to spring up on Helicon when he struck with his hoof the rock that lay below that mountain. And at the foot of Peirenê is the Sisypheium, which preserves no inconsiderable ruins of a certain temple, or royal palace, made of white marble. And from the summit, looking towards the north, one can view Parnassus and Heliconlofty, snow-clad mountains-and the Crisaean Gulf, which lies at the foot of the two mountains and is surrounded by Phocis, Boeotia, and Megaris, and by the parts of Corinthia and Sicyonia which lie across the gulf opposite to Phocis, that is, towards the west.³ And above all these countries⁴ lie the Oneian Mountains,⁵ as they are called, which extend as far as Boeotia and Cithaeron from the Sceironian Rocks,⁶ that is, from the road that leads along these rocks towards Attica.

22. The beginning of the seaboard on the two

¹ The Greek word $\pi\epsilon\rho l \kappa \lambda v \sigma \tau o \nu$ is translated above in its usual sense and as Strabo interpreted it, but Euripides obviously used it in the sense of "washed on both sides," that is, by the Corinthian and Saronic Gulfs (cf. Horace's "bimaris Corinthi," Carmina, 1. 7. 2). ² Also spelled "Hippocrenê," i.e. "Horse's Spring."

⁸ From Acrocorinthus,

4 i.e. towards the east.

⁵ "Ass Mountains," but, as Tozer (Selections, p. 219) remarks, Strabo confuses these (they are south-east of Corinth) with Gerania, which lay on the confines of the territories of Corinth and Megara,

⁶ On the Sceironian road between Megara and Corinth, see Pausanias, 1. 44. 10.

τὸ Λέχαιον, τῆς δὲ Κεγχρεαὶ κώμη καὶ λιμήν, ἀπέχων τῆς πόλεως ὅσον ἐβδομήκοντα σταδίους· τούτω μέν ούν χρώνται πρός τούς έκ της 'Ασίας, πρός δε τους έκ της Ίταλίας τω Λεχαίω. το δε Λέχαιον υποπέπτωκε τη πόλει κατοικίαν έχον ου πολλήν σκέλη δε καθείλκυσται σταδίων περί δώδεκα έκατέρωθεν της όδου της έπι 1 το Λέχαιον. έντεῦθεν δε παρεκτείνουσα ή ήϊών μέχρι Παγών της Μεγαρίδος κλύζεται μέν ύπο του Κορινθιακού κόλπου κοίλη δ' έστί, και ποιεί τον δίολκον πρός την έτέραν ήϊόνα την κατά Σχοινούντα πλησίον όντα των Κεγχρεών. έν δε τώ μεταξύ του Λεχαίου καὶ Παγῶν τὸ τῆς ᾿Ακραίας μαντεῖον "Ηρας ὑπῆρχε τὸ παλαιόν, καὶ αἱ ᾿Ολμιαί, τὸ ποιοῦν άκρωτήριον τον κόλπον έν ω ή τε Οινόη και Παγαί, τὸ μὲν τῶν Μεγαρέων Φρούριον, ή δὲ Οινόη των Κορινθίων. από δε 2 των Κεγχρεών ό Σχοινοῦς, καθ' δν τὸ στενὸν τοῦ διόλκου ἐπειθ' ή Κρομμυωνία. πρόκειται δὲ τῆς ἠϊόνος ταύτης ὄ τε Σαρωνικός κόλπος και ό Έλευσινιακός, τρόπου τινὰ ὁ αὐτὸς ὤν, συνεχὴς τῷ Ἐρμιονικῷ. ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ Ἰσθμῷ καὶ το τοῦ Ἰσθμίου Ποσειδῶνος ἱερὸν άλσει πιτυώδει συνηρεφές, όπου τον άγωνα των Ισθμίων Κορίνθιοι συνετέλουν. ή δε Κρομμυών έστι κώμη τῆς Κορινθίας, πρότερον δὲ τῆς Μεγα-ρίδος, ἐν ἡ μυθεύουσι τὰ περὶ τὴν Κρομμυωνίαν υν, ην μητέρα του Καλυδωνίου κάπρου φασί, και τών Θησέως άθλων ένα τουτον παραδιδόασι την τής ύὸς ταύτης ἐξαίρεσιν. καὶ ή Τενέα δ' ἐστὶ

1 επί, Kramer, for περί (παρά acgh); so Meineke.

² $\delta \epsilon$, after $d\pi \delta$, all editors insert.

sides is, on the one side, Lechaeum, and, on the other, Cenchreae, a village and a harbour distant about seventy stadia from Corinth. Now this latter they use for the trade from Asia, but Lechaeum for that from Italy. Lechaeum lies beneath the city, and does not contain many residences; but long walls about twelve stadia in length have been built on both sides of the road that leads to Lechaeum. The shore that extends from here to Pagae in Megaris is washed by the Corinthian Gulf; it is concave, and with the shore on the other side, at Schoenus, which is near Cenchreae, it forms the "Diolcus."¹ In the interval between Lechaeum and Pagae there used to be, in early times, the oracle of the Acraean Hera; and here, too, is Olmiae, the promontory that forms the gulf in which are situated Oenoê and Pagae, the latter a stronghold of the Megarians and Oenoê of the Corinthians. From Cenchreae one comes to Schoenus, where is the narrow part of the isthmus, I mean the "Diolcus"; and then one comes to Crommyonia. Off this shore lie the Saronic and Eleusinian Gulfs, which in a way are the same, and border on the Hermionic Gulf. On the Isthmus is also the temple of the Isthmian Poseidon, in the shade of a grove of pine-trees, where the Corinthians used to celebrate the Isthmian Games. Crommyon is a village in Corinthia, though in earlier times it was in Megaris; and in it is laid the scene of the myth of the Crommyonian sow, which, it is said, was the mother of the Caledonian boar; and, according to tradition, the destruction of this sow was one of the labours of Theseus. Tenea, also, is in Corinthia, and in

¹ See 8. 2. 1 and foot-note, and cp. 8. 6. 4.

κώμη της Κορινθίας, έν ή τοῦ Τενεάτου 'Απόλλωνος ίερόν λέγεται δε και Άρχία, τῷ στείλαντι την είς Συρακούσας ἀποικίαν, τοὺς πλείστους τῶν έποίκων έντεῦθεν συνεπακολουθήσαι, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα εὐθηνεῖν μάλιστα τῶν ἄλλων τὴν κατοικίαν ταύτην, τὰ δ' ὕστατα καὶ καθ' αὐτοὺς πολιτεύεσθαι, προσθέσθαι τε τοις 'Ρωμαίοις, ἀποστάντας Κορινθίων καὶ κατασκαφείσης τῆς πόλεως συμμείναι. φέρεται δὲ καὶ χρησμὸς ὁ δοθείς τινι τῶν ἐκ τῆς ᾿Λσίας ¹ ἐρωτῶντι, εἰ λώϊον εἰη μετοικείν eis Κόρινθον

εὐδαίμων ὁ Κόρινθος,² ἐγὼ δ' εἰην Τενεάτης

ὅπερ κατ' ἄγνοιάν τινες παρατρέπουσιν, ἐγὼ δ' εἴην Τεγεάτης. λέγεται δ' ἐνταῦθα ἐκθρέψαι Πόλυβος τὸν Οἰδίπουν. δοκεῖ δὲ καὶ συγγένειά τις είναι Τενεδίοις πρός τούτους άπο Τέννου του Κύκνου, καθάπερ είρηκεν 'Αριστοτέλης' και ή τοῦ ᾿Απόλλωνος δὲ τιμὴ παρ' ἀμφοτέροις ὑμοία οῦσα δίδωσιν οὐ μικρὰ σημεῖα.

- 23. Κορίνθιοι δ΄ ύπο Φιλίππφ όντες ἐκείνφ C 381 τε συνεφιλονείκησαν, και ίδία πρός 'Ρωμαίους ύπεροπτικώς είχον, ώστε τινές και τών πρέσβεων παριόντων την οἰκίαν αὐτῶν ἐθάρρησαν καταντλήσαι βόρβορον. ἀντὶ τούτων μὲν οὖν καὶ ἄλλων, ῶν ἐξήμαρτον, ἔτισαν δίκας αὐτίκα πεμφθείσης γὰρ ἀξιολόγου στρατιᾶς, αὐτή τε κατέσκαπτο ύπο Λευκίου Μομμίου, και τάλλα

 - For 'Aσlas Corais conjectures 'Aσlas.
 Koplutos Byk, and Eustathius on Iliad 2. 607.

I This might be the country of Asia or the city of Asea τ98

it is a temple of the Teneatan Apollo; and it is said that most of the colonists who accompanied Archias, the leader of the colonists to Syracuse, set out from there, and that afterwards Tenea prospered more than the other settlements, and finally even had a government of its own, and, revolting from the Corinthians, joined the Romans, and endured after the destruction of Corinth. And mention is also made of an oracle that was given to a certain man from Asia,¹ who enquired whether it was better to change his home to Corinth : "Blest is Corinth, but Tenea for me!" But in ignorance some pervert this as follows: "but Tegea for me!" And it is said that Polybus reared Oedipus here. And it seems, also, that there is a kinship between the peoples of Tenedos and Tenea, through Tennes² the son of Cycnus, as Aristotle says;³ and the similarity in the worship of Apollo among the two peoples affords strong indications of such kinship.

23. The Corinthians, when they were subject to Philip, not only sided with him in his quarrel with the Romans, but individually behaved so contemptuously towards the Romans that certain persons ventured to pour down filth upon the Roman ambassadors when passing by their house. For this and other offences, however, they soon paid the penalty, for a considerable army was sent thither, and the city itself was rased to the ground by Leucius Mummius;⁴ and the other countries as far

- (in Arcadia), the name of which, according to Herodian (2. 479), was also spelled "Asia."
- ² For the story of King Tennes of Tenedos, see Pausanias 10. 14. 1 and Diodorus Siculus 5, 83.
 - ^a The quotation is a fragment otherwise unknown, 4 Cf. 8, 4. 8 and foot-note.

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μέχρι Μακεδονίας ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίοις ἐγένοντο,¹ ἐν άλλοις άλλων πεμπομένων στρατηγών την δε χώραν έσχον Σικυώνιοι την πλείστην της Κορινθίας. Πολύβιος δὲ τὰ συμβάντα περὶ τὴν ἅλωσιν έν οικτου μέρει λέγων προστίθησι και την στρατιωτικήν όλιγωρίαν την περί τα των τεχνών έργα καὶ τὰ ἀναθήματα. φησὶ γὰρ ἰδεῖν παρών ἐρ-ριμμένους πίνακας ἐπ' ἐδάφους, πεττεύοντας δὲ τούς στρατιώτας έπι τούτων. Ονομάζει δ' αυτων Ἀριστείδου γραφήν τοῦ Διονύσου, ἐφ' οὖ τινὲς εἰρῆσθαί φασι τὸ οὐδὲν πρὸς τὸν Διόνυσον, καὶ τὸν Ἡρακλέα τὸν καταπονούμενον τῷ τῆς Δηιανείρας χιτώνι. τοῦτον μὲν οὖν οὐχ ἑωράκαμεν ήμεις, τον δε Διόνυσον ανακείμενον έν τῷ Δημητρείῳ τῷ ἐν Ῥώμῃ κάλλιστον ἔργον ἐωρῶμεν² ἐμπρησθέντος δὲ τοῦ νεώ, συνηφανίσθη καὶ ἡ γραφὴ νεωστί. σχεδὸν δέ τι καὶ τῶν άλλων αναθημάτων των έν Ῥώμη τα πλείστα καὶ ἄριστα ἐντεῦθεν ἀφῖχθαι· τινὰ δὲ καὶ αἰ κύκλῷ τῆς Ῥώμης πόλεις ἔσχον. μεγαλόφρων γαρ ών μαλλον ή φιλότεχνος ό Μόμμιος, ώς φασι, μετεδίδου βαδίως τοις δεηθείσι. Λεύκολλος δὲ κατασκευάσας τὸ τῆς Εὐτυχίας ἱερὸν καὶ

1 $\ell\gamma\ell\nu\epsilon\tau\sigma$ kino, and B man. sec., and the editors before Kramer.

² ξωράκαμεν no.

¹ According to Pliny (*Nat. Hist.* 35. 39), Aristeides of Thebes (fl. about 360 B.C.) was by some believed to be the inventor of painting in wax and in encaustic. See also *ibid.*, 35. 98 f.

² *i.e.* in speaking of the paintings of other artists. But the more natural meaning of the saying is, "That has

as Macedonia became subject to the Romans, different commanders being sent into different countries; but the Sicyonians obtained most of the Corinthian country. Polybius, who speaks in a tone of pity of the events connected with the capture of Corinth, goes on to speak of the disregard shown by the army for the works of art and votive offerings; for he says that he was present and saw paintings that had been flung to the ground and saw the soldiers playing dice on these. Among the paintings he names that of Dionysus by Aristeides,¹ to which, according to some writers, the saying, "Nothing in comparison with the Dionysus," referred;² and also the painting of Heracles in torture in the robe of Deianeira. Now I have not seen the latter, but I saw the Dionysus, a most beautiful work, on the walls of the temple of Ceres in Rome; but when recently the temple was burned,3 the painting perished with it. And I may almost say that the most and best of the other dedicatory offerings at Rome came from there; and the cities in the neighbourhood of Rome also obtained some ; for Mummius, being magnanimous rather than fond of art, as they say, readily shared with those who asked.⁴ And when Leucullus built the Temple of Good Fortune

nothing to do with Dionysus"; and it appears, originally at least, to have been a protest of spectators against the omission of Dionysus and his satyrs, or of merely the dithyrambs, from a dramatic performance (see Tozer, Selections, 3 31 B.C.

According to Velleius Paterculus (1. 13. 4), Mummius told the men who were entrusted with taking these pictures and statues to Rome that, if they lost them, they would have to replace them with new ones !

στοάν τινα χρήσιν ήτήσατο ών εἶχεν ἀνδριάντων ὁ Μόμμιος, ὡς κοσμήσων τὸ ἱερὸν μέχρι ἀνα-δείξεως, εἶτ' ἀποδώσων οὐκ ἀπέδωκε δέ, ἀλλ' άνέθηκε, κελεύσας αἴρειν, εἰ βούλεται πράως ανευηκε, κελευσας αιμειν, ει βουλεται πραως δ' ήνεγκεν ἐκείνος, οὐ φροντίσας οὐδέν, ώστ ηὐδοκίμει τοῦ ἀναθέντος μᾶλλον. πολὺν δὲ χρόνον ἐρήμη μείνασα ἡ Κόρινθος, ἀνελήφθη πάλιν ὑπὸ Καίσαρος τοῦ Θεοῦ διὰ τὴν εὐφυΐαν, έποίκους πέμψαντος τοῦ ἀπελευθερικοῦ γένους πλείστους οἱ τὰ ἐρείπια κινοῦντες καὶ τοὺς τάφους συνανασκάπτοντες εύρισκον οστρακίνων τορευμάτων¹ πλήθη,² πολλά δὲ καὶ χαλκώματα θαυμάζοντες δὲ τὴν κατασκευήν, οὐδένα τάφον ἀσκευώρητον εἴασαν, ὥστε εὐπορήσαντες τῶν τοιούτων καὶ διατιθέμενοι πολλοῦ Νεκροκορινθίων C 382 έπλήρωσαν την Έωμην ούτω γαρ εκάλουν τα έκ τῶν τάφων ληφθέντα, καὶ μάλιστα τὰ ὀστρά-κινα. κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν οῦν ἐτιμήθη σφόδρα ὁμοίως τοῖς χαλκώμασι τοῖς Κορινθιουργέσιν, είτ' ἐπαύσαντο τής σπουδής, ἐκλιπόντων των όστράκων, και ούδε κατορθουμένων των πλείστων. ή μέν δη πόλις ή των Κορινθίων μεγάλη τε καὶ πλουσία διὰ παντὸς ὑπῆρξεν, ἀνδρῶν τε ηὐπό-ρησεν ἀγαθῶν εἰς τε τὰ πολιτικὰ καὶ εἰς τὰς τέχνας τὰς δημιουργικάς μάλιστα γὰρ καί ένταῦθα καὶ ἐν Σικυῶνι ηὐξήθη γραφική τε καὶ πλαστικὴ καὶ πᾶσα ἡ τοιαύτη δημιουργία. χώραν δ' έσχεν οὐκ εὕγεων σφόδρα, ἀλλὰ σκο-

1 τορεύματα acgh; C. Müller conj. τροχηλάτων.

² παμπληθή i.

¹ From 146 to 44 B.C.

and a portico, he asked Mummius for the use of the statues which he had, saying that he would adorn the temple with them until the dedication and then give them back. However, he did not give them back, but dedicated them to the goddess, and then bade Mummius to take them away if he wished. But Mummius took it lightly, for he cared nothing about them, so that he gained more repute than the man who dedicated them. Now after Corinth had remained deserted for a long time,¹ it was restored again, because of its favourable position, by the deified Caesar, who colonised it with people that belonged for the most part to the freedmen class. And when these were removing the ruins and at the same time digging open the graves, they found numbers of terra-cotta reliefs, and also many bronze vessels. And since they admired the workmanship they left no grave unransacked; so that, well supplied with such things and disposing of them at a high price, they filled Rome with Corinthian "mortuaries," for thus they called the things taken from the graves, and in particular the earthenware. Now at the outset the earthenware was very highly prized, like the bronzes of Corinthian workmanship, but later they ceased to care much for them, since the supply of earthen vessels failed and most of them were not even well executed. The city of the Corinthians, then, was always great and wealthy, and it was well equipped with men skilled both in the affairs of state and in the craftsman's arts; for both here and in Sicyon the arts of painting and modelling and all such arts of the craftsman flourished most. The city had territory, however, that was not very fertile, but rifted and rough; and

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λιάν τε καὶ τραχεῖαν, ἀφ' οὖ πάντες ὀφρυόεντα Κόρινθον εἰρήκασι, καὶ παροιμιάζονται

Κόρινθος ὀφρυậ τε καὶ κοιλαίνεται.

24. 'Ορνεαί δ' είσιν επώνυμοι τῷ παραρρέοντι ποταμφ, νῦν μεν ἔρημοι, πρότερον δ' οἰκούμεναι καλώς, ίερον έχουσαι Πριάπου τιμώμενον, ἀφ ών καὶ ὁ τὰ Πριάπεια ποιήσας Εὐφρόνιος 1 Όρνεάτην καλεί τον θεόν κείνται δ' ύπερ του πεδίου τοῦ Σικυωνίων, τὴν δὲ χώραν ἔσχον ᾿Αργεῖοι. ᾿Αραιθυρέα δ' ἐστὶν ἡ νῦν Φλιασία καλουμένη, πόλιν δ' εἶχεν ὁμώνυμον τῆ χώρα πρός όρει Κηλώσση οι δ' υστερον άναστάντες έκείθεν πρό τριάκοντα σταδίων ἕκτισαν πόλιν, ην ἐκάλεσαν Φλιοῦντα της δὲ Κηλώσσης μέρος ό Καρνεάτης, όθεν λαμβάνει την άρχην Άσωπος ό παραρρέων την Σικυωνίαν² καὶ ποιῶν την Ασωπίαν χώραν, μέρος ούσαν της Σικυωνίας. έστι δ' Άσωπος και ό παρα Θήβας ρέων και Πλαταιὰς καὶ Τανάγραν, ἄλλος δ' ἐστὶν ἐν Ἡρακλεία τῆ Τραχινία παρὰ κώμην ῥέων, ἡν Παρασωπίους ὀνομάζουσι, τέταρτος δ' ὁ ἐν Πάρφ. κεῖται δ' ό Φλιοῦς ἐν μέσφ Σικυωνίας, Άργείας, Κλεωνών καὶ Στυμφάλου, κύκλφ περιεχόμενος τιμᾶται δ' έν Φλιούντι και Σικυώνι το της Δίας ίερόν καλοῦσι δ' οὕτω τὴν "Ηβην.

¹ Εὐφρόνιος, Meineke emends to Εὐφορίων; Forbiger, Tardieu following. But see Pauly-Wissowa s.vv. "Euphorion," p. 1178, and "Euphronios," p. 1220.

from this fact all have called Corinth "beetling," and use the proverb, "Corinth is both beetle-browed and full of hollows."

24. Orneae is named after the river that flows past it. It is deserted now, although formerly it was well peopled, and had a temple of Priapus that was held in honour; and it was from Orneae that the Euphronius¹ who composed the Priapeia calls the god "Priapus the Orneatan." Orneae is situated above the plain of the Sicyonians, but the country was possessed by the Argives. Araethyrea is the country which is now called Phliasia; and near the mountain Celossa² it had a city of the same name as the country; but the inhabitants later emigrated from here, and at a distance of thirty stadia founded a city which they called Phlius. part of the mountain Celossa is Mt. Carneates, whence the Asopus takes its beginning-the river that flows past Sicyonia, and forms the Asopian country, which is a part of Sicyonia. There is also an Asopus that flows past Thebes and Plataea and Tanagra, and there is another in the Trachinian Heracleia that flows past a village which they call Parasopii, and there is a fourth in Paros. Phlius is situated in the centre of a circle formed by Sicyonia, Argeia, Cleonae and Stymphalus. In Phlius and Sicyon the temple of Dia is held in honour; and Dia is their name for Hebê.

¹ The Alexandrian grammarian, who lived in the third century B.C.

² By Xenophon (Hellenica, 4. 7. 7) spelled "Celuse."

² Σικυωνίαν, Meineke, from conj. of Corais, emends to Σικυώνα.

25. Τήν δε Σικυώνα πρότερον Μηκώνην εκάλουν, έτι δε πρότερον Αίγιαλούς 1 ανώκισε² δ' αύτην άπο θαλάττης όσον είκοσι σταδίοις, οί δε δώδεκά φασιν, έπι λόφον έρυμνον Δημήτριος.3 τό δε παλαιόν κτίσμα επίνειον εστιν έχον λιμένα. όρίζει δὲ τὴν Σικυωνίαν καὶ τὴν Κορινθίαν ποταμὸς Νεμέα. ἐτυραννήθη δὲ πλεῖστον χρόνον, άλλ' μεί τους τυράννους επιεικείς ανδρας έσχεν "Αρατον δ' ἐπιφανέστατον, δς καὶ τὴν πόλιν ήλευθέρωσε, καὶ 'Αχαιῶν ἦρξε, παρ' ἐκόντων λαβών τὴν ἐξουσίαν, καὶ τὸ σύστημα ηὕξησε, προσθείς αὐτῷ τήν τε πατρίδα καὶ τὰς ἄλλας C 383 πόλεις τὰς ἐγγύς. Ύπερησίην δὲ καὶ τὰς ἐξῆς πόλεις, ας ό ποιητής λέγει, και τον Αίγιαλον των 'Αχαιών ήδη συμβέβηκεν είναι μέχρι Δύμης και τών όρων της 'Ηλείας.

VII

Ταύτης δὲ τῆς χώρας τὸ μὲν παλαιὸν Ἰωνες ἐκράτουν, ἐξ ᾿Αθηναίων τὸ γένος ὄντες, ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ τὸ μὲν παλαιὸν Αἰγιάλεια, καὶ οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες Αἰγιαλεῖς, ὕστερον δ' ἀπ' ἐκείνων Ἰωνία, καθάπερ καὶ ἡ ᾿Αττική, ἀπὸ Ἰωνος τοῦ Ξούθου. φασὶ δὲ

1 Alyiahous, Meineke emends to Alyiaheis.

² ἀνψκισε, Meincke, from conj. of Casaubon, for ἀνφκίσθαι;

³ Δημήτριος, Meineke, from conj. of Casaubon, for Δήμηso the editors in general. τροs; so the editors in general.

¹ Spelled "Aegialeia" by Pausanias (2.7). 2 "The city built by Aegialeus on the plain was demolished by Demetrius the son of Antigonus (Poliorcetes), who founded

25. In earlier times Sicyon was called Meconê, and in still earlier times Aegiali,1 but Demetrius rebuilt it upon a hill strongly fortified by nature about twenty stadia (others say twelve) from the sea;² and the old settlement, which has a harbour, is a naval station. The River Nemea forms the boundary between Sicyonia and Corinthia. Sicyon was ruled by tyrants most of the time, but its tyrants were always reasonable men, among whom the most illustrious was Aratus,³ who not only set the city free,4 but also ruled over the Achaeans, who voluntarily gave him the authority,⁵ and he increased the league by adding to it both his native Sicyon and the other cities near it. But Hyperesia and the cities that come in their order after it, which the poet mentions,⁶ and the Aegialus as far as Dymé and the boundaries of Eleia already belonged to the Achaeans.7

VII

1. In antiquity this country was under the mastery of the Ionians, who were sprung from the Athenians; and in antiquity it was called Aegialeia, and the inhabitants Aegialeians, but later it was called Ionia after the Ionians, just as Attica also was called Ionia⁸ after Ion the son of Xuthus. They say that

the city of to-day near what was once the ancient acropolis" (Pausanias, 2. 7).

³ Cf. Polybius, 4. 8. 4 251 B.C.

- ⁵ Strabo refers to the Achaean League (see 8. 7. 3). ⁶ See 8. 7. 4 and the references.
- 7 Again the Achaean League.
- ⁸ See 8, 1. 2, and 9, 1, 5.

Δευκαλίωνος μέν Έλληνα είναι, τοῦτον δὲ περὶ την Φθίαν των¹ μεταξύ Πηνειοῦ καὶ ᾿Ασωποῦ δυναστεύοντα τῷ πρεσβυτάτῷ τῶν παίδων παραδοῦναι τὴν ἀρχήν, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους ἔξω διαπέμψαι, ζητήσοντας ίδρυσιν έκαστον αύτω. ών Δωρος μέν τους περί Παρνασσόν Δωριέας συνοικίσας κατέλιπεν ἐπωνύμους αύτοῦ, Ξοῦθος δὲ τὴν Έρεχθέως θυγατέρα γήμας ὤκισε τὴν Τετράπολιν της Αττικής, Οίνόην, Μαραθώνα, Προβάλινθον και Τρικόρυνθον.2 των δε τούτου παίδων 'Αχαιός μεν φόνον ακούσιον πράξας έφυγεν είς Λακεδαίμονα, και 'Αχαιούς τούς έκει κληθηναι παρεσκεύασεν, "Ιων δε τούς μετ' Ευμόλπου νικήσας Ορậκας οὕτως ηὐδοκίμησεν, ὥστ' ἐπέτρεψαν αὐτῷ τὴν πολιτείαν Ἀθηναῖοι. ὁ δὲ πρῶτον μὲν eis τέτταρας φυλάς διείλε το πλήθος, είτα εis τέτταρας βίους· τούς μέν γαρ γεωργούς ἀπέδειξε, τούς δὲ δημουργούς, τούς δὲ ἰεροποιούς, τετάρτους δέ τούς φύλακας τοιαῦτα δὲ πλείω διατάξας τὴν χώραν ἐπώνυμον ἑαυτοῦ κατέλιπεν. οὕτω δὲ πολυανδρήσαι την χώραν τότε συνέπεσε, ώστε καὶ ἀποικίαν τῶν Ἰώνων ἔστειλαν εἰς Πελοπόννησον 'Αθηναίοι, και την χώραν, ην κατέσχον, ἐπώνυμον ἑαυτῶν ἐποίησαν Ἰωνίαν ἀντ' Αἰγιάλου 3 κληθείσαν, οί τε άνδρες άντι Αἰγιαλέων "Ιωνες προσηγορεύθησαν, εἰς δώδεκα πόλεις μερισθέντες. μετά δὲ τὴν Ἡρακλειδῶν κάθοδον ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν έξελαθέντες ἐπανῆλθον πάλιν εἰς `Αθήνας· ἐκείθεν δε μετά των Κοδριδων έστειλαν την Ιωνικην

1 Thy ino.

² Τρικόρυνθον, Meineke, for Τρικόρυθον; τρικόρινθον, h. See Τρικόρυνθος 9. 1. 22.

Hellen was the son of Deucalion, and that he was lord of the people between the Peneius and the Asopus in the region of Phthia and gave over his rule to the eldest of his sons, but that he sent the rest of them to different places outside, each to seek a settlement for himself. One of these sons, Dorus, united the Dorians about Parnassus into one state, and at his death left them named after himself; another, Xuthus, who had married the daughter of Erechtheus, founded the Tetrapolis of Attica, consisting of Oenoê, Marathon, Probalinthus, and Tricorynthus. One of the sons of Xuthus, Achaeus, who had committed involuntary manslaughter, fled to Lacedaemon and brought it about that the people there were called Achacans; and Ion conquered the Thracians under Eumolpus, and thereby gained such high repute that the Athenians turned over their government to him. At first Ion divided the people into four tribes, but later into four occupations : some he designated as farmers, others as artisans, others as sacred officers, and a fourth group as the guards. And he made several regulations of this kind, and at his death left his own name to the country. But the country had then come to be so populous that the Athenians even sent forth a colony of Ionians to the Peloponnesus, and caused the country which they occupied to be called Ionia after themselves instead of Aegialus; and the men were divided into twelve cities and called Ionians instead of Aegialeians. But after the return of the Heracleidae they were driven out by the Achaeans and went back again to Athens; and from there they sent forth with the Codridae the Ionian colony to Asia, and these

⁸ Alyiakelas Bk.

ἀποικίαν els τὴν Ἀσίαν, ἔκτισαν δὲ δώδεκα πόλεις έν τη παραλία της Καρίας και της Λυδίας, είς τοσαῦτα μέρη διελόντες σφας, ὄσα καὶ ἐν τῆ Πελοποννήσω κατείχον. οἱ δ' Ἀχαιοὶ Φθιῶται μὲν ἦσαν τὸ γένος, ῷκησαν δ' ἐν Λακεδαίμονι, τῶν δ' Ήρακλειδών ἐπικρατησάντων, ἀναληφθέντες ὑπὸ Τισαμενοῦ, τοῦ Ἐρέστου παιδός, ὡς προειρή-καμεν, τοῖς Ἰωσιν ἐπέθεντο, καὶ γενόμενοι κρείττους τούς μέν έξέβαλον, αύτοι δε κατέσχον την γήν, και διεφύλαξαν τον αυτον τής χώρας μερισ-C 384 μόν, όνπερ και παρέλαβον. οὕτω δ' ἴσχυσαν, ώστε την άλλην Πελοπόννησον έχόντων των Ηρακλειδών, ών απέστησαν, αντείχον όμως πρός άπαντας, 'Αχαίαν δνομάσαντες την χώραν. άπο μέν ούν Τισαμενού μέχρι 'Ωγύγου βασιλευόμενοι διετέλουν είτα δημοκρατηθέντες τοσούτον ηύδοκίμησαν περί τὰς πολιτείας, ὥστε τοὺς Ἰταλιώτας μετά την στάσιν την πρός τους Πυθαγορείους τὰ πλείστα τῶν νομίμων μετενέγκασθαι παρὰ τούτων συνέβη· μετά δε την εν Λεύκτροις μάχην έπέτρεψαν Θηβαίοι τούτοις την δίαιταν περί τών αντιλεγομένων ταις πόλεσι πρός αλλήλας. ύστερου δ' ύπὸ Μακεδόνων λυθείσης της κοινωνίας, ἀνέλαβον σφας πάλιν κατὰ μικρόν. ηρξαν δè Πύρρου στρατεύσαντος εἰς Ἱταλίαν τέτταρες συνιοῦσαι ¹ πόλεις, ὦν ἦσαν Πάτραι καὶ

1 συνιοῦσαι no, Corais, Meineke, for συνοῦσαι.

^a The Greeks in Italy.

* The Pythagoreian Secret Order, which was composed of exclusive clubs at Crotona and other cities in Magna Graecia, was aristocratical in its tendencies, and in time seems to have become predominant in politics. This aroused the resentment of the people and resulted in the forcible 210

founded twelve cities on the seaboard of Caria and Lydia, thus dividing themselves into the same number of parts as the cities they had occupied in the Peloponnesus. Now the Achaeans were Phthiotae in race, but they lived in Lacedaemon; and when the Heracleidae prevailed, the Achaeans were won over by Tisamenus, the son of Orestes, as I have said before,¹ attacked the Ionians, and proving themselves more powerful than the Ionians drove them out and took possession of the land themselves; and they kept the division of the country the same as it was when they received it. And they were so powerful that, although the Heracleidae, from whom they had revolted, held the rest of the Peloponnesus, still they held out against one and all, and named the country Achaea. Now from Tisamenus to Ogyges they continued under the rule of kings; then, under a democratic government, they became so famous for their constitutions that the Italiotes,² after the uprising against the Pythagoreians,³ actually borrowed most of their usages from the Achaeans.⁴ And after the battle at Leuctra the Thebans turned over to them the arbitration of the disputes which the cities had with one another; and later, when their league was dissolved by the Macedonians, they gradually recovered themselves. When Pyrrhus made his expedition to Italy,⁵ four cities came together and began a new league, among which were Patrae and Dyme; 6 and

suppression of the Order. At Crotona, for example, the people rose up against the "Three Hundred" during one of their meetings and burnt up the building and many of the

⁴ So Polybius, 2. 39.

⁵ 280 в.с.

• The other two were Tritaca and Pharae (Polybius, 2. 41).

Δύμη· είτα προσελάμβανόν τινας των δώδεκα πλην 'Ωλένου καὶ Έλίκης, της μὲν οὐ συνελ-θούσης,¹ της δ' ἀφανισθείσης ὑπὸ κύματος.

2. Έξαρθεν γάρ ύπὸ σεισμοῦ τὸ πέλαγος κατέκλυσε καὶ αὐτὴν καὶ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἑλικωνίου Ποσειδῶνος, ὃν ² καὶ νῦν ἔτι τιμῶσιν Ἰωνες, καὶ θύουσιν έκει τὰ Πανιώνια. μέμνηται δ', ώς ύπονοοῦσί τινες, ταύτης της θυσίας "Ομηρος, όταν φη.

αὐτὰρ ὁ θυμὸν ἄϊσθε καὶ ἤρυγεν, ὡς ὅτε ταῦρος ήρυγεν ελκόμενος Έλικώνιον ἀμφὶ ἀνακτα.

τεκμαίρονταί τε νεώτερον είναι της Ίωνικης ἀποικίας τὸν ποιητήν, μεμνημένον γε τῆς Πανιω-νικῆς θυσίας, ῆν ἐν τῆ Πριηνέων χώρα συντε-λοῦσιν Ἰωνες τῷ Ἑλικωνίῷ Ποσειδῶνι' ἐπεὶ καὶ αὐτοὶ οἱ Πριηνεῖς ἐξ Ἐλίκης εἶναι λέγονται, καὶ δή πρός την θυσίαν ταύτην βασιλέα ⁸ καθιστάσιν άνδρα νέον Πριηνέα τον των ίερων ἐπιμελησόμενον. τεκμηριούνται δ' έτι μάλλον το προκείμενον έκ των περί τοῦ ταύρου πεφρασμένων τότε γὰρ νομίζουσι καλλιερεῖν περὶ τὴν θυσίαν ταύτην "Ιωνες, όταν θυόμενος ό ταῦρος μυκήσηται. οἱ δ ἀντιλέγοντες μεταφέρουσιν εἰς τὴν Ἑλίκην τὰ λεχθέντα τεκμήρια περί τοῦ ταύρου και τῆς θυσίας, ώς ἐκεί νενομισμένων τούτων και τοῦ ποιητοῦ παραβάλλοντος τὰ ἐκεῖ συντελούμενα.

¹ For συνελθούσης Curtius (Peloponnesos I. 451) conjec-tures συνεστώσης (" was no longer in existence "), but cp. Polybius 2. 41.

² 8v, Meineke inserts, from conjecture of Groskurd.

³ βασιλέα is omitted by all MSS. except Bkgt.

then they began to add some of the twelve cities, except Olenus and Helicê, the former having refused to join and the latter having been wiped out by a wave from the sea.¹

2. For the sea was raised by an earthquake and it submerged Helicê, and also the temple of the Heliconian Poseidon, whom the Ionians² worship even to this day, offering there³ the Pan-Ionian sacrifices. And, as some suppose, Homer recalls this sacrifice when he says: "but he breathed out his spirit and bellowed, as when a dragged bull bellows round the altar of the Heliconian lord." 4 And they infer that the poet lived after the Ionian colonisation, since he mentions the Pan-Ionian sacrifice, which the Ionians perform in honour of the Heliconian Poseidon in the country of the Prienians; for the Prienians themselves are also said to be from Helicê; and indeed as king for this sacrifice they appoint a Prienian young man to superintend the sacred rites. But still more they base the supposition in question on what the poet says about the bull; for the Ionians believe that they obtain omens in connection with this sacrifice only when the bull bellows while being sacrificed. But the opponents of the supposition apply the above-mentioned inferences concerning the bull and the sacrifice to Helicê, on the ground that these were customary there and that the poet was merely comparing the rites that were celebrated there.

¹ So 1. 3, 18,

² In Asia Minor.

⁸ At Panionium, on the promontory called Mycalê, according to Herodotus (1. 148); "in a desert place in the neighbourhood of what is called Mycalê," according to Diodorus Siculus, 15, 49.

⁴ Iliad 20, 403.

κατεκλύσθη δ' ή Έλίκη δυσίν έτεσι πρό τών Λευκτρικών. Ἐρατοσθένης δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἰδεῖν φησί τον τόπον, και τούς πορθμέας λέγειν, ώς έν τῶ πόρω ὀρθὸς ἐστήκει Ποσειδῶν χάλκεος, έχων ίππόκαμπον έν τη χειρί, κίνδυνον φέροντα τοις δικτυεύσιν. Ήρακλείδης δέ φησι κατ' αὐτὸν γενέσθαι τὸ πάθος νύκτωρ, δώδεκα σταδίους C 385 διεχούσης τῆς πόλεως ἀπὸ θαλάσσης, καὶ τούτου τοῦ χωρίου παντὸς σὺν τῃ πόλει καλυφθέντος, δισχιλίους δε παρά των 'Αχαιών πεμφθέντας άνελέσθαι μέν τούς νεκρούς μή δύνασθαι, τοις δ όμόροις νείμαι την χώραν' συμβήναι δὲ τὸ πάθος κατὰ μήνιν Ποσειδῶνος· τοὺς γὰρ ἐκ τής Ἑλίκης έκπεσόντας Ιωνας αίτειν πέμψαντας παρά των Έλικέων μάλιστα μέν το βρέτας του Ποσειδώνος, εί δὲ μή, τοῦ γε ίεροῦ τὴν ἀφίδρυσιν οὐ δόντων δέ, πέμψαι πρός τὸ κοινὸν τῶν Αχαιῶν τῶν δὲ ψηφισαμένων, οὐδ' ὡς ὑπακοῦσαι' τῷ δ' ἑξῆς χειμῶνι συμβήναι τὸ πάθος, τοὺς δ' Ἀχαιοὺς ύστερον δούναι την αφίδρυσιν τοις 'Ιωσιν. Ησίοδος δε και άλλης Ελίκης μέμνηται Θετταλικής.

3. Είκοσι μέν δη έτη διετέλεσαν γραμματέα κοινόν έχοντες και στρατηγούς δύο κατ ένιαυτόν οί 'Αχαιοί, και κοινοβούλιον είς ένα τόπον συνήγετο αυτοΐς, έκαλεΐτο δὲ 'Αμάριον,² έν ῷ τὰ

For ξστήκει Meineke conjectures ξστηκε or ξστήκοι.

² [']Aμάριον, Jones, for 'Aρνάριον (see Foucart, *liev. Arch.* 32. 96 and Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. "Amarios"); likewise for Alνάριον in 8. 7. 5. Meineke, following the conjecture of Kramer, emends to 'Aμάριον in both places. Corais, following Schweighauser's conjecture (note on Polybius 5. 93), emends to 'Oμάριον; see also Polybius 2. 39 (Zebs 'Oμόριος, or 'Oμάριος).

Helicê was submerged by the sea two years before the battle at Leuctra. And Eratosthenes says that he himself saw the place, and that the ferrymen say that there was a bronze Poseidon in the strait, standing erect, holding a hippo-campus in his hand, which was perilous for those who fished with nets. And Heracleides¹ says that the submersion took place by night in his time, and, although the city was twelve stadia distant from the sea, this whole district together with the city was hidden from sight; and two thousand men who had been sent by the Achaeans were unable to recover the dead bodies; and they divided the territory of Helicê among the neighbours; and the submersion was the result of the anger of Poseidon, for the Ionians who had been driven out of Helicê sent men to ask the inhabitants of Helicê particularly for the statue of Poseidon, or, if not that, for the model of the temple; and when the inhabitants refused to give either, the Ionians sent word to the general council of the Achaeans; but although the assembly voted favourably, yet even so the inhabitants of Helicê refused to obey; and the submersion resulted the following winter; but the Achaeans later gave the model of the temple to the Ionians. Hesiod 2 mentions still another Helicê, in Thessaly.

3. Now for twenty ³ years the Achaeans continued to have a general secretary and two generals, elected annually; and with them a common council was convened at one place (it was called Amarium),4

³ Polybius (2. 43) says twenty-five.

Amarium was the name of the sacred precinct of Zeus Amarius near Aegium, again mentioned in 8. 7. 5.

¹ Heracleides of Pontus (see Dictionary, Vol. I).

² Shield of Heracles, 381.

κοινὰ ἐχρημάτιζον καὶ οῦτοι καὶ Ιωνες πρότερου' είτα έδοξεν ένα χειροτονείσθαι στρατηγόν. 'Αρατος δè στρατηγήσας ἀφείλετο 'Αντίγονον τον 'Ακροκόρινθον, και την πόλιν τοις 'Αχαιοίς προσέθηκε, καθάπερ και την πατρίδα προσελάβετο δὲ καὶ Μεγαρέας καὶ τὰς παρ' ἐκάστοις τυραννίδας καταλύων 'Αχαιούς έποίει τους έλευθερωθέντας.¹... την δε Πελοπόννησον ήλευθέρωσε τῶν τυραννίδων, ὥστε καὶ "Αργος καὶ Έρμιὼν καὶ Φλιοῦς καὶ Μεγαλόπολις,² ἡ μεγίστη τῶν ἐν ἘΑρκαδία, προσετέθη τοῖς ἘΑχαιοῖς, ὅτε δὴ καὶ πλεῖστον ηὔξηντο, ἡν δ' ο΄ καιρός, ἡνίκα 'Ρωμαΐοι Καρχηδονίους ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας ἐκβαλόντες έστράτευσαν έπι τους περί τον Πάδον Γαλάτας. μέχρι δὲ τῆς Φιλοποίμενος στρατηγίας συμμείναντες ίκανως οι Αχαιοί διελύθησαν κατ όλίγου, ήδη Έωμαίων έχόντων την Έλλάδα σύμπασαν καί οὐ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον ἐκάστοις χρωμένων, άλλα τούς μεν συνέχειν, τούς δε καταλύειν βουλομένων. είτα λέγει αιτίαν τοῦ έμπλατύνεσθαι τοις περί 'Αχαιών λόγοις το έπι τοσούτον αύξηθέντας, ώς και Λακεδαιμονίους ύπερβαλέσθαι, μη ἀξίως γνωρίζεσθαι.⁸

 After ελευθερωθέντας, acghikn add και μετ' όλίγα or όλίγον. Kramer, Meineke and others indicate a lacuna.

² Μεγαλόπολιs, Bl (cp. 8. 3. 12) : Μεγάλη πόλιs, other MSS.

³ εἶra . . . γνωρίζεσθαι, omitted in Bnok, but later added in the margin, Meineke ejects, indicating lacuna after $β_{avλoμ ℓνων}$. It seems clear (1) that the words are the work of an abbreviator and that $\Sigma_{\tau\rho\delta\beta\omega\nu}$ should be supplied as subject of $\lambda \epsilon \gamma \epsilon_i$, or else (2) that a lacuna after $\beta_{our \lambda o \mu} \epsilon \nu \omega \nu$ should be assumed and that $\Pi_{0\lambda} i\beta_{103}$, whom Strabo seems now to be following rather closely, should be supplied (so think Casaubon and Groskurd). The former is more probable, for the extant text of Polybius (2. 37 ff.) contains no such state-

in which these, as did the Ionians before them, dealt with affairs of common interest; then they decided to elect only one general. And when Aratus was general he took the Acrocorinthus away from Antigonus¹ and added the city of Corinth to the Achaean League, just as he had added his native city; and he also took over the Megarians; and breaking up the tyrannies in the several cities he made the peoples who were thus set free members of the Achaean League. And he set the Peloponnesus free from its tyrannies, so that Argos, Hermion, Phlius, and Megalopolis, the largest city in Arcadia, were added to the League; and it was at this time that the League reached the height of its power. It was the time when the Romans, after their expulsion of the Carthaginians from Sicily,2 made their expedition against the Galatae³ who lived in the region of the Padus River. But although the Achaean League persisted rather firmly until the time of the generalship of Philopoemen, yet it was gradually dissolved, since by this time the Romans were in possession of the whole of Greece, and they did not deal with the several states in the same way, but wished to preserve some and to destroy others. Then he⁴ tells the cause of his enlarging upon the subject of the Achaeans, saying that, although they increased in power to the point of surpassing even the Lacedaemonians, they are not as well known as they deserve to be.

2	Antigonus Gonatas.	² 241 B.C.
8	224 B. C.	⁴ See critical note.

ment, although in view of his lengthy and favourable discussion of the Achaeans one might by implication ascribo the thought to him.

4. H δε τάξις των τόπων, ούς κατώκουν eis δώδεκα μέρη διηρημένοι, τοιαύτη τίς έστι· μετα Σικυώνα Πελλήνη κείται είτα Αίγειρα δευτέρα. τρίτη Αίγαί, Ποσειδώνος ιερόν έχουσα τετάρτη Βοῦρα· μετ' αὐτὴν Ἐλίκη, εἰς ἡν κατεπεφεύγεισαν Ἰωνες, μάχη κρατηθέντες ὑπ' ᾿Αχαιῶν, καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον ἐξέπεσον ἐνθένδε· μετὰ δὲ Ἑλίκην C 386 Αίγιον και Ῥύπες και Πατρείς και Φαρείς είτ "Ωλενος, παρ' δν Πείρος ¹ ποταμός μέγας.² είτα Δύμη και Τριταιείς. οι μεν ουν Ιωνες κωμηδον φκουν, οί δ' Αχαιοί πόλεις εκτισαν, ών είς τινας ύστερου συνώκισαν και έκ των άλλων μερίδων ένίας, καθάπερ τὰς Αίγὰς εἰς Αίγειραν (Αίγαιοι δ' έλέγουτο οί ένοικοῦντες), "Ωλενον δε είς Δύμην. δείκνυται δ' ίχνη μεταξύ Πατρών και Δύμης του παλαιοῦ τῶν Ωλενίων κτίσματος αὐτοῦ δὲ καὶ τὸ τοῦ ᾿Ασκληπιοῦ ἱερὸν ἐπίσημον, δ⁸ Δύμης μὲν ἀπέχει ⁴ τεσσαράκοντα σταδίους, Πατρῶν δὲ ὀγδοήκοντα. ὁμώνυμοι δ' εἰσὶ ταῖς μὲν Αἰγαῖς ταύταις αι έν Ευβοία, τῷ δὲ 'Ωλένφ το έν Αἰτωλία κτίσμα, καὶ αὐτὸ ἔχνη σῶζον μόνον. ὁ δὲ ποιητὴς τοῦ μὲν ἐν ᾿Αχαία Ώλένου οὐ μέ-μνηται, ὥσπερ οὐδ' ἄλλων πλειόνων τῶν περὶ τὸν Αίγιαλον οἰκούντων, ἀλλὰ κοινότερον λέγει

Αἰγιαλόν τ' ἀνὰ πάντα καὶ ἀμφ' Ἐλίκην ευρείαν.

1 Heipos, Corais, from conj. of Causaubon, inserts ; so the editors in general. See Herodotus 1. 145.

² Ménas, after µéyas, Corais deletes. So the editors in general.

³ 5, Kramer inserts ; so the later editors.

· ἀπέχον Β (?) and editors before Kramer.

4. The order of the places in which the Achaeans settled, after dividing the country into twelve parts, is as follows:¹ First after Sicyon lies Pellenê; then, second, Aegeira; third, Aegae, which has a temple of Poseidon; fourth, Bura; after Bura, Helicê, whither the Ionians fled for refuge after they were conquered in battle by the Achaeans, and whence at last they were expelled; and, after Helicê, Aegium and Rhypes and Patrae² and Pharae;³ then Olenus, past which flows the Peirus, a large river; then Dymê and Tritaea.⁴ Now the Ionians lived in villages, but the Achaeans founded cities; and to certain of these they later united others, transferring some from the other divisions, as, for example, Aegae to Aegeira (the inhabitants, however, were called Aegaeans), and Olenus to Dymê. Traces of the old settlement of the Olenians are shown between Patrae and Dymê; and here, too, is the notable temple of Asclepius, which is forty stadia distant from Dymê and eighty from Patrae. Of the same name as this Aegae is the Aegae in Euboea; and of the same name as Olenus is the settlement in Aetolia, this too preserving only traces of its former self. Now the poet does not mention the Olenus in Achaea, just as he does not mention several other inhabited places in the region of the Aegialus, although he speaks of them in a rather general way: "And through all the Aegialus and about broad Helicé."⁵ But he mentions the

¹ Cp. the names and their order in Herodotus (1. 145). Polybius (2. 41) and Pausanias (7. 6).

- ³ The Greek has "Patreis" ("the Patraeans").
 ³ The Greek has "Phareis" ("the Pharaeans").
 ⁴ The Greek has "Tritaeeis" ("the Tritaeans").
 ⁵ Iliad 2. 575.

τοῦ δ' Αἰτωλικοῦ μέμνηται, ὅταν φῆ

οι 1 Πλεύρων' ένέμοντο και "Ωλενον.

τὰς δ' Αἰγὰς ἀμφοτέρας λέγει, τὴν μὲν 'Αχαϊκήν,

οί δέ τοι εἰς Ἐλίκην τε καὶ Αἰγὰς δῶρ' ἀνάγουσι

όταν δὲ φη.

Αἰγάς, ἔνθα τέ² οἱ κλυτὰ δώματα βένθεσι λίμνης

ένθ' ίππους έστησε Ποσειδάων

βέλτιον δέχεσθαι τὰς ἐν Εὐβοία, ἀφ' ῶν εἰκὸς καὶ τὸ πέλαγος Αἰγαῖον λεχθῆναι· ἐκεῖ δὲ καὶ τῷ Ποσειδῶνι ἡ πραγματεία πεποίηται ἡ περὶ τὸν Τρωικὸν πόλεμον. πρὸς δὲ ταῖς ᾿Αχαϊκαῖς Αἰγαῖς ὁ Κρᾶθις ῥεῖ ποταμός, ἐκ δυεῖν ποταμῶν αὐξόμενος, ἀπὸ τοῦ κίρνασθαι τὴν ὀνομασίαν ἔχων· ἀφ' οῦ καὶ ὁ ἐν Ἱταλία Κρᾶθις.

5. Έκάστη δὲ τῶν δώδεκα μερίδων ἐκ δήμων συνειστήκει ἑπτὰ καὶ ὀκτώ· τοσοῦτον εὐανδρεῖν τὴν χώραν συνέβαινεν. ἔστι δ' ἡ Πελλήνη στάδια ἑξήκοντα τῆς θαλάττης ὑπερκειμένη, φρούριον ἐρυμνόν. ἔστι δὲ καὶ κώμη Πελλήνη, ὅθεν καὶ ai Πελληνικαὶ χλαῖναι, ὡς καὶ ἄθλα ἐτίθεσαν ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι· κεῖται δὲ μεταξὺ Αἰγίου⁸ καὶ Πελλήνης· τὰ δὲ Πέλλανα ἕτερα τούτων ἐστί, Λακωνικὸν χωρίον, ὡς πρὸς τὴν Μεγαλοπολῖτιν νεῦον. Αἴγειρα δὲ ἐπὶ βουνοῦ κεῖται. Βοῦρα δ' ὑπέρκειται τῆς θαλάττης ἐν τετταράκοντά πως σταδίοις, ἢν ὑπὸ σεισμοῦ καταποθῆναι

1 of, omitted by Baghikn.

Actolian Olenus, when he says: "those who dwelt in Pleuron and Olenus."¹ And he speaks of both places called Aegae: the Achaean Aegae, when he says, "yet they bring up gifts for thee into both Helicê and Aegae";² but when he says, "Aegae, where is his famous palace in the deeps of the mere," 3 "where Poseidon halted his horses," 4 it is better to take him as meaning the Aegae in Euboea, from which it is probable that also the Aegean Sea got its name; and here too the poet has placed the activities of Poseidon in connection with the Trojan War. Close to the Achaean Aegae flows the Crathis River, which is increased by the waters of two other rivers; and it gets its name from the fact that it is a mixture,⁵ as does also the Crathis in Italy.

5. Each of the twelve divisions consisted of seven or eight communities, so populous was the country. Pellenê is situated sixty stadia above the sea, and it is a strong fortress. But there is also a village Pellenê, from which come the Pellenic cloaks, which they were also wont to set up as prizes at the games; it lies between Aegium and Pellenê. But Pellana is different from these two; it is a Laconian place, and its territory inclines, approximately, towards the territory of Megalopolis. Aegeira is situated on a hill. Bura, which was swallowed up in an earthquake, is situated above the sea at a distance of about forty stadia; and they say that it was

8	Iliad	2. 639. 13. 21. ⁵ Cp.		 Iliad 8. 203. Iliad 13. 34. κραθηγαι. 	
		- P	mputts and	Κραθήναι	

² $\tau \epsilon$, Kramer, for $\delta \epsilon$; so the later editors.

⁸ Alyalov eghi, Alyŵν no and Corais, Alyίων (correction in B).

συνέβη, ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς ἐνταῦθα κρήνης Συβάριδος τὸν κατὰ τὴν Ἱταλίαν ποταμὸν ὀνομασθῆναί C 387 φασιν, ἡ δ' Αἰγὰ (καὶ γὰρ οὕτω λέγουσι τὰς Αἰγὰς) νῦν μὲν οὐκ οἰκεῖται, τὴν δὲ πόλιν¹ ἔχουσιν Αἰγιεῖς. Αἴγιον δὲ ἱκανῶς οἰκεῖται· ἱστοροῦσι δ' ἐνταῦθα τὸν Δία ὑπ' αἰγὸς ἀνατραφῆναι, καθάπερ φησὶ καὶ "Αρατος.

αΐξ ίερή, τὴν μέν τε λόγος Διὶ μαζὸν ἐπισχεῖν' ἐπιλέγει δὲ καὶ ὅτι

'Ωλενίην δέ μιν αίγα Διὸς καλέουσ' ὑποφῆται·

δηλών τον τόπον, διότι πλησίον 'Ωλένη. αὐτοῦ δὲ καὶ ἡ Κεραύνια,² ἐπὶ πέτρας ὑψηλῆς ἰδρυμένη. Αἰγιέων δ ἐστὶ καὶ ταῦτα καὶ 'Ελίκη καὶ τὸ τοῦ Διὸς ἄλσος τὸ 'Αμάριον,³ ὅπου συνήεσαν οἰ 'Αχαιοὶ βουλευσόμενοι περὶ τῶν κοινῶν. ῥεῖ δὲ διὰ τῆς Αἰγιέων ὁ Σελινοῦς ποταμός, ὁμώνυμος τῷ τε ἐν ἘΦέσῷ παρὰ τὸ 'Αρτεμίσιον ῥέοντι, καὶ τῷ ἐν τῆ νῦν 'Ηλεία τῷ παραρρέοντι τὸ χωρίον, ὅ φησιν ὡνήσασθαι τῆ 'Αρτέμιδι Ξενοφῶν κατὰ χρησμόν' ἄλλος δὲ Σελινοῦς ὁ παρὰ τοῖς 'Υβλαίοις Μεγαρεῦσιν, οῦς ἀνέστησαν Καρχηδόνιοι. τῶν δὲ λοιπῶν πόλεων τῶν 'Αχαϊκῶν

¹ πόλιν, Pletho emends to χώραν; so most of the editors, including Meineke. (1) for the end of the editors, for the editors of the editor

¹ Kepavira, Perizonius (note on Aelian Var. Hist. 13. 6) is almost certainly right in emending to Kepvirea (Ceryneia), the city mentioned by Polybius (2. 41), Pausanias (7. 6) and others; and so read most of the editors (but cp. Groskurd's note).

notej. ⁸ 'Αμάριον, Jones, for Alváριον (see note on 'Αμάριον 8. 7. 3).

from the spring Sybaris in Bura that the river 1 in Italy got its name. Aega (for Aegae is also called thus) is now uninhabited, and the city^2 is in the possession of the people of Aegium. But Aegium has a considerable population. The story is told that Zeus was nursed by a goat there, just as Aratus says: "Sacred goat, which, in story, didst hold thy breast o'er Zeus";3 and he goes on to say that "the interpreters call her the Olenian goat of Zeus,"⁴ thus clearly indicating that the place is near Olenê. Here too is Ceraunia,⁵ which is situated on a high rock. These places belong to Aegium, and so does Helicé, and Amarium, precinct of Zeus, where the Achaeans met to deliberate on affairs of common interest. And the Selinus River flows through the territory of Aegium; it bears the same name as the river that flows in Ephesus past the Artemisium, and also the river in the Eleia of to-day⁶ that flows past the plot of land which Xenophon says he bought for Artemis in accordance with an oracle.⁷ And there is another Selinus; it flows past the territory of the Hyblaean Megarians,⁸ whom the Carthaginians forced to migrate. As for the remaining cities, or divisions, of the Achaeans,

¹ See 6. 1. 12-13.

Others emend "city" to "country," but Strabo often speaks of cities thus, whether inhabited or not; and in giving the name of a city he often means to include all the surrounding territory which it possesses.

⁸ Phaenomena, 163. 4 Ibid., 164.

⁶ Ceraunia is almost certainly an error for "Ceryneia," the city mentioned by Polybius (2. 41), Pausanias (7. 6), and

6 See 8. 3. 1. 7 Anabasis, 5. 3. 8.

⁸ Megara Hyblaca was on the eastern coast of Sicily, to the north of Syracuse,

είτε μερίδων 'Ρύπες μέν ουκ οικουνται, την δέ χώραν Ένπίδα καλουμένην ἕσχον Αἰγιεῖς καὶ Φαρείς.1 και Αίσχύλος δε λέγει που

Βοῦράν θ' ἱερὰν καὶ κεραυνίας 'Ρύπας.²

έκ δὲ τῶν Ῥυπῶν ἦν ὁ Μύσκελλος, ὁ Κρότωνος οἰκιστής τῆς δὲ Ῥυπίδος καὶ τὸ Λεῦκτρον ἦν, δήμος των 'Ρυπών. μετά δε τούτους Πάτραι, πόλις άξιόλογος μεταξύ δε το 'Ρίον και το 'Αντίρριον,³ ἀπέχον Πατρών στάδια τεσσαράκοντα. 'Ρωμαίοι δε νεωστί μετά την 'Ακτιακήν νίκην ίδρυσαν αυτόθι της στρατιας μέρος άξιόλογον, καὶ διαφερόντως εὐανδρεῖ νῦν, ἀποικία 'Ρωμαίων ούσα' έχει δὲ ὕφορμον μέτριον. ἐφεξής δ' έστιν ή Δύμη, πόλις αλίμενος, πασών δυσμικωτάτη, ἀφ' οὐ καὶ τοὔνομα· πρότερον δ' ἐκαλεἶτο Στράτος· διαιρεῖ δ' αὐτὴν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἡλείας κατὰ Βουπράσιον ο Λάρισος ποταμός, ρέων έξ όρους. τοῦτο δ' οἱ μέν Σκόλλιν καλοῦσιν, "Ομηρος δὲ πέτρην 'Ωλευίην. τοῦ δ' Αυτιμάχου Καυκωνίδα τὴν Δύμην εἰπόντος, οἱ μὲν ἐδέξαντο ἀπὸ τῶν Καυκώνων έπιθέτως είρησθαι αὐτὸ μέχρι δεῦρο καθηκόντων, καθάπερ ἐπάνω προείπομεν οι δ άπὸ Καύκωνος ποταμοῦ τινός, ὡς αἱ Θηβαι Διρκαΐαι καὶ ἀΑσωπίδες, ὅΑργος δ΄ Ἰνάχειον, Τροία δὲ Σιμουντίς. δέδεκται δ' οἰκήτορας καὶ ή Δύμη μικρόν προ ήμων, ανθρώπους μιγάδας, C 388 οῦς ἀπὸ τοῦ πειρατικοῦ πλήθους περιλιπεῖς ἔσχε

1 Φαρεΐs, Pletho, for Φαριεΐs; so Corais, Meineke and others. ² καl Alσχύλος... ^Pύπας, Meineke relegates to foot of page; but see J. Partsch in Berl. Phil. Woch. 1902, 1411. ³ καl το 'Aντίρριον, Meineke ejects; Corais emends the κal

to kard ("opposite").

one of them, Rhypes, is uninhabited, and the territory called Rhypis was held by the people of Aegium and the people of Pharae, Aeschylus, too, says somewhere: "Sacred Bura and thundersmitten Rhypes."1 Myscellus, the founder of Croton, was from Rhypes. And Leuctrum too, a deme of Rhypes, belonged to the district of Rhypis. After Rhypes comes Patrae, a noteworthy city; between the two, however, is Rhium (also Antirrhium),² which is forty stadia distant from Patrae. And recently the Romans, after their victory at Actium, settled a considerable part of the army at Patrae; and it is exceptionally populous at present, since it is a Roman colony; and it has a fairly good anchoring-place. Next comes Dymê, a city without a harbour, the farthest of all towards the west, a fact from which it takes its name.³ But in earlier times it was called Stratos. The boundary between it and the Eleian country, Buprasium, is formed by the Larisus River, which flows from a mountain. Some writers call this mountain Scollis, but Homer calls it the Olenian Rock. When Antimachus calls Dymê "Cauconian," some interpret "Cauconian" as an epithet derived from the Cauconians, since the Cauconians extended as far as Dymê, as I have already said above,4 but others as derived from a River Caucon, just as Thebes is called "Dircaean" and "Asopian," Argos "Inacheian," and Troy "Simuntian." But shortly before my time Dymê received as colonists a mixed group of people whom Pompey still had left over from the

¹ Frag. 403 (Nauck). ² See critical note.

⁸ δύειν "to set," δύσμη "setting," "west."

^{4 8. 3. 11, 17.}

Πομπήιος, καταλύσας τὰ ληστήρια καὶ ἰδρύσας τοὺς μὲν ἐν Σόλοις τοῖς Κιλικίοις, τοὺς δ' ἄλλοθι καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐνταῦθα. ἡ δὲ Φάρα συνορεῖ μὲν τῆ Δυμαία, καλοῦνται δὲ οἱ μὲν ἐκ ταύτης τῆς Φάρας Φαρεῖς,¹ οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς Μεσσηνιακῆς Φαραιᾶται² ἔστι δ' ἐν τῆ Φαραϊκῆ Δίρκη κρήνη, ὁμώνυμος τῆ ἐν Θήβαις. ἡ δ' "Ωλενός ἐστι μὲν ἔρημος, κεῖται δὲ μεταξὺ Πατρῶν καὶ Δύμης: ἔχουσι δὲ Δυμαῖοι τὴν χώραν. εἶτ' "Αραξος, τὸ ἀκρωτήριον τῆς Ἡλείας, ἀπὸ Ἰσθμοῦ στάδιοι χίλιοι τριάκοντα.³

VIII

 'Αρκαδία δ' ἐστὶν ἐν μέσφ μὲν τῆς Πελοποννήσου, πλείστην δὲ χώραν ὀρεινὴν ἀποτέμνεται. μέγιστον δ' ὅρος ἐν αὐτῆ Κυλλήνη' τὴν γοῦν κάθετον οἱ μὲν εἴκοσι σταδίων φασίν, οἱ δ' ὅσον πεντεκαίδεκα. δοκεῖ δὲ παλαιότατα ἔθνη τῶν Ἐλλήνων εἶναι τὰ 'Αρκαδικά, 'Αζῶνές τε καὶ Παρράσιοι καὶ ἄλλοι τοιοῦτοι. διὰ δὲ τὴν τῆς χώρας παντελῆ κάκωσιν οὐκ ἂν προσήκοι μακρολογεῖν περὶ αὐτῶν· αἴ τε γὰρ πόλεις ὑπὸ τῶν συνεχῶν πολέμων ἠφανίσθησαν, ἔνδοξοι γενόμεναι πρότερον, τήν τε χώραν οἱ γεωργήσαντες ἐκλελοίπασιν ἐξ ἐκείνων ἕτι τῶν χρόνων, ἐξ ὧν εἰς τὴν προσαγορευθεῖσαν Μεγάλην πόλιν ⁴

> 1 Φαρείs, Meineke, for Φαριείs. 2 Φαραιάται, Meineke, for Φαράται.

crowd of pirates, after he broke up all piracy and settled some of the pirates at Soli in Cilicia and others in other places—and in particular at Dymê. Phara borders on the territory of Dymê. The people of this Phara are called Phareis, but those of the Messenian city Pharacatae; and in the territory of Phara is a spring Dircê which bears the same name as the spring at Thebes. But Olenus is deserted; it lies between Patrae and Dymê; and its territory is held by the people of Dymê. Then comes Araxus, the promontory of the Eleian country, one thousand and thirty stadia from the isthmus.

VIII

1. ARCADIA lies in the middle of the Peloponnesus; and most of the country which it includes is mountainous. The greatest mountain in it is Cyllenê; at any rate some say that its perpendicular height is twenty stadia, though others say about fifteen. The Arcadian tribes—the Azanes, the Parrhasians, and other such peoples—are reputed to be the most ancient tribes of the Greeks. But on account of the complete devastation of the country it would be inappropriate to speak at length about these tribes; for the cities, which in earlier times had become famous, were wiped out by the continuous wars, and the tillers of the soil have been disappearing even since the times when most of the cities

⁸ τριάκοντα (λ'), Meineke inserts, following conj. of Casaubon. ⁴ Μεγαλόπολιν BL. ai πλείσται συνωκίσθησαν. νυνὶ δὲ καὶ αὐτὴ ἡ Μεγάλη πόλις¹ τὸ τοῦ κωμικοῦ πέπονθε, καὶ

έρημία μεγάλη 'στιν ή Μεγάλη πόλις.

βοσκήμασι δ' είσι νομαί δαψιλεῖς, και μάλιστα «πποις και όνοις τοῖς ιπποβάτοις ἔστι δὲ και τὸ γένος τῶν «ππων ἄριστον τὸ ᾿Αρκαδικόν, καθάπερ και τὸ ᾿Αργολικὸν και τὸ Ἐπιδαύριον. και ἡ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν δὲ και ᾿Ακαρνάνων ἐρημία πρὸς ἱπποτροφίαν εὐφυὴς γέγονεν, οὐχ ἦττον τῆς Θετταλίας.

2. Μαντίνειαν μέν οὖν ἐποίησεν ἔνδοξον Ἐπαμεινώνδας, τῆ δευτέρα νικήσας μάχη Λακεδαιμονίους, ἐν ἦ καὶ αὐτὸς ἐτελεύτα· καὶ αὐτὴ δὲ καὶ ᾿Ορχόμενος καὶ Ἡραία καὶ Κλείτωρ καὶ Φενεὸς καὶ Στύμφαλος καὶ Μαίναλος καὶ Μεθύδριον καὶ Καφυεῖς καὶ Κύναιθα² ἢ οὐκέτ εἰσίν, ἢ μόλις αὐτῶν ἴχνη φαίνεται καὶ σημεῖα. Τεγέα δ' ἔτι μετρίως συμμένει, καὶ τὸ ἰερὸν τῆς ᾿Αλέας³ ᾿Αθηνᾶς· τιμᾶται δ' ἐπὶ μικρὸν καὶ τὸ τοῦ Λυκαίου Διὸς ἱερὸν κατὰ τὸ Λύκαιον κείμενον⁴ ὄρος. τῶν δ' ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ λεγομένων

'Ρίπην τε Στρατίην τε καὶ ἠνεμόεσσαν 'Ενίσπην

εύρεῖν τε χαλεπόν, καὶ εὑροῦσιν οὐδὲν ὄφελος διὰ τὴν ἐρημίαν.

3. Όρη δ' ἐπιφανή πρὸς τῆ Κυλλήνη Φολόη

¹ Meyalómolu, MSS., but $\lambda\eta$ above λo added by first hand in A.

² Κύνηθα Achino.

were united into what was called the "Great City."¹ But now the Great City itself has suffered the fate described by the comic poet: "The Great City is a great desert."² But there are ample pastures for cattle, particularly for horses and asses that are used as stallions. And the Arcadian breed of horses, like the Argolic and the Epidaurian, is most excellent. And the deserted lands of the Aetolians and Acarnanians are also well adapted to horse-raising --no less so than Thessaly.

2. Now Mantineia was made famous by Epameinondas, who conquered the Lacedaemonians in the second battle, in which he himself lost his life. But Mantineia itself, as also Orchomenus, Heraea, Cleitor, Pheneus, Stymphalus, Maenalus, Methydrium, Caphyeis, and Cynaetha, no longer exist; or else traces or signs of them are scarcely to be seen. But Tegea still endures fairly well, and so does the temple of the Alean Athenê; and the temple of Zeus Lycaeus situated near Mt. Lycaeum is also honoured to a slight extent. But three of the cities mentioned by the poet, "Rhipê and Stratiê, and windy Enispê,"³ are not only hard to find, but are of no use to any who find them, because they are deserted.

3. Famous mountains, in addition to Cyllenê, are

- ¹ Megalopolis.
- ² The authorship of these words is unknown.
- ⁸ Iliad 2. 606.

³ 'Aλέas, Corais, for 'Aλalas; so the later editors.

⁴ κείμενον is inserted by second hand in lacuna of about ten letters in A; and so read no; Meineke, following Kramer's conjecture, inserts μέγιστον; O. Meltzer (Neue Jahrbücher 111, 193), ίδρύμενον.

C 389 τε καὶ Λύκαιον καὶ Μαίναλος καὶ τὸ Παρθένιον καλούμενον, καθήκον έπι την Άργείαν ἀπὸ της Τεγεάτιδος.

4. Περί δε του Άλφειου και του Εύρώτα το συμβεβηκός παράδοξον ειρηται και τό περί Έρασίνον του ενδιδόντα εκ τής Στυμφαλίδος λίμνης είς την Άργείαν νυνί, πρότερον δ' ούκ έχοντα ἕκρυσιν, τῶν βερέθρων, ἃ καλοῦσιν οί Άρκάδες ζέρεθρα, τυφλών ὄντων καὶ μὴ δεχο-μένων ἀπέρασιν,¹ ὥστε τὴν τῶν Στυμφαλίων πόλιν νῦν μὲν καὶ πεντήκοντα² διέχειν σταδίους ἀπὸ τῆς λίμνης, τότε δ' ἐπ' αὐτῆς κεῖσθαι. τἀναντία δ' ὁ Λάδων ἔπαθε, τοῦ ῥεύματος ἐπισχεθέντος ποτε δια την εμφραξιν των πηγών. συμπεσόντα γάρ τὰ περὶ Φενεον βέρεθρα ὑπο σεισμοῦ, δι' ῶν ην ή φορά, μονην ἐποίησε τοῦ ρεύματος μέχρι των κατά βάθους φλεβών της πηγής. και οί μέν ούτω λέγουσιν. Έρατοσθένης δέ φησι περί Φενεόν μέν τον 'Ανίαν⁸ καλούμενον ποταμόν λιμνάζειν τὰ πρό τής πόλεως, καταδύε-σθαι δ' εἴς τινας ἠθμούς,⁴ οὒς καλεῖσθαι ζέρεθρα τούτων δ' έμφραχθέντων, έσθ' ὅτε ὑπερχεῖσθαι

¹ ἀπέκρυσιν kno, man. sec. B, Ald.

² For πεντήκοντα (ν') Tozer, following conj. of Leake and C. O. Müller, reads πέντε (ε'). But Jones conj. τέσσαρα (δ').

* For 'Aríav, Peuzel and Groskurd conj. 'Apoáviov; T. Birt (Kritik und Hormeneutik, in Müller's Handb. 1913, I, 3, p. 134), following E. Hiller (Eratosthenes Carm. Rell. p. 16), would emend to 'Aovay.

⁴ 'Ισθμούs Acghi. Tzschucke conj. εἰσθμούs (see Hesychius s. v.).

^{1 6. 2. 9.}

² i.e. "through a subterranean channel."

Pholoé, Lycaeum, Maenalus, and the Parthenium, as it is called, which extends from the territory of Tegea down to the Argive country.

4. I have already mentioned the marvellous circumstances pertaining to the Alpheius and the Eurotas,1 and also to the Erasinus, which now flows underground from the Stymphalian Lake,² and issues forth into the Argive country, although in earlier times it had no outlet, since the "berethra," ³ which the Arcadians call "zerethra," were stopped up and did not admit of the waters being carried off, so that the city of the Stymphalians⁴ is now fifty stadia⁵ distant from the lake, although then it was situated on the lake. But the contrary was the case with the Ladon, since its stream was once checked because of the blocking up of its sources; for the "berethra" near Pheneus, through which it flowed, fell in as the result of an earthquake and checked the stream as far down into the depths of the earth as the veins which supplied its source. Thus some writers tell it. But Eratosthenes says that near Pheneus the river Anias,⁶ as it is called, makes a lake of the region in front of the city and flows down into sink-holes, which are called "zerethra"; and when these are stopped up the water sometimes overflows into the

³ "Pits."

⁴ Stymphalus.

⁵ It is incredible that Strabo wrote "fifty" here. (Morca, III. 146), quoted approvingly by Tozer (Selections, 224), says that "five" must be right, which is "about the number of stadles between the site of Stymphalus and the margin of the lake, on the average of the seasons." Palaeographically, however, it is far more likely that Strabo wrote four" (see critical note).

⁶ The river formed by the confluence of the Aroanius and the Olbins, according to Frazer (note on Pausanias, 8. 14. 3).

τὸ ὕδωρ εἰς τὰ πεδία, πάλιν δ' ἀναστομουμένων άθρουν έκ τών πεδίων έκπεσον εἰς τον Λάδωνα καὶ τον ᾿Αλφειον ἐμβάλλειν, ὥστε καὶ τῆς Όλυμπίας κλυσθήναι ποτε την περί το ίερον γήν, την δε λίμνην συσταλήναι τον Έρασινον δε παρα¹ Στύμφαλον ρέοντα, υποδύντα υπό το δρος, εν τη Άργεία πάλιν αναφανήναι διο δη και Ίφικράτη, πολιορκούντα τον Στύμφαλον καί μηδέν περαίνοντα, έπιχειρήσαι την κατάδυσιν ἀποφράξαι, σπόγγους πορισάμενον πολλούς, παύσασθαι δε διοσημίας γενομένης. περί Φενεόν δ' έστι και το καλούμενον Στυγός ύδωρ, λιβάδιον όλεθρίου ύδατος νομιζόμενον ίερόν. τοσαῦτα καὶ περί 'Αρκαδίας εἰρήσθω.

5. Πολυβίου δ' εἰρηκότος τὸ ἀπὸ Μαλεών ἐπὶ τὰς ἄρκτους μέχρι τοῦ "Ιστρου διάστημα περὶ μυρίους σταδίους, εὐθύνει τοῦτο ὁ ᾿Αρτεμίδωρος ούκ ἀτόπως,² ἐπὶ μὲν Αϊγιον χιλίους καὶ [τετρακοσ]ίους είναι λέγων ἐκ Μαλεών όδόν, ἐνθένδε είς [Κίρραν πλοῦν] διακοσίων, ἐνθένδε διὰ Ἡρακλείας [εἰς Θαυμακούς] πεντακοσίων όδόν, εἶτα εἰς Λάρισαν [καὶ τὸν Πηνειὸν] τριακοσίων τετταράκοντα, είτα διὰ [των Τεμπών ἐπὶ τὰς Πη]νειοῦ έκβολας διακοσίων τετταράκου[τα, είτα είς την Θεσσα]λονίκειαν έξακοσίων έξήκοντα, έντεῦ[θεν έπ' "Ιστρου δι' Είδομ]ένης και Στόβων και Δαρδανίων τρισχι[λίους και διακοσίο]υς κατ' ἐκείνον δη συμβαίνει τὸ ἐκ [τοῦ Ιστρου ἐπὶ τὰς Μαλ]έας

¹ mapá A; $\pi \epsilon \rho i$ other MSS.

² The nine lacunas (indicated by brackets) in this passage are supplied in the editions of Müller-Dübner and Meinekc.

plains, and when they are again opened up it rushes out of the plains all at once and empties into the Ladon and the Alpheius, so that even at Olympia the land around the temple was once inundated, while the lake was reduced; and the Erasinus, which flows past Stymphalus, sinks and flows beneath the mountain¹ and reappears in the Argive land; and it was on this account, also, that Iphicrates, when he was besieging Stymphalus and accomplishing nothing, tried to block up the sink with a large quantity of sponges with which he had supplied himself, but desisted when Zeus sent an omen from the sky. And near Pheneus is also the water of the Styx, as it is called--a small stream of deadly water which is held to be sacred. So much may be said concerning Arcadia.

5. Polybius² states that the distance from Maleae towards the north as far as the Ister is about ten thousand stadia, but Artemidorus corrects the statement in an appropriate manner by saying that from Maleae to Aegium is a journey of fourteen hundred stadia, and thence to Cyrrha a voyage of two hundred, and thence through Heracleia to Thaumaci a journey of five hundred, and then to Larisa and the Peneius three hundred and forty, and then through Tempê to the outlets of the Peneius two hundred and forty, and then to Thessaloniceia six hundred and sixty, and thence through Eidomenê and Stobi and Dardanii to the Ister three thousand two hundred: According to Artemidorus, therefore, the distance from the Ister to Maleae amounts to

¹ Apparently Mt. Chaon (see Pausanias, 2. 24). ² xxxiv. Frag. 12.

έξακισχιλίων πεντακοσίων τεσσαράκοντα.¹ αἴτιον δὲ τούτου, τὸ μὴ τὴν σύντομον καταμετρεῖν, ἀλλὰ τὴν τυχοῦσαν, ἡν ἐπορεύθη τῶν στρατηγῶν τις. οὐκ ἄτοπον δ' ἴσως καὶ τοὺς οἰκιστὰς προσθεῖναι τῶν τὴν Πελοπόννησον οἰκούντων, οὺς εἶπευ "Ἐφορος, τοὺς μετὰ τὴν Ἡρακλειδῶν κάθοδον Κορίνθου μὲν ἀλλήτην, Σικυῶνος δὲ Φάλκην, ᾿Αχαΐας δὲ Τισαμενόν, "Ηλιδος δ' Ὁξυλον, Μεσσήνης δὲ Κρεσφόντην, Λακεδαίμονος δ' Ἐὐρυσθένη καὶ Προκλῆ, "Αργους δὲ Τήμενον κ[αὶ Κισσόν, τῶν δὲ²] περὶ τὴν Ἀκτὴν Ἀγαΐον³ καὶ Δηιφόντην.

¹ τεσσαράκοντα (μ'), Jones inserts, thus making the total correct.

² This tenth lacuna is supplied by Kramer, who finds

⁸ For 'Αγαΐον Meineke, following conj. of Corais and Kramer, reads 'Αγραΐον; but see Müller's Ind. Var. Lect. p. 998. six thousand five hundred and forty stadia. The cause of this $excess^1$ is that he does not give the measurement of the shortest route, but of the chance route which one of the generals took. And it is not out of place, perhaps, to add also the colonisers, mentioned by Ephorus, of the peoples who settled in the Peloponnesus after the return of the Heracleidae: Aletes, the coloniser of Corinth, Phalces of Sicyon, Tisamenus of Achaea, Oxylus of Elis, Cresphontes of Messenê, Eurysthenes and Procles of Lacedaemon, Temenus and Cissus ot Argos, and Agaeus and Deiphontes of the region about Acté.²

¹ *i.e.* in the estimate of Polybius, apparently, rather than in that of Artemidorus.

² The eastern coast of Argolis was called "Actê" ("Coast"),

BOOK IX

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Θ' Τ

C 390 1. Περιωδευκόσι δὲ τὴν Πελοπόννησον, ην πρώτην έφαμεν και έλαχίστην των συντιθεισών την Ελλάδα χερρονήσων, έφεξης αν είη τας συνεχείς επελθείν. ην δε δευτέρα μεν ή προστιθεῖσα τῆ Πελοποννήσω τὴν Μεγαρίδα, ὥστε τὸν Κρομμυῶν[α Μεγαρέων ¹] εἶναι, καὶ μὴ Κορινθίων.² τρίτη δὲ ἡ πρὸς ταύτη προσλαμβάνουσα τὴν Άττικήν και την Βοιωτίαν και της Φωκίδος τι μέρος καὶ τῶν Ἐπικνημιδίων Λοκρῶν περὶ τούτων [οῦν λεκτέον].3 φησι δ' Εὕδοξος, εἴ τις νοήσειεν ἀπὸ τῶν Κεραυνίων ὀρῶν ἐπὶ Σούνιον, τὸ τής 'Αττικής ἄκρου, έπι τὰ πρός ἕω μέρη τεταμένην εύθείαν, έν δεξιά μέν ἀπολείψειν την Πελοπόννησον όλην πρός νότον, έν άριστερά δε καί πρός την άρκτον την άπό των Κεραυνίων όρων συνεχή παραλίαν μέχρι τοῦ Κρισαίου κόλπου καὶ τῆς Μεγαρίδος, καί συμπάσης τῆς ἀττικῆς. νομίζει δ' οὐδ' ἂν [κοιλαίνεσθαι οὕτως 4] τὴν ἡιόνα

> ¹ The lacuna of about nine letters in A is thus supplied by Kramer and Meineke. On this and the following lacunae see Kramer's notes and text, and Meineke's text.

> ² The words ώστε . . . Κορινθίων appear in the MSS. after Λοκρών (following sentence). Meineke and others, following Du Theil, rightly transfer them as above.

> After Ackréov conkno add vûv, but the lacuna in A does not warrant so many letters.

BOOK IX

1

1. Now that I have completed my circuit of the Peloponnesus, which, as I have said, 1 was the first and the smallest of the peninsulas of which Greece consists, it will be next in order to traverse those that are continuous with it. The second peninsula is the one that adds Megaris to the Peloponnesus,² so that Crommyon belongs to the Megarians and not to the Corinthians; the third is the one which, in addition to the second, comprises Attica and Boeotia and a part of Phocis and of the Epicnemidian Locrians. I must therefore describe these two. Eudoxus³ says that if one should imagine a straight line drawn in an easterly direction from the Ceraunian Mountains to Sunium, the promontory of Attica, it would leave on the right, towards the south, the whole of the Peloponnesus, and on the left, towards the north, the continuous coast-line from the Ceraunian Mountains to the Crisaean Gulf and Megaris, and the coast-line of all Attica. And he believes that the shore which

¹ 8, 1, 3,

² And therefore comprises both. The first peninsula includes the Isthmus, Crommyon being the first place beyond it, in Megaris. ³ Eudoxus of Cnidus (fl. 350 B.C.).

⁴ Thus Meineke supplies the lacuna of about sixteen letters. Kramer and Müller-Dübner, following Groskurd, insert σφόδρα instead of outrus.

τὴν ἀπὸ Σουνίου μέχρι [τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ, ὅστε μεγάλην] ἔχειν ἐπιστροφήν, εἰ μὴ προσῆν τῆ [ἠιόνι ταύτῃ καl] τὰ συνεχῆ τῷ Ἰσθμῷ χωρία τὰ [ποιοῦντα τὸν κόλπον τὸν]¹ Ἑρμιονικὸν καὶ τὴν ᾿Ακτήν· ὡς δ' αὕ[τως οὐδ' ἀν τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Κεραυν]ίων² ἐπὶ τὸν Κορινθιακὸν κόλπον ἔχειν τινὰ τοσαύ[την ἐπιστρο]φήν,⁸ ὥστε κοιλαίνεσθαι κολποειδῶς καθ' αὑ[τήν, εἰ μὴ τὸ ⁴] Ῥίον καὶ τὸ ᾿Αντίρριον συναγόμενα εἰς στενὸν [παρεῖχε τὴν⁵] ἔμφασιν ταύτην· ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τὰ περι[έχοντα⁶] τὸν μυχόν, εἰς ὰ καταλήγειν συμβαίνει τὴν ταύτῃ⁷ θάλατταν. 2. Οὕτω δ' εἰρηκότος Ἐὐδόξου, μαθηματικοῦ

C 391 ἀνδρὸς καὶ σχημάτων ἐμπείρου καὶ κλιμάτων καὶ τοὺς τόπους τούτους εἰδότος, δεῖ νοεῖν τήνδε τὴν πλευρὰν τῆς ᾿Αττικῆς σὺν τῆ Μεγαρίδι τὴν ἀπὸ Σουνίου μέχρι Ἱσθμοῦ κοίλην μέν, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ μικρόν. ἐνταῦθα δ' ἐστὶ κατὰ μέσην που τὴν λεχθεῖσαν γραμμὴν ὁ Πειραιεύς, τὸ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν ἐπίνειον. διέχει γὰρ τοῦ μὲν Σχοινοῦντος τοῦ κατὰ τὸν Ἱσθμὸν περὶ τριακοσίους πεντήκοντα

> ¹ Thus Meineke supplies the lacuna of about twenty letters; Kramer and Müller-Dübner, $\tau \epsilon_{i\nu} \delta_{\mu} \epsilon_{\nu} a \epsilon_{\pi 1} \tau_{\delta \nu} \kappa \delta_{\lambda} \pi_{\delta \nu}$.

> 2 Thus Meineke supplies the lacuna of about twenty-four letters; Groskurd and Müller-Dübner, [τως τὴν ἡιόνα ἀπὸ τῶν Κεραυν].

> ³ Thus Groskurd and the later editors supply the lacuna of about nine letters.

 Thus Meineke supplies the lacuna of about eight letters; but bno have δπου τό, and so Kramer and Müller-Dübner.

⁵ Thus Jones supplies the lacuna of about ten letters; hno have $\&\sigma\tau \in \pi \circ i \epsilon i \nu \tau \uparrow \nu$; Müller-Dübner, $\pi \circ i \epsilon i \tau \star i \nu$; Meineke, $\& \pi \circ i \epsilon \cdot \tau \uparrow \nu$.

extends from Sunium to the Isthmus would not be so concave as to have a great bend, if to this shore were not added the districts continuous with the Isthmus which form the Hermionic Gulf and Actê; and, in the same way, he believes that the shore which extends from the Ceraunian Mountains to the Corinthian Gulf would not, viewed by itself alone, have so great a bend as to be concave like a gulf if Rhium and Antirrhium did not draw closely together and afford this appearance; and the same is true of the shores¹ that surround the recess of the gulf, where the sea in this region² comes to an end.

2. Since this is the description given by Eudoxus, a mathematician and an expert both in geometrical figures and in "climata,"³ and acquainted with these places, one must conceive of this side of Attica together with Megaris—the side extending from Sunium to the Isthmus—as concave, though only slightly so. Now here, at about the centre of the aforesaid line, is the Peiraeus, the sea-port of Athens. It is distant from Schoenus, at the Isthmus, about three hundred and fifty stadia, and from

¹ Including the shore of the Isthmus.

² That is, the Corinthian Gulf, which Eudoxus and Strabo consider a part of the sea that extends eastward from the Sicilian Sea (cf. 8. 1. 3). Others, however, understand that Strabo refers to the recess of the Crisaean Gulf in the restricted sense, that is, the Gulf of Salona.

³ For the meaning of "climata" see vol. i, p. 22, footnote 2.

⁶ Thus Meineke supplies the lacuna of about six letters; Groskurd, $\kappa \rho (\sigma \sigma \alpha \nu \kappa \alpha l, \text{ and so Müller-Dühner};$ Kramer conj.

⁷ Thus Meineke supplies the lacuna of about six letters; Groskurd, Müller-Dübner and others, Κρισσαίαν. σταδίους, τοῦ δὲ Σουνίου τριάκοντα καὶ τριακοσίους [τόσ]ον πώς ἐστι διάστημα καὶ τὸ ἐπὶ Πηγὰς ἀπὸ τοῦ Πει[ραιῶς], ὅσονπερ καὶ ἐπὶ Σχοινοῦντα δέκα δ' ὅμως στα[δίοις] πλεονάζειν φασί. κάμψαντι δὲ τὸ Σούνιον πρὸς ἄρκτον μὲν ὁ πλοῦς, ἐκκλίνων [δὲ] πρὸς δύσιν.

3. Άκτη δ' έστιν αμφιθάλαττος, στενή το πρώτον, είτ' είς την μεσόγαιαν πλατύνεται, μηνοειδή δ' ούδεν ήττον επιστροφήν λαμβάνει πρός 'Ωρωπόν τής Βοιωτίας, τὸ κυρτὸν ἔχουσαν πρὸς θαλάττη τούτο δ' έστι το δεύτερον πλευρον έφον τῆς ἀΑττικῆς. τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν ἤδη τὸ προ-σάρκτιών ἐστι πλευρών, ἀπὸ τῆς ،Ωρωπίας έπὶ δύσιν παρατεῖνον μέχρι τῆς Μεγαρίδος, ἡ ἘΑττικὴ ὀρεινή, πολυώνυμός τις, διείργουσα τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἀπὸ τῆς ἘΑττικῆς ὥσθ', ὅπερ εἶπον ἐν τοῖς πρόσθεν, ἰσθμὸν γίνεσθαι τὴν Βοιωτίαν, ἀμφιθάλαττον ούσαν, της τρίτης χερρονήσου της λεχθείσης, ἀπολαμβάνοντα ἐντὸς τὰ πρὸς τŷ Πελοποννήσφ, τήν τε Μεγαρίδα καὶ τὴν ᾿Αττικήν. διὰ δὲ τοῦτο καὶ ᾿Ακτήν φασι λεχθηναι τὸ παλαιόν καί 'Ακτικήν την νύν 'Αττικήν παρονομασθείσαν, ότι τοίς όρεσιν ύποπέπτωκε τὸ πλείστον μέρος αὐτῆς ἁλιτενἐς καὶ στενόν, μήκει δ' ἀξιολόγω κεχρημένον, προπεπτωκός μέχρι Σουνίου. ταύτας ουν διέξιμεν άναλα βόντες πάλιν έκ της π]αραλίας, 1 ἀφ' ἦσπερ ἀπελίπομεν.

¹ Thus Meineke supplies the lacuna of about nineteen letters in A. A man. sec. and beghikno read $d\nu a\lambda a\beta \delta \nu \tau \epsilon s \tau \lambda s$ $\pi a \rho a\lambda las$.

Sunium three hundred and thirty. The distance from the Peiraeus to Pagae also is nearly the same as to Schoenus, though the former is said to exceed the latter by ten stadia. After doubling Sunium one's voyage is towards the north, but with an inclination towards the west.

3. Actê¹ is washed by two seas; it is narrow at first, and then it widens out into the interior,² though none the less it takes a crescent-like bend towards Oropus in Boeotia, with the convex side towards the sea; and this is the second, the eastern side of Attica. Then comes the remaining side, which faces the north and extends from the Oropian country towards the west as far as Megaris-I mean the mountainous part of Attica, which has many names and separates Boeotia from Attica; so that, as I have said before,3 Boeotia, since it has a sea on either side, becomes an isthmus of the third peninsula above-mentioned, an isthmus comprising within it the parts that lie towards the Peloponnesus, that is, Megaris and Attica. And it is on this account, they say, that the country which is now, by a slight change of letters, called Attica, was in ancient times called Actê and Acticê,⁴ because the greatest part of it lies below the mountains, stretches flat along the sea, is narrow, and has considerable length, projecting as far as Sunium. I shall therefore describe these sides, resuming again at that point of the seaboard where I left off.

¹ That is, Attica; not to be confused with the Actê in Argolis, mentioned in 9. 1. 1.

² *i.e.* the interior plain of Attica.

³ 9. 1. 1, 8. 1. 3. ⁴ *i.e.* Shore-land.

4. Μετά δη Κρομμυώνα υπέρκεινται της 'Αττικής 1 ai Σκειρωνίδες πέτραι, πάροδον οὐκ ἀπολείπουσαι πρός θαλάττης ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν δ' ἐστὶν ἡ ὁδός ἡ ἐπὶ Μεγάρων καὶ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ισθμού ούτω δε σφόδρα πλησιάζει ταις πέτραις ή όδός, ώστε πολλαχού και παράκρημνός έστι, δια το υπερκείμενον όρος δύσβατόν τε και υψηλόν. ένταῦθα δὲ μυθεύεται τὰ περί τοῦ Σκείρωνος καὶ τοῦ Πιτυοκάμπτου, τῶν ληιζομένων τὴν λεχθεῖσαν όρεινήν, ούς καθείλε Θησεύς. ἀπό δὲ τῶν ἄκρων τούτων καταιγίζοντα σκαιόν τόν Αργέστην Σκείρωνα προσηγορεύκασιν 'Αθηναΐοι. μετά δέ τάς Σκειρωνίδας πέτρας άκρα πρόκειται Μινώα, ποιοῦσα τὸν ἐν τῆ Νισαία λιμένα. ή δὲ Νισαία επίνειόν εστιν τών Μεγάρων, δεκαοκτώ σταδίους C 392 της πόλεως διέχον, σκέλεσιν έκατέρωθεν συναπτόμενον πρός αὐτήν ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ καὶ τοῦτο Μινώα.

5. Τὸ παλαιὸν μὲν οὖν Ἱωνες εἶχον τὴν χώραν ταύτην, οἶπερ καὶ τὴν Ἀττικήν, οὑπω τῶν Μεγάρων ἐκτισμένων διόπερ οὐδ ὁ ποιητὴς μέμνηται τῶν τόπων τούτων ἰδίως, ἀλλ' Ἀθηναίους καλῶν τοὺς ἐν τῆ Ἀττικῆ πάντας, συμπεριείληφε καὶ τούτους τῷ κοινῷ ὀνόματι, Ἀθηναίους νομίζων ὡς ὅταν φῆ ἐν τῷ Καταλόγῷ.

οι δ' ἄρ' 'Αθήνας είχον, ἐϋκτίμενον πτολίεθρον, δέχεσθαι δει και τους νῦν Μεγαρέας, ὡς και

¹ For 'A $\tau\tau$ is Tozer, following the conj. of Meineke, reads $d\kappa\tau\eta$ s ("edge of the coast").

¹ "Pine-bender." His name was Sinis. For the story, see Pausanias, 2. 1. 3.

4. After Crommyon, and situated above Attica, are the Sceironian Rocks. They leave no room for a road along the sea, but the road from the Isthmus to Megara and Attica passes above them. However, the road approaches so close to the rocks that in many places it passes along the edge of precipices. because the mountain situated above them is both lofty and impracticable for roads. Here is the setting of the myth about Sceiron and the Pitvocamptes,¹ the robbers who infested the abovementioned mountainous country and were killed by Theseus. And the Athenians have given the name Sceiron to the Argestes, the violent wind that blows down on the traveller's left² from the heights of this mountainous country. After the Sceironian Rocks one comes to Cape Minoa, which projects into the sea and forms the harbour at Nisaea. Nisaea is the naval station of the Megarians; it is eighteen stadia distant from the city and is joined to it on both sides by walls. The naval station, too, used to be called Minoa.

5. In early times this country was held by the same Ionians who held Attica. Megara, however, had not yet been founded; and therefore the poet does not specifically mention this region, but when he calls all the people of Attica Athenians he includes these too under the general name, considering them Athenians. Thus, when he says in the *Catalogue*, "And those who held Athens, well-built city," ³ we must interpret him as meaning the people now called Megarians as well, and assume that these also

^{*} That is, to one travelling from the Isthmus to Megaris and Attica.

^a 1liad 2. 546.

τούτους ¹ μετασχόντας τῆς στρατείας. σημεῖον δέ ἡ γὰρ ᾿Αττικὴ τὸ παλαιὸν Ἰωνία καὶ Ἰὰς ἐκαλεῖτο, καὶ ὁ ποιητὴς ὅταν φῆ

ἕνθα δὲ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Ἰάονες,²

τοὺς ἀΑθηναίους λέγει ταύτης δ' ἦν μερὶς καὶ ἡ Μεγαρίς.

6. Καὶ δὴ καὶ³ τῶν ὁρίων ἀμφισβητοῦντες πολλάκις οἴ τε Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ Ἱωνες, ἐν οἶς ἡν καὶ ἡ Κρομμυωνία, συνέβησαν καὶ στήλην ἔστησαν ἐπὶ τοῦ συνομολογηθέντος τόπου περὶ αὐτὸν τὸν Ἰσθμόν, ἐπιγραφὴν ἔχουσαν ἐπὶ μὲν τοῦ πρὸς τὴν Πελοπόννησον μέρους,

τάδ' ἐστὶ Πελοπόννησος, οὐκ Ἰωνία·

έπι δέ τοῦ πρὸς Μέγαρα,

τάδ' οὐχὶ Πελοπόννησος, ἀλλ' Ἰωνία.

οί τε δη την 'Ατθίδα συγγράψαντες, πολλα διαφωνοῦντες, τοῦτό γε ὁμολογοῦσιν, οί γε λόγου ἄξιοι, διότι⁴ τῶν Πανδιονιδῶν τεσσάρων ὄντων, Αἰγέως τε καὶ Λύκου καὶ Πάλλαντος καὶ τετάρτου Νίσου, καὶ τῆς 'Αττικῆς εἰς τέτταρα μέρη διαιρεθείσης, ὁ Νίσος την Μεγαρίδα λάχοι καὶ κτίσαι την Νίσαιαν. Φιλόχορος μὲν οἶν ἀπὸ 'Ισθμοῦ μέχρι τοῦ Πυθίου διήκειν αὐτοῦ φησὶ την ἀρχήν, "Ανδρων δὲ μέχρι Ἐλευσῖνος καὶ τοῦ Θριασίου πεδίου. την δ` εἰς τέτταρα μέρη διανομην ἄλλων ἄλλως εἰρηκότων, ἀρκεῖ ταῦτα παρὰ Σοφοκλέους

1 autoús Bklno.

2 'Idoves, Xylander, for 'Iwves ; so the later editors,

³ After κal Bok have περί. ⁴ öτι Bkno.

had a part in the expedition. And the following is proof: In early times Attica was called Ionia and Ias; and when the poet says, "There the Boeotians and the Iaonians,"¹ he means the Athenians; and Megaris was a part of this Ionia.

6. Furthermore, since the Peloponnesians and Ionians were having frequent disputes about their boundaries, on which, among other places, Crommyonia was situated, they made an agreement and erected a pillar in the place agreed upon, near the Isthmus itself, with an inscription on the side facing the Peloponnesus reading : "This is Peloponnesus, not Ionia," and on the side facing Megara, "This is not Peloponnesus, but Ionia." And though the writers of the histories of The Land of Atthis² are at variance on many things, they all agree on this (at least all writers who are worth mentioning), that Pandion had four sons, Aegeus, Lycus, Pallas, and the fourth, Nisus, and that when Attica was divided into four parts, Nisus obtained Megaris as his portion and founded Nisaea. Now, according to Philochorus,³ his rule extended from the Isthmus to the Pythium,4 but according to Andron,⁵ only as far as Eleusis and the Thriasian Plain. Although different writers have stated the division into four parts in different ways, it suffices to take the following from Sophocles:

¹ Iliad 13. 685. ² See Vol. II, p. 346, notes 1 and 2.

⁸ Philochorus the Athenian (fl. about 300 B.C.) wrote a work entitled Atthis, in seventeen books. Only fragments remain.

⁴ To what Pythium Philochorus refers is uncertain, but he seems to mean the temple of Pythian Apollo in the deme of Oencê, about twelve miles north-west of Eleusis; or possibly the temple of Apollo which was situated between Eleusis and Athens on the site of the present monastery of Daphnê.

⁵ See foot-note on 10. 4. 6.

λαβείν· φησί δ' ὁ Αἰγεύς, ὅτι ¹ ὁ πατὴρ ὥρισεν έμοι μεν άπελθειν εις άκτάς, τήσδε γής πρεσβεία νείμας· τῶ δ' αΰ ² Λύκω

τον αντίπλευρον κήπον Ευβοίας νεμεί.³ Νίσφ δὲ τὴν ὅμαυλον 4 ἐξαιρεῖ χθόνα Σκείρωνος άκτης, της δε γης το προς νότον ό σκληρός ούτος και γίγαντας έκτρέφων είληγε Πάλλας.

ότι μέν ούν ή Μεγαρίς της Άττικης μέρος ήν,

τούτοις χρώνται τεκμηρίοις. 7. Μετά δὲ τὴν τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν κάθοδον καὶ τὸν τῆς χώρας μερισμόν, ὑπ' αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν C 393 συγκατελθόντων αὐτοῖς Δωριέων ἐκπεσεῖν τῆς οικείας συνέβη πολλούς είς την 'Αττικήν, ών ην και ό της Μεσσήνης βασιλεύς Μέλανθος ούτος δε και των 'Αθηναίων εβασίλευσεν εκόντων, νικήσας έκ μονομαχίας τον των Βοιωτών βασιλέα Ξάνθον. εὐανδρούσης δὲ τῆς Ἀττικῆς διὰ τοὺς φυγάδας, φοβηθέντες οἱ Ἡρακλεῖδαι, παροξυ-νόντων⁵ αὐτοὺς μάλιστα τῶν ἐν Κορίνθφ καὶ τῶν έν Μεσσήνη, των μέν δια την γειτνίασιν, των δέ, ότι Κόδρος της Αττικής έβασίλευε τότε ό του Μελάνθου παΐς, ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀΑττικήν

> ¹ In the unmetrical $\delta \pi a \tau h \rho$. . . $\Lambda \delta \kappa \varphi$ Strabo interweaves his own words with those of the poet. Jones conjectures that the poet wrote as follows:

έμοι μέν ώρισεν πατήρ άκτάς μολείν. πρεσβεία veluas τήσδε γής· τφ δ' αὐ Λύκφ κτλ.

For Meineke's conj. (followed by Nauck, Frag. 872) see Vind. Strab. p. 129.

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Aegeus says that his father ordered him to depart to the shore-lands, assigning to him as the eldest the best portion of this land; then to Lycus "he assigns Euboea's garden that lies side by side therewith; and for Nisus he selects the neighbouring land of Sceiron's shore; and the southerly part of the land fell to this rugged Pallas, breeder of giants."¹ These, then, are the proofs which writers use to show that Megaris was a part of Attica.

7. But after the return of the Heracleidae and the partitioning of the country, it came to pass that many of the former inhabitants were driven out of their home-lands into Attica by the Heracleidae and the Dorians who came back with them. Among these was Melanthus, the king of Messenê. And he reigned also over the Athenians, by their consent, after his victory in single combat over Xanthus, the king of the Boeotians. But since Attica was now populous on account of the exiles, the Heracleidae became frightened, and at the instigation chiefly of the people of Corinth and the people of Messenêof the former because of their proximity and of the latter because Codrus, the son of Melanthus, was at that time king of Attica-they made an expedition

¹ Frag. 872 (Nauck).

³ $\nu \in \mu \in i$, Corais, for $\nu \notin \mu \omega \nu$, the letters $\mu \omega \nu$ being supplied by second hand in A. So Meineke.

⁴ δμαυλον E, δμαυδον A with λον written above in second hand. For other variants see C. Müller's Ind. Var. Lect. p. 999.

5 παροξυνόντων g, for παροξυνάντων; so Corais and Meineke.

² τ φ δ' αδ, Jones inserts. There is a lacuna in A with only the letter a before Λύκ φ . acghino have $\tau \varphi$ δ ϵ . Meineke reads [$\epsilon I_{\tau}]_{\alpha}$.

ήττηθέντες δὲ μάχη τῆς μὲν ἄλλης ἐξέστησαν γῆς, τὴν Μεγαρικὴν δὲ κατέσχον καὶ τήν τε πόλιν ἔκτισαν τὰ Μέγαρα καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους Ἀωριέας ἀντὶ Ἰώνων ἐποίησαν ἀφάνισαν δὲ καὶ τὴν στήλην τὴν ὅρίζουσαν τούς τε Ἰωνας καὶ τοὺς Πελοποννησίους.

8. Πολλαΐς δὲ κέχρηται μεταβολαΐς ή τῶν Μεγαρέων πόλις, συμμένει δ' ὅμως μέχρι νῦυ. ἔσχε δέ ποτε καὶ φιλοσόφων διατριβὰς τῶν προσαγορευθέντων Μεγαρικῶν, Εὐκλείδην διαδεξαμένων, ἄνδρα Σωκρατικόν, Μεγαρέα τὸ γένος καθάπερ καὶ Φαίδωνα μὲν τὸν Ἡλεῖον οἱ Ἡλειακοὶ διεδέξαντο, καὶ τοῦτον Σωκρατικόν, ῶν ἡν καὶ Πύρρων, Μενέδημον δὲ τὸν Ἐρετριέα οἱ Ἐρετρικοί. ἔστι δ' ἡ χώρα τῶν Μεγαρέων παράλυπρος, καθάπερ καὶ ἡ ᾿Αττική, καὶ τὸ πλέον αὐτῆς ἐπέχει τὰ καλούμενα Ὅνεια ὄρη, ῥάχις τις μηκυνομένη μὲν ἀπὸ τῶν Σκειρωνίδων πετρῶν ἐπὶ τὴν Βοιωτίαν καὶ τὸν Κιθαιρῶνα, διείργουσα δὲ τὴν κατὰ Νίσαιαν θάλατταν ἀπὸ τῆς κατ[ὰ τὰς Παγάς]¹ ᾿Αλκυονίδος προσαγορευομένης.

9. Πρόκειται δ' ἀπὸ Νισαίας πλέοντι εἰς τὴν 'Αττικὴν πέντε νησία. εἶτα Σαλαμὶς ἑβδομήκοντά που σταδίων οὖσα τὸ μῆκος, οἱ δ' ὀγδοήκοντά φασιν ἕχει δ' ὁμώνυμον πόλιν, τὴν μὲν ἀρχαίαν ἔρημον πρὸς Αἴγιναν τετραμμένην καὶ πρὸς νότον (καθάπερ καὶ Αἰσχύλος εἴρηκεν,

Αἴγινα δ' αὕτη πρὸς νότου κεῖται πνοάς), τὴν δὲ νῦν ἐν κόλπφ κειμένην ἐπὶ χερρονησοειδοῦς

¹ $\kappa \alpha \tau [\dot{\alpha} \tau \dot{\alpha} s \Pi \alpha \gamma d s]$, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Kramer; Meineke and others following. A late hand in A writes $\kappa \alpha \tau \dot{\alpha} \kappa \rho (\sigma \alpha r, \text{ and so } kno \text{ and, by correction, B.}$ 250 against Attica. But being defeated in battle they retired from the whole of the land except the Megarian territory; this they occupied and not only founded the city Megara¹ but also made its population Dorians instead of Ionians. And they also destroyed the pillar which was the boundary between the Ionians and the Peloponnesians.

8. The city of the Megarians has experienced many changes, but nevertheless it has endured until the present time. It once even had schools of philosophers who were called the Megarian sect, these being the successors of Eucleides, the Socratic philosopher, a Megarian by birth, just as the Eleian sect, to which Pyrrhon belonged, were the successors of Phaedon the Eleian, who was also a Socratic philosopher, and just as the Eretrian sect were the successors of Menedemus the Eretrian. The country of the Megarians, like Attica, has rather poor soil, and the greater part of it is occupied by the Oneian Mountains, as they are called --- a kind of ridge, which extends from the Sceironian Rocks to Boeotia and Cithaeron, and separates the sea at Nisaea from the Alcyonian Sea, as it is called, at Pagae.

9. On the voyage from Nisaea to Attica one comes to five small islands. Then to Salamis, which is about seventy stadia in length, though some say eighty. It contains a city of the same name; the ancient city, now deserted, faces towards Aegina and the south wind (just as Aeschylus has said, "And Aegina here lies towards the blasts of the south wind"),² but the city of to-day is situated on a

² Frag. 404 (Nauck).

¹ Cf. 8, 1.2,

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τόπου συνάπτοντος προς την 'Αττικήν. ἐκαλεῖτο δ' ἑτέροις ὀνόμασι τὸ παλαιόν· καὶ γὰρ Σκιρὰς καὶ Κυχρεία ἀπό τινων ἡρώων, ἀφ' οὖ μὲν 'Αθηνῶ τε λέγεται Σκιρὰς καὶ τόπος Σκίρα ἐν τη 'Αττικη καὶ ἐπὶ Σκίρϣ¹ ἱεροποιία τις καὶ ὁ μὴν ὁ Σκιροφοριών· ἀφ' οὖ δὲ² καὶ Κυχρείδης ὄφις, ὅν φησιν 'Ησίοδος τραφέντα ὑπὸ Κυχρέως ἐξελαθηναι ὑπὸ Εὐρυλόχου,³ λυμαινόμενον τὴν νῆσον, ὑποδέξασθαι δὲ αὐτὸν τὴν Δήμητραν εἰς Ἐλευσῖνα καὶ γενέσθαι

C 394 ταύτης ἀμφίπολον. ἀνομάσθη δὲ καὶ Πιτυοῦσσα ἀπὸ τοῦ φυτοῦ· ἐπιφανὴς δὲ ἡ νῆσος ὑπῆρξε διά τε τοὺς Αἰακίδας ἐπάρξαντας ⁴ αὐτῆς, καὶ μάλιστα δι' Αἴαντα τὸν Τελαμώνιον, καὶ διὰ τὸ περὶ τὴν νῆσον ταύτην καταναυμαχηθῆναι Ξέρξην ὑπὸ τῶν Ἐλλήνων καὶ φυγεῖν εἰς τὴν οἰκείαν. συναπέλαυσαν δὲ καὶ Αἰγινῆται τῆς περὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα τοῦτον δόξης, γείτονές τε ὄντες καὶ ναυτικὸν ἀξιόλογον παρασχόμενcι. Βώκαρος δ' ἐστὶν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι⁵ ποταμός, ὁ νῦν Βωκαλία καλούμενος.

10. Καὶ νῦν μὲν ἔχουσιν ᾿Αθηναῖοι τὴν νῆσον, τὸ δὲ παλαιὸν πρὸς Μεγαρέας ὑπῆρξεν αὐτοῖς ἔρις περὶ αὐτῆς καί φασιν οἱ μὲν Πεισίστρατον,

1 $\notin \pi$ $\Sigma \kappa l \rho \varphi$, Kramer and later editors, following gl and man. sec. in A $(\notin \pi i \sigma \kappa l \rho \varphi)$, for $\notin \pi i \sigma \kappa \ell \rho \varphi A$, $\notin \pi i \sigma \kappa \ell \rho \omega \sigma i \nu$ no, $\notin \pi i \sigma \kappa \ell \rho \omega \sigma i \nu$ a.

² $\delta \epsilon$, Corais, for $\delta \eta$; so the later editors.

³ Εὐρυλόχου, Tzschucke, for Εὐρύκλου.

 ξπάρξαντας, Meineke, from conj. of Corais and Kramer, for ύπάρξαντας.

⁵ $\Sigma_{\alpha\lambda\alpha\mu\mu\nu}$, the editors (from Eustathius, note on Iliad 2, 637), for 'EAevoî'.

gulf, on a peninsula-like place which borders on Attica. In early times it was called by different names, for example, "Sciras" and "Cychreia," after certain heroes. It is from one¹ of these heroes that Athena is called "Sciras," and that a place in Attica is called "Scira," and that a certain sacred rite is performed in honour of "Scirus," 2 and that one of the months is called "Scirophorion." And it is from the other hero that the serpent "Cychreides" took its name-the serpent which, according to Hesiod, was fostered by Cychreus and driven out by Eurylochus because it was damaging the island, and was welcomed to Eleusis by Demeter and made her attendant. And the island was also called Pityussa, from the tree.³ But the fame of the island is due to the Aiacidae, who ruled over it, and particularly to Aias, the son of Telamon, and also to the fact that near this island Xerxes was defeated by the Greeks in a naval battle and fled to his home-land. And the Aeginetans also shared in the glory of this struggle, since they were neighbours and furnished a considerable fleet. And there is in Salamis a river Bocarus, which is now called Bocalia.

10. At the present time the island is held by the Athenians, although in early times there was strife between them and the Megarians for its possession. Some say that it was Peisistratus, others

¹ Scirus.

² Scirus founded the ancient sanctuary of Athena Sciras at Phalerum. After his death the Eleusinians buried him between Athens and Eleusis at a place which in his honour they called "Scira," or, according to Pausanias (1. 36. 4 q.v.) and others, "Scirum." ³ "Pitys," "pine-tree."

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οί δὲ Σόλωνα παρεγγράψαντα ἐν τῷ Νεῶν Καταλόγφ μετὰ τὸ ἔπος τοῦτο,

Αΐας δ' ἐκ Σαλαμîνος ἄγεν δυοκαίδεκα νη̂ας, έξης τοῦτο,

στησε δ' ἄγων, ἵν' `Αθηναίων ἵσταντο φάλαγγες, μάρτυρι χρήσασθαι τῷ ποιητῆ τοῦ τὴν νῆσον ἐξ ἀρχῆς `Αθηναίων ὑπάρξαι. οὐ παραδέχουται δὲ τοῦθ' οἱ κριτικοὶ διὰ τὸ πολλὰ τῶν ἐπῶν ἀντιμαρτυρεῖν αὐτοῖς. διὰ τἱ γὰρ ναυλοχῶν ἔσχατος φαίνεται ὁ Αἴας, οὐ μετ' ᾿Αθηναίων, ἀλλὰ μετὰ τῶν ὑπὸ Πρωτεσιλάφ Θετταλῶν;

ένθ' έσαν Αἴαντός τε νέες καὶ Πρωτεσιλάου.

καὶ ἐν τŷ Ἐπιπωλήσει ὁ ᾿Αγαμέμνων

εὖρ' υἱὸν Πετεῶο Μενεσθῆα πλή[ξιππον ἑστα]ότ',¹ ἀμφὶ δ' ᾿Αθηναῖοι, μήστωρες ἀϋτῆς. αὐτὰρ ὁ πλησίον ἑστήκει πολύμητις ᾿Οδυσσεύς, πὰρ δὲ Κεφαλλήνων ἀμφὶ στίχες.

έπι δε τον Αίαντα και τους Σαλαμινίους πάλιν,

ηλθε δ' έπ' Αιάντεσσι

καί παρ' αὐτοὺς

Ίδομενεύς δ' έτέρωθεν,

οὐ Μενεσθεύς. οἱ μὲν δὴ Ἀθηναῖοι τοιαύτην τινὰ σκήψασθαι ² μαρτυρίαν παρ' Ὁμήρου δοκοῦσιν, οἱ δὲ Μεγαρεῖς ἀντιπαρφδῆσαι οὕτως:

Αΐας δ' ἐκ Σαλαμίνος ἄγεν νέας, ἕκ τε Πολίχνης ἕκ τ' Αίγειρούσσης Νισαίης τε Τριπόδων τε

Solon, who inserted in the Catalogue of Ships immediately after the verse, "and Aias brought twelve ships from Salamis,"¹ the verse, "and, bringing them, halted them where the battalions of the Athenians were stationed," and then used the noet as a witness that the island had belonged to the Athenians from the beginning. But the critics do not accept this interpretation, because many of the verses bear witness to the contrary. For why is Aias found in the last place in the ship-camp, not with the Athenians, but with the Thessalians under Protesilaüs? "where were the ships of Aias and Protesilaüs."² And in the Visitation of the troops, Agamemnon "found Menestheus the charioteer, son of Peteos, standing still; and about him were the Athenians, masters of the battle-cry. And near by stood Odysseus of many wiles, and about him, at his side, the ranks of the Cephallenians."³ And back again to Aias and the Salaminians, "he came to the Aïantes," 4 and near them, " Idomeneus on the other side." 5 not Menestheus. The Athenians. then, are reputed to have cited alleged testimony of this kind from Homer, and the Megarians to have replied with the following parody: "Aias brought ships from Salamis, from Polichné, from Aegeirussa, from Nisaea, and from Tripodes"; these four are

1	Iliad	2.	557.		- 3	Iliad	13	. 681.
3	N iad	4.	327.		- 4	Iliad	4.	273.
			δ	Iliad 3.	230).		

¹ Thus h supplies the lacuna in A.

* χρήσασθαι no.

ά ἐστι χωρία Μεγαρικά, ῶν οἱ Τρίποδες Τριποδίσκιον λέγονται, καθ' ὃ ἡ νῦν ἀγορὰ τῶν Μεγάρων κεῖται.

C 395 11. Τινές δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ τὴν ἰέρειαν τῆς Πολιάδος ᾿Αθηνᾶς χλωροῦ τυροῦ, τοῦ μὲν ἐπιχωρίου μὴ ἄπτεσθαι, ξενικὸν δὲ μόνον προσφέρεσθαι, χρῆσθαι δὲ καὶ τῷ Σαλαμινίῳ, ξένην φασὶ τῆς ˁΑττικῆς τὴν Σαλαμῖνα· οὐκ εὖ· καὶ γὰρ τὸν ἀπὸ τῶν ἄλλων νήσων τῶν ὁμολογουμένως τῆ ᾿Αττικῆ προσχώρων προσφέρεται, ξενικὸν πάντα τὸν διαπόντιον νοησάντων τῶν ἀρξάντων τοῦ ἔθους τούτου. ἔοικε δὲ τὸ παλαιὸν ἡ νῦν Σαλαμὶς καθ αὐτὴν τάττεσθαι, τὰ δὲ Μέγαρα τῆς ᾿Αττικῆς ὑπάρξαι μέρος. ἐν δὲ τῆ παραλία τῆς τε Μεγαρικῆς καὶ τῆς ᾿Ατθίδος, ὅρη δύο, ἃ καλοῦσι Κέρατα.

12. Εἶτ' Ἐλευσὶς ¹ πόλις, ἐν ἦ τὸ τῆς Δήμητρος ἱερὸν τῆς Ἐλευσινίας, καὶ ὁ μυστικὸς σηκός, ὃν κατεσκεύασεν Ἐκτῖνος, ὅχλον θεάτρου δέξασθαι δυνάμενον, ὃς καὶ τὸν Παρθενῶνα ἐποίησε τὸν ἐν ἀκροπόλει τῆ ᾿Αθηνậ, Περικλέους ἐπιστατοῦντος τῶν ἔργων' ἐν δὲ τοῖς δήμοις καταριθμεῖται ἡ πόλις.

13. Εἶτα τὸ Θριάσιον πεδίον καὶ ὁμώνυμος αἰγιαλὸς καὶ δῆμος· εἶθ' ἡ ἄκρα ἡ ᾿Αμφιάλη καὶ τὸ ὑπερκείμενον λατόμιον, καὶ ὁ εἰς Σαλαμῖνα πορθμὸς ὅσον διστάδιος, ὃν διαχοῦν ἐπειρᾶτο

1 'Exevois gk, Corais, and Meineke, for 'Exevoiv.

¹ Attica.

Megarian places, and, of these, Tripodes is called Tripodiscium, near which the present market-place of the Megarians is situated.

11. Some say that Salamis is foreign to Attica, citing the fact that the priestess of Athena Polias does not touch the fresh cheese made in Attica, but eats only that which is brought from a foreign country, yet uses, among others, that from Salamis. Wrongly, for she eats cheese brought from the other islands that are admittedly attached to Attica, since those who began this custom considered as "foreign" any cheese that was imported by sea. But it seems that in early times the present Salamis was a separate state, and that Megara was a part of Attica. And it is on the seaboard opposite Salamis that the boundaries between the Megarian country and Atthis¹ are situated—two mountains which are called Cerata.²

12. Then one comes to the city Eleusis, in which is the temple of the Eleusinian Demeter, and the mystic chapel which was built by Ictinus, a chapel which is large enough to admit a crowd of spectators. This Ictinus also built the Parthenon on the Acropolis in honour of Athena, Pericles superintending the work. Eleusis is numbered among the demes.

13. Then one comes to the Thriasian Plain, and the shore and deme bearing the same name. Then to Cape Amphialê and the quarry that lies above it, and to the passage to Salamis, about two stadia wide, across which Xerxes attempted to build a

² "Horns." Two horn-shaped peaks of a south-western spur of Cithaeron, and still called Kerata-Pyrgos or Keratopiko (Forbiger, Handbuch der alten Geographie, iii. 631, note 97). Ξέρξης, ἔφθη δὲ ἡ ναυμαχία γενομένη καὶ φυγὴ τῶν Περσῶν. ἐνταῦθα δὲ καὶ αἱ Φαρμακοῦσσαι, δύο νησία, ῶν ἐν τῷ μείζονι Κίρκης τάφος δείκνυται.

14. 'Υπερ δε τῆς ἀκτῆς ταύτης ὄρος ἐστίν, ὅ καλεῖται Κορυδαλλός, και ὁ δῆμος οἱ Κορυδιλλεῖς· εἰθ' ὁ Φώρων λιμὴν και ἡ Ψυτταλία, νησίον ἔρημον πετρῶδες, ὅ τινες εἶπον λήμην¹ τοῦ Πειραιῶς· πλησίον δε και ἡ 'Αταλάντη, ὁμώνυμος τῆ περὶ Εὕβοιαν και Λοκρούς, και ἄλλο νησίον, ὅμοιον τῆ Ψυτταλία και τοῦτο· εἰθ' ὁ Πειραιεύς, και αὐτὸς ἐν τοῖς δήμοις ταττόμενος, και ἡ Μουνυχία.

15. Άόφος δ' ἐστὶν ἡ Μουνυχία χερρονησιάζων καὶ κοῖλος καὶ ὑπόνομος πολὺ μέρος φύσει τε καὶ ἐπίτηδες, ὥστ' οἰκήσεις δέχεσθαι, στομίφ δὲ μικρῷ τὴν εἴσοδον ἔχων ὑποπίπτουσι δ' αὐτῷ λιμένες τρεῖς. τὸ μὲν οὖν παλαιὸν ἐτετείχιστο καὶ συνώκιστο ἡ Μουνυχία παραπλησίως, ὥσπερ ἡ τῶν Ῥοδίων πόλις, προσειληφυῖα τῷ περιβόλῷ τόν τε Πειραιᾶ καὶ τοὺς λιμένας πλήρεις νεωρίων, ἐν οἶς καὶ ἡ ὅπλοθήκη, Φίλωνος ἔργον ἄξιόν τε

¹ $\lambda \eta \mu \eta \nu$, Corais, for $\lambda \mu \epsilon \nu a$ (but letters $\epsilon \nu a$ written in man. sec. in A); so the later editors.

¹ So Ctesias, *Persica*, 26, but in the account of Herodotus (8. 97) it was after the naval battle that "he attempted to build a mole." In either case it is very improbable that he made a serious attempt to do so. See Smith and Laird, *Herodotus*, Books vii and viii, p. 381 (American Book Co.), note on $\chi \tilde{\omega} \mu a$.

² Now called Lipsokutáli (see Frazer, note on Pausanias, 1. 36. 2).

mole,¹ but was forestalled by the naval battle and the flight of the Persians. Here, too, are the Pharmacussae, two small islands, on the larger of which is to be seen the tomb of Circê.

14. Above this shore is the mountain called Corydallus, and also the deme Corydalleis. Then one comes to the harbour Phoron, and to Psyttalia,² a small, deserted, rocky island, which some have called the eye-sore of the Peiraeus. And near by, too, is Atalanta, which bears the same name as the island near Euboea and the Locrians, and another island similar to Psyttalia. Then one comes to the Peiraeus, which also is classed among the demes, and to Munychia.

15. Munychia is a hill which forms a peninsula; and it is hollowed out and undermined³ in many places, partly by nature and partly by the purpose of man, so that it admits of dwellings; and the entrance to it is by means of a narrow opening.⁴ And beneath the hill lie three harbours. Now in early times Munychia was walled, and covered with habitations in a manner similar to the city of the Rhodians,⁵ including within the circuit of its walls both the Peiraeus and the harbours, which were full of ship-houses, among which was the arsenal, the work of Philon. And the naval station was

³ "Probably in part the result of quarrying, for numerous traces of quarries are visible on these hills at the present day" (Tozer, Selections, p. 228).

i.e. the entrance by way of the narrow isthmus.

⁵ "With broad straight streets, the houses of which rose one above another like the seats of a theatre. Under the auspices of Pericles, Peiraeus was laid out by the famous architect, Hippodamus of Miletus, who afterwards built the eity of Rhodes" (Tozer, *l.a.*). ήν ναύσταθμον ταῖς τετρακοσίαις ναυσίν, ŵν οὐκ ἐλάττους ἔστελλον 'Αθηναῖοι. τῷ δὲ τείχει τούτῷ συνῆπτε τὰ καθειλκυσμένα ἐκ τοῦ ἀστεος σκέλη· ταῦτα δ' ἦν μακρὰ τείχη, τετταράκοντα σταδίων τὸ μῆκος, συνάπτοντα τὸ ἄστυ τῷ Πειραιεῖ. οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ πόλεμοι τὸ τεῖχος κατή-C 396 ρειψαν καὶ τὸ τῆς Μουνυχίας ἔρυμα, τόν τε Πειραιᾶ συνέστειλαν εἰς ὀλίγην κατοικίαν, τὴν περὶ τοὺς λιμένας καὶ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Σωτῆρος· τοῦ δὲ ἱεροῦ τὰ μὲν στοίδια ἔχει πίνακας θαυμαστούς, ἔργα τῶν ἐπιφανῶν τεχνιτῶν, τὸ δ' ὕπαιθρον ἀνδριάντας. κατέσπασται δὲ καὶ τὰ μακρὰ τείχη, Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν καθελόντων πρότερον, Ῥωμαίων δ' ὕστερον, ἡνίκα Σύλλας ἐκ πολιορκίας εἶλε καὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ καὶ τὸ ἄστυ.

16. Τὸ ὅ ἄστυ αὐτὸ πέτρα ἐστὶν ἐν πεδίφ περιοικουμένη κύκλφ· ἐπὶ δὲ τῆ πέτρα τὸ τῆς ᾿Αθηνᾶς ἱερόν, ὅ τε ἀρχαῖος νεὼς ὁ τῆς Πολιάδος, ἐν ῷ ὁ ἄσβεστος λύχνος, καὶ ὁ Παρθενών, ὃν ἐποίησεν Ἐκτῖνος, ἐν ῷ τὸ τοῦ Φειδίου ἔργον ἐλεφάντινον, ἡ ᾿Αθηνᾶ. ἀλλὰ γὰρ εἰς πλῆθος ἐμπίπτων τῶν περὶ τῆς πόλεως ταύτης ὑμνουμένων τε καὶ διαβοωμένων ὀκνῶ πλεονάζειν, μὴ συμβῆ τῆς προθέσεως ἐκπεσεῖν τὴν γραφήν. ἕπεισι γὰρ ὅ φησιν Ἡγησίας. ¨όρῶ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν καὶ τὸ περιττῆς τριαίνης ἐκεῖθι¹ σημεῖον. ὁρῶ τὴν Ἐλευσῖνα, καὶ τῶν ἱερῶν γέγονα μύστης.

1 $\xi_{\kappa\epsilon\hat{\imath}}\theta_i$, Meineke, for $\xi_{\chi\epsilon i} \tau_i$, C. Müller approving.

¹ 86 B.C.

² The Erechtheium (see D'Ooge, Acception of Athens, Appendix iii).

²⁶⁰

sufficient for the four hundred ships, for no fewer than this the Athenians were wont to despatch on expeditions. With this wall were connected the "legs" that stretched down from the city; these were the long walls, forty stadia in length, which connected the city with the Peiraeus. But the numerous wars caused the ruin of the wall and of the fortress of Munychia, and reduced the Peiraeus to a small settlement, round the harbours and the temple of Zeus Soter. The small roofed colonnades of the temple have admirable paintings, the works of famous artists; and its open court has statues. The long walls, also, are torn down, having been destroyed at first by the Lacedaemonians, and later by the Romans, when Sulla took both the Peiraeus and the city by siege.1

16. The city itself is a rock situated in a plain and surrounded by dwellings. On the rock is the sacred precinct of Athena, comprising both the old temple of Athena Polias,² in which is the lamp that is never quenched,³ and the Parthenon built by Ictinus, in which is the work in ivory by Pheidias, the Athena. However, if I once began to describe the multitude of things in this city that are lauded and proclaimed far and wide, I fear that I should go too far, and that my work would depart from the purpose I have in view. For the words of Hegesias ⁴ occur to me: "I see the acropolis, and the mark of the huge trident ⁵ there. I see Eleusis, and I have become an initiate into its sacred mysteries; yonder is the

⁸ Cp. Pausanias 1. 26. 7.

⁴ Hegesias of Magnesia (fl. about 250 B.C.) wrote a History of Alexander the Great. Only fragments remain.

⁵ In the rock of the well in the Erechtheium.

έκεινο Λεωκόριον, τοῦτο Θησείον οἰ δύναμαι δηλῶσαι καθ' ἐν ἕκαστον ή γὰρ ᾿Αττικὴ θεῶν αὐτοῖς¹ [τέμενος²] καταλαβόντων καὶ τῶν προγόνων ἡρώων ἐστὶ κτῆμα."³ οὖτος μὲν οὖν ἑνὸς ἐμνήσθη τῶν ἐν ἀκροπόλει σημείων Πολέμων δ' ὁ περιηγητὴς τέτταρα βιβλία συνέγραψε περὶ τῶν ἀναθημάτων τῶν ἐν ἀκροπόλει. τὸ δ' ἀνάλογον συμβαίνει καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῆς πόλεως μερῶν καὶ τῆς χώρας' Ἐλευσῖνά τε εἰπὼν ἕνα τῶν ἑκατὸν ἑβδομήκοντα δήμων, πρὸς δὲ καὶ τεττάρων, ὥς φασιν, οὐδένα τῶν ἄλλων ἀνόμακεν.

17. Έχουσι δέ, κάν εἰ μὴ πάντες, οἴ γε πολλοὶ μυθοποιίας συχνὰς καὶ ἱστορίας· καθάπερ Αφιδνα μὲν τὴν τῆς Ἐλένης ἁρπαγὴν ὑπὸ Θησέως καὶ τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν Διοκούρων ἐκπόρθησιν αὐτῆς καὶ ἀνακομιδὴν τῆς ἀδελφῆς, Μαραθῶν δὲ τὸν Περσικὸν ἀγῶνα· Ῥαμνοῦς δὲ τὸ τῆς Νεμέσεως ξόανον, ὅ τινες μὲν Διοδότου φασὶν ἔργον, τινὲς δὲ ᾿Αγορακρίτου τοῦ Παρίου, καὶ μεγέθει καὶ κάλλει σφόδρα κατωρθωμένον καὶ ἐτάμιλλον τοῖς Φειδίου ἔργοις. οὕτω δὲ καὶ Δεκέλεια μέν, τὸ ὁρμητήριον τῶν Πελοποννησίων κατὰ τὸν Δεκελεικὸν πόλεμον, Φυλὴ δέ, ὅθεν ἐπήγαγε τὸν δῆμου Θρασύβουλος εἰς Πειραιᾶ, κἀκεῦθεν εἰς ἄστυ. οὕτω δὲ καὶ ἐπ' ἄλλων πλειόνων ἐστὶν ἱστορεῦν πολλά,

1 autois, Jones, for autois, from conj. of Meineke.

² [$\tau \epsilon \mu \epsilon \nu \sigma s$], Jones, from conj. of Professor Capps, inserts in lacuna of about eight letters in A; $\tau \delta \pi \sigma \nu g$ man. sec., bno; $\tau h \nu \chi \omega \rho a \nu$ conj. Kramer; $\delta \rho \nu \mu a$ conj. Meineke. Leocorium, here is the Theseium; I am unable to point them all out one by one; for Attica is the possession of the gods, who seized it as a sanctuary for themselves, and of the ancestral heroes." So this writer mentioned only one of the significant things on the acropolis; but Polemon the Periegete¹ wrote four books on the dedicatory offerings on the acropolis alone. Hegesias is proportionately brief in referring to the other parts of the city and to the country; and though he mentions Eleusis, one of the one hundred and seventy demes (or one hundred and seventy-four, as the number is given), he names none of the others.

17. Most of the demes, if not all, have numerous stories of a character both mythical and historical connected with them; Aphidna, for example, has the rape of Helen by Theseus, the sacking of the place by the Dioscuri and their recovery of their sister; Marathon has the Persian battle; Rhamnus has the statue of Nemesis, which by some is called the work of Diodotus and by others of Agoracritus the Parian, a work which both in grandeur and in beauty is a great success and rivals the works of Pheidias; and so with Deceleia, the base of operations of the Peloponnesians in the Deceleian War; and Phylê, whence Thrasybulus brought the popular party back to the Peiraeus and then to the city. And so, also, in the case of several other demes there are many historical incidents to

¹ A "Periegete" was a "Describer" of geographical and topographical details.

³ ἐστὶ κτῆμα B; lacuna of about eleven letters in A; Meineke conj. ἐστὶν ἰερόν.

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καὶ ἔτι¹ τὸ Λεωκόριον καὶ τὸ Θησεῖον μύθους² ἔχει καὶ τὸ Λύκειον, καὶ τὸ ᾿Ολυμπικόν ([ἔστι δὲ ταὐτ]ὸ³ τὸ ᾿Ολύμπιον), ὅπερ ἡμιτελὲς κατέλιπε τελευτῶν ὁ ἀναθεὶς βασιλεύς[•] ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἡ ᾿Ακαδημία, καὶ οἱ κῆποι τῶν φιλοσόφων, καὶ τὸ ᾿Ωδεῖον, καὶ ἡ Ποικίλη στοά, καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ τὰ ἐν τῆ πόλ[ει θαυμαστὰ⁴] ἔχοντα τεχνιτῶν ἔργα.

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18. Πολύ δ' άν πλείων εἰη λόγος, εἰ τοὺς ἀρχηγέτας τοῦ κτίσματος ἐξετάζοι τις, ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ Κέκροπος οὐδὲ γὰρ ὁμοίως λέγουσιν ἄπαντες. τοῦτο δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ὀνομάτων δῆλον 'Ακτικὴν μὲν γὰρ ἀπὸ 'Ακταίωνός φασιν, 'Ατθίδα δὲ καὶ 'Αττικὴν ἀπὸ 'Ακταίωνός φασιν, 'Ατθίδα δὲ καὶ 'Αττικὴν ἀπὸ 'Ατθίδος τῆς Κραναοῦ, ἀφ' οῦ καὶ Κραναοὶ οἱ ἔνοικοι, Μοψοπίαν δὲ ἀπὸ Μοψόπου, 'Ιωνίαν δὲ ἀπὸ "Ιωνος τοῦ Ξούθου, Ποσειδωνίαν δὲ καὶ 'Αθήνας ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπωνύμων θεῶν. εἴρηται δ' ὅτι κὰνταῦθα φαίνεται τὸ τῶν Πελασγῶν ἔθνος ἐπιδημῆσαν, καὶ διότι ὑπὸ τῶν 'Αττικῶν Πελαργοὶ προσηγορεύθησαν διὰ τὴν πλάνην.

19. Όσφ δὲ πλέον ἐστὶ τὸ φιλείδημον ⁵ περὶ τὰ ἐνδοξα καὶ πλείους οἱ λαλήσαντές τι περὶ αὐτῶν, τοσῷδε μείζων ὁ ἔλεγχος, ἐὰν μὴ κρατῆ τις τῆς ἰστορίας· οἰον ἐν τῆ Συναγωγῆ τῶν ποταμῶν ὁ Καλλίμαχος γελᾶν φησίν, εἴ τις θαρρεῖ γράφειν τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρθένους

1 Eri, Meineke, for els.

² $\Theta_{\eta}[\sigma_{e\hat{i}}\sigma_{\nu}\mu_{\theta}\theta_{\sigma}]v_{s}$, lacuna of about nine letters in A supplied by Groskurd.

^{*} [ἔστι δὲ ταὐτ]ό, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Groskurd. So Müller-Dübner.

⁴ πόλ[ει θαυμαστά], lacuna in A of about ten letters supplied by hi; so Müller Dübner. ἅπαντα no; πλεῖστα Meineke.

⁵ φιλείδημον, Jones, following Xylander, for φιλόδημον (cp. φιλείδημον in 1. 1. 23 and 1. 2. 28); others read φιλότιμον. 264

tell; and, further, the Leocorium and the Theseium have myths connected with them, and so has the Lyceium, and the Olympicum (the Olympium is the same thing), which the king¹ who dedicated it left half finished at his death. And in like manner also the Academia, and the gardens of the philosophers, and the Odeium, and the colonnade called "Poecilê,"² and the temples in the city containing marvellous works of different artists.

18. The account would be much longer if one should pass in review the early founders of the settlement, beginning with Cecrops; for all writers do not agree about them, as is shown even by the names. For instance, Acticê, they say, was derived from Actaeon; and Atthis and Attica from Atthis, the son of Cranaüs, after whom the inhabitants were also called Cranaï; and Mopsopia from Mopsopus; and Ionia from Ion, the son of Xuthus; and Poseidonia and Athens from the gods after whom they were named. As I have already said,³ the race of the Pelasgi clearly sojourned here too, and on account of their wanderings were called "Pelargi" by the Attic people.⁴

19. The greater men's fondness for learning about things that are famous and the greater the number of men who have talked about them, the greater the censure, if one is not master of the historical facts. For example, in his *Collection of the Rivers*, Callimachus says that it makes him laugh if anyone makes bold to write that the Athenian virgins

¹ Antiochus Epiphanes, of the Seleucid Dynasty (reigned 175-164 B.O.). See Frazer, note on Pausanias 1. 18. 6.

² "Vari-coloured." The painting was done by Polygnotus, about the middle of the fifth century B.O.

⁸ 5. 2. 4. *i.e.* "Storks" (see 5. 2. 4).

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άφύσσεσθαι καθαρόν γάνος 'Ηριδανοΐο,

ού καὶ τὰ βοσκήματα ἀπόσχοιτ' ἄν. εἰσὶ μὲν νῦν αί πηγαὶ καθαροῦ καὶ ποτίμου ὕδατος, ὥς φασιν, ἐκτὸς τῶν Διοχάρους καλουμένων πυλῶν, πλησίον τοῦ Λυκείου· πρότερον δὲ καὶ κρήνη κατεσκεύαστό τις πλησίον πολλοῦ καὶ καλοῦ ὕδατος· εἰ δὲ μὴ νῦν, τί ἂν εἴη θαυμαστόν, εἰ πάλαι πολὺ καὶ καθαρὸν ἦν, ὥστε καὶ πότιμον ¹ εἶναι, μετέβαλε δὲ ὕστερον ; ἐν μὲν οὖν τοῖς καθ' ἕκαστα, τοσούτοις οὖσιν, οὐκ ἐνδέχεται διατρίβειν, οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ σιγῆ παρελθεῖν, ὥστε μηδ' ἐν κεφαλαίφ μνησθῆναί τινων.

20. Τοσαῦτ' οὖν ἀπόχρη προσθήσειν,² ὅτι φησὶ Φιλόχορος πορθουμένης τῆς χώρας ἐκ θαλάττης μὲν ὑπὸ Καρῶν, ἐκ γῆς δὲ ὑπὸ Βοιωτῶν, οὖς ἐκάλουν "Αονας, Κέκροπα πρῶτον εἰς δώδεκα πόλεις συνοικίσαι τὸ πλῆθος, ὡν ὀνόματα Κεκροπία, Τετράπολις, Ἐπακρία, Δεκέλεια, Ἐλευσίς, "Αφιδνα (λέγουσι δὲ καὶ πληθυντικῶς ᾿Αφίδνας), Θόρικος, Βραυρών, Κύθηρος, Σφηττός, Κεφισιά,³ πάλιν δ' ὕστερον εἰς μίαν πόλιν συναγαγεῖν λέγεται τὴν νῦν τὰς δώδεκα Θησεύς. ἐβασιλεύοντο μὲν οὖν ⁴ ᾿Αθηναῖοι πρότερον, εἶτ' εἰς δημοκρατίαν

¹ $\pi \delta \tau \mu \rho \nu$, Xylander, for $\pi \delta \tau \alpha \mu \rho \nu$; so the later editors.

² προσθήσειν, Corais and Meineke emend to προσθείσιν.

³ After Kequoid Bkno add $\Phi a \lambda \eta \rho \delta s$; Pletho, 'A $\theta \hat{\eta} \nu a i$. There is no sign of a lacuna in any MS.

After obv Meineke inserts of.

¹ Authorship unknown (see Schneider, Callimachea, Frag. 100 e).

² On the different views as to the position and course of the Eridanus at Athens, see Frazer note, on Pausanias 1. 19. 5. 266

"draw pure liquid from the Eridanus," ¹ from which even cattle would hold aloof. Its sources are indeed existent now, with pure and potable water, as they say, outside the Gates of Diochares, as they are called, near the Lyceium;² but in earlier times there was also a fountain near by which was constructed by man, with abundant and excellent water : and even if the water is not so now, why should it be a thing to wonder at, if in early times the water was abundant and pure, and therefore also potable, but in later times underwent a change ? However, it is not permitted me to linger over details, since they are so numerous, nor yet, on the other hand, to pass by them all in silence without even mentioning one or another of them in a summary way.

20. It suffices, then, to add thus much: According to Philochorus, when the country was being devastated, both from the sea by the Carians, and from the land by the Boeotians, who were called Aonians, Cecrops first settled the multitude in twelve cities, the names of which were Cecropia, Tetrapolis, Epacria, Deceleia, Eleusis, Aphidna (also called Aphidnae, in the plural), Thoricus, Brauron, Cytherus, Sphettus, Cephisia.³ And at a later time Theseus is said to have united the twelve into one city, that of to-day. Now in earlier times the Athenians were ruled by kings; and then they

⁸ Thus only eleven names are given in the most important MSS., though "Phalerus" appears after "Cephisia" in some (see critical note on opposite page). But it seems best to assume that Strabo either actually included Athens in his list or left us to infor that he meant Athens as one of the twelve.

μετέστησαν τυράννων δ' έπιθεμένων αὐτοῖς, Πεισιστράτου και των παίδων, ύστερόν τε όλιγαργίας γενομένης, τής τε των τετρακοσίων και τής των τριάκοντα τυράννων, ούς επέστησαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τούτους μὲν διεκρούσαντο ῥαδίως, ἐφύλαξαν δὲ τὴν δημοκρατίαν μέχρι τῆς Ῥωμαίων ἐπικρα-C 398 τείας. καὶ γὰρ εἴ τι μικρὸν ὑπὸ τῶν Μακεδονικῶν βασιλέων παρελυπήθησαν, ώσθ' ύπακούειν αὐτῶν άναγκασθηναι, τόν γε όλοσχερη τύπον της πολιτείας τον αυτόν διετήρουν. ένιοι δέ φασι, καί βέλτιστα τότε αὐτοὺς πολιτεύσασθαι δεκαετη χρόνον, δν ήρχε Μακεδόνων Κάσσανδρος.¹ ούτος γὰρ ὁ ἀνὴρ πρὸς μὲν τὰ ἄλλα δοκεῖ τυραννικώτε-ρος γενέσθαι, πρὸς Ἀθηναίους δὲ εὐγνωμόνησε, λαβών υπήκοον την πόλιν έπέστησε γαρ τών πολιτών Δημήτριον τον Φαληρέα, τών Θεοφράστου τοῦ φιλοσόφου γνωρίμων, ὃς οὐ μόνον οὐ κατέλυσε τὴν δημοκρατίαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπηνώρθωσε. δηλοί δὲ τὰ ὑπομνήματα, ἁ συνέγραψε περὶ τῆς πολιτείας ταύτης έκεινος. άλλ' ούτως ό φθόνος ΐσχυσε καὶ ἡ πρὸς ὀλίγους ἀπέχθεια, ὥστε μετὰ τὴν Κασσάνδρου τελευτὴν ἠναγκάσθη φυγεῖν είς Αίγυπτον τὰς δ' εἰκόνας αὐτοῦ πλείους ή τριακοσίας κατέσπασαν οι έπαναστάντες καί κατεχώνευσαν, ένιοι δε καί προστιθέασιν, ότι καί είς αμίδας. 'Ρωμαΐοι δ' ούν παραλαβόντες αύτους δημοκρατουμένους, ἐφύλαξαν τὴν αὐτονομίαν αύτοις και την έλευθερίαν. έπιπεσών δ' ό Μιθριδατικός πόλεμος τυράννους αύτοις κατέστησεν, ούς ό βασιλεύς έβούλετο τον δ' ίσχύσαντα μάλιστα, τὸν Ἀριστίωνα, καὶ ταύτην βιασάμενον

¹ Κάσσανδρος, Jones, for Kάσανδρος; and so elsewhere. 268

changed to a democracy; but tyrants assailed them. Peisistratus and his sons; and later an oligarchy arose, not only that of the four hundred, but also that of the thirty tyrants, who were set over them by the Lacedaemonians; of these they easily rid themselves. and preserved the democracy until the Roman conquest. For even though they were molested for a short time by the Macedonian kings, and were even forced to obey them, they at least kept the general type of their government the same. And some say that they were actually best governed at that time, during the ten years when Cassander reigned over the Macedonians. For although this man is reputed to have been rather tyrannical in his dealings with all others, yet he was kindly disposed towards the Athenians, once he had reduced the city to subjection; for he placed over the citizens Demetrius of Phalerum, one of the disciples of Theophrastus the philosopher, who not only did not destroy the democracy but even improved it, as is made clear in the Memoirs which Demetrius wrote concerning this government. But the envy and hatred felt for oligarchy was so strong that, after the death of Cassander, Demetrius was forced to flee to Egypt ; and the statues of him, more than three hundred. were pulled down by the insurgents and melted. and some writers go on to say that they were made into chamber-pots. Be that as it may, the Romans, seeing that the Athenians had a democratic government when they took them over, preserved their autonomy and liberty. But when the Mithridatic War came on, tyrants were placed over them, whomever the king wished. The most powerful of these, Aristion, who violently oppressed the city, was

τὴν πόλιν, ἐκ πολιορκίας ἑλὼν Σύλλας, ὁ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμών, ἐκόλασε, τῆ δὲ πόλει συγγνώμην ἕνειμε καὶ μέχρι νῦν ἐν ἐλευθερία τέ ἐστι καὶ τιμῆ παρὰ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις.

21. Μετά δὲ τὸν Πειραιἁ Φαληρεῖς δημος ἐν τη ἐφεξης παραλία· εἶθ' 'Αλιμούσιοι, Αἰξωνεῖς, 'Αλαιεῖς,¹ οἱ Αἰξωνικοί, 'Αναγυράσιοι· εἶτα Θορεῖς² Λαμπτρεῖς,³ Αἰγιλιεῖς,⁴ 'Αναφλύστιοι, 'Ατηνεῖς⁵ οὕτοι μὲν οἱ μέχρι της ἄκρας τοῦ Σουνίου. μεταξὺ δὲ τῶν λεχθέντων δήμων μακρὰ⁶ ἄκρα, πρώτη μετὰ τοὺς Αἰξωνέας, Ζωστήρ· εἶτ' ἄλλη μετὰ Θορέας, 'Αστυπάλαια, ῶν της μὲν πρόκειται νησος Φάβρα, της δ' Ἐλεοῦσσα· καὶ κατὰ τοὺς Αἰξωνέας δ' ἐστὶν 'Υδροῦσσα· περὶ δὲ 'Ανάφλυστόν ἐστι καὶ τὸ Πανεῖον, καὶ τὸ της Κωλιάδος 'Αφροδίτης ἱερόν, εἰς ὃν τόπον ἐκκυμανθηναι τὰ τελευταῖα τὰ ἐκ της περὶ Σαλαμῖνα ναυμαχίας της Περσικής ναυάγιά φασι, περὶ ῶν καὶ τὸν 'Απόλλω προειπεῖν.

Κωλιάδες δε γυναικες ερέτμοισι φρύξουσι.7

πρόκειται δὲ καὶ τούτων τῶν τόπων Βέλβινα νῆσος οὐ πολὺ ἄπωθεν καὶ ὁ Πατρόκλου χάραξ· ἔρημοι δ' αἱ πλεῖσται τούτων.

22. Κάμψαντι δὲ τὴν κατὰ τὸ Σούνιον ἄκραν ἀξιόλογος δῆμος Σούνιον, εἶτα Θόρικος, εἶτα C 399 Ποταμὸς δῆμος οὕτω καλούμενος, ἐξ οὖ οἰ ἄνδρες Ποτάμιοι, εἶτα Πρασία, Στειριά, Βραυ-

1 'Adateis, Tzschucke, for 'Adeeis ; so the later editors.

² είθ' Όρεεις Α; είθ' Ώρεεις Α man. sec., BEklno ; είτα Θορείς Tzschucke, Corais, Kramer ; είτα Θοραιείς Meineke.

³ Λαμπτρείs Kramer, for Λαμποιείs A (Λαuπυρείs man. sec.), BEgkluo ; so later editors.

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punished by Sulla the Roman commander when he took this city by siege, though he pardoned the city itself; and to this day it is free and held in honour among the Romans.

21. After the Peiraeus comes the deme Phalereis, on the seaboard next to it; then Halimusii, Aexoneis, Alaeeis, Aexonici, and Anagyrasii. Then Thoreis, Lamptreis, Aegilieis, Anaphlystii, Ateneis. These are the demes as far as the cape of Sunium. Between the aforesaid demes is a long cape, the first cape after Aexoneis, Zoster ; then another after Thoreis, I mean Astypalaea; off the former of these lies the island Phabra and off the latter the island Eleussa; and also opposite Aexonieis is Hydrussa. And in the neighbourhood of Anaphlystus is also the shrine of Pan, and the temple of Aphrodite Colias, at which place, they say, were cast forth by the waves the last wreckage of the ships after the Persian naval battle near Salamis, the wreckage concerning which Apollo predicted "the women of Colias will cook food with the oars." Off these places, too, is the island Belbina, at no great distance, and also the palisade of Patroclus. But most of these islands are uninhabited.

22. On doubling the cape of Sunium one comes to Sunium, a noteworthy deme; then to Thoricus; then to a deme called Potamus, whose inhabitants are called Potamii; then to Prasia, to Steiria, to

⁷ φρύξουσι, conj. of Kuhn, for φρίξουσι (cp. Herod. 8. 96).

^{*} Alyrhieis Tzschucke, for Alyrveis ; so the later editors.

⁵ Ατηνείς, Loeper (Ath. Mitth. xvii, 1892, p. 335), for 'Aζηνιείς.

^ε μακρά, omitted by Elnog and Pletho; in A about twelve letters have disappeared between μα and η μετά.

ρών, ὅπου τὸ τῆς Βραυρωνίας ᾿Αρτέμιδος ἰερόν, [ʿΑλαὶ ᾿Αραφη]νίδες ¹, ὅπου τὸ τῆς Ταυροπόλου, Μυρρινοῦς, Προβάλινθος, Μαραθών, ὅπου Μιλτιάδης τὰς μετὰ Δάτιος τοῦ Πέρσου δυνάμεις ἄρδην διέφθειρεν, οὐ περιμείνας ὑστερίζοντας Λακεδαιμονίους διὰ τὴν πανσέληνον' ἐνταῦθα μεμυθεύκασι καὶ τὸν Μαραθώνιον ταῦρον, δυ ἀνεῖλε Θησεύς. μετὰ δὲ Μαραθώνα Τρικόρυνθος,² εἶτα Ῥαμνοῦς,³ τὸ τῆς Νεμέσεως ἱερόν, εἶτα Ψαφἰς ἡ τῶν ᾿Ωρωπίων' ἐνταῦθα δέ που καὶ τὸ ᾿Αμφιαράειόν ἐστι τετιμημένον ποτὲ μαντεῖον, ὅπου ψυγόντα τὸν ᾿Αμφιάρεων, ὡς φησι Σοφοκλῆς,

έδέξατο ραγείσα Θηβαία κόνις, αύτοίσιν ὅπλοις καὶ τετρωρίστῷ ⁴ δίφρῷ.

'Ωρωπός δ' ἐν ἀμφισβητησίμφ γεγένηται πολλάκις· ἕδρυται γὰρ ἐν μεθορίφ τῆς τε ἀΑττικῆς καὶ τῆς Βοιωτίας. πρόκειται δὲ τῆς παραλίας ταύτης, πρὸ μὲν τοῦ Θορίκου ⁵ καὶ τοῦ Σουνίου, νῆσος Ἐλένη, τραχεῖα καὶ ἔρημος, παραμήκης ὅσον ἐξήκοντα σταδίων τὸ μῆκος· ῆς φασὶ μεμυῆσθαι τὸν ποιητήν, ἐν οἶς ἀλλέξανδρος λέγει πρὸς τὴν Ἐλένην·

οὐδ' ὅτε σε πρῶτον Λακεδαίμονος ἐξ ἐρατεινῆς [ἔπλεον ⁶] ἀρπάξας ἐν ποντοπόροισι νέεσσι, νήσφ δ' ἐν Κρανάῃ ἐμίγην φιλότητι καὶ εὐνậ.⁷

1 ['Aλal 'Aρaφη]ν/δες, lacuna supplied by Xylander ; so the later editors.

² Τρικόρυνθοs A ; Τρικόρυθοs A man. sec., and other MSS.

After Paµνoῦs Pletho and the later editors insert ὅπου.

4 τετρωρίστψ Beglkno, for τετραορίστψ other MSS. (τετραρίστψ hi); so Meineke.

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Brauron, where is the temple of the Artemis Brauronia, to Halae Araphenides, where is the temple of Artemis Tauropolus, to Myrrinus, to Probalinthus, and to Marathon, where Miltiades utterly destroyed the forces under Datis the Persian. without waiting for the Lacedaemonians, who came too late because they wanted the full moon. Here, too, is the scene of the myth of the Marathonian bull, which was slain by Theseus. After Marathon one comes to Tricorynthus; then to Rhamnus, the sanctuary of Nemesis; then to Psaphis, the land of the Oropians. In the neighbourhood of Psaphis is the Amphiaraeium, an oracle once held in honour, where in his flight Amphiaraüs, as Sophocles says, "with four-horse chariot, armour and all, was received by a cleft that was made¹ in the Theban dust."² Oropus has often been disputed territory; for it is situated on the common boundary of Attica and Boeotia. Off this coast are islands; off Thoricus and Sunium lies the island Helenê; it is rugged and deserted, and in its length of about sixty stadia extends parallel to the coast. This island, they say, is mentioned by the poet where Alexander 3 says to Helen: "Not even when first I snatched thee from lovely Lacedaemon and sailed with thee on the seafaring ships, and in the island Cranaë joined with thee in love and couch"; 4 for he calls Cranaë 5 the

¹ By a thunderbolt of Zeus, to save the pious prophet from being slain. * Frag. 873 (Nauck). ³ Paris.

4 Iliad 3, 443. 5 "Rough."

⁵ Ooplkov, Tzschucke, from conj. of Casaubon, for Ooplov aBE, Gouplou I (?), Ald.

⁶ [έπλεον], lacuna supplied by Xylander; so the later litors. ⁷ φιλότητι και εύν³, omitted in Acghino. editors.

ταύτην γὰρ λέγει Κρανάην τὴν νῦν Ἐλένην ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐκεῖ γενέσθαι τὴν μῖξιν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν Ἐλένην ἡ Εὔβοια πρόκειται τῆς ἑξῆς παραλίας, ὁμοίως στενὴ καὶ μακρὰ καὶ κατὰ μῆκος τῆ ἡπείρῷ παραβεβλημένη, καθάπερ ἡ Ἐλένη. ἔστι δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ Σουνίου πρὸς τὸ νότιον τῆς Εὐβοίας ἄκρον, δ καλοῦσι Λευκὴν ἀκτήν, σταδίων τριακοσίων πλοῦς· ἀλλὰ περὶ Εὐβοίας μὲν εἰρήσεται ὕστερον,¹ τοὺς δ' ἐν τῆ μεσογαία δήμους τῆς ᾿Αττικῆς μακρὸν εἰπεῖν διὰ τὸ πλῆθος.

23. Τών δ' όρων τὰ μέν έν όνόματι μάλιστά έστιν ό τε Ύμηττός και Βριλησσός και Λυκαβηττός, έτι δè Πάρνης καὶ Κορυδαλλός. μαρμάρου δ' έστι τής τε 'Υμηττίας και τής Πεντελικής² κάλλιστα μέταλλα πλησίον της πόλεως ό δ' Υμηττός και μέλι άριστον ποιεί. τὰ δ' ἀργυρεία τὰ ἐν τη Αττική κατ' ἀρχὰς μέν ήν ἀξιόλογα, νυνί δ' έκλείπει· και δή και οι έργαζόμενοι, τής μεταλλείας ασθενώς υπακουούσης, την παλαιάν έκβολάδα καὶ σκωρίαν ἀναχωνεύοντες, εὕρισκον έτι έξ αύτης αποκαθαιρόμενον αργύριον, τών άρχαίων ἀπείρως καμινευόντων. τοῦ δὲ μέλιτος C 400 ἀρίστου τῶν πάντων ὄντος τοῦ ᾿Αττικοῦ, πολύ Βέλτιστόν φασι τὸ ἐν τοῖς ἀργυρείοις, ὃ καὶ ακάπνιστον καλούσιν από του τρόπου της σκευασίας.

24. Ποταμοί δ' είσιν ό μέν Κηφισσός έκ

1 εἰρήσεται ϋστερον, lacuna supplied by bno; μετ' ὀλίγον λέξομεν i.

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island now called Helenê from the fact that the intercourse took place there. And after Helenê comes Euboea, which lies off the next stretch of coast; it likewise is narrow and long and in length lies parallel to the mainland, like Helenê. The voyage from Sunium to the southerly promontory of Euboea, which is called Leucê Actê, is three hundred stadia. However, I shall discuss Euboea later;¹ but as for the demes in the interior of Attica, it would be tedious to recount them because of their great number.

23. Of the mountains, those which are most famous are Hymettus, Brilessus, and Lycabettus; and also Parnes and Corydallus. Near the city are most excellent quarries of marble, the Hymettian and Pentelic. Hymettus also produces the best honey. The silver mines in Attica were originally valuable, but now they have failed. Moreover. those who worked them, when the mining yielded only meagre returns, melted again the old refuse, or dross, and were still able to extract from it pure silver, since the workmen of earlier times had been unskilful in heating the ore in furnaces. But though the Attic honey is the best in the world, that in the country of the silver mines is said to be much the best of all, the kind which is called acapniston,² from the mode of its preparation.

24. The rivers of Attica are the Cephissus, which

1 10. 1.

² "Unsmoked," *i.e.* the honey was taken from the hive without the use of smoke.

² Πεντελικήs, Xylander, for έλικήs; so later editors.

Τρινεμέων¹ τὰς ἀρχὰς ἔχων, ῥέων δὲ διὰ τοῦ πεδίου, έφ' ου και ή γέφυρα και οι γεφυρισμοί, διὰ δὲ τῶν σκελῶν τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄστεος εἰς τὸν Πειραιά καθηκόντων, ἐκδίδωσιν εἰς τὸ Φαληρικόν, χειμαρρώδης τὸ πλέον, θέρους δὲ μειοῦται τελέως. έστι² δε τοιούτος μάλλον ό Ίλισσός, εκ θατέρου μέρους τοῦ ἄστεος ῥέων εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν παραλίαν, έκ των ύπερ της "Αγρας και του Λυκείου μερών, καί τής πηγής, ην υμνηκεν έν Φαίδρω Πλάτων. περί μέν τής Αττικής ταῦτα.

II

 Έξης δ' ἐστὶν ἡ Βοιωτία' περὶ ἡς λέγοντα καὶ περί τῶν συνεχῶν ἐθνῶν ἀνάμνησιν ποιήσασθαι χρή τοῦ σαφοῦς χάριν, ὡν εἶπομεν πρότερον. ελέγομεν δε την από Σουνίου παραλίαν μέχρι Θετταλονικείας έπι τὰς ἄρκτους τετάσθαι, μικρον έκκλίνουσαν πρός δύσιν και έχουσαν την θάλασσαν πρός έω· τὰ δ' ὑπερ[κείμενα μέρη 3] πρός δύσιν, ώς αν ταινίας τινάς, δια της [πάσης χώρας 4] τεταμένας παραλλήλους ών πρώτη έστιν [ή 'Αττική σύν τή⁵] Μεγαρίδι, ώς αν ταινία τις, το

1 Τρινεμέων, Kramer from conj. of Casaubon, for Τρινεμίων.

² ξστι, Xylander, for ξ τι; so the later editors. ³ $\delta \pi \epsilon \rho [\kappa \epsilon (\mu \epsilon \nu \alpha \ \mu \epsilon \rho] \eta$; lacuna of about ten letters in A supplied by bno ($\kappa\epsilon\iota\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha$) and by Du Theil ($\mu\epsilon\rho$); Müller-Dübner and Meineke following.

 [πάσηs χώραs]: lacuna of about ten letters in A supplied by Meineke. bno have χώραs έκάστης.

5 Between dorly and Meyaplos, A has a lacuna of about twelve letters. Du Theil inserts as above, and so Müller-Dübner and Meineke.

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has its source in the deme Trinemeis; it flows through the plain (hence the allusions to the "bridge" and the "bridge-railleries"¹) and then through the legs of the walls which extend from the city to the Peiraeus; it empties into the Phaleric Gulf, being a torrential stream most of the time, although in summer it decreases and entirely gives out. And such is still more the case with the Ilissus, which flows from the other part of the city into the same coast, from the region above $Agra^2$ and the Lyceium, and from the fountain which is lauded by Plato in the *Phaedrus*.³ So much for Attica.

п

1. NEXT in order is Boeotia; and when I discuss this country and the tribes that are continuous with it, I must, for the sake of clearness, call to mind what I have said before.⁴ As I have said, the seaboard from Sunium to Thessaloniceia extends towards the north, slightly inclining towards the west and keeping the sea on the east; and that the parts above this seaboard lie towards the west—ribbonlike stretches of country extending parallel to one another through the whole country. The first of these parts is Attica together with Megaris—a ribbon-like stretch of country, having as its eastern

¹ Literally, the "gephyra" ("bridge") and "gephyrismi" ("bridge-isms"). It appears that on this bridge the Initiated, on their procession to Eleusis, engaged in mutual raillery of a wanton character (but see Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. $\Gamma \epsilon \phi v \rho_i \sigma \mu_0$).

² A suburb in the deme of Agrylê.

⁴ 2. 5. 21, 7. 7. 4, and 9. 1. 2.

^a 229 A. D.

μέν έωθι[νὸν πλευρὸν ἔχουσ]a¹ τὴν ἀπὸ Σουνίου μέχρι 'Ωρωποῦ καὶ [τῆς Βοιωτ]ίας,² τὸ δ' ἐσπέριον τόν τε 'Ισθμὸν καὶ τὴν ['Αλκυονίδα θάλ]ατταν,³ τὴν κατὰ Πηγὰς μέχρι τῶν [ὄρων τῆς Βοιωτί]ας ⁴ τῶν περὶ Κρέουσαν· τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ [τὴν ἀπὸ Σουνίου⁵] μέχρι 'Ισθμοῦ παραλίαν καὶ τὴν ἀπὸ Σουνίου⁵] μέχρι 'Ισθμοῦ παραλίαν καὶ τὴν ὡς ἂν [παράλληλον αὐτῆ]ς ⁶ ὀρεινὴν τὴν διείργουσαν ἀπὸ τῆς [Βοιωτίας τὴν 'Α]ττικήν.⁷ δευτέρα δ' ἐστὶν ἡ Βοιωτία, ἀπὸ τῆς ἕω ἐπὶ δύσιν τεταμένη ταινία τις ἀπὸ τῆς κατ' Εὕβοιαν θαλάττης ἐπὶ θάλατταν τὴν κατὰ τὸν Κρισαῖον κόλπον, ἰσομήκης πως τῆ 'Αττικῆ ἢ καὶ ἐλάττων κατὰ μῆκος· ἀρετῆ μέντοι τῆς χώρας πάμπολυ διαφέρει.

2. Έφορος δὲ καὶ ταύτῃ κρείττω τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἀποφαίνει τῶν ὑμόρων ἐθνῶν, καὶ ὅτι μόνη τριθάλαττός ἐστι, καὶ λιμένων εὐπορεῖ πλειόνων, ἐπὶ μὲν τῷ Κρισαίῷ κόλπῷ καὶ τῷ Κορινθιακῷ τὰ ἐκ τῆς Ἱταλίας καὶ Σικελίας καὶ Λιβύης δεχομένη, ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν πρὸς Εὔβοιαν μερῶν ἐφ' ἐκάτερα τοῦ Εὐρίπου σχιζομένης τῆς παραλίας, τῦ μὲν ἐπὶ τὴν Αὐλίδα καὶ τὴν Ταναγρικήν, τῆ δ' ἐπὶ τὸν Σαλγανέα καὶ τὴν 'Ανθηδόνα, τῆ μὲν εἰναι συνεχῆ τὴν κατ' Αἴγυπτον καὶ Κύπρον καὶ τὰς νήσους θάλατταν, τῦ δὲ τὴν κατὰ Μακεδόνας

¹ ξωθι[νόν πλευρόν ξχου]σα: lacuna of about fourteen letters in A supplied by Du Theil; so Müller-Dübner and Meineke. bno have ξωθινόν μέρος ταινιοῦσα.

² $[\tau \eta s Boiw \tau]$ das: lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Du Theil. but have $\tau \eta s \tau a \delta \tau \eta$ mapallas.

³ ['Αλκυονίδα θάλ]ατταν: lacuna of about fourteen letters supplied by bno.

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side the seaboard from Sunium to Oropus and Boeotia, and as its western side the Isthmus and the Alcyonian Sea, which extends from Pagae to the boundaries of Boeotia near Creusa, and as its remaining two sides, the seaboard from Sunium to the Isthmus and the mountainous country approximately parallel thereto which separates Attica from Boeotia. The second of these parts is Boeotia, extending ribbon-like from the east towards the west, from the Euboean Sea to the sea at the Crisaean Gulf; and it is about equal in length to Attica or perhaps less; in the fertility of its soil, however, it is far superior.

2. Ephorus declares that Boeotia is superior to the countries of the bordering tribes, not only in fertility of soil, but also because it alone has three seas and has a greater number of good harbours; in the Crisaean and Corinthian Gulfs it receives the products of Italy and Sicily and Libya, while in the part which faces Euboea, since its seaboard branches off on either side of the Euripus, on one side towards Aulis and the territory of Tanagra and on the other towards Salganeus and Anthedon, the sea stretches unbroken¹ in the one direction towards Egypt and Cyprus and the islands, and in the other direction

¹ *i.e.* unbroken by an isthmus or other obstacle.

⁴ [δρων τη̂s Boιωτί]as: lacuna of fourteen letters supplied by Kramer. τόπων (also suggested by Kramer), Meineke.

⁵ [την ἀπό Σουνίου]: lacuna of about twelve letters in A supplied by Du Theil; so Müller-Dübner.

^δ [παράλληλον αὐτή]s: lacuna of thirteen letters in A supplied by Kramer; so Müller-Dübner.

⁷ [Βοιωτίας την 'A] τικήν: lacuna of about twelve letters supplied by Corais from conj. of Tzschucke; so Müller-Dübner and Meineke.

καί την Προποντίδα και τον Έλλήσποντον. προστίθησι δέ, ὅτι καὶ τὴν Εὐβοιαν τρόπον τινὰ μέρος αὐτῆς πεποίηκεν ὁ Εὔριπος, οῦτω στενὸς ών και γεφύρα συνεζευγμένος πρός αὐτὴν διπλέ-C 401 θρω. την μέν ούν χώραν επαινεί δια ταύτα, καί φησι πρός ήγεμονίαν εύφυως έχειν, άγωγη δέ καί παιδεία μη χρησαμένους επιμελεί 1 τους αεί προϊσταμένους αυτής, εί καί 2 ποτε κατώρθωσαν, έπι μικρόν³ τόν χρόνον συμμείναι καθάπερ Ἐπαμεινώνδας έδειξε. τελευτήσαντος γὰρ ἐκείνου την ηγεμονίαν αποβαλείν εύθυς τούς Θηβαίους, γευσαμένους αυτής μόνον αίτιον δè είναι το λόγων και όμιλίας της πρός άνθρώπους όλιγωρήσαι, μόνης δ' επιμεληθήναι τής κατὰ πόλεμον ἀρετής. ἔδει δὲ προσθειναι, διότι 4 τοῦτο πρὸς Έλληνας χρήσιμόν ἐστιν, ἐπεὶ πρός γε τους βαρβάρους βία λόγου κρείττων έστί. και 'Ρωμαΐοι δέ το παλαιον μέν, αγριωτέροις έθνεσι πολεμούντες, ούδεν εδέοντο των τοιούτων παιδευμάτων, ἀφ' οὐ δὲ ἤρξαντο πρὸς ἡμερώτερα έθνη και φύλα την πραγματείαν έχειν, επέθεντο 5 καὶ ταύτη τη ἀγωγή καὶ κατέστησαν πάντων κύριοι.

3. 'Η δ' οῦν Βοιωτία πρότερον μὲν ὑπὸ βαρβάρων ῷκεῖτο ᾿Αόνων καὶ Τεμμίκων, ἐκ τοῦ Σουνίου πεπλανημένων, καὶ Λελέφων καὶ 'Υάντων' εἰτα Φοίνικες ἔσχον οἱ μετὰ Κάδμου, δς τήν τε

1 ἐπιμελεϊ, Madvig, for ἐπεὶ μηδέ; so Müller-Dübner. no omit altogether; Corais, ἐπιμελεία.

² Corais and Meineke, from conj. of Pletho, insert τl before $\pi \sigma \tau \epsilon$.

⁸ µакро́у Bl. ⁶ от вlno.

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towards Macedonia and the regions of the Propontis and the Hellespont. And he adds that Euboea has, in a way, been made a part of Boeotia by the Euripus, since the Euripus is so narrow and is spanned by a bridge to Euripus only two plethra¹ long. Now he praises the country on account of these things; and he says that it is naturally well suited to hegemony, but that those who were from time to time its leaders neglected careful training and education, and therefore, although they at times achieved success, they maintained it only for a short time, as is shown in the case of Epameinondas; for after he died the Thebans immediately lost the hegemony, having had only a taste of it; and that the cause of this was the fact that they belittled the value of learning and of intercourse with mankind, and cared for the military virtues alone. Ephorus should have added that these things are particularly useful in dealing with Greeks, although force is stronger than reason in dealing with the barbarians. And the Romans too, in ancient times, when carrying on war with savage tribes, needed no training of this kind, but from the time that they began to have dealings with more civilised tribes and races, they applied themselves to this training also, and so established themselves as lords of all.

3. Be that as it may, Boeotia in earlier times was inhabited by barbarians, the Aones and the Temmices, who wandered thither from Sunium, and by the Leleges and the Hyantes. Then the Phoenicians occupied it, I mean the Phoenicians with Cadmus,

¹ 202 English feet.

⁵ ἐπέθεντο, Xylander ; so later editors.

STRABO

Καδμείαν ἐτείχισε, καὶ ἀρχὴν τοῖς ἐκγόνοις ἀπέλιπεν. ἐκεῖνοι δὲ τὰς Θήβας τῇ Καδμείą προσέκτισαν καὶ συνεφύλαξαν τὴν ἀρχήν, ἡγούμενοι τών πλείστων Βοιωτών έως της τών Έπιγόνων στρατείας. κατά δε τούτους όλίγον χρόνου έκλιπόντες τὰς Θήβας ἐπανηλθον πάλιν ώς δ αύτως ύπο Θρακών και Πελασγών έκπεσόντες έν Θετταλία συνεστήσαντο την ἀρχην μετὰ ᾿Αρναίων έπι πολύν χρόνον, ώστε και Βοιωτούς κληθήναι πάντας. είτ ἀνέστρεψαν είς την οἰκείαν, ήδη τοῦ Αἰολικοῦ στόλου παρεσκευασμένου περὶ Αὐλίδα τής Βοιωτίας, δν έστελλον είς την Άσίαν οί Ορέστου παίδες. προσθέντες δὲ τŷ Βοιωτία τὴν Ορχομενίαν (οὐ γὰρ ἦσαν κοινῆ πρότερον, οὐδ' Ομηρος μετά Βοιωτών αυτούς κατέλεξεν, άλλ ίδία, Μινύας προσαγορεύσας) μετ' ἐκείνων ἐξέβαλον τούς μέν Πελασγούς els 'Αθήνας, ἀφ' ών ἐκλήθη μέρος τι τῆς πόλεως Πελασγικόν, ῷκησαν δὲ ὑπὸ τῷ Ἱμηττῷ, τοὺς δὲ Θρậκας ἐπὶ τὸν Παρνασσόν. "Υαντες δὲ τῆς Φωκίδος "Ταν πόλιν ῷκισαν.

4. Φησὶ δ' Ἐφορος τοὺς μὲν Θρậκας, ποιησαμένους σπονδὰς πρὸς τοὺς Βοιωτούς, ἐπιθέσθαι νύκτωρ στρατοπεδεύουσιν ὀλιγωρότερον, ὡς εἰρήνης γεγονυίας· διακρουσαμένων δ' ἱ αὐτούς, αἰτιωμένων τε ἅμα, ὅτι τὰς σπονδὰς παρέβαινον, μὴ C 402 παραβῆναι φάσκειν ἐκείνους· συνθέσθαι γὰρ ἡμέρας, νύκτωρ δ' ἐπιθέσθαι· ἀφ' οῦ δὴ καὶ τὴν

¹δ', Corais inserts ; δέ no.

¹ The acropolis of Thebes.² *Hiad* 2, 511.

the man who fortified the Cadmeia¹ and left the dominion to his descendants. Those Phoenicians founded Thebes in addition to the Cadmeia, and preserved their dominion, commanding most of the Boeotians until the expedition of the Epigoni. On this occasion they left Thebes for a short time, but came back again. And, in the same way, when they were ejected by the Thracians and the Pelasgians, they established their government in Thessaly along with the Arnaei for a long time, so that they were all called Boeotians. Then they returned to the home land, at the time when the Aeolian fleet, near Aulis in Boeotia, was now ready to set sail. I mean the fleet which the sons of Orestes were despatching to Asia. After adding the Orchomenian country to Boeotia (for in earlier times the Orchomenians were not a part of the Boeotian community, nor did Homer enumerate them with the Boeotians. but as a separate people, for he called them Minyae²), they, with the Orchomenians, drove out the Pelasgians to Athens (it was after these that a part of the city was named "Pelasgicon," though they took up their abode below Hymettus), and the Thracians to Parnassus; and the Hyantes founded a city Hyas in Phocis.

4. Ephorus says that the Thracians, after making a treaty with the Boeotians, attacked them by night when they, thinking that peace had been made, were encamping rather carelessly; and when the Boeotians frustrated the Thracians, at the same time making the charge that they were breaking the treaty, the Thracians asserted that they had not broken it, for the treaty said "by day," whereas they had made the attack by night; whence arose

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παροιμίαν εἰρῆσθαι, Θρακία παρεύρεσις. τούς δέ Πελασγούς, μένοντος έτι τοῦ πολέμου, χρηστηριασομένους απελθείν, απελθείν δε και τούς Βοιωτούς. τον μέν ουν τοις Πελασγοις δοθέντα χρησμον έφη μή έχειν είπειν, τοις δε Βοιωτοις άνελειν την προφήτιν ασεβήσαντας εΰ πράξειν τούς θεωρούς, ύπονοήσαντας χαριζομένην τοις Πελασγοίς την προφήτιν κατά το συγγενές (ἐπειδή 1 καὶ τὸ ἱερὸν Πελασγικὸν ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὑπῆρξεν) ούτως άνελειν, άρπάσαντας την άνθρωπον είς πυράν έμβαλεῖν, ένθυμηθέντας, εἴτε κακουργήσασαν, είτε μή, πρὸς ἀμφότερα ὀρθῶς ἔχειν, εἰ μέν παρεχρηστηρίασε, κολασθείσης αὐτής, εἰ δ' ούδεν εκακούργησε, τὸ προσταχθεν αὐτῶν πραξάντων. τούς δὲ περί τὸ ίερὸν τὸ μὲν ἀκρίτους κτείνειν τοὺς πράξαντας, καὶ ταῦτ' ἐν ίερῷ, μὴ δοκιμάσαι, καθιστάναι δ' εἰς κρίσιν, καλείν δ' ἐπὶ τὰς ἱερείας, ταύτας δὲ είναι τὰς προφήτιδας,² αί λοιπαί τριών οὐσών περιήσαν. λεγόντων δ', ώς οὐδαμοῦ νόμος εἴη δικάζειν γυναίκας, προσελέσθαι καὶ ἄνδρας ἴσους ταῖς γυναιξί τον άριθμόν τους μέν ດບິນ άνδρας άπογνώναι, τὰς δὲ γυναϊκας καταγνώναι, ἴσων δε τῶν ψήφων γενομένων, τὰς ἀπολυούσας νικήσαι· έκ δε τούτων Βοιωτοΐς μόνοις άνδρας προθεσπίζειν έν Δωδώνη. τας μέντοι προφήτιδας, έξηγουμένας το μαντείον 3 είπειν, ότι προστάττοι ο θεός τοις Βοιωτοίς, τούς παρ' αὐτοίς τρίποδας συλήσαντάς

1 enel Blk.

² After προφήτιδαs a leaf has fallen out of A; but the loss is restored by a second hand (α).

* rouvartlov abcg.

the proverb, "Thracian pretense"; and the Pelasgians, when the war was still going on, went to consult the oracle, as did also the Boeotians. Now Ephorus is unable, he says, to tell the oracular response that was given to the Pelasgians, but the prophetess replied to the Boeotians that they would prosper if they committed sacrilege; and the messengers who were sent to consult the oracle, suspecting that the prophetess responded thus out of favour to the Pelasgians, because of her kinship with them (indeed, the temple also was from the beginning Pelasgian), seized the woman and threw her upon a burning pile, for they considered that, whether she had acted falsely or had not, they were right in either case, since, if she uttered a false oracle, she had her punishment, whereas, if she did not act falsely, they had only obeyed the order of the Now those in charge of the temple, he says, oracle. did not approve of putting to death without trial-and that too in the temple-the men who did this, and therefore they brought them to trial, and summoned them before the priestesses, who were also the prophetesses, being the two survivors of the three; but when the Boeotians said that it was nowhere lawful for women to act as judges, they chose an equal number of men in addition to the women. Now the men, he says, voted for acquittal, but the women for conviction, and since the votes cast were equal, those for acquittal prevailed; and in consequence of this prophecies are uttered at Dodona by men to Boeotians only; the prophetesses, however, explain the oracle to mean that the god ordered the Boeotians to steal the tripods¹ and

¹ *i.e.* steal the *dedicated* tripods, thus committing sacrilege.

²⁸⁵

ένα ¹ εἰς Δωδώνην πέμπειν κατ' ἔτος· καὶ δὴ καὶ ποιεῖν τοῦτο· ἀεὶ γάρ τινα τῶν ἀνακειμένων τριπόδων νύκτωρ καθαιροῦντας καὶ κατακαλύπτοντας ἱματίοις, ὡς ἂν λάθρα, τριποδηφορεῖν εἰς Δωδώνην.

5. Μετά δε ταῦτα την Αἰολικήν ἀποικίαν συνέπραξαν τοις περί Πενθίλου, πλείστους έξ έαυτων συμπέμψαντες, ώστε καὶ Βοιωτικήν προσαγορευθήναι. ύστερον δε χρόνοις πολλοίς ό Περσικός πόλεμος περί Πλαταιάς γενόμενος διελυμήνατο την χώραν. εἶτ' ἀνέλαβον σφâς πάλιν έπι τοσούτον, ώστε και τής των Ελλήνων άρχης αμφισβητήσαι Θηβαίους, δυσὶ μάχαις κρατήσαντας Λακεδαιμονίους. Έπαμεινώνδα δέ πεσόντος έν τη μάχη, ταύτης μέν της έλπίδος διεσφάλησαν, ὑπέρ δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὅμως ἐπολέμησαν πρός Φωκέας τούς τὸ ίερὸν συλήσαντας C 403 το κοινόν. κακωθέντες δ' ύπό τε τούτου τοῦ πολέμου, και των Μακεδόνων επιθεμένων τοις Έλλησιν, ύπο τών αὐτών τούτων καὶ ἀπέβαλον την πόλιν κατασκαφείσαν και ανέλαβον ανακτισθείσαν. έξ ἐκείνου δ' ήδη πράττοντες ἐνδεέστερον ἀεὶ μέχρι εἰς ἡμᾶς οὐδὲ κώμης ἀξιολόγου τύπον σώζουσι και άλλαι δε πόλεις άνάλογον 2 πλήν Τανάγρας και Θεσπιών αυται δ' ικανώς συμμένουσι πρός ἐκείνας κρινόμεναι.

6. Έξης δε την περιήγησιν της χώρας ποιητέον, άρξαμένους άπο της πρός Εύβοιαν παραλίας της

¹ συλήσανταs, Groskurd, for συλλέγονταs, also adding ἕνα; Kramer approving.

² After ἀνάλογον no insert ἔχουσι.

1 i.e. every year.

take one of them to Dodona every year; and they actually do this, for they always 1 take down one of the dedicated tripods by night and cover it up with garments, and secretly, as it were, carry it to Dodona

5. After this the Boeotians cooperated with Penthilus² and his followers in forming the Aeolian colony, sending with him most of their own people, so that it was also called a Boeotian colony. long time afterwards the country was thoroughly Α devastated by the Persian war that took place near Plataeae. Then they recovered themselves to such an extent that the Thebans, having conquered the Lacedaemonians in two battles, laid claim to supremacy over the Greeks. But Epameinondas fell in the battle, and consequently they were disappointed in this hope; but still they went to war on behalf of the Greeks against the Phocians, who had robbed their common temple. And after suffering loss from this war, as also from the Macedonians when these attacked the Greeks,³ they lost their city,4 which was rased to the ground by these same people, and then received it back from them when rebuilt.⁵ From that time on the Thebans have fared worse and worse down to our own time, and Thebes to-day does not preserve the character even of a respectable village; and the like is true of other Boeotian cities, except Tanagra and Thespiae, which, as compared with Thebes, have held out fairly well.

6. Next in order I must make a circuit of the country, beginning at that part of the coastline

- ³ At the battle of Chaeroneia (338 B.C.).
- 4 335 B.C.

⁶ By Cassander (316 B. c.).

συνεχοῦς τῆ ᾿Αττικῆ. ἀρχὴ δ' ὁ ᾿Ωρωπὸς καὶ ὁ Ἱερὸς Λιμήν, ὃν καλοῦσι Δελφίνιον, καθ' δν ἡ παλαιὰ Ἐρέτρια ἐν τῆ Εὐβοία, διάπλουν ἔχουσα ἑξήκοντα σταδίων. μετὰ δὲ τὸ Δελφίνιον ὁ ˁΩρωπὸς ἐν εἴκοσι σταδίοις· κατὰ δὲ τοῦτόν ἐστιν ἡ νῦν Ἐρέτρια, διάπλους δ' ἐπ' αὐτὴν στάδιοι τετταράκοντα.

7. Είτα Δήλιον, τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ ᾿Απόλλωνος ἐκ Δήλου ἀφιδρυμένον, Ταναγραίων πολίχνιον, Αυλίδος διέχου σταδίους τριάκουτα, όπου μάχη λειφθέντες Άθηναιοι προτροπάδην έφυγον έν δέ τή φυγή πεσόντα ἀφ' ἕππου Ξενοφώντα ἰδών κείμενον τον Γρύλλου Σωκράτης ό φιλόσοφος, στρατεύων πεζός, τοῦ ίππου γεγονότος ἐκποδών, ἀνέλαβε τοῖς ὤμοις αὐτόν, καὶ ἔσωσεν ἐπὶ πολλοὺς σταδίους, έως ἐπαύσατο ή φυγή.

8. Είτα λιμήν μέγας, δν καλοῦσι Βαθὺν λιμένα. είθ' ή Αὐλίς, πετρῶδες χωρίον¹ καὶ κώμη Τα-ναγραίων λιμήν δ' ἐστὶ πεντήκοντα πλοίοις, ώστ' εἰκὸς τὸν ναύσταθμον τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐν τῷ μεγάλω ὑπάρξαι λιμένι. καὶ ὁ Εὐριπος δ' ἐστὶ πλησίον ό Χαλκίδος, είς δν άπο Σουνίου στάδιοι έξακόσιοι ² έβδομήκοντα· έστι δ' ἐπ' αὐτῷ γέφυρα

¹ πετρώδης χώρα aghino.

* $\xi \xi \alpha x \delta \sigma i o i (\chi')$, Jones, following conj. of Falconer; έπτακόσιοι, conj. Gosselin and Groskurd ; πεντακόσιοι, conj. Kramer.

¹ Deep Harbour.

² In 411 n.c. Chalcis was joined to the mainland by a bridge. Moles were thrown out into the Euripus from each shore, high towers were built at the ends of the two moles, leaving a passage through for a single ship, and "wooden bridges were set over the channels" (Diodorus Siculus 13.

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opposite Euboea which joins Attica. The beginning is Oropus, and the Sacred Harbour, which is called Delphinium, opposite which is the ancient Eretria in Euboea, the distance across being sixty stadia. After Delphinium, at a distance of twenty stadia, is Oropus; and opposite Oropus is the present Eretria, and to it the passage across the strait is forty stadia.

7. Then one comes to Delium, the sanctuary of Apollo, which is a reproduction of that in Delos. It is a small town of the Tanagraeans, thirty stadia distant from Aulis. It was to this place that the Athenians, after their defeat in battle, made their headlong flight; and in the flight Socrates the philosopher, who was serving on foot, since his horse had got away from him, saw Xenophon the son of Gryllus lying on the ground, having fallen from his horse, and took him up on his shoulders and carried him in safety for many stadia, until the flight ceased.

8. Then one comes to a large harbour, which is called Bathys Limen;¹ then to Aulis, a rocky place and a village of the Tanagraeans. Its harbour is large enough for only fifty boats; and therefore it is reasonable to suppose that the naval station of the Greeks was in the large harbour. And near by, also, is the Euripus at Chalcis, to which the distance from Sunium is six hundred and seventy stadia; and over it is a bridge two plethra long,² as I have

47). The plurals "bridges" and "channels" may be explained by the fact that there was a small rocky island in the middle of the strait between the two channels. In 334 n.c. they fortified the bridge with towers and gates and a wall, and included the Boeotian Mt. Canethus (Karababa?) δίπλεθρος, ώς εἶρηκα· πύργος δ' ἐκατέρωθεν ἐφέστηκεν, ὁ μὲν ἐκ τῆς Χαλκίδος, ὁ δ' ἐκ τῆς Βοιωτίας· διφκοδόμηται δ' εἰς αὐτοὺς σῦριγξ. περὶ δὲ τῆς παλιρροίας τοῦ Εὐρίπου τοσοῦτον μόνον εἰπεῖν ἰκανόν, ὅτι ἑπτάκις μεταβάλλειν φασὶ καθ' ἡμέραν ἑκάστην καὶ νύκτα· τὴν δ' αιτίαν έν άλλοις σκεπτέον.

9. Πλησίον δ' έστιν έφ' ΰψους κείμενον χωρίον Σαλγανεύς, έπώνυμον τοῦ ταφέντος ἐπ' αὐτῷ Σαλγανέως, ἀνδρὸς Βοιωτίου, καθηγησαμένου τοῖς Πέρσαις εἰσπλέουσιν εἰς τὸν διάπλουν τοῦτον ἐκ τοῦ Μαλιακοῦ κόλπου, ὅν φασιν ἀναιρεθῆναι, πρὶν ἡ τῷ Εὐρίπῷ συνάπτειν, ὑπὸ τοῦ ναυάρχου Μεγαβάτου, νομισθέντα κακοῦργον, ὡς ἐξ ἀπάτης εμβαλόντα τον στόλον είς τυφλον της θαλάσσης

as a bridgehead within the circuit of the city of Chalcis (Strabo 10. 1. 8). Chalcis was still joined to the continent by a bridge in 200 B.C. (Livy 28. 6), and Aemilius Paulus went to see it about 167 B.C. (Livy 45. 27). And there was still a bridge there in the time of Livy himself, although the tower mentioned by him (28. 6) was no longer there (note the tense of claudebat). Strabo's "two plethra" (202 feet) is accurate enough for the entire stretch across the strait, and he must have included the moles in his term "bridge." To day the western channel is entirely closed, while the eastern is spanned by a swing-bridge about 85 feet long.

² The usual interpretation of this clause, "a canal (σῦριγξ) has been constructed between (els) the towers" seems impossible. The literal translation is, "a tube has been constructed across into them" (the towers). Bréquigny (quoted in the French trans., vol. iii, Eclaircisscmens x) appears to be on the right track: "On y a pratique des $\sigma \hat{v} \rho_i \gamma_i$ (souter-rains) pour y communiquer" ("they have constructed sub-

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said;¹ and a tower stands on each side, one on the side of Chalcis, and the other on the side of Boeotia; and tube-like passages have been constructed into the towers.² Concerning the refluent currents of the Euripus it is enough to say only thus much, that they are said to change seven times each day and night;³ but the cause of the changes must be investigated elsewhere.

9. Near the Euripus, upon a height, is situated a place called Salganeus. It is named after Salganeus, a Boeotian, who was buried there—the man who guided the Persians when they sailed into this channel from the Maliac Gulf. It is said that he was put to death before they reached the Euripus by Megabates, the commander of the fleet, because he was considered a villain, on the ground that he had deceitfully rushed the fleet into a blind alley of

terranean passages so as to communicate with the towers"). Livy (28. 6) says: "The city has two fortresses, one threatening the sea, and the other in the middle of the city. Thence by a cuniculum" (literally, "rabbit-hole," and hence a "tube-like passage-way") "a road leads to the sea, and this road used to be shut off from the sea by a tower of five stories, a remarkable bulwark." Certainly $\sigma \bar{\nu} \mu \gamma \xi$ should mean an underground passage or else a roofed gallery of some sort above the ground (cf. the use of the word in Polybius 9. 41. 9 concerning the investment of Echinus by Philip, and in 15. 30. 6); and Strabo probably means that there was a protected passage across to the towers from both sides. See Leake's Travels in Northern Greece, II, 259; Grote's Greece, VIII, ch. 63; and the discussion by the French translators (*l. c.*), who believe that there were two passages for ships, one on each side of the strait.

³ "They take place, not seven times in the twenty-four hours, as Strabo says, but at irregular intervals" (Tozer, *Selections*, p. 234). See the explanation of Admiral Mansell in Murray's *Greece*, pp. 387-388. στενωπόν· αἰσθόμενον δὲ τὸν βάρβαρον τὴν περὶ αὐτὸν ἀπάτην μεταγνῶναί τε καὶ ταφῆς ἀξιῶσαι τον αναιτίως αποθανόντα.

C 404 10. Καὶ ἡ Γραῖα δ' ἐστὶ τόπος ᾿Ωρωποῦ πλησίον καὶ τὸ ἰερὸν τοῦ ᾿Αμφιαράου καὶ τὸ Ναρκίσσου τοῦ Ἐρετριέως μνῆμα, ὅ καλεῖται Συγηλοῦ,¹ ἐπειδὴ συγῶσι παριόντες τινὲς δὲ τῆ Τανάγρα την αυτήν φασιν. ή Ποιμανδρίς δ' έστιν ή αὐτή τῆ Ταναγρικῆ^{,2} καλοῦνται δὲ καὶ Γεφυραῖοι οἱ Ταναγραῖοι. ἐκ Κνωπίας δὲ τῆς Θηβαϊκής μεθιδρύθη κατὰ χρησμὸν δεῦρο τὸ 'Αμφιάρειον.

11. Καὶ ὁ Μυκαλησσὸς δὲ κώμη τῆς Ταναγραϊκής κείται δὲ παρ' όδον την ἐκ Θηβων³ εἰς Χαλκίδα, καλούσι δε Βοιωτιακώς Μυκαληττόν.4 ώς δ' αύτως καὶ τὸ "Αρμα τῆς Ταναγραϊκῆς, κώμη έρημος περί την Μυκαληττόν, άπο του 'Αμφιαράου άρματος λαβοῦσα τοὔνομα, ἐτέρα ούσα του "Αρματος του κατά την Αττικήν, ό έστι περί Φυλήν, δήμον τής 'Αττικής δμορον τή Τανάγρα. εντεύθεν δε ή παροιμία την άρχην έσχεν ή λέγουσα όπόταν δι' Αρματος άστράψη άστραπήν τινα σημειουμένων κατά χρησμόν τῶν λεγομένων Πυθαϊστών, βλεπόντων ώς έπι το Αρμα, και τότε πεμπόντων την θυσίαν eis

Σίγηλος κύριον δνομα Ναρκίσσου, σιγηλός δ' ό σιωπηλός (Eustathius, note on Od. 24. 465); οί τον σιγηλον ήρω παριόντες (Alciphron Epist. 3. 58).

² Here MS. A resumes.

- ³ την έκ Θηβών, Meineke, for Θηβαίων.
- 4 The words καλοῦσι . . . Μυκαληττόν, Meineke ejects.
- ⁵ Μυκαληττόν, Meineke and others emend to Μυκαλησσόν.

⁶ δπόταν (Eustathius, note on Od. 2. 498) for δπότε; so the later editors.

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the sea, but that the barbarian, when he perceived that he himself was mistaken, not only repented, but deemed worthy of burial the man who had been put to death without cause.

10. Near Oropus is a place called Graea, and also the temple of Amphiaraüs, and the monument of Narcissus the Eretrian, which is called "Sigelus's," 1 because people pass it in silence.² Some say that Graea is the same as Tanagra. The Poemandrian territory is the same as the Tanagraean;³ and the Tanagraeans are also called Gephyraeans. The temple of Amphiaraüs was transferred hither in accordance with an oracle from the Theban Cnopia.

11. Also Mycalessus, a village, is in the Tanagraean territory. It is situated on the road that leads from Thebes to Chalcis; and in the Boeotian dialect it is called Mycalettus. And Harma is likewise in the Tanagraean territory; it is a deserted village near Mycalettus, and received its name from the chariot of Amphiaraüs, and is a different place from the Harma in Attica, which is near Phylë, a deme of Attica bordering on Tanagra.⁴ Here originated the proverb, "when the lightning flashes through Harma"; for those who are called the Pythaistae look in the general direction of Harma, in accordance with an oracle, and note any flash of lightning in that direction, and then, when they see the

¹ i.e. "Silent's" (monument).

² For love of the indifferent Narcissus Echo died of a broken heart. Nemesis punished him by causing him to fall desperately in love with his own image which he saw in a fountain. He pined away and was changed to the flower which bears his name.

³ "The people of Tanagra say that their founder was Poemander" (Pausanias 9, 10).

⁴ Strabo means the Tanagraean territory.

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Δελφούς, ὅταν ἀστράψαντα ἴδωσιν ἐτήρουν δ' ἐπὶ τρεῖς μῆνας, καθ ἕκαστον μῆνα ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἡμέρας καὶ νύκτας ἀπὸ τῆς ἐσχάρας τοῦ Ἀστρα-παίου Διός ἔστι δ' αὕτη ἐν τῷ τείχει μεταξὺ τοῦ Πυθίου καὶ τοῦ Ὀλυμπίου. περὶ δὲ τοῦ "Αρματος τοῦ Βοιωτιακοῦ οἱ μέν φασιν ἐκπεσόντος έκ τοῦ ἄρματος ἐν τῆ μάχη τοῦ ᾿Αμφιαράου κατὰ τὸν τόπον, ὅπου νῦν ἐστὶ τὸ ἱερὸν αὐτοῦ, τὸ ἅρμα ἕρημον ἐνεχθῆναι ἐπὶ¹ τὸν ὁμώνυμον τόπου οἱ δὲ τοῦ ᾿Αδράστου συντριβηναι τὸ ἄρμα φεύγοντός φασιν ένταῦθα, τὸν δὲ διὰ τοῦ ᾿Αρείονος σωθήναι. Φιλόχορος δ' ύπὸ τῶν κωμητῶν σωθηναί φησιν αὐτόν, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἰσοπολιτείαν αὐτοῖς παρὰ τών 'Αργείων υπάρξαι.

12. Έστι δὲ τῷ ἐκ Θηβῶν εἰς "Αργος² ἀπιόντι³ ἐν ἀριστερῷ ἡ Τάναγρα·κ... 4 ἐν δεξιῷ κεῖται· καὶ ἡ Υρία⁵ δὲ τῆς Ταναγραίας νῦν ἐστί, πρότερον δὲ τῆς Θηβαίδος· ὅπου ὁ Υριεὺς⁶ μεμύθευται και ή του 'Ωρίωνος γένεσις, ήν φησι Πίνδαρος έν τοις διθυράμβοις κείται δ' έγγὺς Αὐλίδος. ἕνιοι δὲ τὰς Ἱσίας Ἱρίην ⁷ λέγεσθαί

1 meol Blk.

² On 'Apyos, which the editors in general consider corrupt, see C. Müller, Ind. Var. Lect., p. 1000. Daebritz (De Artemidoro Strabonis Auctore Capita Tria) conj. els 'Αθήνας ideri.

8 For ἀπιόντι, Meineke reads ἀνιόντι.

* Numerous efforts have been made to supply this lacuna of about fifteen letters, but all are mere guesswork (see C. Müller, l. c., p. 1000). Daebritz (l. c.) conj. κ[al ή των Πλαταιέων].

⁵ 'Yela (Eustathius on Od. 2. 496) for 'Yeela. 7 'Toplyv, all MSS.

· Topie's acgh.

¹ See Dittenberger 611, note 3.

lightning flash, take the offering to Delphi.¹ They would keep watch for three months, for three days and nights each month, from the altar of Zeus Astrapaeus;² this altar is within the walls³ between the Pythium and the Olympium.⁴ In regard to the Harma in Boeotia, some say that Amphiaraüs fell in the battle out of his chariot 5 near the place where his temple now is, and that the chariot was drawn empty to the place which bears the same name; others say that the chariot of Adrastus, when he was in flight, was smashed to pieces there, but that Adrastus safely escaped on Areion.6 But Philochorus 7 says that Adrastus was saved by the inhabitants of the village, and that on this account they obtained equal rights of citizenship from the Argives.

12. To anyone returning from Thebes to Argos,⁸ Tanagra is on the left; and ⁹... is situated on the right. And Hyria, 10 also, belongs to the Tanagraean territory now, though in earlier times it belonged to the Theban territory. Hyria is the scene of the myth of Hyrieus, and of the birth of Orion, of which Pindar speaks in his dithyrambs; 11 it is situated near Aulis. Some say that Hysiae is

² "Wielder of Lightning."

³ Of Athens. ⁴ The temples of Pythian Apollo and Olympian Zeus,

⁶ "Harma,"

⁶ "The fleet horse of Adrastus, of divine descent" (Iliad 23. 346).

7 See foot-note on 9. 1. 6.

⁸ If Strabo wrote "Argos," which is doubtful (see critical note), he must have been thinking of the route taken by Amphiaraüs, or Adrastus, back to the Peloponnesus.

See critical note.

¹⁰ The place mentioned in Homer, Iliad 2. 496.

11 Frag. 73 (Bergk).

φασι, τής Παρασωπίας ούσαν ὑπὸ τῷ Κιθαιρῶνι πλησίον Ερυθρών έν τη μεσογαία, άποικον Υριέων, κτίσμα δε Νυκτέως, τοῦ 'Αντιόπης πατρός. είσι δὲ καὶ ἐν τῆ ᾿Αργεία Υσίαι κώμη, οἱ δ΄ ἐξ αὐτῆς Υσιᾶται λέγονται. τῶν δ΄ Ἐρυθρῶν τούτων ἄποικοι aἱ ἐν Ἰωνία¹ Ἐρυθραί. καὶ ὁ 'Ελεών² δ' ἐστὶ κώμη Ταναγρική, ἀπὸ τῶν ἑλῶν³ ώνομασμένη.

13. Μετά δὲ Σαλγανέα 'Ανθηδών, πόλις λιμένα έχουσα, έσχάτη τῆς Βοιωτιακῆς παραλίας τῆς C 405 πρός Εύβοία, καθάπερ και ο ποιητής είρηκεν.

'Ανθηδόνα τ' ἐσχατόωσαν.

είσι μέντοι έτι προϊόντι μικρόν πολίχναι δύο τών Βοιωτών, Λάρυμνά τε, παρ' ην ό Κηφισσος⁴ έκδίδωσι, και έτι επέκεινα Άλαί, δ δμώνυμοι τοις 'Αττικοΐς δήμοις. κατά δε την παραλίαν ταύτην κεισθαί φασιν Αίγὰς τὰς ἐν Εὐβοία, ἐν αίς τὸ τοῦ Ποσειδώνος ἱερὸν τοῦ Αἰγαίου ἐμνήσθημεν δ' αὐτοῦ καὶ πρότερον. δίαρμα δ' ἐστὶν ἀπὸ μὲν τῆς Ἀνθηδόνος εἰς Αἰγὰς ἑκατὸν εἰκοσι στάδιοι, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν ἄλλων τόπων πολὺ ἐλάττους κείται δ' ἐπὶ ὄρους ὑψηλοῦ τὸ ἱερόν, Ϋν δέ ποτε και πόλις έγγυς δε των Αίγων και αί 'Ορόβιαι.? έν δε τη 'Ανθηδονία Μεσσάπιον όρος

1 'Iwvidi BEl.

² Έλεών, the later editors, for καl Αἰολέων Acgh, Ἐλαιών Bk, 6 EArdy A man. sec.; 6 EArdy (Eustathius, note on Od. 2. 500).

4 Κηφισόs A. 3 ¿λαιών Bh.

⁵ 'Αλαί, Palmer, for άλλαι; so the later editors.

Alγŵν has fallen out of A, but is found in bkno Epit.

' 'Oρόβιαι, Epit., for 'Oρόβαι.

called Hyria, belonging to the Parasopian country¹ below Cithaeron, near Erythrae, in the interior, and that it is a colony of the Hyrieans and was founded by Nycteus, the father of Antiopê. There is also a Hysiae in the Argive territory, a village; and its inhabitants are called Hysiatae. The Erythrae in Ionia is a colony of this Erythrae. And Heleon, also, is a village belonging to Tanagra, having been so named from the "hele," a

13. After Salganeus one comes to Anthedon, a city with a harbour; and it is the last city on that part of the Bocotian seaboard which is opposite to Euboea, as the poet says, "Anthedon at the extremity." 3 As one proceeds a little farther, however, there are still two small towns belonging to the Boeotians : Larymna, near which the Cephissus empties, and, still farther on, Halae, which bears the same name as the Attic demes.⁴ Opposite this seaboard is situated, it is said, the Aegae⁵ in Euboea, in which is the temple of the Aegaean Poseidon, which I have mentioned before.⁶ The distance across the strait from Anthedon to Aegae is one hundred and twenty stadia, but from the other places it is much less. The temple is situated on a high mountain, where there was once a city. And Orobiae 7 also is near Aegae. In the Anthedonian territory is Mount

¹ *i.e.* the country along the Asopus River.

2 "Marshes,"

³ Iliad 2. 508.

4 i.e. Halae Aexonides and Halae Araphenides.

⁶ See *Iliad* 13. 21, *Odyssey* 5. 381. Aegae was on the site of the modern Limni, or else a little to the south of it (see Pauly-Wissowa, s. v. "Aigai."

⁶ 8. 7. 4.

⁷ Destroyed by a tidal wave 426 B.C. (Thucydides 3. 89).

έστιν ἀπὸ Μεσσάπου, ὃς εἰς τὴν Ἰαπυγίαν ἐλθὼν Μεσσαπίαν τὴν χώραν ἐκίλεσεν. ΄ ἐνταῦθα δὲ και τὰ περι τὸν Γλαῦκον μυθεύεται τὸν Ἀνθηδόνιον, ὅν φασιν εἰς κῆτος μεταβαλεῖν.

14. Πλησίον δ' ἐστὶν ᾿Ανθηδόνος ἱεροπρεπὴς τόπος τῆς Βοιωτίας, ἴχνη πόλεως ἔχων, ὁ καλούμενος Ἱσος, συστέλλοντι τὴν πρώτην συλλαβήν. οἴονται δέ τινες δεῖν γράφειν

'Ισόν 1 τε ζαθέην 'Ανθηδόνα τ' έσχατόωσαν,

ἐκτείνοντες τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν ποιητικῶς διὰ τὸ μέτρον, ἀντὶ τοῦ

Νισάν τε ζαθέην

ή γὰρ Νίσα οὐδαμοῦ φαίνεται τῆς Βοιωτίας, ὥς φησιν ᾿Απολλόδωρος ἐν τοῖς Περὶ νεῶν ὡς οὐκ ἂν εἴη,² εἰ μὴ τὴν Νίσαν οὕτως εἴρηκεν ἦν γὰρ [ὁμώνυμος πόλις ἐν³] Μεγαρικῆ, ἐκεῖθεν ἀπφκισμένη [πρὸς τὴν ὑπώρειαν Κιθα]ιρῶνος,⁴ ἐκλέλειπται δὲ νῦν. τινὲς δὲ γράφουσι

Κρεῦσάν τε ζαθέην,

τὴν νῦν Κρέουσαν δεχόμενοι, τὸ τῶν Θεσπιέων ἐπίνειον ἐν τῷ Κρισαίῷ ἱδρυμένον· ἄλλοι δὲ

Φαράς ⁵ τε ζαθέας.

1 'loav, man. prim. Ac, ghiklno.

² The lacuna in [ώs οὐκ ἀν ε]ίη is supplied by bkno.

³ The lacuna of about twelve letters in A between $\gamma d\rho$ and Meyapık $\tilde{\eta}$ is supplied by Jones, following the conj. of Kramer; gbno have δ ['loos $\pi \delta \lambda$ is $\ell \nu \tau \tilde{\eta}$].

 The lacuna in [πρός την ύπώρειαν Κιθα]ιρώνος is supplied by Groskurd.

⁶ Φηράs, aBcghikl, but corrected in a.

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Messapius,¹ named after Messapus, who, when he came into Iapygia, called the country Messapia.³ Here, too, is the scene of the myth of Glaucus, the Anthedonian, who is said to have changed into a sea-monster.³

14. Near Anthedon, and belonging to Boeotia, is a place that is esteemed sacred, and contains traces of a city, Isus, as it is called, with the first syllable pronounced short. Some, however, think that the verse should be written, "sacred Isus and Anthedon at the extremity,"⁴ lengthening the first syllable by poetic licence on account of the metre,⁵ instead of "sacred Nisa," ⁶ for Nisa is nowhere to be seen in Boeotia, as Apollodorus says in his work On Ships; 7 so that Nisa could not be the correct reading, unless by "Nisa" the poet means "Isus"; for there was a city Nisa bearing the same name in the territory of Megara, whose inhabitants emigrated to the foothills of Cithaeron, but it has now disappeared. Some, however, think that we should write "sacred Creusa," taking the poet to mean the Creusa of to-day, the naval station of the Thespians, which is situated in the Crisaean Gulf; but others think that we should read "sacred Pharae." Pharae is

¹ The modern Ktypa.

² See 6. 3. 1.

⁹ On the change of Glaucus to a sea-deity, cf. Pausanias 9. 22 and Plato's *Republic* 611.

Iliad 2. 508.

⁵ i.e. they make the letter "I" long, and so indicate by using the circumflex accent instead of the acute; or he might mean that they lengthen the syllable by pronouncing the "s" as a double "s."

⁶ The "i" in Nisa is long by nature.

7 i.e. On the (Homeric) Catalogue of Ships (see 1. 2. 24).

STRABO

έστι δὲ τῆς τετρακωμίας τῆς περὶ Τάναγραν, 'Ελεῶνος, "Αρματος, Μυκαλησσοῦ, Φαρῶν,¹ γράφουσι δὲ καὶ τοῦτο·

Νῦσάν τε ζαθέην·

κώμη δ' ἐστὶ τοῦ Ἐλικῶνος ἡ Νῦσα. ἡ μὲν οὖν παραλία τοιαύτη τις ἡ πρὸς Εὔβοιαν.

15. Τὰ δ' ἑξῆς ἐν τῆ μεσογαία πεδία ἐστὶ κοῖλα πάντοθεν ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων μερῶν ὅρεσι περιεχόμενα, τοῖς 'Αττικοῖς μὲν πρὸς νότου, πρὸς ἄρκτου² δὲ τοῖς Φωκικοῖς' ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς ἑσπέρας ὁ Κιθαιρῶν λοξὸς ἐμπίπτει μικρὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς Κρισαίας θαλάττης, ἔχων τὴν ἀρχὴν συνεχῆ τοῖς Μεγαρικοῖς καὶ τοῖς 'Αττικοῖς ὅρεσιν, εἰτ' ἐπιστρέφων εἰς C 406 τὰ πεδία, παυόμενος δὲ περὶ τὴν Θηβαίαν.

16. Των δέ³ πεδίων τούτων τὰ μέν λιμνάζει, ποταμών ἀναχεομένων εἰς αὐτά, τῶν δ' ἐμπιπτόντων, εἶτα ἐκρύσεις λαμβανόντων· τὰ δ'⁴ ἀνέψυκται⁵ καὶ γεωργεῖται παντοδαπῶς διὰ τὴν εὐκαρπίαν. ὑπάντρου δὲ καὶ σηραγγώδους οὕσης κατὰ βάθους τῆς γῆς, σεισμοὶ γενόμενοι πολλάκις ἐξαίσιοι τοὺς μὲν ἔφραξαν τῶν πόρων, τοὺς δὲ ἀνέωξαν, τοὺς μὲν μέχρι τῆς ἐπιφανείας, τοὺς δὲ δι' ὑπονόμων· συμβαίνει δὴ καὶ τοῖς ὕδασι, τοῖς μὲν δι' ὑπονόμων φέρεσθαι τῶν ῥείθρων, τοῖς δ' ἐπιπολῆς, τοῖς τε λιμναίοις καὶ τοῖς ποταμίοις· ͼγχωσθέντων δὲ κατὰ βάθους τῶν πόρων, αὕξεσθαι τὰς λίμνας συμβαίνει μέχρι τῶν οἰκουμένων

1 papew, Bchikl, and man. sec. in a.

² νότον . . . άρκτον, Bkl. ³ δή BEkl.

⁵ $\tau \dot{\alpha} \delta \dot{\epsilon}$, Bk insert before kal.

one of the "Four United Villages" in the neighbourhood of Tanagra, which are: Heleon, Harma, Mycalessus, and Pharae. And still others write as follows: "sacred Nysa." And Nysa is a village in Helicon.¹ Such, then, is the seaboard facing Euboea.

15. The plains in the interior, which come next in order, are hollows, and are surrounded everywhere on the remaining sides² by mountains; by the mountains of Attica on the south, and on the north by the mountains of Phocis; and, on the west, Cithaeron inclines, obliquely, a little above the Crisaean Sea; it begins contiguous with the mountains of Megara and Attica, and then bends into the plains, terminating in the neighbourhood of Thebes.

16. Some of these plains are marshy, since rivers spread out over them, though other rivers fall into them and later find a way out; other plains are dried up, and on account of their fertility are tilled in all kinds of ways. But since the depths of the earth are full of caverns and holes,3 it has often happened that violent earthquakes have blocked up some of the passages, and also opened up others, some up to the surface of the earth and others through underground channels. The result for the waters, therefore, is that some of the streams flow through underground channels, whereas others flow on the surface of the earth, thus forming lakes and rivers. And when the channels in the depths of the earth are stopped up, it comes to pass that the lakes expand as far as the inhabited places, so that they

¹ The range of mountains in Boeotia between Lake Copais and the Corinthian Gulf.

² *i.e.* except the eastern side, on the Euboean Sea. ⁸ Cf. 8. 8. 4, τόπων, ώστε καὶ πόλεις καταπίνεσθαι καὶ χώρας, άνοιχθέντων δε των αυτών ή άλλων ανακαλύπτεσθαι, καὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς τόπους ποτὲ μὲν πλείσθαι, ποτέ δε πεζεύεσθαι, και τας αυτας πόλεις ποτε μεν επι τη λίμνη, ποτε δε απωθεν κείσθαι.

17. Διττώς δε τοῦτο γίνεται.1 και 2 γὰρ μενουσων ακινήτων των πόλεων, όταν ή αυξησις των υδάτων ήττων ή τής υπερχύσεως δια υψος των οἰκήσεων, ή διὰ ἀπόστασιν, καὶ διὰ ἀνοικισμόν, όταν τῷ πλησιασμῷ κινδυνεύσαντες πολλάκις ἀπαλλαγὴν πορίσωνται τοῦ φόβου τὴν μετάληψιν των χωρίων των άπωθεν ή των έν ύψει. παρακολουθεί δε τοις ούτως ανοικισθείσι το την αὐτὴν προσηγορίαν φυλάττουσιν, ἐτύμως πρότερον λεγομένοις ἀπὸ τοῦ συμβεβηκότος τοπικῶς, μηκ[έτι λέγεσθαι ἐτύμως.⁸] Πλαταιὰς γὰρ ἀπὸ τής πλάτης τών κωπών ειρήσθαι πιθανόν καί Πλαταιέας τους άπο κωπηλασίας ζώντας, άλλά νῦν, ἄπωθεν τῆς λίμνης οἰκοῦντες, οὐκέτ ἂν προσαγορεύοιντο ἐτύμως. Έλος τε καὶ Ἑλεών καὶ Εἰλέσιον ἐκλήθη διὰ τὸ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἕλεσιν ίδρῦσθαι, νῦν δὲ οὐχ ὁμοίως ἔχει ταῦτα, ἡ άνοικισθέντων, ή της λίμνης έπιπολύ ταπεινωθείσης διὰ τὰς ὕστερου γενομένας ἐκρύσεις· καὶ γάρ τοῦτο δυνατόν.

1 δύναται Bl.

2 # Bkl.

* In lacuna of about thirteen letters in A between $\mu \eta \kappa$ and Πλαταιάs g man. sec. and no read νῦν μηκέτ' ἔχουσιν ώς πρότερον; A man. sec. has μὴ λέγεσθαι; Corais νῦν μηκέτι λέγεσθαι έτύμως, and so Jones, but omitting νῦν.

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swallow up both cities and districts, and that when the same channels, or others, are opened up, these cities and districts are uncovered; and that the same regions at one time are traversed in boats and at another on foot, and the same cities at one time are situated on the lake 1 and at another far away from it.

17. One of two things has taken place: either the cities have remained unremoved, when the increase in the waters has been insufficient to overflow the dwellings because of their elevation, or else they have been abandoned and rebuilt elsewhere, when, being oftentimes endangered by their nearness to the lake, they have relieved themselves from fear by changing to districts farther away or higher up. And it follows that the cities thus rebuilt which have kept the same name, though at first called by names truly applying to them, derived from local circumstances, have names which no longer truly apply to them; for instance, it is probable that "Plataeae" was so called from the "blade"² of the oars, and "Plataeans" were those who made their living from rowing; but now, since they live far away from the lake, the name can no longer truly apply to them. Helos and Heleon and Heilesium were so called because they were situated near marshes; ³ but now the case is different with these places, since they have been rebuilt elsewhere, or else the lake has been greatly reduced because of outflows that later took place ; for this is possible.

¹ Strabo is thinking primarily of Lake Copais. For a complete account of this lake, which is now completely drained, see Tozer, note on Pausanias 9. 24. 1. ² In Greek, "platē." ³ Helos ("marsh"), Helê ("marshes").

18. Δηλοΐ δὲ καὶ ὁ Κηφισσὸς ¹ τοῦτο μάλιστα, τὴν Κωπαΐδα λίμνην πληρῶν. αἰξομένης γὰρ αὐτῆς, ὥστε κινδυνεύειν καταποθήναι τὰς Κώπας ἁς ² ὅ τε ποιητὴς ὀνομάζει, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἡ λίμνη τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν εἶληφε, χάσμα γενηθὲν πρὸς τῷ λίμνη πλησίον τῶν Κωπῶν ἀνέφξεν ὑπὸ γῆς ῥεῖθρον ὅσον τριάκοντα σταδίων καὶ ἐδέξατο τὸν ποταμόν, εἶτα ἐξέρρηξεν εἰς τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν κατὰ Λάρυμναν τῆς Λοκρίδος τὴν ἄνω· καὶ γὰρ ἑτέρα ἐστίν, ῆς ἐμνήσθημεν,³ ἡ Βοιωτιακὴ ἐπὶ τῷ θαλάττῃ, ῷ προσέθεσαν Ῥωμαῖοι τὴν ἄνω.
C 407 καλεῖται δ' ὁ τόπος ᾿Αγχόη· ἔστι δὲ καὶ λίμνη ὁμώνυμος· ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἤδη ὁ Κηφισσὸς ἐκδίδωσιν ἐπὶ τὴν θάλατταν. τότε μὲν οὖν, παυσαμένης τῆς πλημμυρίδος, παῦλα καὶ τοῦ κινδύνου τοῖς παροικοῦσιν ὑπῆρξε, πλὴν τῶν ἤδη καταποθεισῶν πόλεων. πάλιν δ' ἐγχουμένων τῶν πόρων, ὁ μεταλλευτὴς Κράτης,⁴ ἀνὴρ Χαλκιδεύς, ἀνακαθαίρειν τὰ ἐμφράγματα ἐπαύσατο, στασιασάντων τῶν Βοιωτῶν, καίπερ, ὡς αὐτὸς ἐν τῷ πρὸς ᾿Αλέξανδρον

έπιστολή φησίν, ἀνεψυγμένων ἤδη πολλῶν, ἐν οίς οἱ μὲν τὸν ἘΟρχομενὸν οἰκεῖσθαι τὸν ἀρχαῖον ὑπελάμβανον, οἱ δἱ Ἐλευσῖνα καὶ Ἀθήνας παρὰ

¹ Κηφιπόs B.

² ås, Pletho inserts.

³ [$\ell\mu\nu\eta\sigma\theta\eta$]μ $\epsilon\nu$, lacuna of about six letters supplied by Groskurd; $\hat{\eta}_{S}$ είπομ $\epsilon\nu$ gbkno; ώς είπομ $\epsilon\nu$ Corais.

⁴ μεταλλευτής Kodrys, Frère (Mém. de l'Ac. 23, p. 142), for με αλλεύς τής Κρήτης; so the later editors.

- ¹ In Greek, "oars."
- ² Iliad 2. 502.
- ³ Sce Tozer, Selections, p. 236, note 2.
- 4 9. 2. 13. ⁵ Lower Larymna.

18. This is best shown by the Cephissus, which fills Lake Copais; for when the lake had increased so much that Copae¹ was in danger of being swallowed up (Copae is named by the poet,² and from it the lake took its name), a rent in the earth, which was formed by the lake near Copae, opened up a subterranean channel 3 about thirty stadia in length and admitted the river; and then the river burst forth to the surface near Larymna in Locris; I mean the Upper Larymna, for there is another Larymna, which I have already mentioned,⁴ the Boeotian Larymna⁵ on the sea, to which the Romans annexed the Upper Larymna.⁶ The place is called Anchoê; 7 and there is also a lake of the same name. And when it leaves this lake the Cephissus at last flows out to the sea. Now at that time, when the flooding of the lake ceased, there was also a cessation of danger to those who lived near it, except in the case of the cities which had already been swallowed up. And though the subterranean channels filled up again. Crates the mining engineer of Chalcis ceased clearing away the obstructions 8 because of party strife among the Boeotians, although, as he himself says in the letter to Alexander, many places had already been drained. Among these places, some writers suppose, was the ancient site of Orchomenus, and others, those of Eleusis and Athens on the

⁶ According to Pausanias (9. 23. 4), "Lower Larymna anciently belonged to Opus," the Locrian city, but later "joined the Boeotian confederacy." For a complete account of the two Larymnas see Frazer, note on Pausanias 9. 23. 7.

" "Outflow" ('Αγχόη).

⁸ There seems to be an omission here. We should expect, "Crates . . . began to clear away the obstructions but ceased." τὸν Τρίτωνα ποταμών λέγεται δ' οἰκίσαι ¹ Κέκροπα, ἡνίκα τῆς Βοιωτίας ἐπῆρξε,² καλουμένης τότε 'Ωγυγίας, ἀφανισθῆναι δὲ ταύτας ἐπικλυσθείσας ὕστερον. γενέσθαι δέ φασι καὶ κατὰ 'Ορχομενὸν χάσμα, καὶ δέξασθαι τὸν Μέλανα ποταμὸν τὸν ῥέοντα διὰ τῆς 'Αλιαρτίας καὶ ποιοῦντα ἐνταῦθα τὸ ἕλος τὸ φύον τὸν αὐλητικὸν κάλαμον. ἀλλ' οὖτος ἡφάνισται τελέως, εἶτε τοῦ χάσματος διαχέοντος αὐτὸν εἰς ἀδήλους πόρους, εἴτε τῶν πεοὶ 'Αλίαρτον ἑλῶν καὶ λιμνῶν προαναλισκόντων³

καλ ποιήενθ' Αλίαρτον

λέγων.

19. Ούτοι μέν οὖν ἐκ τῶν Φωκικῶν ὀρῶν οἱ ποταμοὶ καταφέρονται, ῶν ὁ Κηφισσὸς ἐκ Λιλαίας, Φωκικῆς πόλεως, τὴν ἀρχὴν λαμβάνει, καθάπερ καὶ "Ομηρός φησιν"

οί τε Λίλαιαν έχον πηγĝs έπι Κηφισσοĵo.

δι' Ἐλατείας δὲ ῥυείς, μεγίστης τῶν ἐν Φωκεῦσι πόλεων, καὶ διὰ Παραποταμίων καὶ Φανοτέων,⁴ ὁμοίως Φωκικῶν πολισμάτων, εἰς Χαιρώνειαν τῆς Βοιωτίας πρόεισιν, εἰτα διὰ τῆς ἘΟρχομενίας καὶ τῆς Κορωνειακῆς εἰς τὴν Κωπαίδα λίμνην ἐξίησι· καὶ ὁ Περμησσὸς δὲ καὶ ὁ ἘΟλμειός, ἐκ τοῦ Ἑλικῶνος συμβάλλοντες ἀλλήλοις, εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν

¹ δ' olkloat, lacuna of about seven letters in A supplied by Corais; $\kappa al \ \kappa a \tau d \ bgno.$

² ἐπήρξε, Corais, for ὑπήρξε ; so Meineke.

 3 προαναλισκόντων, Corais, for προσαναλισκόντων; so the later editors.

Triton River.¹ These cities, it is said, were founded by Cecrops, when he ruled over Boeotia, then called Ogygia, but were later wiped out by inundations. And it is said that a fissure in the earth opened up near Orchomenus, also, and that it admitted the Melas River, which flowed through the territory of Haliartus² and formed there the marsh which produces the reed that is used for flutes.³ But this river has completely disappeared, either because it is dispersed by the fissure into invisible channels or because it is used up beforehand by the marshes and lakes in the neighbourhood of Haliartus, from which the poet calls the place "grassy," when he says, "and grassy Haliartus."⁴

19. Now these rivers flow down from the Phocian mountains, and among them the Cephissus, which takes its beginning at Lilaea, a Phocian city, as Homer says: "And those who held Lilaea, at the sources of Cephissus."⁵ And flowing through Elateia, the largest of the cities of Phocis, and through Parapotamii and Phanoteus,⁶ which are likewise Phocian towns, it goes on into Chaeroneia in Boeotia, and then through the territories of Orchomenus and Coroneia, and discharges into Lake Copais. And also the Permessus and the Olmeius, flowing from Helicon, meet one another and fall into the same

¹ On the Triton River, see Pausanias, 9. 33. 5.

² How could this be when the Melas lay on the northern side of the lake and Haliartus on the southern (Tozer, op. cit., p. 237)?

⁸ So Pliny 16. 66. ⁴ Iliad 2. 503. ⁵ Iliad 2. 523. ⁶ The usual spelling is "Panopeus."

⁴ Φανοτέων, Corais, for Φανητέων; so the later editors.

ἐμπίπτουσι λίμνην τὴν Κωπαίδα τοῦ 'Αλιάρτου πλη[σίον· καὶ ἀλλα¹] δὲ ῥεύματα εἰς αὐτὴν ἐμβάλλει. ἔστι μὲν οὖν μεγάλη, τὴν περίμετρον ἔχουσα ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ τριακοσίων σταδίων, αἱ δὲ ἐκρύσεις οὐδαμοῦ φαίνονται πλὴν τοῦ δεχομένου τὸν Κηφισσὸν χάσματος καὶ τῶν ἑλῶν.

20. [Των δε περί]κειμένων² λιμνων εστιν ή τε Τρεφία, και ή Κηφισσίς·³ μέμνηται και "Ομηρος·

ος β' ἐν "Υλη ναίεσκε μέγα πλούτοιο μεμηλώς, λίμνη κεκλιμένος Κηφισσίδι.

ού γὰρ λίμνην τὴν Κωπαίδα βούλεται λέγειν, ὡς οἰονταί τινες, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἡΥλικὴν προσαγορευομένην (τῆ προσφδίą ὡς λυρικήν) ἀπὸ τῆς πλησίον κώμης,⁴ ἢν καλοῦσιν "Υλας (ὡς λύρας καὶ θύρας), οὐδὲ "Υδην, ὡς ἔνιοι γράφουσιν,

ός β' έν "Υδη ναίεσκεν.

ή μέν γάρ έστιν έν Λυδία

C 408 Τμώλω ύπο νιφόεντι, "Υδης έν πίονι δήμω,

ή δε Βοιωτιακή επιφέρει γούν τώ

λίμνη κεκλιμένος Κηφισσίδι

τò

πὰρ δέ οἱ ἄλλοι

ναΐον Βοιωτοί.

ή μὲν γάρ ἐστι μεγάλη, καὶ οὐκ ἐν τῆ Θηβαΐδι, ἡ δὲ⁵ μικρά, ἐκεῖθεν δι' ὑπονόμων πληρουμένη,

¹ The lacuna of about fourteen letters between $\pi\lambda\eta$ and $\delta\epsilon$ is supplied by Meineke. Groskurd and Müller-Dübner add $\pi\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega$ after $\check{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\alpha$. *bkno* have $\pi\lambda\eta\sigma\iota\sigma\nu$. και τὰ τούτου.

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Lake Copais near Haliartus; and also other streams empty into it. Now it is a large lake, having a circuit of three hundred and eighty stadia, but its outlets are nowhere to be seen, except for the fissure which admits the Cephissus, and for the marshes.

20. Among the neighbouring lakes are Lake Trephia¹ and the Cephissian Lake, which is also mentioned by Homer: "Who dwelt in Hylê, strongly intent upon wealth, on the shore of the Cephissian Lake."² For he does not mean Lake Copais, as some think, but Lake Hylicê (accented on the last syllable like lyrice), which is named after the village near by that is called Hýlê (accented like lýra and thýra), not Hydê, as some write, "who dwelt in Hydê." For Hydê is in Lydia, "below snowy Tmolus in the fertile land of Hyde,"³ whereas Hylê is in Boeotia; at any rate, the poet appends to the words, "on the shore of the Cephissian Lake," the words, "and near him dwelt the rest of the Boeotians." For Lake Copais is large, and not in the territory of Thebes; whereas the other is small, and is filled from Lake Copais through subterranean

πόλεωs, BEkl.

¹ Otherwise unknown. ² Iliad 5, 708.

⁸ Iliad 20. 385.

² The lacuna of about nine letters before $\kappa\epsilon_{i\mu}\epsilon'\nu\omega\nu$ is supplied by Groskurd; so Kramer, Meineke, and Müller-Dübner.

⁸ A reads $\hat{\eta} K \ldots$, inserting $\hat{\eta}s$ in first hand; *abcghikno*, $\hat{\eta} K\omega\pi a \dot{t}s$. From conj. of Falconer, Meineke and Müller-Dübner read as above, though Falconer and Corais read $\delta \dot{t}$ instead of $\hat{\eta}s$.

⁵ $\dot{\eta} \delta \dot{\epsilon}$, for *kal*, Casaubon; so the later editors.

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κειμένη μεταξὺ Θηβῶν καὶ Ἀνθηδόνος. "Ομηρος δ' ένικῶς ἐκφέρει, τοτὲ μὲν ἐκτείνων τὴν πρώτην συλλαβήν, ὡς ἐν τῷ Καταλόγῳ,

ήδ' "Υλην καί Πετεώνα,

ποιητικώς· τοτέ δέ συστέλλων·

ός β' έν "Υλη ναίεσκε,

Tuxios 1

σκυτοτόμων ὄχ' ἄριστος, "Υλη ἕνι οἰκία ναίων οὐδ' ἐνταῦθα εὖ γραφόντων τινῶν "Υδη ἔνι· οὐ γὰρ ὁ Αἴας ἐκ Λυδίας τὸ σάκος μετεπέμπετο.

21. Αὐται δ' aί² λίμναι τὴν τάξιν τῶν ἐφεξῆς τόπω[ν σημήναιντ' ἄν, ὥστε τῷ⁸] λόγῳ περιληφθῆναι σαφῶς, ὅτι ὁ ποιητὴς ἀτάκτως χρῆται ⁴ τοῖς ὀνόμασι τῶν τόπων τῶν τε [ἀξίων μνήμης καὶ τῶν μή⁵]· χαλεπὸν δ' ἐν τοσούτοις, καὶ ἀσήμοις τοῖς πλείστοις καὶ ἐν μεσογαία, μηδαμοῦ τῆ τάξει διαπεσεῖν· ἡ παραλία δ' ἔχει τι πλεονέκτημα πρὸς τοῦτο· καὶ γνωριμώτεροι οἱ τόποι, καὶ ἡ θάλαττα τό γε ἑξῆς ὑπαγορεύει βέλτιον· διόπερ καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐκεῖθεν πειρώμ[εθα τὰς ἀρχὰς λαβεῖν,⁶] ἐνταῦθα δ' ἐἀσαντες τοῦτο τῷ π[οιητῇ ἀκολουθοῦντες ποιήσομεν τὴν⁷] διαρίθμησιν προστιθέντες ὅ τι ἂν χρήσιμον ἦ [ληφθὲν ἐξ ἄλλω]ν⁸ ἡμῖν, ὑπ' ἐκείνου

¹ Tuxlos, Meineke omits.

^a [$A_{b\tau\alpha\iota}^{\delta} \delta^{*} al$], lacuna supplied by Groskurd; so the later editors.

³ τόπω[ν σημήναιντ' άν, ὥστε τφ], lacuna supplied by Groskurd; so Müller-Dübner. ύπογράφουσιν ὥστε, Meineke.

[ποιητής ἀτάκτως χρηται], lacuna supplied by Groskurd;
 so later editors.

^δ [atlow μνήμης καl των μή], lacuna supplied by Groskurd; so Müller-Dübner. Δξιολόγων κτλ., Meineke. channels; and it is situated between Thebes and Anthedon. Homer, however, uses the word in the singular number, at one time making the first syllable long, as in the *Catalogue*, "and Hỹlê and Peteôn," 1 by poetic licence, and at another making it short, "who dwelt in Hỹlê," and "Tychius . . . , by far the best of leather-workers, who had his home in Hỹlê."² And certain critics are not correct in writing Hydê here, either; for Aias was not sending to fetch his shield from Lydia.

21. These lakes suggest the order of the places that come next after them, so that nominally their positions are clearly determined, because the poet observes no order in naming the places, whether those that are worthy of mention or those that are not. But it is difficult, in naming so many places, most of them insignificant and situated in the interior, to avoid error in every case in the matter of their order. The seaboard, however, has a certain advantage with regard to this: the places there are better known; and, too, the sea more readily sug-gests the order of places. Therefore I, too, shall try to take my beginnings from the seaboard, although at present I shall disregard this intention, and following the poet shall make my enumeration of the places, adding everything taken from other writers, but omitted by him, that may be useful to

⁶ [ληφθέν έξ άλλω]ν, lacuna supplied by Groskurd; so Müller-Dübner. [προδ την δπόθεσι]ν, Meineke.

¹ Iliad 2. 500. ² Iliad 7. 221.

⁶ πειςώω[εθα τὰ ἐρχὰs λαβεῖν], lacuna supplied by Groskurd; so Müller-Dübner. [εθα περιοδεύειν], Meineke.

⁷ π[οιητῆ ἀκολουθοῦντες ποιήσομεν τήν], lacuna supplied by Groskurd; so Müller Dübner and Meineke.

δὲ παραλειφθέν. Ι ἄρχεται δ' ἀπὸ τῆς ἡρίης καὶ τής Αὐλίδος, περὶ ῶν εἰρήκαμεν.

22. Σχοίνος δ' ἐστὶ χώρα τῆς Θηβαϊκῆς κατὰ τὴν όδὸν τὴν ἐπὶ ᾿Ανθηδόνος, διέχουσα τῶν Θηβῶν ὅσον πεντήκοντα σταδίους· ῥεῖ δὲ καὶ ποταμός δι' αὐτῆς Σχοινοῦς.

23. Σκώλος δ' έστι κώμη τής Παρασωπίας ύπὸ τώ Κιθαιρώνι, δυσοίκητος τόπος καὶ τραχύς, ἀφ' ού και ή παροιμία.

εἰς Σκῶλον μήτ' αὐτὸς ἴναι, μήτ' ἄλλφ ἕπεσθαι.

καὶ τὸν Πενθέα δὲ ἐνθένδε καταγόμενον διασπασθηναί φασιν. ην δε και των περι "Ολυνθον πόλεων όμώνυμος αυτή Σκώλος. είρηται δ' ότι Παρασώπιοι και κώμη τις καλείται έν Ηρακλεία τŷ Τραχινία, παρ' ὴν ῥεῖ 'Ασωπὸς ποταμός, καὶ ότι εν Σικυωνία² άλλος εστίν Άσωπός και ή χώρα 'Ασωπία, δι' ῆς ῥεῖ· εἰσὶ δὲ³ καὶ ἄλλοι ποταμοὶ ὁμώνυμοι τῷ ποταμῷ τούτῳ.

24. Ο Έτεωνος δε Σκάρφη 4 μετωνομάσθη, και αύτη δὲ τῆς Παρασωπίας. ὁ γὰρ ᾿Ασωπὸς καὶ ό Ίσμηνὸς διὰ τοῦ πεδίου ῥέουσι τοῦ πρὸ τῶν Θηβών. έστι δὲ καὶ ἡ Δίρκη κρήνη καὶ Πότνιαι,⁵ C 409 έφ' ών μυθεύεται τὰ περί τον Ποτνιέα Γλαθκον τόν διασπασθέντα ύπο των Ποτνιάδων ίππων της πόλεως πλησίον. και ό Κιθαιρών δε ούκ άπωθεν τών Θηβών τελευτậ· παρ' αὐτὸν δὲ ό

1 παραλειφθέν, Corais, for παραληφθέν ; so the later editors.

² Σικυωνία, Corais, for Σικυώνι; so the later editors.

³ eloi $\delta \epsilon$, Corais, for $\beta \epsilon o u \sigma i$; so the later editors; Meineke, however, relegates eight $\delta \dot{\epsilon}$. . . $\tau o \dot{\nu} \tau \phi$ to the foot of the page.

^ζ Σκάρφη, Xylander, for Σκάφλαι; so the later editors. 312

us. He begins at Hyria and Aulis, concerning which I have already spoken.1

22. Schoenus² is a district of the Theban territory on the road that leads from Thebes to Anthedon, and is about fifty stadia distant from Thebes; and there is also a river Schoenus which flows through it.

23. Scolus is a village in the Parasopian ³ country at the foot of Mount Cithaeron, a place that is rugged and hardly habitable; whence the proverb, "neither go to Scolus thyself nor follow another thither." And this is also said to be the place from which Pentheus was brought when he was torn to pieces.⁴ And there was another Scolus among the cities in the neighbourhood of Olynthus bearing the same name as this village. And, as I have already said,⁵ there is also in the Trachinian Heracleia a village called Parasopii, past which flows a River Asopus; and in Sicyonia there is another Asopus River, and also the country Asopia, through which that Asopus flows; and there are also other rivers which bear this name.

24. The name "Eteonus" & was changed to "Scarphê," and Scarphê too is in Parasopia; for the Asopus and the Ismenus flow through the plain which is in front of Thebes. And there is the spring called Dircê; and also Potniae, where is the scene of the myth of Glaucus of Potniae, who was torn to pieces by the Potnian mares near the city. thaeron, also, ends not far from Thebes. Ci-The

¹ 9. 2. 8 and 9. 2. 12.

² Iliad 2. 497.

- ³ i.e. along the Asopus River.
- · i.e. by the Bacchic women.
- 5 8. 6. 24,

6 See 7. 3. 6.

⁵ Πότνιαι, all editors, for Πότνια.

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'Ασωπὸς ῥεῖ, τὴν ὑπώρειαν αὐτοῦ κλύζων καὶ ποιών τούς Παρασωπίους εἰς κατοικίας πλείους διηρημένους άπαντας δ' ύπο Θηβαίοις όντας, έτεροι δ' έν τη Πλαταιέων φασί τόν τε Σκώλον καὶ τὸν Ἐτεωνὸν καὶ τὰς Ἐρυθρώς· καὶ γὰρ παραρρεί¹ Πλαταιάς και παρά Τάναγραν εκδίδωσιν έν δὲ τῆ Θηβαίων εἰσὶ καὶ αι Θεράπναι και ό Τευμησσός, δν ἐκόσμησεν Ἀντίμαχος διὰ πολλών ἐπών, τὰς μὴ προσούσας ἀρετὰς διαριθμούμενος

έστι τις ήνεμόεις όλίγος λόφος.

γνώριμα δὲ τὰ ἔπη.

25. Θέσπειαν δὲ λέγει τὰς νῦν Θεσπίας, πολλῶν ονομάτων τών μεν ἀμφοτέρως λεγομένων καὶ ένικως καί πληθυντικως, καθάπερ και άρρενικως καὶ θηλυκῶς, τῶν δ' ὁποτέρως. ἔστι δὲ πόλις πρός τῷ Έλικῶνι, νοτιωτέρα αὐτοῦ, ἐπικειμένη δε τῷ Κρισαίω κόλπω και αυτή και ο Έλικών επίνειον δ' έχουσιν αι Θεσπιαί² Κρέουσαν, ην καὶ Κρεουσίδα ³ καλοῦσιν. ἐν δὲ τῆ Θεσπιέων ⁴ έστι και ή Ασκρη κατά το προς Έλικωνα μέρος, ή τοῦ Ἡσιόδου πατρίς ἐν δεξιậ γάρ ἐστι τοῦ Έλικώνος, έφ' ύψηλοῦ καὶ τραχέος τόπου κειμένη, ἀπέχουσα τῶν Θεσπιῶν ὄσον τετταράκοντα σταδίους, ην και κεκωμώδηκεν αυτός έν έπεσι

¹ $\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \rho \rho \epsilon \hat{i}$, Du Theil, for $\pi \alpha \rho \dot{\alpha}$; so the later editors.

2 Θεσπιαί (see Θεσπιάs above), for Θεσπειαί.

8 Kpeovotda, conj. of Kramer, for Kpeovolav. So spelled by Xenophon, Hellenica 5. 4. 16, and Pausanias 9. 32. 1.

Asopus flows past it, washing its foothills and causing the division of the Parasopii into several settlements; and all the settlements are subject to Thebes, though another set of writers say that Scolus, Eteonus, and Erythrae are in the territory of the Plataeans, for the river flows past Plataea, also, and empties near Tanagra. And in the territory of Thebes are also Therapnae and Teumessus, which latter Antimachus has adorned with praise in many verses,¹ although he enumerates goodly attributes which do not belong to it, as, for instance, "there is a windy little hill"; but the verses are well known.

25. The "Thespiae" of to day is by Antimachus spelled "Thespeia"; for there are many names of places which are used in both ways, both in the singular and in the plural, just as there are many which are used both in the masculine and in the feminine, whereas there are others which are used in either one or the other number only. Thespiae is a city near Mt. Helicon, lying somewhat to the south of it; and both it and Helicon are situated on the Crisaean Gulf. It has a sea-port Creusa, also called Creusis. In the Thespian territory, in the part lying towards Helicon, is Ascrê, the native city of Hesiod; it is situated on the right of Helicon,² on a high and rugged place, and is about forty stadia distant from Thespiae. This city Hesiod himself has satirised in verses which allude to his father,

¹ In his epic poem entitled Thebais.

² i.e. as viewed from Thespiae.

Θεσπιέων (see Θεσπιάs above), Meineke, for Θεσπειέων.

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περί¹ τοῦ πατρός,² ὅτι ἐκ Κύμης τῆς Αἰολίδος μ[ετφκησε πρό]τερον,³ λέγων

νάσσατο δ' ἄγχ' Έλικῶνος ὀϊζυρῆ ἐνὶ κώμῃ,⁴ "Ασκρῃ, χεῖμα κακῆ, θέρει ἀργαλέῃ, οὐδέ ποτ ἐσθλῆ.⁵

ό δὲ Ἐλικών συνεχής ἐστι τῆ Φωκίδι ἐκ τῶν πρὸς ἀρκτον αὐτοῦ[®] μερῶν· μικρὰ δὲ καὶ ἐκ τῶν πρὸς ἑσπέραν κατὰ τὸν ὕστατον λιμένα τῆς Φωκίδος, δν καλοῦσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ συμβεβηκότος Μυχόν· ὑπέρκειται γὰρ κατὰ τοῦτον μάλιστα τὸν λιμένα τοῦ Κρισαίου⁷ κόλπου καὶ ὁ. Ἐλικῶν καὶ ἡ "Ασκρη καὶ ἔτι ai Θεσπιαὶ καὶ τὸ ἐπίνειον αὐτῆς ἡ Κρέουσα. τοῦτο δὲ καὶ κοιλότατον νομίζεται τὸ μέρος τοῦ Κρισαίου κόλπου καὶ ἁπλῶς τοῦ Κορινθιακοῦ· στάδιοι δ' εἰσὶ τῆς [παραλίας⁸] τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ Μυχοῦ τοῦ λιμένος εἰς Κρέουσαν ἐνενήκοντα' ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι ἕως τῆς ἄκρας, ῆν [Ὁλμιὰς⁹] καλοῦσιν· ἐν δὲ τῷ κοιλοτάτῷ τοῦ κόλπου τοῦ [Κρισαίου συμβέβηκε¹⁰] τὰς Πηγὰς κεῖσθαι καὶ τὴν Οἰνόην, πε[ρὶ ὧν εἰ]ρήκαμεν.¹¹ ὁ μὲν οὖν Ἐλικών οὐ πολὺ διεστηκῶς τοῦ ¹²

¹ $\xi[\psi \ \tilde{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\sigma\iota \ \pi\epsilon\rho\ell]$, lacuna of about eleven letters in A supplied by Jones, following Müller-Dübner, who insert τοῦs before $\tilde{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\sigma\iota$. Krainer conj, $\tilde{\epsilon}[\pi\eta \ \pi oιησάμενοs κατά]$. Meineke reads $\tilde{\epsilon}[\piι\lambda \alpha\beta \delta μενοs]$. beght have $\tilde{\epsilon}\kappa\hat{\epsilon}vos \ \pi\epsilon\rho\ell$ and no $\pi\epsilon\rho\ell$ only. ² bkno add $\lambda \epsilon \gamma \omega \nu$ after $\pi \alpha \tau \rho \delta s$.

• OKNO ALLA REVEAU ALLET WATHOS. • $\mu[\epsilon\tau\omega\kappa\eta\sigma\epsilon\pi\rho\delta]\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$, lacuna of about ten letters in A supplied by Jones. Cp. δ marth abrow (i.e. 'Hoiddou) $\Delta \hat{i} os$ $\mu\epsilon\tau\omega\kappa\eta\sigma\epsilon\nu$ eis Bouwrows (13. 3. 6). Kramer conj. $\mu[\epsilon\tau a\nu\epsilon\sigma \tau\eta$ $\pi\rho\delta]$ (Müller-Dübner so read); and Meineke reads $\mu[\epsilon\tau\epsilon\sigma\tau\eta$ $\delta\rho_{a\sigma}\omega']\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma\nu$.

[εν] κώμη], lacuna supplied in h man. sec.

⁵ [έσθλŷ], lacuna supplied in h man. sec.

because at an earlier time his father changed his abode to this place from the Aeolian Cymê, saying : "And he settled near Helicon in a wretched village, Ascrê, which is bad in winter, oppressive in summer, and pleasant at no time."1 Helicon is contiguous to Phocis in its northerly parts, and to a slight extent also in its westerly parts, in the region of the last harbour belonging to Phocis, the harbour which, from the fact in the case, is called Mychus;² for, speaking generally, it is above this harbour of the Crisaean Gulf that Helicon and Ascrê, and also Thespiae and its sea-port Creusa, are situated. This is also considered the deepest recess of the Crisaean Gulf, and in general of the Corinthian Gulf. The length of the coast-line from the harbour Mychus to Creusa is ninety stadia; and the length from Creusa as far as the promontory called Holmiae is one hundred and twenty; and hence Pagae and Oenoê, of which I have already spoken,3 are situated in the deepest recess of the gulf. Now Helicon, not far

1 Works and Days 639-40.

² i.e. "Mychus," "Recess," of what is now Gulf Zalitza. 3 8, 6, 22,

⁶ αὐτοῦ, conj. of Palmer for αὐτῆs Bklno, αὐτῆ acghi. Corais, Kramer, Müller-Dübner, and Meineke. So

7 Koloralov BEl.

⁸ [παραλίαs], lacuna of seven or eight letters in A supplied by bknop.

⁹ Όλμιάs, conj. of Palmer for lacuna of about six letters; so later editors.

¹⁰ [Κρισαίου συμ]βέβηκε, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Kramer; so the later editors. $\tau o \psi [\tau o v \sigma v \mu] \beta \epsilon \beta \eta \kappa \epsilon b \bar{k} n o$.

¹¹ $\pi \epsilon [\rho l \, \hat{\omega} \nu \, \epsilon i] \rho h \kappa \alpha \mu \epsilon \nu$, lacuna of about six letters supplied by Groskurd ; so the later editors. bkno have hs instead of &v.

12 Bkl add Κορινθιακοῦ before Παρνασσοῦ; Pletho Φωκικοῦ.

STRABO

Παρνασσοῦ ἐνάμιλλός ἐστιν ἐκείνφ κατά τε ὕψος C 410 καὶ περίμετρον ἄμφω γὰρ χιονόβολα τὰ ὄρη καὶ πετρώδη, περιγράφεται δ' οὐ πολλη χώρα. ένταῦθα δ' ἐστὶ τό τε τῶν Μουσῶν ἱερον καὶ ή "Ιππου κρήνη καὶ τὸ τῶν Λειβηθρίδων νυμφῶν άντρον έξ ού τεκμαίροιτ' άν τις Θρậκας είναι τοὺς τὸν Ελικῶνα ταῖς Μούσαις καθιερώσαντας, οι και την Πιερίδα 1 και το Λείβηθρον και την Πίμπλειαν² ταις αύταις θεαις ανέδειξαν. έκαλούντο δε Πίερες· εκλιπόντων δ' εκείνων, Μακεδόνες νῦν ἔχουσι τὰ χωρία ταῦτα. εἴρηται δ ότι την Βοιωτίαν ταύτην ἐπώκησάν ποτε Θράκες, βιασάμενοι τοὺς Βοιωτούς, καὶ Πελασγοὶ καὶ άλλοι βάρβαροι. αι δε Θεσπιαι πρότερον μεν έγνωρίζοντο διὰ τὸν Ἐρωτα τὸν Πραξιτέλους, ὃν έγλυψε μέν ἐκείνος, ἀνέθηκε δὲ Γλυκέρα ἡ ἑταίρα Θεσπιεῦσιν, ἐκείθεν οὖσα τὸ γένος, λαβοῦσα δῶρον παρά τοῦ τεχνίτου. πρότερον μὲν οὖν ὀψόμενοι τον "Ερωτά τινες ἀνέβαινον ἐπὶ τὴν Θέσπειαν,³ άλλως οὐκ οὖσαν ἀξιοθέατον, νυνὶ δὲ μόνη συνέστηκε τών Βοιωτιακών πόλεων και Τάναγρα. των δ' άλλων έρείπια καὶ ὀνόματα λέλειπται.

26. [Μετ]à 4 δὲ Θεσπιὰς καταλέγει Γραŝαν καὶ Μυκα[λησσόν, περ]ὶ ⁵ ῶν εἰρήκαμεν ώς δ' αὕτως καὶ περὶ τῶν [ἄλλων·

² Πίπλειαν Acghino. 1 Iliepíar Bkno.

³ Θέσπειαν, Du Theil, for θέαν; so Kramer and Meineke.

 $[Me_7]a$, lacuna supplied by i; so the later editors. But bkno have rais de Oconiais. 318

distant from Parnassus, rivals it both in height and in circuit; for both mountains are rock y and covered with snow, and their circuit comprises no large extent of territory.¹ Here are the temple of the Muses and Hippu-crenê² and the cave of the nymphs called the Leibethrides; and from this fact one might infer that those who consecrated Helicon to the Muses were Thracians, the same who dedicated Pieris and Leibethrum and Pimpleia to the same goddesses.³ The Thracians used to be called Pieres, but, now that they have disappeared, the Macedonians hold these places. It has been said 4 that Thracians once settled in this part of Boeotia, having overpowered the Boeotians, as did also Pelasgians and other barbarians. Now in earlier times Thespiae was well known because of the Eros of Praxiteles, which was sculptured by him and dedicated by Glycera the courtesan (she had received it as a gift from the artist) to the Thespians, since she was a native of the place. Now in earlier times travellers would go up to Thespeia, a city otherwise not worth seeing, to see the Eros; and at present it and Tanagra are the only Boeotian cities that still endure; but of all the rest only ruins and names are left.

26. After Thespine Homer names Graea and Mycalessus, concerning which I have already spoken.⁵ He likewise says concerning the rest:⁶ "And those

¹ *i.e.* they descend sharply and without foothills to the plans.

² See 8. 6. 21. ⁵ 9. 2 10, 11. ⁶ 9. 2, 11, 12, 17, 20. ⁶ 9. 2. 3.

⁵ Μυκα[λησσόν, περ]ί, lacuna supplied by later MSS. ; so the later editors.

οί τ'1] ἀμφ' Αρμ' ἐνέμοντο καὶ Εἰλέσιον καὶ Ἐρυθράς,

[οί τ' Ἐλεών' 2] είχον ήδ' Υλην καὶ Πετεώνα.

Πετεών δὲ κώμη τῆς Θηβαίδος ἐγγὺς τῆς ἐπ' ᾿Ανθηδόνα όδοῦ, ἡ δ' ᾿Ωκαλέη μέση 'Αλιάρτου καὶ 'Αλαλκομενίου ἐκατέρου τριάκοντα σταδίους ἀπέχουσα· παραρρεῖ δ' αὐτὴν ποτάμιον ὁμώνυμον. Μεδεών δ' ὁ μὲν Φωκικὸς ἐν τῷ Κρισαίῷ³ κόλπφ, διέχων Βοιωτίας σταδίους ἑκατὸν ἑξήκοντα, ὁ δὲ Βοιωτιακὸς ἀπ' ἐκείνου κέκληται, πλησίον δ' ἐστὶν 'Ογχηστοῦ ὑπὸ τῷ Φοινικίῷ ὄρει, ἀφ' οὕ καὶ μετωνόμασται Φοινικίς· τῆς δὲ Θηβαίας καὶ τοῦτο λέγεται, [ὑπ' ἐνίων 4] δὲ τῆς 'Αλιαρτίας καὶ Μεδεών καὶ 'Ωκαλέα.⁵

27. Είτά φησι

Κώπας Εύτρησίν τε πολυτρήρωνά τε Θίσβην.

περὶ μὲν οῦν Κωπῶν εἴρηται. προσάρκτιος δέ ἐστιν ἐπὶ τῆ Κωπαίδι λίμνη, aἱ δ' ἄλλαι κύκλφ εἰσὶν αἴδε ' Ἀκραιφίαι, Φοινικίς, 'Ογχηστός, 'Αλίαρτος, 'Ωκαλέα,⁶ 'Αλαλκομεναί, Τιλφούσιον, Κορώνεια. καὶ τό γε παλαιὸν οὐκ ἦν τῆς λίμνης κοινὸν ὄνομα, ἀλλὰ καθ' ἑκάστην πρὸς αὐτῆ

C 411 κοινὸν ὄνομα, ἀλλὰ καθ ἐκάστην πρὸς αὐτῆ κατοικίαν ἐκείνης ἐπώνυμος ἐλέγετο, Κωπαὶς μὲν τῶν Κωπῶν, ʿΑλιαρτὶς ⁷ δὲ ʿΑλιάρτου, καὶ οὕτως ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων, ὕστερον δ' ἡ πᾶσα Κωπαἰς ἐλέχθη

¹ [άλλων oï τ'], lacuna of about six letters supplied by later MSS.; so the later editors,

² [o' τ' 'EA $\epsilon \hat{\omega} \nu'$], lacuna of about eight letters supplied by Hopper; so the later editors.

⁸ Kpioraly BEl.

• $[\delta \pi' \epsilon' \nu i]$ ων, lacuna of about four letters supplied by Meineke; Kramer conj. ψφ' ετέρων; bkno read Πετεών.

who lived about Harma and Eilesium and Erythrae, and those who held Eleon and Hylê and Peteon."¹ Peteon is a village in the Theban territory near the road to Anthedon. Ocaleê is midway between Haliartus and Alalcomenium, thirty stadia distant from each; and a rivulet bearing the same name flows past it. The Phocian Medeon is on the Crisaean Gulf, at a distance of one hundred and sixty stadia from Boeotia, whereas the Boeotian Medeon, which was named after it, is near Onchestus at the base of the mountain Phoenicius; and from this fact its name has been changed to Phoenicis. This mountain is also called a part of the Theban territory; but by some both Medeon and Ocalea are called a part of the territory of Haliartus.

27. Homer then goes on to say: "Copae, and Eutresis, and Thisbé abounding in doves."² Concerning Copae I have already spoken.³ It lies towards the north on Lake Copais; and the others around the lake are these: Acraephiae, Phoenicis, Onchestus, Haliartus, Ocalea, Alalcomenae, Tilphusium, Coroneia. In early times, at least, the lake had no common name, but was called by different names corresponding to the several settlements lying on it, as, for instance, Copais from Copae, Haliartis from Haliartus, and so in the case of the rest of the settlements; but later the whole lake was called Copais, this name prevailing over

¹ Iliad 2. 499. ² Iliad 2. 502. ³ 9. 2. 18.

⁶ 'Ωκαλέα, Corais, for 'Ωκαλαι; so Meineke.

⁶ 'Ωκαλέα, Corais, for 'Ωκαλαι; so Meineke.

^{? &#}x27;Ariaptis, for 'Arlaptos, conj. Kramer; so Meineke reads.

STRABO

κατ' ἐπικράτειαν· κοιλότατον γὰρ τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον. Πίνδαρος δὲ καὶ Κηφισσίδα καλεῖ ταύτην· παρατίθησι γοῦν τὴν Τιλφῶσσαν κρήνην ὑπὸ τῷ Τιλφωσσίῷ ὄρει ῥέουσαν πλησίοὺ 'Αλιάρτου καὶ 'Αλαλκομενῶν, ἐφ' ἦ τὸ Τειρεσίου μνῆμα· αὐτοῦ δὲ καὶ τὸ τοῦ Τιλφωσσίου 'Απόλλωνος ἱερόν·

28. 'Ο δὲ ποιητὴς ἐφεξῆς ταῖς Κώπαις Εὐτρησιν τίθησι, κωμίον Θεσπιέων ἐνταῦθά φασι Ζῆθον καὶ 'Αμφίονα οἰκῆσαι, πρὶν βασιλεῦσαι Θηβῶν. ἡ δὲ Θίσβη Θίσβαι νῦν λέγονται, οἰκεῖται δὲ μικρὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς θαλάττης ὅμορον Θεσπιεῦσι τὸ χωρίον καὶ τῆ Κορωνειακῆ, ὑποπεπτωκὸς ἐκ τοῦ νοτίου μέρους τῷ Ἐλικῶνι καὶ αὐτό· ἐπίνειον δ' ἔχει πετρῶδες περιστερῶν μεστόν, ἐφ' οῦ φησὶν ὁ ποιητὴς "πολυτρήρωνά τε Θίσβην" πλοῦς δ' ἐστὶν ἐνθένδε εἰς Σικυῶνα σταδίων ἑκατὸν ἑξήκοντα.

29. Έξης δὲ Κορώνειαν καταλέγει καὶ Αλίαρτον καὶ Πλαταιὰς καὶ Γλίσσαντα. ἡ μὲν οὖν Κορώνεια ἐγγὺς τοῦ Ἐλικῶνός ἐστιν ἐφ' ὕψους ἰδρυμένη, κατελάβοντο δ' αὐτὴν ἐπανιόντες ἐκ τῆς Θετταλικῆς Ἄρνης οἱ Βοιωτοὶ μετὰ τὰ Γρωικά, ὅτε περ καὶ τὸν ἘΟρχομενὸν ἔσχον· κρατήσαντες δὲ τῆς Κορωνείας ἐν τῷ πρὸ αὐτῆς πεδίω τὸ τῆς Ἱτωνίας¹ Ἀθηνᾶς ἰερὸν ἰδρύσαντο, ὁμώνυμον τῷ Θετταλικῷ, καὶ τὸν παραρρέοντα ποταμὸν Κουάριον² προσηγόρευσαν ὁμοφώνως τῷ ἐκεῦ. ᾿Αλκαῖος δὲ καλεῖ Κωράλιον, λέγων·

'Ιτωνίαs, for 'Ιωνίαs, conj. Pletho; so later editors read.

all others; for the region of Copae forms the deepest recess of the lake. Pindar calls this lake Cephissis;¹ at any rate, he places near it the spring Tilphossa, which flows at the foot of Mount Tilphossius near Haliartus and Alalcomenae, near which latter is the tomb of Teiresias; and here, too, is the temple of the Tilphossian Apollo.

28. Next in order after Copae Homer names Eutresis, a small village of the Thespians, where Zethus and Amphion are said to have lived before they reigned over Thebes. Thisbê is now called Thisbae; the place is inhabited and is situated slightly above the sea, bordering on the territory of the Thespians and on that of Coroneia; and it, too, lies at the foot of Helicon on the south; and it has a sea-port situated on a rocky place, which abounds in doves, in reference to which the poet says, "Thisbê abounding in doves." From here to Sicyon is a voyage of one hundred and sixty stadia.

29. Next Homer names Coroneia, Haliartus, Plataeae, and Glissas. Now Coroneia is situated on a height near Helicon. The Boeotians took possession of it on their return from the Thessalian Arnê after the Trojan War, at which time they also occupied Orchomenus. And when they got the mastery of Coroneia, they built in the plain before the city the temple of the Itonian Athena, bearing the same name as the Thessalian temple; and they called the river which flowed past it Cuarius, giving it the same name as the Thessalian river. But Alcaeus calls it Coralius, when he says, "Athena,

¹ Cp. 9. 2. 20.

² Koudpiov, for Koudλiov, conj. Palmer ; so later editors read.

¹ [ω^{*} ν]ασσ^{*} Αθανάα πολε[μηδόκος], α ποι² Κορωνείας³ ἐπὶ λαΐω⁴ ναύω πάροιθεν [ἀμφι]βαίνεις⁵ Κωραλίω ποταμῶ παρ^{*} ὄχθαις.

ένταῦθα δὲ καὶ τὰ Παμβοιώτια συνετέλουν συγκαθίδρυται δὲ τῆ ᾿Αθηνῷ ὁ "Αιδης κατά τινα, ὥς φασι, μυστικὴν αἰτίαν. οἱ μὲν οὖν ἐν τῆ Κορωνεία Κορώνιοι λέγονται, οἱ δ' ἐν τῆ Μεσσηνιακῆ Κορωναεῖς.⁶

30. Αλίαρτος δὲ νῦν οὐκέτι ἐστί, κατασκαφεῖσα ἐν τῷ πρὸς Περσέα πολέμῷ, τὴν χώραν δ' ἔχουσιν ᾿Αθηναῖοι δόντων Ῥωμαίων. ἔκειτο δὲ ἐν στενῷ χωρίῷ μεταξὺ ὑπερκειμένου ὄρους καὶ τῆς Κωπαΐδος λίμνης πλησίον τοῦ Περμησσοῦ καὶ τοῦ ᾿Ολμειοῦ⁷ καὶ τοῦ ἕλους τοῦ φύοντος τὸν αὐλητικὸν κάλαμον.

31. Πλαταιαί δέ, ας ένικως είπεν ό ποιητής, C 412 ύπο τῷ Κιθαιρῶνί εἰσι μεταξὺ αὐτοῦ καὶ Θηβῶν κατὰ τὴν όδον τὴν εἰς Ἀθήνας καὶ Μέγαρα ἐπὶ τῶν ὅρων τῶν τῆς Ἀττικῆς καὶ τῆς Μεγαρίδος.⁸ αί⁹ γὰρ Ἐλευθεραὶ πλησίον, ας οἱ μὲν τῆς ᾿Αττικῆς, οἱ δὲ τῆς Βοιωτίας φασίν. εἴρηται δ΄ ὅτι παραρρεῖ τὰς Πλαταιὰς ὁ Ἀσωπός. ἐνταῦθα Μαρδόνιον ¹⁰ καὶ τὰς τριάκοντα μυριάδας Περσῶν αἱ τῶν Ἑλλήνων δυνάμεις ἄρδην ἠφάνισαν.

¹ [δ ' ν] $u\sigma\sigma$ ' 'A $\theta a\nu da \pi \sigma \lambda \epsilon$ [$\mu\eta\delta\delta\kappa\sigma$ s]: so read the later editors, following Welcker, inserting δ ' ν before $a\sigma\sigma$ ' and supplying the lacuna of about seven letters after $\pi \sigma \lambda \epsilon$.

² ä ποι, Welcker, for àπό; so later editors.

³ Kupwrelas, Welcker, for Koipwrlas; so later editors.

4 λαίω, Welcker, for [έπι]δευω[ν αυω]; so later editors.

⁵ [άμφι]βalvers, lacuna of about seven letters supplied by Welcker; so later editors.

warrior queen, who dost keep watch o'er the cornfields of Coroneia before thy temple on the banks of the Coralius River." Here, too, the Pamboeotian Festival used to be celebrated. And for some mystic reason, as they say, a statue of Hades 1 was dedicated along with that of Athena. Now the people in Coroneia are called Coronii, whereas those in the Messenian Coroneia are called Coronaeis.

30. Haliartus is no longer in existence, having been rased to the ground in the war against Perseus; and the country is held by the Athenians, a gift from the Romans. It was situated in a narrow place, between the mountain situated above it and Lake Copais, near the Permessus and Olmeius Rivers and the marsh that produces the flute-reed.

31. Plataeae, which Homer² speaks of in the singular number, is at the foot of Cithaeron, between it and Thebes, along the road that leads to Athens and Megara, on the confines of Attica and Megaris; for Eleutherae is near by, which some say belongs to Attica, others to Boeotia. I have already said³ that the Asopus flows past Plataeae. Here it was that the forces of the Greeks completely wiped out Mardonius and his three hundred thousand Persians ;

¹ P. Foucart (see Bulletin de la Correspondance Hellénique, 1885, ix. 433), on the basis of a Boeotian inscription, conjectures that "Hades" should be corrected to "Ares." ² Iliad 2, 504. ⁸ 8, 6, 24.

6 Kopwreis BEL.

 ⁷ Ολμειοῦ Ε, 'Ολμίου Acghilno.
 ⁸ Μεγαρίδοs, Du Theil, Corais, Groskurd, and Meineke, following conj. of Pletho, emend to Boiwrlas.

⁹ ai, Meineke inserts, following conj. of Kramer; others, eial.

¹⁰ Μαρδόνιον, the later editors, for Μαρδώνιον.

STRABO

ίδρύσαντό τε Ἐλευθερίου Διὸς ἱερὸν καὶ ἀγῶνα γυμνικόν στεφανίτην απέδειξαν, Έλευθέρια προσαγορεύσαντες ταφή τε δείκνυται δημοσία τών τελευτησάντων έν τη μάχη. έστι δε και έν τη Σικυωνία δήμος Πλαταιαί, όθενπερ ήν Μνασάλκης ό ποιητής

Μνασάλκεος τὸ μναμα τῶ Πλαταιάδα.

Γλίσσαντα δὲ λέγει κατοικίαν ἐν τῷ ἡΤπάτφ Γιο σαντά σε κεγει κατοικτών εν τω Γιπατώ όρει, ό έστιν έν τη Θηβαϊκή πλησίον Τευμησσοῦ καὶ της Καδμείας. τὰ δὲ¹ γεώλοφα καλεῖται Δρί[α οἰς ὑποπ]ίπτει² τὸ ᾿Αόνιον³ καλούμενον πεδίον, δ διατείνει [μέχρις Θηβών⁴] ἀπὸ τοῦ 'Υπάτου ὄρους. 32. Τὸ δ' οὕτω ῥηθέν,

οί θ' 'Υποθήβας είχον,

οί μέν δέχονται πολείδιόν τι Υποθήβας καλούμενον, οί δε τὰς Ποτνίας τὰς γὰρ Θήβας έκλελειφθαι διὰ τὴν τῶν Ἐπιγόνων στρατείαν καὶ μὴ μετασχεῖν τοῦ Τρωικοῦ πολέμου· οἱ δὲ μετασχεῖν μέν, οἰκεῖν δὲ ὑπὸ τῆ Καδμεία τότε έν τοις επιπέδοις χωρίοις, μετά την των Έπιγόνων άφοδον την Καδμείαν άδυνατουντας άνακτίσαι. έπει δε ή Καδμεία εκαλείτο Θήβαι, Υποθήβας είπειν άντι του ύπο τη Καδμεία οίκουντας τον ποιητήν τούς τότε Θηβαίους.

33. 'Ογχηστός δ' έστιν όπου το 'Αμφικτυονικόν

1 τà δέ, Jones inserts.

² Δρί|a oIs ύποπ]ίπτει, lacuna of about six letters supplied by Groskurd. Meineke ejects γεώλοφα . . . δρι from the text, and reads & instead of ols. See Davvias . . . Apiov 6. 3. 9.

and they built a temple of Zeus Eleutherius, and instituted the athletic games in which the victor received a crown, calling them the Eleutheria. And tombs of those who died in the battle, erected at public expense, are still to be seen. In Sicyonia, also, there is a deme called Plataeae, the home of Mnasalces the poet: 1 "The tomb of Mnasalces the Plataean." Homer speaks of Glissas, a settlement in the mountain Hypatus, which is in the Theban country near Teumessus and Cadmeia. The hillocks below which lies the Aonian Plain, as it is called, which extends from the Hypatus mountain to Thebes, are called " Dria." 2

32. In these words of the poet, "and those who held Hypothebes,"³ some take him to mean some little city called Hypothebes, others Potniae; for Thebes, the latter say, was deserted because of the expedition of the Epigoni and had no part in the Trojan War. The former, however, say that the Thebans indeed had a part in the war, but that they were living in the level districts below Cadmeia 4 at that time, since they were unable to rebuild Cadmeia ; and since Cadmeia was called Thebes, they add, the poet called the Thebans of that time "Hypothebans" instead of "people who live below Cadmeia."

33. Onchestus is where the Amphictyonic Council

2 i.e. " Thickets," Iliad 2. 505.

The acropolis of Thebes.

³ 'Абиюи, Corais, for биюи Aghi, 'Iбиюи bkno; so the later editors.

⁴ [μέχρις Θηβών], lacuna of about twelve letters supplied by C. Müller (Ind. Var. Lect., p. 1001); others, els thy Kadµelar.

¹ Of his works only sixteen epigrams are now extant.

συνήγετο έν τῆ Αλιαρτία προς τῆ Κωπαίδι λίμνη καὶ τῷ Τηνερικῷ πεδίφ, ἐν ὕψει κείμενος ψιλός, ἔχων Ποσειδῶνος ἱερόν, καὶ αὐτὸ ψιλόν. οἱ δὲ ποιηταὶ κοσμοῦσιν, ἄλση καλοῦντες τὰ ἱερὰ πάντα, κἂν ἦ ψιλά τοιοῦτόν ἐστι καὶ τὸ τοῦ Πινδάρου περὶ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος λεγόμενον

[κι]νηθείς 1 έπήει

γάν τε καὶ θάλασσαν, καὶ σκοπιαῖσιν μεγάλαις ὀρέων ὕπερ ἔστα,

καὶ μύλους δινάσατο ² βαλλό[μενος ³] κρηπίδας ἀλσέων.

ούκ εῦ δ' ὁ ᾿Αλκαῖος, ὥσπερ τὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ὄνομα παρέτρεψε τοῦ Κουαρίου, οὕτω καὶ τοῦ ᾿Ογχηστοῦ κατέψευσται πρὸς ταῖς ἐσχατιαῖς τοῦ C413 Ἐλικῶνος αὐτὸν τιθείς ὁ δ' ἐστὶν ἄπωθεν ἱκανῶς τούτου τοῦ ὅρους.

34. Τὸ δὲ Τηνερικὸν πεδίον ἀπὸ Τηνέρου προσηγόρευται μυθεύεται δ' Ἀπόλλωνος υίὸς ἐκ Μελίας, προφήτης τοῦ μαντείου κατὰ τὸ Πτῶον ὄρος, ὅ φησιν εἶναι τρικόρυφον ὁ αὐτὸς ποιητής.

καί ποτε τὸν τρικάρανον Πτώου κευθμῶνα κατέσχεθε

καὶ τὸν Τήνερον καλεῖ

ναυπόλον μάντιν δαπέδοισιν όμοκλέα.

ύπέρκειται δὲ τὸ Πτῶον τοῦ Τηνερικοῦ πεδίου καὶ τῆς Κωπαίδος λίμνης πρὸς Ἀκραιφίῷ Θηβαίων δ' ἦν τό τε μαντεῖον καὶ τὸ ὄρος· τὸ

¹ [κι]νηθείs, lacuna of about two letters Jones supplies, following conj. of Meineke, who, in his text, reads δινηθείs. Bergk (Frag. 101) reads περιδιναθείs.

used to convene, in the territory of Haliartus near Lake Copais and the Teneric Plain; it is situated on a height, is bare of trees, and has a sacred precinct of Poseidon, which is also bare of trees. But the poets embellish things, calling all sacred precincts "sacred groves," even if they are bare of trees. Such, also, is the saying of Pindar concerning Apollo: "stirred, he traversed both land and sea, and halted on great lookouts above mountains, and whirled great stones, laying foundations of sacred groves."¹ But Alcaeus is wrong, for just as he perverted the name of the River Cuarius, so he falsified the position of Onchestus, placing it near the extremities of Helicon, although it is at quite a distance from this mountain.

34. The Teneric Plain is named after Tenerus. In myth he was the son of Apollo by Melia, and was a prophet of the oracle on the Ptoüs Mountain, which the same poet calls three-peaked: "and once he took possession of the three-peaked hollow of Ptoüs."² And he calls Tenerus "temple-minister, prophet, called by the same name as the plains." The Ptoüs lies above the Teneric Plain and Lake Copais near Acraephium. Both the oracle and the mountain belonged to the Thebans. And Acraephium

¹ *i.e.* foundations of *temples.* This fragment from Pindar is otherwise unknown (see Bergk, *Frag.* 101).

² Bergk, Frag. 102.

³ βαλλό[μενος], lacuna supplied by Meineke.

² μύλους δινάσατο, C. Müller (Ind. Var. Lect. p. 1001), for μυχούς δινάσσατο (δεινάσατο Acghi). Müller-Diibner and Bergk read μυχούς δινάσσατο, forcing the verb to mean "shake." Of other readings suggested only that of Emperius, μυχούς δ' ἐνάσσατο ("took up his abode in"), is at all tempting.

δ' 'Ακραίφιον καὶ αὐτὸ κεῖται ἐν ὕψει. φασὶ δὲ τοῦτο καλεῖσθαι "Αρνην ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ, ὁμώνυμον τῇ Θετταλικῇ.

35. Οι δέ φασι καὶ τὴν Αρνην ὑπὸ τῆς λίμνης καταποθῆναι καὶ τὴν Μίδειαν. Ζηνόδοτος δέ, γράφων

οι δε πολυστάφυλον 'Ασκρην έχον,

ούκ ἕοικεν ἐντυχόντι τοῖς ὑπὸ Ἡσιόδου περὶ τῆς πατρίδος λεχθεῖσι καὶ τοῖς ὑπὸ Ἐὐδόξου, πολὺ χείρω λέγουτος περὶ τῆς Ἄσκρης. πῶς γὰρ ἄν τις πολυστάφυλον τὴν τοιαύτην ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ λέγεσθαι πιστεύσειεν; οὐκ εὖ δὲ οὐδὲ¹ οἱ Τάρνην ἀντὶ τῆς Ἄρνης γράφοντες οὐδὲ γὰρ μία δείκνυται Γάρνη παρὰ τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς, ἐν δὲ Λυδοῖς ἐστίν, ἦς καὶ "Ομηρος μέμνηται"

Ίδομενεὺς δ' ἄρα Φαΐστον ἐνήρατο Μήονος²

Βώρου, δς ἐκ Τάρνης ἐριβώλακος εἰληλούθει.

λοιπαὶ δ' εἰσὶ τῶν μὲν περικειμένων τῆ λίμνη αἴ τε 'Αλαλκομεναὶ καὶ τὸ Τιλφώσσιον,³ τῶν δ' ἄλλων Χαιρώνεια καὶ Λεβάδεια καὶ Λεῦκτρα, περὶ ῶν ἄξιον μνησθῆναι.

36. 'Αλαλκομενών τοίνυν μέμνηται ό ποιητής, αλλ' οὐκ ἐν Καταλόγφ

"Ηρη τ' `Αργείη και 'Αλαλκομενηις 'Αθήνη.

έχει δ' ἀρχαῖον ἱερὸν ἀΑθηνᾶς σφόδρα τιμώμενον, καί φασί γε τὴν θεὸν γεγενῆσθαι ἐνθάδε, καθάπερ καὶ τὴν "Ηραν ἐν «Αργει, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο

1 oùdé, Meineke, for oure.

itself also lies on a height. They say that this is called Arnê by the poet, the same name as the Thessalian city.

35. Some say that Arnê too was swallowed up by the lake, as well as Mideia.¹ Zenodotus, who writes "and those who possessed Ascrê² rich in vineyards," seems not to have read the statements of Hesiod concerning his native land, nor those of Eudoxus, who says much worse things concerning Ascrê. For how could anyone believe that such a place was called "rich in vineyards" by the poet? Wrong, also, are those who write "Tarnê" instead of "Arnê"; for not a single place named Tarnê is pointed out among the Boeotians, though there is one among the Lydians, and this the poet mentions : "Idomeneus then slew Phaestus, son of Borus the Maeonian, who came from fertile Tarnê." The remaining Boeotian cities concerning which it is worth while to make mention are: of those situated round the lake, Alalcomenae and Tilphossium, and, of the rest, Chaeroneia, Lebadeia, and Leuctra.

36. Now as for Alalcomenae, the poet mentions it, but not in the *Catalogue*: "Argive Hera and Alalcomenian Athena."³ It has an ancient temple of Athena which is held in great honour; and they say, at least, that the goddess was born there, just as Hera was born in Argos, and that it was because of

¹ Cf. 1. 3. 18.

² i.e. Zenodotus emended Homer's "Arnê" (*Iliad* 2, 507) to "Ascrê."

³ Iliad 4. 8.

² Mylovos, Du Theil, for textoros; so most later editors.

⁸ Τισφώσιον Ach.

τον ποιητήν, ώς από πατρίδων τούτων, αμφοτέρας ούτως όνομάσαι. διὰ τοῦτο δ' ἴσως οὐδ' ἐν τῶ Καταλόγω μέμνηται των ένταῦθα ἀνδρών, ἐπειδή, ίεροι όντες, παρείντο τής στρατείας. και γαρ καὶ ἀπόρθητος ἀεὶ διετέλεσεν ἡ πόλις, οὐτε μεγάλη ούσα, ούτ' έν εὐερκεῖ χωρίω κειμένη, άλλ' έν πεδίω την δε θεόν σεβόμενοι πάντες ἀπείχοντο πάσης βίας, ὥστε καὶ Θηβαῖοι κατὰ την τών Έπιγόνων στρατείαν, εκλιπόντες την πόλιν, έκείσε λέγονται καταφεύγειν καί είς το ύπερχείμενον όρος έρυμνον το Τιλφώσσιον, ύφ' ώ Τιλφώσσα κρήνη και τὸ τοῦ Τειρεσίου μνήμα, έκει τελευτήσαντος κατά την φυγήν.

C414 37. Χαιρώνεια δ' έστιν 'Ορχομενού πλησίον, όπου Φίλιππος ό 'Αμύντου μάχη μεγάλη νικήσας 'Αθηναίους τε καὶ Βοιωτοὺς καὶ Κορινθίους κατέστη της Έλλάδος κύριος δείκνυται δε κάνταῦθα ταφή τῶν πεσόντων ἐν τῆ μάχη δημοσία. περί δὲ τοὺς τόπους τοὺς αὐτοὺς καὶ Ῥωμαῖοι τὰς Μιθριδάτου δυνάμεις πολλών μυριάδων κατηγωνίσαντο, ώστ' όλίγους επί θάλατταν σωθέντας φυγείν έν ταις ναυσί, τούς δ' άλλους τούς μέν απολέσθαι, τούς δε και άλωναι.

38. Λεβάδεια δ' έστιν όπου Διός Τροφωνίου μαντείον ίδρυται, χάσματος ύπονόμου κατάβασιν έχον, καταβαίνει δ' αὐτὸς ὁ χρηστηριαζόμενος. κείται δε μεταξύ του Έλικώνος και τής Χαιρωνείας, Κορωνείας πλησίον.

1 338 B.O.

this that the poet named them both in this way, as natives of these places. And it was because of this, perhaps, that he did not mention in the Catalogue the men of Alalcomenae, since, being sacred, they were excused from the expedition. And in fact the city always continued unravaged, although it was neither large nor situated in a secure position, but in a plain. But all peoples, since they revered the goddess, held aloof from any violence towards the inhabitants, so that when the Thebans, at the time of the expedition of the Epigonoi, left their city, they are said to have fled for refuge to Alalcomenae. and to Tilphossius, the mountain, a natural stronghold that lies above it; and at the base of this mountain is a spring called Tilphossa, and the monument of Teiresias, who died there at the time of the flight.

37. Chaeroneia is near Orchomenus. It was here that Philip the son of Amyntas conquered the Athenians, Boeotians, and Corinthians in a great battle,¹ and set himself up as lord of Greece. And here, too, are to be seen tombs of those who fell in the battle, tombs erected at public expense. And it was in the same region that the Romans so completely defeated the forces of Mithridates, many tens of thousands in number, that only a few escaped in safety to the sea and fled in their ships, whereas the rest either perished or were taken captive.

38. At Lebadeia is situated an oracle of Trophonian Zeus. The oracle has a descent into the earth consisting of an underground chasm; and the person who consults the oracle descends into it himself. It is situated between Mt. Helicon and Chaeroneia, near Coroneia. 39. Τὰ δὲ Λεῦκτρά ἐστιν ὅπου Λακεδαιμονίους μεγάλη μάχη νικήσας Ἐπαμεινώνδας ἀρχὴν εὕρετο τῆς καταλύσεως αὐτῶν· οὐκέτι γὰρ ἐξ ἐκείνου τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἡγεμονίαν ἀναλαβεῖν ἴσχυσαν ἡν εἶχον πρότερον, καὶ μάλιστ ἐπειδὴ καὶ τῆ δευτέρα συμβολῆ τῆ περὶ Μαντίνειαν κακῶς ἔπραξαν. τὸ μέντοι μὴ ὑφ᾽ ἐτέροις¹ εἶναι, καίπερ οὕτως ἐπταικόσι, συνέμεινε μέχρι τῆς Ῥωμαίων ἐπικρατείας· καὶ παρὰ τούτοις δὲ τιμώμενοι διατελοῦσι διὰ τὴν τῆς πολιτείας ἀρετήν. δείκνυται δὲ ὁ τόπος οὕτος κατὰ τὴν ἐκ Πλαταιῶν εἰς Θεσπιὰς ὅδόν.

40. Έξης δ' ό ποιητής μέμνηται τοῦ τῶν Ορχομενίων καταλόγου, χωρίζων αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ Βοιωτιακοῦ ἔθνους. καλεῖ δὲ Μινύειον τὸν Όρχομενὸν ἀπὸ ἔθνους τοῦ Μινυῶν ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἀποικῆσαί τινας τῶν Μινυῶν εἰς Ἰωλκόν φασιν, ὅθεν τοὺς ᾿Αργοναύτας Μινύας λεχθῆναι. φαίνεται δὲ τὸ παλαιὸν καὶ πλουσία τις γεγονυῖα πόλις καὶ δυναμένη μέγα τοῦ μὲν οῦν πλούτου μάρτυς καὶ Ὅμηρος. διαριθμούμενος γὰρ τοὺς τόπους τοὺς πολυχρηματήσαντάς² φησιν.

οὐδ' ὅσ' ἐς ἘΟρχομενὸν ποτινίσσεται, οὐδ' ὅσα Θήβας

Αίγυπτίας

τής δυνάμεως δέ, ὅτι Θηβαῖοι δασμὸν ἐτέλουν τοῖς ἘΟρχομενίοις καὶ Ἐργίνῷ τῷ τυραννοῦντι αὐτῶν, δν ὑφ᾽ Ἡρακλέους καταλυθῆναί φασιν. Ἐτεοκλῆς δέ, τῶν βασιλευσάντων ἐν ἘΟρχομενῷ

I έτέραν acghi.

39. Leuctra is the place where Epameinondas defeated the Lacedaemonians in a great battle and found a beginning of his overthrow of them; for after that time they were never again able to regain the hegemony of the Greeks which they formerly held, and especially because they also fared badly in the second clash near Mantineia. However, although they had suffered such reverses, they continued to avoid being subject to others until the Roman conquest. And among the Romans, also, they have continued to be held in honour because of the excellence of their government. This place is to be seen on the road that leads from Plataeae to Thespiae.

40. Next the poet gives the catalogue of the Orchomenians, whom he separates from the Boeotian tribe. He calls Orchomenus "Minyeian," after the tribe of the Minyae. They say that some of the Minyae emigrated from here to Iolcus, and that from this fact the Argonauts were called Minyae. Clearly it was in early times both a rich and very powerful city. Now to its wealth Homer also is a witness, for when enumerating the places that abounded in wealth he says : "Nor yet all that comes to Orchomenus¹ nor all that comes to Egyptian Thebes."² And of its power there is this proof, that the Thebans were wont to pay tribute to the Orchomenians and to Erginus their tyrant, who is said to have been put to death by Heracles. Eteocles, one of those who reigned as king at Orchomenus, who founded a

¹ On the wealth of Orchomenus, see Pausanias 8. 33.

² Iliad 9. 381.

² πολυχρηματήσαντας, Corais, for πολυχρηματίσαντας; 80 Meineke.

τις, Χαρίτων ίερον ίδρυσάμενος, πρώτος άμφότερα ἐμφαίνει, καὶ πλοῦτον καὶ δύναμιν ὅς, εἴτ' ἐν τῷ λαμβάνειν χάριτας εἴτ' ἐν τῷ διδόναι C 415 κατορθών εἴτε καὶ ἀμφότερα, τὰς θεὰς ἐτίμησε ταύτας. ¹ ανάγκη γαρ πρός εὐεργεσίαν εὐφυή γενόμενον έκείνον πρός την των θεών τούτων όρμησαι τιμήν, ώστε ταύτην μέν ἐκέκτητο ἤδη την δύναμιν. ἀλλὰ πρός ταύτη καὶ χρημάτων έδει οὔτε γὰρ μὴ ἔχων τις πολλὰ διδοίη ἂν πολλά, οὔτε μὴ² λαμβάνων πολλὰ οὐκ ἂν ἔχοι πολλά εἰ δ' ἀμφότερα συνέχει, τὴν ἀμοιβὴν έχει.³ το γαρ κενούμενον άμα και πληρούμενον πρός την χρείαν ἀεὶ πληρές ἐστιν, ὁ δὲ διδούς μέν, μή λαμβάνων δέ, οὐδ' αν ἐπὶ θάτερα κατορθοίη παύσεται γαρ διδούς, επιλείποντος του ταμείου, 4 παύσονται δε και οι διδόντες τῷ λαμβάνοντι μόνον, χαριζομένω δε μηδέν, ώστ' οὐδ' ούτος έτέρως αν κατορθοίη. όμοια δὲ καὶ περὶ δυνάμεως λέγοιτ' άν. γωρίς δε του κοινου λόγου, διότι

τὰ χρήματ' ἀνθρώποισι τιμιώτατα,

δύναμίν τε πλείστην των έν άνθρώποις έχει,

καὶ ἐκ τῶν καθ' ἕκαστα σκοπεῖν δεῖ. μάλιστα γὰρ τοὺς βασιλέας δύνασθαί φαμεν· διόπερ καὶ δυνάστας προσαγορεύομεν. δύνανται δ' άγοντες έφ' à βούλονται τὰ πλήθη διὰ πειθοῦς η βίας. πείθουσι μέν ούν δι' εὐεργεσίας μάλιστα οὐ γὰρ ή γε δια των λόγων έστι βασιλική, άλλ' αύτη

1 ανάγκη γαρ . . . ό πλεϊστα κεκτημένος appears to be a gloss, as Kramer notes. Meineke ejects. ² $\mu\eta$, Tyrwhitt inserts.

3 Xot A.

temple of the Graces, was the first to display both wealth and power; for he honoured these goddesses either because he was successful in receiving graces,1 or in giving them, or both. For necessarily, when he had become naturally inclined to kindly deeds, he began doing honour to these goddesses; and therefore he already possessed this power; but in addition he also had to have money, for neither could anyone give much if he did not have much, nor could anyone have much if he did not receive much. But if he has both together, he has the reciprocal giving and receiving; for the vessel that is at the same time being emptied and filled is always full for use; but he who gives and does not receive could not succeed in either, for he will stop giving because his treasury fails; also the givers will stop giving to him who receives only and grants no favours; and therefore he could not succeed in either way. And like things might be said concerning power. Apart from the common saying, "money is the most valuable thing to men, and it has the most power of all things among men," we should look into the subject in detail. We say that kings have the greatest power; and on this account we call them potentates. They are potent in leading the multitudes whither they wish, through persuasion or force. Generally they persuade through kindness, for persuasion through words is not kingly; indeed, this belongs to the

¹ *i.e.* favours.

⁴ After $\tau \alpha \mu \epsilon low$, the last word on the page, a whole sheet has been lost from A, and A resumes at $\varepsilon \sigma \pi \epsilon \rho \omega \nu \kappa \alpha l \tau \omega \nu$ in 9. 3. 1. But the missing part is supplied by the second hand.

μέν ἡητορική, βασιλικὴν δὲ πειθὼ λέγομεν, ὅταν εὐεργεσίαις φέρωσι καὶ διάγωσιν¹ ἐφ' ἃ βούλονται πείθουσι μὲν δὴ δι' εὐεργεσιῶν, βιάζονται δὲ διὰ τῶν ὅπλων. ταῦτα δ' ἄμφω χρημάτων ὥνιά ἐστι καὶ γὰρ στρατιὰν ἔχει πλείστην ὁ τρέφειν δυνάμενος, καὶ εὐεργετεῖν δύναται πλεῖστον ὁ πλεῖστα κεκτημένος.

Λέγουσι δὲ τὸ χωρίον, ὅπερ ἡ λίμνη κατέχει νῦν ἡ Κωπαΐς, ἀνεψύχθαι πρότερον, καὶ γεωργεῖσθαι παντοδαπῶς ὑπὸ τοῖς ἘΟρχομενίοις ὄν,² πλησίον οἰκοῦσι· καὶ τοῦτ' οὖν τεκμήριον τοῦ πλούτου τιθέασι.

41. Τὴν δ' Ασπληδόνα χωρὶς τῆς πρώτης συλλαβῆς ἐκάλουν τινές εἶτ Εὐδείελος μετωνομάσθη καὶ αὐτὴ καὶ ἡ χώρα, τάχα τι ἰδίωμα προσφερομένη ἐκ τοῦ δειλινοῦ κλίματος οἰκεῖον τοῖς κατοικοῦσι, καὶ μάλιστα τὸ εὐχείμερον.³ ψυχρότατα μὲν γὰρ τὰ ἄκρα τῆς ἡμέρας ἐστί, τούτων δὲ τὸ δειλινὸν τοῦ ἑωθινοῦ ψυχρότερον εἰς ἐπίτασιν γὰρ ἄγει πλησίαζον τῆ νυκτί, τὸ δ' εἰς ἄνεσιν ἀφιστάμενον τῆς νυκτός. ἴαμα δὲ τοῦ ψύχους ὁ ἥλιος τὸν οὖν ἡλιαζόμενον πλεῖστον ἐν τῷ ψυχροτάτῷ καιρῷ εὐχειμερώτατον.

1 διάγωσιν, Meineke emends to άγωσιν.

² δν, Meineke, for ων.

³ ψυχρότατα · · · εὐχειμερώτατον, apparently a gloss; ejected by Meineke.

¹ Deilinou klimatos: apparently a false etymology of "Eudeielos," based on the fact that the effect of the sun's heat is greatest in the *deilê* (evening). But the most likely meaning of *eudeielos* is "sunny," the word being used of places exposed to the hot sun (*e.g.* see Pindar, O. 3. 111 and orator, whereas we call it kingly persuasion when kings win and attract men whither they wish by kindly deeds. They persuade men, it is true, through kindly deeds, but they force them by means of arms. Both these things may be bought with money; for he has the largest army who is able to support the largest, and he who possesses the most means is also able to show the most kindness.

They say that the place now occupied by Lake Copais was formerly dry ground, and that it was tilled in all kinds of ways when it was subject to the Orchomenians, who lived near it. And this fact, accordingly, is adduced as an evidence of their wealth.

41. Aspledon was by some called Spledon, without the first syllable. Then the name, both of it and of the country, was changed to Eudeiclos, perhaps because, from its "evening" inclination,¹ it offered a special advantage peculiar to its inhabitants, especially the mildness of its winters; for the two ends of the day are coldest; and of these the evening is colder than the morning, for as night approaches the cold is more intense, and as night retires it abates. But the sun is a means of mitigating the cold. The place, therefore, that is warmed most by the sun at the coldest time is mildest in winter. Eudeielos is twenty

Gildersleeve's note thereon), and having a southerly rather than an "evening" (westerly) inclination, as is the case with Aspledon (Buttmann Lexilogus, s.v. $\Delta\epsilon i\lambda\eta ~ S ~ 7-9, q.v.$). Butcher and Lang, and Murray, in their translations of the Odyssey (e.g. 9. 21), translate the word "clear-seen," and Cunlifie (Lexicon Homeric Dialect), "bright, shining," as though used for $\epsilon \delta \delta \eta \lambda os$. Certainly Strabo, as the context shows, is thinking of the position of the place and of the sum's heat (see 10. 2. 12, where he discusses "eudeielos Ithaca" at length). διέχει δὲ τοῦ ἘΟρχομενοῦ στάδια εἴκοσι μεταξὺ δ' ὁ Μέλας ποταμός.

C416 42. Υπέρκειται δ' Όρχομενίας ὁ Πανοπεύς, Φωκικὴ πόλις, καὶ Υάμπολις· τούτοις δ' ὁμορεῦ Ὁποῦς, ἡ τῶν Λοκρῶν μητρόπολις τῶν Ἐπικνημιδίων. πρότερον μὲν οὖν οἰκεῖσθαι τὸν Όρχομενόν φασιν ἐπὶ πεδίω, ἐπιπολαζόντων δὲ τῶν ὑδάτων, ἀνοικισθῆναι πρὸς τὸ ᾿Ακόντιον ὅρος, παρατεῖνον ἐπὶ ἐξήκοντα σταδίους μέχρι Παραποταμίων τῶν ἐν τῆ Φωκίδι. ἱστοροῦσι δὲ τοὺς ἐν τῷ Πόντῷ καλουμένους ᾿Αχαιοὺς ἀποίκους Ὁρχομενίων εἶναι τῶν μετὰ Ἰαλμένου πλανηθέντων ἐκεῖσε μετὰ τὴν τῆς Τροίας ἅλωσιν. καὶ περὶ Κάρυστον δ ἦν τις ᾿Ορχομενός. εῦ γὰρ τὴν τοιαύτην ὕλην ὑποβεβλήκασιν ἡμῖν οἱ τὰ περὶ τῶν Νεῶν συγγράψαντες, οἶς ἀκολουθοῦμεν, ὅταν οἰκεῖα λέγωσι πρὸς τὴν ἡμετέραν ὑπόθεσιν.

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1. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν Βοιωτίαν καὶ τὸν 'Ορχομενὸν ἡ Φωκίς ἐστι πρὸς ἄρκτον παραβεβλημένη τῆ Βοιωτία παραπλησίως ἀπὸ θαλάττης εἰς θάλατταν, τό γε παλαιόν. ὁ γὰρ Δαφνοῦς ἦν τότε τῆς Φωκίδος,¹ σχίζων ἐφ' ἐκάτερα τὴν Λοκρίδα καὶ μέσος ταττόμενος τοῦ τε 'Οπουντίου κόλπου καὶ τῆς τῶν Ἐπικνημιδίων παραλίας· νῦν δὲ Λοκρῶν ἐστὶν ἡ χώρα (τὸ δὲ πόλισμα κατέσκαπται), ὥστ' οὐδ' ἐκεῖ² καθήκει³ οὐκέτι μέχρι τῆς πρὸς

¹ $\Phi \omega \kappa i \delta os$, the editors, for $\Lambda o \kappa \rho i \delta os$; $\Phi \omega \kappa i \delta os$ appears man. scc. in B and between the lines in n.

² Eacl and B man. prim. read οὐ δοκεî instead of οὐδ' ἐκεî. 340 stadia distant from Orchomenus. And the River Melas is between them.

42. Above the Orchomenian territory lies Panopeus, a Phocian city, and also Hyampolis. And bordering on these is Opus, the metropolis of the Epicnemidian Locrians. Now in earlier times Orchomenus was situated on a plain, they say, but when the waters overflowed, the inhabitants migrated up to the mountain Acontius, which extends for a distance of sixty stadia to Parapotamii in Phocis. And they relate that the Achaeans in Pontus, as they are called, are a colony of Orchomenians who wandered there with Ialmenus after the capture of Troy. There was also an Orchomenus in the neighbourhood of Carystus. Those who have written concerning the Ships 1 have supplied us well with such materials, and are the writers we follow when they say things appropriate to the purpose of our work.

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1. AFTER Boeotia and Orchomenus one comes to Phocis; it stretches towards the north alongside Boeotia, nearly from sea to sea; it did so in early times, at least, for in those times Daphnus belonged to Phocis, splitting Locris into two parts and being placed by geographers midway between the Opuntian Gulf and the coast of the Epicnemidians. The country now belongs to the Locrians (the town has been rased to the ground), so that even here Phocis

¹ i.e. Homer's Catalogue of Ships.

⁸ καθήκειν, Meineke emends to καθήκει.

Εὐβοία θαλάττης ή Φωκίς, τῷ δὲ Κρισαίφ¹ κόλπω συνῆπται. αὐτὴ γὰρ ή Κρῖσα² τῆς Φωκίδος ἐστὶν ἐπ' αὐτῆς ἱδρυμένη τῆς θαλάττης καὶ Κίρρα καὶ 'Αντίκυρα³ καὶ τὰ ὑπέρ αὐτῶν ἐν τή μεσογαία συνεχή κείμενα χωρία πρός τώ Παρνασσφ, Δελφοί τε και Κίρφις και Δαυλίς καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ Παρνασσός,⁴ τῆς τε Φωκίδος ῶν καὶ ἀφορίζων τὸ ἐσπέριον πλευρόν. δν τρόπον δ' ἡ Φωκίς τη Βοιωτία παρακειται, τοῦτον καὶ ή Λοκρίς τη Φωκίδι έκατέρα. διττή γάρ έστι, διηρημένη ύπο τοῦ Παρνασσοῦ δίχα ή μèν ἐκ τοῦ ἐσπερίου μέρους παρακειμένη τῶ Παρνασσῶ καὶ μέρος αὐτοῦ νεμομένη, καθήκουσα δ' ἐπὶ τὸν Κρισαΐον κόλπον, ή δ' έκ τοῦ πρὸς ἕω τελευτῶσα έπι την πρός Εύβοία θάλατταν. καλούνται δ' οί μέν έσπέριοι Λοκροί και 'Οζόλαι, έχουσί τε έπὶ τῆ δημοσία σφραγίδι τὸν ἕσπερον ἀστέρα έγκεχαραγμένον οι δ' έτεροι δίχα πως και αυτοι διηρημένοι, οί μεν Όπούντιοι ἀπὸ τῆς μητροπόλεως, όμοροι Φωκεύσι και Βοιωτοίς, οί δ' Έπικνημίδιοι από όρους Κνημίδος, προσεχείς Οιταίοις τε και Μαλιευσιν. έν μέσω δε άμφοιν τών τε Εσπερίων και των ετέρων Παρνασσός, παραμήκης είς το προσάρκτιον μέρος έκτεινόμενος C 417 άπο των περί Δελφούς τόπων μέχρι της συμ-

- U 417 άπό των περί Δελφους τοπων μεχρι της συμβολής τών τε Οίταίων όρών καὶ τῶν Αἰτωλικῶν καὶ τῶν ἀνὰ μέσον Δωριέων. πάλιν γὰρ ὥσπερ ή Λοκρὶς διττὴ οὖσα⁵ τοῦς Φωκεῦσι παραβέ-
 - 1 Koisaly, Kramer and later editors, for Koissaly.

² Kpioa, Kramer and later editors, for Kplooa.

³ 'Αντίκυρα (as in 9. 3. 4 and 9. 5. 10), Kramer, for 'Αντίκυρα; so later editors.

⁴ Παρνασός, aBl; so in later instances.

no longer extends as far as the Euboean Sea, though it does border on the Crisaean Gulf. For Crisa itself belongs to Phocis, being situated by the sea itself, and so do Cirrha and Anticyra and the places which lie in the interior and contiguous to them near Parnassus-I mean Delphi, Cirphis, and Daulis-and Parnassus itself, which belongs to Phocis and forms its boundary on its western side. In the same way as Phocis lies alongside Boeotia, so also Locris lies alongside Phocis on either side; for Locris is double, being divided into two parts by Parnassus, the part on the western side lying alongside Parnassus and occupying a part of it, and extending to the Crisaean Gulf, whereas the part on the side towards the east ends at the Eubocan Sea. Westerners¹ are called Locrians and Ozolae; and they have the star Hesperus engraved on their public seal. The other division of inhabitants is itself also divided, in a way, into two parts: the Opuntians, named after their metropolis, whose territory borders on Phocis and Boeotia, and the Epicnemidians, named after a mountain called Cnemis, who are next to the Octacans and Malians. In the middle between both, I mean the Westerners and the other division, is Parnassus, extending lengthwise into the northerly part of the country, from the region of Delphi as far as the junction of the Oetaean and the Aetolian mountains, and the country of the Dorians which lies in the middle between them. For again, just as Locris, being double, lies alongside Phocis, so also the country of

¹ In Greek, the "Hesperioi."

⁵ ή Λο[κρls διττή οδ]σα, lacuna of about ten letters in A supplied by Corais from conj. of Casaubon.

βληται, οὕτω καὶ ἡ τῶν Οἰταίων¹ μετὰ τῆς Αιτωλίας καί τινων ανα μέσον τόπων της Δωρικής² τετραπόλεως τη Λοκρίδι έκατέρα και Παρνασσφ³ και τοις Δωριεύσιν. υπερ τούτων δ' ήδη οι Θετταλοί και των Αιτωλών οι προσάρκτιοι και 'Ακαρνάνες καί τινα 5 τών 'Ηπειρωτικών έθνών καὶ τών Μακεδονικών δει δέ,6 όπερ έφαμεν και πρότερον, παραλλήλους ώσπερ ταινίας ⁷ τινάς τεταμένας ἀπὸ τῆς ἑσπέρας ἐπὶ τὰς ἀνατολὰς⁸ νοῆσαι τὰς λεχθείσας χώρας. ίεροπρεπής δ' ἐστὶ πῶς ὁ Παρνασσός, ἔχων ἄντρα τε και άλλα χωρία τιμώμενά τε και άγιστευόμενα. ών έστι γνωριμώτατον τε και κάλλιστον το Κωρύκιον, νυμφών άντρον όμώνυμον τῷ Κιλικίφ. τών δὲ πλευρών τοῦ Παρνασσοῦ τὸ μὲν ἐσπέριον νέμονται Λοκροί τε οἱ Ὀζόλαι καί τινες τών Δωριέων και Αίτωλοι κατά τον Κόρακα προσαγορευόμενον Αἰτωλικὸν ὄρος τὸ δέ⁹ Φωκεῖς και Δωριείς οι πλείους, έχοντες την Τετραπολιν περικειμένην πως τῷ Παρνασσῷ, πλεονάζουσαν δε τοῦς προς ἕω. ai μεν οῦν κατὰ τὸ μῆκος πλευραί τών 10 λεχθεισών χωρών τε καί ταινιών

¹ [καὶ ἡ τῶν Οἰταίων], lacuna of about fourteen letters supplied by Jones from conj. of Kramer: [καὶ ἡ πῶσα Oiraía], Meineke.

² τ [όπων τῆς Δω]ρικῆς, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Kramer from conj. of Du Theil.

⁸ [καὶ Παρνασ]σφ, lacuna of about ten letters in A supplied

[of Gerradol], lacuna of about ten letters supplied by by bkno.

⁶ 'Ακαρν[ανες καί τινα], lacuna of about eight letters supplied Groskurd. by Corais (see Kramer's note ad loc.).

⁶ [$\delta \epsilon i \delta \epsilon$], lacuna of about six letters supplied by Corais.

the Oetaeans together with Aetolia and with certain places of the Dorian Tetrapolis, which he in the middle between them, lie alongside either part of Locris and alongside Parnassus and the country of the Dorians. Immediately above these are the Thessalians, the northerly Aetolians, the Acarnanians, and some of the Epeirote and Macedonian tribes. As I was saying before,1 one should think of the above-mentioned countries as ribbon-like stretches, so to speak, extending parallel to one another from the west towards the east. The whole of Parnassus is esteemed as sacred, since it has caves and other places that are held in honour and deemed holy. Of these the best known and most beautiful is Corycium, a cave of the nymphs bearing the same name as that in Cilicia. Of the sides of Parnassus, the western is occupied by the Ozolian Locrians and by some of the Dorians and by the Aetolians who live near the Aetolian mountain called Corax; whereas the other side is occupied by Phocians and by the majority of the Dorians, who occupy the Tetrapolis, which in a general way lies round Parnassus, but widens out in its parts that face the east. Now the long sides of each of the above-mentioned countries and ribbon-

1 9.2.1.

⁷ ωσ[περ ταινίας], lacuna of about nine letters supplied by Corais. ωσπερ τινάς bkno.

⁸ d[varoλás], lacuna of about seven letters supplied by Corais. άρκτους bkno.

^{*} Following the Epitome Xylander added $\pi\rho\delta \tilde{\epsilon}\omega$ after $\tau\delta$ $\delta \tilde{\epsilon}$. So later editors before Kramer.

¹⁰ $\pi\lambda\epsilon\sigma[\rho al \tau\omega\nu]$, lacuna of about seven letters supplied by blass.

έκάστης παράλληλοι ¹ ἅπασαί εἰσιν, ἡ μὲν οὖσα προσάρκτιος, ή δε πρός νότον² ai δε λοιπαί έσπέριοι ταις έφαις οὔκ εἰσι παράλληλοι· οὐδὲ³ ή παραλία έκατέρα, ή τε τοῦ Κρισαίου κόλπου μέχρι 4 'Ακτίου, και ή πρός Εύβοιαν μέχρι τής Θεσσαλονικείας 5 παράλληλοι άλλήλαις είσίν, εἰς ἂς τελευτậ ταῦτα τὰ ⁶ ἔθνη ἀλλ' οὕτω δέχεσθαι δει τὰ σχήματα τούτων τῶν χωρίων,⁷ ώς αν έν τριγώνω παρά την βάσιν γεγραμμένων 8 γραμμών πλειόνων τὰ γὰρ ἀποληφθέντα σχήματα παράλληλα ⁸ μεν άλλήλοις έσται, καί τάς κατά μήκος έναντίον 10 πλευράς έξει παραλλήλους, τὰς δὲ κατὰ πλάτος οὐκέτι.¹¹ ὁ μὲν οὖν όλοσχερής τύπος ούτος τής λοιπής και έφεξής περιοδείας, τὰ καθ' ἕκαστα δ' ἑξῆς λέγωμεν, ἀπὸ τής Φωκίδος ἀρξάμενοι.

Ταύτης δ' ἐπιφανέσταται δύο πόλεις Δελφοί
 τε καὶ Ἐλάτεια Δελφοὶ μὲν διὰ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ
 Πυθίου ᾿Απόλλωνος καὶ τὸ μαντεῖον ἀρχαῖον ὄν,
 εἴ γε ᾿Αγαμέμνων ἀπ' αὐτοῦ χρηστηριάσασθαι

¹ παρ[άλληλοι], lacuna of about seven letters restored by Kramer from conj. of Du Theil. παραμήκεις bkno.

² η [δè πρός νότον], lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Meineke from conj. of Kramer. η δè έσπέριος bkno. η δè νότιος Corais from conj. of Du Theil.

yorios Corais from conj. of Da theorem about eight letters supplied $\Im \pi [α α α λ λ η λ ο ι α b] \delta \epsilon$, lacuna of about eight letters supplied by Kramer from conj. of Du Theil. παραμήκεις bkno.

ου Kramer from conj. of Du Then, augustation with twelve letters 4 Κρι[σαίου κόλπου μέ]χρι, lacuna of about twelve letters supplied by Kramer. δκηο omit κόλπου.

Bupphed by Klamer, σαλό on a solution welve letters supplied δ [Θεσσαλονικείαs], lacuna of about twelve letters supplied by Corais.

like stretches are all parallel, one side being towards the north and the other towards the south; but as for the remaining sides, the western are not parallel to the eastern; neither are the two coast-lines, where the countries of these tribes end, I mean that of the Crisacan Gulf as far as Actium and that facing Euboea as far as Thessaloniceia, parallel to one another. But one should conceive of the geometrical figures of these regions as though several lines were drawn in a triangle parallel to the base, for the figures thus marked off will be parallel to one another, and they will have their opposite long sides parallel, but as for the short sides this is no longer the case. This, then, is my rough sketch of the country that remains to be traversed and is next in order. Let me now describe each separate part in order, beginning with Phocis.

2. Of Phocis two cities are the most famous, Delphi and Elateia. Delphi, because of the temple of the Pythian Apollo, and because of the oracle, which is ancient, since Agamemnon is said by the

 ⁶ τελ[ευτậ ταῦτα τά], lacuna of about twelve letters supplied by Kramer from conj. of Du Theil.

⁷ [τούτων τῶν χω]ρίων, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Kramer from conj. of Du Theil. τῶν τοιούτων χωρίων bkno.

⁸ [βάσιν γεγραμμένων], lacuna of about sixteen letters supplied by Jones. [βάσιν τεταμένων] Kramer, Meineke, Müller-Dübner and others.

⁹ ἀποληφ[θέντα σχήματα πα]ράλληλα, lacuna of about thirteen letters supplied by Kramer. The MSS., however, read ἀπολειφθ. Corais supplies χωρία instead of σχήματα.

¹⁰ [κατὰ μῆκος ἐναν]τίον, lacuna of about fourteen letters supplied by Kramer from conj. of Groskurd.

¹¹ τ[às δὲ κατὰ πλάτος οὐ]κέτι, lacuna of about fourteen letters supplied by Kramer. τ[às δὲ λοιπàs οὐ]κέτι Corais.

STRABO

λέγεται ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ· ὁ γὰρ κιθαρφδὸς ẳδων εἰσάγεται

νείκος 'Οδυσσήος καὶ Πηληιαδέω 'Αχιλήος,¹ ὥς ποτε δηρίσαντο'—ἄναξ δ' ἀνδρῶν 'Αγαμέμνων χαῖρε νόφ.

C 418

ῶς γὰρ οἱ χρείων μυθήσατο Φοΐβος ἀΑπόλλων Πυθοῖ

Δελφοί μέν δη δια ταῦτα, Ἐλάτεια δέ, ὅτι πασῶν μεγίστη τῶν ἐνταῦθα πόλεων καὶ ἐπικαιριωτάτη διὰ τὸ ἐπικεῖσθαι τοῖς στενοῖς καὶ τὸν ἔχοντα ταύτην ἔχειν τὰς εἰσβολὰς τὰς εἰς τὴν Φωκίδα καὶ τὴν Βοιωτίαν. ὅρη γάρ ἐστιν Οἰταῖα πρῶτον, ἔπειτα τὰ τῶν Λοκρῶν καὶ τῶν Φωκέων, οὐ πανταχοῦ στρατοπέδοις βάσιμα τοῖς ἐκ Θετταλίας ἐμβάλλουσιν,² ἀλλ' ἔχει παρόδους στενὰς μέν, ἀφωρισμένας δέ, ὡς αἱ παρακείμεναι πόλεις φρουροῦσιν ἀλουσῶν δ' ἐκείνων κρατεῖσθαι συμβαίνει καὶ τὰς παρόδους. ἐπεὶ δ' ἡ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἐπιφάνεια τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς ἕχει πρεσβεῖον, καὶ ἅμα ἡ θέσις τῶν χωρίων ἀρχὴν ὑπαγορεύει φυσικήν (ταῦτα γάρ ἐστι τὰ ἑσπεριώτατα μέρη τῆς Φωκίδος), ἐντεῦθεν ἀρκτέον.

3. Εἴρηται δ', ὅτι καὶ ὁ Παρνασσὸς ἐπὶ³ τῶν ἐσπερίων ὅρων⁴ ἴδρυται τῆς Φωκίδος. τούτου δὴ τὸ μέν πρὸς δύσιν πλευρὸν οἱ Λοκροὶ κατέχουσιν οἱ Ὀζόλαι, τὸ δὲ νότιον οἱ Δελφοί, πετρῶδες χωρίον, θεατροειδές, κατὰ κορυφὴν ἔχον τὸ μαντεῖον

- 1 'Aχιλήos, editors before Kramer, for άνακτοs.
- * elσβάλλουσιν BEl and man. sec. A.

poet to have had an oracle given him from there; for the minstrel is introduced as singing "the quarrel of Odysseus and Achilles, son of Peleus, how once they strove . . ., and Agamemnon, lord of men, rejoiced at heart . . ., for thus Phoebus Apollo, in giving response to him at Pytho, had told him that it should be."1 Delphi, I say, is famous because of these things, but Elateia, because it is the largest of all the cities there, and has the most advantageous position, because it is situated in the narrow passes and because he who holds this city holds the passes leading into Phocis and Boeotia. For, first, there are the Oetaean Mountains; and then those of the Locrians and Phocians, which are not everywhere passable to invaders from Thessaly, but have passes, both narrow and separated from one another, which are guarded by the adjacent cities; and the result is, that when these cities are captured, their captors master the passes also. But since the fame of the temple at Delphi has the priority of age, and since at the same time the position of its places suggests a natural beginning (for these are the most westerly parts of Phocis), I should begin my description there.

3. As I have already said, Parnassus is situated on the western boundaries of Phocis. Of this mountain, then, the side towards the west is occupied by the Ozolian Locrians, whereas the southern is occupied by Delphi, a rocky place, theatre-like, having the

¹ Odyssey 8, 75.

³ μέχρι Acghino, but επί on margin of A, man. sec.

δρων, Kramer, for δρών AEcghilno, μερών Β.

καί την πόλιν, σταδίων έκκαίδεκα κύκλον πληροῦσαν. ὑπέρκειται δ' αὐτῆς ἡ Δυκώρεια, ἐφ' οῦ τόπου πρότερον ίδρυντο οί Δελφοί ύπερ του ίερου. νυν δ' έπ' αυτώ οίκουσι περί την κρήνην την Κασταλίαν. πρόκειται δὲ τῆς πόλεως ή Κίρφις έκ τοῦ νοτίου μέρους, ὄρος ἀπότομον, νάπην ἀπολιπόν μεταξύ, δι' ής ό Πλεΐστος διαρρεί ποταμός. ύποπέπτωκε δὲ τῆ Κίρφει πόλις ἀρχαία Κίρρα, έπὶ τῆ θαλάττη ίδρυμένη, ἀφ' ἦς ἀνάβασις εἰς Δελφούς όγδοήκοντά που σταδίων ίδρυται δ άπαντικρύ Σικυώνος. πρόκειται δε της Κίρρας το Κρισαίον πεδίον εύδαιμον· πάλιν γαρ¹ έφεξής ἐστὶν ἄλλη πόλις, Κρίσα,² ἀφ' ἡς ὁ κόλπος Κρισαΐος είτα 'Αντίκυρα, όμώνυμος τη κατά τόν Μαλιακόν κόλπον και την Οίτην. και δή φασιν έκει τον έλλέβορον φύεσθαι τον άστειον, ένταῦθα δὲ σκευάζεσθαι βέλτιον, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο άποδημείν δεύρο πολλούς, καθάρσεως καί θεραπείας χάριν γίνεσθαι γάρ τι σησαμοειδὲς φάρμακον έν τη Φωκική, μεθ' οὗ σκευάζεσθαι τὸν Οίταῖον έλλέβορον.

4. Αύτη μέν οῦν συμμένει, ή δὲ Κίρρα καὶ ή Κρίσα³ κατεσπάσθησαν, ή μὲν [πρότερον ύπὸ Κρισαίων, αὐτὴ δ' ἡ Κρῖσα 4] ὕστερον ὑπ' Εὐρυλόχου τοῦ Θετταλοῦ κατὰ τὸν Κρισαῖον πόλεμον εὐτυχήσαντες γὰρ οἱ Κρισαῖοι διὰ τὰ ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας καὶ τῆς Ἰταλίας τέλη,

- ¹ Instead of $\gamma d\rho$ BEkl read δ '. ² Kplosa MSS, and editors before Kramer.
- ³ Kolova Bkl.

oracle and the city on its summit, and filling a circuit of sixteen stadia. Situated above Delphi is Lycoreia, on which place, above the temple, the Delphians were established in earlier times. But now they live close to the temple, round the Castalian fountain. Situated in front of the city, toward the south, is Cirphis, a precipitous mountain, which leaves in the intervening space a ravine, through which flows the Pleistus River. Below Cirphis lies Cirrha, an ancient city, situated by the sea; and from it there is an ascent to Delphi of about eighty stadia. It is situated opposite Sicyon. In front of Cirrha lies the fertile Crisaean Plain; for again one comes next in order to another city, Crisa, from which the Crisaean Gulf is named. Then to Anticyra, bearing the same name as the city on the Maliac Gulf near Octa. And, in truth, they say that it is in the latter region that the hellebore of fine quality is produced, though that produced in the former is better prepared, and on this account many people resort thither to be purged and cured; for in the Phocian Anticyra, they add, grows a sesame-like medicinal plant with which the Oetaean hellebore is prepared.

4. Now Anticyra still endures, but Cirrha and Crisa have been destroyed, the former earlier, by the Crisaeans, and Crisa itself later, by Eurylochus the Thessalian, at the time of the Crisaean War.¹ For the Crisaeans, already prosperous because of the duties levied on importations from Sicily and Italy,

¹ About 595 B.O.

⁴ πρότερον όπὸ Κρισαίων, αὐτὴ δ' ἡ Κρῖσα, lacuna supplied by Corais, following Pletho and marginal note in n.

C 419 πικρώς ἐτελώνουν τοὺς ἐπὶ τὸ ἱερὸν ἀφικνου-μένους καὶ παρὰ τὰ προστάγματα τῶν ᾿Αμ-φικτυόνων. τὰ δ' αὐτὰ καὶ τοῖς ᾿Αμφισσεῦσι συνέβη. Λοκρῶν δ' εἰσὶν οῦτοι τῶν Ἐζολῶν. ουνερη Ποκρων ο είοιν ουτοι των Οζολων. επελθόντες γάρ και ούτοι τήν τε Κρίσαν άνελα-βον, και το πεδίον το ύπο τών 'Αμφικτυόνων άνιερωθέν αύθις κατεγεώργουν, και χείρους ήσαν περί τους ξένους των πάλαι Κρισαίων. και περι τους ζένους των παλαι Κρισαιων. και τούτους ούν ἐτιμωρήσαντο οἱ ᾿Αμφικτύονες, καὶ τῷ θεῷ τὴν χώραν ἀπέδοσαν. ὠλιγώρηται δ΄ ἰκανῶς καὶ τὸ ἱερόν, πρότερον δ' ὑπερβαλλόντως ἐτιμήθη ¹ δηλοῦσι δ' οί τε θησαυροί, οὺς καὶ δῆμοι καὶ δυνάσται κατεσκεύασαν, εἰς οὺς καὶ χρήματα άνετίθεντο καθιερωμένα καὶ ἔργα τῶν ἀρίστων δημιουργών, καὶ ὁ ἀγὼν ὁ Πυθικὸς καὶ τὸ πλήθος τών ίστορουμένων χρησμών. 5. Φασί δ' είναι το μαντείον άντρον κοίλον

κατὰ βάθους, οὐ μάλα εὐρύστομον, ἀναφέρεσθαι δ' έξ αὐτοῦ πνεῦμα ἐνθουσιαστικόν, ὑπερκεῖσθαι δὲ τοῦ στομίου τρίποδα ὑψηλόν, ἐφ' ὃν τὴν Πυθίαν ἀναβαίνουσαν, δεχομένην τὸ πνεῦμα, ἀποθεσπίζειν ἕμμετρά τε καί ἄμετρα· ἐντείνειν δὲ καὶ ταῦτα εἰς μέτρον ποιητάς τινας ὑπουργοῦντας τῷ ἰερῷ. πρώτην δὲ Φημονοην γενέσθαι φασὶ Πυθίαν, κεκλήσθαι δὲ καὶ τὴν προφήτιν οὕτω καὶ την πόλιν από του πυθέσθαι, εκτετάσθαι δε την πρώτην συλλαβήν, ώς επί τοῦ ἀθανάτου καί

1 ἐτιμήθη, Meineke inserts, following conj. of Casaubon.

Of Apollo at Delphi. *i.e.* "Pythia" and "Pytho."
"To inquire of the oracle." Other mythologers more plausibly derived the two names from the verb pythesthai,

proceeded to impose harsh taxes on those who came to visit the temple,¹ even contrary to the decrees of the Amphictyons. And the same thing also happened in the case of the Amphissians, who belonged to the Ozolian Locrians. For these too, coming over, not only restored Crisa and proceeded to put under cultivation again the plain which had been consecrated by the Amphictyons, but were worse in their dealings with foreigners than the Crisaeans of old had been. Accordingly, the Amphictyons punished these too, and gave the territory back to the god. The temple, too, has been much neglected, though in earlier times it was held in exceedingly great honour. Clear proofs of this are the treasurehouses, built both by peoples and by potentates, in which they deposited not only money which they had dedicated to the god, but also works of the best artists; and also the Pythian Games, and the great number of the recorded oracles.

5. They say that the seat of the oracle is a cave that is hollowed out deep down in the earth, with a rather narrow mouth, from which arises breath that inspires a divine frenzy; and that over the mouth is placed a high tripod, mounting which the Pythian priestess receives the breath and then utters oracles in both verse and prose, though the latter too are put into verse by poets who are in the service of the temple. They say that the first to become Pythian priestess was Phemonoê; and that both the prophetess and the city were so called ² from the word "pythésthai,"³ though the first syllable was

"to rot" (note the length of the vowel), because the serpent Python, slain by Apollo, "rotted" at the place. ακαμάτου καί διακόνου. ή μέν ούν επίνοια αύτη τής τε τών πόλεων κτίσεως και τής τών κοινών ίερων ἐκτιμήσεως. καὶ γὰρ κατὰ πόλεις συνήεσαν καὶ κατὰ ἔθνος, φυσικῶς κοινωνικοὶ ὄντες, καὶ άμα της παρ' άλλήλων χρείας χάριν, και είς τα ίερα τα κοινα άπήντων δια τας αύτας αίτίας, έορτὰς καὶ πανηγύρεις συντελοῦντες. φιλικὸν γὰρ πῶν τὸ τοιοῦτον, ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοτραπέζων ἀρξάμενον καὶ ὁμοσπόνδων καὶ ὁμοροφίων. ὅσφ δὲ πλεῖον 1 και έκ πλειόνων επεδήμει, τοσφδε μείζον και το όφελος ένομίζετο.²

6. 'Η μέν ούν έπι το πλείον τιμή τῷ ίερῷ τούτφ διὰ τὸ χρηστήριον συνέβη, δόξαντι ἀψευδεστάτω τῶν πάντων ὑπάρξαι, προσέλαβε δέ³ τι καὶ ἡ θέσις τοῦ τόπου. τῆς γὰρ Ἐλλάδος ἐν μέσφ πώς έστι τής συμπάσης, τής τε έντος Ίσθμοῦ και τής έκτός, ένομίσθη δε και της οικουμένης, και έκάλεσαν τής γής όμφαλόν, προσπλάσαντες καὶ μῦθον, ὄν φητι Πίνδαρος, ὅτι συμπέσοιεν ἐνταῦθα οἱ άετοι οι άφεθέντες ύπο του Διός, ο μεν άπο τής

C 420 δύσεως, ό δ' ἀπὸ τῆς ἀνατολῆς, οἱ δὲ κόρακάς φασι. δείκνυται δὲ καὶ ὀμφαλός τις ἐν τῷ ναῷ τεταινιωμένος καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῷ αἱ δύο εἰκόνες τοῦ μύθου.

΄ 7. Τοιαύτης δὲ τῆς εὐκαιρίας οὔσης τῆς περὶ τοὺς Δελφούς, συνήεσάν τε ῥαδίως ἐκείσε,

¹ πλείον, Tzschucke, for πλείων.

² ή μέν οδν . . . ένομίζετο, Meineke, following Kramer, ects. ³ προσελάβετο Bkl. ejects.

¹ But in "diakonos" it is the second syllable that is long; and Homer does not use the word. For the uses of the first two with long a see (e.g.) Iliad 6. 108 and 5. 4.

lengthened, as in athanatos, akamatos, and diakonos.1 Now the following is the idea which leads to the founding of cities and to the holding of common sanctuaries in high esteem : men came together by cities and by tribes, because they naturally tend to hold things in common, and at the same time because of their need of one another; and they met at the sacred places that were common to them for the same reasons, holding festivals and general assemblies; for everything of this kind tends to friendship, beginning with eating at the same table, drinking libations together, and lodging under the same roof; and the greater the number of the sojourners and the greater the number of the places whence they came, the greater was thought to be the use of their coming together.

6. Now although the greatest share of honour was paid to this temple because of its oracle, since of all oracles in the world it had the repute of being the most truthful, yet the position of the place added something. For it is almost in the centre of Greece taken as a whole, between the country inside the Isthmus and that outside it; and it was also believed to be in the centre of the inhabited world, and people called it the navel of the earth, in addition fabricating a myth, which is told by Pindar, that the two eagles (some say crows) which had been set free by Zeus met there, one coming from the west and the other from the east. There is also a kind of navel to be seen in the temple; it is draped with fillets, and on it are the two likenesses of the birds of the myth.

7. Such being the advantages of the site of Delphi, the people easily came together there, and

μάλιστα δ' οἱ ἐγγύθεν, καὶ δὴ καὶ τὸ ᾿Αμφικτυονικὸν σύστημα ἐκ τούτων συνετάχθη, περί τε τῶν κοινών βουλευσόμενον και του ίερου την έπιμέλειαν έξον κοινοτέραν, άτε και χρημάτων άποκειμένων πολλών και αναθημάτων, φυλακής και άγιστείας δεομένων μεγάλης. τα πάλαι μεν ουν άγνοείται, 'Ακρίσιος δε των μνημονευομένων πρώτος διατάξαι δοκεί τὰ περί τους Άμφικτύονας και πόλεις αφορίσαι τὰς μετεχούσας τοῦ συνεδρίου και ψήφον έκάστη δουναι, τή μέν καθ' αυτήν, τή δέ μεθ' έτέρας ή μετά πλειόνων, αποδείξαι δε και τάς Αμφικτυονικάς δίκας, όσαι πόλεσι πρός πόλεις είσίν υστερον δ' άλλαι πλείους διατάξεις γεγόνασιν, έως κατελύθη και τοῦτο τὸ σύνταγμα, καθάπερ τὸ τῶν ᾿Αχαιῶν. αί μὲν οῦν πρῶται δυοκαίδεκα συνελθείν λέγονται πόλεις έκάστη δ' έπεμπε Πυλαγόραν, δίς κατ' έτος ούσης της συνόδου, έαρός τε καὶ μετοπώρου ὕστερον δὲ καὶ πλείους προσήλθον 1 πόλεις. την δε σύνοδον Πυλαίαν έκάλουν, την μέν έαρινήν, την δε μετοπωρινήν, έπειδη έν Πύλαις συνήγοντο, ας καί Θερμοπύλας καλοῦσιν ἔθυον δὲ τῆ Δήμητρι οἱ Πυλαγόραι. τὸ μέν ουν έξ άρχης τοις έγγυς μετην και τούτων και τοῦ μαντείου, ὕστερον δε και οί πόρρωθεν ἀφικνούντο καὶ ἐχρῶντο τῷ μαντείῷ καὶ ἔπεμπον δῶρα καὶ θησαυρούς κατεσκεύαζον, καθάπερ Κροΐσος και ό πατήρ 'Αλυάττης και 'Ιταλιωτών τινές και Σικελοί.

8. Ἐπίφθονος δ' ών ό πλοῦτος δυσφύλακτός

¹ προσήλθον A, συνήλθον A man. sec. and other MSS.

¹ See 8. 7. 3. ² *i.e.* Pylae—assemblyman 356

especially those who lived near it. And indeed the Amphictyonic League was organised from the latter. both to deliberate concerning common affairs and to keep the superintendence of the temple more in common, because much money and many votive offerings were deposited there, requiring great vigilance and holiness. Now the facts of olden times are unknown, but among the names recorded Acrisius is reputed to have been the first to administer the Amphictyony and to determine the cities that were to have a part in the council and to give a vote to each city, to one city separately or to another jointly with a second or with several, and also to proclaim the Amphictyonic Rights-all the rights that cities have in their dealings with cities. Later there were several other administrations, until this organisation, like that of the Achaeans,1 was dissolved. Now the first cities which came together are said to have been twelve, and each sent a Pylagoras,² the assembly convening twice a year, in spring and in late autumn; but later still more cities were added. They called the assembly Pylaea, both that of spring and that of late autumn, since they convened at Pylae, which is also called Thermopylae; and the Pylagorae sacrificed to Demeter. Now although at the outset only the people who lived near by had a share both in these things and in the oracle, later the people living at a distance also came and consulted the oracle and sent gifts and built treasure-houses, as, for instance, Croesus, and his father Alvattes, and some of the Italiotes.⁸ and the Sicilians.

8. But wealth inspires envy, and is therefore

⁸ Greeks living in Italy.

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έστι, καν ίερος ή. νυνί γέ τοι πενέστατόν έστι το έν Δελφοίς ίερον χρημάτων γε 1 χάριν, των δ'2 άναθημάτων τα μέν ήρται, τα δε πλείω μένει. πρότερον δε πολυχρήματον ήν το ίερόν, καθάπερ "Ομηρός τε εξοηκεν.

ούδ' όσα λάϊνος ούδὸς ἀφήτορος ἐντὸς ἐέργει Φοίβου 'Απόλλωνος Πυθοί ένι πετρηέσση,

και οι θησαυροι δηλούσι και ή σύλησις ή γενηθείσα ύπό των Φωκέων, έξ ής ό Φωκικός και ίερός καλούμενος έξήφθη πόλεμος. αύτη μέν ούν ή σύλησις γεγένηται κατά Φίλιππον τον 'Αμίντου. C 421 προτέραν δ' άλλην έπινοοῦσιν³ ἀρχαίαν, ή τὸν ύφ' Όμήρου λεγόμενον πλούτον έξεφόρησεν ούδε γαρ ίχνος αύτοῦ σωθήναι πρός τοὺς ὕστερον γρόνους, έν οίς οι περί Ονόμαρχου και Φάϋλλον έσύλησαν τὸ ἰερόν, ἀλλὰ τὰ μέν [τότε 4] ἀπεγεγθέντα νεώτερα εκείνων είναι των χρημάτων άποκείσθαι γάρ έν θησαυροίς άπο λαφύρων άνατεθέντα, επιγραφάς σώζοντα, εν αίς και οί άναθέντες. Γύγου γὰρ καὶ Κροίσου καὶ Συβαριτῶν και Σπινητών τών περί τον 'Αδρίαν, και ούτως $\dot{\epsilon}$ πι τών άλλων, οις [ούκ αν προσ]ήκοι⁵ τά

¹ $\gamma \epsilon$, Meineke, for $\delta \epsilon$. Corais deletes $\delta \epsilon$.

 δ', after τών, Corais inserts; so the later editors.
 ἐπινοῦσιν, Jones restores, for ὑπονοοῦσιν, Groskurd and later editors.

⁴ [róre], lacuna of about four letters in A, supplied by Müller-Dübner, following conj. of Kramer. ὑπδ τούτων Corais.

⁵ ols [ouk αν προσ]ήκοι, Jones, for out (ou bno) . . . ήκοι, 358

difficult to guard, even if it is sacred. At present, certainly, the temple at Delphi is very poor, at least so far as money is concerned ; but as for the votive offerings, although some of them have been carried off, most of them still remain. In earlier times the temple was very wealthy, as Homer states : "nor vet all the things which the stone threshold of the archer Phoebus Apollo enclosed in rocky Pytho."¹ The treasure-houses² clearly indicate its wealth, and also the plundering done by the Phocians, which kindled the Phocian War, or Sacred War, as it is called. Now this plundering took place in the time of Philip, the son of Amyntas, although writers have a notion of another and earlier plundering, in ancient times, in which the wealth mentioned by Homer was carried out of the temple. For, they add, not so much as a trace of it was saved down to those later times in which Onomarchus and his army, and Phaÿllus and his army,³ robbed the temple; but the wealth then carried away was more recent than that mentioned by Homer; for there were deposited in treasure-houses offerings dedicated from spoils of war, preserving inscriptions on which were included the names of those who dedicated them; for instance, Gyges, Croesus, the Sybarites, and the Spinetae⁴ who lived near the Adriatic, and so with the rest. And it would not

¹ Iliad 9. 404. ² See vol. ii, page 314, note 2.

³ 352 B.C. Both were Phocian generals. For an account of their robberies see Diodorus Siculus 16. 31-61.

⁴ See 5. 1. 7.

where there is a lacuna of about ten letters. $ob\tau[\epsilon \tau ob\tau ots the mpo\sigma]\eta\kappa ot conj. Kramer. ofs [ob mpo\sigma]\eta\kappa \epsilon, reading of Corais. Meineke leaves lacuna.$

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παλαιά χρήματα ἀναμεμίχθαι, ώς ¹ καὶ ἄλλοι τόποι διασημαίνουσιν ὑπὸ τούτων σκευωρηθέντες τῶν ἀνδρῶν. ἕνιοι δὲ τὸν ἀφήτορα δεξάμενοι λέγεσθαι θησαυρόν, ἀφήτορος δ' οὐδὸν κατὰ γῆς θησαυρισμόν, ἐν τῷ ναῷ κατωρύχθαι φασὶ τὸν πλοῦτον ἐκεῖνον, καὶ τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἐνόμαρχου ἐπιχειρήσαντας ἀνασκάπτειν νύκτωρ, σεισμῶν γενομένων μεγάλων, ἔξω τοῦ ναοῦ φυγεῖν καὶ παύσασθαι τῆς ἀνασκαφῆς, ἐμβαλεῖν δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἅλλοις φόβον τῆς τοιαύτης ἐπιχειρήσεως.

9. Τών δὲ νάῶν ² τὸν μὲν πτέρινον εἰς τοὺς μύθους τακτέον, τὸν δὲ δεύτερον Τροφωνίου καὶ Άγαμήδους ἔργον φασί, τὸν δὲ νῦν Ἀμφικτύονες κατεσκεύασαν. δείκνυται δ' ἐν τῷ τεμένει τάφος Νεοπτολέμου κατὰ χρησμὸν γενόμενος, Μαχαιρέως, Δελφοῦ ἀνδρός, ἀνελόντος αὐτόν, ὡς μὲν ὁ μῦθος, δίκας αἰτοῦντα τὸν θεὸν τοῦ πατρώου φόνου, ὡς δὲ τὸ εἰκός, ἐπιθέμενον τῷ ἱερῷ. τοῦ δὲ Μαχαιρέως ἀπόγονον Βράγχου φασὶ τὸν προστατήσαντα τοῦ ἐν Διδύμοις ἱεροῦ.

10. Άγών δὲ ὁ μὲν ἀρχαῖος ἐν Δελφοῖς κιθαρωδῶν ἐγενήθη, παιᾶνα ἀδόντων εἰς τὸν θεόν ἔθηκαν δὲ Δελφοί· μετὰ δὲ τὸν Κρισαῖον πόλεμον οἱ Ἀμφικτύονες ίππικὸν καὶ γυμνικὸν ἐπ' Εὐρυλόχου διέταξαν στεφανίτην καὶ Πύθια ἐκάλεσαν.

¹ ωs , Groskurd inserts; so the later editors. See Kramer's note *ad loc.*

² ναών, Casaubon, for νώτων A(ότων man. sec.)cyhi; so the later editors. Word omitted by Bno.

¹ The Greek word translated "archer" in the above citation from Homer.

² Achilles.

be reasonable to suppose that the treasures of olden times were mixed up with these, as indeed is clearly indicated by other places that were ransacked by these men. Some, however, taking "aphetor"¹ to mean "treasure-house," and "threshold of the aphetor" to mean "underground repository of the treasure-house," say that that wealth was buried in the temple, and that Onomarchus and his army attempted to dig it up by night, but since great earthquakes took place they fled outside the temple and stopped their digging, and that their experience inspired all others with fear of making a similar attempt.

9. Of the temples, the one "with wings" must be placed among the myths; the second is said to be the work of Trophonius and Agamedes; and the present temple was built by the Amphictyons. In the sacred precinct is to be seen the tomb of Neoptolemus, which was made in accordance with an oracle, Machaereus, a Delphian, having slain him because, according to the myth, he was asking the god for redress for the murder of his father;² but according to all probability it was because he had attacked the temple. Branchus, who presided over the temple at Didyma, is called a descendant of Machaereus.

10. As for the contests at Delphi, there was one in early times between citharoedes, who sang a paean in honour of the god; it was instituted by the Delphians. But after the Crisaean war, in the time of Eurylochus,³ the Amphictyons instituted equestrian and gymnastic contests in which the prize was a crown, and called them Pythian Games.

³ On the time, compare 9. 3. 4 and foot-note.

προσέθεσαν δὲ τοῖς κιθαρφδοῖς αὐλητάς τε καὶ κιθαριστὰς χωρὶς ϣδῆς, ἀποδώσοντάς τι μέλος, δ καλεῖται νόμος Πυθικός. πέντε δ' αὐτοῦ μέρη ἐστίν, ἄγκρουσις, ἄμπειρα, κατακελευσμός, ἵαμβοι καὶ δάκτυλοι, σύριγγες. ἐμελοποίησε μὲν οὖν Γιμοσθένης, ὁ ναύαρχος τοῦ δευτέρου Πτολεμαίου ὁ καὶ τοὺς λιμένας συντάξας ἐν δέκα βίβλοις. βούλεται δὲ τὸν ἀγῶνα τοῦ Απόλλωνος τὸν πρὸς τὸν δράκοντα διὰ τοῦ μέλους ὑμνεῖν, ἀνάκρουσιν μὲν τὸ προοίμιον δηλῶν, ἄμπειραν δὲ τὴν πρώτην κατάπειραν τοῦ ἀγῶνος, κατακελευσμὸν δὲ αὐτὸν τὸν ἀγῶνα, ἴαμβον δὲ καὶ δάκτυλον τὸν ἐπιπαιανισμὸν¹ τὸν [γινόμενον²] ἐπὶ τῆ νίκῃ μετὰ τοιούτων C 422 ῥυθμῶν, ῶν ὁ μὲν ὕμνοις ἐστὶν οἰκεῖος, ὁ δ' ἵαμβος κακισμοῖς, ὡς καὶ τὸ ἰαμβίζειν, σύριγγας δὲ τὴν ἕκλειψιν τοῦ θηρίου μιμουμένων ὡς ἂν

καταστρέφοντος είς έσχάτους τινάς συριγμούς. 11. "Εφορος δ', ψ το πλείστον προσχρώμεθα

11. "Εφορος δ', ῷ τὸ πλεῖστον προσχρωμεθα διὰ τὴν περὶ ταῦτα ἐπιμέλειαν, καθάπερ καὶ Πολύβιος μαρτυρῶν τυγχάνει, ἀνὴρ ἀξιόλογος, δοκεῖ μοι τἀναντία ποιεῖν ἕσθ' ὅτε τῇ προαιρέσει

1 επιπαιανισμόν, Corais, for επιπαιωνισμόν.

2 [γινόμενον], lacuna in A supplied by man. sec., with δντα written above. Word omitted by Bckl.

¹ The citharoedes sang to the accompaniment of the cithara, and their contests must have had no connection with those of the flute-players and the citharists, whose performance (of the Pythian Nome) was a purely instrumental affair.

² If the text of this sentence is correct, Strabo must be referring to the melody played as the Pythian Nome in his own time or in that of some authority whom he is quoting, earlier compositions perhaps having been superseded by that

And to the citharoedes1 they added both fluteplayers and citharists who played without singing, who were to render a certain melody which is called the Pythian Nome. There are five parts of it: angkrousis, ampeira, katakeleusmos, iambi and dactuli. and syringes. Now the melody was composed by Timosthenes, the admiral of the second Ptolemy, who also compiled The Harbours, a work in ten books;² and through this melody he means to celebrate the contest between Apollo and the dragon, setting forth the prelude as anakrousis, the first onset of the contest as ampeira, the contest itself as katakeleusmos, the triumph following the victory as iambus and dactylus, the rhythms being in two measures, one of which, the dactyl, is appropriate to hymns of praise, whereas the other, the iamb. is suited to reproaches (compare the word "iambize"), and the expiration of the dragon as syringes, since with syringes 3 players imitated the dragon as breathing its last in hissings.4

11. Ephorus, whom I am using more than any other authority because, as Polybius, a noteworthy writer, testifies, he exercises great care in such matters, seems to me sometimes to do the opposite

of Timosthenes (fl. about 270 B.C.). But since the invention of the Pythian Nome has been ascribed to Sacadas (Pollux 4. 77), who was victorious with the flute at the Pythian Games about three hundred years before the time of Timosthenes (Pausanias 6, 14, 9 and 10, 7, 4), Guhrauer (Jahrb. für Class. Philol., Suppl. 8, 1875-1876, pp. 311-351) makes a strong argument for a lacuna in the Greck text, and for making Strabo say that the melody was composed by Sacadas and later merely described by Timosthenes in one of his numerous works. Cp. also H. Riemann, Handb. der Musikgeschichte 1919, vol. i, pp. 63-65.

καί ταις έξ άρχης ύποσχέσεσιν. Επιτιμήσας γούν τοις φιλομυθούσιν έν τη της ιστορίας γραφή και την αλήθειαν έπαινέσας προστίθησι τῷ περί τοῦ μαντείου τούτου λόγω σεμνήν τινα ὑπόσχεσιν, ώς πανταχού μέν άριστον νομίζει τάληθές, μάλιστα δε κατά την υπόθεσιν ταύτην. άτοπον γάρ, εἰ περὶ μέν τῶν ἄλλων τὸν τοιοῦτον ἀεὶ τρόπον διώκομεν, φησί, περί δὲ τοῦ μαντείου λέγοντες, δ πάντων έστιν άψευδέστατον, τοις ούτως απίστοις και ψευδέσι χρησόμεθα λόγοις. ταῦτα δ' εἰπών ἐπιφέρει παραχρήμα, ὅτι ὑπολαμ-Βάνουσι κατασκευάσαι το μαντείον 'Απόλλωνα μετά Θέμιδος, ώφελησαι βουλόμενον το γένος ήμών είτα την ώφέλειαν είπών, ότι είς ήμερότητα προύκαλείτο και έσωφρόνιζε, τοίς μέν χρηστηριάζων και τὰ μέν προστάττων, τὰ δ' ἀπαγορεύων, τούς δ' ούδ' όλως προσιέμενος. ταῦτα δὲ¹ διοικείν νομίζουσι, φησίν, αὐτόν, οἱ μὲν αὐτὸν τὸν θεὸν σωματοειδή γινόμενον, οι δ' ανθρώποις έννοιαν παραδιδόντα της έαυτοῦ βουλήσεως.

12. Υποβάς δέ, περί τῶν Δελφῶν, οἴτινές εἰσι, διαλεγόμενος, φησὶ τὸ παλαιὸν Παρνασσίους² τινὰς αὐτόχθονας καλουμένους οἰκεῖν τὸν Παρνασσόν καθ' ὃν χρόνου 'Απόλλωνα, τὴν γῆν ἐπιόντα, ἡμεροῦν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀπό τε τῶν ἡμέρων καρπῶν καὶ τῶν βίων, ἐξ 'Αθηνῶν δ ὁρμηθέντα ἐπὶ Δελφοὺς ταύτην ἰέναι τὴν ὁδόν, 364

of what he intended, and at the outset promised, to At any rate, after censuring those who love to do. insert myths in the text of their histories, and after praising the truth, he adds to his account of this oracle a kind of solemn promise, saying that he regards the truth as best in all cases, but particularly on this subject; for it is absurd, he says, if we always follow such a method in dealing with every other subject, and yet, when speaking of the oracle which is the most truthful of all, go on to use the accounts that are so untrustworthy and false. Yet, though he says this, he adds forthwith that historians take it for granted that Apollo, with Themis, devised the oracle because he wished to help our race; and then, speaking of the helpfulness of it, he says that Apollo challenged men to gentleness and inculcated selfcontrol by giving out oracles to some, commanding them to do certain things and forbidding them to do other things, and by absolutely refusing admittance to other consultants. Men believe that Apollo directs all this, he says, some believing that the god himself assumes a bodily form, others that he transmits to human beings a knowledge of his own will.

12. A little further on, when discussing who the Delphians were, he says that in olden times certain Parnassians who were called indigenous inhabited Parnassus; and that at this time Apollo, visiting the land, civilised the people by introducing cultivated fruits and cultured modes of life; and that when he set out from Athens to Delphi he went by the road

¹ Sé, Corais brackets ; Meineke deletes,

² Парчассlovs, Kramer, for Парчасlovs.

ή νῦν Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν Πυθιάδα πέμπουσι· γενόμενον δέ κατά Πανοπέας Τιτυόν καταλύσαι, έχοντα τόν τόπον, βίαιον άνδρα και παράνομον τούς δέ Παρνασσίους, συμμίξαντας αὐτῷ, καὶ ἄλλον μηνῦσαι χαλεπόν ἄνδρα, Πύθωνα τοὔνομα, ἐπίκλησιν δε Δράκοντα, κατατοξεύοντος δ' επικελεύειν ίε παιάν, ἀφ' οῦ τὸν παιωνισμὸν οὕτως ἐξ ἔθους παραδοθήναι τοις μέλλουσι συμπίπτειν είς παράταξιν έμπρησθήναι δε και σκηνήν τότε του Πύθωνος ύπο των Δελφων, καθάπερ και νυν έτι και ἀεὶ ὑπόμνημα ποιουμένους των τότε γενομένων. τί δ' αν είη μυθωδέστερον ή 'Απόλλων C 423 τοξεύων καὶ κολάζων Τιτυούς καὶ Πύθωνας καὶ όδεύων έξ 'Αθηνών είς Δελφούς και γην πάσαν επιών ; εί δε ταῦτα μη ὑπελάμβανε μύθους είναι, τί έχρην την μυθευομένην Θέμιν γυναϊκα καλείν, τόν δε μυθευόμενον Δράκοντα άνθρωπον, πλην εί συγχείν έβούλετο τόν τε τής ίστορίας και τόν τοῦ μύθου τύπον; 1 παραπλήσια τούτοις ἐστί² καί τὰ περί τῶν Αἰτωλῶν εἰρημένα. φήσας γὰρ άπορθήτους αύτοὺς ἐκ παντὸς τοῦ χρόνου, τοτὲ μέν Αιολέας φησιν έκει³ οικήσαι⁴ τους κατέχοντας Βαρβάρους ἐκβαλόντας, τοτὲ δ' Αἰτωλὸν μετὰ

¹ τύπον, Corais, for τόπον, from conj. of Tyrwhitt; so the later editors.

² $\ell \sigma \tau i$, Jones inserts, from conj. of Kramer. The lacuna of about twelve letters in A before $\kappa a i$ is partially supplied by the second hand with $\tau o \ell \tau \sigma s$.

⁸ ékeî, Jones inserts.

which the Athenians now take when they conduct the Pythias; 1 and that when he arrived at the land of the Panopaeans he destroyed Tityus, a violent and lawless man who ruled there; and that the Parnassians joined him and informed him of another cruel man named Python and known as the Dragon, and that when Apollo shot at him with his arrows the Parnassians shouted "Hie Paean"² to encourage him (the origin, Ephorus adds, of the singing of the Paean which has been handed down as a custom for armies just before the clash of battle); and that the tent of Python was burnt by the Delphians at that time, just as they still burn it to this day in remembrance of what took place at that time, But what could be more mythical than Apollo shooting with arrows and punishing Tityuses and Pythons, and travelling from Athens to Delphi and visiting the whole earth? But if Ephorus did not take these stories for myths, by what right did he call the mythological Themis a woman, and the mythological Dragon a human being-unless he wished to confound the two types, history and myth? Similar to these statements are also those concerning the Aetolians; for after saying that from all time their country had been unravaged, he at one time says that Aeolians took up their abode there, having ejected the barbarians who were in possession of it, and at another time that Aetolus together with the

¹ A sacred mission despatched from Athens to Pytho (Delphi). See 9. 2. 11. ² A shout addressed to Apollo in his capacity as Paean (Healer).

4 oikloas A.

τών έξ "Ηλιδος Ἐπειών, καταλυθήναι δ' ὑπ' Αἰολέων¹ τῶν ἐχθρῶν τούτους δ' ὑπ' 'Αλκμαίωνος και Διομήδους. άλλ' ἐπάνειμι ἐπὶ τοὺς Φωκέας.

13. 'Εξ ἀρχής ² γὰρ ἐν τῆ παραλία μετὰ τὴν 'Αντίκυραν πολίχνιόν ἐστιν 'Οπισθομάραθος.³ εἶτ' άκρα Φαρύγιον, έχουσα ὕφορμον· είθ' ό λιμην ύστατος ό προσαγορευθείς Μυχός ἀπὸ τοῦ συμβεβηκότος, ύπὸ τῶ Έλικῶνι καὶ τῆ ᾿Ασκρη κείμενος, οὐδ' αί 'Αβαλ δὲ τὸ μαντεῖον ἄπωθεν τών τόπων τούτων έστίν, ούδ' ή "Αμβρυσος, [οὐδ' ή Με]δεών 4 όμώνυμος τη Βοιωτιακη. ἔτι δὲ μάλλον έν τη μεσογαία μετά Δελφούς ώς πρός τὴν ἕω Δαυλὶς πολίχνιον, ὅπου Τηρέα τὸν Θρâκά φασι δυναστεύσαι (καὶ τὰ περὶ Φιλομήλαν καὶ Πρόκνην έκει μυθεύουσι, Θουκυδίδης δ' έν Μεγάροις φησί).5 τούνομα δε τώ τόπω γεγονέναι από τοῦ δάσους δαυλούς γὰρ καλοῦσι τὰ δάση. "Ομπρος μέν οὖν Δαυλίδα εἶπεν, οἱ δ' ὕστερον Δαυλίαν. και το

Κυπάρισσον δ' έχον

1, καταλυθήναι δ' ύπ' Αἰολέων, lacuna of about twenty-two letters supplied by Jones. Kramer conj. κρατηθήναι δή ύπο rotraw (see his discussion in note ad loc.). Groskurd rably emends Alokés to Koupäras, and inserts $\tau h\nu \chi \omega \rho a\nu$ after $\phi \eta \sigma (\nu$. For other quotations from Ephorus bearing on this passage, see 7. 7. 7, 8. 3. 33, 10. 2. 25, 10. 3. 1-6.

2 ¿¿ doxns, Corais and Meineke emend to &ins.

Epeii from Elis took up their abode there, but were overthrown by the Aeolians, their foes, and that these latter were destroyed by Alcmaeon and Diomedes. But I return to the Phocians.

13. On the sea-coast after Anticyra, one comes first to a town called Opisthomarathus; then to a cape called Pharygium, where there is an anchoringplace; then to the harbour that is last, which, from the fact in the case, is called Mychus;¹ and it lies below Helicon and Ascrê. And the oracle of Abae is not far from this region, nor Ambrysus, nor Medeon,² which bears the same name as the Boeotian Medeon. Still farther in the interior, after Delphi, approximately towards the east, is a town Daulis, where Tereus the Thracian is said to have held sway (the scene of the mythical story of Philomela and Procnê is laid there, though Thucydides 3 says at Megara). The place got its name from the thickets, for they call thickets "dauli." Now Homer called it Daulis, but later writers call it Daulia. And "Cyparissus," in the words "held Cyparissus,"⁴ is

¹ Inmost recess.

² On the site of Medeon see Frazer's Pausanias, note on 36, 6.

⁸ But Thucydides (2. 29) says: "In that country (Daulia) Itys suffered at the hands of Philomela and Procnê." Eustathius (note on *Niad* 2. 520) repeats without correction Strabo's erroneous reference.

4 Iliad 2. 519.

³ Όπισθομάραθος Agino ; other MSS. Επισθεν δ Μάραθος.

⁴ [οὐδ^{*} ή Me]δεών, lacuna of about six letters in A, supplied by Kramer.

⁵ Θουκυδίδης . . . φησί, Meineke ejects.

δέχονται διττως, οί μεν όμωνύμως [τῷ φυ]τῷ,1 οί δε

παρωνύμως κώμην ύπο τη Λυκωρεία. 14. Πανοπεύς δ' ό νῦν Φανοτεύς, ὅμορος τοῖς περὶ Λεβάδειαν τόποις, ἡ τοῦ Ἐπειοῦ πατρίς. καὶ τὰ περὶ τὸν Τιτυὸν δὲ ἐνταῦθα μυθεύουσιν. Ομηρος δέ φησιν, ότι οι Φαίηκες τον 'Ραδάμανθυν είς Εύβοιαν

ήγαγον, όψόμενον Τιτυόν γαιήιον υίόν.

και Ἐλάριόν τι σπήλαιον ἀπὸ τῆς Τιτυοῦ μητρὸς Έλάρας δείκνυται κατὰ τὴν νησον καὶ ἡρῷον τοῦ Τιτυοῦ καὶ τιμαί τινες. πλησίον δὲ Λεβαδείας καὶ ἡ Τραχίν, ὁμώνυμος τῷ Οἰταία, Φωκικὴ πολίχνη· οἱ δ' ἐνοικοῦντες Τραχίνιοι λέγονται.

15. Η δε Ανεμώρεια ωνόμασται άπο τοῦ συμβαίνοντος πάθους καταιγίζει γάρ είς αὐτὴν ό καλούμενος Κατοπτήριος χῶρος, κρημνός τις ἀπὸ τοῦ Παρνασσοῦ διήκων' ὅριον δ' ἦν ὁ τόπος ούτος Δελφών τε καί Φωκέων, ήνίκα ἀπέστησαν τούς Δελφούς από του κοινού συστήματος τών Φωκέων Λακεδαιμόνιοι και επέτρεψαν καθ' αυτούς C 424 πολιτεύεσθαι τινές δε 'Ανεμώλειαν καλούσιν. είθ' 'Υάμπολις ("Υα μετά ταῦτα ἐκλήθη ὑπό

> ¹ There is a lacuna of about ten letters in A between δμωνύμωs and $\tau \hat{\varphi}$, of δέ, but the second hand supplies $\tau \hat{\varphi} \phi v$. Groskurd proposes the insertion of $\mu \delta \nu \sigma \nu$ before $\tau \hat{\varphi} \phi \nu \tau \hat{\psi}$.

¹ Cyparissus is the word for cypress-tree.

² As the text stands, the meaning is obscure. The scholiast on Ven. A, Iliad 2. 519, says that Cyparissus was named after Cyparissus the brother of Orchomenus, or after the cypress-trees that grew in it; and the scholiast on Ven. B ibid., "Cyparissus, the present Apollonias, named after

interpreted by writers in two ways, by some as bearing the same name as the tree,¹ and by others, by a slight change in the spelling, as a village below Lycoreia.²

14. Panopeus, the Phanoteus of to-day, borders on the region of Lebadeia, and is the native land of Epeius. And the scene of the myth of Tityus is laid here. Homer says that the Phaeacians "led" Rhadamanthys into Euboea "to see Tityus, son of the Earth."³ And a cave called Elarium is to be seen in the island, named after Elara the mother of Tityus; and also a hero-temple of Tityus, and certain honours which are paid to him. Near Lebadeia, also, is Trachin, a Phocian town, which bears the same name as the Oetaean city; and its inhabitants are called Trachinians.

15. Anemoreia⁴ has been named from a circumstance connected with it: squalls of wind sweep down upon it from Catopterius,⁵ as it is called, a beetling cliff extending from Parnassus. This place was a boundary between Delphi and the Phocians when the Lacedaemonians caused the Delphians to revolt from the common organisation of the Phocians,⁶ and permitted them to form a separate State of their own. Some, however, call the place Anemoleia. And then one comes to Hyampolis (later called Hya by some), to which,

Cyparissus." Pausanias (10. 36. 3) says: "In earlier times the name of the city was Cyparissus, and Homer, in his list of the Phooians, purposely used this name, though the city was even then called Anticyra" (see Frazer, note *ad loc.*). On the position of Lycoreia, see 9. 3. 3.

- ^a Od. 7. 324. ⁴ "Wind-swept."
- " "The Look-out."
- ⁶ About 457 B.C. (see Thucydides 1. 107-108).

τινων), εἰς ἡν ἐκ Βοιωτίας ἐκπεσεῖν ἔφαμεν τοὺς "Υαντας· ἔστι δ' ἐν τῆ μεσογαία μάλιστα καὶ αὕτη, πλησίον τῶν Παραποταμίων, ἐτέρα οὖσα τῆς ἐν τῷ Παρνασσῷ 'Υαμπείας, καὶ 'Ελάτεια, ἡ μεγίστη πόλις τῶν Φωκικῶν, ἡν "Ομηρος μὲν οὐκ οἶδε· νεωτέρα γάρ ἐστι τῆς ἡλικίας ἐκείνης·¹ ἐπικαιρίως δ' ίδρυται πρὸς τὰς ἐκ τῆς Θετταλίας² εἰσβολάς. δηλοῖ δὲ τὴν εὐφυίαν ταύτην καὶ Δημοσθένης, φράζων τὸν θόρυβον τὸν γενηθέντα ᾿Αθήνησιν αἰφνιδίως, ἐπειδὴ ἡκέ τις ἀπαγγέλλων ὡς τοὺς πρυτάνεις, ὡς Ἐλάτεια κατείληπται.

16. Παραποτάμιοι δ' εἰσὶ κατοικία τις ἐπὶ τῷ Κηφισσῷ ἱδρυμένη πλησίον Φανοτεῦσι καὶ Χαι-ρωνεῦσι καὶ Ἐλατεία. φησὶ δὲ Θεόπομπος τὸν τόπον τοῦτον διέχειν τῆς μὲν Χαιρωνείας ὅσον τετταράκοντα σταδίους, διορίζειν δὲ τοὺς ᾿Αμβρυσέας καὶ Πανοπέας καὶ Δαυλιέας κεῖσθαι δ' ἐπὶ τῆς ἐμβολῆς τῆς ἐκ Βοιωτίας εἰς Φωκέας ἐν λόφῳ μετρίως ὑψηλῷ, μεταξὺ τοῦ τε Παρνασσοῦ καὶ τοῦ [ʿΑδυλίου ŏ]ρους ³ πενταστάδιον σχεδόν τι ἀπολειπόντων ἀν[ὰ μέσον χω]ρίον,⁴ διαιρεῖν δὲ τὸν Κηφισσόν, στενὴν ἑκατέρωθεν διδόντα πάροδον, τὰς μὲν ἀρχὰς ἐκ Λιλαίας ἔχοντα Φωκικῆς πόλεως (καθάπερ καὶ ¨Ομηρός φησιν,

οί τε Λίλαιαν έχον πηγής έπι Κηφισσοίο),

εἰς δὲ τὴν Κωπαΐδα λίμνην ἐκδιδόντα τὸ δὲ 'Αδύλιον ⁵ παρατείνειν ἐφ' ἑξήκοντα σταδίους

1 ékelvou Bno.

² Detralias, man. sec. in n, for $\theta a \lambda drings$; so the later editors.

² ['Aδυλίου δ]ρους, lacuna of about seven letters supplied by Kramer. 'Hδυλίου, Politus on Eustathius, II. 567. 372 as I have said,¹ the Hyantes were banished from Boeotia. This city is very far inland, near Parapotamii, and is not the same as Hyampeia on Parnassus; also far inland is Elateia, the largest city of the Phocians, which is unknown by Homer, for it is more recent than the Homeric age, and it is advantageously situated in that it commands the passes from Thessaly, Demosthenes² clearly indicates the natural advantage of its position when he speaks of the commotion that suddenly took place at Athens when a messenger came to the Prytanes with the report that Elateia had been captured.³

16. Parapotamii is a settlement on the Cephissus River near Phanoteus and Chaeroneia and Elateia. Theopompus says that this place is distant from Chaeroneia about forty stadia and marks the boundary of the territories of the Ambryseans, the Panopeans and the Daulians; and that it lies on a moderately high hill at the pass which leads from Boeotia into Phocis, between the mountains Parnassus and Hadylius, between which is left a tract of about five stadia divided by the Cephissus River, which affords a narrow pass on each side. The river, he continues, has its beginnings in the Phocian city Lilaea (just as Homer says, "and those who held Lilaea. at the fountains of Cephissus"),4 and empties into Lake Copais: and the mountain Hadylius extends over a

¹ 9. 2, 3. Cf. 10. 3. 4.	^a On the Crown, 168.
⁸ By Philip in 338 B.C.	4 Iliad 2. 523.

⁴ άν[à μέσον χω]ρίον (ρίων Α, δρίων Bikno), lacuna of about six letters, supplied by Meineke, following conj. of Kramer. ⁵ 'Αδύλιον, Kramer ('Ηδύλιον, Politus), for Δαύλιον ; so the

later editors.

STRABO

μέχρι τοῦ ἀΑκοντίου,¹ ἐφ' ῷ κεῖται ὁ ἘΟρχομενός. καὶ Ἡσίοδος δ' ἐπὶ πλέον περὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ λέγει καὶ τῆς ῥύσεως, ὡς δι' ὅλης ῥέοι τῆς Φωκίδος σκολιῶς καὶ δρακοντοειδῶς.

παρέκ Πανοπηα² διὰ Γλήχωνά τ' ἐρυμνην καί τε³ δι' 'Ορχομενοῦ εἰλιγμένος εἶσι, δράκων ὥς.

τὰ δὲ στενὰ τὰ περὶ τοὺς Παραποταμίους 4 ἢ τὴν Παραποταμίαν (λέγεται γὰρ ἀμφοτέρως) περιμάχητα ὑπῆρξεν ἐν τ[ῷ Φωκικῷ πολέ]μω,⁵ μίαν ἐχώντων ταύτην ἐμβολἡν [εἰς τὴν Φωκίδα⁶]. ἔστι δὲ Κηφισσὸς ὅ τε Φωκικὸς καὶ ὁ ᾿Αθήνησι καὶ ὁ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι, τέταρτος δὲ καὶ πέμπτος ὁ ἐν Σικυῶνι καὶ ὁ ἐν Σκύρῳ, ἕκτος δὲ ὁ ἐν "Αργει, τὰς πηγὰς ἔχων ἐκ Λυρκείου⁷ ἐν ᾿Απολλωνία δὲ τῆ πρὸς Ἐπιδάμνῷ πηγή ἐστι κατὰ τὸ γυμνάσιον, ἢν καλοῦσι Κηφισσόν.

17. Δαφνοῦς δὲ νῦν μὲν κατέσκαπται ἡν δέ ποτε τῆς Φωκίδος πόλις ἀπτομένη τῆς Εὐβοϊκῆς θαλάττης, διαιροῦσα τοὺς Ἐπικνημιδίους Λοκρούς, τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ τὸ πρὸς Βοιω[τίαν μέρος, τοὺς δὲ πρὸς ⁸] Φωκίδα τὴν ἀπὸ θαλάττης καθήκ[ουσαν C 425 τότε ἐπὶ θάλατταν⁹]. τεκμήριον δὲ τὸ ἐν αὐτῷ

1 'AROVTION, Palmer, for 'Yoavtelow, Kramer approving.

² Паνοπîja, Meineke, for Πανοπη Ag, Πανοπίδα Bkno and editors before Kramer.

³ $\tau \epsilon$, Corais, for $\delta \epsilon$; so later editors.

⁴ Maparoraulous, man. sec. in n, for norauous; so the editors.

⁵ τ[φ Φωκικφ πολέ]uφ, lacuna of about thirteen letters supplied by Groskurd.

distance of sixty stadia as far as the mountain Acontius,¹ where Orchomenus is situated. And Hesiod, too, describes at considerable length the river and the course of its flow, saying that it flows through the whole of Phocis in a winding and serpentine course; "like a dragon it goes in tortuous courses out past Panopeus and through strong Glechon and through Orchomenus."² The narrow pass in the neighbourhood of Parapotanii, or Parapotamia (for the name is spelled both ways), was an object of contention in the Phocian war, since the enemy had here their only entrance into There are, besides the Phocian Cephissus, Phocis. the one at Athens, the one in Salamis, a fourth and a fifth in Sicyon and in Scyros, and a sixth in Argos, which has its sources in Mt. Lyrceius; and at Apollonia near Epidamnus there is a fountain near the gymnasium which is called Cephissus.

17. Daphnus is now rased to the ground. 'It was at one time a city of Phocis, bordering on the Euboean Sea; it divided the Epicnemidian Locrians into two parts, one part in the direction of Boeotia, and the other facing Phocis, which at that time reached from sea to sea. And evidence of this

¹ Cf. 9, 2, 42,

² A fragment otherwise unknown (Frag. 37, Rzach).

⁹ καθήκ[ουσαν τότε έπι θάλατταν], lacuna of about eighteen letters supplied by Groskurd; so the later editors.

⁶ [εls την Φωκίδα], lacuna of about fifteen letters supplied by Meineke, following conj. of Kramer.

⁷ έκτος . . . Δυρκείου, ejected by Meineke (op. 6. 2. 4, 8. 6. 7).

⁶ Bois[τ (av µépos, τ oùs δè π pós], lacuna of about eighteen letters supplied by Groskurd; so the later editors.

STRABO

Σχεδιείον, ὅ φασιν εἶναι τάφον Σχεδίου. [εἴρη]ται ¹ δὲ ὁ Δαφνοῦς ἐφ' ἐκάτερα τὴν Λοκρίδα [σχίσαι, ὥστε²] μηδαμοῦ ἅπτεσθαι ἀλλήλων τούς τ' Ἐπικνημι[δίους καὶ το]ὺς³ Όπουντίους· ὕστερον δὲ προσωρίσθη τοῖς [Όπουντίοις ὁ τόπος.⁴] περὶ μὲν δὴ τῆς Φωκίδος ἀπόχρη.

IV

1. Ἐφεξῆς δ' ἐστὶν ἡ Λοκρίς, ὥστε περὶ ταύτης λεκτέον. διήρηται δὲ δίχα· τὸ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῆς ἐστὶν οἱ πρὸς Εὔβοιαν Λοκροί, [οῦς ἐλέ]γομεν⁵ σχίζεσθαί ποτε ἐφ' ἐκάτερα τοῦ Δαφνοῦντος ἐπεκαλοῦντο δ' οἱ μὲν ᾿Οπούντιοι ἀπὸ τῆς μητροπόλεως, οἱ δ' Ἐπικνημίδιοι ἀπὸ ὄρους τινὸς Κνημίδος· τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν οἱ ἐσπέριοἱ εἰσι Λοκροί, οἱ δ' αὐτοὶ καὶ ᾿Οζόλαι καλοῦνται. χωρίζει δ' αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν Ἐσπουντίων καὶ τῶν Ἐπικνημιδίων ὅ τε Παρνασσὸς μεταξὺ ἰδρυμένος καὶ ἡ τῶν Δωριέων τετράπολις. ἀρκτέον δ' ἀπὸ τῶν ᾿Οπουντίων.

2. Ἐφεξῆς τοίνυν ταῖς ʿΑλαῖς,⁶ εἰς ἂς κατέληξεν⁷ ἡ Βοιωτιακὴ παραλία ἡ πρòς Εὐβοίą,

¹ [eipn]rai, lacuna of about four letters supplied by Kramer; so the later editors.

 ² [σχίσαι, ὥστ]ε, lacuna of about eighteen letters supplied by Groskurd; so the later editors.

³ Ἐπικνημι[δίουs καl το]ύs, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Groskurd; so the later editors.

 4 ['Oπουντίοις ότόπος], lacuna of about twelve letters supplied by Kramer from conj. of Groskurd.

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is the Schedieium in Daphnus, which, they say, is the tomb of Schedius; but as I have said,¹ Daphnus "split"² Locris on either side, so that the Epicnemidian and Opuntian Locrians nowhere bordered on one another; but in later times the place was included within the boundaries of the Opuntians, Concerning Phocis, however, I have said enough.

IV

1. LOCRIS comes next in order, and therefore I must describe this country. It is divided into two parts: one part is that which is inhabited by the Locrians and faces Euboea; and, as I was saying, it was once split into two parts, one on either side of Daphnus. The Opuntians were named after their metropolis,³ and the Epicnemidians after a mountain called Cnemis. The rest of Locris is inhabited by the Western Locrians, who are also called Ozolian Locrians. They are separated from the Opuntians and the Epicnemidians by Parnassus, which is situated between them, and by the Tetrapolis of the Dorians. But I must begin with the Opuntians.

2. Next, then, after Halae,⁴ where that part of the Bocotian coast which faces Euboea terminates,

^a The Greek word for "split" is "schidzo," which Strabo connects etymologically with "Schedius" (see *ltiad* 2, 517). ^a Opus. ⁴ See 9.2, 13.

⁵ [obs $\epsilon \lambda \epsilon$] you $\epsilon \nu$, lacuna of about six letters supplied by Kramer; so the later editors.

⁶ 'Aλais, Holstenius, for άλλαιs; so the later editors.

⁷ κατέληξεν, Meineke emends to κατέληγεν.

^{1 9. 3. 1.}

τὸν Ἐπούντιον κόλπον κεῖσθαι συμβαίνει. ὁ δ ἘΠποῦς ἐστὶ μητρόπολις, καθάπερ καὶ τὸ ἐπίγραμμα δηλοῖ τὸ ἐπὶ τῇ πρώτῃ τῶν πέντε στηλῶν τῶν περὶ Θερμοπύλας ἐπιγεγραμμένον πρὸς τῷ πολυανδρίῳ.

τούσδε ποθεί φθιμένους ύπερ Έλλάδος άντία Μήδων,

μητρόπολις Λοκρών εύθυνόμων Όπόεις.1

ἀπέχει δὲ τῆς θαλάττης περὶ πεντεκαίδεκα σταδίους, του δ' έπινείου 2 και έξήκοντα. Κύνος δ' έστι τὸ ἐπίνειον, ἄκρα τερματίζουσα τὸν Όπούντιον κόλπον σταδίων όντα περί τετταράκοντα· μεταξύ δε 'Οποῦντος και Κύνου πεδίον εὔδαιμον· κεῖται δὲ κατὰ Αἰδηψὸν τῆς Εὐβοίας, ὅπου τὰ θερμὰ τὰ Ἡρακλέους, πορθμῷ διειργόμενος σταδίων έξήκοντα καὶ ἐκατόν. ἐν δὲ τῷ Κύνφ Δευκαλίωνά φασιν οἰκῆσαι,³ καὶ τῆς Πύρρας αὐτόθι δείκνυται σήμα, τοῦ δὲ Δευκαλίωνος 'Αθήνησι. διέχει δὲ τής Κνημίδος ο Κύνος όσον πεντήκοντα σταδίους. καὶ ἡ ᾿Αταλάντη δὲ νῆσος κατὰ ἘΟποῦντα ἴδρυται, όμώνυμος τη πρό της Αττικής. λέγεσθαι δ Όπουντίους τινάς και έν τη Ήλεία φασίν, ών ούκ άξιον μεμνήσθαι, πλην ότι συγγένειαν αυτών έξανανεοῦνται τοῖς ἘΟπουντίοις ὑπάρχουσαν. ὅτι δ' έξ 'Οπουντος ην ο Πάτροκλος, λέγει "Ομηρος, καὶ διότι φόνον ἀκούσιον πράξας ἔφυγεν εἰς Πηλέα, ὁ δὲ πατὴρ Μενοίτιος ἔμεινεν ἐν τῆ πατρίδι έκεισε γάρ φησιν ό Άχιλλευς υπο-

¹ 'Oπίοιs A, 'Oπόειs Bkh. For variants of εὐθυνόμων 'Oπόειs see Müller, Ind. Var. Lect.

2 Se Annop.

lies the Opuntian Gulf. Opus is the metropolis, as is clearly indicated by the inscription on the first of the five pillars in the neighbourhood of Thermo-pylae, near the Polyandrium :¹ "Opöeis, metropolis of the Locrians of righteous laws, mourns for these who perished in defence of Greece against the Medes." It is about fifteen stadia distant from the sea, and sixty from the sea port. Cynus is the sea-port, a cape which forms the end of the Opuntian Gulf, the gulf being about forty stadia in extent. Between Opus and Cynus is a fertile plain; and Cynus lies opposite Aedepsus in Euboea, where are the hot waters of Heracles, and is separated from it by a strait one hundred and sixty stadia² wide. Deucalion is said to have lived in Cynus; and the grave of Pyrrha is to be seen there, though that of Deucalion is to be seen at Athens. Cynus is about fifty stadia distant from Mount Cnemis. The island Atalanta is also situated opposite Opus, and bears the same name as the island in front of Attica. It is said that a certain people in Eleia are also called Opuntians, but it is not worth while to mention them, except to say that they are reviving a kinship which exists between them and the Opun-Now Homer says that Patroclus was from tians. Opus,3 and that after committing an involuntary murder he fled to Peleus, but that his father Menoetius remained in his native land; for thither Achilles says that he promised Menoetius to bring

^a Iliad 23, 85,

oἰκεῖσθαι Bklno, ψκῆσθαι, Tzschucke.

¹ A polyandrium is a place where many heroes are buried. ² An error. The actual distance is about half this.

σχέσθαι τῷ Μενοιτίφ κατάξειν τὸν Πάτροκλον ἐκ τῆς στρατείας ἐπανελθόντα. οὐ μὴν ἐβασίλευέ γε ἐκείνος τῶν ἘΟπουντίων, ἀλλ᾽ Αἴας ὁ Λοκρός, πατρίδος ὥν, ὥς φασι, Ναρύκου.¹ Αἰάνην δ᾽ όνομάζουσι τὸν ἀναιρεθέντα ὑπὸ τοῦ Πατρόκλου, άφ' ου και τέμενος Αιάνειον δείκνυται και κρήνη Tis Alavis.

C 426 3. Έξης μετά τον Κύνον 'Αλόπη έστι και ό Δαφνοῦς, ὃν ἔφαμεν κατεσπάσθαι· λιμὴν δ' ἐστίν αὐτόθι διέχων Κύνου περί ἐνενήκοντα σταδίους, Έλατείας δε πεζεύοντι είς την μεσόγαιαν έκατον είκοσι. ήδη δ' έστι ταῦτα τοῦ Μαλιακοῦ κόλπου· μετὰ γὰρ τὸν Ἐπούντιον συνεχής ἐστιν οῦτος.

4. Μετά δε Δαφνούντα Κνημίδες, χωρίον έρυμνών, όσον σταδίους είκοσι πλεύσαντι καθ δ τὸ Κήναιον ἐκ τῆς Εὐβοίας ἀντίκειται, ἄκρα βλέπουσα πρὸς ἑσπέραν καὶ τὸν Μαλιέα κόλπον, πορθμώ διειργομένη σχεδόν είκοσασταδίω. ταῦτα δ' ἤδη των Ἐπικνημιδίων ἐστὶ Λοκρών. ἐνταῦθα καί αι Λιχάδες καλούμεναι τρείς νήσοι πρόκεινται, άπο Λίχα τούνομα έχουσαι και άλλαι δ' είσιν έν τῷ λεχθέντι παράπλω, δε εκόντες παραλείπομέν. μετά δε είκοσι σταδίους άπο Κυημίδων λιμήν, ύπερ ού κείται το Θρόνιον έν σταδίοις τοίς ίσοις κατὰ τὴν μεσόγαιαν. εἰθ' ὁ Βοάγριος ποταμός εκδίδωσιν ό παραρρέων το Θρόνιον, Μάνην δ' έπονομάζουσιν αὐτόν· ἔστι δὲ χειμάρρους, ὥστ' ἀβρόχοις ἐμβαίνειν τοῖς ποσίν, ἄλλοτε δὲ καὶ δίπλέθρον ίσχειν πλάτος. μετά δε ταῦτα Σκάρφεια, σταδίοις υπερκειμένη της θαλάττης δέκα.

¹ φασι, Ναρύκου, Tzschucke, for φασιν, 'Αρύκου.

back Patroclus when Patroclus should return from the expedition. However, Menoetius was not king of the Opuntians, but Aias the Locrian, whose native land, as they say, was Narycus. They call the man who was slain by Patroclus "Aeanes"; and both a sacred precinct, the Aeaneium, and a spring, Aeanis, named after him, are to be seen,

3. Next after Cynus, one comes to Alopê and to Daphnus, which latter, as I said, is rased to the ground;¹ and here there is a harbour which is about ninety stadia distant from Cynus, and one hundred and twenty stadia from Elateia, for one going on foot into the interior. We have now reached the Maliac Gulf, which is continuous with the Opuntian Gulf.

4. After Daphnus one comes to Cnemides, a natural stronghold, about twenty stadia by sea; and opposite it, in Euboca, lies Cenacum, a cape facing the west and the Maliac Gulf, and separated from it by a strait about twenty stadia in width. At this point we have now reached the territory of the Epicnemidian Locrians. Here, too, lying off the coast, are the three Lichades Islands, as they are called, named after Lichas; and there are also other islands along the coast, but I am purposely omitting them. After twenty stadia from Cnemides one comes to a harbour, above which, at an equal distance in the interior, lies Thronium. Then one comes to the Boagrius River, which flows past Thronium and empties into the sea. They also call it Manes. It is a winter-stream, so that at times one can cross it dry-shod, though at other times it has a breadth of two plethra. After this one comes to Scarpheia, which is situated ten stadia above the

διέχουσα μὲν ¹ τοῦ Θρονίου τριάκοντα, ἐλάττοσι δὲ μικρῷ [τοῦ λιμένος αὐτοῦ. ἔπειτα²] Νίκαιά ἐστι καὶ aἱ Θερμοπύλαι.

5. Των δε λοιπών πόλεων τών μεν άλλων οὐκ άξιον μεμνησθαι, ŵν δ' 'Ομηρος μέμνηται, Καλλίαρος μεν οὐκέτι οἰκεῖται, [εὐήροτον δε νῦν ἐσ]τὶ³ πεδίον, καλοῦσι δ'⁴ οῦτως ἀπὸ τοῦ [συμβεβηκότος· καὶ Βῆσσα δ'⁵] οὐκ ἔστι, δρυμώδης τις τόπος· οὐδ' [αἱ Αὐγειαί, ŵν τὴν χώ]ραν⁶ ἔχουσι Σκαρφιεῖς· ταύτην μεν οὖν τὴν Βῆσσαν ἐν τοῖς δυσὶ γραπτέον σῖγμα (ἀπὸ γὰρ τοῦ δρυμώδους ἀνόμασται ὁμωνύμως, ὥσπερ καὶ Νάπη ἐν τῷ Μηθύμνης πεδίω, ὴν Ἑλλάνικος ἀγνοῶν ⁷ Λάπην ὀνομάζει), τὸν δ' ἐν τῷ ᾿Αττικῷ δῆμον, ἀφ' οῦ Βησαιεῖς οἱ δημόται λέγονται, ἐν τῷ ἑνὶ σῖγμα.⁸

6. 'Η δὲ Τάρφη⁹ κείται ἐφ' ὕψους, διέχουσα Θρονίου ¹⁰ σταδίους εἴκοσι, χώραν δ' εὕκαρπόν τε καὶ εὕδενδρου ἔχει· ἤδη γὰρ καὶ αὕτη ἀπὸ τοῦ δάσους ὠνόμασται. καλείται δὲ νῦν Φαρύγαι· ἴδρυται δ' αὐτόθι "Ηρας Φαρυγαίας ἱερόν, ἀπὸ

¹ $\mu \notin \nu$, Jones, for $\delta \notin$, following conj. of Kramer.

² [τοῦ λιμένος αὐτοῦ. ἔπειτα], lacuna of about sixteen letters in A supplied by the second hand (ἔπειτα) and by Groskurd.

³ [$\epsilon \delta h \rho \sigma \tau \sigma v \delta \epsilon v \hat{v} \ell \sigma$] τi , lacuna of about fourteen letters supplied by Du Theil (see Eustathius on *Iliad* 2. 532); 80 Meineke.

καλοῦσι δ', Meineke, for καλοῦσιν.

 δ [συμβεβηκότος· καl Βήσσα δ'], lacuna of about eighteen letters supplied by Du Theil; so Meineke.

6 [ai Aύγεια], ῶν τὴν χώ]ραν, lacuna of about eighteen letters supplied by Meineke.

⁷ Eefore $\Lambda d\pi \eta \nu$ A leaves a space for about five letters.

8 After σίγμα Bkno add γράφουσιν.

sea, thirty stadia distant from Thronium, and slightly less from the harbour itself. Then one comes to Nicaea and Thermopylae.

5. As for the remaining cities, it is not worth while to mention any of them except those which are mentioned by Homer. Calliarus is no longer inhabited, but is now a beautifully-tilled plain, and they so call it from what is the fact in the case.¹ Bessa, too, does not exist; it is a wooded place. Neither does Augeiae, whose territory is held by the Scarphians. Now this Bessa should be written with a double s (for it is named from its being a wooded place, being spelled the same way—like Napê² in the plain of Methymnê, which Hellanicus ignorantly names Lapê), whereas the deme in Attica, whose inhabitants are accordingly called Besaeeis, should be written with one s.

6. Tarphê is situated on a height, at a distance of twenty stadia from Thronium; its territory is both fruitful and well-wooded, for already ³ this place had been named from its being thickly wooded. But it is now called Pharygae; and here is situated a temple of Pharygaean Hera, so called from the

¹ i.e. from $\kappa \alpha \lambda \delta s$ (beautiful) and $d\rho \delta \omega$ (till). Eustathius (note on *Hiad* 2. 531) says: "Calliarus, they say, was named after Calliarus, son of Hodoedocus and Laonomé; others say that it was named Calliara, in the neuter gender, because the land there was beautifully tilled."

² Both "bessa" and "napê" mean "wooded glen."

⁸ i.e. in the time of Homer, who names Tarphê (cp. "tarphos," "thicket") and Thronium together, *Iliud* 2, 533.

⁹ Τάρφη, for Σκάρφη (see Σκάρφεια 9. 4. 4), Kramer, following Tzschucke ; so the later editors.

10 Operiov, Groskurd inserts ; so the later editors.

τῆς ἐν Φαρύγαις τῆς Ἀργείας· καὶ δὴ καὶ ἄποικοί φασιν είναι Ἀργείων.

7. Τών γε μην Έσπερίων Λοκρών Όμηρος ού μέμνηται, η ού βητώς γε, ἀλλὰ μόνον τῷ δοκείν ἀντιδιαστέλλεσθαι τούτοις ἐκείνους, περὶ ὡν εἰρήκαμεν,

Λοκρών, οι ναίουσι πέρην ίερης Εὐβοίης,

ώς καὶ ἐτέρων ὄντων ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὑπὸ¹ ἄλλων τεθρύληνται πολλῶν πόλεις δ' ἔσχον ᾿Αμφισσάν τε καὶ Ναύπακτον, ὧν ἡ Ναύπακτος συμμένει τοῦ ᾿Αντιρρίου πλησίον, ἀνόμασται δ' ἀπὸ τῆς C 427 ναυπηγίας τῆς ἐκεῖ γενομένης, εἶτε τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν ἐκεῖ ναυπηγησαμένων τὸν στόλον, εἶθ' (ὥς φησιν Ἔφορος) Λοκρῶν ἔτι πρότερον παρασκευασάντων ἔστι δὲ νῦν Αἰτωλῶν, Φιλίππου προσκρίναντος.

8. Αὐτοῦ δὲ καὶ ἡ Χαλκίς, ἡς μέμνηται καὶ ό ποιητὴς ἐν τῷ Αἰτωλικῶ καταλόγῳ, ὑποκάτω Καλυδῶνος· αὐτοῦ δὲ καὶ ὁ Ταφιασσὸς λόφος, ἐν ῷ τὸ τοῦ Νέσσου μνῆμα καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Κενταύρων, ῶν ἀπὸ τῆς σηπεδόνος φασὶ τὸ ὑπὸ τῆ ῥίζῃ τοῦ λόφου προχεόμενον δυσῶδες καὶ θρόμβους ἔχον ὕδωρ ῥεῖν· διὰ δὲ τοῦτο καὶ 'Οζόλας καλεῖσθαι τὸ ἔθνος. καὶ ἡ Μολύκρεια δ' ἐστὶ κατὰ τὸ 'Αντίρριον, Αἰτωλικὸν πολίχνιον. ἡ δ' "Αμφισσα ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄκροις ἴδρυται τοῦ Κρισαίου πεδίου, κατέσπασαν δ' αὐτὴν οἱ 'Αμφικτύονες, καθάπερ εἰρήκαμεν· καὶ Οἰάνθεια δὲ καὶ

1 ούδ' ύπό, Müller-Dübner, following conj. of Kramer, for ούδ' ύπό τών Bl, ού ποτε other MSS.

Hera in the Argive Pharygae; and, indeed, they say that they are colonists of the Argives.

7. However, Homer does not mention the Western Locrians, or at least not in express words, but only in that he seems by contrast to distinguish these from those other Locrians of whom I have already spoken, when he says, "of the Locrians who dwell opposite sacred Euboca," implying that there was a different set of Locrians. But they have not been much talked about by many others either. The cities they held were Amphissa and Naupactus; of these, Naupactus survives, near Antirrhium, and it was named from the shipbuilding 1 that was once carried on there, whether it was because the Heracleidae built their fleet there, or (as Ephorus says) because the Locrians had built ships there even before that time. It now belongs to the Aetolians, having been adjudged to them by Philip.

8. Here, also, is Chalcis, which the poet mentions in the Aetolian Catalogue;2 it is below Calydon. Here, also, is the hill Taphiassus, on which are the tombs of Nessus and the other Centaurs, from whose putrefied bodies, they say, flows forth at the base of the hill the water which is malodorous and clotted; and it is on this account, they add, that the tribe is also called Ozolian.³ Molycreia, an Aetolian town, is also near Antirrhium. The site of Amphissa is on the edge of the Crisaean Plain; it was rased to the ground by the Amphictyons, as I have said.⁴ And

¹ "Naus" (ship) and "pactos" (put together, built), the Dorio spelling of the verbal $\pi\eta\kappa\tau\delta s$.

² Iliad 2. 640.

³ i.e. Ozolian Locrians, as well as Western (see 9. 4. 1). The authorities quoted by Strabo derive "Ozolian" from "ozoin" (to smell). **4** 9.3.4.

Εὐπάλιον Λοκρῶν εἰσίν. ὁ δὲ πᾶς παράπλους ὁ Λοκρικὸς μικρὸν ὑπερβάλλει τῶν διακοσίων σταδίων.

9. 'Αλόπην δὲ καὶ ἐνταῦθα καὶ ἐν τοῖς Ἐπικνημιδίοις ἀνομάζουσι καὶ ἐν τῆ Φθιώτιδι· οὖτοι μὲν οὖν ἀποικοι τῶν Ἐπικνημιδίων εἰσίν, οἱ δ' Ἐπιζεφύριοι τούτων.

10. Τοίς δὲ Λοκροίς τοῖς μὲν Ἐσπερίοις συνεχείς εἰσὶν Αἰτωλοί, τοῖς δ' Ἐπικνημιδίοις Αἰνιᾶνες συνεχεῖς οἱ τὴν Οἶτην ἐχοντες, καὶ μέσοι Δωριεῖς. οὐτοι μὲν οὖν εἰσὶν οἱ τὴν τετράπολιν οἰκήσαντες, ἥν φασιν εἶναι μητρόπολιν τῶν ἀπάντων Δωριέων, πόλεις δ' ἔσχον Ἐρινεόν, Βοῖον, Πίνδον, Κυτίνιον ὑπέρκειται δ' ἡ Πίνδος τοῦ Ἐρινεοῦ, παραρρεῖ δ' αὐτὴν ὁμώνυμος ποταμός, ἐμβάλλων εἰς τὸν Κηφισσὸν οὐ πολὺ τῆς Λιλαίας ἄπωθεν' τινὲς δ' Ακύφαντα λέγουσι τὴν Πίνδον. τούτων ὁ βασιλεὺς Αἰγίμιος,¹ ἐκπεσὼν τῆς ἀρχῆς, κατήχθη πάλιν, ὡς ἱστοροῦσιν, ὡφ' Ἡρακλέους· ἀπεμνημόνευσεν οὖν αὐτῷ τὴν χάριν τελευτήσαντι περὶ τὴν Οἴτην' ͳλλον γὰρ εἰσεποιήσατο τὸν πρεσβύτατον τῶν ἐκείνου παίδων, καὶ διεδέξατο ἐκεῖνος τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ οἱ ἀπόγονοι. ἐντεῦθεν ὁρμηθεῖσι κάθοδος.

11. Τέως μέν οὖν ἦσαν ἐν ἀξιώματι αἱ πόλεις, καίπερ οὖσαι μικραὶ καὶ λυπρόχωροι, ἔπειτ' ὡλιγωρήθησαν ἐν δὲ τῷ Φωκικῷ πολέμῳ καὶ τῆ

¹ Aiy(μιοs, Kramer, for Alπάλιοs; so the later editors.

¹ He means, apparently, the Ozolian Locrians.

both Oeantheia and Eupalium belong to the Locrians. The whole voyage along the Locrian coast slightly exceeds two hundred stadia in length.

9. There is a place named Alopê, not only here and among the Epicnemidian Locrians, but also in Phthiotis. Now these¹ are colonists of the Epicnemidian Locrians, but the Epizephyrian Locrians are colonists of these.²

10. The Aetolians border on the western Locrians; and the Aenianians who inhabit Mount Oeta border on the Epicnemidian Locrians; and in the middle between them are Dorians.³ Now these Dorians are the people who inhabited the Tetrapolis, which, they say, was the metropolis of all the Dorians; and the cities they held were Erineus, Boeum, Pindus and Cytinium. Pindus is situated above Erineus; and a river bearing the same name flows past it, emptying into the Cephissus not very far from Lilaea. By some, however, Pindus is called Acyphas. The king of these Dorians was Aegimius, who was driven from his throne, but was brought back again, as the story goes, by Heracles; accordingly, Aegimius requited the favour to Heracles after the latter's death on Oeta; for he adopted Hyllus, the eldest of the sons of Heracles; and Hyllus and his descendants became his successors on the throne. From here it was that the Heracleidae set out on their return to the Peloponnesus.

11. Now for a time the cities in question were held in respect, although they were small and had poor soil, but afterwards they were lightly esteemed. During the Phocian War and the domination of the

² Again he appears to mean the Ozolian Locrians.

See 9. 3. 1.

Μακεδόνων ἐπικρατεία καὶ Αἰτωλῶν καὶ ᾿Αθαμάνων θαυμαστόν, εἰ καὶ ἔχνος αὐτῶν εἰς Ῥωμαίους ἢλθε. τὰ δ' αὐτὰ πεπόνθασι καὶ Αἰνιῶνες· καὶ γὰρ τούτους ἐξέφθειραν Αἰτωλοί τε καὶ ᾿Αθαμῶνες, Αἰτωλοὶ μὲν μετὰ ᾿Ακαρνάνων πολεμοῦντες καὶ μέγα δυνάμενοι, ᾿Αθαμῶνες δ' ὕστατοι τῶν ἘΗπειρωτῶν εἰς ἀξίωμα προαχθέντες, ἤδη τῶν ἄλλων ἀπειρηκότων, καὶ μετ' ἘΑμυνάνδρου τοῦ βασιλέως C 428 δύναμιν κατασκευασάμενοι. οὖτοι δὲ τὴν Οἴτην διακατείγον.

οιακατειχου. 12. Το δ' όρος διατείνει ἀπὸ Θερμοπυλῶν καὶ τῆς ἀνατολῆς μέχρι προς τὸν κόλπου τὸν ᾿Αμβρακικὸν καὶ τὴν ἐσπέραν· τρόπου δέ τινα καὶ πρὸς ὀρθὰς τέμνει τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ Παρνασσοῦ μέχρι Πίνδου καὶ τῶν ὑπερκειμένων βαρβάρων ὀρεινὴν τὸ ὄρος τοῦτο. τούτου δὴ τὸ μὲν πρὸς Θερμοπύλας νενευκὸς μέρος Οἶτη καλείται, σταδίων διακοσίων τὸ μῆκος, τραχὺ καὶ ὑψηλόν, ὑψηλότατον δὲ κατὰ τὰς Θερμοπύλας· κορυφοῦται γὰρ ἐνταῦθα καὶ τελευτậ πρὸς ὀξεῖς καὶ ἀποτόμους μέχρι τῆς θαλάττης κρημνούς, ὀλίγην δ' ἀπολείπει πάροδον τοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς παραλίας ἐμβάλλουσιν εἰς τοὺς Λοκροὺς ἐκ τῆς Θετταλίας.

13. Τὴν μὲν οὖν πάροδον Πύλας καλοῦσι καὶ Στενὰ καὶ Θερμοπύλας· ἔστι γὰρ καὶ θερμὰ πλησίον ὕδατα, τιμώμενα ὡς Ἡρακλέους ἱερά· τὸ δ' ὑπερκείμενον ὄρος Καλλίδρομον· τινὲς δὲ καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν τὸ δι' Αἰτωλίας καὶ τῆς ᾿Ακαρνανίας διῆκον μέχρι τοῦ ᾿Αμβρακικοῦ κόλπου Καλλίδρομον προσαγορεύουσι. πρὸς δὲ ταῖς Θερμοπύλαις ἐστὶ φρούρια ἐντὸς τῶν Στενῶν, Νίκαια μὲν ἐπὶ θάλατMacedonians, Aetolians, and Athamanians—it is marvellous that even a trace of them passed to the Romans. And the Aenianians had the same experience, for they too were destroyed by the Aetolians and the Athamanians: by the Aetolians, when they waged war in conjunction with the Acarnanians, and were very powerful, and by the Athamanians, when they attained to distinction (the last of the Epeirotes to do so, the other peoples having by this time been worn out) and under their king Amynander had acquired power. These Athamanians kept possession of Oeta.

12. This mountain extends from Thermopylae in the east to the Ambracian Gulf in the west; and, in a way, it cuts at right angles the mountainous country which extends from Parnassus to Pindus and to the barbarians who are situated beyond Pindus. Of this mountain, the part which verges towards Thermopylae is called Oeta; its length is two hundred stadia, and it is rugged and high; but it is highest at Thermopylae, for there it rises into a peak, and ends at the sea in sharp and abrupt precipices, though it leaves a narrow pass for invasions from Thessaly into the country of the Locrians.

13. Now the pass is called not only "Pylae" and "Narrows," but also "Thermopylae,"¹ for there are hot waters near it that are held in honour as sacred to Heracles; and the mountain that lies above it is called Callidromus, but by some the remaining part of the mountain, which extends through Aetolia and Acarnania to the Ambracian Gulf, is also called Callidromus. Near Thermopylae, inside the narrows, are forts—Nicaea, towards the sea of the

^{1 &}quot;Hot-gates."

ταν Λοκρών, Τειχιοῦς δὲ καὶ Ἡράκλεια ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς, ἡ Τραχὶν καλουμένη πρότερον, Λακεδαιμονίων κτίσμα· διέχει δὲ τῆς ἀρχαίας Τραχῖνος περὶ ἐξ σταδίους ἡ Ἡράκλεια· ἐξῆς δὲ ἡ Ῥοδουντία, χωρίον ἐρυμνόν.

14. Ποιεί δὲ δυσείσβολα τὰ χωρία ταῦτα η τε τραχύτης και τὸ πληθος τῶν ὑδάτων φάραγγας ποιούντων, ὡς διέξεισι. πρὸς γὰρ τῷ Σπερχειῷ τῷ παραρρέοντι τὴν ᾿Αντίκυραν¹ και ὁ Δύρας² ἐστίν, ὅν φασιν ἐπιχειρῆσαι τὴν Ἡρακλέους σβέσαι πυράν· καὶ ἄλλος Μέλας, διέχων Τραχῦνος εἰς πέντε σταδίους. πρὸς δὲ μεσημβρίαν τῆς Τραχῦνός φησιν Ἡρόδοτος εἶναι βαθείαν διασφάγα, δι' ῆς ᾿Ασωπός, ὁμώνυμος τοῖς εἰρημένοις ᾿Ασωποῖς, εἰς τὴν θάλατταν ἐκπίπτει τὴν ἐκτὸς ³ Πυλῶν, παραλαβῶν καὶ τὸν Φοίνικα ἐκ τῆς μεσημβρίας συμβάλλοντα ⁴ αὐτῷ, ὁμώνυμον τῷ ῆρωι, οῦ καὶ τάφος πλησίον δείκνυται· στάδιοι δ΄ εἰσιν ἐπὶ Θερμοπύλας ἀπὸ τοῦ ᾿Ασωποῦ πεντεκαίδεκα.

15. Τότε μὲν οὖν ἦν ἐνδοξότατα τὰ χωρία ταῦτα, ἡνίκα τῶν κλείθρων ἐκυρίευε τῶν περὶ τὰ Στενά, καὶ τοῦς ἔξω τῶν Στενῶν πρὸς τοὺς ἐντὸς ἦσαν ἀγῶνες πρωτείων, καθάπερ καὶ πέδας ἐκάλει Φίλιππος τῆς Ἐλλάδος τὴν Χαλκίδα καὶ τὴν Κόρινθον, πρὸς τὰς ἐκ τῆς Μακεδονίας ἀφορμὰς βλέπων ἐπιδέσμους δ' οἱ ὕστερον προσηγόρευον ταύτας τε καὶ ἔτι τὴν Δημητριάδα· καὶ γὰρ αὕτη

1 'Avtikupav, Kramer, for 'Avtikuppav; so the later editors.

² δ Δύρας, Hopper, for 'Ολύρας man. sec. in A, 'Ολυρος A, δ Λύρος cghi, δ Λύρας Bkl; so later editors.

* éntós, Groskurd, for évtós; so Meineke.

συμβάντα Bkl.

Locrians, and above it, Teichius and Heracleia, the latter in earlier times having been called Trachin, a settlement of Lacedaemonians. Heracleia is about six stadia distant from the old Trachin. Next one comes to Rhoduntia, a natural stronghold.

14. These places are rendered difficult of access both by the ruggedness of the country and by the number of streams of water which here form ravines through which they flow. For besides the Spercheius, which flows past Anticyra, there is the Dyras River, which, they say, tried to quench the funeral pyre of Heracles, and also another 1 Melas, which is five stadia distant from Trachin. To the south of Trachin, according to Herodotus,² there is a deen gorge through which the Asopus, bearing the same name as the aforesaid Asopus Rivers,³ empties into the sea outside Pylae after receiving the Phoenix River, which meets it from the south and bears the name of the hero Phoenix, whose tomb is to be seen near it. The distance from the Asopus to Thermopylae is fifteen stadia.

15. Now at that time these places were at the height of their fame when they held the mastery over the keys of the Narrows, and when there were struggles for the primacy between the peoples outside the Narrows and those inside them; for instance, Philip used to call Chalcis and Corinth "the fetters of Greece," having Macedonia in view as his base of operations; 4 and the men of later times called, not only these, but also the city Demetrias "shackles,"

1 See Vol. III, Book 7, Frag. 52.

² 7. 198, 200. ³ 8. 6. 24 and 9. 2. 23.

⁴ i.e. by holding these places he could control Greece even from distant Macedonia.

παρόδων ήν κυρία των περὶ τὰ Τέμπη, τό τε C 429 Π ήλιον ἔχουσα καὶ τὴν Ὅσσαν. ὕστερον δὲ πάντων ὑπὸ μίαν ἐξουσίαν ὑπηγμένων, ἅπαντ ἀτελεύεται¹ πᾶσι καὶ ἀνέφγε.

16. Περί δὲ τὰ Στενὰ ταῦτα οἱ περὶ Λεωνίδαν μετὰ ὀλίγων τῶν ὁμόρων τοῦς τόποις ἀντέσχον πρὸς τὰς τοσαύτας τῶν Περσῶν δυνúμεις, μέχρι περιελθόντες δι' ἀτραπῶν τὰ ὄρη κατέκοψαν αὐτοὺς οἱ βάρβαροι. καὶ νῦν τὸ πολυάνδριον ἐκείνων ἔστι καὶ στῆλαι καὶ ἡ θρυλουμένη ἐπιγραφὴ τῷ Λακεδαιμονίων στήλῃ, οὕτως² ἔχουσα.

& ξέν', ἀπάγγειλον Λακεδαιμονίοις, ὅτι τῆδε κείμεθα τοῦς κείνων πειθόμενοι νομίμοις.

17. Έστι δὲ καὶ λιμὴν μέγας αὐτόθι καὶ Δήμητρος ἱερόν, ἐν ῷ κατὰ πᾶσαν Πυλαίαν θυσίαν ἐτέλουν οἱ ᾿Αμφικτύονες. ἐκ δὲ τοῦ λιμένος εἰς Ἡράκλειαν τὴν Τραχῖνα πεζῆ στάδιοι τετταράκοντα, πλοῦς δ' ἐπὶ τὸ Κήναιον ἑβδομήκοντα. ἔξω δὲ Πυλῶν εὐθὺς ὁ Σπερχειὸς ἐκδίδωσιν. ἐπὶ δὲ Πύλας ἀπὸ Εὐρίπου στάδιοι πεντακόσιοι τριάκοντα. καὶ ἡ μὲν Λοκρὶς τέλος ἔχει, τὰ δ' ἔξω Θετταλῶν ἐστι τὰ πρὸς ἕω καὶ τὸν Μαλιακὸν κόλπον, τὰ δὲ πρὸς δύσιν Αἰτωλῶν καὶ ᾿Ακαρνάνων. ᾿Αθαμᾶνες δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκλελοίπασι.

18. Μέγιστον δη και παλαιότατον των Θετταλων σύστημα, ων τὰ μὲν "Ομηρος εἴρηκε, τὰ δ' ἄλλοι πλείους. Λἰτωλοὺς δ' "Ομηρος μὲν ἀεὶ ἑνὶ ὀνόματι λέγει, πόλεις, οὐκ ἔθνη τάττων ὑπ' αὐτοῦ;,

1 άπαντ' άτελεύεται, Meineke, for πάντα τελευτά.

* The words from obtas to δ $\delta \tilde{\epsilon} \pi oin \tau hs (9.5.4)$ have fallen out in A, but are restored by the second hand.

for Demetrias commanded the passes round Tempê, since it held both Pelion and Ossa. But later, now that all peoples have been brought into subjection to a single power, everything is free from toll and open to all mankind.

16. It was at these Narrows that Leonidas and his men, with a few who came from the neighbourhood thereof, held out against all those forces of the Persians, until the barbarians, coming around the mountains through by-paths, cut them down. And to-day their Polyandrium¹ is to be seen, and pillars, and the oft-quoted inscription on the pillar of the Lacedaemonians, which is as follows: "Stranger, report to the Lacedaemonians that we lie here in obedience to their laws."

17. There is also a large harbour here, and a temple of Demeter, in which at the time of every Pylaean assembly the Amphictyons performed sacrificial rites. From the harbour to Heracleian Trachin the distance on foot is forty stadia, and by boat to Cenaeum seventy stadia. The Spercheius empties immediately outside Pylae. The distance to Pylae from the Euripus is five hundred and thirty stadia. And whereas Locris ends at Pylae, the parts outside Pylae towards the east and the Maliac Gulf belong to the Thessalians, and the parts towards the west belong to the Aetolians and the Acarnanians. As for the Athamanians, they are now extinct.

18. Now the largest and most ancient composite part of the Greeks is that of the Thessalians, who have been described partly by Homer and partly by several others. The Aetolians Homer always speaks of under one name, classing cities, not tribes, under

¹ See 9. 4. 2 and foot-note.

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πλην εί τούς Κουρήτας, ούς έν μέρει τακτέον Αἰτωλικῶν. ἀπὸ Θετταλῶν δ' ἀρκτέον, τὰ μὲν σφόδρα παλαιὰ καὶ μυθώδη, καὶ οὐχ ὅμολογούμενα τὰ πολλά, ἐῶντες, καθάπερ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐποιήσαμεν, τὰ δὲ φαινόμενα ἡμῖν καίρια λέγοντες.

V

1. "Εστι δ' αὐτῆς πρὸς θαλάττη μὲν ἡ ἀπὸ Θερμοπυλῶν μέχρι τῆς ἐκβολῆς τοῦ Πηνειοῦ καὶ τῶν ἄκρων τοῦ Πηλίου παραλία βλέπουσα πρὸς ἕω καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἄκρα τῆς Εὐβοίας τὰ βόρεια. ἔχουσι δὲ τὰ μὲν πρὸς Εὐβοία καὶ Θερμοπύλαις Μαλιεῦς καὶ οἱ Φθιῶται 'Αχαιοί, τὰ δὲ πρὸς τῷ Πηλίω Μάγνητες. αὕτη μὲν οὖν ἡ πλευρὰ τῆς Θετταλίας ἑφα λεγέσθω καὶ παραλία. ἑκατέρωθεν δ' ἀπὸ μὲν Πηλίου καὶ Πηνειοῦ πρὸς τὴν μεσόγαιαν Μακεδόνες παράκεινται μέχρι Παιονίας ¹ καὶ τῶν 'Ηπειρωτικῶν ἐθνῶν· ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν Θερμοπυλῶν τὰ παράλληλα τοῖς Μακεδόσιν ὄρη τὰ Οἰταῖα καὶ Αἰτωλικά, τοῖς Δωριεῦσι καὶ τῷ Παρνασσῷ συνάπτοντα· καλείσθω δὲ τὸ μὲν πρὸς τοῖς Μακεδόσι πλευρὸν ἀρκτικόν, τὸ δ' ἕτερον νότιον. λοιπὸν δ' ἐστὶ τὸ ἐσπέριον, δ περικλείουσιν Αἰτωλοὶ καὶ 'Ακαρνῶνες καὶ 'Αμφίλοχοι καὶ τῶν 'Ηπειρωτῶν

¹ Groskurd, Du Theil and other scholars wrongly regard $\Pi_{\alpha i o \nu (\alpha s \ as \ an \ error}$ (see *Frags.* 10, 11, and 12 a on pp. 329 ff. in Vol. III).

¹ Cf. 10. 3. 1. ² Cf. Frag. 12, on page 330 in Vol. III.

them, except the Curetes, who in part should be classified as Aetolians.¹ But I must begin with Thessaly, omitting such things as are very old and mythical and for the most part not agreed upon, as I have already done in all other cases, and telling such things as seem to me appropriate to my purpose.

V

1. THESSALY comprises, first, on the sea, the coast which extends from Thermopylae to the outlet of the Peneius River² and the extremities of Pelion, and faces the east and the northern extremities of Euboea. The parts that are near Euboea and Thermopylae are held by the Malians and the Achaean Phthiotae, and the parts near Pelion by the Magnetans. Let this side of Thessaly, then, be called the eastern or coastal side. As for the two sides 3 of Thessaly: on one side, beginning at Pelion and the Peneius,⁴ Macedonia stretches towards the interior as far as Paeonia and the Epcirote tribes, and on the other side, beginning at Thermopylae, the Oetaean and Aetolian mountains lie parallel to Macedonia, bordering on the country of the Dorians and on Parnassus.⁵ Let the former side, which borders on Macedonia, be called the northern side, and the latter the southern side. There remains the western side, which is surrounded by the Aetolians and Acarnanians and Amphilochians, and, of the Epcirotes, the

³ *i.e.* the northern and southern boundaries.

⁴ The mouth of the Peneius.

⁵ On the boundaries of Macedonia, see Frags. 10, 11, 12a and 13 on pp. 329-30 in Vol. III.

C 430 'Αθαμῶνες καὶ Μολοττοὶ καὶ ἡ τῶν Αἰθίκων ποτὲ λεγομένη γῆ καὶ ἀπλῶς ἡ περὶ Πίνδον. [ἡ δὲ χώρα πάσης Θετταλίας ἐστὶ πεδιὰς ¹] πλὴν τοῦ Πηλίου καὶ τῆς 'Οσσης. ταῦτ' ἐξῆρται μὲν ἰκανῶς' οὐ μήν γε πολλὴν περιλαμβάνει κύκλῷ χώραν, ἀλλ' εἰς τὰ πεδία τελευτậ.

2. Ταῦτα δ' ἐστὶ τὰ μέσα τῆς Θετταλίας, εὐδαιμονεστάτη χώρα, πλὴν ὅση ποταμόκλυστός ἐστιν. ὁ γὰρ Πηνειὸς διὰ μέσης ῥέων καὶ πολλοὺς δεχόμενος ποταμοὺς ὑπερχεῖται πολλάκις· τὸ δὲ παλαιὸν καὶ ἐλιμνάζετο, ὡς λόγος, τὸ πεδίον, ἔκ τε τῶν ἄλλων μερῶν ὅρεσι περιειργόμενον, καὶ τῆς παραλίας μετεωρότερα τῶν πεδίων ἐχούσης τὰ χωρία. ὑπὸ δὲ σεισμῶν ῥήγματος γενομένου κατὰ² τὰ νῦν καλούμενα Τέμπη καὶ τὴν Ὅσσαν ἀποσχίσαντος ἀπὸ τοῦ ἘΟλύμπου, διεξέπεσε ταύτη πρὸς θάλατταν ὁ Πηνειὸς καὶ ἀνέψυξε τὴν χώραν ταύτην. ὑπολείπεται δ' ὅμως ἡ τε Νεσσωνὸς λίμνη μεγάλη καὶ ἡ Βοιβηίς, ἐλάττων ἐκείνης καὶ πλησιεστέρα τῷ παραλίą.

3. Τοιαύτη δ' ουσα els τέτταρα μέρη διήρητο έκαλειτο δε το μεν Φθιώτις, το δ' Έστιαιώτις, το δε Θετταλιώτις, το δε Πελασγιώτις. έχει δ' ή μεν Φθιώτις τα νότια τα παρά την Οίτην άπο του Μαλιακου κόλπου και Πυλαϊκου μέχρι της Δολοπίας και της Πίνδου διατείνοντα, πλατυνό-

¹ The words $\frac{1}{7}\delta^{\frac{1}{2}}$... $\pi\epsilon\delta_i$ are supplied by Jones. Cp. Plato's Laws 625 D: $\tau h\nu \gamma \lambda\rho \tau \eta$ s $\chi \omega\rho as <math>\pi \delta \sigma \eta s$ Kph $\tau \eta s \phi \delta \sigma \omega$ $\delta\rho \delta \tau \epsilon \delta s o b \kappa \delta \sigma \tau i$, $\kappa \alpha \theta \delta \pi \epsilon \rho \eta \tau \sigma \omega \rho \delta \sigma \tau \sigma \lambda \delta \omega$, $\pi\epsilon\delta_i$ ds. Others only indicate a lacuna, except Groskurd, who fills the lacuna with too many words.

* κατά, Corais inserts. So the later editors.

Athamanians and Molossians and what was once called the land of the Aethices, or, in a word, the land about Pindus.¹ The land of Thessaly, as a whole, is a plain, except Pelion and Ossa. These mountains rise to a considerable height; they do not, however, enclose much territory in their circuits, but end in the plains.

2. These plains are the middle parts of Thessaly, a country most blest, except so much of it as is subject to inundations by rivers. For the Peneius, which flows through the middle of it and receives many rivers, often overflows; and in olden times the plain formed a lake, according to report, being hemmed in by mountains on all sides except in the region of the sea-coast; and there too the region was more elevated than the plains. But when a cleft was made by earthquakes at Tempê, as it is now called, and split off Ossa from Olympus, the Peneius poured out through it towards the sea and drained the country in question. But there remains, nevertheless, Lake Nessonis, which is a large lake, and Lake Boebers, which is smaller than the former and nearer to the sea-coast.

3. Such being its nature, Thessaly was divided into four parts. One part was called Phthiotis, another Hestiaeotis,² another Thessaliotis, and another Pelasgiotis. Phthiotis occupies the southern parts which extend alongside Oeta from the Maliac, or Pylaïc, Gulf as far as Dolopia and Pindus, and widen out

¹ In 7. 7. 1 and 7. 7. 8 Strabo classes the Amphilochians as Epcirotes.

² "Hestiaeotis" is the Attic spelling, and "Histiaeotis" the Ionic and Doric spelling, according to Stephanus Byzantinus, s.v. ' $I\sigma\tau[a_{1}a_{2}v.$

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μενα δὲ μέχρι Φαρσάλου¹ καὶ τῶν πεδίων τῶν Θετταλικῶν· ἡ δ' Ἐστιαιῶτις τὰ ἐσπέρια καὶ τὰ μεταξὺ Πίνδου καὶ τῆς ἄνω Μακεδονίας· τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ οἴ τε ὑπὸ τῆ Ἐστιαιώτιδι νεμόμενοι τὰ πεδία, καλούμενοι δὲ Πελασγιῶται,² συνάπτοντες ἤδη τοῖς κάτω Μακεδόσι, καὶ οἱ Θετταλιῶται³ ἐφεξῆς τὰ μέχρι Μαγνητικῆς παραλίας ἐκπληροῦντες χωρία. κἀνταῦθα δ' ἐνδόξων ὀνομάτων ἔσται ἀρίθμησις καὶ ἄλλως καὶ⁴ διὰ τὴν Ὁμήρου ποίησιν· τῶν δὲ πόλεων ὀλίγαι σώζουσι τὸ πάτριον ἀξίωμα, μάλιστα δὲ Λάρισα.⁵

4. Ο δὲ ποιητὴς εἰς δέκα μέρη καὶ δυναστείας διελών τὴν σύμπασαν γῆν, ὴν νῦν Θετταλίαν προσαγορεύομεν, προσλαβών τινα καὶ τῆς Οἰταίας καὶ τῆς Λοκρικῆς, ὡς δ' αὕτως καὶ τῆς ὑπὸ Μακεδόσιν νῦν τεταγμένης, ὑπογράφει τι κοινὸν καὶ πάσῃ χώρᾳ συμβαῖνον, τὸ μεταβάλλεσθαι καὶ τὰ ὅλα καὶ τὰ καθ' ἕκαστα παρὰ τὰς τῶν ἐπικρατούντων δυνάμεις.

5. Πρώτους δη καταλέγει τους υπ' 'Αχιλλεί,
 ⁶ τους το νότιον πλευρον κατέχοντας και πα-

¹ Φαρσάλου, Kramer, for Φαρσαλίου. So the later editors.

Θετταλιώται acghi.

³ Θετταλιώται, Müller-Dübner insert, from conj. of Buttmann and Groskurd.

⁴ κal, Casaubon inserts. So the later editors.

as far as Pharsalus and the Thessalian plains. Hestiaeotis occupies the western parts and the parts between Pindus and Upper Macedonia.¹ The remaining parts of Thessaly are held, first, by the people who live in the plains below Hestiacotis (they are called Pelasgiotae and their country borders on Lower Macedonia), and, secondly, by the Thessaliotae next in order, who fill out the districts extending as far as the Magnetan sea-coast. Here, too, there will be an enumeration of famous names of cities, and especially because of the poetry of Homer; only a few of the cities preserve their ancient dignity, but Larisa most of all

4. The poet, after dividing into ten parts, or dynasties,² the whole of the country which we now call Thessaly, and after adding certain parts both of the Oetaean and the Locrian countries, and likewise certain parts of the country now classed under Macedonia, intimates a fact which is common to, and true of, all countries, that whole regions and their several parts undergo changes in proportion to the power of those who hold sway.

5. Now the first peoples he names in the Catalogue are those under Achilles, who occupied the southern

 See Frag. 12 in Vol. III, page 331.
 The dynasties of Achilles, Protesilaüs, Eumelus, Philoc-tetes, Podaleirus, Eurypylus, Polypostes, Guneus, Prothoüs, and Phoenix, all of whom are mentioned in Iliad 2. 685-756. except Phoenix, who in 9. 484 is "lord over the Dolopians" and in 16. 196 is "ruler of the fourth company" of the Myrmidons.

⁵ Aápisa, Kramer, for Adpissa. So the later editors.

e sal, before rous, omitted by Bk and the later editors.

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ρακειμένους τῆ τε Οἴτη καὶ τοῖς Ἐπικνημιδίοις Λοκροῖς,

όσσοι τὸ Πελασγικὸν ᾿Αργος ἐναιον οί τ' ᾿Αλον οί τ' ᾿Αλόπην οί τε Τρηχιν' ἐνέμοντο οί τ' εἰχον Φθίην ἠδ' Ἐλλάδα καλλιγύναικα, Μυρμιδόνες δὲ καλεῦντο καὶ ἕλληνες καὶ ᾿Αχαιοί.

- C 431 συζεύγνυσι δὲ τούτοις καὶ τοὺς ὑπὸ τῷ Φοίνικι καὶ κοινὸν ἀμφοῖν ποιεῖ τὸν στόλον. ὁ μὲν οὖν ποιητὴς οὐδαμοῦ μέμνηται Δολοπικῆς στρατιᾶς¹ κατὰ τοὺς περὶ Ἱλιον ἀγῶνας· οὐδὲ γὰρ αὐτῶν τὸν ἡγεμόνα Φοίνικα πεποίηκεν εἰς τοὺς κινδύνους ἐξιόντα, καθάπερ τὸν Νέστορα· ἄλλοι δ' εἰρήκασι, καθάπερ καὶ Πίνδαρος μνησθεὶς τοῦ Φοίνικος·
 - δς Δολόπων άγαγε θρασὺν ὅμιλον σφενδονâσαι,
 - ίπποδάμων Δαναών βέλεσι πρόσφορον.

τοῦτο δὴ καὶ παρὰ τῷ ποιητῆ κατὰ τὸ σιωπώμενον, ὡς εἰώθασι λέγειν οἱ γραμματικοί, συνυπακουστέον. γελοῖον γὰρ τὸ τὸν βασιλέα μετέχειν τῆς στρατείας

(ναΐον δ' ἐσχατιὴν Φθίης Δολόπεσσιν ἀνάσσων),²

τούς δ' ύπηκόους μη παρείναι· οὐδὲ γὰρ συστρατεύειν ἂν τῷ 'Αχιλλεî δόξειεν, ἀλλὰ μόνον ὀλίγων⁸ ἐπιστάτης καὶ ῥήτωρ ἕπεσθαι, el δ' ἄρα,

- 1 στρατιάs, Corais, for στρατείαs. So the later editors.
- ² This verse is ejected by Meineke.

side and were situated alongside Oeta and the Epicnemidian Locrians, "all who dwelt in the Pelasgian Argos and those who inhabited Alus and Alopê and Trachin, and those who held Phthia and also Hellas the land of fair women, and were called Myrmidons and Hellenes and Achaeans."¹ With these he joins also the subjects of Phoenix, and makes the expedition common to both leaders. It is true that the poet nowhere mentions the Dolopian army in connection with the battles round Ilium, for he does not represent their leader Phoenix as going forth into the perils of battle either, any more than he does Nestor; yet others so state, as Pindar, for instance, who mentions Phoenix and then says, "who led a throng of Dolopians, bold in the use of the sling and bringing aid to the missiles of the Danaans, tamers of horses."² This, in fact, is the interpretation which we must give to the Homeric passage according to the principle of silence, as the grammarians are wont to call it, for it would be ridiculous if the king Phoenix shared in the expedition ("I dwelt in the farthermost part of Phthia, being lord over the Dolopians")³ without his subjects being present; for if they were not present, he would not have been regarded as sharing in the expedition with Achilles, but only as following him in the capacity of a chief over a few men and as a speaker, perhaps as a

¹ Iliad 2. 681. ^{*} Frag. 183 (Bergk). ^{*} Iliad 9. 484 ; possibly an interpolation.

³ δλίγων έστί, Meineke ejects, but Jones retains δλίγων.

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σύμβουλος. τὰ δ' ἔπη βούλεται καὶ τοῦτο δηλοῦν τοιοῦτον γὰρ τὸ

μύθων τε ἡητῆρ' ἔμεναι πρηκτῆρά τε ἔργων.

[δηλος οὖν ¹] ταὐτὰ ² λέγων, ὡς ³ εἴρηται, τό τε ὑπὸ τῷ ᾿Αχιλλεῖ [καὶ τῷ Φοίνικι ⁴] αὐτὰ δὲ λεχθέντα περὶ τῶν ὑπ' ['Αχιλλεῖ ἐν ἀντι]λογία⁵ ἐστί. τό τε "Αργος τὸ Πελασγικὸν καὶ πόλιν δέχονται Θετταλικὴν ⁶ περὶ Λάρισαν ἱδρυμένην ποτέ, νῦν δ' οὐκέτι οῦσαν οἱ δ' οὐ πόλιν, ἀλλὰ τὸ τῶν Θετταλῶν πεδίον, οὕτως ὀνοματικῶς λεγόμενον, θεμένου τοὕνομα "Αβαντος, ἐξ "Αργους δεῦρ' ἀποικήσαντος.

6. Φθίαν τε οἱ μέν τὴν αὐτὴν εἰναι τῆ Ἑλλάδι καὶ Ἀχαΐα, ταύτας δ' εἶναι διατεμνομένης τῆς συμπάσης Θετταλίας θάτερον μέρος τὸ νότιον οἱ δὲ διαιροῦσιν. ἔοικε δ' ὁ ποιητὴς δύο ποιεῖν τήν τε Φθίαν καὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ὅταν οὕτως φῆ

οί τ' είχον Φθίην ήδ' Έλλάδα,

ώς δυείν οὐσῶν καὶ ὅταν οὕτως φη.

έπειτ' ἀπάνευθε δι' Έλλάδος εὐρυχόροιο, Φθίην δ' ἐξικόμην,

καὶ ὅτι

πολλαί 'Αχαιίδες εἰσὶν ἀν' Ἑλλάδα τε Φθίην τε.

ό μέν ουν ποιητής δύο ποιεί, πότερον δε πόλεις ή

¹ [$\delta\eta\lambda\sigma s$ $\sigma\delta\nu$], lacuna of about seven letters supplied by Kramer, who places a period after $\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omega\nu$.

² ταὐτά, Jones, for ταῦτα, following conj. of Kramer.

³ ώs, Jones inserts, following conj. of Müller-Dübner.

counsellor. Homer's verses ¹ on this subject mean also to make this clear, for such is the import of the words, "to be a speaker of words and a doer of deeds."² Clearly, therefore, he means, as I have already said, that the forces under Achilles and Phoenix are the same. But the aforesaid statements concerning the places subject to Achilles are themselves under controversy. Some take the Pelasgian Argos as a Thessalian city once situated in the neighbourhood of Larisa but now no longer existent; but others take it, not as a city, but as the plain of the Thessalians, which is referred to by this name because Abas, who brought a colony there from Argos, so named it.

6. As for Phthia, some say that it is the same as Hellas and Achaea, and that these constitute the other, the southern, of the two parts into which Thessaly as a whole was divided; but others distinguish between Hellas and Achaea. The poet seems to make Phthia and Hellas two different things when he says, "and those who held Phthia and Hellas,"³ as though there were two, and when he says, "And then (I fled) far away through spacious Hellas, and I came to Phthia,"⁴ and, "There are many Achaean women throughout Hellas and Phthia."⁵ So the poet makes them two, but he does not make it plain whether

¹ <i>i.e.</i> concerning Phoenix. ³ Iliad 2. 683.	 Iliad 9. 443. Iliad 9. 478.
⁵ Iliad 9. 395.	

⁴ [kal $\tau \phi \Phi olviki$], lacuna of about seven letters supplied by Kramer. So the later editors.

⁶ ύπ' ['Aχιλλεî έν ἀντι]λογία, lacuna supplied by A man. sec. (έν ἀντι) and by Groskurd ('Αχιλλεî).

⁶ Θετταλικήν, Tzschucke, for Θετταλονικήν. So the later editors.

χώρας, οὐ δηλοῦ. οἱ δ' ὕστερον τὴν Ἑλλάδα οἰ μὲν εἰπόντες χώραν διατετάσθαι φασὶν εἰς τὰς Θήβας τὰς Φθιώτιδας ἀπὸ Παλαιφαρσάλου· ἐν δὲ τῆ χώρα ταύτῃ καὶ τὸ Θετίδιόν ἐστι πλησίου τῶν Φαρσάλων ἀμφοῦν, τῆς τε παλαιᾶς καὶ τῆς νέας, κἀκ τοῦ Θετιδίου τεκμαιρόμενοι τῆς ὑπὸ τῷ ᾿Αχιλλεῦ μέρος εἶναι καὶ τήνδε τὴν χώραν· οἱ δ' εἰπόντες πόλιν, Φαρσάλιοι μὲν δεικνύουσιν ἀπὸ ἑξήκοντα σταδίων τῆς ἑαυτῶν πόλεως κατεσκαμ-

C 432 μένην πόλιν, ην πεπιστεύκασιν είναι την Έλλάδα και δύο κρήνας πλησίον, Μεσσηίδα και Υπέρειαν, Μελιταιεις δ' άπωθεν έαυτῶν ὅσον δέκα σταδίους ψκησθαι¹ την Έλλάδα πέραν τοῦ Ἐνιπέως, ηνίκα ή ἑαυτῶν πόλις Πύρρα ἀνομάζετο, ἐκ δὲ της Έλλάδος, ἐν ταπεινῷ χωρίφ κειμένης, εἰς την ἑαυτῶν² μετοικησαι τοὺς ἕλληνας· μαρτύριον δ' είναι τὸν ἐν τη ἀγορα τη σφετέρα τάφον τοῦ ἕλληνος, τοῦ Δευκαλίων της Φθιώτιδος ἄρξαι και ἁπλῶς της Θετταλίας. ὁ δ' Ἐνιπεὺς ἀπὸ της ὑθρυος παρὰ Φάρσαλον ῥυεὶς εἰς τὸν Ἀπιδανὸν παῦταλιν, ὁ δ' εἰς τὸν Πηνειόν. περὶ μὲν Ἑλλήνων ταῦτα.

7. Φθίοι δὲ καλοῦνται οἴ τε ὑπ' ἀΑχιλλεῖ καὶ ὑπὸ Πρωτεσιλάφ καὶ Φιλοκτήτῃ· ὁ δὲ ποιητὴς τούτου μάρτυς. εἰπῶν γὰρ ἐν τῷ καταλόγφ τῶν ὑπ' ἀΑχιλλεῖ·

έν τῆ ἐπὶ ναυσὶ μάχῃ τούτους μὲν ὑπομένοντας ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ πεποίηκε μετὰ τοῦ ἀΑχιλλέως καὶ

¹ οἰκεῖσθαι Acghi. ⁸ aὐτῶν Bklno.

they are cities or countries. As for later authorities, some, speaking of Hellas as a country, say that it stretches from Palaepharsalus¹ to Phthiotic Thebes. In this country also is the Thetideium,² near both Pharsaluses, both the old and the new; and they infer from the Thetideium that this country too is a part of that which was subject to Achilles. As for those, however, who speak of Hellas as a city, the Pharsalians point out at a distance of sixty stadia from their own city a city in ruins which they believe to be Hellas, and also two springs near it, Messeïs and Hypereia, whereas the Melitaeans say that Hellas was situated about ten stadia distant from themselves on the other side of the Enipeus, at the time when their own city was named Pyrrha, and that it was from Hellas, which was situated in a low-lying district, that the Hellenes migrated to their own city; and they cite as bearing witness to this the tomb of Hellen, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, situated in their market-place. For it is related that Deucalion ruled over Phthia, and, in a word, over Thessaly. The Enipeus, flowing from Othrys past Pharsalus, turns aside into the Apidanus, and the latter into the Peneius. Thus much, then, concerning the Hellenes.

7. "Phthians" is the name given to those who were subject to Achilles and Protesilaüs and Philoctetes. And the poet is witness to this, for after mentioning in the Catalogue those who were subject to Achilles "and those who held Phthia,"³ he represents these, in the battle at the ships, as staying behind with Achilles in their ships and as being

- ¹ Old Pharsalus.
- ^a Temple of Thetis, mother of Achilles.
 ^a Iliad 2. 683.

STRABO

καθ' ήσυχίαν ὄντας, τοὺς δ' ὑπὸ Φιλοκτήτη μαχομένους ἔχοντας Μέδον[τα κοσμήτορα¹] καὶ τοὺς ὑπὸ Πρωτεσιλάω ὑπὸ² Ποδάρκους κοσμηθέντας περὶ⁸ ὦν κοινῶς μὲν οὕτω φησίν[.]

ένθα δε Βοιωτοί και Ίάονες έλκεχίτωνες,

Λοκροί και Φθίοι και φαιδιμόεντες 'Επειοί.

ιδίως δέ

πρὸ Φθίων δὲ Μέδων τε μενεπτόλεμός τε Ποδάρκης.

οί μέν πρό Φθίων μεγαθύμων θωρηχθέντες ναῦφιν ἀμυνόμενοι μετὰ Βοιωτῶν 4 ἐμάχοντο.

τάχα δὲ καὶ οἱ σὺν Εὐρυπύλφ Φθῖοι ἐλέγοντο, ὅμοροι τούτοις ὅντες.⁵ νῦν μέντοι Μαγνησίας νομίζουσι τῆς τε ὑπ' Εὐρυπύλφ τὰ περὶ Όρμένιον ⁶ καὶ τὴν ὑπὸ Φιλοκτήτῃ πᾶσαν· τὴν δ' ὑπὸ Πρωτεσιλάφ⁷ τῆς Φθίας ἀπὸ Δολοπίας καὶ τῆς Πίνδου ⁸ μέχρι τῆς Μαγνητικῆς θαλάττης· μέχρι δὲ τῆς ὑπὸ Πρωτεσιλάφ πόλεως 'Αντρῶνος, ἣ νῦν πληθυντικῶς λέγεται, τὸ πλάτος ἀφορίζεται τῆς ὑπὸ Πηλεῖ καὶ 'Αχιλλεῖ γῆς, ἀπὸ τῆς Γραχινίας καὶ τῆς Οἰταίας ἀρξαμένοις· τὸ δ' αὐτὸ σχεδόν τι μῆκός ἐστι τοῦ Μαλιακοῦ κόλπου.

¹ Μέδον[τα κοσμήτορα], lacuna of about thirteen letters supplied by Jones, instead of Kramer's ήγεμόνα. See Iliad 2. 727.

² ύπό, Jones inserts.

* $[\kappa \circ \sigma \mu \eta \theta i \tau \tau a s \pi \epsilon] \rho i$, lacuna of about eleven letters supplied by Jones (see *Riad* 2. 704).

• [μετὰ Βοιω]τῶν, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Tzschucke from *lliad* 13. 700.

⁶ µévovtes Acghik.

⁶ Όρμένιον, Xylander, for Όρμενον. So the later editors. 406

inactive, but those who were subject to Philoctetes as taking part in the battle, having Medon as "marshal,"¹ and those who were subject to Pro-tesilaüs as "marshalled by Podarces."² Concerning these, speaking in a general way, he says, "And there the Boeotians and Ionians with trailing tunics, the Locrians and Plithians and illustrious Epeians";³ and, in a specific way, "and in front of the Phthians was Medon, and also Podarces steadfast in war. These in their armour, in front of the great-hearted Phthians, were fighting along with the Boeotians in defence of the ships." 4 Perhaps the men with Eurypylus also were called Phthians, since their country indeed bordered on Phthia. Now, however, historians regard as belonging to Magnesia, not only the region round Ormenium, which belonged to the country that was subject to Eurypylus, but also the whole of the country that was subject to Philoctetes; but they regard the country that was subject to Protesilaüs as a part of Phthia, extending from Dolopia and Pindus as far as the Magnetan Sea; whereas the land subject to Peleus and Achilles, beginning at the Trachinian and Oetacan countries, is defined as extending in breadth as far as Antron, the city subject to Protesilaüs, the name of which is now spelled in the plural number. And the Maliac Gulf has about the same length.

•	Iliad 2. 727.	2	Iliad	2. 704.	3	Iliad 13. 68	₹5.
	 Ilrad 13. 	693,	699.	Cf. 2. 727	and	2, 704.	

⁷ $\Pi_{\rho\omega\tau\epsilon\sigma\iota\lambda}d\omega$, Kramer inserts from conj. of Du Theil. So the later editors.

^a τη̂s Πίνδου, Du Theil, for τοῦ πεδίου. So the later editors.

8. Περί "Αλου δὲ καὶ ᾿Αλόπης διαποροῦσι, μὴ ού τούτους λέγει τοὺς τόπους, οι νῦν ἐν τῶ Φθιωτικώ τέλει φέρονται, άλλα τους έν Λοκροίς, μέχρι δεύρο ἐπικρατούντος τοῦ ᾿Αχιλλέως, ὥσπερ καὶ μέχρι Τραχίνος καὶ τῆς Οἰταίας. ἔστι γὰρ καὶ "Αλος καὶ 'Αλιοῦς ἐν τῆ παραλία τῶν Λοκ-ρῶν, καθάπερ καὶ 'Αλόπη. οἱ δὲ τὸν 'Αλιοῦντα άντι Άλόπης τιθέασι και γράφουσιν ούτως.

οί θ' "Αλον οί θ' Αλιουνθ' οί τε Τρηχίν' ένέμοντο.

C 433 δ δè Φθιωτικός "Αλος ύπό τῷ πέρατι κείται τῆς Οθρυος, όρους πρός άρκτον κειμένου τη Φθιώτιδι, όμόρου δè τ $\hat{\psi}$ Τυφρηστ $\hat{\psi}^1$ καὶ τοῦς Δόλοψιν, [κἀκεῦθεν²] παρατείνοντος εἰς τὰ πλησίον τοῦ Μαλιακοῦ κόλπου, ἀπέχει δὲ Ἱτώνου περὶ έξήκοντα σταδίους ό "Αλος ή ή "Αλος (λέγεται γὰρ ἀμφοτέρως). ὤκισε δὲ ὁ ᾿Αθάμας τὴν "Αλον, άφανισθείσαν δε 3 συνώκισαν Φαρσάλιοι 4 χρόνοις ύστερον. ὑπέρκειται δὲ τοῦ Κροκίου πεδίου ῥεῖ δὲ ποταμὸς "Αμφρυσος⁵ πρὸς τῷ τείχει. ὑπὸ δε τῷ Κροκίφ Θήβαί είσιν αι Φθιώτιδες, και ή "Αλος 6 δε Φθιώτις καλείται και 7 'Αχαϊκή, συνάπτουσα τοῖς Μαλιεῦσιν, ὥσπερ καὶ οι τῆς "Οθρυος πρόποδες. καθάπερ δε ή Φυλάκη ή

¹ Τεφρηστ $\hat{\psi}$ Acghino; Τυμφρηστ $\hat{\psi}$ bk and editors before Kramer.

² [κἀκεῖθεν], lacuna of about eight letters supplied by Pletho on the basis of Echl. Meineke writes κανθένδέ.

⁸ δέ, Meineke inserts.

⁴ συν[ψκισαν Φαρσάλιοι], lacuna of about fifteen letters supplied by Kramer. So the later editors.

So the later L'Auppuros, Xylander, for 'Aupurros. editors.

8. But as regards Halus and Alopê, historians are thoroughly in doubt, suspecting that the poet does not mean the places so named which now are classed in the Phthiotic domain, but those among the Locrians, since the dominion of Achilles extended thus far, just as it also extended as far as Trachin and the Oetaean country; for there is both a Halus and a Halius on the seaboard of the Locrians, just as there is also an Alopê. Some substitute Halius for Alopê and write as follows: "and those who dwelt in Halus and in Halius and in Trachin."¹ The Phthiotic Halus is situated below the end of Othrys, a mountain situated to the north of Phthiotis, bordering on Mount Typhrestus and the country of the Dolopians, and extending from there to the region of the Maliac Gulf. Halus (either feminine or masculine, for the name is used in both genders) is about sixty stadia distant from Itonus.² It was Athamas who founded Halus, but in later times, after it had been wiped out, the Pharsalians colonised the place. It is situated above the Crocian Plain; and the Amphrysus River flows close to its walls. Below the Crocian Plain lies Phthiotic Thebes. Halus is called both Phthiotic and Achaean Halus, and it borders on the country of the Malians, as do also the spurs of Othrys Mountain. And just as the Phylace, which was

¹ Iliad 2, 682.

² On Halus, see Rawlinson's note on "Alus," Herodotus, 7. 173.

Instead of ή "Αλος Βάπο read ή χώρα.
 ή, after καί, Casaubon omits. So in general the later editors.

ύπὸ Πρωτεσιλάω τῆς Φθιώτιδός ἐστι τῆς προσχώρου τοις Μαλιεύσιν, ούτω και ή Αλος διέχει δε Θηβών περί εκατον σταδίους, εν μέσω δ έστι Φαρσάλου και Φθιωτών Φίλιππος μέντοι Φαρσαλίοις προσένειμεν, ἀφελόμενος τών Φθιωούτω δε συμβαίνει τούς όρους και τάς τών. συντάξεις τών τε έθνων και των τόπων άλλάττεσθαι ἀεί, καθάπερ είπομεν. ούτω καὶ Σοφοκλής την Τραχινίαν Φθιώτιν εξρηκεν. 'Αρτεμί-δωρος δε την Άλον εν τη παραλία τίθησι, έξω μέν τοῦ Μαλιακοῦ κόλπου κειμένην, Φθιῶτιν δέ προϊών γαρ ένθένδε ώς έπι τον Πηνειον μετά τον 'Αντρώνα τίθησι Πτελεόν, είτα τον "Αλον ἀπο τοῦ Πτελεοῦ διέχοντα ἑκατὸν καὶ δέκα σταδίους. περί δὲ τῆς Τραχίνος εἴρηται, ὑποία τις, καὶ ὑ ποιητής κατονομάζει.

9. Τοῦ δὲ Σπερχειοῦ μεμνημενος πολλάκις, ώς ἐπιχωρίου ποταμοῦ, τὰς πηγὰς ἔχοντος ἐκ Τυφρηστοῦ,¹ Δρυοπικοῦ ὅρους τοῦ καλουμένου² ...πρότερον, ἐκδιδόντος δὲ πλησίον Θερμοπυλῶν μεταξὺ αὐτῶν καὶ Λαμίας, δηλοῦ, ὅτι καὶ τὰ ἐντὸς πυλῶν ὅσα τοῦ Μαλιακοῦ κόλπου, και τὰ ἐκτὸς ὑπ' ἐκείνῷ ἦν' ἀπέχει δὲ Λαμίας ὁ Σπερχειὸς περὶ τριάκοντα σταδίους ὑπερκειμένης πεδίου τινὸς καθήκοντος ἐπὶ τὸν Μαλιακὸν κόλ-

¹ Τυφρηστοῦ, Kramer, for Τρυφη̂s τοῦ man. prim., Τρυφησσόs A man. sec., Τυμφρηστοῦ A (in margin) BEcnop and editors before Kramer.

² The lacuna of about five letters between $\kappa \alpha \lambda o \nu \mu \ell \nu o \nu$ and $\delta \tau \epsilon \rho o \nu$, except $\pi \rho$, has not been supplied with certainty. Groskurd would write $T \nu \mu \phi \rho \eta \sigma \tau \sigma \hat{\nu}$; Tzschucke conj. $T \epsilon \phi \rho \eta \sigma - \tau \hat{\nu}$; Jones conj. $T \epsilon \phi \rho \eta \sigma - \tau \hat{\nu}$; Jones conj. $T \epsilon \phi \rho \eta \sigma - \tau \hat{\nu} \phi \rho a$ (see Stephanus and Elymol. Magnum, s.v. $T \nu \phi \rho \eta \sigma \tau \delta s$).

subject to Protesilaüs, is in that part of Phthiotis which lies next to the country of the Malians, so also is Halus; it is about one hundred stadia distant from Thebes, and it is midway between Pharsalus and the Phthiotae. However, Philip took it away from the Phthiotae and assigned it to the Pharsalians. And so it comes to pass, as I have said before,¹ that the boundaries and the political organisations of tribes and places are always undergoing changes. So, also, Sophocles speaks of Trachinia as belonging to Phthiotis. And Artemidorus places Halus on the seaboard, as situated outside the Maliac Gulf, indeed, but as belonging to Phthiotis; for proceeding thence in the direction of the Peneius, he places Pteleum after Antron, and then Halus at a distance of one hundred and ten stadia from Pteleum. As for Trachin, I have already described it,² and the poet mentions it by name.

9. Since the poet often ³ mentions the Spercheius as a river of this country,⁴ and since it has its sources in Typhrestus, the Dryopian mountain which in earlier times was called . . .,⁵ and empties near Thermopylae and between it and Lamia, he plainly indicates that both the region inside the Gates, I mean in so far as it belonged to the Maliac Gulf, and the region outside the Gates, were subject to Achilles. The Spercheius is about thirty stadia distant from Lamia, which is situated above a certain plain that extends down to the Maliac Gulf. And

- i.e. of Achilles' domain.
- See critical note.

¹ 9. 5. 4. Cf. 3. 4. 19, 4. 1. 1, and 8. 3 10.

⁸ 9. 4. 13 ff.

^a Three times only, *Iliad* 16. 174, 176 and 23. 144.

πον ότι δ' ό Σπερχειος ἐπιχώριος, ἐκ τε τοῦ τρέφειν ἐκείνω τὴν κόμην φάσκειν καὶ τοῦ τὸν Μενέσθιον, ἕνα τῶν λοχαγῶν αὐτοῦ, Σπερχειοῦ λέγεσθαι παῖδα καὶ τῆς ἀδελφῆς τῆς ᾿Αχιλλέως. Μυρμιδόνας δ' εἰκὸς καλεῖσθαι πάντας τοὺς ὑπὸ τῷ ᾿Αχιλλεῖ καὶ τῷ Πατρόκλω, οῦ συνηκολούθησαν ἐξ Αἰγίνης φεύγοντι τῷ Πηλεῖ. ᾿Αχαιοὶ δ' ἐκαλοῦντο οἱ Φθιῶται πάντες.

10. Διαριθμοῦνται δὲ τὰς ὑπὸ τῷ Φθιωτικῷ τέλει τῷ ὑπ' Αχιλλεῖ κατοικίας ἀπὸ¹ Μαλιέων ἀρξάμενοι πλείους μέν, ἐν δ' αὐταῖς Θήβας τὰς Φθιώτιδας, Ἐχῦνον,² Λαμίαν,³ περὶ ἡν ὁ Λαμιακὸς συνέστη πόλεμος Μακεδόσι καὶ Αντιπάτρῷ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἐν ῷ Λεωσθένης τε C 434 ἔπεσε τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγός, καὶ Λεοννάτος⁴ ὁ ᾿Αλεξάνδρου τοῦ βασιλέως ἑταῖρος [ἔτι δὲ Ναρθάκιον⁵], Ἐρινεόν, Κορώνειαν, ὁμώνυμον τῆ Βοιωτικῆ, Μελίταιαν,⁶ Θαυμακούς, Προέρναν, Φάρσαλον, Ἐρέτριαν, ὁμώνυμον τῆ Εὐβοϊκῆ, Παραχελωίτας, καὶ τούτους ὁμωνύμους τοῖς Αἰτωλικοῖς⁵ καὶ γὰρ ἐνταῦθά ἐστιν Ἀχελῷος ποταμὸς πλησίον Λαμίας, παρ' δν οἰκοῦσιν οἱ Παραχελωῖται. παρέτεινε δ' ἡ χώρα αὕτη πρὸς ἄρκτον μὲν τῆ τῶν Ἀσκληπιαδῶν τῶν μάλιστα προσεσπερίων, καὶ τῆ Εὐρυπύλου κα[ὶ ἔτι τῷ⁷]

¹ $d\pi \delta$, Corais inserts; so the later editors.

* 'Exivar Bki; Exerv avbaular Acylian.

⁸ See preceding note.

και Λεοννάτος, Corais inserts; so the later editors.

⁵ [$\tilde{\epsilon}_{\tau_1} \delta \in Na\rho \theta d\kappa$] lov, lacuna of about thirteen letters supplied by Meineke; only $[Na\rho \theta d\kappa] \iota ov$, Du Theil.

⁶ Melitaiar, Xylander, for Melitela A, Melitelar other MSS.

he plainly indicates that the Spercheius was a river of this country, not only by the assertion of Achilles that he "fostered the growth of his hair as an offering to Spercheius,"¹ but also by the fact that Menesthius, one of his commanders, was called the son of Spercheius and the sister of Achilles.² And it is reasonable to suppose that all the people, the subjects of Achilles and Patroclus, who had accompanied Peleus in his flight from Aegina, were called Myrmidons. And all the Phthiotae were called Achaeans.

10. Historians enumerate the settlements in the Phthiotic domain that was subject to Achilles, and they begin with the Malians. They name several, and among them Phthiotic Thebes, Echinus, Lamia (near which the Lamian War arose between the Macedonians, under Antipater, and the Athenians, and in this war Leosthenes, a general of the Athenians, fell, and also Leonnatus, the comrade of king Alexander), and also Narthacium, Erineus, Coroneia (bearing the same name as the Boeotian city), Melitaea, Thaumaci, Proerna, Pharsalus, Eretria (bearing the same name as the Euboean city), and Paracheloïtae (this, too, bearing the same name as the Aetolian city), for here too, near Lamia, is a river Acheloüs, on whose banks live the Paracheloitae. This country bordered, in its stretch towards the north, on the country of the most westerly of the Asclepiadae, and on the country of Eurypylus,

¹ Iliad 23. 142. ² Iliad 16. 173–175.

⁷ $\kappa a[1 \notin \tau \tau \hat{\eta}]$, lacuna of about eight letters supplied by Müller-Dübner and Meineke, from conj. of Kramer.

Πρωτεσιλάου, ταῖς πρὸς ἕω κεκλιμέναις, πρὸς νότον δè τῆ Οἰταία, εἰς τετταρεσκαίδεκα δήμους διηρημένη,¹ Ἡράκλειάν τε καὶ τὴν Δρυοπίδα, τετράπολιν γεγονυΐάν ποτε, καθάπερ και την Δωρίδα, μητρόπολιν δε των εν Πελοποννήσω Δρυόπων νομιζομένην. της δ' Οιταίας και ό 'Ακύφας έστι και Παρασωπιάς και Οινειάδαι καὶ ἐΑντίκυρα,² ὁμώνυμος τῆ ἐν Λοκροῖς τοῖς Έσπερίοις. λέγω δὲ τὰς διατάξεις ταύτας οὐκ άει μεμενηκυίας τας αὐτάς, ἀλλὰ ποικίλως μετα-Βεβλημένας αι δ' έπισημόταται μάλιστα άξιαι μνήμης είσί.

11. Τούς δε Δόλοπας φράζει και ό ποιητής ίκανως, ότι έπι ταις έσχατιαις είσι της Φθίας, καὶ ὅτι ὑπὸ τῷ αὐτῷ ἡγεμόνι ἦσαν τῷ Πηλεῖ οῦτοί τε καὶ οἱ Φθιῶται ἕναιον γάρ, φησίν, ἐσχατιὴν Φθίης³ Δολόπεσσιν ἀνάσσων, δόντος τοῦ Πηλέως. γειτνιậ δὲ τῆ Πίνδω και τοῖς περί αὐτὴν χωρίοις, Θετταλικοῖς οῦσι τοῦς πλείστοις. δια γάρ την επιφάνειάν τε και την επικράτειαν τών Θετταλών και τών Μακεδόνων οι πλησιάζοντες αὐτοῖς μάλιστα τῶν ἘΗπειρωτῶν, οἱ μὲν έκόντες, οί δ' άκοντες, μέρη καθίσταντο Θετταλών ή Μακεδόνων, καθάπερ 'Αθαμάνες και Αίθικες

¹ διηρημένη, Mannert, for διηρημένη ; so later editors.

* 'AvTlkippa Beghlno.

s f Φοίνιξ, after Φθίης, suspected by Kramer; ejected by Meineke.

¹ The Trachinian Heracleia (see 9.4.13 and 9.2.23) was in the Octaean country (9. 3. 14), and, in the above passage, the same appears to have been true of Dryopis. But something seems to have fallen out of the MSS. after "demes"; and it is not clear whether Strabo means to include Heracleia and also on that of Protesilaüs, these countries inclining towards the east; and in its stretch towards the south, on the Oetaean country, which was divided into fourteen demes, and also Heracleia and Dryopis,¹ Dryopis having at one time been a tetrapolis, like Doris,² and regarded as the metropolis of the Dryopians who lived in the Peloponnesus. To the Oetaean country belong also Acyphas,³ Parasopias,⁴ Oeneiadae, and Anticyra, which bears the same name as the city among the Western Locrians. But I am speaking of these divisions of the country, not as having always remained the same, but as having undergone various changes. However, only the most significant divisions are particularly worthy of mention.

11. As for the Dolopians, the poet himself says clearly enough that they were situated in the farthermost parts of Phthia, and that both these and the Phthiotae were under the same leader, Peleus; for "I dwelt," he says, "in the farthermost part of Phthia, being lord over the Dolopians, whom Peleus gave me."⁶ The country borders on Pindus, and on the region round Pindus, most of which belongs to the Thessalians. For both on account of the fame and of the predominance of the Thessalians and the Macedonians, the countries of those Epeirotes who were their nearest neighbours were made, some willingly and the others unwillingly, parts of Thessaly or Macedonia; for instance, the Athamanes,

and Dryopis in the fourteen demes or to name them as additional parts of the Octaean country.

- ² See 9. 3. 1 and 9. 4. 10. ³ The city Pindus (9. 4. 10).
- ⁴ The same as Parasopii (9. 2. 23).
- ⁵ Iliad 9. 483-484 (Phoenix speaking).

και Τάλαρες Θετταλών, Όρέσται δε και Πελαγόνες και Έλιμιωται Μακεδόνων.

12. Ἡ δὲ Πίνδος ὄρος ἐστὶ μέγα, πρὸς ἄρκτον μέν την Μακεδόνων, προς έσπέραν δέ Περραιβούς μετανάστας ἀνθρώπους ἔχον,¹ πρὸς δὲ μεσημβρίαν Δόλοπας, πρός έω δε την Έστιαιωτιν² αύτη δ έστι τής Θετταλίας. ἐπ' αὐτῆ δὲ τῆ Πίνδω ὤκουν Τάλαρες, Μολοττικόν φῦλον, τῶν περὶ τὸν Τόμαρου⁸ ἀπόσπασμα, καὶ Αἴθικες, εἰς⁴ οῦς ἐξελαθηναί φησιν ύπο Πειρίθου τούς Κενταύρους ό ποιητής έκλελοιπέναι δε νυν ίστορουνται. την δ' ἕκλειψιν διττῶς ἀκουστέον· ἡ γὰρ ἀφανισθέντων τών ανθρώπων και της χώρας τελέως ήρη-

C 435 μωμένης, ή τοῦ ὀνόματος τοῦ ἐθνικοῦ μηκέτι ὄντος, μηδὲ τοῦ συστήματος διαμένοντος τοιούτου. όταν ούν ασημου τελέως ή το λειπόμενον νυνί σύστημα, οὐκ ἄξιον μνήμης τίθεμεν οὕτ' αὐτὸ ούτε τούνομα το μεταληφθέν, όταν δ' έχη τού μεμνήσθαι δικαίαν πρόφασιν, λέγειν άναγκαΐον την μεταβολήν.

13. Λοιπόν δ' είπειν τής παραλίας την τάξιν τής ύπὸ τῷ 'Αχιλλεί, ἀπὸ Θερμοπυλῶν ἀρξαμένους την γάρ Λοκρικήν και [την Οιταία]ν 5

¹ ξχον, Kramer, for ξχουσα B(man. sec.)kno.

² πρός έω δε την Έστιαιῶτιν, inserted by Pletho; so Corais, Müller Dübner and Meineke.

³ Τόμαρον n (man. sec.) for Ίσμαρον Acghino, Ίμαρον BEkl; so later editors.

* els omitted by MSS., but added later in Bn; so Corais and later editors.

the Aethices, and the Talares were made parts of Thessaly, and the Orestae, the Pelagonians, and the Elimiotae of Macedonia.

12. The Pindus Mountain is large, having the country of the Macedonians on the north, the Perrhaebian immigrants on the west, the Dolopians on the south, and Hestiaeotis¹ on the east; and this last is a part of Thessaly. The Talares, a Molossian tribe, a branch of those who lived in the neighbourhood of Mount Tomarus, lived on Mount Pindus itself, as did also the Aethices, amongst whom, the poet says, the Centaurs were driven 2 by Peirithous; but history now tells us that they are "extinct." The term "extinct" is to be taken in one of two meanings; either the people vanished and their country has become utterly deserted, or else merely their ethnic name no longer exists and their political organisation no longer remains what it was. When, therefore, any present political organisation that survives from an earlier time is utterly insignificant, I hold that it is not worth mentioning, either itself or the new name it has taken; but when it affords a fair pretext for being mentioned, I must needs give an account of the change.

13. It remains for me to tell the order of the places on the coast that were subject to Achilles, beginning at Thermopylae; for I have already spoken of the Locrian and the Octaean countries.

¹ See 9. 5. 2 and note on "Hestiaeotis,"

^{*} From Pelion (Iliad 2. 744).

⁵ [την Olraía]ν, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Meineke. [την μεσόγαια]ν, Groskurd and Müller-Dübner.

εἰρήκαμεν. αἰ τοίνυν Θερμοπύλαι τοῦ μὲν Κηναίου διεστήκασιν ἑβδομηκοντασταδίφ πορθμῷ, παραπλέοντι δ' ἔξω Πυλῶν τοῦ Σπερχειοῦ ὡς σταδίους δέκα.¹ ἔνθεν δ' εἰς Φάλαρα εἴκοσι· τῶν δὲ Φαλάρων ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ὑπέρκειται πεντήκοντα σταδίους ἡ τῶν [Λαμιέων πόλι]ς.² εἶθ' ἐξῆς παραπλεύσαντι σταδίοις ἑκατὸν ὁ Ἐχῦνος ὑπέρκειται. τῆς δ' ἐξῆς παραλίας ἐν μεσογείφ ἐστὶν ἡ Κρεμαστὴ Λάρισα, εἴκοσι σταδίους αὐτῆς διέχουσα, ἡ δ' αὐτὴ καὶ Πελασγία λεγομένη Λάρισα.⁸

14. Είτα Μυόννησος νησίον, εἰτ' Ἀντρών ἡν δὲ αὕτη ὑπὸ Πρωτεσιλάω. τοσαῦτα μὲν περὶ τῆς ὑπὸ τῷ Ἀχιλλεῖ μερίδος. ἐπεὶ δ' ὁ ποιητὴς εἰς πολλὰ καὶ γνώριμα μέρη διε[λὼν δι]ὰ⁴ τὸ δνομάζειν τούς τε ἡγεμόνας καὶ τὰς ὑπ' αὐτοῖς πόλεις τὸν σύμπαντα τῆς Θετταλίας κύκλον διέταξεν, [ἡμεῖς ἀκολ]ουθοῦντες⁵ τούτῷ πάλιν, ὥσπερ ἐν τοῖς ἐπάνω, προσεκπληρώσομεν τὴν λοιπὴν περιοδείαν τῆς χώρας. καταλέγει τοίνυν ἐφεξῆς τοῖς ὑπ' Ἀχιλλεῖ τοὺς ὑπὸ Πρωτεσιλάῷ· οὐτοι δ' εἰσὶν οἱ καὶ ἐφεξῆς ὄντες τῆ ὑπὸ τῷ ᾿Αχιλλεῖ παραλία μέχρι Ἀντρῶνος. ὁριζομένη τοίνυν τῆς ἐφεξῆς ἐστὶν ἡ ὑπὸ τῷ Πρωτεσιλάῷ, ἕξω μὲν οὖσα τοῦ Μαλιακοῦ κόλπου, ἔτι δ' ἐντὸς

¹ δέκα (i') "ten," seems to be an error for $\frac{i}{\delta}$ δομήκοντα (o'), "seventy," as Kramer suggests. Cp. 9. 4. 14, 9. 4. 17, and Herod. 7. 198–200.

² [Λαμιέων πόλι]s, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Groskurd; so the later editors. See Müller, *Ind. Var. Lect.* p. 1004.

³ Adpisa A, man. prim., and the editors, for Adpissa.

⁴ $\delta_{ie}[\lambda \Delta \nu \ \delta_i]d$, lacuna of about four letters supplied by Groskurd; so the later editors.

Thermopylae, then, is separated from Cenaeum by a strait seventy stadia wide; but, to one sailing along the coast beyond Pylae, it is about ten¹ stadia from the Spercheius; and thence to Phalara twenty stadia; and above Phalara, fifty stadia from the sea, is situated the city of the Lamians; and then next, after sailing a hundred stadia along the coast, one comes to Echinus, which is situated above the sea; and in the interior from the next stretch of coast, twenty stadia distant from it, is Larisa Cremastê (it is also called Larisa Pelasgia).

14. Then one comes to Myonnesus, a small island; and then to Antron, which was subject to Protesilaüs. So much, then, for the portion that was subject to Achilles. But since the poet, through naming both the leaders and the cities subject to them, has divided Thessaly into numerous wellknown parts and arranged in order the whole circuit of it, I, following him again, as above, shall go on to complete the remainder of my geographical descrip-tion of the country. Now he enumerates next in order after those who were subject to Achilles those who were subject to Protesilaüs; and these are also the people who come next in order after the stretch of coast which was subject to Achilles as far as Antron. Therefore, the territory that was subject to Protesilaüs is in the boundaries of the country that comes next in order, that is, it lies outside the Maliac Gulf, but still inside Phthiotis, though not

¹ See critical note.

⁵ [ήμεῖs ἀκολ]ουθοῦντες, lacuna of about nine letters supplied by Groskurd ; so the later editors.

τής Φθιώτιδος, οὐ μὴν τής [ὑπὸ τῷ ᾿Αχιλλεί.¹] ή μέν ουν Φυλάκη έγγυς Θηβών έστι των Φθιωτίδων, αίπερ είσι και αυται ύπο τῷ Πρωτεσιλάω. καὶ "Αλος δὲ καὶ Λάρισα² ἡ Κρεμαστὴ καὶ τὸ Δημήτριον ὐπ' ἐκείνῷ, πᾶσαι πρὸς ἕω τῆς Οθρυος. το δε Δημήτριον Δήμητρος είρηκε τέμενος καὶ ἐκάλεσε Πύρασον. ἡν δὲ πόλις εὐλίμενος ἡ Πύρασος, ἐν δυσὶ σταδίοις ἔχουσα Δήμητρος άλσος και ίερον άγιον, διέχουσα Θηβών σταδίους είκοσι. υπέρκεινται δε Πυράσου μεν αί Θήβαι, τών Θηβών δε έν τη μεσογαία το Κρόκιον πεδίον προς τῷ καταλήγοντι τῆς "Οθρυος, δι' οὖ ὁ "Αμφρυσος ῥεῖ. τούτου δ' ὑπέρκειται ὁ "Ιτωνος, όπου το της 'Ιτωνίας ίερόν, άφ' ου και τὸ ἐν τῆ Βοιωτία, καὶ ὁ Κουάριος ποταμός· εἴρηται δὲ π[ερὶ τούτου καὶ³] τῆς ᾿Αρνης ἐν τοῖς Βοιωτιακοῖς. ταῦτα δ' ἐστὶ τῆς Θετταλιώτιδος μιας των τεττάρων μερίδων της συμπάσης Θετταλίας, ής 4 και τὰ ὑπ' Εὐρυπύλω, και ὁ Φύλλ[ος, σπου 'Απόλλω]νος 5 τοῦ Φυλλίου 6 ίερόν, και ^{*}Ιχναι, ὅπου ἡ Θέμις Ἱχναία τιμαται. καὶ Κίερος δ' είς αὐτὴν συντελεί⁷ καὶ [τάλλα μέχρι⁸] τῆς ᾿Αθαμανίας. κατὰ δὲ τὸν ἀΑντρῶνα ἕρμα ⁹ ὕφαλον ἐν τῷ πρὸς Εὐβοία ἐστὶ πόρῳ, καλού-

¹ [$\delta \pi \delta \tau \phi$ 'Aχιλλεί], lacuna of about twelve letters supplied by Falconer; so Kramer, Müller-Dübner and Meineke.

² Aápısa, the editors, for Aápıssa.

⁹ $\pi[\epsilon\rho t \ rot \tau ov \ \kappa \alpha l]$, lacuna of about ten letters in A supplied by Kramer. Corais adds a second $\pi\epsilon\rho l$ before $\tau \hat{\eta} s$.

4 Casaubon inserts hv after hs.

⁵ Φύλλ[os ὅπου ᾿Απόλλω]νος, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by *bkno*, except that they have $\epsilon \nu \theta a$ instead of ὅπου, Kramer's emendation.

⁶ Φυλλίου, Meineke, for Φυλαίου Α, Φυλλαίου other MSS.

inside the part of Phthiotis¹ that was subject to Achilles. Now Phylacê is near Phthiotic Thebes, which itself is subject to Protesilaüs. And Halus, also, and Larisa Cremastê, and Demetrium, are subject to him, all being situated to the east of the Othrys Mountain. Demetrium he speaks of as "sacred precinct of Demeter,"² and calls it "Pyrasus." Pyrasus was a city with a good harbour; at a distance of two stadia it had a sacred precinct and a holy temple, and was twenty stadia distant from Thebes. Thebes is situated above Pyrasus, but the Crocian Plain is situated in the interior back of Thebes near the end of Othrys; and it is through this plain that the Amphrysus flows. Above this river are the Itonus, where is the temple of the Itonian,³ after which the temple in Boeotia is named. and the Cuarius Rivers. But I have already spoken of this river and of Arnê in my description of Boeotia.⁴ These places are in Thessaliotis, one of the four portions of all Thessaly, in which were not only the regions that were subject to Eurypylus, but also Phyllus, where is the temple of Phyllian Apollo, and Ichnae, where the Ichnaean Themis is held in honour. Cierus, also, was tributary to it, and so was the rest of that region as far as Athamania. Near Antron, in the Euboean strait, is a submarine reef

1	Cf.	9. 5. 10.	² Iliad 2, 696.
3	i.e.	Itonian Athena,	⁴ 9. 2. 3, 29, 33, 34.

[?] συντελεί καί, Corais, for συντελείται; so the later editors. ⁸ [τάλλα μέχρι], lacuna of about eight letters supplied by Meineke, following conj. of Kramer.

 έρμα, Casaubon, for έρμ (A man. prim.), aιον with έρυμα above (A man. sec.), έρμαῖον ghi, έρυμα BEino; so the later editors μενον ὄνος ἀντρῶνος· εἶτα Πτελεὸν καὶ ὁ "Αλος· εἶτα τὸ τῆς Δήμητρος ἱερὸν καὶ ὁ Πύρασος κατεσκαμμένος, ὑπὲρ αὐτὸν δὲ αἱ Θῆβαι· εἶτα ἄκρα Πύρρα καὶ δύο νησία ¹ πλησίον, ῶν τὸ μὲι·Πύρρα, τὸ δὲ Δευκαλίων καλεῖται. ἐνταῦθα δὲ καὶ ἡ Φθιῶτίς πως τελευτậ.

C 436

15. Έξης δε τους ύπο τῶ Εὐμήλω καταλέγει, την συνεχή παραλίαν, ήπερ έστιν² ήδη Μαγνησίας και της Πελασγιώτιδος γης. Φεραί μεν ουν είσι πέρας τῶν Πελασγικῶν πεδίων πρὸς τὴν Μαννησίαν, & παρατείνει μέχρι τοῦ Πηλίου σταδίους έκατον έξήκοντα. έπίνειον δε των Φερών Παγασαί, διέχον έννενήκοντα σταδίους αὐτῶν, Ἰωλκοῦ δὲ εἶκοσι. ή δ' Ἰωλκὸς κατέσκαπται μέν έκ παλαιού, έντεύθεν δ' έστειλε τόν Ίάσονα καὶ τὴν Ἀργὼ Πελίας ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς ναυπηγίας της 'Αργούς και Παγασάς λέγεσθαι μυθεύουσι τον τόπον, οι δε πιθανώτερον ήγουνται τούνομα τω τόπω τεθήναι τουτο άπο των πηγών, αί πολλαί τε και δαψιλείς ρέουσι πλησίον δε και 'Αφέται, ώς αν άφετήριόν τι των 'Αργοναυτών. τής δε Δημητριάδος επτά σταδίους ύπέρκειται της θαλάττης Ίωλκός, έκτισε δέ Δημήτριος ό Πολιορκητής επώνυμον έαυτοῦ τήν Δημητριάδα μεταξύ Νηλίας και Παγασών έπι θαλάττη, τὰς πλησίον πολίχνας εἰς αὐτὴν συνοικίσας, Νηλίαν τε καὶ Παγασὰς καὶ Όρμένιον.

¹ vŋσίδιa Bklno.

² $f_{i}\pi\epsilon\rho$ $\epsilon\sigma\tau i\nu$, Tzschucke, for $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\sigma\tau i\nu$; so Müller-Dübner, and Meineke.

¹ The Greek word is a compound of "nau(s)" ("ship") 422 called "Ass of Antron"; and then one comes to Pteleum and Halus; and then to the temple of Demeter; and to Pyrasus, which has been rased to the ground; and, above it, to Thebes; and then to Cape Pyrrha, and to two isles near it, one of which is called Pyrrha and the other Deucalion. And it is somewhere here that Phthiotis ends.

15. Next the poet enumerates the peoples that were subject to Eumelus, that is, the adjacent seacoast, which from this point on belongs to Magnesia and the land of Pelasgiotis. Now Pherae is at the end of the Pelasgian plains on the side towards Magnesia; and these plains extend as far as Pelion, one hundred and sixty stadia. The sea-port of Pherae is Pagasae, which is ninety stadia distant from Pherae and twenty from Iolcus. Iolcus has indeed been rased to the ground from early times, but it was from there that Pelias despatched Jason and the Argo. It was from the construction here of the ship 1 Argo, according to mythology, that the place was called Pagasae, though some believe, more plausibly, that this name was given the place from its fountains,² which are both numerous and of abundant flow. Near by is Aphetae also, so named as being the "apheterium" ³ of the Argonauts. Iolcus is situated above the sea seven stadia from Demetrias. Demetrias, which is on the sea between Nelia and Pagasae, was founded by Demetrius Poliorcetes, who named it after himself, settling in it the inhabitants of the near-by towns, Nelia and Pagasae and Ormenium,

and "pagia" ("construction"), "pagia" being the Doric spelling.

^{*} In Greek (Doric spelling), "pagae." ³ *i.e.* "starting-place."

STRABO

έτι δε 'Ριζούντα, Σηπιάδα, 'Ολιζώνα, Βοίβην, Ιωλκόν, αί δη νυν είσι κώμαι της Δημητριάδος. καί δή και ναύσταθμον ήν τοῦτο και βασίλειον μέχρι πολλοῦ τοῖς βασιλεῦσι τῶν Μακεδόνων. έπεκράτει δὲ καὶ τῶν Τεμπῶν καὶ τῶν ὀρῶν άμφοιν, ώσπερ 1 είρηται, του τε Πηλίου και της "Όσσης νῦν δὲ συνέσταλται μέν, τῶν δ' ἐν τῆ Μαγνησία πασών όμως διαφέρει. ή δε Βοιβηίς λίμνη πλησιάζει μέν ταις Φεραίς, συνάπτει δέ και τοις απολήγουσι του Πηλίου πέρασι και της Μαγνησίας· Βοίβη δὲ χωρίον ἐπὶ τŷ λίμνη κείμενον. καθάπερ δε την Ιωλκόν αύξηθείσαν επί πλέον κατέλυσαν αι στάσεις και αι τυραννίδες, ούτως καί τὰς Φερὰς συνέστειλαν έξαρθείσας ποτε και συγκαταλυθείσας τοις τυράννοις. πλησίον δὲ τῆς Δημητριάδος ὁ "Αναυρος² ῥεῖ, καλείται δε καί ό³ συνεγής αίγιαλός 'Ιωλκός. ένταῦθα δὲ καὶ τὴν Πυλαϊκὴν⁴ πανήγυριν συνετέλουν, ό δ' 'Αρτεμίδωρος ἀπωτέρω τῆς Δημητριάδος τίθησι τον Παγασιτικον κόλπον είς τους ύπο Φιλοκτήτη τόπους εν δε τω κόλπω φησίν είναι την Κικύνηθον νήσον καί πολίχνην ວໍ່ແຜ່ນບແດນ.

16. Έξης δ' αί ὑπὸ Φιλοκτήτη πόλεις καταλέγονται. ή μέν οὖν Μηθώνη⁵ ἐτέρα ἐστὶ τῆς Θρακίας Μεθώνης, ην κατέσκαψε Φίλιππος·

¹ ώσπερ, Corais, for ώνπερ ; so the later editors.

² δ ^{*}Aναυρος, Casaubon, for δ ναῦρος; so the later editors.

* δ , before $\sigma uv \in \chi \eta s$, Casaubon inserts ; so the other editors before Kramer.

and also Rhizus, Sepias, Olizon, Boebê, and Iolcus, which are now villages belonging to Demetrias. Furthermore, for a long time this was both a naval station and a royal residence for the kings of the Macedonians; and it held the mastery over both Tempê and the two mountains, Pelion and Ossa, as I have already said.¹ At present it is reduced in power, but still it surpasses all the cities in Magnesia. Lake Boebeïs is near Pherae, and also borders on the foothills of Pelion and the frontiers of Magnesia; and Boebê is a place situated on the lake. Just as seditions and tyrannies destroyed Iolcus after its power had been greatly increased, so they reduced Pherae also, which had once been raised to greatness by its tyrants and was then destroyed along with them. Near Demetrias flows the Anaurus River; and the adjoining shore is also called Iolcus. Here. too, they used to hold the Pylaic Festal Assembly.² Artemidorus places the Pagasitic Gulf in the region subject to Philoctetes, farther away from Demetrias; and he says that the island Cicynethos and a town bearing the same name are in the gulf.

16. The poet next enumerates the cities subject to Philoctetes. Now Methone is different from the Thracian Methone, which was rased to the ground

² No other reference to a "Pylaic" Assembly in Iolcus has been found. It could hardly be identified with the "Pylaean (Amphictyonic) Assembly" (9. 3. 7). Groskurd emends "Pylaic" to "Peliac" (*i.e.* held in honour of Pelias), which is probably right.

⁴ [Πυλαϊκ]ήν, lacuna supplied in A by second hand. Groskurd writes Πελιακήν; and Meineke (*Vind. Strab.* 153) conj. Δημητριακήν, citing Diod. Sio. 20. 102.

⁵ Μηθώνη, Meineke, for Μεθώνη.

¹ 9. 4. 15.

έμνήσθημεν δὲ καὶ πρότερον τῆς τῶν ὀνομάτων τούτων καὶ τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσφ τινῶν ¹ τροπῆς· τάλλα δε διηρίθμηται,2 ή τε Θαυμακία και ό Ολιζών³ καὶ ἡ Μελίβοια, ἁ τῆς ἑξῆς παραλίας ἐστίν. πρόκεινται δὲ τῶν Μαγνήτων νῆσοι συχναὶ μέν, αἱ δ' ἐν ὀνόματι Σκίαθός τε καὶ Πεπάρηθος και Ίκός, Αλόννησός τε και Σκύρος, όμωνύμους έχουσαι πόλεις. μάλιστα δ' έστιν έν ονόματι Σκύρος δια την Λυκομήδους πρός 'Αχιλ-C 437 λέα οἰκειότητα καὶ τὴν Νεοπτολέμου τοῦ 'Αχιλλέως ένταῦθα γένεσίν τε καὶ ἐκτροφήν. ὕστερον δε Φίλιππος αυξηθείς, δρων 'Αθηναίους επικρατουντας της θαλάττης και των νήσων άρχοντας και τούτων και των άλλων, εποίησε τας πλησίον έαυτῷ μάλιστα ένδόξους. πολεμῶν γὰρ περί τῆς ήγεμονίας έπεχείρει πρώτοις άει τοις έγγύθεν, και καθάπερ αὐτῆς τῆς Μαγνήτιδος τὰ πολλὰ μέρη Μακεδονίαν εποίησε και της Θράκης και της άλλης της κύκλω γής, ούτω και τάς προ τής Μαγνησίας νήσους ἀφηρεῖτο, καὶ τὰς ὑπ' οὐδε-νὸς γνωριζομένας πρότερον περιμαχήτους καὶ γνωρίμους ἐποίει. τὴν δ' οῦν Σκῦρον καὶ μάλιστα μέν αι άρχαιολογίαι συνιστωσιν, άλλά καί τὰ τοιαῦτα θρυλεῖσθαι ποιεῖ, οἶον αἱ τῶν αίγῶν ἀρεταὶ τῶν Σκυρίων, καὶ τὰ μέταλλα τῆς ποικίλης λίθου της Σκυρίας, καθάπερ της Καρυ-

> ¹ $[\tau \iota \nu \bar{\omega} \nu]$, lacuna of about four letters supplied by Jones. Kramer, Müller-Dühner, and others, $[\mu\epsilon\tau \sigma]\tau\rho\sigma\pi\etas$; Meineke conj. $\tau \delta \pi \omega \nu$. For the use of $\tau\rho\sigma\pi\eta$ with the same meaning see e.g. Eustath. on *Iliad* 2. 729, Steph. Byz. s. v. ¹θ $\omega \mu \eta$, and Hesych. s. v. $\tau\rho\sigma\pi\eta$.

³ δ_i., Kramer inserts ; so the later editors.

by Philip. I have mentioned heretofore the change of the names of these places, and of certain places in the Peloponnesus.¹ And the other places enumerated by the poet are Thaumacia and Olizon and Meliboea, which are on the next stretch of sea-coast. Off the country of the Magnetans lie numerous islands, but the only notable ones are Sciathos, Peparethos, and Icos, and also Halonnesos and Sevros, all having cities of the same name. But Sevros is the most notable, because of the familyrelation between Lycomedes and Achilles, and of the birth and nurture there of Neoptolemus the son of Achilles. In later times, when Philip had waxed powerful and saw that the Athenians dominated the sea and ruled over the islands, both these and the rest, he caused the islands that were near him to be most famous; for, since he was fighting for the hegemony, he always attacked those places which were close to him, and, just as he added to Macedonia most parts of the Magnetan country and of Thrace and of the rest of the land all round, so he also seized the islands off Magnesia and made those which were previously well-known to nobody objects of contention and hence well-known. Now Scyros is chiefly commended by the place it occupies in the ancient legends, but there are other things which cause it to be widely mentioned, as, for instance, the excellence of the Scyrian goats, and the quarries of the Scyrian variegated marble, which is comparable to the Carys-

¹ See 8. 4. 3-4, 8. 5. 3 and 8. 6. 15.

⁸ [δ 'OAi{] $\omega\nu$, lacuna of about four letters supplied by Corais.

στίας καὶ τῆς Δοκιμαίας,¹ η² Συνναδικῆς, καὶ τῆς³ Ἱεραπολιτικῆς. μονολίθους γὰρ κίονας καὶ πλάκας μεγάλας ὁρῶν ἔστιν ἐν τῆ Ῥώμῃ τῆς ποικίλης λιθίας, ἀφ' ῆς ἡ πόλις κοσμεῖται δημοσία τε καὶ ἰδία[.] πεποίηκέ τε τὰ λευκόλιθα οὐ πολλοῦ ἄξια.

17. Ό δ' οὖν ποιητὴς μέχρι δεῦρο προελθών τῆς Μαγνητικῆς παραλίας ἐπάνεισιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἄνω Θετταλίαν· καὶ γὰρ τὰ παρατείνοντα τῆ Φθιώτιδι,⁴ ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τῆς Δολοπίας καὶ τῆς Πίνδου, [μέχρι τῆς ⁵] κάτω Θετταλίας διέξεισιν·

οι δ' είχον Τρίκκην και 'Ιθώμην κλωμακόεσσαν.

ταῦτα τὰ χωρία ἐστὶ μὲν τῆς Ἱστιαιώτιδος, ἐκαλεῖτο δ', ὡς φασι, πρότερον Δωρίς· κατασχόντων δὲ τῶν Περραιβῶν αὐτήν, οῦ καὶ τῆς Εὐβοίας τὴν Ἱστιαιῶτιν κατεστρέψαντο καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους εἰς τὴν ἤπειρου ἀνέσπασαν, διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐποικησάντων Ἱστιαίων τὴν χώραν ἀπ' ἐκείνων οὕτως ἐκάλεσαν. καλοῦσι δὲ καὶ [αὐτὴν καὶ ⁶] τὴν Δολοπίαν τὴν ἄνω Θετταλίαν, ἐπ' εὐθείας οῦσα[ν τῆ ἄνω⁷] Μακεδονία, καθάπερ καὶ τὴν κάτω τῆ κάτω. ἐστι δ' ἡ μέν Τρίκκη, ὅπου τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ ᾿Ασκληπιοῦ τὸ ἀρχαιότατον καὶ ἐπιφανέστατον,

Δοκιμαίας, C. Müller (approving conj. of Reinesius, Ind. Var. Lect. p. 1005), for Δευκαλλίοι Α, Δευκαλίας klno, Δευκολ λίας Bm; Λευκολλείας Tzschucke, Λευκολλείου Corais, Λευκαδίας Tyrwhitt.

² ή, Jones, for κal τηs, from conj. of C. Müller (ήτοι).

³ κal τη̂s, Jones inserts, from conj. of C. Müller.

 $\Phi[\theta_i \omega_{\tau_i} \delta_i]$, lacuna supplied by Corais; so the later editors.

⁵ [$\mu \epsilon \chi \rho i \tau \hat{\eta} s$], lacuna supplied by Corais; so the later editors.

tian marble,¹ and to the Docimaean or Synnadic,² and to the Hierapolitic.³ For at Rome are to be seen monolithic columns and great slabs of the variegated marble; and with this marble the city is being adorned both at public and at private expense; and it has caused the quarries of white marble 4 to be of little worth.

17. However, the poet, after proceeding thus far on the Magnetan sea-coast, returns to Upper Thessaly; for, beginning at Dolopia and Pindus, he recounts the parts that stretch alongside Phthiotis, as far as Lower Thessaly: "And those who held Triccê and rocky Ithomê." 5 These places belong in fact to Histiaeotis,⁶ though in earlier times Histiaeotis was called Doris, as they say; but when the Perrhaebians took possession of it, who had already subdued Histiacotis in Euboea and had forced its inhabitants to migrate to the mainland, they called the country Histiacotis after these Histiaeans, because of the large number of these people who settled there. They call Histiaeotis and Dolopia Upper Thessaly, which is in a straight line with Upper Macedonia, as is Lower Thessaly with Lower Macedonia. Now Triccê, where is the earliest and most famous temple of Asclepius, borders on the country

¹ See 10, 1, 6, ² See 12, 8, 14. ³ See 13. 4. 14. ⁴ But the Greek might mean, instead of "quarries of white marble," simply "white marble" in general. ⁵ Iliad 2. 729. ⁶ See 9. 5. 3 and foot-note.

⁶ [αὐτὴν καί], lacuna supplied by Du Theil; so the later editors.

⁷ οὖσα[ν τŷ ắνω], lacuna supplied by Du Theil; so the later editors.

όμορος ¹ τοῖς τε Δόλοψιν καὶ τοῖς περὶ τὴν Πίνδον τόποις. την δ' 'Ιθώμην όμωνύμως τη Μεσσηνιακή λενομένην ου φασι δείν ούτως εκφέρειν, άλλα την πρώτην συλλαβήν άφαιρείν ούτω γάρ καλείσθαι πρότερον, νῦν δὲ ἰθώμη² μετωνομάσθαι, χωρίον έρυμνον καί τω όντι κλωμακόεν, ίδρυμένον μεταξύ τεττάρων φρουρίων, ώσπερ έν τετραπλεύρω κειμένων, Τρίκκης τε καὶ Μητροπόλεως καὶ Πελιν-ναίου καὶ Γόμφων. τῆς δὲ δὴ Μητροπολιτῶν έστι γώρας ή Ίθώμη. ή δε Μητρόπολις πρότερον μέν ἐκ τριῶν συνῷκιστο πολιχνίων ἀσήμων, ὕστε-ρον δὲ καὶ πλείους προσελήφθησαν, ῶν ἦν καὶ ἡ Ἰθώμη. Καλλίμαχος μὲν οῦν φησὶν ἐν τοῖς C 438 ιάμβρις τὰς ᾿Αφροδίτας (ή θεὸς γάρ οὐ μία) τὴν Καστνιήτιν υπερβάλλεσθαι πάσας τῷ φρονείν, ότι μόνη παραδέχεται την των ύων θυσίαν. καί μην πολυίστωρ, εί τις άλλος, και πάντα τον βίον, ώς αὐτὸς εἴρηκεν, ὁ ταῦτα μυθεῖσθαι ³ βουλόμενος. οί δ' ὕστερον ἤλεγξαν οὐ μίαν ᾿Αφροδίτην μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ πλείους ἀποδεδεγμένας τὸ ἔθος τοῦτο· ών είναι και την έν τη Μητροπόλει ταύτη δέ

μίαν τῶν συνοικισθεισῶν εἰς αὐτὴν πόλεων παραδοῦναι τὸ ἔθος 'Ονθούριον.⁴ ἔστι δὲ καὶ Φαρκαδῶν ἐν τῆ Ἱστιαιώτιδι, καὶ ῥεῖ δι' αὐτῶν ὁ Πηνειὸς

¹ δμορος, Palmer, for δμορον; so the later editors.

² ¹ Ιδώμη Bno, Θαμαί Eaghil, ¹ Ιδώμην k and Eustathius; but Kramer conj. Θούμαιον from Steph. Byz. s. v. ¹ Ιδώμη; but see Etym. Magnum s. v. Θώμη.

³ Meineke suspects μυθεΐσθαι; C. Müller conj. αληθεύεσθαι for μυθεΐσθαι; Capps conj. μάλιστα. Kramer conj. τοιαῦτα for δ ταῦτα.

⁴ Ονθούριον, Meineke (following Steph. Byz. s. v.), for δνούριον (δμούριον B, δμίριον editors before Corais).

of the Dolopians and the regions round Pindus. Ithomê, which is called by the same name as the Messenian city, ought not, they say, to be pronounced in this way, but without the first syllable;1 for thus, they add, it was called in earlier times, though now its name has been changed to Ithomê. It is a stronghold and is in reality a heap of stones;² and it is situated between four strongholds, which lie in a square, as it were : Triccê, Metropolis, Pelinnaeum, and Gomphi. But Ithomê belongs to the territory of the Metropolitans. Metropolis in earlier times was a joint settlement composed of three insignificant towns; but later several others were added to it, among which was Ithomê. Now Callimachus, in his Iambics, says that, " of all the Aphroditês (for there was not merely one goddess of this name), Aphrodité Castnietis surpasses all in wisdom, since she alone accepts the sacrifice of swine," ^{\$} And surely he was very learned, if any other man was, and all his life, as he himself states, wished to recount these things.⁴ But the writers of later times have discovered that not merely one Aphroditê, but several, have accepted this rite; and that among these was the Aphrodite at Metropolis, and that one of the cities included in the settlement transmitted to it the Onthurian rite.⁵ Pharcadon, also, is in Histiaeotis; and the Peneius and the

¹ i.e. Thomê. ² "Thomos" means "heap of stones."

³ Frag. 82 b, Schneider.

4 The text is probably corrupt. We should expect either "wished to tell the truth about matters of this sort," or, as Professor Capps suggests, "preferred this branch of learning,"

5 "Onthurium" was a "Thessalian city near Arnê" (Stephanus Byzantinus, s.v.).

43T

καὶ ὁ Κουράλιος: ὡν ὁ Κουράλιος, ῥυεὶς παρὰ τὸ τῆς Ἰτωνίας ᾿Αθηνῶς ἱερόν, εἰς τὸν Πηνειὸν ἐξίησιν. αὐτὸς ὅ ὁ Πηνειὸς ἄρχεται μὲν ἐκ Πίνδου, καθάπερ εἴρηται: ἐν ἀριστερậ ὅ ἀφεὶς Τρίκκην τε καὶ Πελινναῖον ¹ καὶ Φαρκάδόνα φέρεται παρά τε ᾿Ατρακα καὶ Λάρισαν,² καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῆ Θετταλιώτιδι δεξάμενος ποταμοὺς πρόεισι διὰ τῶν Ἱεμπῶν ἐπὶ τὰς ἐκβολάς. τὴν δ' Οἰχαλίαν πόλιν Εὐρύτου λεγομένην ἐν τε τοῖς τόποις τούτοις ἱστοροῦ τι καὶ ἐν Εὐβοία καὶ ἐν ᾿Αρκαδία, καὶ μετονομάζουσιν ἄλλως, ὅ καὶ ἐν τοῖς Πελοποννησιακοῖς εἴρηται. περὶ δὲ τούτων ζητοῦσι, καὶ μάλιστα, τίς ἡν ἡ ὑπὸ Ἡρακλέους ἀλοῦσα, καὶ περὶ τίνος συνέγραψεν ὁ ποιήσας τὴν Οἰχαλίας ἅλωσιν. ταῦτα μὲν δὴ τὰ χωρία τοῖς ᾿Ασκληπιάδαις ὑπέταξεν.

18. Έξης δε λέγει την ύπ' Ευρυπύλω.

οΐ δ' ἔχον 'Ορμένιον οι τε κρήνην 'Υπέρειαν οι τ' ἔχον 'Αστέριον Τιτάνοιό τε λευκὰ κάρηνα.

το μέν ούν 'Ορμένιον³ νύν 'Ορμίνιον καλείται, έστι δ' ύπο τῷ Πηλίφ κώμη κατὰ τον Παγασιτικον κόλπον τῶν συνφκισμένων εἰς τὴν Δημητριάδα πόλεων, ὡς εἴρηται. ἀνάγκη δὲ καὶ τὴν Βοιβηίδα λίμνην εἶναι πλησίον, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἡ Βοίβη τῶν περιοικίδων ἦν τῆς Δημητριάδος καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ 'Ορμένιον. τὸ μὲν οῦν 'Ορμένιον ἀπέχει

1 Πεληνναίον Acgh, Πελινναίην l.

² Adpiora, MSS. except A.

³ [']Ορμένιον, Kramer, for δρμενον Α(μενον written by man. sec. in A)ghno; 'Oρμίνιον BEkl, and Eustathius, note on Il. 2. 734.

Curalius flow through its territory. Of these rivers, the Curalius flows past the temple of the Itonian Athena and empties into the Peneius; but the Peneius itself rises in Pindus, as I have already said,1 and after leaving Triccê and Pelinnaeum and Pharcadon on the left flows past both Atrax and Larisa, and after receiving the rivers in Thessaliotis flows on through Tempé to its outlet. Historians place the Oechalia which is called the "city of Eurytus"² not only in this region, but also in Euboea and in Arcadia; and they give its name in different ways, as I have already said in my description of the Peloponnesus.³ They inquire concerning these, and particularly in regard to what Oechalia it was that was captured by Heracles,4 and concerning what Oechalia was meant by the poet who wrote *The Capture of Oechalia*.⁵ These places, then, were classed by Homer as subject to the Asclepiadae.

18. Next he speaks of the country subject to Eurypylus: "and those who held Ormenium and the fountain Hypereia, and those who held Asterium and the white summits of Titanus."⁶ Now at the present time Ormenium is called Orminium; it is a village situated at the foot of Pelion near the Pagasitic Gulf, one of the cities included in the settlement of Demetrias, as I have said.⁷ And Lake Boebeis, also, must be near, since Boebê, as well as Ormenium itself, was one of the dependencies of Demetrias. Now Ormenium is distant by land twenty-seven

1	Frags. 14, 15,	15a, Vol. III, pp. 335, 337.
2	Iliad 2. 596.	³ See 9. 5. 16 and foot-note.
4	Cf. 10. 1. 10.	⁵ See 14. 1. 18.
6	Iliad 2. 734.	7 9, 5, 15,

τῆς Δημητριάδος πεζῆ σταδίους ἐπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι, ό δὲ τῆς ᾿Ιωλκοῦ τόπος ἐν όδῷ κείμενος τῆς μὲν Δημητριάδος ἑπτὰ σταδίους διέστηκε, τοῦ δ' Όρμενίου τοὺς λοιποὺς σταδίους εἴκοσι. φησὶ δ' ὁ Σκήψιος ἐκ τοῦ ஂΟρμενίου τὸν Φοίνικα εἶναι, καὶ φεύγειν αὐτὸν ἐνθένδε παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς ᾿Αμύντορος ᾿Ορμενίδαο εἰς τὴν Φθίαν ἐς Πηλῆα ἄνακτα· ἐκτίσθαι γὰρ ὑπὸ ᾿Ορμένου τὸ χωρίον τοῦτο τοῦ Κερκάφου¹ τοῦ Αἰόλου· παιδας δὲ τοῦ ᾿Ορμένου 439 γενέσθαι τόν τε ᾿Αμύντορα καὶ Εὐαίμονα, ὡν τοῦ μὲν εἶναι Φοίνικα, τοῦ δ' Εὐρύπυλον· φυλαχθῆναι δὲ τῷ Εὐρυπύλῷ τὴν διαδοχὴν κοινήν, ἅτε ² ἀπελθόντος τοῦ Φοίνικος ἐκ τῆς οἰκείας· καὶ δὴ καὶ γράφει οὕτως·

οΐον ὅτε πρῶτον λίπον ἘΟρμένιον πολύμηλον, ἀντὶ τοῦ

λίπον Έλλάδα καλλιγύναικα.

Κράτης δὲ Φωκέα ποιεῖ τὸν Φοίνικα, τεκμαιρόμενος ἐκ τοῦ κράνους τοῦ Μέγητος, ῷ ἐχρήσατο ὁ ἘΟδυσσεὺς κατὰ τὴν νυκτεγερσίαν, περὶ οῦ φησὶν ὁ ποιητής, ὅτι

ἐξ Ἐλεῶνος Ἀμύντορος ἘΟρμενίδαοἐξέλετ Αὐτόλυκος, πυκινὸν δόμον ἀντιτορήσας.

τόν τε γὰρ Ἐλεῶνα ἐν τῷ Παρνασσῷ πολίχνιον εἶναι, τόν τε ἘΟρμενίδην ἘΑμύντορα οὐκ ἄλλον τινὰ λέγεσθαι ἢ τὸν τοῦ Φοίνικος πατέρα, καὶ τὸν Αὐτόλυκον οἰκοῦντα ἐν τῷ Παρνασσῷ τοιχωρυχεῖν τὰ τῶν γειτόνων, ὅπερ κοινόν ἐστι τοιχωρύχου παντός, οὐ τὰ τῶν πόρρωθεν. ὅ δὲ 434

stadia from Demetrias, whereas the site of Iolcus, which is situated on the road, is distant seven stadia from Demetrias and the remaining twenty stadia from Ormenium. The Scepsian 1 says that Phoenix was from Ormenium. and that he fied thence from his father Amyntor the son of Ormenus into Phthia to Peleus the king; for this place, he adds, was founded by Ormenus the son of Cercaphus the son of Aeolus; and he says that both Amyntor and Euaemon were sons of Ormenus, and that Phoenix was son of the former and Eurypylus of the latter, but that the succession to the throne, to which both had equal right, was kept for Eurypylus, inasmuch as Phoenix had gone away from his home-land. Furthermore, the Scepsian writes thus, "as when first I left Ormenium rich in flocks," instead of "I left Hellas, land of fair women."² But Crates makes Phoenix a Phocian, judging this from the helmet of Meges, which Odysseus used at the time of his night-spying, concerning which the poet says, "Autolycus filched it from Eleon, from Amyntor the son of Ormenus, having broken into his close-built home."⁸ For Eleon, he says, is a town of Parnassus; and Amyntor, son of Ormenus, means no other than the father of Phoenix; and Autolycus, who lived on Parnassus, must have broken into the house of a neighbour (as is the way of any housebreaker), and not into that of people far away. But the Scepsian

> ¹ Demetrius of Scepsis. ⁸ Iliad 10. 266.

¹ Κερφίου A man. prim., Κεκάφου A man. sec. and other MSS., and Eustathius.

^a άν, after άτε, Jones deletes; ώs άν A man. sec., Bklno; öτε äν chi.

Σκήψιός φησι μήτε Ἐλεῶνα μηδένα τόπον τοῦ Παρνασσοῦ δείκνυσθαι, ἀλλὰ Νεῶνα, καὶ ταύτην οἰκισθεῖσαν μετὰ τὰ Τρωικά, μήτ' ἐκ γειτόνων τὰς τοιχωρυχίας γίνεσθαι μόνον. καὶ ἄλλα δ' ἐστίν, ἁ λέγοι τις ἄν, ἀλλ' οὖν ὀκνῶ διατρίβειν ἐπὶ πλέον. ἄλλοι δὲ γράφουσιν ἐξ Ἑλεῶνος· Ταναγρικὴ δέ ἐστιν αὕτη· καὶ μᾶλλον ἐλέγχοι ἀτόπως ἁν λεγόμενον τό

> φεῦγον ἔπειτ' ἀπάνευθε δι' Ἑλλάδος, Φθίην δ' ἐξικόμην.

ή δ' Υπέρεια κρήνη ἐν μέση ἐστὶ τῆ Φεραίων πόλει Εὐμήλου οὖση¹ ἄτοπον τοίνυν [δοῦναι Εὐρυπύ]λφ² Υίτανος δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ συμβεβηκότος ὡνομάσθη· λευκόγεων γάρ ἐστι τὸ χωρίον "Αρνης πλησίον καὶ [τῶν 'Αφε]τῶν³ καὶ τὸ 'Αστέριον δ' οὐκ ἄπωθεν τούτων ἐστί.

19. Συνεχείς δε τη μερίδι ταύτη λέγονται οί ύπο το Πολυποίτη

οϊ δ' "Αργισσαν ἔχον καὶ Γυρτώνην ἐνέμοντο, "Ορθην 'Ηλώνην τε πόλιν τ' 'Ολοοσσόνα λευκήν.

ταύτην την χώραν πρότερον μέν φκουν Περραιβοί, το προς θαλάττη μέρος νεμόμενοι και τῷ Πηνειῷ μέχρι της ἐκβολής αὐτοῦ και Γυρτῶνος, πόλεως Περραιβίδος. είτα ταπεινώσαντες ἐκείνους και ἀπώσαντες ⁴ εἰς την ἐν τῆ μεσογαία ποταμίαν,⁵

¹ Εψήλου ούση, Kramer, for μεταλαιούση; so Meineke. ὑπ Εψήλφ ούση Du Theil, μεγάλη ούση conj. Casaubon, μεσογαίς ούση Politus, μεταλλευούση Toup, ἕτι μενούση Corais. ² [δοῦναι Εὐρυπύ]λφ, lacuna supplied by Du Theil, who,

says that there is no place called Eleon to be seen on Parnassus, though there is a place called Neon, founded in fact after the Trojan War, and also that housebreakings are not confined to neighbours only. And there are other arguments which one might give, but I hesitate to spend further time on this subject. Others write "from Heleon,"¹ but Heleon is a place in Tanagria, and this reading would increase the absurdity of the statement, "Then I fled afar off through Hellas and came to Phthia."² The fountain Hypereia is in the middle of the city of the Pheraeans, which belonged to Eumelus. It is absurd, therefore, to assign the fountain to Eurypylus, Titanus³ was named from the fact in the case there ; for the region near Arnê and Aphetae has white soil. Asterium, also, is not far from these.

19. Continuous with this portion of Thessaly is the country of those who are called the subjects of Polypoetes: "And those who held Argissa and dwelt in Gyrtonê, Orthê, and Elonê and the white city Oloosson."⁴ In earlier times the Perrhaebians inhabited this country, dwelling in the part near the sea and near the Peneius, extending as far as its outlet and Gyrton, a Perrhaebian city. Then the Lapiths humbled the Perrhaebians and thrust them back into the river-country in the interior, and seized

1	Instead	of	" from	Eleon."	² Iliad 9, 478,	

⁸ "White earth."

⁴ Iliad 2, 738.

nowever, inserts also αὐτήν after δοῦναι, omitted by Kramer and Meineke.

³ $[\tau \hat{\omega}\nu, A\phi \epsilon]\tau \hat{\omega}\nu$, lacuna of about six letters supplied by Groskurd; so the later editors.

- ⁴ καl ἀπώσαντες, Corais inserts.
- ⁵ «is . . . ποταμίαν, Meineke ejects.

Λαπίθαι κατέσχον αὐτὰ τὰ χωρία, Ἰξίων καὶ ὁ υἰὸς Πειρίθους, ὃς καὶ τὸ Πήλιον κατεκτήσατο, βιασάμενος τοὺς κατασχόντας Κενταύρους, ἄγριόν τι φῦλον.¹ τούτους μὲν οὖν

έκ Πηλίου ώσε καὶ Αἰθίκεσσι πέλασσε,

C 440 τοις δε Λαπίθαις τα πεδία παρέδωκε· τινα δ' αὐτῶν καὶ οἱ Περραιβοὶ κατεῖχον, τὰ πρὸς τῶ Ολύμπω έστι δ' όπου και όλοι άναμίξ τοις Λαπίθαις ὤκουν. ή μὲν οὖν "Αργισσα,² ή νῦν "Αργουρα,⁸ ἐπὶ τῷ Πηνειῷ κεῖται ὑπέρκειται δ' αὐτῆς "Ατραξ ἐν τετταράκοντα σταδίοις, τῷ ποταμώ πλησιάζουσα καὶ αὕτη· τὴν δ' ἀνὰ μέσον ποταμίαν είχου Περραιβοί. "Ορθην δέ τινες την ακρόπολιν τών Φαλανναίων εἰρήκασιν. ή δὲ Φάλαννα Περραιβική πόλις πρός τῷ Πηνειῷ πλησίου των Τεμπων. οι μέν ουν Περραιβοι καταδυνασθέντες υπό των Λαπιθων εις την όρεινην άπανέστησαν οι πλείους την περί Πίνδον καί 'Αθαμάνας και Δόλοπας, την δε χώραν και τους ύπολειφθέντας των Περραιβών κατέσχον Λαρι-σαίοι,⁴ πλησίον μέν οἰκοῦντες τοῦ Πηνειοῦ, γειτνιώντες δ' έκείνοις, νεμόμενοι δε τα εύδαιμονέστατα μέρη των πεδίων, πλην εί τι σφόδρα κοίλον πρός τη λίμνη τη Νεσσωνίδι, είς ην ύπερκλύζων ὁ ποταμὸς ἀφηρεῖτό τι τῆς ἀροσίμου τοὺς Λαρισαίους ἀλλ' ὕστερον παραχώμασιν έπηνώρθωσαν Λαρισαΐοι. οῦτοι δ' οῦν κατείχου τέως την Περραιβίαν και φόρους επράττοντο, έως

1 acghno add by ; also A man. prim.

² 'Αργισσα (Iliad 2. 738), the editors, for 'Αργισα B, 'Αργεισα A, with ισ over ει in man. sec.

their country-I mean the Lapiths Ixion and his son Peirithous, the latter of whom also took possession of Pelion, forcing out the Centaurs, a wild folk, who had seized it. Now these "he thrust from Pelion and made them draw near to the Aethices,"¹ and he gave over the plains to the Lapiths, though the Perrhaebians kept possession of some of them, those near Olympus, and also in some places lived completely intermingled with the Lapiths. Now Argissa, the present Argura, is situated on the Peneius; and forty stadia above it lies Atrax, which also is close to the river; and the Perrhaebians held the river-country between the two places. Some have called Orthê the acropolis of the Phalannaeans; and Phalanna is a Perrhaebian city close to the Peneius near Tempê. Now the Perrhaebians, being overpowered by the Lapiths, for the most part emigrated to the mountainous country about Pindus and to the countries of the Athamanians and Dolopians, but their country and all Perrhaebians who were left behind there were seized by the Larisaeans, who lived near the Peneius and were their neighbours and dwelt in the most fertile parts of the plains, though not in the very low region near the lake called Nessonis, into which the river, when it overflowed, would carry away a portion of the arable soil belonging to the Larisaeans. Later, however, they corrected this by means of embankments. The Larisaeans, then, kept possession of Perrhaebia and exacted tribute until Philip established himself as

¹ *Riad* 2, 744.

 ³ ^{*}Αργουρα, Xylander, for ^{*}Αργουσα; so the later editors.
 ⁴ Λαρισαΐοι, Kramer, for Λαρισσαΐοι; so the later editors.

Φίλιππος κατέστη κύριος τῶν τόπων. Λάρισα δ' ἐστὶ καὶ ἐν τῆ Ὅσση χωρίον καὶ ἡ Κρε-μαστή, ὑπό τινων δὲ Πελασγία¹ λεγομένη καὶ έν τη Κρήτη πόλις ή νυν els 'Ιεράπυτναν συνοικισθείσα, ἀφ' ής καὶ τὸ ὑποκείμενον πεδίον νῦν² Λαρίσιον³ καλείται· καί έν Πελοπουνήσω ή τε των 'Αργείων άκρα και ό την 'Ηλείαν άπο Δύμης διορίζων Λάρισος 4 ποταμός. Θεόπομπος δε καί πόλιν λέγει ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ μεθορία κειμένην Λάρισαν· καὶ ἐν τῆ ἀΑσία ή τε Φρικωνὶς ἡ περὶ τὴν Κύμην καὶ ἡ κατὰ ἀΑμαξιτὸν τῆς Τρωάδος καὶ ἡ Έφεσία Λάρισά έστι και ή έν Συρία, της δε Μιτυλήνης από πεντήκοντα σταδίων είσι Λαρισαίαι πέτραι κατά την έπι Μηθύμνης όδόν και έν τη Αττική 5 δ' έστι Λάρισα και των Τράλλεων διέχουσα κώμη τριάκοντα σταδίους ύπερ τής πόλεως έπὶ Καΰστρου πεδίον διὰ τῆς Μεσωγίδος ἰόντων κατὰ τὸ τῆς Ἰσοδρόμης Μητρὸς ἱερόν, όμοίαν την θέσιν και την άρετην έχουσα τη Κρεμαστή Λαρίση· καὶ γὰρ εὔυδρος καὶ ἀμπε-λόφυτος· ἴσως δὲ καὶ ὁ Λαρίσιος Ζεὺς ἐκεῖθεν έπωνόμασται καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀριστεροῖς δὲ τοῦ Πόντου κώμη τις καλείται Λάρισα μεταξύ Ναυ-[λόχου⁶]....⁷ πλησίον τῶν ἄκρων τοῦ Αἴμου. καὶ Ὀλοοσσῶν⁸ δέ, λευκὴ προσαγορευθείσα ἀπὸ τοῦ λευκάργιλος είναι, καὶ Ἡλώνη,

¹ Πελασγία, Xylander, for πλάγια; so the later editors.

- 2 πεδίον έστι δ νυν Aghino.
- 3 Aaploiov, Kramer, for Aaplooiov; so the later editors.
- Adpisos, Kramer, for Aaplosos ; so the later editors.
- 5 On 'ATTIKỹ, see C. Müller. Ind. Var. Lect. p. 1005.

^e Nauλd[χou], lacuna supplied by Kramer; so the later editors.

lord over the region. Larisa is also the name of a place on Ossa; another is Larisa Cremastê, by some called Pelasgia;¹ and in Crete is a city Larisa, now joined to Hierapytna, whence the plain that lies below is now called Larisian Plain; and, in the Peloponnesus both Larisa, the citadel of the Argives, and the Larisus River, which is the boundary between the Eleian country and Dymê. Theopompus speaks of another city Larisa situated on the same common boundary; and in Asia is a Larisa Phryconis near Cymê; and also the Larisa near Hamaxitis in the Troad; and there is the Ephesian Larisa, and the Larisa in Syria; and there are Larisaean Rocks fifty stadia from Mitylenê on the road to Methymnê; and there is a Larisa in Attica; and a village Larisa thirty stadia distant from Tralleis, above the city, on the road which runs through Mesogis towards the Cayster Plain near the temple of the Isodromian Mother,² which in its topographical position and its goodly attributes is like Larisa Cremastê, for it has an abundance of water and of vineyards ; and perhaps the Larisaean Zeus received his epithet from this place; and also on the left of the Pontus is a village called Larisa, between Naulochus and ...,3 near the end of Mount Haemus. And Oloosson, called "white" from the fact that its soil is a white clay,

> ¹ See 9. 5. 13. ² *i.e.* Cybelê. ³ "Odessa" seems to be the lost word.

⁷ It is almost certain that the remainder of the lacuna (about eight letters) should be supplied with $\kappa \alpha l$ 'Oδησσοῦ.

⁶ 'Ολοσσών Aghilno, Meineke. See 'Ολοοσσόνα at beginning of 9. 5. 19.

Περραιβικαὶ πόλεις, καὶ Γόννος. ἡ δ' Ἡλώνη μετέβαλε τοὔνομα, Λειμώνη μετονομασθείσα· κατέσκαπται δὲ νῦν ἄμφω δ' ὑπὸ τῷ Ἐλύμπῳ C 441 κείνται, οὐ πολὺ ἄπωθεν τοῦ Εὐρώπου 1 ποταμοῦ, δν ό ποιητής Τιταρήσιον καλεί.

20. Λέγει δε και περί τούτου και περί των Περραιβών έν τοις έξης ό ποιητής, όταν φη.

Γουνεύς δ' ἐκ Κύφου ἦγε δύω καὶ εἴκοσι νῆας. τῶ δ' Ἐνιῆνες ἕπουτο μενεπτόλεμοί τε Περαιβοί, οι περί Δωδώνην δυσχείμερον οἰκί έθεντο, οί τ' άμφ' ίμερτον Τιταρήσιον έργ' ένέμοντο.

λέγει μὲν οὖν τούτους τοὺς τόπους τῶν Περραιβῶν, ἀπὸ μέρους τῆς Ἐστιαιώτιδος² ἐπειληχότας'³ ἦσαν δὲ καὶ αἱ⁴ ὑπὸ τῷ Πολυποίτῃ ἐκ μέρους Περραιβικαί, τοις μέντοι Λαπίθαις προσένειμε διὰ τὸ ἀναμίξ οἰκεῖν καὶ τὰ μὲν πεδία κατέχειν τοὺς Λαπίθας καὶ τὸ ἐνταῦθα Περραιβικὸν ὑπὸ τούτοις τετάχθαι ώς ἐπὶ πλέον, τὰ δ' ὀρεινότερα χωρία πρὸς τῷ Ἐλύμπῷ καὶ τοῖς Τέμπεσι τοὺς Περραιβούς, καθάπερ τον Κύφον καὶ τὴν Δωδώνην καί τὰ περί τον Τιταρήσιον, ôs έξ όρους Τιταρίου⁵ συμφυούς τῷ 'Ολύμπω ρέων eis τà πλησίον τών Τεμπών χωρία της Περραιβίας αύτοῦ που τὰς συμβολὰς ποιείται πρὸς τὸν Πηνειόν. τὸ μέν οὖν τοῦ Πηνειοῦ καθαρόν ἐστιν

¹ Εὐρώπου, Kramer, for Εὐρώτου ; so the later editors.

² 'Ιστιαιώτιδος l, Ald., Corais.

⁸ έπειληχότας, conj. of Meineke, for έπειληφότας; έπειληobrar, Groskurd.

- al, after sai, Corais inserts.
- ^b Kiraplov Agi.

and Elonê, and Gonnus are Perrhaebian cities. But Elonê changed its name to Leimonê, and is now in ruins. Both are situated below Olympus, not very far from the Europus River, which the poet calls the Titaresius.¹

20. The poet next mentions both Titaresius and the Perrhaebians, when he says, "And Guneus led from Cyphus twenty-two ships. And there followed him the Enienians,² and the Perrhaebians steadfast in war, who had established their homes round wintry Dodona,³ and dwelt in the fields about lovely Titaresius."⁴ Now he speaks of these places as belonging to the Perrhaebians, places which fell into their possession as a part of Hestiaeotis.⁵ And also the cities subject to Polypoetes were in part Perrhaebian. However, he assigned them to the Lapiths because the two peoples lived intermingled with one another,⁶ and also because, although the Lapiths held possession of the plains and the Perrhaebian element there were for the most part subject to the Lapiths, the Perrhaebians held possession of the more mountainous parts near Olympus and Tempê, as, for example, Cyphus, and Dodona, and the region about the Titaresius : this river rises in the Titarius Mountain, which connects with Olympus, and flows into the territory of Perrhaebia which is near Tempê, and somewhere in that neighbourhood unites with the Peneius. Now the water of the Peneius is pure,

¹ Iliad 2. 751,

² The Homeric spelling of "Aenianians" (9. 4. 11.)

³ The Thessalian Dodona mentioned in Frags. 1, 1a, 1b, 1c, Vol. III, pp. 321, 323.

- Iliad 2. 748.
- ⁵ The Perrhaebians had seized Hestiaeotis (9. 5. 17).
- ⁶ See 9. 5. 19.

ύδωρ, τὸ δὲ τοῦ Τιταρησίου λιπαρὸν ἔκ τινος ὕλης, ὥστ' οὐ συμμίσγεται,

άλλά τέ μιν καθύπερθεν ἐπιτρέχει ἠΰτ' ἔλαιον.

διά δέ τὸ ἀναμίξ οἰκεῖν Σιμωνίδης Περραιβούς καὶ Λαπίθας καλεί τοὺς Πελασγιώτας ἄπαντας, τοὺς τὰ έῷα κατέχοντας τὰ περί Γυρτῶνα καὶ τὰς έκβολάς τοῦ Πηνειοῦ καὶ Όσσαν καὶ Πήλιον και τὰ περί Δημητριάδα και τὰ ἐν τῶ πεδίω, Λάρισαν, Κραννώνα, Σκοτοῦσσαν, Μόψιον, Ατρακα, καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν Νεσσωνίδα λίμνην καὶ την Βοιβηίδα. ών ό ποιητής όλίγων μέμνηται δια τὸ μὴ οἰκισθῆναί πω τάλλα ἡ φαύλως οἰκισθῆναι διὰ τοὺς κατακλυσμοὺς ἄλλοτ' ἄλλους γινομένους. έπει οὐδὲ τῆς Νεσσωνίδος μέμνηται λίμνης, ἀλλά τής Βοιβηίδος μόνον, πολύ ελάττονος ούσης. ταύτης δε μόνης μενούσης, εκείνης δε, ως εικός, τοτε μεν πληρουμένης ατάκτως, τοτε δ' εκλειπομένης, της δε Σκοτούσσης εμνήσθημεν και έν τοις περί Δωδώνης λόγοις και τοῦ μαντείου τοῦ ἐν Θετταλία, διότι περί τοῦτον ὑπῆρξε τον τόπον. έστι δ' έν τη Σκοτούσση χωρίον τι Κυνός Κεφαλαί καλούμενον, περί δ 'Ρωμαΐοι μετ' Αίτωλών και Τίτος Κοίντιος ενίκων μάχη μεγάλη Φίλιππον τὸν Δημητρίου, Μακεδόνων βασιλέα.

21. Πέπονθε δέ τι τοιοῦτο¹ καὶ ἡ Μαγνῆτις· κατηριθμημένων γὰρ ἤδη πολλῶν αὐτῆς τόπων, C 442 οὐδένας τούτων ὠνόμακε Μάγνητας "Ομηρος, ἀλλ'

1 τοιοῦτο, Meineke, for τοιοῦτον.

* 7.7.12

but that of the Titaresius is oily, because of some substance or other, so that it does not mingle with that of the Peneius, "but runs over it on the top like oil."¹ Because of the fact that the two peoples lived intermingled, Simonides uses the terms Perrhaebians and Lapiths of all the Pelasgiotes who occupy the region about Gyrton and the outlets of the Peneius and Mount Ossa and Mount Pelion, and the region about Demetrias, and the region in the plain, I mean Larisa, Crannon, Scotussa, Mopsium, Atrax, and the region about Lake Nessonis and Lake Boebeïs. Of these places the poet mentions only a few, because the rest of them had not yet been settled, or else were only wretched settlements. on account of the inundations which took place at various times. Indeed, he does not mention Lake Nessonis either, but Lake Boebeis only (though it is much smaller), because the latter alone persisted, whereas the former, in all probability, was at times filled at irregular intervals and at times gave out altogether. Scotussa I have already mentioned in my account of Dodona and of the oracle in Thessaly, saying that originally it was near this place.² In the territory of Scotussa there is a place called Cynoscephalae,³ near which Titus Quintius⁴ and the Romans, along with the Aetolians, in a great battle 5 conquered Philip the son of Demetrius, king of the Macedonians.

21. Magnetis, also, has been treated by Homer in about the same way. For although he has already enumerated many of the places in Magnetis, none of these are called Magnetan by him except those two

^{* &}quot;Dogs' Heads," a low range of hills.
* Titus Quintius Flamininus.
* 197 p ⁵ 197 в.с.

ἐκείνους μόνους, οὒς τυφλῶς καὶ οὐ γνωρίμως διασαφεῖ,

οϊ περί Πηνειόν και Πήλιον είνοσίφυλλον ναίεσκον.

άλλὰ μὴν περὶ τὸν Πηνειὸν καὶ τὸ Πήλιον οἰκοῦσι καὶ οἱ τὴν Γυρτῶνα ἔχοντες, οὺς ἤδη κατέλεξε, καὶ τὸ 'Ορμένιον καὶ ἄλλοι πλείους, καὶ ἔτι ἀπωτέρω τοῦ Πηλίου ὅμως Μάγνητες ἦσαν, ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπ' Εὐμήλῷ, κατά γε τοὺς ὅστερον ἀνθρώπους. ἐοίκασιν οὖν διὰ τὰς συνεχεῖς μεταστάσεις καὶ ἐξαλλάξεις τῶν πολιτειῶν καὶ ἐπιμίξεις συγχεῖν καὶ τὰ ὀνόματα καὶ τὰ ἔθνη, ὥστε τοῖς νῦν ἔσθ' ὅτε ἀπορίαν παρέχειν,¹ καθάπερ τοῦτο τὸ πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ Κραννῶνος καὶ τῆς Γυρτῶνος γεγένηται. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ Γυρτωνίους Φλεγύας πρότερον ἐκάλουν ἀπὸ Φλεγύου τοῦ Ἱξίονος ἀδελφοῦ, τοὺς δὲ Κραννωνίους Ἐφύρους, ὥστε διαπορεῖν, ὅταν φῆ ὁ ποιητής.

τω μέν ἄρ' ἐκ Θρήκης Ἐφύρους μέτα θωρήσσεσθον

ήὲ μετὰ Φλεγύας μεγαλήτορας,

τίνας ποτε βούλεται λέγειν.

22. "Επείτα τοῦτο καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν Περραιβῶν καὶ τῶν Αἰνιάνων² συνέβη. "Ομηρος μὲν γὰρ συνέζευξεν αὐτούς, ὡς πλησίον ἀλλήλων οἰκοῦντας. καὶ δὴ καὶ λέγεται ὑπὸ τῶν ὕστερον ἐπὶ χρόνον

¹ $\pi a \rho \epsilon \chi \epsilon_i \nu$, Pletho, for $\pi a \rho \epsilon \hat{i} \chi \epsilon \nu$ A, $\pi a \rho \epsilon \hat{i} \chi \epsilon$ a and other MSS.

^{*} Alviáνων, Pletho, for 'Αθαμάνων; so the later editors.

places, and even these are designated by him in a dim and indistinct way:1 "who dwelt about Peneius and Pelion with its shaking foliage." 2 Assuredly, however, about the Peneius and Pelion lived those who held Gyrton, whom he had already named,³ as also those who held Ormenium,⁴ and several other Perrhaebian peoples; and yet farther away from Pelion there were still Magnetans, beginning with those subject to Eumelus, at least according to the writers of later times. These writers, however, on account of the continual migrations, changes of political administrations, and intermixture of tribes, seem to have confused both the names and the tribes, so that they sometimes present difficult questions for the writers of to day. For example, this has proved true, in the first place, in the case of Crannon and Gyrton; for in earlier times the Gyrtonians were called "Phlegyae," from Phlegyas, the brother of Ixion, and the Crannonians "Ephyri," so that it is a difficult question who can be meant by the poet when he says, "Verily these twain, going forth from Thrace, arm themselves to pursue the Ephyri, or to pursue the great-hearted Phlegyae." 5

22. Again, the same thing is true in the case of the Perrhaebians and Aenianians. For Homer⁶ connected the two, as living near one another; and in fact we are told by the writers of later times that for a long

Homer nowhere specifically names either the Magnetans or their country except in *Iliad* 2. 756, where he says, "Prothoüs, son of Tenthredon, was the leader of the Magnetans."

* Iliad 2. 757, * Iliad 2. 738. * Iliad 2. 734.

⁶ Some modern scholars question the authenticity of this passage. See Leaf's note *ad loc*.

⁶ Iliad 2, 749.

συχυδυ ή οἰκησις τῶυ Αἰνιάνωυ¹ ἐυ τῷ Δωτίφ γενέσθαι πεδίφ, τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ πλησίου τῆς ἄρτι λεχθείσης Περραιβίας καὶ τῆς Ὅσσης καὶ ἔτι τῆς Βοιβηίδος λίμυης ἐυ μέσῃ μέυ πως τῆ Θετταλία, λόφοις δὲ ἰδίοις² περικλειόμενου περὶ οῦ Ἡσίοδος οὕτως εἴρηκευ.

ή οἵη Διδύμους ἱεροὺς ναίουσα κολωνούς Δωτίφ ἐν πεδίφ πολυβότρυος ἀντ' Ἀμύροιο νίψατο Βοιβιάδος λίμνης πόδα παρθένος άδμής.

οί μὲν οῦν Αἰνιᾶνες³ οἱ πλείους εἰς τὴν Οἴτην ἐξηλάθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν Λαπιθῶν, κἀνταῦθα δὲ ἐδυνάστευσαν ἀφελόμενοι τῶν τε Δωριέων τινὰ μέρη καὶ τῶν Μαλιέων μέχρι Ἡρακλείας καὶ Ἐχίνου, τινὲς δ' αὐτῶν ἔμειναν περὶ Κύφον, Περραιβικὸν ὅρος ὁμώνυμον κατοικίαν ἔχον. οἰ δὲ Περραιβοί, τινὲς μὲν συσταλέντες περὶ τὰ ἐσπέρια τοῦ Ὁλύμπου μέρη κατέμενον αὐτόθι, πρόσχωροι ὄντες Μακεδόσι, τὸ δὲ πολὺ μέρος εἰς τὰ περὶ τὴν ᾿Αθαμανίαν ὅρη καὶ τὴν Πίνδον ἐξέπεσε νυνὶ δὲ μικρὸν ἢ οὐδὲν αὐτῶν ἴχνος σώζεται τοὺς δ' οὖν ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ λεχθέντας Μάγνητας ὑστάτους ἐν τῷ Θετταλικῷ καταλόγῷ C 443 νομιστέον τοὺς ἐντὸς τῶν Γεμπῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ Πηνειοῦ καὶ τῆς "Οσσης ἕως Πηλίου, Μακεδόνων τοῖς Πιεριώταις ὁμόρους, τοῖς ἔχουσι τὴν τοῦ Πηνειοῦ περαίαν μέχρι τῆς θαλάττης. τὸ μὲν οὖν Ὁμόλιον ἢ τὴν Ὁμόλην (λέγεται γὰρ ἀμφοτέρως) ἀποδοτέον

¹ Alriáνων, Pletho, for 'Αθαμάνων; so the later editors.

² For de lolois, Meineke conj. didúpois.

time the habitation of the Aenianians was in the Dotian Plain. This plain is near the Perrhaebia just mentioned above, and Ossa and Lake Boebers; and while it is situated in the middle of Thessaly, yet it is enclosed all round by hills of its own. Concerning this plain Hesiod has spoken thus: "Or as the unwedded virgin¹ who, dwelling on the holy Didyman Hills, in the Dotian Plain, in front of Amyrus, bathed her foot in Lake Boebeïs."² Now as for the Aenianians, most of them were driven into Oeta by the Lapiths; and there too they became predominant, having taken away certain parts of the country from the Dorians and the Malians as far as Heracleia and Echinus, although some remained in the neighbourhood of Cyphus, a Perrhaebian mountain which had a settlement of the same name. As for the Perrhaebians, some of them drew together round the western parts of Olympus and stayed there, being neighbours to the Macedonians, but the greater part of them were driven out of their country into the mountains round Athamania and Pindus. But to day little or no trace of them is preserved. At any rate, the Magnetans mentioned last by the poet in the Thessalian Catalogue should be regarded as those inside Tempê, extending from the Peneius and Ossa as far as Pelion, and bordering on the Pieriotae in Macedonia, who held the country on the far side of the Peneius as far as the sea. Now Homolium, or Homolê (for it is spelled both ways), should be

¹ Coronis, mother of Asclepius.

² Frag. 122 (Rzach): again quoted in 14. 1. 40.

³ Alviaves, Pletho, for 'Adduaves ; so the later editors.

αὐτοῖς· εἴρηται δ' ἐν τοῖς Μακεδονικοῖς, ὅτι ἐστὶ πρός τη "Όσση κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς ¹ τοῦ Πηνειοῦ διὰ τῶν Τεμπῶν διεκβολῆς. εἰ δὲ καὶ μέχρι τῆς παραλίας προϊτέον τῆς ἐγγυτάτω τοῦ Όμολίου, λόγον έχει, ώστε² τον 'Ριζούντα προσνέμειν καί Ἐρυμνὰς ἐν τῆ ὑπὸ Φιλοκτήτῃ παραλία κειμένας καὶ τῆ ὑπὸ Εὐμήλῳ. τοῦτο μὲν οὖν ἐν ἀσαφεῖ κείσθω. καὶ ἡ τάξις δὲ τῶν ἐφεξῆς τόπων μέχρι Πηνειού ου διαφανώς λέγεται, άδόξων δ' όντων τών τόπων, οὐδ' ἡμιν περί πολλοῦ θετέον. ἡ μέντοι Σηπιας ακτή και τετραγώδηται μετά ταῦτα και έξύμνηται διά τον ένταθθα άφανισμον του Περσικοῦ στόλου· ἔστι δ' αὕτη μὲν ἀκτή πετρώδης, μεταξύ δ' αυτής και Κασθαναίας κώμης ύπο τῶ Πηλίω κειμένης αίγιαλός έστιν, έν ῷ ὁ Ξέρξου στόλος ναυλοχών, απηλιώτου πολλού πνεύσαντος. ό μέν εὐθὺς ἀὐτοῦ πρὸς τὸ ξηρὸν ἐξώκειλε καὶ διελύθη παραχρημα, ὁ δ' εἰς Ἰπνούς,³ τόπον τραχύν των περί το Πήλιον, παρενεχθείς, ό δ' είς Μελίβοιαν, ό δ' είς την Κασθαναίαν διεφθάρη. τραχύς δ' ἐστὶν ὁ παράπλους πᾶς ὁ τοῦ Πηλίου,⁴ ὅσον σταδίων ὀγδοήκοντα τοσοῦτος δ' ἐστὶ καὶ τοιούτος και ό της Όσσης. μεταξύ δε κόλπος σταδίων πλειόνων ή διακοσίων, έν ω ή Μελίβοια. ό δὲ πâς ἀπὸ Δημητριάδος ἐγκολπίζοντι ἐπὶ τὸν Πηνειόν μείζων των χιλίων, από δε Σπερχειού

¹ $\tau \hat{\eta} s$, transferred here from position after $\delta i \dot{a}$.

² Meineke inserts καί after ώστε.

³ Ίπνούς, Kramer and Meineke (see Herod. 7. 188) for 'Ιπνοῦν ABEghis, 'Υπνοῦν lm, 'Ιπνοῦντα ckno; 'Ιπνοῦντα correction in B, and so Corais.

⁴ Πηλίου, Palmer, for Πηνειοῦ; so later editors.

assigned to the Magnetans; as I have said in my description of Macedonia,1 it is close to Ossa, situated where the Peneius begins to discharge its waters through Tempê. And if one were to proceed as far as the sea-coast nearest to Homolium, there is reason for assigning to them Rhizus and Erymnae, which were situated on that part of the sea-coast which was subject to Philoctetes and on that which was subject to Eumelus. However, let this question remain undecided. And also the order of the places next thereafter as far as the Peneius is not plainly told by the poet; but since these places are without repute, neither should I myself regard the matter as of great importance. Cape Sepias, however, was afterwards celebrated both in tragedies and in hymns on account of the total destruction there of the Persian fleet. Sepias itself is a rocky cape, but between it and Casthanaea, a village situated at the foot of Pelion, is a beach where the fleet of Xerxes was lying in wait when, a violent east wind bursting forth, some of the ships were immediately driven high and dry on the beach and broken to pieces on the spot, and the others were carried along the coast to Ipni, one of the rugged places in the region of Pelion, or to Meliboea, or to Casthanaea, and destroyed. The whole voyage along the coast of Pelion is rough, a distance of about eighty stadia; and that along the coast of Ossa is equally long and rough. Between the two mountains is a gulf more than two hundred stadia in circuit, on which is Meliboea. The whole voyage along the coast from Demetrias to the Peneius, following the sinuosities of the gulfs, is more than one thousand stadia in length, and from the Sperchius eight hun-

¹ Frag. 16b (see also 16c), Vol. III., p 337.

καὶ ἄλλων ὀκτακοσίων, ἀπὸ δὲ Εὐρίπου δισχιλίων τριακοσίων ¹ πεντήκοντα. Ἱερώνυμος δὲ τῆς πεδιάδος Θετταλίας καὶ Μαγνήτιδος τὸν κύκλον τρισχιλίων ἀποφαίνεται σταδίων· ϣκῆσθαι δ' ὑπὸ Πελασγῶν· ἐξελαθήναιδὲ τούτους εἰς τὴν Ἱταλίαν² ὑπὸ Λαπιθῶν· εἶναι δὲ τὸ νῦν καλούμενον Πελασγικὸν πεδίον, ἐν ῷ Λάρισα ³ καὶ Γυρτώνη ⁴καὶ Φεραὶ καὶ Μόψιον καὶ Βοιβηὶς καὶ 'Οσσα καὶ 'Ομόλη καὶ Πήλιον καὶ Μαγνήτις· Μόψιον δ' ఊνόμασται οὐκ ἀπὸ Μόψου τοῦ Μαντοῦς τῆς⁵ Τειρεσίου, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τοῦ Λαπίθου τοῦ συμπλεύσαντος τοῖς' Αργοναύταις· ἄλλος δ' ἐστὶ Μόψοπος,⁶ ἀψ' οῦ ἡ 'Αττικὴ Μοψοπία.

23. Τὰ καθ' ἕκαστα μὲν ταῦτα περὶ Θετταλίας, καθ' ὅλου δ', ὅτι Πυρραία πρότερον ἐκαλεῖτο ἀπὸ Πύρρας τῆς Δευκαλίωνος γυναικός, Λίμονία δὲ ἀπὸ Αἴμονος, Θετταλία δὲ ἀπὸ Θετταλοῦ τοῦ Αἴμονος. ἕνιοι δέ, διελόντες δίχα, τὴν μὲν πρὸς νότον λαχεῖν φασὶ Δευκαλίωνι, καὶ καλέσαι Πανδώραν ἀπὸ τῆς μητρός, τὴν δ' ἑτέραν Αἴμονι, C 444 ἀφ' οῦ Αἰμονίαν λεχθῆναι· μετωνομάσθαι δὲ τὴν μὲν Ἑλλάδα ἀπὸ ¨Ελληνος τοῦ Δευκαλίωνος, τὴν δὲ Θετταλίαν ἀπὸ τοῦ υἰοῦ Αἴμονος· τινὲς δὲ ἀπὸ Ἐφύρας τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος ἀπογόνους Ἀντίφου

1 derakoglwr, editors before Kramer ; see his note.

² 'Ira λ /av, Kramer, instead of Alr $\omega\lambda$ /av (BElno and editors before Kramer). A has air ω in man. sec. above; and ch have both.

³ ἐν ἡ Λάρισα, Politus, for ἐν Λαρίσση ; so the editors.

dred more, and from the Euripus two thousand three hundred and fifty. Hieronymus¹ declares that the plain-country of Thessaly and Magnetis is three thousand stadia in circuit, and that it was inhabited by Pelasgians, and that these were driven out into Italy by the Lapiths, and that the present Pelasgian Plain, as it is called, is that in which are situated Larisa, Gyrtonê, Pherae, Mopsium, Boebeïs, Ossa, Homolê, Pelion, and Magnetis. Mopsium is named, not after Mopsus, the son of Manto the daughter of Téiresias, but after Mopsus the Lapith who sailed with the Argonauts. But Mopsopus, after whom the Attic Mopsopia is named, is a different person.²

23. So much, then, for the several parts of Thessaly. But speaking of it as a whole, I may say that in earlier times it was called Pyrrhaea, after Pyrrha the wife of Deucalion, and Haemonia after Haemon, and Thessaly after Thessalus the son of Haemon. But some writers, dividing it into two parts, say that Deucalion obtained the portion towards the south and called it Pandora after his mother, and that the other part fell to Haemon, after whom it was called Haemonia, but that the former name was changed to Hellas, after Hellen the son of Deucalion, and the latter to Thessaly, after the son of Haemon. Some, however, say that descendants of Antiphus and

¹ Apparently Hieronymus of Rhodes (see note on 8. 6. 21). ² See 9. 1. 18.

Instead of Γυρτώνη BEklno have Φεραϊς.

⁵ Mavrovs r η s, Tzschucke, from conj. of Kuhn, for $\mu \acute{a}\nu\tau\epsilon\omega s$ ro \hat{v} ; so the later editors.

⁶ All MSS., except no, have Μόψος; see Μοψσόπου 9. 1. 18.

καὶ Φειδίππου,¹ τῶν Θετταλοῦ τοῦ Ἡρακλέους, ἐπελθόντας ἀπὸ Θετταλοῦ, τοῦ ἑαυτῶν προγόνου, τὴν χώραν ὀνομάσαι. εἴρηται δὲ καὶ Νεσσωνὶς οἰνομασθῆναί ποτε ἀπὸ Νέσσωνος τοῦ Θετταλοῦ, καθάπερ καὶ ἡ λίμνη.

¹ Φειδίππου, Lipsius, for Φιλίππου; so the editors.

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Pheidippus, the sons of Thessalus the son of Heracles, invaded the country from Thesprotian Ephyra and named it after Thessalus, their own ancestor. And it has been said that the country too was once named Nessonis, like the lake, after Nesson the son of Thessalus.