## STRABO

## GEOGRAPHY

 BOOKS 8-9WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY HORACE LEONARD JONES



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## THE

## GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO

## BOOK VIII

## $\Sigma Т Р А В \Omega N O \Sigma$ ГЕ $\Omega Г$ РАФІК $\Omega \mathrm{N}$

## $\mathrm{H}^{\prime}$

## I












 тотоүраф́à, каӨárтєр "Ефоро́s тє є̇тоíqбє каі Подúßıos, ä入入оє $\delta^{\prime}$ єis тò̀ фибıкò̀ то́tov каl





${ }^{1} \tau \grave{\nu} \nu$ Maкє $\delta o \nu i a \nu$, Casaubon, for $\tau \hat{\eta} s$ Maкє $\delta o v i a s$, which latter Meineke ejects.

[^0]
## 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 Cousting Voyages, or Gencral 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
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 тои́тоья $\delta^{\prime}$ à $\nu t i ́ \pi т о \rho \theta \mu o ́ s ~ є ́ \sigma \tau \iota \nu ~ \grave{\eta} \Pi_{є} \lambda о \pi o ́ \nu \nu \eta \sigma o s$,



 $\kappa a i ̀ ~ a u ̀ \tau \omega \hat{\omega} \nu \tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ ย่vтós.












${ }^{1} \tau \alpha$, before $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \npreceq \lambda \lambda \omega \nu$, Müller-Dúbner insert, following conj. of Meineke.


 0 of

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. у. 1-2

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 lllyrians, 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 whicls 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

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 $\delta^{\prime}$ aùтò каi тоîs 'A $\theta \eta \nu a i o \iota s ~ \sigma \nu \nu \epsilon ́ \beta \eta$, $\lambda є \pi \tau o ́ \gamma \epsilon \epsilon ́ \nu$


 $\mu \eta \delta \in \nu o ̀ s ~ \epsilon ' \xi \in \lambda a u ́ v o \nu t o s ~ a u ̉ r o v ̀ s ~ \mu \eta \delta ' ~ є ̇ \pi \iota \theta \nu \mu o v ̂ \nu t o s ~$






 тoùs $\Delta \omega \rho \iota \in ́ a s ~ \kappa а т а \gamma а \gamma o ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu, ~ i \phi \phi^{\prime} \omega \nu \tau u ́ \tau \in$ Mé $\gamma a \rho a$







 ífoîs vo $\mu \iota \sigma \theta \in i ̂ \sigma \iota ~ т о \hat{v} ~ ' O \lambda v \mu \pi i o v ~ \Delta l o ̀ s ~ \kappa a i ̀ ~ \kappa a \theta ' ~$

[^3]
## GEOGRAPHY, 8. i. 2

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 Aeolians; and then they became mixed with other peoples, 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 allotments ${ }^{3}$ of territory, while the latter were regarded as sacred to the Olympian Zeus and hence

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 $\dot{a} \mu \phi o i ̂ \nu$, oi $\mu e ̀ \nu ~ \mu a ̂ \lambda \lambda o \nu ~ o i ́ ~ \delta ' ~ \dot{j} \tau t o \nu ~ a i o \lambda i \zeta o \nu \tau e s . ~$ $\sigma \chi \in \delta o ̀ \nu ~ \delta e ́ ~ \tau \iota ~ \kappa a l ~ \nu v ̂ \nu ~ \kappa a \tau d ̀ ~ \pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \iota \varsigma ~ a ̈ \lambda \lambda o \iota ~ a ̈ \lambda \lambda \omega \varsigma$


 $\dot{a} \phi \omega \rho \iota \sigma \mu \epsilon ́ v a$. $\lambda \in ́ \gamma \omega \mu \epsilon \nu \delta \grave{\eta}$ i ióáa $^{1} \lambda a \beta$ óvtes òv $\chi \rho \eta े$









 $\phi u ́ \sigma \epsilon \iota ~ \tau \hat{\omega} \nu ~ \tau o ́ \pi ~ T \omega \nu ~ \sigma u ́ \mu \beta o u \lambda o \nu ~ \pi o t \epsilon \hat{\imath} \sigma \theta a \iota ~ \tau \grave{\eta} \nu$


 $\lambda \eta \nu \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \prod_{\epsilon} \lambda о \pi o ́ v \nu \eta \sigma o \nu$, $i \sigma \theta \mu \hat{\varphi} \sigma \tau \epsilon \nu \hat{\varphi} \kappa \lambda \epsilon \iota \sigma \mu \epsilon ้ \eta \eta \nu$.


${ }^{2}$ For $\gamma \hat{\eta} \nu$, Meineke reads $\tau \hbar \nu$.


## GEOGRAPHY, 8. I. 2-3

have long lived to themselves in peace, especially because they belonged to the Aeolic stock and had admitted the army which came back with Oxylus ${ }^{1}$ about the time of the return of the Heracleidaethese 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 Epeirotes. 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 istlimus. Thus Greece consists of two

$$
{ }^{1} \text { Cp. 8. 3. 33. }
$$

[^5]
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 т $\hat{\varsigma}$ б $\sigma \mu \pi a ́ \sigma \eta s$ ' $E \lambda \lambda a ́ \delta o s, \chi \omega \rho i s ~ \gamma a ̀ \rho ~ \tau \eta ̄ \varsigma ~ \lambda a \mu \pi \rho o ́-~$


 тоîs $\sigma \eta \mu \epsilon \iota \omega \delta \epsilon \sigma \tau a ́ \tau o \iota \varsigma, \chi \epsilon \rho \rho о \nu \eta$ йоьs $\mu \epsilon \gamma a ́ \lambda a \iota \varsigma ~ \delta \iota a-$
 Єै $\chi \epsilon \iota$.


 cis $\mathrm{N} \iota \sigma a i ́ a \nu, ~ т o ̀ ~ M \epsilon \gamma a \rho \epsilon ́ \omega \nu ~ \epsilon ̇ \pi i ́ v \epsilon \iota o \nu, ~ i ́ \pi \epsilon \rho \beta o \lambda \hat{\eta}$









${ }^{1}$ סıá, before $\Pi \nu \lambda \omega \hat{\omega}$, Jones inserts. Meineke ejects $\Pi u \lambda \hat{\omega} \nu$. For the readings of the other editors, see C. Miller, Ind. Var. Lect., p. 989.
${ }^{2}$ Meineke ejects the words in parenthesis.
${ }^{3}$ Da ү̄̄v, spit. and man. se: in C, for $\pi \alpha^{\prime} \nu \pi \omega \nu$ ( ABCE ) ; 80 other editors.

- 8', A omits.
© óctú probably should be emended to elinor ( $\kappa^{\prime}$ ) or $\pi \in \nu \tau \eta \dot{\kappa} \frac{\nu \tau a}{}\left(\nu^{\prime}\right)$, as C. Müller suggests.


## GEOGRAPHY, 8. i. 3

very large bodies of land, the part inside the Istlmus, and the part outside, which extends through Pylae ${ }^{1}$ 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, euclosing 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 Oeta ${ }^{5}$ and Trachinia to the Maliac
${ }_{2}^{1}$ 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."
${ }^{4}$ The Epicnemidian Locrians.
${ }^{5}$ Now the Katavothra Mountain. It forms a boundary between the valleys of the Spercheius and Cophissus Rivers.

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## II








 т $о \frac{\varsigma}{\mu \grave{\eta} \kappa а \tau а к о \lambda \pi і \zeta о \nu \tau \iota ~ \tau є т \rho а к \iota \sigma \chi \iota \lambda i \omega \nu ~ \sigma \tau а \delta i ́ \omega \nu, ~}$


 $\kappa a \tau a ̀ ~ \tau o ̀ \nu ~ \delta \iota o \lambda \kappa o ́ \nu, ~ \delta i ́ ~ o u ́ ~ \tau a ̆ ~ \pi o \rho \theta \mu \epsilon i ́ a ~ v i \pi \epsilon \rho \nu \epsilon \omega \lambda-~$


${ }^{1}$ кarà . . . $\theta$ áлartav, omitted by BClsv.
${ }^{1}$ Cp. 2. 1. 30.
${ }^{2}$ Cape Chelonatas, opposite the island Zacynthos; now Cape Tornese.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 1. 3-2. I

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.

## II

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 Chelonatas ${ }^{2}$ through Olympia and Megalopolis to the Isthmus; and its width, from the south towards the north, that is, from Maleae ${ }^{3}$ 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," ${ }^{6}$ where the ships are hauled overland from one sea to the other, is forty stadia, as I have already said.
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 ро́тоу каі то̀ $\Lambda \iota \beta \nu \kappa о ̀ \nu ~ \pi \epsilon ́ \lambda а у о я ~ \mu є ́ \chi \rho \iota ~ т \omega ̂ \nu ~ к а-~$














 é $\theta \nu \in \sigma \iota \nu$.



$$
{ }^{1} \text { 万, after } \pi \delta \rho o \nu, \text { Groskurd inserts ; so Meinelke. }
$$

[^7]
## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 2. 2-3

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 whit 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 Sicyonia. Then come in succession Sicyon and Corinth, the territory of the latter extending as far as the Istlmus. 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
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 $\epsilon i s$ тò $\mathrm{K} \rho \iota \sigma a i ̂ o \nu ~ \kappa o ́ \lambda \pi o \nu ~ \epsilon ̇ \nu \tau a \hat{v} \theta a ~ \tau \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \nu \tau a ̂, ~$








${ }^{1}$ Capps happily suggests that Strabo probably wrote $\sigma \chi \delta^{\delta \delta} \delta \nu$ instead of $\pi \lambda \epsilon \in \nu$ or that $\sigma \chi \in \delta \delta \nu$ has fallen out of the text after $\pi \lambda$ éo $\boldsymbol{\nu}$.
${ }_{2}$ Before Mo入úкряov, Meineke inserts cal.
${ }^{1}$ Cape Araxus ; now Kalogria.
${ }^{2}$ Lit. "more completely" (see critical 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 Acheloiis, 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 but ${ }^{2}$ meet at Rhium and Antirrhium, where they leave between them a strait only about five stadia in widtl. Rhium, belonging to the Achaeans, is a low-lying cape; it bends inwards (and it is in fact called "Sickle"). ${ }^{3}$ 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 hiundred stadia more. Now from the Acheloüs 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

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 ＇Н入єías тоьךба́ $\mu є \nu о \iota$.

## III

1． $\mathrm{N} \hat{\nu} \nu \mu \epsilon ̀ \nu \quad \delta \grave{\eta} \pi a ̂ \sigma a \nu$＇H $\lambda \epsilon i ́ a \nu$ ỏ $\nu o \mu a ́ \xi o v \sigma \iota ~ \tau \grave{\eta} \nu$ $\mu \epsilon \tau a \xi \dot{\nu}$＇ $\mathrm{A} \chi a \iota \hat{\omega} \nu \tau \epsilon$ каi $\mathrm{M} \varepsilon \sigma \sigma \eta \nu i \omega \nu$ тарадíav，
 т̂̂ катà Фo入óvข каì＇A ̧̧âvas каi Mappaбíous．




${ }^{1} \Phi \omega \kappa \epsilon \omega^{2}$ tarl，Pletho，Corais，and Forbiger would emend

${ }_{2}$ After Aá入aテтa Groskurd，Kramer and others believe that words like the following have fallen out：Kpıraîos кбдлоs
 a lacuna．There is no lacuna in the MSS．
 there being a lacuna of five or six letters in A．
${ }^{4}$ xi入loıs：lacuna supplied by Corais（see C．Müller，Ind． Var．Lect．，p．989）．

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 2. 3-3. I

Boeotians and Megaris-a distance of one thousand one hundred and eighteen stadia. The sea from Antirrhium as far as the Isthmus ${ }^{1}$ 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 Pholoè, of the Azanes, and of the Parrbasians, 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"
[^10][^11]
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 $\dot{\rho} \in i ̂ \nu \phi \eta \sigma i v$,


 $i \xi o{ }^{\prime}$











 C 337 ò $\lambda \hat{i} \gamma \omega \nu$, ô̂s катé $\lambda \epsilon \xi \in \nu$ ó $\pi o \iota \eta \tau \eta{ }^{\prime} s, ~ o u ̉ \pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \iota \varsigma, \dot{a} \lambda \lambda \grave{a}$

 $\pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \iota \varsigma ~ \sigma u \nu \varphi \kappa i \sigma \theta \eta \sigma a \nu$, oiov т ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{s}$ 'Aркаסías Mav-





1 Sc. "theship." 2 Odyssey 15. 298.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. I-2

(" 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 Coelê ${ }^{5}$ 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

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${ }^{1}$ After $\sigma u \nu \in \pi o \lambda i \sigma \theta \eta$ Corais inserts $\boldsymbol{o}_{\kappa \tau \alpha}\left(\eta^{\prime}\right)$; but Curtius (Peloponnesos ii. 99) dissents.
 lacuna of six or seven letters before 'Aypódes. But the whole of $\mu i \alpha$.. . 'A $\begin{gathered}\text { potiofs } \\ \text { is omitted by } \mathrm{BClm} \text {, with no }\end{gathered}$ lacuna. For the readings of gkhi (similar to A), see C. Müller, p. 989. Simply $\mu$ ia тobit $\nu$, Aldine; $\mu i a$ тоíт $\omega$ [ 0 doa], Corais; Kramer follows A, supplying the lacuna thus: $\pi \rho о \sigma \kappa \tau \iota \sigma[\theta \in ⿺ \sigma \hat{\omega} \nu]$; Meineke makes no effort to supply the
 'Avırpiódes.

1 It seems impossible to restore what Strabo wrote here. He appears to have said either (1) that Elis was the name

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 2-3

the same way the city Aegium was made up of seven or eight communities; the city Patrae of seven; and the city Dymê 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 gymuasium. 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 Cauconians. The Triphylians ${ }^{2}$ were so called from the fact that three tribes of people had come together in that country-that of the Epeians, 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 commmity 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 (lnd. Var. Lecl., p. 989) suggests, Strabo wrote "Anigriades"-if indeed there was such a people (see 8.3. 19). See critical note on opposite page.

2" Tri," three, and "phyla," tribes.
s Now Kakovatos (Dr. Blegen, Korakou, p. 119, American School of Classical Studies, 1921),

## STRABO







 $\mu \eta \delta e ̀ \nu ~ a ̀ \nu \tau i ́ \pi \iota \pi \tau o \nu ~ \tau o i ̂ s ~ o u ̃ \tau \omega ~ \sigma \phi o ́ \delta \rho a ~ \pi \iota \sigma \tau \epsilon v \theta \epsilon \hat{i} \sigma \iota$

 $\kappa \epsilon \iota, \pi \rho о \sigma \sigma \kappa о \pi \epsilon i ̂ \nu$.
















${ }^{17} \Omega \tau o v$, Xylander, for Boimt $\omega$.

1 Iliar 15.518.
${ }^{2} \mathrm{Mt}$. Cyllenê, now Mt. Zjria.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 3-4

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 his words. Accordingly, I must give conditions as 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 Colutes-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;

## STRABO














 бтратєîaı ${ }^{4}$

 тô̂ Mévŋtos $\theta \hat{\omega} \rho a \xi,{ }^{6}$

тóv $\pi$ тотє $\Phi \cup \lambda \epsilon \grave{s} \varsigma$

 $\gamma a ̀ \rho ~ a ̀ \phi i ̂ \chi \theta a i ́ ~ \phi \eta \sigma \iota ~ \tau o ̀ \nu ~ ' O \delta \nu \sigma \sigma \epsilon ́ a{ }^{7}$

ioùs $\chi$ píe $\theta a \iota^{\circ}$
 supplied by Kramer; so Meineke.
 Müller, Ind. Var. Lect., p. 990).
${ }^{3}$ Botváa, Corais, for Boı $\omega \nu$ ẃa; ; so Meineke.

- $̇ \epsilon \epsilon \in \hat{i} . . . \sigma \tau \rho a \tau \in i \hat{a}$, Meineke transposes to position after $\bar{\Sigma} \in \lambda \lambda \eta \in \nu \tau u s$.
${ }_{\delta} \delta \dot{\delta}$, Meineke emends to te. - $\theta$ ápag, Meineke inserts. 26


## GEOGRAPHY, 8, 3. 4-5

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 manslaying 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 "; "and

[^13]
## STRABO

$\kappa a i ̀ ~ \tau o ̀ \nu ~ T \eta \lambda \epsilon ́ \mu a \chi o \nu ~ o i ~ \mu \nu \eta \sigma \tau \eta ि \rho \epsilon \varsigma^{\circ}$



 à̇тò̀s то入є́ $\mu$ ои фар $\mu а к i ́ \delta a ~ є i \sigma a ́ \gamma є \iota, ~$


$\pi \rho \in \sigma \beta \nu \tau a ́ \tau \eta \nu$ б́̀ $\theta$ v́үатр’ $\epsilon i \chi \epsilon \nu$,





 тท̂s $\pi$ го́тє $\rho о \nu$ 'Eфи́рая.





 $\tau \grave{\eta} \nu \Theta \epsilon \sigma \pi \rho \omega \tau \iota \kappa \grave{\nu} \nu " \mathrm{E} \phi \cup \rho a \nu \delta \iota a \sigma \tau \notin \lambda \lambda \epsilon \sigma \theta a \iota \tau \hat{\varphi} \tau \epsilon$ $\tau \eta \lambda o ́ \theta \epsilon \nu \kappa a i ̀ \tau \hat{\varphi}$

тотаной äто $\Sigma_{\epsilon} \lambda \lambda \lambda_{\eta} \epsilon \nu \tau о \varsigma$.

[^14]
## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 5-6

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 ${ }^{7}$ 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,

[^15]${ }^{2}$ Iliad 11. 738.
${ }^{4}$ See 7.7. 5.

- Iliad 2. 511.
${ }^{8}$ See 10. 2. 17.
10 .Iliad 2. 659. Cp. 7. 7. 10.


## STRABO










 $\Delta \omega ́ \rho i o \nu$
$\dot{a} \nu \tau o ́ \mu \in \nu a \iota ~ \Theta a ́ \mu \nu \rho \iota \nu \tau o ̀ \nu ~ \Theta \rho \eta ́ \imath \kappa \alpha ~ \pi a \hat{v} \sigma a \nu ~ a ̉ o \iota \delta \hat{\eta} S$; $\phi \eta \sigma i$ үа́ $\rho$.




 $\mu i a \nu \quad \phi \eta i^{\prime}$.






${ }^{1} \phi \eta \sigma$ ) . . . Oi $\alpha \lambda ı$ nos, Meineke ejects.
${ }^{2}$ in $\nu$, Meineke emends to $\dot{\eta}$, perhaps rightly.
${ }^{3} \boldsymbol{\eta}$, Pencel, for $\boldsymbol{\eta}$; 矛s (Acyhno).
1 "Scepsis," the Greek word here translated "perceptron," seems to be a pun on (Demetrius of) "Sepsis."

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 6-7

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 ; ${ }^{1}$ 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 Thamyris 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

[^16]
## STRABO


 є̋ $\pi о \varsigma ~ є і ้ \rho \eta \tau а \iota ~ \tau о и \tau i ́, ~$
 кal ä̀ $\lambda \lambda o s)$,
тои́тои те каì то仑 $\Lambda \epsilon \pi \rho \epsilon a \tau \iota \kappa о \hat{v} \tau о \hat{v}$ èv $\tau \hat{\eta} \mathrm{T} \rho \iota \phi \cup \lambda i ́ a$
 катà Kорифа́бьov, êкабтоь тòv тарá $\sigma \phi \iota \iota \iota$




 'О $\mu \eta \rho \iota \kappa \omega ́ \tau \epsilon \rho о \iota$, тоі̂ऽ є́ $\pi \epsilon \sigma \iota \nu$ ảко入оӨои̂дтєऽ, тои̂тоע











${ }^{1}{ }_{\nu \in \omega \tau} \epsilon \rho \omega \nu$, Corais, for $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { ét } \\ \epsilon\end{array}\right) \omega \nu$; so the later editors.
${ }^{1}$ A proverb. See Stephanus Byz. s.v. Kopuфáotov, and Eustathius on Od. 1. 93.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 7

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 say that their own Gerena is better known, and that

[^17]
## STRABO

 $\tau \grave{\nu} \nu \mathrm{Koí} \mathrm{\lambda} \eta \nu$＇H $\lambda \iota \nu$ ímáp

 ov̉ $\sigma a \phi \hat{\omega} \varsigma \epsilon \nLeftarrow \rho \eta \kappa \epsilon \nu^{*}$
oi $\delta^{\prime}$ äpa Boutpáбıóv te каì＂Н入ıסa סîav ěvalov，


 є́ка́бтш







 ка入є $\hat{\imath}$ тò̀s Boutpaбíous，$\delta \hat{\eta} \lambda о \nu^{*}$
 Bouтрабíw．



${ }^{1}$ тд $\delta \hat{\epsilon}$ Boutpáciov．．．то仑̂to，Meineke relegates to the
 youl，BEknon insert．
${ }^{1}$ licad 2．615．Homer seems to speak of the four last－ named places as the four corners of Coelê Elis（Leaf，The

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 7-8

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 Epeians 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 Epeians, 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 Epeians. For it is clear that he calls the Buprasians Epeians; "as when the Epeians 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 " $n o$ settlement of the same name." But see Curtius, Pcloponnesos, vol. II, p. 36 ; also Elym. Mag. and Hesych. s.v. Bovipácov.

## STRABO
















ả $\nu^{\prime}$＇E入入áda каì $\mu$ écov＂Apros，
каi á $\nu^{\prime}$＇Е入入áסa $\tau \epsilon$ ФӨí $\eta \tau \epsilon$,
каi

каl

$$
\text { oi } \delta^{\prime} \text { ér } \Delta o u \lambda \iota \chi i o \iota o ~ ' E \chi \iota \nu a ́ \omega \nu ~ \theta^{\prime} i \epsilon \rho a ́ \omega \nu \text { ' }
$$



 тиро́д ${ }^{\prime}$
 С 341 Ки́троу iцєртà̀ 入ıтоі̂ба каі Пáфоу тєрьр－ ри́та⿱⿱亠䒑日\zh20
каі Aí $\chi$ ú入os．${ }^{2}$

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 8

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

[^18][^19]
## STRABO




 єiтteì $\mu$ óvov.



















 oiontaí тivєs.



[^20][^21]
## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 8-10

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 Epeians 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 Epeians, 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 Dymê, 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

## STRABO





 इкó入入lv áváүкך үà $\rho$ єiкóта $\lambda \in ́ \gamma \epsilon \iota \nu, \kappa a i ̀ \tau \hat{\omega} \nu$






 $\pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \omega \nu . \quad \tau o ̀ ~ \delta ' ~ ' A \lambda \epsilon i ́ \sigma \iota o ́ \nu ~ \epsilon ่ \sigma \tau \iota ~ \tau o ̀ ~ \nu u ̂ \nu ~ ' A \lambda \epsilon \sigma \iota a i ̂ o \nu, ~$




 ท̀ $\notin \mu o ́ \nu \omega \nu, \mu \epsilon \tau a \beta o \lambda a ́ s$ ' тò $\delta^{\prime}$ ' $A \lambda \epsilon i ́ \sigma \iota o \nu \kappa a i ~ ' А \lambda \epsilon \iota-$

 ím $\pi$ ous
 $\kappa \epsilon ́ \kappa \lambda \eta \tau \alpha \iota^{\circ}$

${ }^{1}$ кal $\Delta v_{\mu}^{\prime} \mu{ }^{2}$ s, Xylander inserts, and so the later editors.


[^22]
## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 10

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 Tritueans, 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 Dymé ; 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" (we must interpret the words as a case of hyperbaton, that is, as equivalent to "and

[^23]
## STRABO




11．$\Lambda \epsilon \gamma \circ \mu \epsilon ́ \nu \omega \nu$ סé $\tau \iota \nu \omega \nu$ év $\tau \hat{\eta}$ Tpıфu入ía Kav－




 $\tau \grave{\eta} \nu \mathrm{T} \rho \iota \phi \cup \lambda i a \nu$ ，oi $\delta \bar{\epsilon} \pi \epsilon \rho \grave{\imath} \Delta u ́ \mu \eta \nu \kappa a i ̀{ }^{3} \mathrm{H} \lambda \iota \nu \kappa a i$

 $\tau \iota \nu \grave{\iota} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ єỉs т̀̀ $\nu \Delta u ́ \mu \eta \nu \sigma \nu \nu \varphi \kappa \iota \sigma \mu \epsilon ́ \nu \omega \nu, \pi \lambda \eta ̀ \nu$ ö $\tau \iota$






 eủpeîos Пeípolo，


${ }^{1}$ Oŋ入入кйs is suspected by Corais，Kramer，and Müller． Dübner，and ejected by Meineke．But Eustathius retains the word in two quotations（notes on $I l .2 .607$ and Od． 3．367）．
${ }^{2} \dot{\omega} \boldsymbol{\omega}$ ，before $\mu \hat{\eta}$ ，Pletho omits；so Corais and Meineke．
${ }^{3}$ Teutéas（13）；TeuӨbas（Acghno）．
${ }^{4}$ N $\epsilon \mu \delta i a s$（bknou，perhaps rightly）；Nє $\quad$ ealas，Lobeck ad Phryn．p．557；Nepalas，Corais．
${ }^{5}$ Teu日fas A．
${ }^{6}$ Htéporo，Jones，for Máporo（see Pausanias 7．28）．
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 Nemydian ${ }^{1}$ Artemis. The Teutheas empties into the Achelouis which flows by Dyme ${ }^{2}$ 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,

[^24][^25]
## STRABO





 $\delta \hat{\omega} \mu a$,
$\pi \epsilon ́ \mu \psi o \nu ~ \sigma \grave{\nu} \nu \quad \delta \iota \phi \rho \varphi$ тє каì viéti• Sòs $\delta$ é oi ! $/ \pi \pi 0 \cup \varsigma$,






 öтov $\phi \eta \sigma i \nu$ 并 'A $\theta \eta \nu \hat{a} \beta a \delta i \zeta \epsilon \iota \nu$ катà тク̀ $\nu$ тov


 tives'
 oủk ò $\lambda$ íyov.
 $\tau \eta े \nu$ £́ $\}$ $\kappa a i ~ \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \mathrm{~T} \rho \iota \phi u \lambda i a \nu \mu e ́ \chi \rho \iota \tau \hat{\eta} \varsigma \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \mathrm{M} \epsilon \sigma \sigma \eta \nu i ́ \omega \nu$ $\mu \in$ Oopías.

 $\pi o \lambda \hat{i}^{\prime} \chi{ }^{\nu} \eta^{\prime}$
 44

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. II-I2

when Athene 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 Dyme. Indeed, one should not fail to inquire both into the origin of the epithet of Dymê, "Cauconian," and into the origin of the 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," ${ }^{4}$

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1 \\
\text { 1 O.lyssey 3. 366. } & \text { \& Cp. Iliad 11. } 698 . \\
38.3 .17 . & \text { Iliad 7. 135. }
\end{array}
$$

[^26]
## STRABO

















 à $\nu a \delta \in i \xi a \varsigma ~ \tau o ̀ ~ \rho ́ \epsilon i ̂ \theta \rho o \nu, ~ \pi a \rho ’ ~ a u ̉ \tau \grave{\eta} \nu ~ \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \Sigma \pi a ́ \rho \tau \eta \nu$
 "E入os, ov̉ $\mu \epsilon ́ \mu \nu \eta \tau а \iota ~ к а і ~ o ̀ ~ \pi о \iota \eta \tau \eta \prime s, ~ \epsilon ่ \kappa \delta i ́ \delta \omega \sigma \iota ~$



 T $\rho \iota \phi u \lambda i ́ a s$ èvє $\chi \theta \epsilon i ́ s, \pi a \rho$ ' $a u ̉ \tau \eta ̀ \nu, ~ т \eta ̀ \nu ~ ' O \lambda \nu \mu \pi i ́ a \nu$



3 'Ixoís, Palmer, for cùقúss aũors, Corais.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 12

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

[^27][^28]
## STRABO






 $\Delta a \phi \nu i ́ a ., \mu \in \sigma \tau \grave{\eta} \delta^{\prime}$ '̇ $\sigma \tau i \nu \dot{\eta} \gamma \hat{\eta} \pi \hat{\eta} \sigma a{ }^{\prime} A^{\prime} \rho \tau \epsilon \mu \epsilon \sigma i \omega \nu$






 $\sigma$ о́óра єú סóкıцоь.


 Xa入кis, каі̀ тò $\Sigma a \mu \iota \kappa \grave{\nu} \nu \mu \epsilon \tau \grave{a}$ таи̂та, ôтои тò



 eis tò iepò $\begin{gathered}\text { ánvtes } \mathrm{T} \rho \iota \phi u ́ \lambda \iota o \iota . ~\end{gathered}$

 бтаঠíoıs ó T $\rho \iota \phi \nu \lambda \iota a \kappa o ̀ s ~ M u ́ \lambda д o s ~ к а i ̀ ~ \Lambda є \pi \rho є а т \iota к o ́ s, ~$
 IItrd́vns (klno); so Kramer and the later editors.
 for other emendations, see C. Müller, Ind. Var. Lect., p. 991.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 12-14

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, Aphrodite, 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

[^29]
## STRABO














 Miens, गे $\mu \nu \theta \in \dot{\varepsilon}$











${ }^{1}$ каi 'Аркабтко́s, C. Müller would transpose to a position after $\Lambda \in \pi \rho \in a \tau ו \kappa \delta s$ (above) ; cp. 8, 3. 3 and 8. 3. 26.
 Groskurd, Meineke, and others to a position after Tpıфú 1 tot (at end of § 13). Meineke emends $\Phi \in ́ \lambda \lambda \omega \nu a$ to $\phi \in \lambda \lambda \omega ิ \nu a$ (stony ground) ; C. Mailer (Philologus 34. 79) conjectures 'Aтé $\lambda \lambda \omega \nu \alpha$, or $\Phi \lambda \in ́ \gamma \omega v a$, and Kruger $\Phi_{0} \lambda \phi \eta \nu$.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 14

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 Mamaiis, 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, ${ }^{3}$ 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 Core, 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.

[^30][^31]
## STRABO




 каì ó 'A $\chi \in ́ \rho \omega \nu$, є́ $\mu \beta a ́ \lambda \lambda \lambda o \nu \tau \epsilon \varsigma ~ \epsilon i ' s ~ \tau o ̀ \nu ~ ' A \lambda \phi \epsilon i o ́ v . ~$






 $\nu \in \sigma \theta a \iota \sigma \nu \mu \beta a i \nu e \iota$ катa тoùs тóтovs.






 тove Пu入íous.



C $345 \pi a ́ \rho \epsilon \sigma \tau \iota \mu \epsilon ̀ \nu \gamma \grave{a} \rho \tau \hat{\varphi} \pi \sigma \iota \eta \tau \hat{\eta} \kappa a \grave{i} \pi \lambda a ́ \tau \tau \epsilon \iota \nu \tau a ̀ \mu \grave{\eta}$

 (B man. sec.), Tundvaat (Abgh). But Tuтavéa might be the correct reading (see C. Miiller, Ind. Var. Lect., p. 991).
${ }^{2} \Delta \alpha \lambda i \omega \nu$ : cp. $\Delta x d \gamma \omega \nu$ in Pausanias 6. 21. 4, which appears to be the same river.
${ }^{3} \dot{\eta}$, after $\alpha$ ür $\eta$, Groskurd inserts; so the later editors.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 15-16

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. And further, two rivers flow near these places, the Dalion and the Acheron, both of them emptying into the Alpheius. The Acheron has been so named hy virtue of its close relation to Hades; for, as we know, not only the temples of Demeter and Core 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 Annius ${ }^{1}$ 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. 319 and Pausanias 5. 5. 5); but according to Kramer, "Alpheius." ${ }^{2}$ Odyssey 3. 4.
[^32]
## STRABO















 Kavкшขıátas тıvàs Mapıavסvעoîs ó $\mu$ о́povs, oî каi av̉тoi Пaф入аүóves єiбí. $\mu \nu \eta \sigma \theta \eta \sigma o ́ \mu \epsilon \theta a \delta^{\prime}$ aย่т $\omega \nu$




 фабוv' 'Аvтípaұos yoûv каi 'Eтєьov̀s каi Kav́-

 оікє̂̂̀, тоùs $\mu є ̀ \nu ~ т \rho o ̀ s ~ т \hat{\eta} \mathrm{M} \in \sigma \sigma \eta \nu i ́ a ~ к а т a ̀ ~ т \eta ̀ \nu ~$ T $\rho \iota \phi u \lambda i ́ a \nu, ~ \tau o ̀ ̀ s ~ \delta o ̀ ~ \pi \rho o ̀ s ~ т \hat{\eta} \Delta u ́ \mu \eta$ катà т $\boldsymbol{\eta} \nu$

${ }^{1}$ aєт $\rho \in a ̂ \tau \alpha$, Pletho, for Te $\gamma \epsilon a ̂ \tau a l$; so the editors.
${ }^{1}$ Iliad 20. $329 . \quad$ 12.3.5.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 16-17

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 Epeians 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 Coele Elis near Dymê. And Aristotle has knowledge of their

## STRABO



 $\lambda a \mu \beta a ́ v \in \iota ~ \lambda u ́ \sigma \iota \nu$. ó $\mu$ èv yà $\rho$ Né $\sigma \tau \omega \rho$ v̇то́кєьтаı














 тоข่т兀б ${ }^{\text {. }}$

## 



 тоîs єis $\Lambda a \kappa \epsilon \delta a i \mu o \nu a ~ \beta a \delta i \zeta o v \sigma \iota \nu ' ~ \omega ̈ \sigma \tau \epsilon ~ \tau i ́ ~ o v ̉ ~$



[^33]
## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. I7

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, Athene, according to Sotades, bids Nestor to send Telemachus to Laceduemon "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"s 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

[^34]
## STRABO





 Kav́кшขєs, таиิт' à $\nu \sigma \nu \mu \beta a i ́ \nu o \iota ~ \tau d ̀ ~ a ̆ т о \pi a \cdot ~ \mu \epsilon \mu \epsilon \rho \iota \sigma-~$







 Mєббŋขıакой.


 тồ इauıaко̂ Побєıסíov.






${ }^{1}$ Hapwpen̂rau, Tzschucke from conj. of Casaubon (see Herod. 4. 148), for חарауdтal (Acgh), Пароעd́al (Bkno); so the later editors.
${ }_{2}^{2} \mu \dot{\text { éxpl }}$ (Bl).
 Tzschucke, Corais, Groskurd, because Euryoyda was the daughter of Endymion (Paubanias 5. 1. 4).

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 17-x9

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 Atlas ${ }^{2}$ and of the birth of Dardanus. And here, too, are the sacred precincts called the Ionaeum and the Eurycydeium. Samicum ${ }^{3}$ is now only a fortress, though formerly there was also a city which was called Samus, perhaps

[^35][^36]
## STRABO






 "Avıypos тотанós, калои́ $\mu \in \nu o s ~ т р о ́ т є р о \nu ~ M ı \nu u ́ є \iota o s, ~$

 є่ $\gamma \gamma u ̛ \theta \epsilon \nu$ 'А $\rho \eta \eta^{\prime} \nu \overline{ }$.















${ }^{1} \tau \iota \phi \hat{\omega} \delta \epsilon s$, Corais from conj. of Casaubon, for $\tau \in \iota \phi \omega \delta \eta^{2}$ (Acg), $\tau v \phi \omega \delta \eta$, ( $\mathrm{B} l$, Ald.) ; so later editors in general.
${ }^{2}$ ßареial ò $\sigma \mu \eta \nu$, Corais from conj. of Cassubon, for $\beta a \theta \in i a \nu$ бх $\chi$ өท ; ср. Pausanias 5. 5. 5.
$\chi_{3}$ 'Avirpou (B man. sec.), Pletho, for \&urpou (other MSS.); so the other editors.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 19

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 con. jecture, for the poet says: "And there is a River Minyeius which falls into the sea near Arenê." ${ }^{2}$ 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

[^37]
## STRABO















> $\mathrm{K} a \lambda \lambda i ́ \sigma \tau \eta \nu \tau o ̀ ~ \pi a ́ \rho o \iota \theta \epsilon$, тò $\delta^{\prime}$ v̈бтє $\rho o \nu$ ойעо $\mu a$ @ $\dot{\eta} \rho \eta$,

 то́入є८ каі̆ $\tau \grave{\eta} \nu \nu \eta \eta_{\sigma} \sigma$.








${ }^{1}$ For Mivuntov (the Homerio spelling, Il. 11. 722), Corais

${ }_{2}$ Mivthion (Agh), Meyth̆tov (i), Mivtípıà (bleno), Corais emends to Muvinov; so the later editors, but the ohange is purely conjectural.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 19-20

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 island ${ }^{2}$ which is situated between Cyrenaea and Crete ("Callistê its earlier name, but Thera its later," as Callimachus ${ }^{3}$ 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 $\mu \in \mathcal{v}$ IV ("remain," "tarry"). "Strabo probably wrote "Menteius" or "Menyeius," not "Minteius."
${ }^{2}$ Cp. 1. 3. 16. $\quad{ }^{3}$ Frag. 112 (Schneider). 18.3.19.

[^38]
## STRABO






 бокє $\hat{i}, \hat{\eta} S \dot{a} \rho \chi \eta^{\prime}$.
 vó $\mu$ ous ${ }^{2}$










21. 'A $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ ò סè тov̂ Пúлov тov́тov каі̀ тov̂ $\Lambda \in \pi \rho$ éov ${ }^{3}$



 $\pi \epsilon \nu \tau \eta \prime \kappa о \nu \tau a, a ̉ \pi o ̀ ~ \delta \grave{~} \tau о \hat{\mathrm{X}} \mathrm{X} \in \lambda \omega \nu a ́ \tau a \chi^{\chi} \lambda i ̂ \omega \nu ~ \tau \rho \iota a ́-$

 $\dot{\rho} \in \hat{\imath}$ $\delta e ̀ ~ \pi a \rho a ̀ ~ \tau a ́ \phi o \nu ~ ' I ~ a \rho \delta a ́ v o v ~ к a l ~ X a ́ a \nu ~ \pi o ́ \lambda \iota \nu ~$

1 els , before ${ }_{\eta} \nu$, Tzschucke deletes ; so the editors.
 editors. ${ }^{3}$ Aє

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 20-2I

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 Rhadinê (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 Hows past the tomb of Iardanus and past Chaa-a city that was

> 1. 8. 3.13. Frag. 44 (Be
> also called Sphacteria (see 8. 4. 2).

## STRABO

 $\pi \epsilon \delta i ́ o \nu ~ t o ̀ ~ A i \pi a ́ \sigma ı o \nu . ~ \pi \epsilon р i ~ т а и ́ т \eta s ~ \delta є ̀ ~ т \eta ̂ s ~ X a ́ a s ~$
 $\pi \rho o ̀ s ~ \tau o u ̀ s ~ \Pi u \lambda i o u s, ~ o ̂ v ~ \epsilon ै ф \rho a \sigma \epsilon \nu ~ " О \mu \eta \rho o s, ~ к а i ~ \delta є i ̂ \nu ~$ olovtaı ๆрáфєıv＊


Xáas ${ }^{2} \pi$ à $\rho$ тєí $\chi \in \sigma \sigma \iota \nu^{*}$



 Трьфи入єакท̂ каі Пи́руои каі ó＇Акí $\delta \omega \nu$ тотано̀s

 ѐк той ムuкаíov катьóv，＇А ркабькои́ ŏроия，ѐк


 $\rho \iota \sigma \sigma \in \hat{v} \sigma \iota$ ，трผ́тоıs $\mathrm{M} \epsilon \sigma \sigma \eta \nu i ́ \omega \nu$ тò ठè тa入aiòv





${ }^{2}$ Xdas，Casaubon，for $\boldsymbol{\text { eflas }}$ ；so most editors．
${ }^{3}$ Kumapifola，T＇zschucke，for Kunapioiva（Ag），Kutapıáiva （bhkno）；so the editors．

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 21-22

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 Homerio text (Iliad 7. 133). After the words "beside the walls of Pheia" Homer adds the words "about the
streauns of Iardanus."
${ }^{3}$ As often, Strabo means the mouths of the rivers.

## STRABO

 'A $\chi \iota \lambda \lambda \epsilon \hat{i}$ '











 $\pi a i ́ \delta \omega \nu \dot{\eta} \mu \hat{\imath} \nu \pi a \rho a \delta \in \delta о \mu \epsilon ́ \nu \eta$ ф $\eta \mu \eta \pi \epsilon \rho \grave{\imath}$ тои́т $\omega \nu^{*}$ ä $\lambda \lambda \omega \nu \quad \delta^{\prime} \quad a ̈ \lambda \lambda a \quad \epsilon i \pi o ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu$, ảעáyкך $\delta \iota a \iota \tau a ̂ \nu$.
 $\kappa а і$ трєбßи́татоє каі кат' є́ $\mu \pi \epsilon \iota \rho i ́ a \nu ~ \pi \rho \omega ̂ т о \iota ' ~$

 Ө́́vта каіे биукрои́єьข тоòs тà $\nu \hat{v} \nu, \kappa а \theta a ́ \pi \epsilon \rho$ каl



$1{ }^{\text {" }}$ Epara, Xylander, for ${ }^{\nu}$ Epeva; so the later editors.
2 каìn ăкра, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Gros-

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## §6





















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## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 31-32

Athens"; and in his Rhadamanthys, "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. Salmone 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
${ }^{3}$ Meineke, following Kramer, ejects the words "and it . . Barnichius" on the assumption that "Barnichius" is a word of Slavic origin.

- Odyssey 11. 238.

Bee Frag. 14 (Nauck), and the note.
${ }^{8}$ 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, sinoe either might be so considered.

## STRABO



 'Аркаঠias' viтєркєîтаı סè тîs $\Delta v \mu a i ́ a s ~ к а i ~ B o u-~$













 є่єєívov тà $\chi \omega \rho i a$ iठ $\rho \hat{v} \sigma \theta a \iota ~ \tau а \hat{v} \tau a$.

${ }^{1}$ Ap $\pi \iota \nu \alpha$, Tzschucke, for "E $\pi \iota \nu a$ (ABchiklno), Aifiva (A man. sec.) ; so the editors.
${ }_{2}^{2}$ 甲ppaiav, Meinelke emends to Hpaíav.
${ }^{3}$ à $\nu$ 亿 $\delta \nu \tau \omega \nu \nu$ (Acghno), for $l \delta \nu \tau \omega \nu$, Jones restores.



- 'Epúraveov, Palmer, for 'A $\mu \alpha \alpha^{\prime} \rho \nu \quad \theta 0 \nu$; 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 Irazer's Pausanias, 4. 94 ff , and Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. "Harpina."
${ }^{3}$ Strabo means "through the territory of which."
* On the Parthenias (now the Bakireika), вee Frazer, l.c. 100
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 Calalogue ${ }^{6}$ 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 Aetolus, after he had been
[^39]
## STRABO






 $\mu \epsilon \rho i ́ \sigma a l ~ \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \pi о \lambda \epsilon \mu i \alpha \nu$ aủ $\pi o \hat{\varsigma} \chi \omega ́ \rho a \nu \kappa a i ̀ ~ т a ̂ \lambda \lambda a$




 ' $\mathrm{E} \pi \epsilon \iota \hat{\omega} \nu \mu \epsilon \theta$ ' ö $\pi \lambda \omega \nu$, є่ $\pi \epsilon \iota \delta \grave{\eta}$ ả $\nu \tau i \pi \pi a \lambda o \iota \hat{\eta} \sigma a \nu a i$











 тov̂ 'Ogú̃ov фi入íav трòs тoùs ' $\mathrm{H} p a \kappa \lambda \varepsilon i \delta a s$

 102
driven by Salmoneus, the king of the Epeians and the Pisatans, out of Eleia into Aetolia, named the country after himself and also united the cities there under one metropolis; and Oxylus, a 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 Aetolian 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 Epeians 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

$$
{ }^{1} \text { Cp. 8. 3. } 30 .
$$

## STRABO












 тарà тои̂тo. Фєíठшva סè тòv 'Apyєîov, סéкатоע















${ }^{1}$ According to Pausanias (5. 8. 2) the games were discontinued after the reign of Oxylus and "renewed" by Iphitus.
${ }_{2}$ So Herodotus 6. 127.
104
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

## STRABO





 тòv Фєíठшva тоѝs ठè биукатабкєváбає тоîs
 ठє̀ тара́тдоus äтая ó тท̂s $\nu \hat{\nu}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{H} \lambda \epsilon i a s ~ \mu \eta ̀ ~ к а т а-~$



## IV



 и́тò Мєขє入áழ є́тє́такто, $\mu \in ́ \rho o s ~ o v ̉ \sigma a ~ т ท ̂ ऽ ~ \Lambda а к \omega-~$









${ }^{1}$ 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

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 33-4. I

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 gults, is, all told, twelve hundred stadia. ${ }^{1}$ So much for Eleia.

## 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 Messené, but the city now named Messenê, whose acropolis was Ithomê, had not yet been founded; ${ }^{2}$ but after the death of Menelains, 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, Peloponnesos, vol. ii, p. 93.
${ }^{2}$ 'The city was founded by Epameinondas in 369 b.c. (Diod. Sic. 15. 66).

## STRABO






 $\tau \hat{\omega}$ ' $\mathrm{A} \chi \stackrel{\lambda}{ } \lambda \in \hat{\mathrm{L}}$,
















${ }^{1}$ Ofrudoy, Kramer inserts (space for siz or seven letters in A).
\% Joner exchanges the positions of To Kopupdatoy and $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ Kилapiббia. Meineke omits каì̀ Kитарıбоia.
so8

## GEOGRAPHY, 8.4. $\mathbf{I - 2}^{-2}$

which then took place, Melanthus was king of the Messenians, who were an autonomous people, although formerly they had been subject to Menelaiis. 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 Asine ; ${ }^{1}$ 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 Pherae ${ }^{3}$ did accompany Menelaüs on the expedition; and in the Laconian Catalogue he includes Oetylus, ${ }^{4}$ which is situated on the Messenian Gulf. Messenê ${ }^{5}$ 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, Aegaleum.
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 .
${ }^{2}$ Ilied 9. 150.
${ }^{3}$ Ilicd 2. 582, where Homer's word is "Tharis."
${ }^{4}$ Ifiad 2.585 ; now called Vitylo.
${ }^{6}$ The country Messenia is meant, not the cily Messenê.
${ }^{8}$ In Strabo's time the Neda River was the boundary between Triphylia and Messenia (8. 3. 22), but in thee present passage he must be referring to some cape on the "ancient

## STHABO














 тракобíous.




 Вóyov катà тò̀ $\pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \mu о \nu ~ \tau o ̀ \nu ~ ' А к т \iota а к o ̀ \nu ~ \delta \iota \epsilon ́ \phi \theta є \iota р є, ~$

${ }^{1}$ For kal Wesseling conj. $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{k} \ell \\ & \text {; } \text {; and so Meineke reads. }\end{aligned}$
 anil others read. See footnote on opposite page.
${ }^{3}$ пр wion $\nu \hat{\eta} \sigma o s$, Jones inserts from conj. of Kramer (apace for about ten letters in A).
${ }^{4} \pi \rho о к \in i \mu \in ́ \nu \eta$, Corais, for $\pi$ робкєı $\mu^{\prime} \neq \eta$; so Meineke.
${ }^{5}$ ai, aftor тaútŋv, the editors omit.
${ }^{1}$ But according to Diodorus Siculus (12.60) Stratocles was archon at the time of this expedition ( 425 в.о.) ; and aecording to Thucydides (4. 3), it was Eurymedun and Sophocles who made the expedition. Hence some emend "and Strat-

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 4. 2-3

under the leadership of Eurymedon and Stratocles ${ }^{1}$ 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 Prote, 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 hundred ${ }^{4}$ 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.


## STRABO




 oừ $\dot{\eta}$ ả $\rho \chi \grave{\eta}$ т $\rho o ̀ s ~ \delta u ́ \sigma \iota \nu ~ \tau o v ̂ ~ c o ́ \lambda \pi o v ~ \epsilon ่ \sigma \tau i ́, ~ \pi \rho o ̀ s ~$







 тò èvtâ̂ $\theta a \quad \sigma \omega \theta \hat{\eta} \nu a \iota ~ a v ̉ \tau o ́ v, ~ \omega \varsigma ~ \pi \rho о є \iota \rho \eta ́ к а \mu є \nu . ~$

 Тріккр．оікі́баı ठѐ $\lambda \in ́ \gamma \epsilon \tau а \iota ~ П є ́ \lambda о \psi ~ т o ́ ~ т є ~ \Lambda \epsilon \hat{v}-$ ктроу каі Xapádpà каì 巴a入á́pous，${ }^{6}$ тoùs ขv̂̀



${ }^{1}$ Kuval $\theta$ ov，Xylander，for Kuvaíioy（see Dionys．Hal． Antiq．Rom，1．50）；so most editors．
${ }^{2}$ Oltuдos，the editors，for $\delta$ Múnos．
${ }^{3}$ Baítudos，Meineke emends to Bolfu入os；Kramer prefers Beítu入os．
－See footnote on $\Phi \eta \rho \hat{\nu} \nu$ in next §．
${ }^{5}$ 「epqulars（Acghinok）．
© Oadápous，Corais and Meineke emend to＠a入huas（as spelled by other Greek writers）．

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 4. 4

4. Adjacent to Methone ${ }^{1}$ 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. ${ }^{3}$ Asine $\hat{\text {, }}$ 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 Cardamyle, 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 1 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
${ }_{2}^{1}$ 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.v. "Asinê").
"Sise 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.
[^40]
## STRABO





 T $\rho a ́ \gamma \iota o \nu .{ }^{3}$
5. Т $\hat{\omega} \nu$ ठè $\pi \rho о \tau \alpha \theta \epsilon \sigma \sigma \hat{\omega} \nu$ é $\pi \tau$ ad $\pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \omega \nu \tau \hat{\varphi}$






 oi $\delta$ è t $\mathfrak{\eta} \nu ~ \nu v ̂ \nu ~ M \epsilon \sigma o ́ \lambda a \nu ~ o u ̋ t \omega ~ к a \lambda \epsilon i ̂ \sigma \theta a i ́ ~ \phi a \sigma \iota, ~$
 каi т $\hat{\varsigma}$ Me б



${ }^{1}$ Пornє́ $\boldsymbol{\sigma} \sigma \boldsymbol{1}$ ( $\mathrm{B} k n o$ ).

## 

3 The words cal . . . Tpóyıo are suspected by Meineke.
1 \$npâv, not $\Phi$ ap ow (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.
 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 Redon (now River of Kalamata). The site of the temple is as yet unknown (see Curtius, Peloponnesos ii., p. 159).

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 4. 4-5

Laconia and is a different river from the Neda. It ${ }^{1}$ has a notable temple of A thena 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 Echeiae ${ }^{3}$ 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 Enopé, ${ }^{5}$ some say that it is Pellana, ${ }^{6}$ others that it is some place near Cardamyle, 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 poet called Oechalia; but others say that what is now Mesoli, ${ }^{8}$ 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.
${ }^{6}$ Iliad 9. $150 . \quad$ Also spelled Pellenê ; now Zugra.
78. 3. 25. ${ }^{18}$ See 8.4.7. 8. 8. 4.4.

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

## STRABO

 مov. "Avөєıav $\delta$ è oì $\mu \in ̀ \nu ~ a u ̉ r \eta ̀ \nu ~ \tau \eta ̀ \nu ~ E o u p i ́ a \nu ~$
 $\mu \epsilon \tau a \xi u$ ' $\mathrm{A} \sigma i \nu \eta \nu,{ }^{2} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \mathrm{M} \epsilon \sigma \sigma \eta \nu i \omega \nu$ тó $\lambda \epsilon \omega \nu$ оікєьó-

 $\lambda \in \chi \theta \hat{\eta} \nu a i ́ ~ \phi a \sigma \iota \nu$ ímò тov̂ moוךтov̂.

тâซaı $\delta$ ' є่ $\gamma \gamma u ̀ s ~ a ̊ \lambda o ́ s, ~$

 à $\nu \omega \mu a ́ \lambda о \iota s ~ \kappa є ́ \chi \rho \eta \nu т a \iota ~ т о i ̂ s ~ a ̉ \pi o ̀ ~ \theta a \lambda a ́ \tau \tau \eta s ~ \delta \iota и-~$ $\sigma \tau \eta \dot{\mu} \alpha \sigma \iota$.




 $\nu \in \nu о \mu і ́ к а \sigma \iota ~ т \rho о ́ т є \rho о \nu), ~ \Theta о и р i ́ a \nu ~ \delta є ̀ ~ к а i ~ Ф а \rho a ̀ ̧ ~ є ̇ \nu ~$



 $\nu \eta \varsigma \varsigma^{\circ} \dot{\phi} \epsilon ́ \sigma \tau \eta \kappa \epsilon ́ ~ \tau \epsilon ~ т \eta ̂ \varsigma ~ \nu v ̂ \nu ~ M \epsilon \sigma \sigma \eta \nu i ́ \omega \nu ~ \pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \omega \varsigma ~$

${ }^{1} \pi \delta \lambda_{t s} \mu\left\{a\right.$, Corais and Meineke emend to $\pi \delta \lambda_{\imath \sigma \mu a}$, perhaps rightly.
${ }_{2}{ }^{2} \mathrm{~A} \sigma \dot{\nu} \eta \nu$, Corais, for 'A $A l \nu \eta s$; so the later editors.
${ }^{3}$ See footnote 4, p. 114, on $\Phi \eta \rho \omega \hat{\nu}$.

- Eivar (ino), supplying lacuna of about five letters in A; калеí⿱日aı ( $h$ man.sec. and $i$ ).
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## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 4. 5-6

city, Rhium ${ }^{1}$ 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 $0.153 . \quad{ }^{5}$ See 8. 3. 23.
"The MSS. read "two hundred and fifty."

[^41]
## STRABO




 $\pi \rho о є \iota \rho \dot{\eta} \kappa \alpha \mu \epsilon \nu$.







 بóvov tòv $\Sigma \tau \in \nu u ́ \kappa \lambda a \rho o \nu ~ \nu o \mu i ́ \sigma a \iota ~ \pi o ́ \lambda ı \nu, ~ \epsilon i s ~ \tau o u ̂-~$ тоу Sè каi то⿱̀ $\Delta \omega \rho \iota \in ́ a s ~ \sigma v \nu a \gamma a \gamma \epsilon i ̀ v ~ \pi a ́ v \tau a s . ~$





 $\Delta \eta \mu \eta \tau \rho i ́ o v, \pi а \rho а к є \lambda \epsilon \cup o ́ \mu \epsilon \nu о \varsigma^{6}$ тои́т $\omega \nu$ еै $\chi \in \sigma \theta a \iota$



${ }^{2}$ cis $\delta \hat{k}$ tads ad ̀ $\lambda \lambda a s$, Kramer, supplying lacuna of about twelve letters in A (see same phrase in 8.5.4); so Meineke.
${ }^{3}$ Ba ot ${ }^{\prime}$ 'as, Meineke, from conj. of Kramer, for Baбt入elas (cp. Ba, $1 \lambda t a s$ in 8. 5, 4).
${ }_{4}$ cal Meodлar кaí, Mleineke, supplying lacuna of about twelve letters in A. For a long reading in B and also two marginal notes, see C. Miller, Ind. Var. Lect., p. 994.
${ }^{5}$ Фápıos, correction in $n$, for Фалnpeús; bo the editors. II 8

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 4. 6-8

Yamisus, 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 common ${ }^{2}$ wall, so that it is used as an acropolis, the one mountain being called Ithome and the other Acrocorinthus. And so Demetrius of Pharos seems to have spoken aptly to Philip ${ }^{3}$ the son of Demetrius when he advised him to lay hold of both these cities if he coveted the Peloponnesus, " "for if you hold both horns," he
18. 3. 1.
${ }^{2}$ i.e. common to the lower city and the acropolis.
${ }^{3}$ Philip V-reigned 220 to 178 в.c.

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

[^42]
## STRABO














 $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \mathrm{M} \epsilon \sigma \sigma \eta \nu i \omega \nu, ~ \sigma v \sigma \tau \hat{\eta} \nu a i ́ ~ \phi a \sigma \iota ~ \tau o ̀ \nu ~ \pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \mu о \nu$.






 Apreious te rial 'Hдeious ${ }^{2}$ каі Пıбátas каі.
 $\kappa \rho a ́ \tau \eta \nu$ тò $\nu$ ' $\rho \rho \chi о \mu є \nu о \hat{v}$ ßaбıлє́a maןєХо $\mu \epsilon ́ \nu \omega \nu$

## $1^{\circ}$ Pw $\omega$ aior, Xylander inserts; so the later editors.

2 'Hत 'lous, Meineke emends to 'Аркд́ $\delta a s$, following conj. of Kramer: but according to Pausanias (4. 15. 4) both "the Eleians and Arcadians were with the Messenians."
${ }^{3}$ ral 'Apred́jas, after Mrodeas, Jones inserts (see Pausaniss 4. 15. 4 and 4. 17. 2).

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 4. 8-10

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 ontraged the maidens who had come to the sacrifice, ${ }^{2}$ is on the boundaries between Laconia and Messenia, where both peoples lield 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 re-volted-the Arcadians furnishing Aristocrates ${ }^{3}$ 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 $146 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{o}$. ; but it was rebuilt again by Augustus.
${ }^{2}$ Cp. 6. 1. 6.
${ }^{8}$ On the perfidy of Aristocrates, see Pausanias 4. 17. 4.

## STRABO

 'О $\mu \phi а \lambda i ́ \omega \nu о$ s' $\dot{\eta} \nu i ́ \kappa a ~ \phi \eta \sigma i \nu$ aútòs $\sigma \tau \rho a \tau \eta \gamma \hat{\eta} \sigma a \iota$
 $\phi \eta \sigma \iota \nu \hat{\epsilon} \kappa \epsilon \hat{\imath} \theta \epsilon \nu \quad$ द่ $\nu \quad \tau \hat{\eta}$ è $\lambda \epsilon \gamma \epsilon i ́ a, ~ \hat{\imath} \nu \quad \dot{\epsilon} \pi \iota \gamma \rho a ́ \phi o v \sigma \iota \nu$ Eùvo $\mu i ́ a \nu$.
 " $\mathrm{H} \rho \eta \mathrm{s}$,

 $\varepsilon \dot{\nu} \rho \in i ̂ a \nu ~ \Pi e ́ \lambda о т о \varsigma ~ \nu \hat{\eta} \sigma о \nu$ ảфıкó $\mu \epsilon \theta a$.








 ỏктако́бьó тои катакодтiלoעть.





 Meineke and others. But see Bergk, Poet. Lyr. Graec. 2. p. 8, footnote on Prag. 2.

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## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 4. 10-1I

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,

[^43]
## STRABO






## V

 od 几акшуєкòs $\mu \in \tau a \xi \grave{v}$ Taıvápov каi Ma 入ê̂v,


















1 Now Cape Matapan.
${ }^{2}$ Now Cape Malea.
${ }^{s}$ 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).
*For a description of this temple, see Pausanias 3189 ff,

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 4. II-5. I

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. Les this as it may, after the Messenian Gult comes the Laconian Gulf, lying between Taenarum ${ }^{1}$ 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 Taygetus; it is a lofty and steep mountain, only a short distance from the sea, and it connerts 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 Taÿgetus, 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 Limnae ${ }^{7}$ stood on wet ground, though now its

## ${ }^{5}$ Hence Homer's " Hollow Lacedaemon " (Odyssey 4. 1). <br> 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."

## STRABO






 Kv $\rho \eta \nu a i a s ~ \pi \rho o ̀ s ~ \nu o ́ т o \nu ~ \delta i ́ a \rho \mu a ́ ~ \epsilon ̇ \sigma \tau \iota ~ \sigma \tau а \delta i ́ \omega \nu ~$


















 inserted above the $\pi$ by first hand in A. Groskurd, Meineke,
 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 énl Talvapov (not Ma入éav, Groskurd and

${ }^{2} \Psi a \mu a \theta_{0} \hat{\nu} s$, the editors in general, for ' $A \mu a \theta_{0} \hat{s} s$.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 5. 1-2

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 cavern ${ }^{1}$ 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 foirty 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.
"Literally, "Ass's-jaw" ; now Care Elaphonisi.
${ }^{5}$ To be identified with Cimarus (10. 4.5) ; see Murray's Small Classical Allas (1904, Map 11). The cape is now called Garabusa. ${ }^{\text {F From Cape Taenarum. }}$

## STRABO






oil $\tau$ ' ar $\rho$ ' 'A $\mu$ vic $\lambda a s$ єỉXov "E тто入í $\theta \rho o \nu^{\circ}$



 тó $\lambda \iota \varsigma^{\prime}$ vita Ma入éal' oтádıol $\delta^{\prime}$ є is aủtàs àmò







${ }^{1}$ 'Akpaiw , the editors in general, for 'Actaliwy (ABEcghino).
${ }^{2} \dot{a} \lambda \lambda \alpha$, Corgis inserts ; so the later editors.
${ }^{3}$ The words M $\epsilon \sigma \sigma \delta a \nu$. . . кa are omitted by BElt and Pletho. But $t$ has the words as far as to; and so $q$, which leaves a lacuna after $\tau \delta \nu$. In A about four letters between tod and ka have perished with the margin; hence the same lacuna in cghno. Meineke, Müller-Dübner and others write ๑óppaka, but Kramer writes Ðpạкк, Capps, citing 8. 5. 1, suspects that Strabo wrote каӫ̈s тpoé, рпка.

[^44]${ }^{4}$ Between Acraeae and Cyparissia. Now in ruins near $\mathrm{Xy}_{\mathrm{y}} \mathrm{l}$.

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## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 5. 2-3

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 Leucê; ${ }^{3}$ 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 Asopus ${ }^{4}$ 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 Limnaeum ${ }^{6}$. . . ${ }^{7}$ But some take "Messê" as an apocopated form of

[^45]© " 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 donbtful whether Strabo full name in 14. 2. 13).

## STRABO


 крî каi $\delta \hat{\omega}$ каі̀ $\mu a ́ \psi$, каі̀ ëть.
$\eta{ }^{\eta} \rho \omega \varsigma^{1} \delta^{\prime}$ А и́тонє́ $\delta \omega \nu$ те каі "А入кьноя,



 $\mu i a$ үivєтаі ar $\mu \phi о \tau \epsilon ́ \rho \omega \nu$ on $\psi$,


 $\lambda \epsilon ̂ \gamma \epsilon \iota \eta{ }_{\eta} \lambda^{\prime} \operatorname{ma\rho à~\Phi \iota \lambda \eta ́\tau a} \delta^{\delta} e^{\prime}$








${ }^{1}$ But the MSS. of Homer (Il. 19.392) read $\% \pi \pi o u s$, not nepos.
 Dübner.
${ }^{3}$ ai, before $\gamma d \rho$, Corais inserts in a lacuna of about four letters; A, men. sec., inserts ob, and so read chino.

${ }^{1}$ 8. 3. 29, 8. 4. 1.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 5. 3

"Messenê," for, as I have said, ${ }^{1}$ Messenê too was a part of Laconia. As examples of apocope from the poet himself, writers cite "krī," "dō," and " maps," ${ }^{2}$ and also the passage "the heroes Automedon and Alcimus," ${ }^{3}$ for "Alcimedon"; then from Hesiod, who uses "brī" for "brithu" or "briaron"; and Sophocles and Ion, "rha" for "rhadion"; and Epicharmus," li" for "lian," and "Syracō" for "Syracuse"; and in Empedocles, "ops" for "opsis": "the 'ops'5 of both becomes one"; for 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 'peeda'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, Augeiae ${ }^{8}$ to Aegaeae; ${ }^{9}$ for the Augeiae in Locris ${ }^{10}$ no longer exists at all. As for Las, the story goes, the Dioscuri ${ }^{11}$ once captured it
${ }^{2}$ For "lrrithē," "dōma," "mapsidion," Aristotle (Poet. 1458 A) quotes the same examples.
${ }^{3}$ Iliad 19. 392 (but see critical note on opposite page). example. Aristotle (l.c.) quotes the same

> "Vision." 8 For " erion," " wool," " Rudders," \& liad 2. 583.

- That is, the Laconian (not the Locrian) Augeiae, which was thirty stadia from Gytheium (Pausanias 3. 21.6), near the Limni of to-day.
${ }^{10}$ Iliad 2. 532.
${ }^{21}$ Castor and Pollux.


## STRABO



$\nu \eta ̀ ~ \tau \grave{\omega} \Lambda a \pi \epsilon ́ \rho \sigma a, \nu \eta े$ тò $\mathrm{Eủ} \mathrm{\rho} \mathrm{\omega ́} \mathrm{\tau a} \mathrm{\nu} \mathrm{\tau} \mathrm{\rho íтo} \mathrm{\nu}$, $\nu \grave{~ \tau o u ̀ s ~ e ̀ v ~ " A \rho \gamma \epsilon \iota ~ к а і ~ к а т a ̀ ~ \Sigma \pi ~} \pi$ á $\rho \tau \eta \nu$ Өєoús. ${ }^{1}$









 $\mu \epsilon ́ \nu O \cup s \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \xi^{\prime} \nu \omega \nu, \delta \iota a ̀ \tau \eta ̀ \nu \lambda \epsilon \iota \pi a \nu \delta \rho i ́ a \nu^{*} \chi \rho \hat{\eta} \sigma \theta a \iota$





${ }^{2}$ A has $\nu a \ldots$. . $i \mu \operatorname{\mu vo\nu }$ with space fur about fifteen letters; for $\lambda i \mu \in v_{0} \nu$ bro have $\epsilon \dot{\lambda} \lambda i \mu \in \operatorname{vin}_{\text {on }}$. The above restoraton of the text follows Curtius (Peloponnesos ii, p. 309) ; so Meineke, and Müller-Dübner.
${ }^{3}$ Atyur, the editors, following 0 . Muller, for Attu.
4 A has $\pi$ тдє . . . रàp $\kappa \tau \lambda$., with space for about fifteen letters; whence $\pi о \lambda \epsilon \mu \mathrm{t}$ in $g i$, $\pi 0 \lambda \epsilon \mu$ ions in $h$. The above is the restoration of Curtius (lac.) ; so Müller-Dübner; and
 Müller, Ind. Var. Lect. p 99 ธ̄.
 Others read \$apaiz.
${ }^{6}$ A has $\delta \ldots$. . ${ }^{2} \pi \boldsymbol{k} \kappa \tau \lambda$., with space for about fifteen


## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 5. 3-4

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 man ${ }^{5}$ 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 Aegys ${ }^{6}$ 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

[^46]1104 b.c. Porian Conquest as far back as
${ }_{6}^{4}$ Cp. 8. 5. 5. $\quad{ }^{5}$ 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.)


${ }^{7}$ ektós, Meineke emends to ${ }^{2} \nu \tau \delta \delta$.
${ }^{8}$ After the letter $\tau$ A leaves a space for about fifteen


## STRABO















 тои́тоия, катоиі́as тıvàs av̀тoîs àmoסєi\}aעtes каi $\lambda_{\text {eitouprías idías. }}$

 $\pi a \rho \epsilon i \eta \eta \tau \iota \varsigma$ à $\nu$ Sıà тò $\gamma \nu \omega ́ \rho \iota \mu o \nu, \tau \iota \nu \omega ิ \nu \delta^{\prime}$ ă $\xi \iota \iota$




 'A $\chi$ aïкòv "A 1
 position after ${ }^{*}$ ERos.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 5. 4-5

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).

## STRABO




## $\pi o v ̂ \mathrm{M} \epsilon \nu$ é $\lambda \alpha o s$ er $\eta$; 

























${ }^{1}$ wal, before $\kappa$ ar', Meineke omits.
${ }^{1}$ Odyssey 3. 249.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8.5.5

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. ${ }^{8}$ 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

[^47]
## STRABO








 Прок入є́a фทбi $\delta \iota a \tau a ́ \xi a \iota ~ \tau \grave{̀ \nu}$ то入ıтєíav, "Eфорos







$$
{ }^{1} \tau \alpha \rho a \chi \grave{\eta} \text {, Corgis, for } \dot{d} \rho \chi \frac{1}{\eta} .
$$

${ }^{1}$ Hurycles likewise abused the friendship of Herod the Great and others (Josephus, Antiq. 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

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 5. 5

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 son ${ }^{3}$ being averse to any friendship of this kind. 4 And it also came to pass that the Eleuthero-Lacones ${ }^{5}$ got a kind of republican constitution, since the Perioeci ${ }^{6}$ 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; ${ }^{7}$ 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), after which nothing further is known of him (see PaulyWissowa, 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.
" "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.


## STRABO

тoùs $\delta \grave{\epsilon} \Pi_{\rho о к \lambda e i ́ \delta a s ~}{ }^{1} \kappa \alpha \lambda \epsilon i ̂ \sigma \theta a \iota, ~ a ̉ \lambda \lambda d$ тoùs, $\mu$ è $\nu$











 $\kappa a i ̀ \tau \hat{\nu} \nu \mathrm{M} \epsilon \sigma \sigma \eta \nu \iota a \kappa \hat{\nu} \nu$ таи̂тa $\mu \hat{\nu} \nu$ ảmoঠєктéov,





${ }^{1}$ The passage toils $\delta \mathrm{e}$ ח $\Pi \rho o \kappa \lambda \epsilon \ell \delta \alpha s . . . \pi \lambda \epsilon i \sigma \tau \omega \nu$, which, down to $\pi \lambda \in l \sigma \tau \omega \nu$, 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 bloc. II. 163). There is virtual agreement on the text except Mauaavia. . . $\pi \lambda \in i \sigma \tau \omega \nu$, 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
 of $\lambda \in \gamma \in!$, but with no MS. authority. See also B. Niese in Narhr. non der liönigl. Gesellsch. der Wissensch. au Göttingen, 1906, 138 ; K. J. Neumann in Sybels hist. Zeitsch. N. F. 1906, 55; Wilamowitz in Homerische Untersuch. 272; and Covet in Aiscell. Critical 175.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 5. 5-6

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";

[^48][^49]
## STRABO


$\kappa а \lambda \lambda i ́ к а \rho т о у ~$
 каi ßочбi каі̀ тоí $\mu \nu а \iota \sigma \iota \nu ~ є \dot{\beta} \beta о т \omega \tau а ́ т \eta \nu$, ойт' $\grave{\nu} \nu \pi \nu о a i ̂ \sigma \iota \chi \epsilon i \mu a \tau о \varsigma ~ \delta \nu \sigma \chi \epsilon i ́ \mu \epsilon \rho о \nu$


 $\gamma \in \nu \in ́ \sigma \theta a \iota$











үєíт $\omega \nu, \kappa \alpha ́ \theta \eta \tau а \iota .{ }^{1}$



 $\pi a \lambda a \iota a ̀ \nu ~ т \grave{\eta} \nu \mathrm{Koí} \mathrm{\lambda} \eta \nu$ ка入ou $\mu$ év $\nu, \pi o \lambda \dot{v} \mu a ̄ \lambda \lambda o \nu$

## GEOGRAPHY, 8.5. 6

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; $o^{\circ}$ if, on the other hand, he means the old Coelê

$$
{ }^{1} \text { Frag. } 1083 \text { (Nauck). }
$$

[^50]
## STRABO




 єiта $\mu \epsilon \tau \grave{a}$ трıакобíous $\sigma \tau a \delta i o u s \dot{\eta}^{`} \mathrm{H} \lambda \iota s$ ．
 $\sigma a \nu, \tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ ठè ка८єтáє $\sigma \sigma a \nu, \zeta \eta \tau o v ̂ \sigma \iota, \tau \eta \nu \nu \kappa \tau \omega \in \sigma \sigma a \nu$


 öт८ oí à $\pi \grave{o} \tau \omega \bar{\omega} \nu \sigma \iota \sigma \mu \hat{\nu} \nu \dot{\rho} \omega \chi \mu o \grave{~ \kappa a \iota є \tau o l ~ \lambda e ́ \gamma o \nu \tau a \iota, ~}$

 $\lambda o \nu \tau \grave{a} \tau о \iota a v ̂ \tau a \kappa о \iota \lambda \omega \prime \mu a \tau \alpha ~ \lambda e ́ \gamma \epsilon \sigma \theta a i ́ ~ \phi a \sigma \iota \nu, ~ a ̀ \phi '$ ov̉ каі тò

 корифás тוvas àторраүŋ̀vaí тıעєs $\mu \nu \eta \mu о \nu \epsilon v ́ o v \sigma \iota \nu$.




${ }^{1}$［ $\left.\Lambda \epsilon \pi \rho \epsilon a \mathrm{~T}\right] \bar{\omega} \nu$ Nüller－Dübner（in Latin translation）from conj．of Meineke．Kramer conj．［＇Etel］⿳亠凶禸；Curtius［Kav－ $\left.{ }^{\kappa \dot{\alpha} \nu} \boldsymbol{\nu}\right] \omega \nu$.
 Groskurd conj．Méбøทiluy，Kramer and Curtius Mıvồv．
${ }^{1}$ See 8．3．2．
${ }^{2}$ i．e．in Homer＇s text，Iliad 2． 581 and Odyssey 4．1．
s The usual meaning of Ketê 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，Lcxilogus s．v．，and Goebel，Lexilogus s．v．）．

## 144

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 5. 6-7

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 write ${ }^{2}$ 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." ${ }^{\text {B }}$ 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 Taÿgetus, being supported in their undertaking by the extravagance of the Romans.

[^51]
## STRABO



 öтад $\lambda$ é $\gamma p$.
$\kappa a \lambda a ́, \tau \grave{a}$ oo $\xi \in i ̂ \nu o s ~ \Lambda a \kappa \epsilon \delta a i ́ \mu о \nu \iota ~ \delta \hat{\omega} \kappa \epsilon \tau \cup \chi \eta ́ \sigma a s$ "Iфıтos Eủjuтío $\boldsymbol{\eta}^{\circ}$.

$\tau \grave{\tau} \delta^{\prime} \dot{\epsilon} \nu \mathrm{M} \epsilon \sigma \sigma \eta \eta_{\nu \eta} \xi \nu \mu \beta \lambda \eta \eta_{\eta} \eta \nu \dot{a} \lambda \lambda \eta \eta^{\prime} \lambda o \iota \iota$



 $\kappa a i$

 $\delta \hat{\eta} \lambda o{ }^{\prime}$

ví́os 'Ортілó ${ }^{\prime}$ оıо,





 $\pi \rho o ̀ s \delta^{\prime}$ ä $\rho a \delta \sigma^{\prime} \mu \alpha \tau^{\prime}$ é $\lambda \omega \nu \mathrm{M} \epsilon \nu \epsilon \lambda a ́ o v$,
 єis $\Lambda a \kappa \epsilon \delta a i ́ \mu о \nu a ~ \phi а \nu \epsilon i ̂ \tau a \iota ~ \lambda \epsilon ́ \gamma \omega \nu ~ \tau \eta ̀ \nu ~ a ̈ \phi \iota \xi \iota \nu *$
 146

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 5. 8

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, "bcautiful 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 Lacedaemon 'Ketoessan,' 5 and then drove to the palace of Menelaiis," ${ }^{6}$ 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
${ }^{1}$ Ory/ssey 21. 13.
${ }^{3}$ ripyosey 3. 488.
: Odyssey 21. 15.
4 Odyssey 3. 486.
${ }^{5}$ See footnote 4, p 141, © Olyssey 4. 1-2.
[^52]
## STRABO

 T $\eta \lambda \epsilon ́ \mu a \chi o \nu \lambda \epsilon ́ \gamma \epsilon \iota \nu{ }^{\circ}$
$\epsilon i \mu \iota \gamma a ̀ \rho$ és $\Sigma \pi \pi a ́ \rho \tau \eta \nu \tau \epsilon \kappa a i ̀ \epsilon i s$ Пúdov.





 teías. ${ }^{7}$

## VI

1. Merà $\delta$ è $\mathrm{Ma} \mathrm{\lambda éas} \mathrm{ó} \mathrm{'A} \mathrm{\rho} \mathrm{\gamma o} \mathrm{\lambda ıкòs} \mathrm{èк} \delta \in ́ \chi \in \tau a \iota$







${ }^{1}$ oi $\delta$ é, Kramer inserts, from conj. of Pletho.
 (Blno, and A man. sec.). So Meineke, Müller-1)übner and others.
 and Forbiger read $\delta \dot{\varepsilon} \sigma v \mu \pi i \pi \tau \varepsilon!\nu$,

${ }^{6}$ A reads \& $\xi_{0} .$. . $\tau i o v$, with a lacuna of about eight letters, but bro have ésovaía ... toy. Kramer conj. [ $\beta$ '́ $\lambda]$ тıov,

${ }^{6}$ Meineke inserts cal (as in bro) instead of $\overline{5}$ (MullerDübner).
148

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 5. 8-6. I

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 country ${ }^{2}$ is in disagreement with this view ${ }^{3}$ 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. Ayter 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 Odywsey 4. 1, and Iliad 2. 581 (Catalogue of Ships). But the epithets are omitted in Odyssey 21. 13.
s i.e. that Homer's country of Lacedaemon includes Messenia.
[^53]
## STRABO


 $\phi \eta \sigma \iota \nu$. 'А $\quad$ тo $\lambda \lambda{ }^{\prime} \delta \omega \omega \rho o s ~ \delta e ̀ ~ K v \theta \eta ́ \rho \omega \nu ~ \pi \lambda \eta \sigma i o \nu ~$






 $\mu \nu \dot{\eta} \mu \eta$ я.



 $\pi \epsilon \rho \grave{l} \tau \eta ̀ \nu$ "Т $\delta \rho a \nu$.




 $\theta a \iota$. àmò тoútov $\delta$ è $\pi \epsilon \pi \lambda a ́ \sigma \theta a l ~ ф a \sigma i ~ \tau o ̀ \nu ~$






${ }^{1}$ 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."

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. i-2

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
s i.e. "Naus" (ship) + "pleō" (sail).

## STRABO























${ }^{1}$ A reads cal . . . hov, 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 'Aflyps, added in marg. A, man. sec. ; 'A Kramer would supply the lacuna in A (一avîs) thus : ['A $\lambda_{1}$ ]кฑ̂s (see Pausanias 2. 36. 1).

4 Écardv cal, Jones inserts (cp. 8. 6. 14, where the same insertion is made).

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 2-4

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 1 too should not overlook this section of the circuit. The gulf begins at the town of Asinê. ${ }^{2}$ 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 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 Anyymonê and distant ancestor of Palamedes, with the Nauplius who was the father of Palamedes.
${ }^{2}$ Cp. 8. 6. 11.
${ }^{5}$ The Asinê in Argolis, not far from Nauplia, not the Messenian Asiné, of course (see Pauly-Wissowa).

STRABO






 катà т̀̀v 'A $\rho$ үєíav.



 тó $\lambda \iota s$ "Apyos $\lambda$ é $\gamma \in \tau$ а.
"Apyos $\tau \in \Sigma \pi a ́ \rho \tau \eta \tau \epsilon$.
oi $\delta^{\prime \prime}$ "Apros т' єi $\chi$ ov 'Típuv $\theta a ́ ~ \tau \epsilon$.
каi $\dot{\eta} \Pi є \lambda о \pi o ́ \nu \nu \eta \sigma o \varsigma$,

 'Eス入ás' 'Apyєíous yoûv, кадє̂̂ тávтas, каӨáтєє каі $\Delta a v a o u s ~ к а i ̀ ~ ' A \chi a \iota o v ́ s . ~ т ~ т ̀ \nu ~ \gamma o u ̂ \nu ~ o ́ \mu \omega \nu \nu \mu l a \nu ~$


$\nu \hat{\nu}$ av̉ тоús, ö $\sigma \sigma o \iota$ тò Пе $\lambda a \sigma \gamma \iota \kappa o ̀ \nu$ "Apyos èvalov,


$\hat{\eta}$ оик "А $\rho$ уєоs $\bar{\eta} \in \nu$ 'А $\chi$ ає८кои̂ ;
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## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 4-5

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," 10 "Or was he not in Achaean Argos?" 11 And here he signifies that
${ }^{1}$ Now Kalamaki.
${ }^{2}$ See 8. 2. 1, and foot-note,
s But this epithet ("intioy, "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.
${ }^{8}$ Agamemnon's.
${ }^{10}$ Iliad 9. 141.
${ }^{6}$ liad 4. 52.
${ }^{7}$ Iliud 1. 30.
- Iliad 2. 681.

11 Odyssey 3. 251.

## STRABO

$\mu a ́ \zeta о \nu \tau о ~ o i ~ \Pi е \lambda о т о \nu \nu \eta ́ \sigma \iota o i ~ к а т ’ ~ a ̈ \lambda \lambda \eta \nu ~ \sigma \eta \mu a \sigma i ́ a \nu . ~$

 С 370 т $̀ \nu$ П $\eta \nu \epsilon \lambda$ ó $\pi \eta \nu$, őтı $\pi \lambda \epsilon i ́ o v s$ ầ $\lambda a ́ \beta o \iota \mu \nu \eta \sigma \tau \eta ̂ \rho a \varsigma^{\circ}$

 єї $\rho \boldsymbol{\imath} \epsilon$.













 Kâpas, кai "E入入ךvas тоѝs тávtas"
 "Apyos.
$\kappa \alpha i \quad \pi a ́ \lambda \iota \nu \cdot$
 ${ }^{*}$ Apros. ${ }^{2}$
1 \% $\pi$ ot $\eta \tau$ ńs, Kramer proposes to insert in the lacuna of about fifteen letters in A between dитivı and кal, thus supplementing the $\theta \in a \sigma \iota y$ of $\tau$ supplied by man. sec. 156

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 5-6

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 Thucydides ${ }^{1}$ 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. 3. |
| :---: |
| ${ }^{2}$ Odyssey 1. 344, 2. 684. |
| >  > |

[^54]
## STRABO








 ar $2 v \delta \rho o \nu$,

- $\theta$ col $\delta$ ' ave $\theta e ́ \sigma a \nu "$ "Afros évv $\rho \rho o \nu^{2}{ }^{2}$





 $\chi \omega \rho i \varsigma \tau o v ̂ \delta \pi o \lambda u i \not \psi \iota \nu \nu, \dot{\omega}$
$\pi o \lambda u ́ \phi \theta o \rho o ́ \nu ~ t \epsilon ~ \delta \hat{\omega} \mu a \mathrm{II} \lambda \boldsymbol{\lambda} о \pi \imath \delta \hat{\omega} \nu$ тóסe



The words rove кaтà . . ' 'Аркад̄ mas are by Kramer regarded as an interpolation, and Meineke ejects them. Muller would emend Kuvouptap to guvoplav.

 Evuסpoy, the verse quoted by Strabo in § 8 following.
${ }^{8} \delta \bar{\eta}$, Meineke emends to $\delta \hat{f}$.
158

## GEOGRAPHY, 8.6.7

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 falrication ("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


 phrase of Sophocles, ", and the $\pi$ то $\begin{gathered}\text { v́ } \phi \text { opoy } \\ \text { home of }\end{gathered}$ the Pelopidae there"; for the words $\pi \rho o i{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \psi a$ and íú $u$ a and ${ }^{\imath} \psi\langle a \sigma \theta a \iota$ signify a kind of destruction or

## Argos.

${ }^{2}$ It is Mt. Lycaeus, not Lyrceins, that is "near Cynuria in Arcadia." But Lycaeus (now Diophorti) is on the confines of Messenia and Aroadia. See critical note. ${ }^{3}$ 6. 2. 4.

- The authorship of these words is unknown.
${ }^{5}$ i.c. "very thirsty," though Strabo and
(444 E) give the word a different interpretation. Athenaens - lliad 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 .

STRABO
 катà хоóa ка入òv iá $\psi{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\circ}$
＂Aıסь $\pi \rho o l i a \psi \in \nu$.

 $\nu \eta \sigma o \nu$ ，oủ $\delta \eta$ ท́тоv каі таи́т $\eta \nu$ ঠ $\iota \psi \eta \rho a ̀ \nu$ ov̊ $\sigma a \nu$ ．каі

 จข゙т $\omega$ s，
 ікои́ $\eta \nu$ ，
 ＊Apros．










 mos èк тйs＇Apкабias єis тòv катà Bov̂pav
${ }^{1}$ Between ixol $\mu \eta \nu$ and $\psi$ oy about ten letters have fallen out of the MSS．Instead of 万hrouv，which Kramer supplies， no has गtol．
${ }_{2}$ ás，Corais inserts．
${ }^{3}$ The words $\tau \partial \nu$ ．．．＇A $\rho \sigma i \bar{v} v \nu$ ，Kramer suspects ；Meineke ejects．
160

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 7-8

affliction: "Now he is merely making trial, but soon he will afflict ${ }^{1}$ the sons of the Achaeans"; ${ }^{2}$ "mar ${ }^{3}$ her fair flesh "; " "untimely sent ${ }^{5}$ 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 $\delta$, 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 no入̀̀ $\delta^{\prime}$ " $\psi \iota o v$ "Apyos," that is to say, "would I return "лодvítor "Apyor $\delta \epsilon$," where "Apyoo $\delta \varepsilon$ stands for $\epsilon$ is "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; ${ }^{1}$ 论etat, the primary meaning of which is "press hard," "oppress." $\quad$ Iliad 2. 193.

## STRABO

aiүıa入óv．ä入入os $\delta^{\prime}$ є̇бтì ó＇Eрєтрикós，каі ò év








 тò êtos єitreì tov̂to
＊Apyos ảpvopov éòv $\Delta a \nu a a l$ 日é $\sigma a \nu$ Apyos ${ }^{\epsilon} \nu \nu v \delta \rho o{ }^{\text {．}}$

 $\dot{a} \pi o \rho i a \nu$ єía áyovies．


 ผ̈ $\sigma \tau \epsilon \kappa a \tau '$ Evं $\rho \iota \pi i \delta \eta \nu$







${ }^{1}$ Betweess d̀vó $\delta \rho \varphi$ and кeioөaı A has a lacuna of about nine letters；B has $\chi$ wpa with xopiq above man．sec．Kramer adds $\mu i v$ ．
${ }^{2}$ nda $\lambda \iota v o o s$, Meineke emends to $\pi \lambda(\nu \theta o s$, which is most tempting． 162
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 Larnê, 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 Lemê 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 abondance of wells. These wells they ascribe to the daughters of Danaiis, believing that they discovered them; and hence the utterance of this verse, "The daughters of Danaiis 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 Danaiis, 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 Danauns, as well as the Argives, to be named after it, but also for the rest of the Greeks; and

$$
\begin{aligned}
& { }^{1} \text { Hesiod, Frag. } 24 \text { (Rzach). }{ }_{3}^{2} \text { Cp. 5. 2. } 4 .
\end{aligned}
$$

## STRABO


 "O $\mu \eta \rho o s \delta^{\prime}$ 'A $\pi \iota \delta o ́ v a s ~ \mu e ̀ \nu ~ o u ̉ ~ \lambda e ́ ~ \gamma \epsilon \epsilon, ~ a ̉ \pi i ́ a \nu ~ \delta \epsilon ̀ ~ T \eta े \nu ~$
 $\lambda \in ́ \gamma \epsilon \iota, \pi \rho о \sigma \lambda a \beta \epsilon i ̂ \nu$ ёбтє каі тá тє,

каi

кal

ral
$\pi о \lambda \lambda \hat{\eta} \sigma \iota \nu \nu \eta{ }^{\prime} \sigma \circ \iota \sigma \iota \kappa a i ̀ " А \rho \gamma \epsilon i ̈ ~ \pi a \nu \tau \grave{a} \dot{\alpha} \nu a ́ \sigma \sigma \epsilon \iota \nu$.



10. Т $\hat{\omega} \nu \delta^{\prime}$ ảтoүóv $\omega \nu$ тov̂ $\Delta a \nu a o \hat{v} \delta_{\imath} a \delta \epsilon \xi a \mu \in ́ \nu \omega \nu$
 $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ ' $\mathrm{A} \mu \nu \theta a o \nu \iota \delta \hat{\omega} \nu, \dot{\omega} \rho \mu \eta \mu \epsilon ́ \nu \omega \nu$ éк $\tau \hat{\eta} \varsigma \Pi_{\iota} \sigma a ́ \tau \iota \delta o \varsigma$,




 бтабiots, тó тє "A pyos каi та̀s Muкท̀vas, каi тò



 164

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 9-10

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 Heraeum ${ }^{6}$ near Mycenae was a temple common to both. In this temple ${ }^{7}$ are the images
${ }_{2}^{1}$ Iliad 1. 270, quoted by Strabo in 1. 1. 16.
${ }^{2}$ Odyssey 4. 296.

- Odyssey 1. 344.
${ }_{5}^{3}$ Ilian 6. 152.
${ }^{5}$ Iliad 2. 108.
${ }^{6}$ For a full account of the remarkable excavations at the Hernenm by the American School of Classical Studies, see Waldstein's The Argive Iteraeum, 1902, 2 vols.
? The old temple was destroyed by fire in 423 в. о. (Thucydides 4. 133, Pausanias 2. 17) and the new one was built about 420 b.c. (Waldstein, op. cit., p. 39).

[^55]
## STRABO


























 tradition that Lacedaemon was presented to Menelaits by his father-in-law Tyndareus; so Meineke.
${ }^{2}$ guv ${ }^{\prime} \beta_{\eta}$, 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

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. xo

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 Menelaiis 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. cil., 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

## STRABO

 ov゙т $\omega$ ' $^{\circ}$

 ex रoú vas,


 $\tau \omega ิ \nu$ ä $\lambda \lambda \omega \nu \lambda \epsilon \kappa \tau \in \in \neq \nu$.











 ${ }^{1}$ Corals inserts $\dot{\omega}_{s}$ before $\tau \rho € 申 о \mu \notin \nu o u s$, following Eustathius (note on Od. 9. 183. p. 1622).
 ${ }^{3}$ Míía (all MSS., and Eustathius, note on Iliad 2. 507, p. 270). Casaubon emends to Mi $\delta \epsilon 4$; so Meineke.

* Between חробv and aǘn A has a lacuna of about nine or ten letters, except that man. sec. adds kal. In B каl . . . "Hpas is omitted but added in margin man. sec. Kramer

 but in his text merely indicates a lacuna between $\Pi_{\rho} b \sigma v \mu \nu a$ and auer $\eta$, not accepting the cal of the commonly adopted reading. Kramer's restoration may be right, but Jones conjectures $\chi \dot{\omega} \rho a$ or $\kappa \dot{\omega} \mu \eta$ instead of his $\ell \sigma \tau$.


## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. Io-II

disappeared. Now the Catalogue contains the following: "And those who held Argos, and Tiryns of the great walls, and Hermionê and Asiné 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

[^56]Pronia near Nauplia. name are still preserved in the modern
5 The lext is corrupt (see critical note); and scholars, including Waldstein (op. cit., p. 14), are still in doubt whether Strabo liere 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 Heracum: (1) He says "a temple of Hera" and not "the temple" or "the Heraeum." (2) According to Pausunias (2. 17) Prosymna was the name of "the country below the Heraeum"; and therefore it did not include the Heraeum. (3) According to

## STRABO











 $\mathrm{N} a \nu \pi \lambda i a s$ є̇єєî $\sigma \epsilon$ à $\nu \epsilon \chi \omega ́ \rho \eta \tau a \nu$.




 vaû入ov.
${ }^{1}$ In the passage of $\delta^{\prime}$ olntítopss $\kappa \tau \lambda$. there are six lacunae in A. The other MSS. are also corrupt, but their readings and corrections (see Kramer, note ad loo., and C. Mïller, Ind. Var. Lect. p. 997) assure the correctness of the above restorations (see Kramer's and Meineke's readings). The second lacuna Kramer, on the authority of B man. soc.
 Curtius (cited by Kramer) and Meineke (Viand. Strabo. 120), following conjecture of Ranke, rightly believe that Strabo wrote $[\kappa \tau \hat{\eta} s$ Miófas $]$.

2 sal oi, supplied by bkno.
Stephanus Byzantinus, Prosymna was " a part of Argos," and its "founder" was "Prosymnaeus," which clearly indicates

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 1 I-12

Hera. But the Argives laid waste the most of the cities because of their disobedience; and of the inhabitants those from Tiryns migrated to Fpidaurus, and those from . . . ${ }^{1}$ to Halieis, as it is called; but those from Asine (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 fled to them and were taken in. And the inhabitants of Nauplia also withdrew to Messenia.
12. Hermione is one of the important cities; and its seaboard is held by the Halieis, ${ }^{2}$ 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.

[^57]that it was an inhabited country. And since Strabo is now may infer that the country of Prosymna contained at least one town, for it was clearly "a large and wide tract" (IValdstein, op. cit., p. 13, foot-note 1), perhaps even including "the site of such modern villages as Chonica, Anaphi, and further infer p. 14; see also map on p. 7). And one might Prosymna. In short country even contained a town named for trying to identify the temps to be no ground whatever Heraeum, though it is entiremple last mentioned with the some Prosynna, otherwise uny possible that Strabo refers to with the Prosymna "below the Heraeum." had no connection

## STRABO












 $\dot{\epsilon} \sigma \tau \iota \nu$.







 C $374 \mathrm{Ka} \mathrm{\lambda av} \mathrm{\rho ía} \mathrm{\nu} \mathrm{á} \mathrm{\nu} \mathrm{\tau} \mathrm{\iota} \mathrm{\delta ó} \mathrm{\nu} \mathrm{\tau a} \Delta \hat{\eta} \lambda o \nu$, $\pi \rho o ̀ s ~ ' A \pi o ́ \lambda \lambda \omega \nu a$
 Tòv $\chi \rho \eta \sigma \mu o ̀ \nu \lambda e ́ \gamma \epsilon{ }^{\circ}$



${ }^{1}$ kat is omitted by E, but Eustathius (note on Iliad


${ }^{2}$ eft e, Kramer, for $\prod^{\circ} \dot{\circ} \phi^{\prime}$ Aghino ; omitted by BEl.

## 172

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. $x_{3-14}$

13. It is said that Asinê too ${ }^{I}$ 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 Hermione, 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 Pytho ${ }^{3}$ 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 T'aenarum." And there was also a kind of Amphictyonic League connected with

> 1 i.e. as well as Hermionê. A fragment otherwise unknown. ${ }^{3}$ Delphi.

[^58]
## STRABO








 тоѝs cis Kàavpíav катафиуóvтas• öто⿱ $\gamma \in$ oúdè











 тоîs Tpwiкоîs.





${ }^{1} \pi \in \rho!$ rove $\omega \nu$, the conjecture of Kramer for the lacuna, followed by -ob, of about eight letters in A.
$2{ }^{2}$ Enikapos, Jones, for 'Eniraupos (see Muller's Ind. Var. Lect. p. 997, and especially Eustathius' note on Iliad 2, 567, p. 287), $a$ having $\kappa \alpha$ above $\tau a v$.

## 174

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 14-15

this temple, a league of seven cities which shared in the sacrifice; they were Hermion, ${ }^{1}$ Epidaurus, Aegina, Athens, Prasieis, Nauplieis, 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 Hermione, but that after the return of the Heracleidae the Ionians who had accompanied the Heracleidae from the Attic Tetrapolis ${ }^{3}$ to Argos took up their abode with these Carians. ${ }^{4}$ Epidaurus,
${ }_{3}^{1}$ The same as Hermionê.
${ }_{3}^{2}$ "Four-cits."
${ }^{3}$ "Four-city," i.e, the northern part of Attica containing the four demes Marathon, Oenoê, Probalinthus and Tricorynthus. "A fragment otherwise unknown.

## STRABO


 עórovs $\pi a \nu \tau o \delta a \pi a ̀ s ~ \pi \epsilon \pi \iota \sigma \tau \epsilon \cup \mu \epsilon ́ \nu o v, ~ \kappa a i ~ \tau o ̀ ~ i \epsilon \rho o ̀ \nu ~$

















 oủ тои́т $\omega \nu$, ả $\lambda \lambda a ̀$ т $\hat{\nu} \nu \mathrm{Ma} \mathrm{\kappa} \mathrm{\epsilon} \delta o ́ \nu \omega \nu$ ar $\nu a \nu \epsilon \nu \sigma a ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu$,
 övтая, ar $\pi \epsilon \iota \theta \hat{\eta} \sigma a \iota$.



${ }^{1}$ Here again (see Vol. III. p. 321, footnote 2), beginning with $\mu \in \tau \alpha \xi \dot{d}$ and ending with $\mathrm{K} u \lambda \lambda \dot{\eta} \nu \eta$ (3. 8. 1), A has lost a whole quaternion ; (see Kramer, note ad loco.).
${ }_{2}^{2} \delta \mu \omega v \dot{\prime} \mu \omega \mathrm{~s}$, Kramer, for $\delta \mu \dot{\operatorname{cov}} \nu \mu \mathrm{os}$; so the later editors.


## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 15-16

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. Aegina 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 Aegina of which the poet

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## STRABO

 tives
$\nu \eta$ ๆóv $\boldsymbol{\tau}^{\prime} \mathrm{A}{ }^{\prime \prime} \gamma \iota \nu a \nu$,
à $\nu \tau i$ тov̂

## of $\tau^{\prime}{ }^{1}$ é $\chi o \nu$ A írııvav,

 $\sigma \phi o ́ \delta \rho a \quad \gamma \nu \omega \rho i \mu \omega \nu$ ढ่ $\sigma \tau i \nu \dot{\eta} \nu \eta \eta \sigma o \varsigma, \tau \hat{\imath} \delta \epsilon \hat{\imath} \lambda \epsilon \in \gamma \epsilon \iota \nu ;$







 'Етiסaúpov, $\sigma \chi \in \delta o ́ \nu$ т८ éкатò̀ $\sigma \tau a \delta i o v s$ èка́бтך

 $\tau \iota ผ \hat{Q}^{*} \nu \eta \sigma i ́ \delta \iota a \delta_{\epsilon} \pi \epsilon \rho i \kappa \epsilon \iota \tau a \iota \pi o \lambda \lambda \grave{\lambda}{ }^{\prime} \mu$ èv $\pi \rho o ̀ s \tau \hat{\eta}$ $\eta \dot{\eta} \pi \epsilon i ́ \rho \varphi$, Bé̀ $\beta \iota \nu a$ סè $\pi \rho o ̀ s ~ \tau o ̀ ~ \pi e ́ \lambda a y o s ~ a ̉ \nu a \tau \epsilon i ́ \nu o v \sigma a . ~$


 Mupuiסovas $\delta$ è к $\kappa \eta \eta \hat{\eta} \nu a i ́ ~ \phi a \sigma \iota \nu$, où $\chi$ ©s ó $\mu \hat{v} \theta o s$,





$$
\begin{aligned}
& { }^{1} \text { of } \tau^{\prime \prime} \text { (as in 8. 6. 10), Corais, for oi } 8{ }^{8} \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 16

means to speak in the verses just cited ; ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ 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

[^60][^61]
## STRABO





$$
\text { Oi v⿳亠䒑⿻二丨力刂 }{ }^{1}
$$

$\sigma u ́ \gamma \chi о \rho \tau a$ vaíє $\nu \pi \epsilon \delta i ́ a ~ \tau a i ̂ s ~ \delta ' ~ ' E \lambda \epsilon \nu \theta \epsilon \rho a i ̂$,

















 T $\rho \circ \iota \zeta \hat{\eta} \nu{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{H}$ ıóvas $\tau \epsilon$ ．
${ }^{1}$ Oiváyn，Tzschucke emends to Oivón，Corais to Oivorns．
${ }^{2}$ Meineke relegates $\delta \mu \omega \nu \dot{\prime} \mu \omega \overline{\text { ．．．} \chi a \rho \alpha \delta \rho \alpha \nu}$ to the foot of the page as a gloss．

[^62]
## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 16-17

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 -the torrent." ${ }^{4}$ Aegina was colonised successively 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," " "and those who held Argos and Tiryns, Hermionề and Asinê, Troezen and Eiones "; ?

[^63]
## STRABO


$\Sigma \chi o i ̂ \nu o ́ \nu ~ \tau \epsilon \Sigma \kappa \kappa ̂ \lambda o ́ v ~ \tau \epsilon$,



каі Кроки́入єє' є̇עє́ $\mu$ оито'
 $\kappa a \grave{\nu} \nu \hat{\nu}$ т $\hat{\eta}$ Aíqí̀n тò̀ Má












 ai dè тaîs 'Opveaîs raîs $\mu \epsilon \tau a \xi \grave{v}$ KopívӨou кai之ıкvติขos iס $\rho \nu \mu$ ย́vaıs. ${ }^{6}$
${ }^{1}$ ©upéas, Xylander, for ©upaias; so the later editors.
${ }^{2}$ Kuvoupia ( $o$ and the editors), for Kuvoroupla.
 But Meineke relegates $\kappa a l$ тov̀ К $\rho \in о \pi \bar{\lambda} \lambda o v$ to the foot of the page. Some (see Kramer, note ad loc.) think that Strabo refers to Kрєiov, the mountain near Argos mentioned by Callimachus.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 17

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 here ${ }^{3}$ 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 Argos through Mt. Parthenius ${ }^{6}$ 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.
${ }^{1}$ Iliad 2. 562.
${ }^{5}$ So Pausanias 8. 6.
${ }^{2}$ See critical note.
${ }^{2}$ Iliad 2. 632.
${ }^{4}$ So Herodntus 1.82.
${ }^{6}$ See critical note.

[^64]
## STRABO























 $\lambda \in v \in \nu$,






${ }^{1}{ }^{\delta} \delta \mathrm{h}$, Kramer, for $\delta \in \mathrm{B}$ (?), yoûv no; so the later editors. 184

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 18-19

18. So then, of the cities in the Pelopomnesus, 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 Aegialus ${ }^{2}$ and about broad Helicê." ${ }^{3}$ 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
[^65]
## STRABO


























 ai K入є


 word under 8.7.1 and 9. 1. 22).

Maкaplay, Xylander, for 'Aкарíay; so the later editors.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6.19

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 Iphigeneia ${ }^{1}$ 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. I myself have beheld the settlement from Acrocorinthus.

[^66]
## STRABO






 oủk єข̉тл



 каіे Є่к тท̂S 'A












 $\mu a \rho т$ v́คıv тò ' $\mathrm{O} \lambda v \mu \pi i a \sigma \iota \nu$ ả $\nu a ́ \theta \eta \mu a \mathrm{~K} v \psi$ éخov,

${ }^{1}{ }_{Z}^{2} \nu$, after $\lambda_{1} \mu \hat{e} \nu \omega \nu$, Meineke inserts.

${ }^{3}$ Before ral Meineke indicates a lacuna.

- $\ddagger \pi i$ Meineke emends to $\pi \in \rho!$, following conj. of Corais.


## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 20

20. Corinth is called "wealthy" because of its commerce, since it is situated on the Istlomus 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 inerchandise 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.
[^67]
## STRABO












out $\pi a \nu \tau o ̀ s ~ a ̉ \nu \delta \rho o ̀ s ~ e ́ s ~ K o ́ p ı \nu \theta o v ~ \epsilon ै \sigma \theta ' ~ o ́ ~ \pi \lambda o v ̂ s . ~$














${ }^{1}$ Tarquinii.
${ }_{2}^{2}$ Tarquinius Priscus (see 5. 2. 2).
${ }^{3}$ That is, "finished three webs." But there is a word. play in raधeinoy latod́s which cannot be reproduced in 190

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 20-2I

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 city ${ }^{1}$ 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 Hieronymus ${ }^{4}$ and Eudoxus ${ }^{5}$ and others, and from what I myself saw after the recent restoration of the city by the Romans, ${ }^{6}$ is aloout 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 "Iowered three masts," that is, "debanched three ship-captains."
A Apparently Hieronymus of Rhodes (see 14. 2. 13), who lived about 200-230 в. . .
${ }^{5}$ Eudoxus of Cnidus, the famous mathematician and astronomer, who flourished about 365 в. o. ${ }^{6}$ Cp. 8. 4. 8.

## STRABO




 $\delta \grave{\epsilon} \tau \hat{\varphi} \pi \tau \rho \iota \beta_{o ́ \lambda} \lambda \omega$ тои́т $\omega$ каì тò on oo aủtò ó 'Акро-























${ }_{1}{ }^{\tau} \epsilon$, before $\Pi \epsilon i p h y \eta \nu, E$ omits ; so Kramer and the later editors.
${ }_{2}$ §eктє́ov, Casaubon, for $\lambda \in \kappa т$ nov. So the later editors.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 2 I

shaped place ${ }^{1}$ 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 Aphrodite ; 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 Aphroditê," ${ }^{2}$ 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"
p. 217 ).
Erag. 1084 (Nauck).

## STRABO


















 ó óov̂ $\pi \rho o ̀ s ~ \tau \grave{\nu} \nu$＇ $\mathrm{A} \tau \tau \iota \kappa \mathfrak{\eta} \nu$.

${ }^{1} \phi \eta \sigma 1 \mathrm{Bl}$ ．
${ }^{2}$ ưroтeqoî́av，Meineke and others emend to $\mathfrak{i \pi o v i \sigma a \nu ,}$ which would mean＂beneath him＂（Pegasus）．，But itront－ бoîrav clearly implies＂below the mountain＂（op．vínome－ $\pi \tau \omega \pi \bar{s} s$ below，and in § 22 ，and similar uses of the verb passion in Strabo）．
${ }_{8}$ 入єuко仑̂ $\lambda$（ $\theta_{0}$ ，Meincke（Find．Stab．p．124），for $\lambda \in \nu к \hat{\psi}$ $\lambda\{\theta \psi$ ，but in his text he reads $\lambda \in u \kappa \hat{\omega} \nu \lambda \mid \theta \omega \nu$ ．
－Bocotias，Meineke，for Bocwtíoos．
5 Meineke and Müller．Düliner place a colon after ミikvovías and indicate a lacuna after éqnépal $\delta \in \in . \quad \delta \epsilon \in$ is omitted by $g h$ ；
 и̇пе́pheital тои́тшу кт入．

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## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 2 T-22

mountain. ${ }^{1}$ And here, they say, Pegasus, a winged horse which sprang from the neck of the Gorgon Medusa whien her head was cut off, was caught while drinking by Bellerophon. And the same horse, it is said, caused Hippu-crene ${ }^{2}$ 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 countries ${ }^{4}$ 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 $\pi \in p / \kappa \lambda \nu \sigma \tau o \nu$ 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).
${ }_{3}^{2}$ Also spelled "Hippocrenề," i.e. "Horse's Spring."
${ }^{3}$ From Acrocorinthus.

- i.e. towards the east.
© "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,
${ }^{8}$ On the Sceironian road between Megara and Corinth, see Pausanias, 1. 44. 10.


## STRABO

тò $\Lambda$ е́ $\chi a \iota o \nu, ~ т \eta ̂ \varsigma ~ \delta є ̀ ~ К є \gamma \chi \rho є а i ̀ ~ к \omega ́ \mu \eta ~ к а i ~ \lambda \iota \mu \eta ́ \nu, ~$














 Oivó $\boldsymbol{\tau} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \mathrm{K} о \rho \iota \nu \theta i ́ \omega \nu . \quad \dot{a} \pi \grave{o} \delta \hat{\epsilon}^{2} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \mathrm{~K} \epsilon \gamma \chi \rho \epsilon \hat{\omega} \nu$,

 тє $\sum$ араш


 'I $\sigma \theta \mu i ́ \omega \nu$ Kopì $\theta_{\iota o \iota} \sigma v \nu \in \tau \in ́ \lambda o u \nu . \quad \dot{\eta}$ סè K $\rho o \mu \mu \nu \omega ́ \nu$






$$
\begin{aligned}
& { }^{2} \delta \dot{\delta} \text {, after àm } \delta \text {, all editors insert. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 22

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 Oenoe 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

[^68]
## STRABO










 eis Kópıข日o ${ }^{\text {. }}$



 tıs $\epsilon i v a \ell T \in \nu \epsilon \delta i ́ o \iota s ~ \pi \rho o ̀ s ~ t o u ́ t o u s ~ a ̀ m o ̀ ~ T e ́ v v o u ~ t o v ̂ ~$ Kи́к
 ov̉ $\alpha a$ ठí $\delta \omega \sigma \iota \nu$ ov̉ $\mu \iota \kappa \rho a ̀ ~ \sigma \eta \mu \epsilon i ̂ a . ~$


 $\pi a \rho i o ́ v \tau \omega \nu$, т $̀ \nu \nu$ oikià aủ $\omega \hat{\omega} \nu$ é $\theta a ́ \rho \rho \eta \sigma a \nu \kappa a \tau a \nu$ -




${ }^{1}$ For 'Aglas Corais conjectures 'A $\sigma$ tas.
${ }^{2}$ Kopivoos Byk, and Eustathius on Iliced 2. 607.
1 This might be the country of Asia or the city of Asea 198

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 22-23

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 Tennes ${ }^{2}$ 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 Areadia), 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.

The quotation is a fragment otherwise unknown, 4 Cf. 8, 4. 8 and foot-note.

## STRABO





 $\tau \iota \omega \tau \iota \kappa \grave{\eta} \nu$ on $\lambda \iota \gamma \omega \rho i ́ a \nu \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \pi \epsilon \rho \grave{\imath} \tau a ̀ \tau \tau \hat{\nu} \tau \varepsilon \chi \nu \hat{\omega} \nu$ emp $\rho \gamma a$


 'A $\rho \iota \sigma \tau \epsilon i ́ \delta o v ~ \gamma \rho a \phi \eta ̀ \nu ~ \tau o v ̂ ~ \Delta l o v u ́ \sigma o v, ~ e ́ \phi ' ~ o v ̉ ~ \tau \iota \nu e ̀ s ~$




 $\dot{\epsilon} \omega \rho \hat{\omega} \mu \epsilon \nu^{-2}$ er $\mu \pi \rho \eta \sigma \theta$ évtos $\delta \grave{\epsilon} \tau o \hat{u} \nu \epsilon \omega ́, \sigma \nu \nu \eta \phi a \nu i ́ \sigma \theta \eta$







${ }^{1}{ }^{1} \gamma^{\prime} \nu \varepsilon \in \tau 0$ kino, and B man. sec., and the editors before Kramer.
${ }^{2}$ еєра́кацеу 20.
${ }^{1}$ According to Pliny (Nat. Hist. 35. 39), Aristeides of Thebes (fl. about 360 bic.) was by some believed to be the inventor of painting in wax and in encaustic. See also ibid., 35. 98 f.
${ }^{2}$ ic. in speaking of the paintings of other artists. But the more natural meaning of the saying is, "That has

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 23

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, p. 221).
${ }^{3} 31$ в.c.
${ }^{-1}$ According to Velleius Paterculus (1. 13. 4), Mummius told the men who were entrusted with taking these piotures and statues to Rone that, if they lost them, they would have to replace them with new ones!

## STRABO







 $\pi a ́ \lambda \iota \nu$ ítò Kaía







 èк т $\hat{\omega} \nu \tau a ́ \phi \omega \nu \lambda \eta \phi \theta^{\prime} \nu \tau a, \kappa \alpha i ̀ \mu a ́ \lambda \iota \sigma \tau a \tau a ̀ ~ o ̀ \sigma \tau \rho a ́-~$












${ }^{2} \pi a \mu \pi \lambda \eta \theta \hat{\eta}$ i.
1 From 146 to 44 B.C.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 23

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 Corinthiun "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

STRABO




 $\kappa а \lambda \omega ̂ \varsigma, ~ i \in \rho o ̀ \nu ~ e ̂ \chi o v \sigma a \iota ~ \Pi \rho \iota a ́ t o v ~ т \iota \mu \omega ́ \mu є \nu o \nu, ~ a ̀ ~ \phi ' ~$ $\boldsymbol{\omega \nu} \kappa a i$ ó тà Прьátєıa то८ท́баs Eủфрóvıos ${ }^{1}$
 $\pi \in \delta i ́ o v ~ т o v ̂ ~ \sum \iota \kappa v \omega \nu i ́ \omega \nu, ~ т \eta ̀ \nu ~ \delta e ̀ ~ \chi \omega ́ \rho a \nu ~ e ̆ \sigma \chi o \nu ~$




 ó Kapvєáтŋऽ, ö $\theta \epsilon \nu \lambda a \mu \beta a ́ \nu \epsilon \iota ~ \tau \eta ̀ \nu ~ a ́ \rho \chi \eta ̀ \nu ~ ' A ~ \sigma \omega \pi o ̀ s ~$








 $\kappa \alpha \lambda о \hat{\sigma} \sigma \iota \delta$ ойт $\omega$ т $\boldsymbol{\eta} \nu$ " $\mathrm{H} \beta \eta \nu$.
 following. "But see Pauly-Wissowa s.vv. "Euphorion," p. 1178, and "Euphronios," p. 1220.
204

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 23-24

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 Euphronius ${ }^{1}$ 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 Celossa ${ }^{2}$ it had a city of the same name as the country; but the inhabitants later emigrated from here, and at a distance of thirity stadia founded a city which they called Phlius. A 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.

[^69][^70]
## STRABO















 $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu^{\prime}$ on $\rho \omega \nu \tau \hat{\eta} S$ 'H $\lambda \epsilon i a s$.

## VII






${ }^{1}$ Aifuadoús, Meineke emends to Alyàieis.
2 av ${ }^{\prime} \dot{\prime} \kappa \prime \sigma \epsilon$, Meincke, from conj. of Casaubon, for àvqrifoal; so the editors in general.
${ }^{3} \Delta \eta \mu \hat{\eta} \tau \rho$ os, Meinelke, from conj. of Casaubon, for $\Delta \eta{ }^{\prime} \mu \eta-$ pos; so the editors in general.
${ }_{2}^{1}$ 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 206

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. $25-7.1$

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 Dymê 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 Ionia ${ }^{8}$ after Ion the son of Xuthus. They say that
the city of to-day near what was once the ancient acropolis" (Pausanias, 2. 7).
[^71]
## STRABO















 єis тє́ттapas фu入às $\delta \iota \epsilon i ̂ \lambda \epsilon ~ \tau o ̀ ~ \pi \lambda \hat{\eta} \theta o \varsigma, ~ \epsilon i \tau a ~ \epsilon i ้ s ~$





 $\pi o ́ \nu \nu \eta \sigma o \nu$ 'А $\theta \eta \nu a i ̂ o \iota, \kappa a i ̀ \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \chi \omega ́ \rho a \nu, \hat{\eta} \nu \kappa a \tau \epsilon ́ \sigma \chi \circ \nu$,







1 rhy ino.
 Tрıкбрии

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 7. I

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 Achaeans; 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

[^72]
## STRABO





 $\delta^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{H} \rho a \kappa \lambda \epsilon \iota \delta \hat{\omega} \nu \dot{\epsilon} \pi \iota \kappa \rho a \tau \eta \sigma a ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu, \dot{a} \nu a \lambda \eta \phi \theta \in \in \nu \tau \epsilon \varsigma$





 'Н $\rho a \kappa \lambda \epsilon \iota \delta \hat{\omega} \nu, \dot{\omega} \nu$ à $\pi \epsilon \in \sigma \tau \eta \sigma \alpha \nu$, ar $\nu \tau \epsilon \grave{\chi} \chi o \nu$ on $\mu \omega \varsigma \pi \rho o ̀ s$







 $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \dot{a} \nu \tau \iota \lambda \epsilon \gamma \circ \mu \in ́ \nu \omega \nu$ tais, $\pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \sigma \iota \pi \rho o ̀ s ~ a ̀ \lambda \lambda \eta{ }^{\prime} \lambda a \varsigma^{\prime}$




${ }^{1}$ ouvıốбaı no, Corais, Meineke, for $\sigma v \nu 0 \hat{v} \sigma a$.

[^73]
## GEOGRAPHY, 8. \%. x

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 Achacans 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 lonians 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 Dymê; ${ }^{6}$ 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 assembled members.
: So Polybius, 2.

- The other two were Tritaea and Pharae (Polybius, 2. 41).


## STRABO








 öтау $\phi \hat{n}{ }^{\circ}$











 "I $\omega \nu \epsilon \varsigma$, öтал $\theta$ vó $\mu \epsilon \nu o s$ ó таи̂pos $\mu \nu \kappa \eta ́ \sigma \eta \tau a l$. oi $\delta$ '




${ }^{1}$ For $\sigma v y e \lambda$ aoúans Curtius (Peloponnesos I. 451) conjec-
 Polybius 2. 41.
${ }_{2}^{2} 8 \nu$, Meineke inserts, from conjecture of Groskurd.
${ }^{3}$ Baci入éa is omitted by all MSS. except Bkgl.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 7. 1-2

then they began to add some of the twelve cities, except Olenus and Helice, 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 Helice, and also the temple of the Heliconian Poseidon, whom the Ionians ${ }^{2}$ worship even to this day, offering there ${ }^{3}$ 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.

[^74]- Iliad 20. 403.


## STRABO




























 Alvápıoy in 8. 7. 5. Meineke, following the conjecture of Kramer, emends to 'A $\mu$ áptov in both places. Corais, following Schweighauser's conjecture (note on Polybius 5. 93), emends
 ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{O} \mu$ dipios).

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 7. 2-3

Helice 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 Heracleides ${ }^{1}$ 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 sulmersion 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), ${ }^{4}$
${ }_{2}^{1}$ Heracleides of Pontus (see Dictionary, Vol. I).
${ }^{2}$ Shield of Heracles, 381.
${ }^{3}$ 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.


## STRABO





入áßєто ঠè каі Mєүарє́ as＇каі тàs тар＇éка́бтоья






 тєऽ є̇ $\sigma \tau \rho a ́ \tau \epsilon \nu \sigma a \nu$ èmì rò̀s $\pi \epsilon \rho \grave{\iota}$ тò $\Pi a ́ \delta o \nu ~ \Gamma a-~$









 Kramer，Meineke and others indicate a lacuna．

${ }^{3}$ elia ．．．$\gamma^{\nu \omega p}\left(S_{\epsilon \sigma \theta a t,}\right.$ ，omitted in Bnok，but later added in the margin，Meineke ejects，indicating lacuna after Boviouev $\nu \omega \nu$ ．It seems clear（1）that the words are the work of an abbreviator and that ミirpáß $\beta \nu$ should be supplied os subject of $\lambda \in \hat{\epsilon} \epsilon$ ，or else（2）that a lacuna after Bov入ouévov should be assumed and that no $\dot{v}$＇bios，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－ 216

## GEOGRAPHY, 8.7. 3

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 Antigonus ${ }^{1}$ 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 Galatae ${ }^{3}$ 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 he ${ }^{4}$ tellis 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.

> | 1 Antigonus Gonatas. | 241 b.o. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 8224 B. o. | See critical note. |

[^75]
## STRABO



















 таútaıs ai èv Eủßoíą, тê $\delta$ '̀ ' $\Omega \lambda e ́ v \varphi$ тò èv

 $\mu \nu \eta \tau a \iota, \omega ゙ \omega \sigma \pi \epsilon \rho$ ov̉ $\delta^{\prime}$ ä̀ $\lambda \lambda \omega \nu \pi \lambda \epsilon \iota \circ \nu \omega \nu \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \pi \epsilon \rho \grave{\iota} \tau \grave{\nu} \nu$


Aírıa入óv $\tau$ ' ảvà $\pi a ́ v \tau a ~ к а i ~ a ̉ \mu \phi ' ~ ' E \lambda i ́ к \eta \nu ~$ eủpeíav.
${ }^{1}$ Heipos, Corais, from conj. of Causaubon, inserts; so the editors in general. See Herodotus 1. 145.
${ }^{2}$ Mécas, after $\mu$ '́qas, Corais deletes. So the editors in general.
${ }^{3}$ \%, Kramer inserts ; so the later editors.

- a $\boldsymbol{a}^{2}$ éo B (?) and editors before Kramer.

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## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 7. 4

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 Pellené; 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 Patrae ${ }^{2}$ 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 Aegreans), and Olenus to Dymê. Traces of the old settlement of the Olenians are shown between Patrae and Dyme; and here, too, is the notable temple of Asclepius, which is forty stadia distant from Dymet 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 Helice.". 5 But he mentions the
${ }^{1} \mathrm{Cp}$. the names and their order in Herodotus (1. 145), Polybius (2. 41) and Pausanias (7. 6).


## STRABO

тov̂ $\delta$ А $\mathrm{A} \tau \omega \lambda \iota \epsilon o \hat{v} \mu \epsilon \in \mu \nu \eta \tau a \iota$, ôт $\tau \nu \phi \hat{\eta}{ }^{\prime}$


 ảעárova $i^{\circ}$
öтaע $\delta \dot{\epsilon} \phi \hat{\eta}$.
 $\lambda i \mu \nu \eta s^{\circ}$












 ö $\theta \in \nu$ каi ai $\Pi \epsilon \lambda \lambda \eta \nu \iota \kappa a l ~ \chi \lambda a \hat{\imath} \nu a \iota$, às каі̀ $\hat{i} \theta \lambda a$
 $\kappa a i ̀ ~ \Pi \epsilon \lambda \lambda \eta \eta_{\eta \varsigma^{*}}$ тà $\delta \grave{\epsilon}$ Пé $\lambda \lambda \alpha \nu a$ éтєра тои́т $\omega \nu$ є́бтí, $\Lambda а к \omega \nu \iota \kappa o ̀ \nu ~ \chi \omega \rho i o \nu, ~ e ̀ s ~ \pi \rho o ̀ s ~ т \grave{\eta \nu ~ M є \gamma a \lambda o-~}$




$$
1 \text { of, omitted by Baghikn. }
$$

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 7. 4-5

Aetolian 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 $\stackrel{\text { or eight communities, so populous was the country. }}{\text { P }}$ Pellene 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
${ }^{1}$ Iliad 2. 639.
${ }^{3}$ Iliad 13. 21.
${ }^{5} \mathrm{Cp}$. Kpû̀ts and крâ̈ǹaut.
${ }^{2}$ Iliad 8. 203.
Iliad 13. 34 .

[^76]
## STRABO

 тòv катà т ${ }^{2} \nu$ ' $\mathrm{I} \tau a \lambda i ́ a \nu ~ \pi о т а \mu o ̀ \nu ~ o ̀ \nu о \mu а \sigma \theta \hat{\eta} \nu a i ́$


 مои̃б८ $\delta^{\prime}$ év $\nu a \hat{v} \theta a$ тò $\nu \Delta i ́ a ~ u ́ \pi ' ~ a i \gamma o ̀ s ~ a ̉ \nu a \tau p a \phi \eta ̂ \nu a t, ~$ $\kappa а Ө a ́ \pi \epsilon \rho ~ ф \eta \sigma і ~ к а і ~ " А \rho а т о я . ~$















${ }^{1} \pi \delta \lambda \iota \nu$, Plecho emends to $\chi$ Gear ; so most of the editors, including Meineke.
${ }^{2}$ Kepaivia, Perizonius (note on Melian Var. Hist. 13. 6) is almost certainly right in emending to K\&púrela (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).


## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 7. 5

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 Olene. 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-day ${ }^{6}$ 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,

[^77]
## STRABO





Boûpáv $\theta$ ' iєpàv каì кєраи⿱ías 'Pútas. ${ }^{2}$


















 $\Delta \iota \rho к а i ̂ a l ~ к а i ~ ' A \sigma \omega \pi i ́ \delta \epsilon \varsigma, ~ " A \rho \gamma o s ~ \delta ' ~ ' I \nu a ́ \chi є \iota o \nu, ~$



${ }^{1}$ Фареîs, Pletho, for థapieis; so Corais, Meineke and others.
${ }_{2}$ кal Ailoxúdos. . . 'Pútas, Neineke relegates to foot of page ; but see J. Partsch in Berl. Phil. Woch. 1902, 1411. ${ }^{3}$ ral td 'Avtippory, Meinese ejects; Corais emends the kal to кatd (" opposite").

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 7. 5

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

[^78]
## STRABO










 хí入ьо८ трьа́коута. ${ }^{3}$

## VIII




 ӧбор тєутєкаíठєка. ठокєî ठѐ тадаьо́тата ề $\nu \eta$









> 1 Фарєîs, Meinelke, for фגрıtî́s.
> ${ }^{1}$ Фараıâtal, Meineke, for Фapütab.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 7. 5-8. I

crowd of pirates, after he broke up all piracy and setiled some of the pirates at Soli in Cilicia and others in other places-and in particular at Dymê. Phara borders on the territory of Dyme. The people of this Phara are called Phareis, but those of the Messenian city Pharaeatae; and in the territory of Phara is a spring Dirce 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
[^79]
## STRABO


 є́ $\rho \eta \mu i ́ a ~ \mu \epsilon \gamma a ́ \lambda \eta$ ' $\sigma \tau i \nu \dot{\eta} \mathrm{M} \in \gamma a ́ \lambda \eta \pi o ́ \lambda c s^{.}$


 $\kappa a l$ то̀ 'A руодıко̀ каі то̀ 'Етıбаи́рtov. каі $\dot{\eta}$

 Eetтa入ias.




 $\theta \nu ́ \delta \rho \iota o \nu$ каi Kaфuєîs каi Kúvaı $\theta a^{2}$ ท̀ оข̉кє́ $\tau$




 $\mu \epsilon ́ \nu \omega \nu$
 'Eviб $\pi \eta \nu$
 סıà $\tau \eta ̀ \nu$ ध̉ $\rho \eta \mu^{\prime} a \nu$.

${ }^{1}$ Meja ${ }^{2} \delta \pi o \lambda i v$, MSS., but $\lambda \eta$ above $\lambda o$ added by first hand in A.
${ }^{2}$ Kúvŋضa Achino.
228

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 8. I-3

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 Athene; 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 2 The authorship of these words is unknown.
3 Iliad 2. 606.

[^80]
## ST'RABO


 Teүєáтібоя.












 $\dot{\rho \in u ́ \mu a t o s ~ \mu ́ ́ \chi \rho \iota ~ \tau \omega ̂ \nu ~ к а т a ̀ ~ \beta a ́ \theta o u s, ~} \phi \lambda \epsilon \beta \hat{\omega} \nu$ т $\hat{\eta}$

 тотацò $\lambda_{\iota} \mu \nu a ́ \zeta_{\epsilon \iota \nu} \tau \grave{a} \pi \rho o ̀ ~ \tau \eta ̂ s ~ \pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \omega \varsigma, ~ к а т а \delta и ́ є-~$


${ }^{1}$ à ${ }^{\text {tenpurà kno, man. sec. B, Ald. }}$
${ }^{2}$ For тє $\quad \tau^{\prime} \kappa \kappa 0 \nu \tau a\left(\nu^{\prime}\right)$ Tozer, following conj. of Leake and C. O. Müller, reads $\pi \in \varphi \tau \epsilon\left(\epsilon^{\prime}\right)$. But Jones conj. $\tau \in \in \sigma \sigma a \rho a\left(\delta^{\prime}\right)$.
${ }^{8}$ For 'Aríav, Peuzel and Groskurd conj. 'A poávov ; T. liirt (Krilik und Hermenculiik, in Müller's Handb. 1913, I, 3, p. 134), following E. Hiller (Eratosthenes Carm. Riell. ... 16), would emend to 'A púar.
${ }^{1}$ 'I $\sigma \theta \mu$ oús Acghi. Tzschucke conj. fi $\sigma \theta \mu$ oús (see Hesychius s.v.).
${ }^{1}$ 6. 2. 9.
2 i.e. "through a subterranean channel."

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 8. 3-4

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 Stymphalians ${ }^{4}$ is now fifty stadia ${ }^{5}$ 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

[^81]
## STRABO






 on $\rho o s$, év $\tau \hat{?}$ 'A $\rho \gamma \epsilon i ́ a ~ \pi a ́ \lambda \iota \nu ~ a ̉ \nu a \phi a \nu \eta ̂ \nu a \iota ' ~ \delta ı o ̀ ~ \delta \grave{\eta}$





 $\pi є \rho l^{\prime} А \rho к а \delta i a s ~ є i \rho \eta \eta^{\prime} \sigma \omega$.








 $\dot{\epsilon} \kappa \beta о \lambda a ̀ s ~ \delta \iota а к о \sigma i ́ \omega \nu ~ т є т \tau а р а ́ к о \nu[\tau а, ~ є і т а ~ є i ̀ s ~ т \grave{\nu} \nu$





## 1 map A ; $\pi \in \rho l$ other MSS.

${ }^{2}$ The nine lacunae (indicated by brackets) in this passage are supplied in the editions of Müler-Dubner and Meineke.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 8. 4-5

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 fows beneath the mountain ${ }^{1}$ 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. Polybius ${ }^{2}$ 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

[^82]
## STRABO

 ठè тои́тоv, тò $\mu \eta ̀ ~ \tau \eta ̀ \nu ~ \sigma u ́ \nu т о \mu о \nu ~ к а т а \mu є т \rho є i ̂ \nu, ~ a ̀ \lambda \lambda a ̀ ~$









${ }^{1}$ тєб $\quad$ apdioovтa ( $\mu^{\prime}$ ), Jones inserts, thus making the total correct.
${ }_{3}$ This tenth lacuna is supplied by Kramer, who finds кıб $\sigma$ op in the Epic.
${ }^{3}$ For 'Araiol Meineke, following conj. of Corais and Kramer, reads 'Aypaîon; but see Muller's Ind. Var. Lect. p. 998.

## GEOGRAPHY, 8. 8. 5

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 Actê. ${ }^{2}$
${ }^{1}$ 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

## ${ }^{(1)}$

## I

C 390 1. Пєрьш
 т $\eta \nu$ ' $Е \lambda \lambda a ́ \delta a ~ \chi \in \rho \rho o \nu \eta ́ \sigma \omega \nu, ~ \epsilon ’ \phi \epsilon \xi \hat{\eta} s$ al єїך тàs
 $\theta \epsilon i ̂ \sigma a ~ \tau \eta ̂ ~ \Pi \epsilon \lambda о \pi о \nu \nu \eta \prime \sigma \omega ~ т \eta ̀ \nu ~ M e r y a p i ́ \delta a, ~ \omega ̈ \sigma \tau є ~ т o ̀ \nu ~$









 $\sigma v \nu \in \chi \eta$ тара入íav $\mu \in ́ \chi \rho \iota \tau о \hat{\mathrm{~K}} \mathrm{~K} \rho \iota \sigma a i ́ o v$ кó入тоv каі



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.
 after $\Lambda о \kappa \rho \omega \bar{\omega} \nu$ (following sentence). Meineke and others, following Du Their, rightly transfer them as above.
${ }_{3}$ After $\lambda \in \kappa \tau$ éov cbhkno add $\nu \hat{\nu} \nu$, but the lacuna in A does not warrant so many letters.

## BOOK IX

## I

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. Eudoxus ${ }^{3}$ 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 Crisuean 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 в. о.).

- Thus Meineke supplies the lacuna of about sixteen letters. Kramer and Müller-Dibner, following Groskurd, insert $\sigma \phi \delta \delta_{\mu} a$
instead of oű


## STRABO















 Sovvíov $\mu \epsilon ́ \chi \rho \iota \quad$ ' $\mathrm{I} \sigma \theta \mu \hat{v}$ коí̀ $\eta \nu \quad \mu \epsilon ́ \nu, \quad \dot{a} \lambda \lambda$ ' є่ $\pi \bar{\imath}$




${ }^{1}$ Thus Meineke supplies the lacuna of about twenty letters; Kramer and Müller-Dübner, $\tau \in i \nu \delta \mu \in \nu \alpha \dot{\epsilon} \pi \boldsymbol{\tau} \tau \delta \nu \kappa \delta \lambda \pi \pi \nu$.
${ }^{2}$ Thus Meineke supplies the lacuna of about twenty-four letters; Groskurd and Müller-Dübner, [ $\tau \omega \mathrm{s} \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \grave{\eta} t \delta \nu a$ ànd $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ $\mathrm{K} \in \rho a \nu \nu$ ].
${ }_{3}$ Thus Groskurd and the later editors supply the lacuna of about nine letters.

4 Thus Meineke supplies the lacuna of about eight letters ; but lino have $8 \pi o u$ to, and so Kramer and Müller-Dübner.

5 Thus Jones supplies the lacuna of about ten letters; bio
 exocet rind.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. I. r-2

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 Ceraumian 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 shores ${ }^{1}$ that surround the recess of the gulf, where the sea in this region ${ }^{2}$ 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 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. note 2 .

[^83]
## STRABO

бтаסíous, тои̂ סè ミovעíov трıáкоута каì трıако-



 [ $\delta \grave{c}] \pi \rho$ òs $\delta \dot{v} \sigma \iota \nu$.
 $\pi \rho \omega ̂ \tau o \nu, \epsilon i \tau ' ~ \epsilon i s ~ \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \quad \mu \epsilon \sigma o ́ \gamma a \iota a \nu \pi \lambda a \tau \cup ́ v \epsilon \tau a \iota, \mu \eta$ -

 $\theta a \lambda a ́ \tau \tau \eta \eta^{\prime}$ тоуิтo $\delta$ ' є́ $\sigma \tau i$ тò $\delta \epsilon u ́ \tau \epsilon \rho о \nu ~ \pi \lambda \epsilon \cup \rho o ̀ \nu ~$
















${ }^{1}$ Thus Meineke supplies the lacuna of about nineteen letters in A. A man. sec. and beghikno read àvanaßóvtes tàs тарадlas.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 1. 2-3

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. Actê ${ }^{1}$ 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 Acte in Argolis, mentioned in 9. 1. 1.
${ }^{2}$ i.e. the interior plain of Attica.
$\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 9.1 .1,8.1 .3 .\end{aligned}$
i.e. Shore-land.

## STRABO


 $\lambda \in i ́ \pi o v \sigma a \iota \pi \rho o ̀ s ~ \theta a \lambda a ́ \tau \tau \eta \eta^{\prime}$ int $\grave{\epsilon} \rho$ aủт $\hat{\omega} \nu \delta^{\prime} \epsilon \in \sigma \tau i v \dot{\eta}$













 Mıцஸ́a.





 $\phi \hat{\eta}$ er $\nu \tau \hat{\hat{\varphi}} \mathrm{K} а \tau а \lambda o ́ \gamma \varphi \varphi^{\circ}$


${ }^{1}$ For 'A $A \tau \iota \kappa \hat{\wedge} \mathrm{~s}$ 'Tozer, following the conj. of Meineke, reads àкरท̂ss ("edge of the coast").

1 "Pine-bender." His name was Sinis. For the story, see Pusanias, 2. 1. 3.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. I. 4-5

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 Pityocamptes, ${ }^{1}$ 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 left ${ }^{2}$ 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 Calalogue, "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
[^84]
## STRABO

то⿱́тоия ${ }^{1} \mu є \tau а \sigma \chi o ́ \nu \tau a \varsigma ~ \tau \eta ̂ \varsigma ~ \sigma \tau \rho a \tau \epsilon i a s . ~ \sigma \eta \mu \in i ̂ o \nu ~$



## eैע $\partial a$ סè Boıntol kal 'Iáoves, ${ }^{2}$

 Meyapís.
6. Kai $\delta \grave{\eta} \kappa a i^{3} \tau \hat{\nu} \nu$ ópíш $\dot{a} \mu \phi \iota \beta \eta \tau о \hat{\nu} \nu \tau \in \varsigma$






è $\pi \grave{\imath}$ Sè tov̂ $\pi \rho o ̀ s ~ M e ́ r a \rho a, ~$












${ }^{1}$ aùtoús Bklno.
2 'Idoyes, Xylander, for "imyes ; so the later editors,
${ }^{3}$ After kal Bok have $\pi \in \rho l$. It Bkno.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. I. 5-6

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 Atthis ${ }^{2}$ 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 Py thium, ${ }^{4}$ 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:

[^85]
## STRABO







 $\epsilon і ̈ \lambda \eta \chi \in \Pi a ́ \lambda \lambda a s$.



 C $393 \sigma \nu \gamma \kappa a \tau \epsilon \lambda$ Өóvт $\omega \nu$ au oiкєías $\sigma v \nu \in ́ \beta \eta$ mo









${ }^{1}$ In the unmetrical $\delta \pi a \tau \grave{\eta} \rho$. . . Nútcu Strabo interweaves his own words with those of the poet. Jones conjectures that the poet wrote as follows:
$\kappa \tau \lambda$.

For Meineke's conj. (followed by Nauck, Frag. 872) see Find. Strabo. p. 129.
248

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 1. 6-7

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

$$
{ }^{1} \text { Frag. } 872 \text { (Nauck). }
$$

[^86]
## STRABO





 Пєлоттордทаі́ous.
8. Пол入aîs $\delta$ è кé $\chi \rho \eta \tau a \iota ~ \mu є \tau a \beta o \lambda a i ̂ \varsigma ~ \dot{\eta} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu$












 Паүás], ${ }^{1}$ 'А $\lambda \kappa v o \nu i \delta o s ~ \pi \rho о \sigma а ү о р є v o \mu є ́ \nu \eta s . ~ . ~$




 (каӨа́тєр каї Aїб $\chi \bar{\lambda} \lambda о \varsigma ~ \epsilon і ̈ \rho \eta \kappa є \nu$,


${ }^{1}$ кã[à $\tau$ às $\Pi$ ayds $]$, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Kramer ; Meineke and others following. A late hand in A writes кarà Kplgay, and so kno and, by correction, B.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. ェ. 7-9

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 Megara ${ }^{1}$ 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

[^87]
## STRABO





 $\phi о \rho \iota \omega \nu^{\cdot}$ á $\phi^{\prime}$ ov $\delta \dot{\epsilon}^{2} \kappa a i \mathrm{~K} v \chi \rho \epsilon i ́ \delta \eta s$ ő $\phi \iota \varsigma$, òv $\phi \eta \sigma \iota \nu$
















$1 \leqslant \pi l \sum k i p q$, Kramer and later editors, following $g l$ and


${ }^{2} \delta \dot{\epsilon}$, Corais, for $\delta \dot{n}$; so the later editors.
${ }^{3}$ Eùpu入óxov, Tzschucke, for Eùpúk


${ }_{5}{ }_{\sum} \sum_{a \lambda a \mu \hat{i} v 1 \text {, the }}$ the (from Eustathius, note on Iliad 2. 637), for ${ }^{\text {' }}$ Eлєvбiv.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. I. 9-Io

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 one ${ }^{1}$ 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

[^88]
## STRABO

 Kata入óỵ $\mu \in \tau d$ тò èmos тойтo,
 єं $\xi \hat{\eta} \varsigma$ тov̂тo,



 $\mu a \rho \tau u \rho \in i ̂ v ~ a u ̉ t o i ̂ s . ~ \delta \iota a ̀ ~ \tau i ́ ~ \gamma a ̀ ~ \nu ~ \nu a v \lambda o \chi \omega ̂ ̀ ~ ย ै \sigma \chi a \tau o s ~$ фаívєтai ó Ailas, ou $\mu \in \tau^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{A} \theta \eta \nu a i ́ \omega \nu, \dot{a} \lambda \lambda \grave{a}{ }_{\mu \in \tau \grave{a}}$ $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \dot{u} \pi \grave{o} \Pi \rho \omega \tau \epsilon \sigma \iota \lambda a ́ \varphi \Theta_{\epsilon \tau \tau a \lambda \hat{\omega} \nu ;}$



 aủ $\frac{a}{\rho} \rho$ ó $\pi \lambda \eta \sigma i o \nu$ é $\sigma \tau \eta \prime \kappa \epsilon \iota ~ \pi о \lambda u ́ \mu \eta \tau \iota \varsigma ~ ' O \delta v \sigma \sigma \epsilon u ́ s, ~$ $\pi a ̀ \rho \delta \grave{\epsilon} \mathrm{~K} \epsilon \phi a \lambda \lambda \eta \dot{\eta} \nu \omega \nu \dot{a} \mu \phi i \sigma \tau i \chi \epsilon s$.

$\hat{\eta} \lambda \theta e \delta^{\prime} e^{\prime} \pi{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{A}$ íá $\nu \tau \epsilon \sigma \sigma \iota^{\prime}$
каì тар' aùtoùs







## GEOGRAPHY, 9. r. 10

Solon, who inserted in the Calalogue 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 poet 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 Protesilaiis." ${ }^{2}$ 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 Polichnê, from Aegeirussa, from Nisaea, and from Tripodes"; these four are
${ }^{1}$ Iliad 2. 557.
${ }^{3}$ Iliad 4. 327.
${ }^{2}$ Iliad 13. 681.
4 Iliad 4. 273.
${ }^{5}$ Iliad 3. 230.

[^89]
## STRABO


 үи́pшע кєîтą.
 'A $\theta \eta \nu a ̂ \varsigma ~ \chi \lambda \omega \rho o \hat{v} ~ \tau u \rho o \hat{v}, \tau o \hat{v} \mu \epsilon ̀ \nu ~ \epsilon ̇ \pi \iota \chi \omega \rho i o v ~ \mu \grave{\eta}$










 Kє́paza.
 троs iєрòv т $\hat{\rho}$ ' 'E入evoıvías, каi ó $\mu v \sigma \tau \iota \kappa o ̀ s ~$



 $\kappa а т а \rho \iota \theta \mu \epsilon i ̂ \tau а \iota ~ \dot{\eta} \pi o ́ \lambda \iota s$.
13. Eita tò ©pıáalov $\pi \epsilon \delta i ́ o v ~ к а i ~ o ́ \mu \omega ́ \omega v u o s ~$

 $\pi о \rho \theta \mu o ̀ s ~ o ̈ \sigma o \nu ~ \delta \iota \sigma \tau a ́ \delta \iota o s, ~ o ̂ \nu \nu ~ \delta \iota a \chi o v ̂ \nu ~ e ́ \pi \tau \iota \rho a ̂ t o ~$

1'Eגєuбis gk, Corais, and Meineke, for 'Eגevoly.

## ${ }^{1}$ Attica.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. I. 10-13

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 Atthis ${ }^{1}$ 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. Elensis 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

[^90]
## STRABO



 סеíc $\nu u t a \iota$.







 Moupuxia.









${ }^{1} \lambda_{\eta} \not \mu \eta \nu$, Corais, for $\lambda_{\ell} \not \mu_{\ell ́ v} \nu a$ (but letters éva 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 $\chi \hat{\omega} \mu \alpha$.
${ }^{2}$ Now called Lipsokutali (see Frazer, note on Pausanias, 1. 36. 2).

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## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 1. $13-15$

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 undermined ${ }^{3}$ 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

[^91]
## STRABO

$\mathfrak{\eta} \nu \nu a v ́ \sigma \tau a \theta \mu o \nu$ taîs тєтракобíaıs vavбív, $\dot{\omega} \nu$












 єìє каі то̀ Пєıраıâ каì тò ä $\sigma \tau v$.













186 в. о.
${ }^{2}$ The Erechtheium (see D'Ooge, Acropolis of Athens, Appendix iii). 260

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. I. $15-16$

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 luge trident ${ }^{5}$ there. I see Eleusis, and I have become an initiate into its sacred mysteries; yonder is the

[^92]
## STRABO

éкєî̀o $\Lambda \epsilon \omega \kappa o ́ p \iota o \nu, ~ т о и ิ т о ~ \Theta \eta \sigma є i ̂ o \nu ~ o u ̉ ~ \delta u ́ v a \mu a \iota ~$


 $\dot{\epsilon} \mu \nu \eta \dot{\eta} \sigma \theta \eta \tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ èv à $\kappa \rho о \pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \iota \sigma \eta \mu \epsilon i ́ \omega \nu \nu^{\prime}$ По入є́ $\mu \omega \nu \delta^{\prime}$
 $\tau \omega ิ \nu$ ảעaӨ $\eta \mu a ́ \tau \omega \nu \tau \omega \hat{\omega} \nu \dot{\epsilon} \nu \dot{a} \kappa \rho о \pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \epsilon$. тò $\delta^{\prime}$ ả $\nu a ́-$















 ßov $\kappa a i ̀ ~ \epsilon ่ \pi ' ~ a ̉ \lambda \lambda \omega \nu ~ \pi \lambda \epsilon \iota o ́ \nu \omega \nu ~ \epsilon ̇ \sigma \tau i ̀ \nu ~ i \sigma \sigma \tau o \rho \epsilon i ̂ \nu ~ \pi o \lambda \lambda a ́, ~$

1 aúroîs, Jones, for aìroîs, from conj. of Meineke.
2 [ $\tau \in\{\mu \in y=$ ], Jones, from conj. of Professor Capps, inserts in lacuna of about eight letters in A; tbrov g man. sec., bno; т $\grave{\nu} \boldsymbol{\chi} \dot{\mu} \rho a \nu$ conj. Kramer ; V $\delta \rho \nu \mu \alpha$ conj. Meineke.

262

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. ェ. r6-17

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 Periegete ${ }^{1}$ 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; Aphidnu, 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; Rhainnus 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

[^93][^94]
## STRABO





 ＇$\Omega \delta \in i \hat{\imath} \nu \nu, \kappa a i ̀ \dot{\eta}$ Поккí $\eta$ бтоá，каі тà $i \in \rho d$ тà $̀ \nu$






 Kpavaoi oi évo七кои，Mo廿отíal dè ámò Mo廿ótov，



 $\pi \rho о \sigma \eta \gamma o \rho \epsilon \dot{\theta} \theta \eta \sigma a \nu \delta_{\text {ıà }}^{\tau \grave{\eta} \nu} \pi \lambda \lambda a ́ \nu \eta \nu$.




 тàs $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu$＇ $\mathrm{A} \theta \eta \nu a i ̂ \omega \nu ~ \pi a \rho \theta \epsilon ́ v o u s ~$

1 \＃Tr，Meineke，for eis．
 by Groskurd．
 Groskurd．So Müller－Dübner．
${ }^{1} \pi 6 \lambda[\epsilon \theta$ өavpa $\sigma d]$ ，lacuna in A of about ten letters supplied by $h i$ ；so Miiller－Dübner．áñavтa no；$\pi \lambda \in i ̂ \sigma \tau a$ Meineke．
${ }_{5} \phi \lambda \lambda \in \delta \eta \mu \mu \nu$ ，Jones，following Xylander，for $\phi_{i} \lambda \delta \delta \eta \mu o \nu$（cp． $\phi i \lambda \epsilon(\delta \eta \mu \circ \nu$ in 1．1， 23 and 1．2．28）；others read $\phi i \lambda \dot{\sigma} \tau \mu 0 \nu$. 264

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. I. 17-19

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 king ${ }^{1}$ 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, Actice, they say, was derived from Actaeon; and Atthis and Attica from Atthis, the son of Cranaiis, 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
${ }^{2}$ Antiochus Epiphanes, of the Soleucid Dynasty (reigned 175-164 в.о.). See Frazer, note on Pausanias 1. 18. 6.
a "Vari-coloured." The painting was done by Polygnotus, about the middle of the fifth century в.о.
${ }^{3}$ 5. 2. 4. "i,e, "Storks" (see 5. 2. 4).

## STRABO

áфv́ $\sigma \sigma \sigma \theta a \iota ~ \kappa a \theta a \rho o ̀ \nu ~ \gamma a ́ \nu o s ~ ' H \rho ı \delta a \nu o i ̂ o, ~$

 є́ктòs $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \Delta \iota o \chi a ́ p o v s ~ \kappa а \lambda о \nu \mu \epsilon ́ \nu \omega \nu \pi v \lambda \hat{\omega} \nu, \pi \lambda \eta \sigma i ́ o \nu$





 $\sigma \iota \gamma \hat{\eta} \pi a \rho \epsilon \lambda \theta \in \hat{\nu} \nu, \check{\omega} \sigma \tau \epsilon \mu \eta \delta^{\prime} \dot{\epsilon} \nu \kappa \epsilon \phi a \lambda a i \varphi \varphi \mu \nu \eta \sigma \theta \hat{\eta} \nu a i ́$ т $\iota \omega \boldsymbol{\nu}$.




 тía, Тєтра́ттодıs, 'Етакрía, $\Delta_{\epsilon к є ́} \lambda \epsilon \iota a, ~ ' E \lambda \epsilon v \sigma i ́ s$, "Aфıסva ( $\lambda$ éyovoı $\delta e ̀ ~ \kappa a l ~ \pi \lambda \eta \theta \nu \nu \tau \iota \kappa \omega ̂ s ~ ' A \phi i ́ \delta \nu a s), ~$
 $\pi a ́ \lambda \iota \nu \delta^{\prime}$ v̈ $\sigma \tau \epsilon \rho o \nu \epsilon i s ~ \mu i ́ a \nu ~ \pi o ́ \lambda \iota \nu ~ \sigma v \nu a \gamma a \gamma \epsilon i ̀ \nu \lambda e ́ \gamma \epsilon-$


${ }^{1} \pi \alpha ́ т \iota \mu \nu$, Xylander, for $\pi \dot{\sigma} \tau a \mu o \nu$; so the later editors.
${ }^{2} \pi_{\rho \rho \sigma \sigma \theta} \dot{\eta}^{\prime} \epsilon \iota$, Corais and Meineke emend to $\pi \rho \sigma \sigma 0 \varepsilon i \sigma เ \nu$.
 is no sign of a lacuna in any MS.

4 After of̂y Meinelke 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.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. I, 19-20

"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

[^95]
## STRABO
















 $\sigma \tau o v ~ \tau o v ̂ ~ \phi \iota \lambda o \sigma o ́ \phi o v ~ \gamma \nu \omega \rho i ́ \mu \omega \nu$, ôs ov̉ $\mu$ óvò ov̉ $\kappa a \tau \epsilon ́ \lambda v \sigma \epsilon \tau \eta ̀ \nu \delta \eta \mu о \kappa \rho a \tau i ́ a \nu, a ̉ \lambda \lambda a ̀ ~ \kappa a i ̀ ~ \epsilon ่ \pi \eta \nu \omega ́ \rho \theta \omega \sigma \epsilon$.


 $\tau \grave{\nu} \nu \mathrm{Ka} \mathrm{\sigma} \mathrm{\sigma á} \mathrm{\nu} \mathrm{\delta} \mathrm{\rho ov} \mathrm{\tau} \mathrm{\epsilon} \mathrm{\lambda} \mathrm{\epsilon} \mathrm{\nu} \mathrm{\tau} \mathrm{\grave{ } \mathrm{\eta} \nu ~ \eta ̉ \nu а \gamma \kappa a ́ \sigma \theta \eta ~ ф \nu \gamma \epsilon i ̂ \nu}$











## GEOGRAPHY, 9. r. 20

changed to a dernocracy ; 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 be 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

## STRABO






21．Metà $\delta$ è tò̀ Meıpaıâ Фa入ךpeîs $\delta \hat{\eta} \mu o s$ év









 Kø入ıáסos＇Aфроסítŋs iєрóv，єis ồ тóтоу є́кки－ $\mu a \nu \theta \hat{\eta} \nu a \iota \tau a ̀$ т $\tau \lambda \epsilon v \tau a i ̂ a ~ \tau \grave{a} \epsilon \grave{\epsilon} \kappa \tau \hat{\eta} \varsigma, \pi \epsilon \rho i \sum \sum \lambda a \mu i ̂ \nu a$
 $\kappa a i ̀ ~ \tau \grave{\nu} \nu$＇ $\mathrm{A} \pi o ́ \lambda \lambda \omega \pi \rho о є \iota \pi \epsilon i ̂ \nu$＇






 ä $\nu \delta \rho \epsilon \varsigma$ Потá $\mu \iota \circ$ ，єiта П $\rho a \sigma i a, ~ \Sigma \tau \epsilon \iota \rho \iota a ́, ~ В \rho a v-~$

1 ＇A入ateîs，Tzschucke，for＇A入єeîs ；so the later editors．
 Tzschucke，Corais，Kramer ；El $\alpha$ Đopatieis Meineke．
 BEgklno；so later editors
270

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. x. 20-22

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

[^96]
## STRABO















' $\Omega \rho \omega \pi o ̀ s \delta^{\prime}$ ' $\nu \quad$ ả $\mu \phi \iota \sigma \beta \eta \tau \eta \sigma i \mu \varphi$ уєү́́ $\nu \eta \tau \alpha \iota$ то入-




 $\mu \nu \hat{\eta} \sigma \theta a \iota \tau o ̀ \nu \pi \sigma \iota \eta \tau \eta \eta^{\prime}$, è $\nu$ oîs 'A $\lambda$ é $\xi a \nu \delta \rho o s ~ \lambda \epsilon ́ \gamma \epsilon \iota \pi \rho o ̀ s$ $\tau \grave{\eta} \nu$ ' $\mathrm{E} \lambda \in ́ \nu \eta \nu$ "



${ }^{1}$ ['A 1 al 'Apaф7] ] $(\delta \epsilon s$, lacuna supplied by Xylander ; so the later editors.

${ }^{3}$ After 'Pauvoṽs Pletho and the later editors insert of ofov.
${ }^{1}$ tevpwplot $\varphi$ Beglkno, for reтpaoplote other MSS. (тєтpaplotq hi); so Meineke.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. I. 22

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 made ${ }^{1}$ 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 Helene ; 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.
${ }^{8}$ Paris. ${ }^{8}$ Erag. 873 (Nauck).
4 Iliad 3. 443 . 5 "Rough."

[^97]
## STRABO









 'Аттוкйऽ $\mu а \kappa \rho o ̀ \nu ~ є і т т є i ̀ \nu ~ \delta ı a ̀ ~ т o ̀ ~ \pi \lambda \hat{\jmath} \theta о s$.
23. T $\hat{\nu} \nu$ ס' ópôv тà $\mu e ̀ \nu$ èv ỏ ó ó $\mu a \tau \iota \mu a ́ \lambda \iota \sigma \tau a ́$













 бкєиабías.

 $\lambda \epsilon \xi=\mu \in \nu \quad i$.

274

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. r. 22-24

island now called Helenê from the fact that the intercourse took place there. And after Helenê comes Eubuea, 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.

[^98]
## STRABO












## II













${ }^{3}$ vj $\pi \in \rho[K \in[\mu \in \nu a \quad \mu \in p] \mid y$ : lacuna of about ten letters in $A$ supplied by ono ( $k \in l \mu \in \nu a$ ) and by Du Their ( $\mu \in \rho$ ) ; MüllerDübner and Meineke following.
 by Meineke, bno have xápas écóбтŋs.
${ }_{5}$ Between d $\sigma \tau i \nu$ and Meyaplí, A has a lacuna of about twelve letters. Du Theil inserts as above, and so MüllerDübner and Meineke. 276

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. r. 24-2. I

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,

## II

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
[^99]
## STRABO


 тóv тє＇І $\sigma \theta \mu o ̀ \nu \kappa а і ~ \tau \grave{\nu} \nu$［＇A $\lambda \kappa v o \nu i ́ \delta a ~ \theta a ́ \lambda] a \tau \tau \alpha \nu,{ }^{3}$











2．＂Eфороs סè каі таи́т $\eta \kappa є i \tau \tau \omega ~ \tau \grave{\eta \nu ~ B o 九 \omega \tau i ́ a \nu ~}$


 тà èк т $\hat{\eta} \mathrm{S}$＇Iта入ías каі ミıкє入ías каi $\Lambda \iota \beta u ́ \eta s$






 in A supplied by Du Theil ；so Mïller－Diubner and Meineke，

${ }^{2}$［ $\tau \hat{\eta} s$ Bot $\omega \tau$ ］las：lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Du Theil．bno have tŷs taúrn $\pi$ apa入ías．

3 ［＇A $\quad$ кuovi $\delta \alpha$ od $\lambda$ ］atтav；lacuna of about fourteen letters supplied by bno．
278

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. i-2

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 1sthmus and the mountainous country approximately parallel thereto which separates Attica from Boeotia. The second of these parts is Boeotia, extending riblon-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 unbroken ${ }^{1}$ 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.

[^100]
## STRABO












 єival тò $\lambda o ́ \gamma \omega \nu$ каl ó ó $\lambda i ́ a s ~ \tau \eta ̂ s ~ \pi \rho o ̀ s ~ a ̀ \nu \theta \rho \omega ́-~$


 ує тov̀s $\beta a \rho \beta a ́ \rho o v s ~ \beta i ́ a ~ \lambda o ́ \gamma o v ~ к р є i ́ \tau \tau \omega \nu ~ є ̀ \sigma \tau i ́ . ~$




 кúpıo.




 omit altogether; Corais, $\ell \pi / \mu \in \lambda \in i q$.
${ }_{2}^{2}$ Corais and Meineke, from conj. of Pletho, insert $\tau 1$ before $\pi \sigma^{t}$.

280

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 2-3

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 plethra ${ }^{1}$ 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.

[^101]
## STRABO






























> ¹ \$’, Corais inserts ; đé no.

[^102]
## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 3-4

the man who fortified the Cadmeia ${ }^{1}$ 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 Pelas'gians, 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 Bocotians, but as a separate people, for he called them Minyae ${ }^{2}$ ), 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

## STRABO







 $\lambda a \sigma \gamma \circ i ̂ s ~ \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \pi \rho \circ \phi \hat{\eta} \tau \tau \nu \kappa \alpha \tau a$ to $\sigma v \gamma \gamma \in \nu$ és $\left(\dot{\epsilon} \pi \epsilon \epsilon \delta \eta^{1}{ }^{1}\right.$





 $\pi \rho a \xi \underline{a} \nu \tau \omega \nu$. тov̀s $\delta \grave{\varepsilon}$ т $\pi \epsilon \rho \grave{\imath}$ тò $i \in \rho o ̀ \nu ~ \tau o ̀ ~ \mu \grave{\epsilon} \nu$













${ }^{1}$ è $\pi \in \mathbb{B} l k$.
${ }^{2}$ After $\pi \rho \circ \phi \hat{\eta} \tau i \delta \alpha s$ a leaf has fallen out of A; but the loss is restored by a second hand (a).
${ }^{8}$ тovivaut ${ }^{2}$ goy abcg.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 4

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 oracle. Now those in charge of the temple, he says, did not approve of putting to death without trialand 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 tripods ${ }^{1}$ and

[^103]
## STRABO




 $\epsilon i s \Delta \omega \delta \omega ́ \nu \eta \nu$.







 $\kappa \rho а т \eta \prime \sigma а \nu \tau а \varsigma ~ \Lambda а к є \delta а \iota \mu о \nu i ́ o v s . ~ ' Е т а \mu є \iota \nu \omega ́ \nu \delta а ~ \delta є ̀ ~$

 $\mu \eta \sigma \alpha \nu$ т $\rho o ̀ \varsigma ~ Ф \omega к \in ́ \alpha \varsigma ~ т о \grave{\varsigma ~ \tau o ̀ ~ i ́ \epsilon \rho o ̀ \nu ~ \sigma \nu \lambda \eta ́ \sigma a \nu \tau а \varsigma ~}$





 $\tau \cup ́ \pi o \nu ~ \sigma \omega ́ \zeta o v \sigma \iota \cdot \kappa a i ~ a ̆ \lambda \lambda a \iota ~ \delta e ̀ ~ m o ́ \lambda \epsilon \iota s ~ a ̉ \nu a ́ \lambda o \gamma o \nu ~{ }^{2}$




 Kramer approving.
${ }^{2}$ After àvḋ̉ojov no insert éxouvt.

[^104]
## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 4-6

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 Penthilus ${ }^{2}$ 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. $\Lambda$ long time afterwards the country was thoroughly 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 Chaoroneia ( 338 в.c. ).
335 в. .

## STRABO


 ท̀ тa入aıà 'Eрé tola è̀ $\tau \hat{\eta}$ Eủßoía, $\delta \iota a ́ \pi \lambda o u \nu$


 бта́dıo८ тєттара́коута.


















 Kramer.
${ }^{1}$ Deep Harbour.
${ }^{2}$ In 411 Bic. 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. 288

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 6-8

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
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 b.c. they fortified the bridge with towers and gates aud a wail, and included the Boeotian Mt. Cunethus (Karababa ?)

## STRABO
















as $\Omega$ bridgehead within the circuit of the city of Chalcis (Strabo 10.1.8). Chalcis was still joined to the continent by a bridge in 300 b.c. (Livy 28. 6), and Aemilius Paulus went to see it about $167 \mathrm{B.c}$. (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 clay the western channel is entirely closed, while the eastern is spanned by a swing-bridge about 85 feet long.
${ }^{1} 9.2,2$.
${ }^{2}$ The usual interpretation of this clause, "a canal ( $\sigma \hat{0} \rho i \gamma \xi$ ) has been constructed between (els) the towers" seems inpossible. The literal translation is, "a tube has been constructed across into them" (the towers). Brécuigny (quoted in the French trans., vol. iii, EcJaircisscmens x) appears to be on the right track: "On y a pratique ides oûpirg (souterrains) pour y communiquer" ("they have constructed sub)-

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 8-9

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 shat off from the sea by a tower of five stories, a remarkable bulwark." Certainly $\sigma \hat{v} \rho \cdot \gamma \xi$ 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 Travcls in Northern Greece, II, 259; Grote's Greece, V1II, ch. 63; and the discussion by the French translators ( $l_{0} c_{\text {. }}$ ), who believe that there were two passages for slips, 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.

## STRABO


 то̀̀ ảvaıтíns à $\pi$ oӨavóvтa.
 $\pi \lambda \eta \sigma i o \nu ~ \kappa а \grave{\imath}$ тò $i \in \rho o ̀ \nu ~ \tau о \hat{v}$ 'A $\mu \phi \iota a \rho a ́ o v ~ к а \grave{\imath}$ тò





 'А $\mu \phi \iota a ́ \rho \epsilon \iota o \nu$.
 үраїкŋ̂s" кєîtal ठè $\pi a \rho$ ' ó óò $\tau \grave{\eta} \nu$ ér $\Theta \eta \beta \hat{\omega} \nu^{3}$ єis









 "A $\rho \mu a$, каl то́тє $\pi \epsilon \mu \pi о ́ \nu \tau \omega \nu ~ т \eta ̀ \nu ~ \theta u \sigma l a \nu ~ є i s ~$

 (Alciphron Epist. 3. 58).
${ }^{2}$ Here MS. A resumes.


${ }^{5}$ Muка $\lambda \eta \tau \tau \delta \nu$, Meineke and others emend to Muкад $\eta \sigma \sigma \delta \nu$.
B $\delta \pi \delta \tau a \nu$ (Eustathius, note on Od. 2. 498) for $\delta \pi \delta \sigma \epsilon$; so the later editors.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 9-II

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 Amphiaraiis, 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 Amphiaraiis 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 Amphiaraïs, 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 foumtain. 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.

## STRABO













 $\tau \omega \nu \nu$ 'Apreí $\omega \nu$ viá $\rho \xi$ aı.
12. "Е $\sigma \tau \iota \delta \dot{\epsilon} \tau \hat{\omega}$ є́ $\kappa$ @ $\eta \beta \hat{\omega} \nu$ eis "Apyos ${ }^{2}$







## ${ }^{1} \pi \in \rho$ ( $\mathrm{B} l k$.

${ }^{2}$ On "Apyos, which the editors in general consider corrupt, see C. Müller, Ind. Var. Lect., p. 1000. Duebritz (De Artemidoro Strabonis Auctore Capita Tria) conj. eis 'Abjuas iobut.
${ }^{3}$ For àтibvtı, Meineke reads àvidvtı.

- Numerous efforts have been made to supply this lacuna of aboul fifteen letters, but all are mere guesswork (see C. Müller, l. c., p. 1000). Daebritz (l. c.) conj. к[al in T $\hat{\omega}^{\nu}$ платаıé $\omega \nu$ ].
${ }^{6}$ 'rpla (Eustathius on Od. 2. 496) for 'rppia.
- 'rppiés cugh.

7 'rppinv, all MSS.
${ }^{1}$ See Dittenberger 611, note 3.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 11-12

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 walls ${ }^{3}$ between the Pythium and the Olympium. ${ }^{4}$ In regard to the Harma in Boeotia, some say that Amphiaraiis 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.

"The temples of Pythian Apollo and Olympian Zeus.
s "Harma."
" "The Heet 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).

## STRABO







 $\dot{\omega}^{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \boldsymbol{\nu} \mu \alpha \sigma \mu$ é $\eta$.




## 'Avөضסóva т' є̇бхатóшбаv.




 кєīбAaí фaбıv Aíràs tàs èv Eủßoía, év als тò








## 1 'I 1 rícr BE $l$.

 $\mathrm{B} k$, $\delta{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{E} \lambda \epsilon{ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \nu \mathrm{A}$ man. sec.; $\delta{ }^{'} \mathrm{E} \lambda \epsilon \omega \bar{\nu}$ (Eustathius, note on Od. 2. 500).

${ }^{5}$ 'A入aí, Palmer, for ${ }^{4} \lambda \lambda a \alpha$; so the later editors.
${ }^{6}$ Alj $\hat{\nu}$ has fallen out of $A$, but is found in bkno Epit.
7 'Opóßat, Epit., for 'Opóßal.
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## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 12-13

called Hyria, belonging to the Parasopian country ${ }^{1}$ 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." ${ }^{2}$
13. After Salganeus one comes to Anthedon, a city with a harbour ; and it is the last city on that part of the Boeotian 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 Aegae ${ }^{5}$ 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.
©i.e. Halae Aexonides and Hraae 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.o. (Thucydides 3. 89).

## STRABO



 סóvıov, ö̀ $\phi a \sigma \iota \nu$ ais кर̂тоৎ $\mu \in \tau a \beta a \lambda \epsilon i ̂ \nu$.





 тò $\mu \in ́ \tau \rho \circ \nu$, ảעті̀ той








K $\rho \in \hat{v} \sigma a ́ \nu ~ \tau \epsilon \zeta а Ө є ́ \eta \nu$,
т̀̀ $\nu \nu v ̂ \nu \mathrm{~K} \rho \in ́ o v \sigma a \nu ~ \delta \in \chi o ́ \mu \epsilon \nu o \iota$, тò т $\omega \hat{\nu} \Theta \epsilon \sigma \pi t \in ́ \omega \nu$


Фaрás ${ }^{5} \tau \in \zeta$ そáćas.
${ }^{1}{ }^{1} \mathrm{I}$ av, maul. prim. Ac, ghiklıo.
${ }^{2}$ The lacuna in [ $\omega s$ suv $\left.\frac{\downarrow}{} \nu \epsilon\right]$ [ $\eta$ is supplied by bono.
3 The lacuna of about twelve letters in $A$ between $\gamma \dot{\alpha} \rho$ and Me $\gamma \propto \rho ı \kappa \hat{y} \hat{y}$ is supplied by Jones, following the conj. of Kramer ; gbno have $\delta\left[{ }^{\nu} \mathrm{I} \sigma o s \pi \delta \lambda_{\text {is }} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \nu \tau \hat{p}\right.$ ].
 by Groskurd.
${ }^{5}$ © $\eta \rho d s, a \mathrm{Beghikl}$, but corrected in $\alpha_{0}$

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 13-14

Messapius, ${ }^{1}$ named after Messapus, who, when he came into Iapygia, called the country Messapia. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 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," ${ }^{8}$ 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

[^105]
## STRABO


 रрáфоибı ठѐ каі тойто•



 $\pi a ́ \nu \tau о \theta \in \nu$ є่ $\kappa \tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ ä $\lambda \lambda \omega \nu \mu \epsilon \rho \hat{\omega} \nu$ ó $\rho \in \sigma \iota \pi \epsilon \rho \iota \epsilon \chi o ́ \mu \epsilon \nu a$,

















 $\sigma \theta a \iota ~ \tau a ̀ s ~ \lambda i ́ \mu \nu a \varsigma ~ \sigma u \mu \beta a i ́ \nu \in \iota ~ \mu e ́ \chi \chi \rho \iota ~ \tau \hat{\omega \nu}$ oikou $\mu$ évळ $\nu$
${ }^{1}$ Фпр⿳ิע, Bchikl, and man. sec. in a.

${ }^{4} \mu^{\prime} \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \nu\left(\right.$ for $\left.\delta^{\prime}\right) \mathrm{B} k$.
${ }^{\mathbf{E}} \tau \mathfrak{d a} \delta \hat{\epsilon}, \mathrm{B} k$ insert before $\kappa a l$.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 14-ז6

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 sides ${ }^{2}$ 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 sume of the streams flow through underground channels, whereas others How 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.

[^106]
## STRABO


 тєбӨal, каіे тоѝs aủtoùs тómovs тотє̀ $\mu$ ย̀v

 $\kappa \in i \sigma \theta a t$.





 $\lambda \eta \psi \iota \nu \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \chi \omega \rho i \omega \nu \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \vec{a} \pi \omega \omega \epsilon \epsilon \nu \hat{\eta} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \dot{\epsilon} \nu \quad \nu \quad \psi \psi \epsilon$.











 үà $\rho$ тои̃то $\delta$ иvaтóv.

## - 8 súvaraı Bl.

2 \% B $k l$.
${ }^{8}$ In lacuna of about thirteen letters in A between $\mu \eta \kappa$ and Mracauds g man. sec. and no read pîv $\mu \eta \kappa \in \tau^{\prime} \tau^{\prime}$ EXovaiv is



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## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 16-17

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 unvemoved, 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 oompletely drained, see Tozer, note on Pausanias 9. 24. 1.
${ }^{2}$ In Greek, "platē."
${ }^{3}$ Helos ("marsh"), Helêe (" marshes ").

## STRABO

18. $\Delta \eta \lambda o i ̂ ~ \delta e ̀ ~ \kappa a i ~ o ̀ ~ K ~ K \eta 申 \iota \sigma \sigma o ̀ s ~ ~ t o v ̂ \tau o ~ \mu a ́ \lambda \iota \sigma \tau a, ~$














 $\pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \omega \nu . \pi a ́ \lambda \iota \nu \delta^{\prime} \epsilon \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \chi o \nu \mu \in ́ v \omega \nu \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \pi o ́ \rho \omega \nu$, ó $\mu \epsilon \tau \alpha \lambda$ -






${ }^{1}$ Knфıás B . $\quad{ }^{2}$ às, Pletho inserts.
${ }^{3}$ [ $\left.{ }^{2} \mu \nu \eta \dot{\eta} \sigma \theta \eta\right] \mu \in \nu$, lacuna of about six letters supplied by
${ }^{1}$ In Greek, "oars."
${ }^{2}$ Ilited 2. 502.
${ }^{3}$ Sce Tozer, Selections, p. 236, note 2.
49.2.13. ${ }^{5}$ Lower Larymna.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 18

18. This is best shown by the Cephissus, which fills Lake Copais; for when the lake had increased so much that Copae ${ }^{1}$ 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 Larymna ${ }^{5}$ on the sea, to which the Romans annexed the Upper Larymna. ${ }^{\text {® }}$ 'The place is called Anchoe ; ${ }^{7}$ 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
[^107]
## STRABO




 $\chi a ́ \sigma \mu a, \kappa a i ̀ ~ \delta \epsilon ́ \xi ̧ a \sigma \theta a \iota ~ т o ̀ \nu ~ M e ́ \lambda a \nu a ~ т о т а \mu o ̀ \nu ~ т o ̀ \nu ~$







## 

$\lambda \epsilon \in \gamma \omega \nu$.

 $\Phi \omega \kappa \iota \kappa \eta ิ \varsigma ~ \pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \omega \varsigma, \tau \eta ̀ \nu ~ a ̀ \rho \chi \eta ̀ \nu ~ \lambda a \mu \beta a ́ \nu \epsilon \iota, ~ к а \theta a ́ \pi \epsilon \epsilon \rho$ $\kappa a i{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{O} \mu \eta \rho o ́ s \phi \eta \sigma \iota \nu$.

 $\pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \omega \nu, \kappa a i$ סıà Паратотанí $\omega \nu$ каì Фаעот́є $\omega \nu,{ }^{4}$



 $\kappa \hat{\nu} \nu o s ~ \sigma u \mu \beta a ́ \lambda \lambda o \nu \tau \epsilon \varsigma ~ a ̀ \lambda \lambda \eta ́ \lambda o \iota s, ~ \epsilon i s ~ \tau \grave{\eta} \nu$ aủ $\grave{\eta} \nu$
${ }^{1} 8$ ' olnifat, lacuna of about seven letters in A supplied by Corais ; каl кard bgno.

${ }^{3}$ троаขаллокбут $\omega \nu$, Corais, for $\pi \rho о \sigma a \nu a \wedge \sigma \sigma \kappa \delta \nu \tau \omega \nu$; so the later editors.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 18-19

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 Haliartus ${ }^{2}$ 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 Pansanias, 9. 33. 5.
${ }^{2}$ How could this be when the Melas lay on the northern side of the lake and Haliarlus on the southern (Tozer, op. cit., p. 237)?
s So Pliny 16. 66. "Iliad 2. 503.

- The usual spelling is "Panopeus."



## STRABO









 $\lambda i \mu \nu \eta \kappa \epsilon \kappa \lambda \iota \mu$ е́ $\nu о$ К К $\eta \phi \iota \sigma \sigma i ́ \delta \iota$.



 oủס̀ " "イ
őऽ $\rho^{\prime \prime}$ є̀ " $\Upsilon \delta \eta \nu а і є \sigma \kappa є \nu$.




тò

$$
\pi d ̀ \rho \delta \varepsilon ́ ~ o i ́ a ̆ ̉ \lambda \lambda \rho \iota
$$

vaîo $\mathrm{Bo} \mathrm{\iota} \mathrm{\omega} \mathrm{\tau oí}$.


${ }^{1}$ The lacuna of about fourteen letters between $\pi \lambda \eta$ and $\delta \epsilon$ is supplied by Meineke. Groskurd and Müller-Dübner add

308

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 19-20

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 Trephia ${ }^{1}$ 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 Hydê,' ${ }^{3}$ 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

[^108]${ }^{2}$ The lacuna of about nine letters before $\kappa \in \not \mu \in ́ \nu \omega \nu$ is supplied by Groskurd; so Kramer, Meineke, and MüllerDübner.
${ }^{3}$ A reads $\hat{\eta} \mathrm{K}$. . ., inserting ins in first hand; abcghikno, $\dot{\eta}$ Kwrats. From conj. of Falconer, Meineke and MüllerDübner read as above, though Falconer and Corais read of instead of ins.

4 $\pi \delta \lambda \epsilon \omega \mathrm{s}$, BEkl.
${ }^{\delta}{ }_{\eta} \bar{\delta} \bar{\delta}$, for $\kappa$ кal, Casaubon; so the later editors.

## STRABO



 $\dot{\eta} \delta^{\prime \prime}$ " $\Upsilon \lambda \eta \nu \kappa a i \Pi_{\epsilon \tau \epsilon \hat{\omega}}{ }^{\prime}$,

ős $\rho^{\circ}$ é $\nu$ " $\Upsilon \lambda \eta \nu a i ́ \epsilon \sigma \kappa \epsilon$,
Tuдíos ${ }^{1}$







 тоîs $\pi \lambda \epsilon i \sigma \tau o \iota s ~ \kappa a i ̀ ~ \epsilon ̉ \nu ~ \mu \epsilon \sigma o \gamma a i ́ a, ~ \mu \eta \delta a \mu o v ̂ ~ т \hat{p} \tau a ́ \xi \in \iota$








## ${ }^{1}$ Tuxios, Meineke omits.

${ }^{2}$ [Aṽrac $\delta^{\prime}$ al], lacuna supplied by Groskurd; so the later editors.


 so later editors.
${ }^{\delta}$ [à $\xi\left(\omega \nu \mu \nu v^{\prime} \eta \eta\right\rangle$ кal $\left.\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \mu \eta\right]$, lacuna supplied by Groskurd; so Müller-Dübner. $\left\langle\mathfrak{\xi} เ 0 \lambda \not \sigma_{j} \omega \nu \kappa \tau \lambda\right.$., Meineke.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 20-2 1

channels; and it is situated between Thebes and Anthedon. Homer, nowever, uses the word in the singular number, at one time making the first syllable long, as in the Catalogue, "and Hȳlê and Peteôn," 1 "by poetic licence, and at another making it short, "who dwelt in Hylê," and "Tychius. .., by far the best of leather-workers, who had his home in Hylle." ${ }^{2}$ 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 suggests 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

$$
{ }^{1} \text { Iliad 2. } 500 .
$$

${ }^{2}$ Iliad 7. 221.

[^109]
## STRABO



 $\tau \grave{\nu} \nu$ ó òò $\tau \grave{\eta} \nu$ éri 'A $\nu \theta \eta \delta o ́ v o s, \delta \iota \in ́ \chi o v \sigma a ~ т \omega ̂ \nu$



 ov каì $\dot{\eta}$ тароє $\mu i{ }^{\prime}$.

 $\theta \hat{\eta} \nu a i ́ l ~ \phi a \sigma \iota \nu . \quad \hat{\eta} \nu$ ठè кai т $\omega \hat{\nu} \pi \in \rho \grave{\imath}$ " $\mathrm{O} \lambda \nu \nu \theta_{0 \nu}$







 ó 'І $\sigma \mu \eta \nu o ̀ s ~ \delta \iota a ̀ ~ \tau o \hat{v} \pi \epsilon \delta i ́ o v ~ \rho ீ ́ ́ o v \sigma \iota ~ \tau o v ̂ ~ \pi \rho o ̀ ~ \tau \hat{\omega} \nu$





${ }^{1} \pi \alpha \rho a \lambda \epsilon \iota \phi \theta^{\prime} \nu$, Corais, for $\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \lambda \eta \phi \theta^{\prime} \nu$; so the later editors,
${ }^{2}$ Zıкvavia, Corais, for $\Sigma_{i \kappa v \omega ̂ \nu t ~ ; ~ s o ~ t h e ~ l a t e r ~ e d i t o r s . ~}^{\text {a }}$
${ }^{3}$ elal $\delta \epsilon$, Corais, for péougl; so the later editors; Meineke, however, relegates elfl $\delta \dot{\epsilon}$. . . тоút $\varphi$ to the foot of the page.


## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 21-24

us. He begins at Hyria and Aulis, concerning which I have already spoken. ${ }^{1}$
22. Schoenus ${ }^{2}$ 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 Potuian mares near the city. Cithaeron, also, ends not far from Thebes. The

[^110][^111]
## STRABO




 каі̆ тò̀ 'Eтєшуò̀ каì тàs 'EpvO pás' каi yà $\rho$


 $\pi о \lambda \lambda \hat{\omega} \nu \dot{\epsilon} \pi \hat{\omega} \nu, \tau a ̀ \varsigma ~ \mu \eta ̀ ~ \pi \rho o \sigma o v ́ \sigma a s ~ a ̀ p \epsilon \tau a ̀ s ~ \delta \iota a p ı \theta-~$ нои́ $\mu \in \nu о$ s. $^{\text {. }}$


25. Ө́́ $\sigma \pi \epsilon \iota a \nu \delta e ̀ \lambda ~ \lambda \epsilon ́ \gamma \epsilon \iota ~ t a ̀ s ~ \nu \hat{\nu} \nu \Theta \epsilon \sigma \pi i ́ a \varsigma, \pi o \lambda \lambda \omega \hat{\omega}$












${ }^{1}$ парарре̂, Du Theil, for $\pi$ aрd ; so the later editors.

${ }^{3}$ Kpєovg $\delta \delta \alpha$, conj. of Kramer, for Kpєovglav. So spelled by Xenophon, Hellenica 5. 4. 16, and Pausanias 9. 32. 1.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 24-25

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,
> ${ }_{2}^{1}$ In his epic poem entitled Thebais.
> ${ }^{2}$ i.e. as viewed from Thespiae.

[^112]
## STRABO

 $\mu[\epsilon \tau \dot{\varrho} \kappa \eta \sigma \epsilon \pi \rho o ́] \tau \epsilon \rho о \nu,{ }^{3} \lambda \epsilon \in \gamma \omega \nu$

 $\epsilon \epsilon \theta \lambda \hat{\eta} .{ }^{5}$









 ámò тov̂ Muхố тov̂ $\lambda \iota \mu$ évos cis K





${ }^{1}{ }^{2}[\nu \mathcal{V} \pi \in \sigma t \pi \in \rho!]$, lacuna of about eleven letters in A supplied by Jones, following Muiller-Dibner, who insert toîs

 ${ }^{2}$ bkno add $\lambda \in ́ \gamma \omega \nu$ after $\pi a \tau \rho o ́ s$.
${ }^{3} \mu[\epsilon \tau \psi \dot{\psi} r \eta \sigma \epsilon \pi \rho \phi]$ repay, lacuna of about ten letters in A supplied by Jones. Cp. $\delta$ narıìp aìroû (ie. 'Hotobiou) $\Delta i ̂ o s ~$ $\mu \in \tau \Psi{ }^{\prime} k \eta \sigma \in \nu$ eis Bowtoós (13. 3. 6). Kramer conj. $\mu[\epsilon \tau a \nu \tilde{\epsilon} \sigma \tau \eta$ $\pi \rho \delta \dot{]}$ (Müller-Diibner so read); and Meineke reads $\mu[\varepsilon \tau \epsilon \sigma \tau T \eta$


- [ $\left.\left.{ }^{2} \nu\right\rangle \kappa \omega \mu \eta\right]$ ], lacuna supplied in $h$ man. sec.
${ }^{5}$ [ $\left.{ }^{2} \sigma \theta \lambda \hat{p}\right]$, lacuna supplied in $h$ mail. sec.
316


## GEOGRAPHY，9． 2.25

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.
${ }^{6}$ aùtov̂，conj．of Palmer for aùrท̂s Bklno，à̀ $\hat{p}$ acghi．So Corais，Kramer，Müller－Dübner，and Meinele．
${ }^{7}$ Kpı $\sigma \sigma a l o v$ BEl．
${ }^{8}$［mapa入las］，lacuna of seven or eight letters in A supplied by blenop．
${ }^{\text {o }}$＇O入 $\mu \mathrm{a}$ ás，conj．of Palmer for lacuna of about six letters； so later editors．
${ }^{10}$［Kpıбalou $\left.\sigma \nu \mu\right]$ Bé $\beta_{\eta \kappa \epsilon}$ ，lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Kramer ；so the later editors．toú［rov $\sigma v \mu] \beta \in ́ \beta \eta \kappa \in$ bleno．
$11 \pi \in[\rho i \hat{\omega} \nu \in i] \rho \hat{\eta} \kappa \alpha \mu \epsilon \nu$ ，lacuna of about six letters supplied by Groskurd；so the later editors．bkno have 矞s instead of $\hat{\omega} \nu$. ${ }_{12} \mathrm{~B} k l$ add Kopıvөiakồ before Пapvaббov̂ ；Pletho Фшкской．

## STRABO


 $\kappa а \grave{\pi \epsilon \tau \rho \omega ́ \delta \eta, \pi \epsilon \rho \iota \gamma \rho a ́ \phi \epsilon \tau \alpha \iota ~ \delta ' ~ o u ̉ ~ \pi o \lambda \lambda \hat{p} ~ \chi \omega ́ \rho a ̨ . ~}$




 $\Pi i ́ \mu \pi \lambda \epsilon \iota a \nu{ }^{2}$ таîs aủtaîs $\theta \epsilon a i ̂ s ~ a ̀ \nu е ́ \delta \epsilon \iota \xi a \nu . ~ \in ̇ \kappa a-~$






囚є






 $\kappa a i ̀ \pi \epsilon \rho i \tau \omega \hat{\nu}\left[a ̈ \lambda \lambda \omega \nu^{\prime}\right.$
${ }_{3}^{1}$ Пıepíà Bkno.
${ }^{2}$ חín入eiav Acghino.
${ }^{3}$ ©é́ $\sigma \pi \in i a \nu$, Du Theil, for $\theta$ éav; so Kramer and Meineke.
4 [M $\epsilon \tau]$ á, lacuna, supplied by $i$; so the later editors. But


## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 25-26

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-cren $\hat{e}^{2}$ 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 Thespiae 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 plains.
${ }^{2}$ See 8. 6. 21.
${ }^{5} 9.210,11$.

$$
{ }_{6}^{a} \text { Cp. 10. 3. } 17 . \quad \text { 9.2. } 3 .
$$

${ }^{5}$ Muкa[ $\left.\lambda \eta \sigma \sigma \delta v, \pi \epsilon \rho\right]$, lacuna supplied by later MSS.; so the later editors.

## STRABO

 'E $\rho v \theta \rho a ́ s$,


 каі 'А入алконєviov éкатépov триáкоута бтаסious






 Мєбєढ̀ каі ' $\Omega \kappa a \lambda \epsilon ́ a .{ }^{6}$
27. Eítá $\phi \eta \sigma \iota$
 $\pi \epsilon \rho \grave{\iota} \mu$ èv ô̂v K $\omega \pi \hat{\omega} \nu$ єi้ $\eta \tau \tau a \iota$. $\pi \rho о \sigma a ́ \rho \kappa т \iota o s, ~ \delta e ́ ~$








${ }^{1}$ [ $\alpha_{i} \lambda \lambda a y \cdot$ of $\left.\tau^{\prime}\right]$, lacuna of about six letters supplied by later MSS. ; so the later editors,
${ }^{2}$ [ $0 \% \tau^{\prime} \tau^{\prime}$ 'E $\lambda \epsilon \hat{\omega} \nu$ '], lacuna of about eight letters supplied by Hopper ; so the later editors.
${ }^{3} \mathrm{~K} \rho เ \sigma \sigma а і ч$ BEl.
4 [ $\left.\hat{v} \pi^{2} \in \nu i\right] \omega \nu$, lacuna of about four letters supplied by


## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 26-27

who lived about Harma and Eilesium and Erythrae, and those who held Eleon and Hylê and Peteon." 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 Thisbê abounding in doves. ${ }^{\prime \prime} 2$ 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

$$
{ }^{1} \text { Iliad 2. } 499{ }^{3} \text { 9. 2. } 18 .{ }^{\text {a }} \text { Iliad 2. } 502 .
$$

[^113]
## STRABO

 Пívסapos $\delta$ è каì К $\eta \phi \iota \sigma \sigma i \delta a \kappa а \lambda \epsilon i ̂ ~ \tau а u ́ т \eta \nu^{*} \pi a \rho a-$


 Sè кaì тò тov̂ Tı









 $\sigma \tau a \delta i ́ \omega \nu$ ย̇като̀ $\mathfrak{\varepsilon} \xi \eta \eta_{\kappa о \nu т а . ~}^{\text {. }}$



 $\tau \hat{\eta} S \Theta_{\epsilon \tau \tau а \lambda \iota \kappa \eta ̂ s ~ " A \rho \nu \eta s ~ o i ~ B o \iota \omega \tau o i ~}^{\mu \in \tau a ̀ ~ \tau a ̀ ~}$



 $\pi о \tau а \mu \grave{\nu} \nu$ Kovápıò ${ }^{2} \pi \rho о \sigma \eta \gamma о ́ \rho є v \sigma a \nu$ ó $\mu о \phi \dot{\omega} \nu \omega \varsigma \tau \hat{\omega}$


1 'Ita:vlas, for 'lavias, conj. Pletho; so later editors read,

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 27-29

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. Thislê is now called Thislae; 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,

$$
{ }^{1} \text { Cp. 9. 2. } 20 .
$$

[^114]
## STRABO


 $\nu a v ́ \omega ~ \pi a ́ p o \iota \theta \epsilon \nu[\dot{u} \mu \phi \iota] \beta a i \nu \epsilon \iota \varsigma^{5}$ $\mathrm{K} \omega \rho a \lambda i \omega$ тотан $\hat{\omega} \pi а \rho^{\prime}$ oे $\chi$ Өaıs．


 Kоршуєía Kopผ́vıo 入éyoptal，oi $\delta^{\prime} \epsilon ่ \nu \tau \hat{\eta} \mathrm{M} \epsilon \sigma \sigma \eta$－ ขıакй Koршдаєі̄s．${ }^{\text {b }}$





 aủ入ŋтєкò к ка́入 $\alpha \mu о \nu$ ．






 Mapסovlov ${ }^{10}$ каі тàs трьáкоута $\mu \nu \rho \iota a ́ \delta a s ~ \Pi є \rho \sigma \hat{\nu}$

 following Welcker，inserting $\overline{\bar{L}}$＇$\nu$ before a $\sigma \sigma$＇and supplying the lacuma of about seven letters after mo八e．
$\stackrel{2}{2} \pi 0$, Welcker，for $\dot{2} \pi \sigma$ ；so later editors．
${ }^{3}$ Kupprelas，Welcker，for Koipoulas；so later editors．
${ }^{4} \lambda \alpha^{i} \omega$ ，Welcker，for $[\hat{\xi} \pi 1] \delta \in \nu \omega[\nu \alpha \nu \omega]$ ；so later editors．
${ }^{\delta}$［ $\left.\dot{\alpha} \mu \phi \iota\right]$ Baivets，lacuna of about seven letters supplied by Welcker ；so later editors．
324

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 29-3I

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 alrove it and Lake Copais, near the Permessus and Olmeius Rivers and the marsh that produces the flute-reed.
31. Plataeae, which Homer ${ }^{2}$ 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 said ${ }^{3}$ 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 Bullctin de la Correspondance IIelleniquc, 1885, ix. 433), on the basis of a Boeotian insoription, conjectures that "Hades" should be corrected to "Ares." ${ }^{2}$ Iliad 2.504. 3. 8. 6. 24 .

[^115]
## STRABO

iठ






Mขaбá̀кєоs тò $\mu \nu a ̂ \mu a \tau \hat{\omega}$ Плата८áda.



 $\pi \epsilon \delta i ́ o \nu$, ò $\delta \iota a \tau \epsilon i \nu \in \iota\left[\mu \epsilon ́ \chi \rho \iota \varsigma ~ \Theta \eta \beta \omega \hat{\nu}{ }^{4}\right.$ ] ámò тov̂



$$
\text { oí }^{\prime \prime} \theta^{‘} \Upsilon \pi o \theta \prime \eta \beta a \varsigma ~ \epsilon i \chi \chi \nu,
$$

 uєvov, oí $\delta \grave{\epsilon}$ тàs Потvias. $\tau a ̀ s ~ \gamma a ̀ \rho ~ \Theta \eta ́ \beta a s$ $\dot{\epsilon} \kappa \lambda \epsilon \lambda \epsilon i ̂ \phi \theta a \iota \delta \iota a ̀ ~ \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \quad \tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ ' $\mathrm{E} \pi \iota \gamma o ́ \nu \omega \nu, \sigma \tau \rho a \tau \epsilon \in \mathfrak{i} a \nu$









## ${ }^{1}$ qà $\delta \dot{\delta}$, Jones inserts.

$2 \Delta \rho l[a$, ITs $\dot{u} \pi 0 \pi][\pi \tau \epsilon!$, lacuna of about six letters supplied
 text, and reads $\dot{\ddagger}$ instead of ots. See $\Delta a v y i ́ a s . . . \Delta$ piov 6. 3. 9 .

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 31-33

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: " "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
${ }^{1}$ Of his works only sixteen epigrams are now extant. ${ }^{2}$ i.e. "Thickets." ${ }^{1}$ lliud 2. 505.

- The acropolis of Thebes.

[^116]
## STRABO








$$
[\kappa \iota] \nu \eta \theta \epsilon i{ }^{1}{ }^{1} \epsilon \pi \eta \eta^{\prime} \epsilon \iota
$$



$\kappa a i ̀ \mu u ́ \lambda o v s ~ \delta \iota \nu a ́ \sigma \alpha \tau о{ }^{2} \beta a \lambda \lambda o ́\left[\mu \in \nu o \varsigma{ }^{3}\right] \kappa \rho \eta \pi i ̂ \delta a \varsigma$ $\dot{a} \lambda \sigma \epsilon \in \omega \nu$.
ойк $\epsilon \mathfrak{u}$ ' $\delta$ ' ó 'А入каîos, $\omega \sigma \pi \epsilon \rho$ тò то̂ тотано̂̂








 $\kappa а т \varepsilon ́ \sigma \chi \epsilon \theta є$.



 $\Theta \eta \beta a i \omega \nu \delta^{\prime}$ गे $\nu$ тó $\tau \epsilon \mu a \nu \tau \epsilon \hat{\imath} о \nu$ каі̀ тò ơpos" тò
${ }^{1}$ [ki] $\nu \eta \theta \in\{$, lacuna of about two letters Jones supplies, following conj. of Meibeke, who, in his text, reads $\delta, \nu \eta \theta$ eis, Bergk (frag. 101) reads $\pi \in p i \delta i \iota \nu a \in \in$ is.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 33-34

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 A pollo by Melia, and was a prophet of the oracle on the Ptouis Mountain, which the same poet calls three-peaked: "and once he took possession of the three-peaked hollow of Ptoius." ${ }^{2}$ And he calls Tenerus "temple-minister, prophet, called by the same name as the plains.' The Ptoiis lies above the Teneric Plain and Lake Copais near Acraephium. Both the oracle and the mountain belonged to the Thebans. And Acraephium

[^117][^118]
## STRABO





 $\boldsymbol{\gamma} \boldsymbol{\alpha} \dot{\alpha}_{\phi} \omega \nu$

$$
\text { oî } \delta e ̀ ~ \pi o \lambda v \sigma \tau a ́ \phi \nu \lambda o \nu ~ " А ~ \sigma \kappa \rho \eta \nu ~ e ́ ~ \chi o \nu, ~
$$

 $\pi a \tau \rho i ́ \delta o s ~ \lambda \epsilon \chi \theta \in \hat{\epsilon} \sigma \iota$ каì тоîs $\dot{\tau} \pi$ ' Eủסógov, то入̀̀




 каі " $\mathrm{O} \mu \eta \rho о s \mu_{\epsilon} \mu \nu \eta \tau а і$.
 vióv



 $\pi \epsilon \rho \grave{\omega} \omega \nu$ a $\xi \iota \circ \nu \mu \nu \eta \sigma \theta \hat{\eta} \nu a \iota$.
36. 'А $\lambda a \lambda \kappa о \mu \epsilon \nu \hat{\omega} \nu$ тоí $\nu \nu \nu \mu^{\prime} \mu \nu \eta \tau a \iota$ ó то८ךт ${ }^{\prime}$,






$$
1 \text { ouvd, Meineke, for outce, }
$$

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 34-36

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 Arne too was swallowed up by the lake, as well as Mideia. ${ }^{1}$ Zenodotus, who writes "and those who possessed Ascrề ${ }^{2}$ 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 Calaloguc: "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 "Ascré."
${ }^{3}$ Iliad 4. 8.

[^119]
## STRABO



 iєроі őдтєs, тарєìvто тท̂s бтратєías. каl үà $\rho$


 $\dot{a} \pi \epsilon i ́ \chi о \nu \tau о ~ \pi a ́ \sigma \eta \varsigma ~ \beta i ́ a s, ~ \grave{\sigma \tau \tau \epsilon ~ к а \grave{~} \Theta \eta \beta a i ̂ o \iota ~ к а т a ̀ ~}$






 'A $\begin{aligned} & \text { nvaious te кai Boıнtoùs кai Kopıvtious }\end{aligned}$



 $\kappa а т \eta \gamma \omega \nu i \sigma a \nu \tau о, \stackrel{\omega}{\omega} \sigma \tau$ ò $\lambda i ́ \gamma o v s ~ \grave{~ \epsilon ̇ \pi i ~ \theta a ́ \lambda a \tau \tau а \nu}$








## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 36-38

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 bimself. It is situated between Mt. Helicon and Chaeroneia, near Coroneia.

## STRABO













 'О $\rho \chi о \mu \epsilon \nu i \omega \nu \kappa \alpha \tau \alpha \lambda o ́ \gamma o v, \chi \omega \rho i \zeta \omega \nu$ аủтoùs à $\pi o ̀ ~ \tau o \hat{v}$


 $\phi a \sigma \iota \nu$, ö $\theta \epsilon \nu$ тoùs 'Apyovaútas Mıvúas $\lambda \epsilon \chi \theta \hat{\eta} \nu a \iota$.
 $\pi o ́ \lambda \iota s ~ \kappa a i ̀ ~ \delta \nu \nu a \mu \epsilon ́ \nu \eta ~ \mu \epsilon ́ \gamma a ~ \tau o ̂ ̂ ~ \mu e ̀ \nu ~ o u ̂ \nu ~ \pi \lambda o v ́ t o v ~$


 $\left.{ }^{( }\right) \dot{\eta} \beta a s$
Aijutitias.
 тoîs 'O $\rho \chi о \mu \in \nu i ́ o \iota s ~ к а i ~ ' E \rho \gamma i ́ v \varphi ~ \tau \hat{\omega} ~ \tau v \rho a \nu \nu o u ̂ \nu \tau \iota ~$



$$
1 \underset{\varepsilon}{1} \epsilon \epsilon^{\prime} \rho a \nu \alpha c g h i_{0}
$$

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 39-40

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 Orchomenus ${ }^{1}$ 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
${ }_{2}^{1}$ On the wealth of Orchomenus, see Pausanias 8. 33.
${ }^{2}$ Iliad 9. 3 . 1.
[^120]
## STRABO









 $\pi о \lambda \lambda a ́$, oưт $\tau \epsilon \grave{\eta}^{2} \lambda a \mu \beta a ́ \nu \omega \nu \pi o \lambda \lambda a ̀$ oùк ầ ${ }^{2} \notin \chi o \iota$




 та $\mu \epsilon i o v,{ }^{4} \pi a v ́ \sigma o \nu \tau a \iota ~ \delta \grave{~ к ~ к а i ̀ ~ o i ~ \delta ı \delta o ́ \nu \tau \epsilon s ~ \tau \hat{\omega}, ~ \lambda a \mu-~}$


 ס七ót七
$\tau a ̀ ~ \chi \rho \eta{ }^{\prime} \mu a \tau^{\prime}$ à $\nu \theta \rho \dot{\omega} \pi о \iota \sigma \iota \tau \iota \mu \iota \omega ́ \tau a \tau a$,







 gloss, as Kramer notes. Meineke ejects.
${ }_{3}^{2} \mu$, , Tyrwhitt inserts.
${ }^{3}$ \% xor A .

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 40

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 bas 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

$$
{ }^{1} \text { i.e. favours. }
$$

4 After tajelou, the last word on the page, a whole sheet has been lost from A , and A resumes at ${ }^{\text {' } \mathrm{E} \sigma \pi \epsilon \rho i \omega \nu} \kappa \alpha \mathrm{l} \tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ in 9. 3. 1. But the missing part is supplied by the second

## STRABO











 $\pi \lambda$ ои́тои т८ө́є́aб८.

 $\mu a ́ \sigma \theta \eta$ каi aùт̀̀ каi $\grave{\eta} \chi \omega ́ \rho a$, тá $\chi a \operatorname{\tau \iota } i \delta i ́ \omega \mu a$








${ }^{1} \delta$ od $\gamma \omega \sigma \iota \nu$, Meineke emends to $\alpha \gamma \omega \sigma \iota v$.
${ }^{2} \quad \Delta \nu$, Meineke, for $\omega \nu$.
${ }^{3}$ чихро́тата . . . є̇хєєцєри́татоу, apparently a gloss; ejected by Meineke.
${ }^{1}$ Deilinou klineatos: apparently a false etymology of "Eudeielos," based on the fact that the effect of the sun's heat is greatest in the deile (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

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 40-4I

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 Eudeielos, 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
 Butcher and Lang, and Murray, in their translations of the Odyssey (e.g. 9. 21), translate the word "clear-seen," and Cunliffe (Lexicon Homeric Dialect), "bright, shining," as though used for єíd $\bar{\eta}$ os. Certainly Strabo, as the context shows, is thinking of the position of the place and of the sun's heat (see 10. 2. 12, where he discusses "endeielos Ithaca" at length).

## STRABO

 ס'ò Mé $\lambda a s$ тотанós.













 oiкєîa $\lambda \in ́ \gamma \omega \sigma \iota \pi \rho o ̀ s ~ \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \eta \dot{\eta} \mu \epsilon \tau \epsilon ́ \rho a \nu ~ v i \pi o ́ \theta \epsilon \sigma \iota \nu$.

## III


 Bоьштiá $\pi a \rho a \pi \lambda \eta \sigma i \omega s$ à ào $\theta a \lambda a ́ \tau \tau \eta \varsigma$ єis $\theta a ́ \lambda a \tau-$






${ }^{1} \Phi \omega \kappa i \delta o s$, the editors, for $\Lambda о к р \delta \delta o s ; ~ \Phi \omega k i \delta o s$ appears man. sec. in B and between the lines in $n$.
 $34^{\circ}$

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 42-3. I

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 Epienemidian 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 neighlourhood 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.

## III

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

$$
1 \text { i.e. Homer's Catalogue of Ships. }
$$



## STRABO




 $\tau \hat{\eta} \quad \mu \epsilon \sigma o \gamma a i a \quad \sigma \nu \nu \epsilon \chi \hat{\eta} \kappa \epsilon i \mu \in \nu a, \chi \omega \rho i ́ a \quad \pi \rho o ̀ \varsigma \tau \hat{\omega}$


 Фшкis тरी Bоьттí таракєьтаь, тойтоу каі $\dot{\eta}$



















${ }^{1}$ Kpıбal $\psi$, Kramer and later editors, for Kpıб⿱aly.
${ }^{2}$ K $\rho \hat{i} \sigma \alpha$, Kramer and later editors, for K $\rho / \sigma \sigma \alpha$.
a 'Adricupa (as in 9. 3. 4 and 9. 5. 10), Kramer, for -A À lkippa; so later editors.
${ }^{4} \Pi a_{r} \nu a \sigma \delta s, a \mathrm{~B} l$; so in later instances.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9.3.1

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 Euboean Sea. The Westerners ${ }^{1}$ 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 Oetaeans and Malians. In the middle between both, 1 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

[^121][^122]
## STRABO

$\beta \lambda \eta \tau a \ell$, ov̋т $\kappa$ kali $\dot{\eta}$ т $\hat{\omega} \nu$ Oiтai $\omega{ }^{1}{ }^{1} \mu \in \tau \grave{d} \tau \hat{\eta} \varsigma$




 $\tau \iota \kappa \hat{\omega} \nu \dot{\epsilon} \theta \nu \hat{\omega} \nu$ каi $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ Макє








 $\Delta \omega \rho \iota \in ́ \omega \nu$ каі Аїтш入ої катà тòv Kóрака троба-



 $\pi \lambda \epsilon \cup \rho a i \tau \hat{\omega} \nu{ }^{10} \lambda \epsilon \chi \theta \epsilon \iota \sigma \hat{\omega} \nu \chi \omega \rho \hat{\omega} \nu \tau \epsilon \kappa \alpha l$ тalvı$\hat{\nu}$
${ }^{1}$ [mai in $\tau \omega ิ \nu$ Oiraícu], lacuna of about fourteen letters supplied by Jones from conj. of Kramer: [каі $\mathfrak{\eta}$ गẫa Oiraia], Meineke.
${ }^{2} \tau\left[{ }_{0} \pi \omega \nu \tau \hat{\eta} s \Delta \omega\right] \rho \iota \kappa \hat{\eta} s$, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Kramer from conj. of Du Theil.
${ }^{3}$ [кai Парvao] $\sigma \hat{\omega}$, lacuna of about ten letters in A supplied by brno.
${ }_{4}$ [oi $\left.\Theta \varepsilon \tau \tau a \lambda o l\right]$, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Groskurd.
${ }^{5}$ 'Акарү[âves каi tıva], lacuna of about eight letters supplied by Corais (see Kramer's note ad loo.).
${ }^{6}$ [ $\delta \epsilon i \in \epsilon \epsilon$ ], lacuna of about six letters supplied by Corais.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. I

the Oetaeans together with Aetolia and with certain places of the Dorian 'letrapolis, 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-

$$
{ }^{1} 9.2 .1 .
$$

[^123]
## STRABO












 nous, tàs $\delta$ è катà $\pi \lambda a ́ t o s ~ o u ̉ k e ́ \tau t . ~ ¹ 1 ~ o ́ ~ \mu e ̀ \nu ~ o u ̊ \nu ~$







$1 \pi_{a}[\alpha, \alpha \lambda \eta \lambda o i]$, lacuna of about seven letters restored by


 yotios Corals from conj. of Du Theil.
 by Kramer from conj. of Du Theil. тарацикєеs bkno.
 supplied by Kramer. bkno omit rod $\lambda \pi o v$.
${ }^{5}$ [Єєбба入орккias], lacuna of about twelve letters supplied by Corals.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 1-2

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 Crisaean 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

[^124]
## STRABO

 єíá́rєтає

 $\mu \epsilon ́ \mu \nu \omega \nu$
$\chi a i ̂ \rho \in \nu o ́ \varphi$.
 $\Pi \nu \theta o i^{\circ}$




 ধ̈ $\pi \epsilon \iota \tau a$ тà $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \Lambda о \kappa \rho \hat{\omega} \nu \kappa а \grave{\iota} \tau \hat{\nu} \nu \Phi \omega \kappa \epsilon ́ \omega \nu$, oủ

 $\mu e ́ v, a \dot{a} \phi \omega \rho \iota \sigma \mu$ évas $\delta \dot{\varepsilon}$, às ai таракєí $\mu \in \nu a \imath$ тó $\lambda \epsilon \iota \varsigma$

 ė $\pi \iota \phi a ́ \nu \epsilon \iota a$ тồ èv $\Delta \epsilon \lambda \phi o i ̂ s ~ e ́ \chi \epsilon \iota ~ \pi \rho \epsilon \sigma \beta \epsilon i ̂ o \nu, ~ \kappa a i ̀ ~$









[^125]
## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 2-3

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.

[^126]
## STRABO













 Kрıбаîos' єiтa 'Avтiкира, ó $\mu \omega ́ \nu v \mu o s ~ т \hat{\imath}$ катà





 Oítaîov è $\lambda \lambda$ éßopov.

 vimò $\mathrm{K} \rho \iota \sigma a i ́ \omega \nu$, aùt̀̀ $\left.\delta^{\prime} \dot{\eta} \mathrm{K} \rho \hat{\imath} \sigma a^{4}\right]$ víatepov $\dot{u} \pi^{\prime}$ Eủpu入ó $\chi o v ~ \tau o v ̂ ~ \Theta e t \tau a \lambda o ̂ ̂ ~ к a \tau d ~ t o ̀ \nu ~ K \rho ı \sigma a i ̂ o \nu ~$
 тd̀ éк т $\hat{\varsigma}$ इ
${ }^{1}$ Instead of $\gamma{ }^{\text {d }} \boldsymbol{\beta}$ BElcl read $\delta^{\prime}$.
${ }^{2}$ Kpíara MSS. and editors before Kramer.
${ }^{3}$ крío a Bkl.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 3-4

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 Oeta. 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,

$$
{ }^{2} \text { About } 595 \text { в.о. }
$$

[^127]
## STRABO













 $\chi \rho \eta$ й
 $\pi \lambda \hat{\eta} \theta_{0} \varsigma \tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ i $\sigma \tau о \rho о \nu \mu \epsilon ́ \nu \omega \nu \quad \chi \rho \eta \sigma \mu \hat{\omega} \nu$.
5. Фабi $\delta$ ' єî̀aц тò $\mu a \nu \tau \epsilon i ̂ o \nu ~ a ̈ \nu \tau \rho o \nu ~ к о i ̂ \lambda о \nu ~$ катà ßáӨovs, ova $\mu a ́ \lambda a ~ є u ̉ \rho v ́ \sigma \tau о \mu о \nu, ~ a ̀ \nu a \phi є ́ ~ \rho є \sigma \theta a \iota ~$

 Пutíà ávaßaívovoav, $\delta \in \chi o \mu e ́ v \eta \nu ~ \tau o ̀ ~ \pi \nu \epsilon v ̂ \mu a$,







${ }^{1}$ Of Apollo at Delphi.
${ }^{2}$ i.e. "Pythia" and "P ȳtho."
a "To inquire of the oracle." Other mythologers more plausibly derived the two names from the verb pythesthai,

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 4-5

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 "py̆thésthai," ${ }^{3}$ though the first syllable was

[^128]
## STRABO







 $\pi a ̂ \nu ~ \tau o ̀ ~ \tau o \iota o v ̂ \tau o \nu, ~ a ̀ \pi o ̀ ~ \tau \hat{\omega} \nu ~ o ́ \mu о \tau \rho a \pi \epsilon ́ \zeta \omega \nu ~ a ̉ \rho \xi ́ a ́ \mu \epsilon \nu o \nu$

 on $\phi \in \lambda о \stackrel{\text { évo } \mu i \zeta є \tau о . ~}{ }{ }^{2}$





 $\sigma a \nu \tau \eta \hat{\eta}_{\varsigma} \gamma \hat{\eta} \varsigma \dot{\circ} \mu \phi a \lambda o ́ \nu, \pi \rho о \sigma \pi \lambda a ́ \sigma a \nu \tau \epsilon \varsigma$ каi $\mu \hat{\nu} \theta o \nu$,




 $\mu \nu \dot{\theta}$ oo.



 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.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 5-7

lengthened, as in äthanatos, äkamatos, and diäkonos. ${ }^{1}$ 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

## STRABO




 $\kappa \epsilon \iota \mu \in ́ \nu \omega \nu \quad \pi о \lambda \lambda \hat{\omega} \nu \kappa \alpha i \stackrel{a}{\alpha} \nu a \theta \eta \mu a ́ t \omega \nu, \phi \nu \lambda a \kappa \eta ̂ s ~ \kappa a i ̀$ áyıотєías $\delta є о \mu \epsilon ́ \nu \omega \nu ~ \mu \epsilon \gamma a ́ \lambda \eta \varsigma . ~ т a ̀ ~ \pi a ́ \lambda a \iota ~ \mu e ̀ \nu ~ o u ̉ \nu ~$




















之ıкє入ои.
8. 'ЕтiфӨovos $\delta$ ' $\omega \nu$ ó $\pi \lambda o \hat{\tau o s} \delta v \sigma \phi u ́ \lambda a \kappa \tau o ́ s ~$
${ }^{1}{ }_{\pi \rho \rho \sigma \hat{\eta} \lambda \theta o \nu} \mathrm{~A}, \sigma \nu \nu \hat{\eta} \lambda \theta o \nu$ A man. sec. and other MSS.

[^129]
## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 7-8

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 Alyattes, and some of the Italiotes, ${ }^{8}$ and the Sicilians.
8. But wealth inspires envy, and is therefore

[^130]
## STRABO








$\kappa a i$ oi $\theta \eta \sigma a v \rho o i ̀ ~ \delta \eta \lambda o v ̂ \sigma \iota \kappa a i ̀ ~ \hat{\eta} \sigma u ́ \lambda \eta \sigma \iota \varsigma ~ \dot{\eta} \gamma \in \nu \eta \theta \varepsilon i ̂ \sigma a$





 $\chi \rho o ́ v o v s, ~ e ̀ \nu ~ o i s ~ o i ~ \pi \epsilon \rho i ~ ' О \nu o ́ \mu a \rho \chi o \nu ~ к а i ~ Ф a ́ v \lambda \lambda о \nu ~$

 $\dot{a} \pi о к є i ̂ \sigma \theta a \iota ~ \gamma a ̀ \rho ~ \epsilon ่ \nu ~ \theta \eta \sigma a \nu \rho o i ̂ s ~ a ̀ m o ̀ ~ \lambda a \phi v ́ \rho \omega \nu ~$




${ }^{1} \gamma \epsilon$, Meineke, for $\delta \epsilon$ é. Corais deletes $\delta \epsilon \epsilon$.
${ }^{2} \delta^{\prime}$, after $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu$, Corais inserts; so the later editors.
${ }^{3}$ zntwoỗaly, Jones restores, for ímovooṽow, Groskurd and later editors.

- [rd $\tau \epsilon$ ], lacuna of about four letters in A, supplied by Müller-Dübner, following conj. of Kramer. ט̇пঠ тoúvшע Corais.
 358


## GEOGRAPHY, 9.3.8

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 yet all the things which the stone threshold of the archer Phoebus Apollo enclosed in rocky Pytho.' ${ }^{1}$ The treasure-houses ${ }^{2}$ 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 Phayllus and his army, ${ }^{8}$ 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 Spinetae ${ }^{4}$ who lived near the Adriatic, and so with the rest. And it would not

$$
\begin{aligned}
& { }^{1} \text { Iliad 9. } 404 \text {. }{ }^{2} \text { See vol, ii, page 314, note } 2 \text {. } \\
& 3 \text { 352 b.c. Both were Phocian generals. For an account } \\
& \text { of their robberies see Diodorus Siculus } 16 \text {. 31-61. } \\
& { }^{\text {See 5. 1. } 7 \text {. }}
\end{aligned}
$$

[^131]
## STRABO














 $\mathrm{N} \epsilon о \pi т о \lambda \epsilon ́ \mu о \nu \kappa a \tau \grave{\alpha}, \chi \rho \eta \sigma \mu o ̀ \nu, \gamma \epsilon \nu o ́ \mu \epsilon \nu o \varsigma, \mathrm{Ma} \mathrm{\chi a} \mathrm{\iota-}$



 $\pi \rho о \sigma \tau a \tau \eta{ }^{2} \sigma a \nu \tau a$ тố èv $\Delta \iota \delta u ́ \mu o ı s ~ i \in \rho o v ̂ . ~$





${ }^{1} \dot{\omega} s$, Groskurd inserts ; so the later editors. See Kramer's note ad bloc.
 later editors. Word omitted by Bro.
${ }^{1}$ The Greek word translated "archer" in the above citation from Homer.
${ }^{2}$ Achilles. 360

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3.8-10

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.

[^132]
## STRABO








 тòv סрáко⿱亠乂⿰丿丿⿱二小欠









11．＇Ефороя $\delta$＇，§ to $\pi \lambda \epsilon \hat{\imath} \sigma \tau о \nu ~ \pi \rho о \sigma \chi \rho \omega ́ \mu \epsilon \theta a$
 Подúßıos $\mu а \rho т и \rho \hat{\omega} \nu ~ т v \gamma \chi a ́ v є \iota, ~ a ̉ \nu \eta ̀ \rho ~ a ̉ \xi \iota o ́ \lambda о \gamma о s, ~$


${ }^{2}$［ $\gamma \boldsymbol{\nu} \delta \mu$ lvov］，lacuna in A supplied by man．sec．，with ova 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 per－ formance（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

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. IO-II

And to the citharoedes ${ }^{1}$ 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: anghrousis, ampeira, katakeleusmos, iambi and dactyli, 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 в.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 Timoshenes (Pausanias 6. 14. 9 and 10.7.4), Guhrauer (Jahrb. fiir Class. Philol., Suppl. 8, 1875-1876, pp. 311-351) makes a strong argument for a lacuna in the Greek text, and for making Strabo say that the melody was composea by Sacadas and later merely described by 'Timosthenes in one of his nunerous works. C'p. also H. Riemann, Handb. der Husikgeschichte 1919, vol. i, pp. 63-65.
a "Pipes." " "lipings."

## STRABO









 ойт
阝ávovot катабкєváбat тò $\mu$ аутєîov＇A $\pi o ́ \lambda \lambda \omega \nu a$








 סıa入єүó $\mu \epsilon \nu \circ \varsigma, \phi \eta \sigma i$ тò та入aıòv Парעаббட́ovs ${ }^{2}$ тivàs av̉тó $\neq$ Oovas кa入ovرévous oikeîv тòv Пap－ $\nu a \sigma \sigma o ́ \nu$＇ка日＇ồ $\chi \rho o ́ \nu o \nu ~ ' A \pi o ́ \lambda \lambda \omega \nu a, ~ \tau \grave{\eta} \nu ~ \gamma \hat{\eta} \nu$


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## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 11 I-12

of what he intended, and at the outset promised, to do. At any rate, after censuring those who love to 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 unitrustworthy 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 himpself 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

[^133]
## STRABO











 $\nu \omega \nu . \quad \tau i \delta^{\prime}$ à $\nu$ є ̈̈ך $\mu \nu \theta \omega \delta$ é $\sigma \tau \epsilon \rho о \nu$ ท̂ ' $\mathrm{A} \pi o ́ \lambda \lambda \omega \nu$

 є̇ $\pi \iota \omega \dot{\nu}$; єỉ $\delta e ̀ ~ \tau a \hat{v} \tau a \mu \eta ̀ ~ \dot{v} \pi \epsilon \lambda a ́ \mu \beta a \nu є \mu u ́ \theta o v s ~ \epsilon i ̉ \nu a l, ~$








${ }^{1} \tau \dot{u} \pi o \nu$, Corais, for $\tau \delta \pi o v$, from conj. of Tyrwhitt; so the later editors.
${ }^{2}$ द́atl, Jones inserts, from conj. of Kramer. The lacuna of about twelve letters in A before kal is partially supplied by the second hand with rofrots.
${ }^{3}$ érei, Jones inserts.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 12

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 say's 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).

[^134]
## STRABO

$\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \quad \epsilon \xi$ " $\mathrm{H} \lambda \iota \delta o s$ 'Е $\pi \epsilon \iota \omega \hat{\nu}, \kappa a \tau a \lambda \nu \theta \hat{\eta} \nu a \iota \delta^{\prime} \quad \dot{\nu} \pi$ '

 $\Phi \omega \kappa$ ќas.
13. ${ }^{'} \mathrm{E} \xi \dot{a} \rho \chi \hat{\eta}_{S}{ }^{2} \gamma \grave{a} \rho$ 白 $\nu \tau \hat{\eta} \pi \alpha \rho a \lambda i ́ a, ~ \mu \epsilon \tau \grave{a} \tau \grave{\eta} \nu$

 v́бтатоs ò т $\quad \rho \sigma \sigma a \gamma o \rho \in v \theta \varepsilon i \varsigma ~ M v \chi o ̀ s ~ a ́ \pi o ̀ ~ \tau о \hat{o}$

 $\tau \omega ิ \nu$ то́ $\pi \omega \nu$ тои́т $\omega \nu$ є่ $\sigma \tau i \nu$, ou' $\delta$ ' $\dot{\eta}$ " $A \mu \beta \rho \nu \sigma o s$,
 $\mu \hat{a} \lambda \lambda o \nu$ є̀ $\nu$ т





 $\Delta a u \lambda i ́ a \nu . ~ к а i ̀ ~ т o ̀ ~$

1, катa入vө̂̀vat $\delta^{\prime} \dot{\cup \pi^{\prime}}$ Aiodé $\omega \nu$, lacuna of about twenty-two
 roút $\omega \nu$ (see his discussion in note ad loc.). Groskurd rashly
 $\phi \eta \sigma i v$. For other quotations from Ephorus bearing on this passage, see 7. 7. 7, 8. 3. 33, 10. 2. 25, 10. 3. 1-6.


## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 12-13

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 gotits 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.
${ }^{3}$ But Thueydides (2.29) says: "In that country (Daulia) ftys suffered at the hands of Philomela and Procnê." Eustathius (note on lliad 2. 520) repeats without correction Strabo's erroneous reference.

- Iliad 2. 519.

> by Kramer.
> ${ }^{5}$ @sukuঠiठףs . . . $\emptyset \eta \sigma l$, Mcineke ejects.

## STRABO

 $\pi а \rho \omega \nu v ́ \mu \omega \varsigma \kappa \kappa \dot{\mu} \mu \eta \nu \dot{v} \pi \grave{o} \tau \hat{\eta}$ Дикшрєía.
14. Пауотєùs $\delta^{\prime}$ ó עv̂̀ Фаעотєús, ö $\mu$ ороs тoîs


 $\mu a \nu \theta \nu \nu$ eis Eúßocav
















1 There is a lacuna of about ten letters in A between $\delta \mu \omega \nu \dot{\prime} \mu \omega \mathrm{s}$ and $\tau \hat{\varphi}$, ol $\delta \dot{\epsilon}$, but the second hand supplies $\tau \hat{\psi} \phi U$. Groskurd proposes the insertion of $\mu \delta \nu 0 \nu$ before $\tau \hat{\varphi} \phi u \tau \hat{\varphi}$.
${ }_{1}$ Cyparissus is the word for eypresg-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

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. $13-15$

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 Oetacan city; and its inhabitants are called Trachinians.
15. Anemoreia ${ }^{4}$ 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, ${ }^{\text {b }}$ 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, Cypurissus." 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.
> "Od. 7. 324. " "Wind-swept."
> ${ }^{6}$ About 457 b.c. (see Thucydides 1. 107-108).

## STRABO
















 ßpиб́́as каi Падотє́as каì $\Delta a \nu \lambda \iota \in ́ a s " ~ к є i ̂ \sigma \theta a \iota ~ \delta ' ~$
 $\lambda o ́ \phi \omega \mu \in \tau \rho i ́ \omega \varsigma ~ \dot{v} \psi \eta \lambda \hat{\omega}, \mu \epsilon \tau a \xi \grave{v} \tau т \hat{v} \tau \epsilon$ Парचаббои̂



 $\pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \omega s$ ( $\kappa a \theta \dot{a} \pi \epsilon \rho$ каi " $\mathrm{O} \mu \eta \rho$ ós $\phi \eta \sigma \iota \nu$,
 'A ${ }^{\prime}$
1 etéivov Bro.
 editors.
 Kramer. 'Hס́v入íov, Politus on Eustathius, II. 567.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 15-16

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. Demosthenes ${ }^{2}$ 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

|  | 3. 4. | On the Crown, 168. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | By Philip in 338 в.о. | ${ }^{4}$ Iliad 2. 523. |

[^135]
## STRABO

 $\kappa a i ̂ ~ ' H \sigma i o \delta o s ~ \delta ' ~ \epsilon ́ \pi i ~ \pi \lambda \epsilon ̂ ́ o \nu ~ \pi \epsilon \rho i ̀ ~ т о \hat{~} \pi о т а \mu о \hat{\imath}$



 $\omega ّ$.








 रข $\mu \nu a ́ \sigma \iota o \nu, ~ \eta ั \nu ~ \kappa а \lambda о \hat{\sigma \iota ~ К ~} \eta \phi \iota \sigma \sigma o ́ \nu$.







1 'Acontiov, Pulmer, for ' $\mathrm{Y} \phi$ a 1 celov, Kramer approving.
${ }^{2}$ Mavorîa, Meineke, for Пауотŋ Ag, Пavorlঠa Bkno and editors before Kramer.
${ }^{3} \tau \epsilon$, Corais, for $\delta \epsilon$; so later editors.
${ }^{4}$ Пapartotaplous, man. sec. in $n$, for roтauoús; so the editors.
 supplied by Groskurd.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 16-17

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 Parapotamii, 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 Phocis. There are, besides the Phocian Cephissus, 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 Epienemidian 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, Rzuch).

[^136]
## STRABO


 [ $\left.\sigma \chi^{i} \sigma a \iota, \ddot{\omega} \sigma \tau \epsilon^{2}\right] \mu \eta \delta a \mu o \hat{v} a ̈ \pi \tau \epsilon \sigma \theta a \iota{ }^{2} \lambda \lambda \eta{ }_{\eta} \lambda \omega \nu \tau о v ́ s$




## IV






 K $\nu \eta \mu i ̂ \delta o{ }^{\circ}$ rò $\delta$ è $\lambda о \iota \pi o ̀ \nu ~ o i ́ ~ e ́ \sigma \pi \epsilon ́ \rho ь o i ́ ~ є i \sigma \iota ~ \Lambda о к р о i ́, ~$





2. 'Ефє $\xi \hat{\eta} \varsigma ~ \tau o i ́ \nu u \nu ~ \tau a i ̂ s ~ ' A \lambda a i ̂ s, ~ e i s ~ a ̂ s ~ к а т \epsilon ́-~$

${ }^{1}$ [e fp $p$ ] $]$ a, lacuna of about four letters supplied by Kramer; so the later editors.
${ }^{2}[\sigma x i \sigma a c, \omega \sigma \tau]$, lacuna of about eighteen letters supplied by Groskurd; so the later editors.
 plied by Groskurd ; so the later editors.
 by Kramer from conj. of Groskurd.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 17-4. 2

is the Schedieium in Daphnus, which, they say, is the tomb of Schedius; but as I have said, ${ }^{1}$ Daphnus "spiit" ${ }^{2}$ 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 bounduries 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 Boeotian coast which faces Euboea terminates, ${ }^{1} 9.3$. 1.
${ }^{2}$ The Greek word for "split" is "schidzo," which Strabo connects etymologically with "Sohedius" (see Iliad 2. 517).
${ }^{3}$ Opus. ${ }^{2}$ See 9.2.13.
[^137]
## STRABO




 $\pi \rho o ̀ s ~ \tau \hat{\varphi} \pi o \lambda v a \nu \delta \rho i ́ \varphi \cdot$
 M $\eta$ $\delta \omega \nu$,
$\mu \eta \tau \rho о ́ \pi о \lambda \iota \varsigma ~ \Lambda о к р \omega ิ \nu ~ є \dot{v} \theta \nu \nu o ́ \mu \omega \nu$ ' $\mathrm{O} \pi$ о́єьร. ${ }^{1}$




















 see Muller, Ind. Var. Lect.
${ }_{2}$ ge in пиveiô Ahnop.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9.4.2

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 Thermopylae, near the Polyandrium : "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 stadia ${ }^{2}$ 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 Opuntians. Now Homer says that Patroclus was from 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
${ }_{2}^{1}$ A polyandrium is a place where many heross are buried.
${ }^{2}$ An error. The actual distance is about half this.

- Iliad 23. 85.

[^138]
## STRABO






 tis Alavís.






4. Metà $\delta$ è $\Delta a \phi \nu o \hat{\nu} \tau \alpha \mathrm{~K} \nu^{\prime} \eta \mu i ̂ \delta \epsilon \varsigma, \chi \omega \rho i o \nu$












 ảßоó $\chi o \iota s$ é $\mu \beta a i ́ \nu \epsilon \iota \nu$ тоîs тобiv, ä̀ $\lambda \lambda о т \epsilon$ סè каi


${ }^{1}$ фабı, Napúкov, Tzschucke, for $\phi \alpha \sigma \iota \nu,{ }^{\text {'Apúnov. }}$

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 4. 2-4

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 alout 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 Euboea, lies Cenaeum, 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

## STRABO


 каі аi Eєриоти́入ає.


 $\pi \epsilon \delta i ́ o \nu, \kappa \alpha \lambda 0 \hat{v} \sigma \iota \delta^{\prime 4}$ ойт $\omega$ s ámò тои̂ $\left[\sigma \nu \mu \beta \epsilon \beta \eta \kappa o ́ т о \varsigma^{-}\right.$













${ }_{2}^{1} \mu \dot{\epsilon} \nu$, Jones, for $\delta \dot{\epsilon}$, following conj. of Kramer.
${ }^{2}$ [fô̂̀ $\lambda$ inévos aùrồ. z̈̃eita], lacuna of about sixteen letters in A supplied by the second hand ( $\in \pi \in!\tau \alpha)$ and by Groskurd.
 supplied by Du Theil (see Eustathius on Iliad 2. 532) ; so Meineke.

4 кaлồбı $\delta$ ', Meineke, for кa入oûбıv.
${ }^{5}$ [ $\sigma \cup \mu \beta \varepsilon \beta \eta \kappa \delta \sigma^{\prime}{ }^{-1}$ каl B $\left.\bar{\eta} \sigma \sigma \alpha \delta^{\prime}\right]$, lacuna of about eighteen letters supplied by Du Theil ; so Meineke.
 supplied by Meineke.
${ }_{7}$ Before $\Lambda \dot{d} \pi \eta \nu$ A leaves a space for about five letters.


## GEOGRAPHY, 9 4. 4-6

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 Nape ${ }^{2}$ 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 ka入ds (beautiful) and dof (till). Eustathius (note on Iliad 2. 531) says: "Calliarus, they say, was named after Calliarus, son of Hodoedocus and Laonomế; 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."
${ }^{3}$ i.e. in the time of Homer, who names Tarphê (cp. "tarphos," "thicket") and Thronium together, lluid 2.533.

[^139]
## STRABO

 $\phi a \sigma \iota \nu$ eival 'A preím $\omega$.


 $\dot{\omega} \nu \epsilon i \rho \eta \dot{\gamma} \kappa \alpha \mu \varepsilon \nu$,






 $\phi \eta \sigma \iota \nu$ "Ефороs) Иокри̂̀ 光є тоо́тєроу тара-
 тробкрívaltos.












${ }^{1}$ oiv ${ }^{\prime}$ ́nd, Müller-Dübner, following conj. of Kramer, for


## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 4. 6-8

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 Euboea," 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 $\pi \eta \kappa \tau \delta s$.
${ }_{3}^{2}$ Iliand 2. 640 .
${ }^{3}$ i.e. Ozolian Locrians, as well as Western (see 9. 4. 1). The authorities quoted by Strabo derive "Ozolian" from "ozein" (to smell).
4. 9. 3. 4.

## STRABO

 ó Мокрько̀s $\mu \iota \kappa \rho o ̀ \nu ~ \dot{v} \pi \epsilon \rho \beta a ́ \lambda \lambda \epsilon \iota ~ \tau \hat{\omega} \nu ~ \delta \iota a \kappa о \sigma i ́ \omega \nu ~$ $\sigma \tau a \delta i \omega \nu$.


 ' $\mathrm{E} \pi \iota \zeta \in \phi \dot{\text { úpiol toút } \omega \nu \text {. }}$
















 ка́ $\theta$ óos.



${ }^{1}$ Aljiplos, Kramer, for Almd̃ios; so the Inter editors.
${ }_{1}$ He means, apparently, the Ozolian Locrians.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 4. 8-II

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 these ${ }^{1}$ 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, Aeginius 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

[^140]
## STRABO






 $\rho \omega \tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ єis $\dot{a} \xi \underline{i} \omega \mu a$ т $\rho o a \chi \theta \in ́ \nu \tau \epsilon \varsigma, \eta ้ \delta \eta \tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ ä $\lambda \lambda \omega \nu$

 סıакатєîХov.
12. Tò $\delta^{\prime}$ ơpos $\delta \iota a \tau \epsilon i \nu \epsilon \iota ~ a ̉ \pi o ̀ ~ \Theta \epsilon \rho \mu о т v \lambda \hat{\omega} \nu ~ к а і ~$





















## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 4. II-I3

Macedonians, 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 bighest 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,"" 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

[^141]
## STRABO




 тía, $\chi \omega \rho i ́ o \nu$ è $\rho v \mu \nu o ́ \nu$.






 тท̂s T $\rho a \chi \hat{\imath} \nu o ́ s, \phi \eta \sigma \iota \nu$ 'H





 каїঠєка.








${ }^{1}$ 'Avtlcupav, Kramer, for 'Avitкtppav; so the later editors.
${ }^{2}$ \& $\Delta$ úpas. Hopper, for "Oגúpas man. sec. in A, "Oגupos A, § Aúpos cghi, $\delta$ núpas Bkl; so later editors.
: érтós, Groskurd, for ìvtós; во Meineko.

- $\sigma u \mu$ ß́dra $\mathrm{B} k l$.


## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 4. I3-15 $^{-15}$

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 deep 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,"

[^142]
## STRABO



 áтє入єv́єтaı ${ }^{1} \pi a ̂ \sigma \iota \kappa a i ̀ ~ a ̀ \nu \epsilon ́ ఱ \gamma є . ~$
16. Пєрi $\delta$ è тà ミтєvà таи̂тa oi $\pi \epsilon \rho i ̀ n \epsilon \omega \nu i ́ \delta a \nu$


 av́тoùs oi $\beta a ́ \rho \beta a \rho o \iota . ~ \kappa a i ~ \nu v ̂ \nu ~ т o ̀ ~ m o \lambda v a ́ v \delta \rho ı o v ~$









 бè Пúлas áтò Eúpítov $\sigma \tau a ́ \delta \iota o \iota ~ т є \nu т а к о ́ \sigma ı o \iota ~$





 ă $\lambda \lambda$ o८ $\pi \lambda \epsilon$ íovs. $\Lambda i \tau \omega \lambda o v ̀ s ~ \delta " ~ " O \mu \eta \rho o s ~ \mu e ̀ ̀ \nu ~ a ̉ \epsilon i ̀ ~ e ́ v i ~$



- The words from oúros to $\delta \delta^{\prime}$ k $\pi$ olทTh's (9.5. 4) have fallen out in $A$, but are restored by the second hand.


## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 4. 15-18

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 Polyandrium ${ }^{1}$ 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

[^143]
## STRABO





 $\lambda$ є́үоутєя.

## V





 cai oi $\Phi \theta \iota \hat{\omega} \tau a \iota$ 'A $\chi a i o i ́, ~ \tau a ̀ ~ \delta \grave{\varepsilon} ~ \pi \rho o ̀ s ~ \tau \hat{\varphi} ~ \Pi \eta \lambda i ́ \psi$ Má










${ }^{1}$ Groskurd, Du Theil and other scholars wrongly regard Masovias 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.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9.4. 18-5. I

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 Pencius River ${ }^{2}$ 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 Epeirote 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 Epeirotes, the
[^144]
## STRABO







 $\epsilon \nu ̉ \delta a \iota \mu о \nu \epsilon \sigma \tau a ́ t \eta ~ \chi \omega ́ \rho a, \pi \lambda \eta \nu$ öбך тотано́клvбтós


















${ }^{1}$ The words $\dot{\eta} \delta \frac{1}{2} . . . \pi \in \delta i d s$ are supplied by Jones. Cp.

 only indicate a lacuna, except Groskurd, who fills the lacuna with too many words.

* катá, Corais inserts. So the later editors.


## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 1-3

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 sulbject 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 Boebeis, 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 Epeirotes.

2 "Hestiaeotis" is the Attic spelling, and "Histiaeotis" the Ionic and Doric spelling, according to Stephanus Byzantinus, s.v. 'I $\sigma$ Taiay.

## STRABO












 $\delta_{\iota \epsilon \lambda \grave{\omega} \nu} \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \sigma \cup \cup \mu \pi a \sigma a \nu \quad \gamma \hat{\eta} \nu, \eta ̂ \nu \nu \nu ̂ \nu \Theta_{\epsilon \tau \tau a \lambda i a \nu}$




 тоv́vтшข סvขá $\mu \epsilon!$ ．
 ${ }^{6}$ тoùs тò עóтוov $\pi \lambda$ evpò̀ катéरoעтаs каl $\pi a$－
${ }^{2}$ Фapod $\lambda o v$, Kramer，for $\Phi a \rho \sigma a \lambda$ iov．So the later editors．
2 Өєтга入ıผ̂тat acghi．
－बeт兀a入ı̂̂тat，Müller－Dübner insert，from conj．of Butt－ mann and Groskurd．
${ }^{4}$ ral，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 Hestiaeotis (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 Jikewise 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

[^145][^146]
## STRABO

 Докроїs,

 е่ $\nu \in ́ \mu о \nu \tau о$


'A $\chi$ aioí.





 каӨáтєр каi Пívסароs $\mu \nu \eta \sigma \theta \epsilon i s ~ т о \hat{v}$ Фоívıкоऽ•
ôs $\Delta o \lambda o ́ \pi \omega \nu$ äl $\sigma a \iota$,
$i \pi \pi o \delta a ́ \mu \omega \nu \Delta a \nu a \hat{\omega} \nu \beta \notin \lambda \epsilon \sigma \iota \pi \rho o ́ \sigma \phi о \rho o \nu$.
тои̂тo $\delta \grave{\eta} \kappa a \grave{̀} \pi a \rho a ̀ ~ \tau \hat{\varphi} \pi \sigma \iota \eta \tau \hat{\eta} \kappa a \tau a ̀ ~ \tau o ̀ ~ \sigma \iota \omega \pi \omega ́ \mu \in \nu o \nu$,

 teías
 $\sigma \omega \nu),{ }^{2}$



${ }^{2}$ ãpariâs, Corais, for arpareias. So the later editors.
${ }^{2}$ This verse is ejected by Meineke.
400

## GEOGRAPHY, 9.5.5

side and were situated alongside Oeta and the Epienemidian 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 llium, 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 Plithia, 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

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\({ }^{1}\) Ilind 2. 681.
    \({ }^{8}\) Iliad 9.484 ; possibly an interpolation.
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[^147]
## STRABO

 $\delta \eta \lambda o \hat{\nu} \nu^{+}$то८ov̂тov $\gamma \grave{a} \rho$ тò








 ठєû́ ${ }^{\prime}$ àтоккйбаעтоя.









$\kappa а i$ öть
 $\tau \epsilon$.

${ }^{2}$ [ $\delta \hat{\eta} \lambda o s$ oùv] , lacunn of about seven letters supplied by Kramer, who places a period after $\lambda \in \gamma \omega \nu$.
${ }^{2}$ тaùrú, Jones, for taîta, following conj. of Kramer.
${ }^{3}$ 幺s, Jones inserts, following conj. of Müller-Dübner. 402

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 5-6

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.e. concerning Phoenix.
${ }^{3}$ Iliad 2. 683.
${ }^{2}$ Iliad 9. 443.

- Iliad 9. 478.

[^148]
## STRABO




 $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \Phi a \rho \sigma a ́ \lambda \omega \nu \dot{a} \mu \phi \circ \hat{\imath} \nu, \tau \hat{\eta} \varsigma \tau \epsilon \pi a \lambda a \iota a ̂ \varsigma \kappa a i ̀ \tau \hat{\eta} \varsigma$











 ＂Ел入ףขos，то仑̂ $\Delta \epsilon v \kappa a \lambda i \omega \nu o s ~ v i o \hat{v}$ каi Пúppas．



 ${ }^{〔} E \lambda \lambda \eta \eta^{2} \omega \nu \tau a \hat{\tau} a$.


 $\dot{i} \pi^{\prime}$＇ $\mathbf{A} \boldsymbol{\chi} \boldsymbol{\lambda} \lambda \boldsymbol{\lambda} \epsilon \hat{i}^{\text {．}}$



${ }^{1}$ oikeío日aı Aughi．


404

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 6-7

they are cities or countries. As for later authorities, some, speaking of Hellas as a country, say that it stretches from Palaepharsalus ${ }^{1}$ 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, Messels 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," ${ }^{\text {a }}$ he represents these, in the battle at the ships, as staying behind with Achilles in their ships and as being
${ }^{1}$ Old Pharsalus.
${ }^{2}$ Temple of Thetis, mother of Achilles.

- Iliad 2. 683.


## STRABO







i $\delta i ́ \omega s$ б́é
 Поба́ркәя.
oi $\mu$ ย̀ $\nu \pi \rho \grave{~} \Phi \theta i ́ \omega \nu \mu \epsilon \gamma a \theta \dot{v} \mu \omega \nu \theta \omega \rho \eta \chi \theta \epsilon ́ \nu \tau \epsilon \varsigma$












${ }^{1} \mathrm{M} \epsilon \delta 0 \nu[\tau a$ коб $\mu \nmid r o \rho a]$, lacuna of about thirteen letters supplied by Jones, instead of Kramer's jj $\gamma \in \mu \delta \nu$. See Iliad 2. 727.
\& Únd, Jones inserts.
 by Jones (see Iliad 2. 704).

- [ $\mu \in \tau \dot{\alpha}$ Bot] $\tau \omega \overline{\nu,}$ lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Tzschucke from Iliad 13. 700.
${ }^{5} \mu$ tvoures Acghik.
- 'O phévoy, Xylander, for "Ophevov. So the later editors. 406


## GEOGRAPHY, 9.5.7

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 Protesilaüs 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 Phthians 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 sulject 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.
${ }^{1}$ Miad 2.727.

- Ilıad 13. 693, 699. Cf. 2.727 and 2.704.

[^149]
## STRABO








 ol $\theta$ ' "A $\lambda_{o \nu}$ ol $\theta$ ' ' $\mathrm{A} \lambda \iota o \hat{\nu} \nu \theta^{\prime}$ olt $\tau \in \mathrm{T} \rho \eta \chi \hat{\imath} \nu$ '



 [ка́кєîध $\nu^{2}$ ] таратєínovтоя єis тà тдทбíov той Ма入ıакоט̂ кó入лои. áтє́ $\chi \in \iota ~ \delta e ̀ ~ ' I \tau \omega ́ \nu о v ~ \pi є \rho i ~$









${ }^{1} \mathrm{~T} \in \phi \rho \eta \sigma \tau \hat{\varphi}$ Acghino; T $\nu \mu \phi \rho \eta \sigma \tau \hat{\varphi}$ bk and editors before Kramer.
${ }^{2}$ [ $\left.\kappa \dot{\alpha} \kappa \in \hat{i} \theta \in \nu\right]$ ], lacuna of about eight letter's supplied by Pletho on the basis of Echl. Meineke writes кàv $\theta^{\prime} \nu \dot{\nu} \dot{\epsilon}$.
${ }^{\text {a }} \delta \dot{\text { fé, Meineke inserts. }}$
 supplied by Kramer. So the later editors.
${ }_{5}{ }^{\prime}$ A $\mu \phi \rho \cdot \sigma \sigma$, Xylander, for "A $A \phi \nu \sigma \sigma o s$. So the later editors.
408

## GEOGRAPHY, 9.5.8

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 Phylacê, which was
${ }^{1}$ Iliad 2. 682.
${ }^{2}$ On Halus, see Rawlinson's note on "Alus," Horodotus, 7. 173.
[^150]
## STRABO




 $\Phi а \rho \sigma a \lambda i ́ o \iota s ~ \pi \rho о \sigma є ́ v \epsilon \iota \mu \epsilon \nu$ ，ảфе入ó $\mu \in \nu o s \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \Phi \theta \iota \omega$－
 $\sigma \nu \nu \tau a ́ \xi \epsilon \epsilon \varsigma \tau \hat{\varrho} \nu \tau \epsilon \dot{\epsilon} \theta \nu \hat{\omega} \nu \kappa \alpha i$ т $\hat{\nu} \nu \tau o ́ \pi \omega \nu$ ả $\lambda \lambda a ́ \tau-$


















 A man．sec．，Tu $\mu \phi p \eta \sigma \tau \circ \hat{v}$ A（in margin）BEenop and editors before Kramer．
${ }_{2}$ The lacuna of about five letters between кa入oupévov and bTepov，except $\pi \rho$ ，has not been supplied with certainty．
 то仑̂ ；Jones conj．T＇́́фpa or Tú ipa（see Stephanus and Elymol． Magnum，s．v．Tऽифрทテто́s）．

## GEOGRAPHY, 9.5.8-9

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

[^151]
## STRABO





 $\tau \hat{\varphi}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{A} \chi \iota \lambda \lambda \epsilon \hat{\imath} \kappa a i$ т $\hat{\omega}$ Патро́к $\lambda \omega$, оì $\sigma \nu \nu \eta \kappa о \lambda о и ̆-$
 $\delta^{\prime}$ èкало̂̂̀то oi $\Phi \theta \iota \omega \tau a \iota ~ \pi a ́ \nu т є \varsigma . ~$ 10. $\Delta \iota a \rho \iota \theta \mu o \hat{\nu} \tau a \iota ~ \delta \grave{~ \tau a ̀ s ~} \dot{\nu} \pi \grave{o} \tau \hat{\varphi}$ $\Phi \theta \iota \omega \tau \iota \kappa \hat{\varphi}$



 $\tau \iota \pi a ́ \tau \rho \omega \pi \rho o ̀ s ~ ' A \theta \eta \nu a i ́ o u s ' ~ e ̀ \nu ~ \$ ~ \Lambda є \omega \sigma \theta \epsilon ́ \nu \eta \varsigma \tau \epsilon$












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\({ }^{1}\) a \(\pi d\), Corais inserts; so the later editors.
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\({ }^{8}\) See preceding note.
- кal \(\Lambda \in o y \nu d \tau o s\), Corais inserts; so the later editors.
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plied by Meineke; only [Napөdk]sov, Du Theil.
    - Mèitaiay, Xylander, for Me入ıtela A, Meגitejay other
MSS.
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## GEOGRAPHY, 9.5.9-10

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 Paracheloitae (this, too, bearing the same name as the Aetolian city), for here too, near Lamia, is a river Achelouis, on whose banks live the Paracheloïtae. 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,

$$
{ }^{1} \text { Iliad 23. } 142 . \quad \text { Iliad 16. 173-175. }
$$

[^152]
## STRABO










 $\beta \in \beta \lambda \eta \mu$ évas ${ }^{\bullet}$ ai $\delta^{\prime}$ é $\pi \iota \sigma \eta \mu o ́ \tau a \tau \alpha \iota \mu a ́ \lambda \iota \sigma \tau a$ ä $\xi \iota a \iota$ $\mu \nu \eta \eta^{\prime} \mu \mathrm{s}$ єiбí.












${ }^{1} \delta_{\imath} \downarrow \rho \eta \mu{ }^{\prime} \rho p$, Mannert, for $\delta ı \eta \rho \eta \mu \hat{\ell} \eta$; so later editors.
' 'Avitkippa Rcghlno.
a $\hat{\jmath}$ Фoivik, after $\Phi$ ins, suspected by Kramer; ejected by Meineke.
${ }^{1}$ The Trachinian Heracleia (see 9. 4. 13 and 9. 2. 23) was in the Oetaean 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 414

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 10-1I

and also on that of Protesilains, 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 Oetacan 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 Plithia, 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." $5^{\circ}$ 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 Oetaean country.
${ }_{2}$ See 9. 3. 1 and 9. 4. 10 . The city Pindus (9.4.10).

- The same as Parrasopii (9. 2. 23).
${ }^{5}$ Iliad 9, 483-484 (Phoenix speaking).


## STRABO


















 $\mu \epsilon \mu \nu \hat{\eta} \sigma \theta a \iota$ ठıкаíà $\pi \rho o ́ \phi a \sigma \iota \nu, \lambda \in ́ \gamma \epsilon \iota \nu$ ávaүкаі̂ov т $\eta_{\nu} \mu \in \tau a \beta o \lambda \eta \eta^{2} \nu$.



${ }^{1}$ ¿хov, Kramer, for (ova B(man. sec.) ono.
 Maller-Dübner and Meineke.
 so later editors.
ats omitted by MSS., but added later in Bn ; so Corais and later editors.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. II-13

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 Hestiaeotis ${ }^{1}$ 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 Peirithouis; 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 Oetaean countries.

> See 9. 5. 2 and note on "Hestiaeotis."
> "From Pelion (Iliad 2. 744).

[^153]
## STRABO










 па́pıба. ${ }^{3}$














 "seventy," as Kramer suggests. Cp. 9. 4. 14, 9. 4. 17, and Herod. 7. 198-200.
${ }^{2}$ [ $\left.\Lambda a \mu \iota \epsilon{ }^{\prime} \omega \nu \pi \delta \lambda_{\imath}\right]$ s, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Groskurd; so the later editors. See Müller, Ind. Var. Lect. p. 1004.
${ }^{3}$ Adptaa A, man. prim., and the editors, for ^dato $\sigma a$.
$4 \delta_{1}\left[\lambda \omega \nu \delta_{1}\right] d$, lacuna of about four letters supplied by Groskurd; so the later editors.
418

## GEOGRAPHY, 9.5.13-14

Thermopylae, then, is separated from Cenaeum by a strait seventy stadia wide; but, to one sailing along the coast beyond Pylae, it is about ten ${ }^{1}$ 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 Cremaste (it is also called Larisa Pelasgia).
14. Then one comes to Myonnesus, a small island; and then to Antron, which was subject to Protesilaiis. 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 description of the country. Now he enumerates next in order after those who were subject to Achilles those who were sulject 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 I'rotesilaius is in the boundaries of the country that comes next in order, that is, it lies outside the Maliac Gulf, but still inside Plithiotis, though not

## ${ }^{1}$ See critical note.

[^154]
## STRABO














 тò èv $\boldsymbol{\tau} \hat{\eta} \mathrm{Bo} \mathrm{\imath} \mathrm{\omega tía}, \mathrm{кaì} \mathrm{ó} \mathrm{Kovápıos} \mathrm{тота} \mathrm{\mu ós}$.



 öтои 'Amó $\lambda \lambda \omega]$ ขos ${ }^{5}$ tô̂ $\Phi u \lambda \lambda i{ }^{\circ}{ }^{6}{ }^{6}$ iєрóv, каi




 by Falconer ; so Kramer, Müller-Dübner and Meineke.

${ }^{3} \pi$ [epl тoútov кal $\}$, lacuna of about ten letters in A supplied by Kramer. Corais adds a second $\pi \in \rho l$ before $\tau \hat{\eta} s$.

- Casaubon inserts 形after 布s.
 supplied by bkno, except that they have ${ }^{\epsilon} \nu \theta a$ instead of $\delta \pi \pi o v$, Kramer's emendation.
${ }^{6} \Phi u \lambda \lambda i o u, M e i n e k e$, for $\Phi u \lambda a l o u$ A, $\Phi u \lambda \lambda a l o u$ other MSS.


## GEOGRAPHY, 9.5. 14

inside the part of Phthiotis ${ }^{1}$ 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 Momntain. 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 Arne 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

| 10. | Ilind 2. 600. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Itonian Athena, | 4 9.2.3, 29, 33 |

[^155]
## STRABO



 Пúppa каi סúo $\nu \eta \sigma i a^{1}{ }^{1} \pi \lambda \eta \sigma i ́ o \nu, \dot{\omega} \nu$ тò $\mu$ èp Пúp $\rho a$,
 $\Phi \theta_{\iota} \omega \hat{\tau} i s \quad \pi \omega \varsigma \tau \epsilon \lambda \epsilon \nu \tau a ̆$.
 $\tau \grave{\eta} \nu \sigma \nu \nu \epsilon \chi \hat{\eta} \pi a \rho a \lambda i ́ a \nu, \ddot{\eta} \pi \epsilon \rho \dot{\epsilon} \sigma \tau i \nu{ }^{2}{ }^{\eta}{ }^{\eta} \delta \eta$ Маурท-

















 кі́бая, $\mathrm{N} \eta \lambda i ́ a \nu ~ \tau \epsilon ~ к а і ~ П а у а б a ̀ s ~ к а і ~ ' О \rho \mu \epsilon ́ \nu \iota о \nu, ~$
${ }^{1}$ unбббa Bklno.
 and Meineke.

[^156]
## GEOGRAPHY, 9.5.14-15

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 Dorio
spelling.

> In Greek (Doric spelling), "pagae."
> ${ }^{\text {i }}$ i.e. "starting-place."

## STRABO



 $\mu \epsilon ́ \chi \rho \iota \pi o \lambda \lambda о \hat{v}$ тоî§ $\beta a \sigma \iota \lambda \epsilon \hat{v} \sigma \iota \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \mathrm{Ma} \mathrm{\kappa} \mathrm{\epsilon} \mathrm{\delta ó} \mathrm{\nu} \mathrm{\omega} \mathrm{\nu}$,
 $\dot{\alpha} \mu \phi \circ \hat{\imath} \nu, \ddot{\omega} \sigma \pi \epsilon \rho^{1}$ є il $\rho \eta \tau a \iota, \tau o \hat{v} \tau \epsilon \Pi \eta \lambda i o u \kappa \alpha \grave{\imath} \tau \hat{\eta} ;$





 $\pi \lambda \epsilon \in ⿱ 亠 䒑 𧰨$








 on $\mu \omega \dot{\nu} \nu \mu \circ \nu$ ．



${ }^{1}$ \＃̈ $\sigma \pi \epsilon \rho$ ，Corals，for $\AA \downarrow \pi \epsilon \rho$ ；so the later editors．
2 $\delta$＂Avaupos，Casaubon，for $\delta$ vaîpos；so the later editors．
${ }^{3} \delta$ ，before $\sigma v \nu \in \chi$ ins，Casaubon inserts ；so the other editors before Kramer．

## GEOGRAPHY, 9.5.15-16

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 Boelveis 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 Mēthone is different from the Thracian Mëthonee, which was rased to the ground

## ${ }^{1} 9.4 .15$.

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 "Peliao" (i.e. held in honour of Pelias), which is probably right.

[^157]
## STRABO











## C437


















${ }^{1}$ [ $\left.\tau \iota \nu \omega \bar{\nu}\right]$, lacuna of about four letters supplied by Jones. Kramer, Müller-Dübner, and others, $[\mu \in \tau \alpha] \tau \rho o \pi \hat{\eta} s$; Meineke conj. tóncuy. For the use of tporty with the same meaning see e.g. Eustath. on Iliad 2. 729, Steph. Byz. s. v. '10 ${ }^{\prime} \mu \eta$, and Hesych. s. v. тролt.
${ }^{3} \delta_{1-}$, Kramer inserts ; so the later editors.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9.5. 16

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 Scyros, all having cities of the same name. But Scyros 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-

[^158][^159]
## STRABO





 äそıa.













 $\tau \hat{\eta}$ ä $\left.\nu \omega^{7}\right]$ Макє


${ }^{1}$ dorıuclas, C. Müler (approving conj. of Reinesius, Ind. Var. Lect. p. 1005), for $\Delta \in u k a \lambda \lambda$ loe A, $\Delta$ еuкa入ias klno, $\Delta \in u к о \lambda-$
 8ias Thyrwhitt.

${ }^{3}$ кal $\tau \hat{\eta} s$, Jones inserts, from conj. of C. Müller.

- $\$[\theta$ เẃtiot $]$, lacuna supplied by Corais; so the later editors.
${ }^{5}[\mu \dot{\epsilon} \chi \rho t \tau \hat{\eta} 5]$, lacuna supplied by Corais; so the later editors.
428
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 Triceê 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
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\({ }^{1}\) See 10. 1. 6. \(\quad{ }^{2}\) See 12.8.14. \(\quad{ }^{9}\) See 13. 4. 14.
"But the Greek might mean, instead of "quarries of white marble," simply "white marble" in general.
\({ }^{5}\) Iliad 2.729. See 9.5.3 and foot-note.
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[^160]
## STRABO




 $\pi \rho о ́ т \epsilon \rho о \nu, \nu \hat{v} \nu$ ठè ' $\mathrm{I} \theta \dot{\omega} \mu \eta^{2}{ }^{2} \epsilon \tau \omega \nu о \mu a ́ \sigma \theta a \iota$, $\chi \omega \rho i o \nu$


 $\nu a i ́ o v ~ к a i ~ \Gamma o ́ \mu \phi \omega \nu . ~ т \hat{\eta} s ~ \delta \grave{\epsilon} ~ \delta \grave{\eta} \mathrm{M} \eta \tau \rho о \pi о \lambda \iota \tau \hat{\omega} \nu$











 $\mu i ́ a \nu \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \sigma \nu \nu 0 \iota \kappa \iota \sigma \theta \epsilon \iota \sigma \hat{\omega} \nu \epsilon i s a u ̉ \tau \eta े \nu \pi o ́ \lambda \epsilon \omega \nu \pi a \rho a-$


${ }^{1}{ }^{\circ} \mu$ оopos, Palmer, for $8 \mu o \rho o \nu$; so the later editors.
${ }^{2}{ }^{\prime} 1 \theta \omega{ }^{\prime} \mu \eta$ Bno, ©apal Eaghil, ' $1 \theta \omega \mu \eta \nu k$ and Eustathius; but Kramer conj. Øoó $\mu a t o \nu$ from Steph. Byz. s. v. '1 $10 \omega \mu \eta$; but see Elym. Magnum s. v. ©:оцท.
${ }^{3}$ Meineke suspects $\mu \nu \theta \in \hat{\epsilon} \sigma \theta a \imath$; C. Müller conj. द̀ $\lambda \eta \theta \epsilon \dot{v} \epsilon \sigma \theta a$, for $\mu \nu \theta \epsilon i ̄ \sigma \theta a \imath$; Capps conj. $\mu d \lambda ı \sigma \tau a . ~ K r a m e r ~ c o n j . ~ \tau o ı a i ̂ \tau a ~$ for $\delta$ тẫ $\tau a$.
${ }^{4}$ 'Oveóúpiov, Meineke (following Steph. Byz. s. v.), for àvoúpiov ( $\delta \mu o u ́ p t o v ~ B, ~ \delta \mu l p i o v ~ e d i t o r s ~ b e f o r e ~ C o r a i s) . ~ . ~$

## GEOGRAPHY, 9.5.17

of the Dolopians and the regions round Pindus. Ithome, 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 Ithome 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), Aphroditê Castnietis surpasses all in wisdom, since she alone accepts the sacrifice of swine." ${ }^{3}$ 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 Aphrodite, but several, have accepted this rite; and that among these was the Aphrodité 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."
" "Onthurium" was a "Thessalian city near Arnê" (Stephanus Byzantinus, s.v.).

## STRABO

























 av่тò тò＇ $\mathrm{O} \rho \mu \epsilon ́ \nu \iota o \nu . ~ \tau o ̀ ~ \mu e ̀ \nu ~ o u ̂ \nu ~ ' О \rho \mu \epsilon ́ v \iota o \nu ~ a ̉ \pi \epsilon ́ \chi \epsilon \iota ~$

[^161]
## GEOGRAPHY, 9.5. 17-18

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 Triccề and Pelinnaeum and Pharcadon on the left flows past both Atrax and Larisa, and after receiving the rivers in Thessaliotis flows on through Tempê 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. ${ }^{5}$ 'lhese 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

[^162]
 $\Delta \eta \mu \eta \tau \rho \iota a ́ \delta o s$ émтà $\sigma \tau a \delta i ́ o v s ~ \delta \iota e ́ \sigma \tau \tau \eta \kappa є, ~ \tau о v ̂ ~ \delta ' ~ ' ~ O ~ \rho ~-~ . ~$ $\mu \in \nu i o v ~ t o u ̀ s ~ \lambda o \iota t o u ̀ s ~ \sigma t a \delta i o u s ~ є i ̆ к о \sigma \iota . ~ ф \eta \sigma i ~ \delta ' ~ o ́ ~$








 रрáфєє oṽт $\omega$ s. $^{\circ}$
oiov őrє $\pi \rho \hat{\omega} \tau o \nu \lambda i ́ \pi o \nu ~ ' O \rho \mu e ́ \nu t o \nu ~ \pi o \lambda u ́ \mu \eta \lambda o \nu$, àขтì тov̂

## $\lambda i \not \pi о \nu$ ‘Е $\lambda \lambda a ́ \delta a \kappa а \lambda \lambda \iota \gamma$ и́vaıка.



 $\phi \eta \sigma i \nu$ ó $\pi о \iota \eta \tau \eta{ }^{\prime} s$, öт८





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## GEOGRAPHY, 9.5. 18

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 fled 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." ${ }^{3}$ 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

[^163][^164]
## STRABO

इкฑ'భ







 $\Phi \theta$ í $\eta \nu \delta^{\prime}$ ' $\xi \iota \iota о ́ \mu \eta \nu$.




 ov่ย ä $\pi \omega \theta \in \nu$ тои́т $\omega \nu$ ย̀ $\sigma \tau i ́$.


 " $\mathrm{O} \rho \theta \eta \nu \quad$ 'Н $\lambda \omega \dot{\omega} \nu \eta \nu \quad \tau \epsilon \pi o ́ \lambda \iota \nu \quad \tau$ ' $\mathrm{O} \lambda o o \sigma \sigma o ́ \nu a$ $\lambda \epsilon \cup \kappa \eta ́ \nu$.
 тò $\pi \rho o ̀ s ~ \theta a \lambda a ́ \tau \tau \eta ~ \mu є \rho о \varsigma ~ \nu є \mu o ́ \mu є \nu o \iota ~ к а і ~ \tau \hat{\varphi} ~ \Pi \eta \nu є \iota \hat{̣}$



${ }^{1}$ E $\dot{\imath} \mu \hat{\eta} \lambda \boldsymbol{\lambda} \boldsymbol{0}$ oй $\sigma \eta$, Kramer, for $\mu \in \tau a \lambda a t o v ́ \sigma \eta$; so Meineke.


${ }^{2}$ [ $\delta$ oû̀val Eivpunú]iq, lacuna supplied by Du Theil; who,

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 18-19

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 T'anagria, 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. Titanus ${ }^{3}$ 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 Pencius, 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."
3 "White earth."
${ }^{2}$ Iliad 9. 478.

- Iliad 2. 738.
nowever, inserts also aủ $\boldsymbol{\eta} \nu$ after $\delta o \hat{\nu} \nu a$, omitted by Kramer and Meineke.
${ }^{3}$ [ $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ 'A $A \epsilon \in \tau \bar{\omega} \nu$, lacuna of about six letters supplied by Groskurd; so the later editors.
t kal ànढ́vavtes, Corais inserts.
${ }^{5}$ eis. . . тотадlav, Meineke ejects.


## STRABO



 $\tau \iota \phi \hat{\nu} \lambda o \nu .{ }^{1}$ тov́тous $\mu \in ̇ \nu$ oủv






 $\pi о т а \mu \hat{\varphi ̂} \pi \lambda \eta \sigma \iota a ́ \zeta o v \sigma a$ каi $\alpha u ̛ ̃ \tau \eta^{\circ} \tau \eta ̀ \nu \delta^{\prime}$ ávà $\mu$ éбov




 áтavє́ $\sigma \tau \eta \sigma a \nu$ oi $\pi \lambda \epsilon i ́ o u s ~ \tau i ̀ \nu ~ \pi \epsilon \rho \grave{~}$ Пívסov каì



 $\mu о \nu \epsilon ́ \sigma \tau a \tau a ~ \mu \epsilon ́ \rho \eta ~ \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \pi \epsilon \delta i ́ \omega \nu, \pi \lambda \eta े \nu \epsilon \ell \quad \tau \iota \sigma \phi o ́ \delta \rho a$





${ }^{1}$ acgluno add $\begin{aligned} & \text { or } \\ & \text {; also } A \text { man. prim. }\end{aligned}$
${ }^{2}$ "Apyıб⿱亠 (Iliad 2. 738), the editors, for "Apfiбa B, *Apyєioa A, with to over et in man. sec.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9.5.19

their country-I mean the Lapiths Ixion and his son Peirithouis, 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 aloove 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
${ }^{1}$ Iliad 2. 744.

[^165]
## STRABO



















 K $\rho \in \mu a \sigma \tau \hat{y}$, $\Lambda \alpha \rho i \sigma p^{\circ} \kappa a i ̀ ~ \gamma a ̀ \rho ~ \epsilon u ̈ v \delta \rho o s ~ \kappa a l ~ a ̀ ~ \mu \pi \epsilon-~$
 è $\boldsymbol{\omega} \nu \nu^{\prime} \mu a \sigma \tau a \iota^{\circ} \kappa a i ̀ ~ e ̀ \nu ~ т о i ̂ s ~ a ́ \rho \iota \sigma т \epsilon \rho о i ̂ s ~ \delta e ̀ ~ \tau о \hat{~}$




${ }^{1}$ ie $\lambda a \sigma \gamma!\alpha$, Xylander, for $\pi \lambda d \gamma 1 \alpha$; so the later editors.

${ }^{3}$ ^aplotov, Kramer, for $\Lambda a p l \sigma \sigma \iota o v$; so the later editors,
${ }^{1}$ Ad́pıбos, Kramer, for naploбos ; so the later editors.
${ }^{5}$ On 'At $\tau \iota \hat{p}$, see C. Müller. Ind. Var. Lect. p. 1005.
${ }^{6}$ Nau入d[Xov], lacuna supplied by Kramer; so the later editors.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9.5. 19

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 Cyme ; 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. ${ }^{2}$ i.e. Cybelê. 13.
${ }_{3}$ "Odessa" seems to be the lost word.

[^166]
## STRABO


 $\kappa а \tau \epsilon ́ \sigma \kappa a \pi \tau a \iota ~ \delta \grave{\epsilon} \nu \hat{\nu} \nu^{\prime}$ ă $\mu \phi \omega \delta^{\prime} \dot{\nu} \pi \grave{o} \tau \hat{\omega}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{O} \lambda \dot{\prime} \mu \pi \omega$















 Пєрраıßои́s, каӨáтєр то̀̀ Kи́фоу каì тク̀ $\nu \Delta \omega \delta \omega ́$ -





${ }^{1}$ Eúpúrov, Kramer, for Eipútov; so the later editors.
e "Iatıaıútióos l, Ald., Corais.
 $\phi \delta \tau \omega \nu$, Groskurd.

- al, after cal, Corais inserts.
${ }^{6}$ Kitaplou Agi.
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## GEOGRAPHY, 9.5. 19-20

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 Perrhaelian. 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 Perrhaelians 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,

[^167]
## STRABO









 "Атрака, каі̀ тà $\pi \epsilon \rho \grave{\imath} \tau \grave{\eta} \nu \mathrm{N} \epsilon \sigma \sigma \omega \nu i{ }^{\delta} a \lambda_{i} \mu \nu \eta \nu$ каі̆



 тท̂s Boıßทí⿱os $\mu o ́ \nu o \nu, ~ \pi o \lambda i ̀ ~ e ̀ \lambda a ́ t т o \nu o s ~ o v ̋ \sigma \eta s^{\circ}$
 тотє̀ $\mu$ è $\pi \lambda \eta \rho о \nu \mu e ́ \nu \eta s ~ a ̉ \tau u ́ \kappa \tau \omega \varsigma, ~ т о т є ̀ ~ \delta ' ~ e ̀ \kappa \lambda \epsilon \iota \pi o-~$






 $\beta a \sigma i \lambda e ́ a$.




$$
{ }^{1} \text { тotồto, Meineke, for roเnûtov. }
$$

${ }^{1}$ Iliad 2. 754.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 20-2 1

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 Boebeis. 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 Boebers 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 tervitory of Scotuss there is a place called Cynoscephalae, ${ }^{3}$ near which Titus Quintius ${ }^{4}$ 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

[^168]
## STRABO

 $\delta_{\iota} \sigma \sigma a \phi \varepsilon \hat{\imath}$,
 ขаієєбкод.








 $\kappa а Ө$ áтє $\boldsymbol{\tau} \boldsymbol{\tau}$




 $\sigma \in \sigma \theta$ ov
ク̀є $\mu \in \tau$ à Флєүv́as $\mu \in \gamma a \lambda \eta \dot{\eta} \tau о \rho a s$,
тivas moтè ßoú $\lambda \epsilon \tau a \iota \lambda$ е́ $\gamma \epsilon \iota$.

 $\zeta \epsilon \nu \xi \in \nu$ aủ

 MSS.
${ }_{8}^{2}$ Alvivvov, Pletho, for ' $A \theta a \mu \alpha \nu \omega \nu$; so the later editors.

## GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 21-22

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 Perrraebian 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 Homer ${ }^{6}$ 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,," of Tenthredon, was the leader of the Magnetans."
${ }_{5}^{8}$ Iliad 2.757, ${ }^{3}$ Iliad 2. $738 . \quad 4$ Iliad 27.34.
${ }^{6}$ Some modern scholars question the suthenticity of this passage. See Leaf's note ad loc.
${ }^{-1}$ Iliad 2. 749.

## STRABO







$\dot{a} \delta \mu \eta$ 's.
 є́ $\xi \eta \lambda a ́ \theta \eta \sigma a \nu$ ímò $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu \Lambda a \pi \iota \theta \hat{\omega} \nu, \kappa \dot{a} \nu \tau a \hat{v} \theta a \quad$ ठè

















[^169]time the habitation of the Aenianians was in the Dotian Plain. This plain is near the Perrhaebia just mentioned above, and Ossa and Lake Boebeis; 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 virgin ${ }^{1}$ who, dwelling on the holy Didyman Hills, in the Dotian Plain, in front of Amyrus, bathed her foot in Lake Boebeils." ${ }^{2}$ 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 Pencius 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.

[^170]
## STRABO









 $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ тó $\frac{\pi}{\pi} \omega \nu$, oủ $\delta^{\prime} \dot{\eta} \mu i ̂ \nu ~ \pi \epsilon \rho i ̀ ~ \pi o \lambda \lambda o \hat{v}$ $\theta \epsilon \tau \in ́ o \nu$. $\dot{\eta}$




 $\sigma \tau o ́ \lambda o s ~ \nu a \nu \lambda o \chi \hat{\omega} \nu, \dot{a} \pi \eta \lambda \iota \omega \dot{\tau} \tau o v \pi o \lambda \lambda o \hat{\pi} \pi \nu \epsilon \dot{\sigma} \sigma a \nu \tau o \varsigma$,










${ }^{1} 7 \mathrm{~T}$ is, transferred here from position after $\delta \mathrm{c}$.
${ }^{2}$ Meineke inserts kal after $\omega_{\sigma} \sigma \tau$.
${ }^{3}$ 'Ituaís, Kramer and Meineke (see Herod. 7. 188) for
 rection in B, and so Corais.


## GEOGRAPHY, 9.5.22

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-

[^171]
## STRABO










 T $\epsilon \iota \rho \in \sigma i o v, ~ a ̀ \lambda \lambda ' ~ a ̀ m o ̀ ~ \tau o \hat{v} ~ \Lambda a \pi i ́ \theta o v ~ \tau o \hat{v} \sigma v \mu \pi \lambda \epsilon u ́-$
 à ${ }^{\prime}$ ov̉ $\dot{\eta}^{\prime} \mathrm{A} \tau \tau \iota \kappa \grave{\eta} \mathrm{Mo}$ 廿oría．

 Пúppas rи̂s $\Delta \epsilon \cup \kappa a \lambda i ́ \omega \nu o s ~ \gamma u \nu a \iota \kappa o ́ s, ~ A i \mu o \nu i ́ a ~ \delta \grave{\epsilon}$ $\dot{a} \pi \grave{o}$ Aḯpovos，ఆєтта入ía $\delta \grave{\epsilon}$ àmò＠eтта入ô тồ



 $\mu \grave{\iota} \nu$＇ $\mathrm{E} \lambda \lambda a ́ \delta a$ ả ào＂E $\lambda \lambda \eta \nu o s$ то̂́ $\Delta \epsilon \cup \kappa a \lambda i ́ \omega \nu o s$,


${ }^{1}$ д̀ктакобt $\omega \nu$ ，editors before Kramer ；see his note．
${ }^{2}$＇Ita入lay，Kramer，instead of Altwilav（BElno and editors before Kramer）．A has airw in man．scc．above ；and ch have both．


## GEOGRAPHY, 9.5.22-23

dred more, and from the Euripus two thousand three hundred and fifty. Hieronymus ${ }^{1}$ 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).
${ }_{2}^{2}$ See 9.1. 18.

[^172]
## STRABO




 $\kappa а \theta a ́ \pi \epsilon \rho ~ \kappa а i ̀ ~ \dot{\eta} \lambda i ́ \mu \nu \eta$.


## GEOGRAPHY, 9.5.23

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.


[^0]:    1 The Mediterrancen and Atlantic.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ See Book 7, Frag. 9, in Vol. III.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ i.e. north of the Isthmus.
    ${ }^{2}$ See 14. 5. 26.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1} \% \theta \eta(n)$, for $\% \theta \eta \eta$; so the editors.
    ${ }^{2} \mu \in i v a \iota$, Müller-Dübner, for $\mu \grave{\epsilon} \nu$ elvaı,
     (07, 14. 5. 26.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1} 1.2$ and 2. 36.
    ${ }^{2}$ The Peloponnesian Achaea. ${ }^{3}$ Cp. 8. 5. 6.

[^5]:    - т $\alpha \tilde{v} \tau a$, Meineke emends to $\tau d$.

[^6]:    ${ }^{3}$ 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 $8 \frac{1}{3}$ stadia to the mile (7. Frag. 56).
    " Literally, "Haul-across"; the name of "the narrowest part of the lsthmus" (8.6.4), and probably applied to the road itself.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ See 8. 5. 1, and footnote.

[^8]:    ${ }^{2}$ See 8. 7. 4, and footnote.

[^9]:    - After Molycreia, a small Aetolian town near by.
    " "Criseean Gulf" (the Gulf of Salona of to-day) was of ten 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 Achelotis separates the Acarnanians and the Aetolians.

    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 Louris" (see 9. 3. 1).

[^10]:    ${ }_{1}$ Some of the editors believe that words to the following effect have fallen out at this point: "is the Crisuean Gulf; but the sea from the city Creusa."

[^11]:    ${ }^{6}$ elia $\tau d$ : for the different readings, see C. Miller, p. 989.
    ${ }^{-1}{ }^{\top}{ }^{2} \lambda \iota \nu$, Corais, for $\pi \delta \lambda \iota \nu$; so Meineke and others.

[^12]:    ${ }^{3}$ Iliad 5. 545. $\quad$ Odyssey 3. 4.
    ${ }^{5}$ Literally, "Hollow" ; that is, consisting of hollows. So "Coelê Syria" (16. 2. 2), a district of Syria.

[^13]:    ${ }^{1}$ The site of the Corinthian Ephyra is probably to be identified with that of the prehistoric Korakou (Dr. Blegen, op. cit., p. 54).
    ${ }_{3}$ Miad 2. 659. The mother of Tlepolemus was Astyocheia.
    ${ }^{3}$ Iliad 15. 530.
    C Odyssey 1. 261 (Athenê speaking).

[^14]:    ${ }^{1}$ ¿ $\nu \delta \rho a$, repeated after $\phi$ hбas, Meineke deletes. 2 кal, before oi, Meineke deletes.

[^15]:    ${ }^{1}$ Odyssey 2. 328.
    ${ }^{3}$ See 7. Frag. 16.
    ${ }^{6}$ Miad 2. 605.
    ${ }^{7}$ Samothrace.

    - Iliad 24. 78.

[^16]:    ${ }^{2}$ Iliad 2.730. ${ }^{8}$ Iliad 2.595. ${ }^{4}$ Iliad 2.596.
    ${ }^{5}$ Scollis Mountain (see 8. 3. 10); now Santameriotiko.

[^17]:    ${ }^{2}$ Gosselin identifies Coryphasium with the Navarino of to-day. So Frazer, note on Pausanias 4. 361.
    "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.

[^18]:    ${ }^{1}$ Odyssey 1. 344.
    ${ }^{3}$ Iliad 9. 529.
    ${ }^{5}$ Frag. 82 (Bergk).
    "Meineke (Vind. Strab. p. 103) thinks Strabo wrote "Archilochus," not "Aeschylus."

[^19]:    ${ }^{2}$ For Aíqừos Meineke (Vind, Strab.) proposes 'Apxlioxos.

[^20]:    1 'Hגelous, Corais, for 'Entlous; so the laler editors.
    

[^21]:    ${ }^{1}$ Frag. 463 (Nauck).

[^22]:    2Santameriotiko Mountain.

[^23]:    ${ }^{2}$ Now Astras, apparently. See O. Miiller, Ind. Var, Lect., p 990.
    ${ }^{3}$ Amphidolis, or Amphidolia, was an Eleian territory north of Olympia.

    4 liad 11. 756.

[^24]:    1 "Nemydian" is otherwise unknown ; perhaps "Nemidian" or "Nemeacan."
    ${ }^{2}$ Cp. 10. 2. 1. $\quad{ }^{3}$ Frag. 74 (98),

[^25]:     drà $\rho \bar{\eta} \omega \hat{\theta} \theta \nu$. . . $\tau \nu X \delta \nu$, according to Kramer, crept in from the margin. Meineke ejects it. Jones emends $\phi \eta \sigma l v$ to $\phi a \sigma l v$ and retains the passage.

[^26]:    ${ }^{1}$ ^étpeov, Corais, Kramer, and Müller-Dübner, for Aétpıò; Aémptiov, Meineke.

[^27]:    ${ }^{1}$ According to Polyhius (16. 17), ten stadia. ${ }^{2}$ Iliad 2. 584.

[^28]:    ${ }^{4} \pi \alpha \alpha^{2} v$, omitted by BEklu.
    ${ }^{6}$ For Ke入áסovta (MSS.) Palmer conjectures $\Lambda \alpha{ }^{\prime} \delta \omega \nu a, C$. Müller approving.

[^29]:    

[^30]:    ${ }^{1}$ Now interpreted as meaning "sandy." " "Sandy."
    ${ }^{3}$ Phellon, whether town, river, or mountain, is otherwise unknown.
    ${ }^{5}$ As well as by the Pylians.

[^31]:    ${ }^{3} \pi a \tau \eta \theta \in i ̂ \sigma a \nu$, Corais (from conjecture of Sevin), for $\alpha \pi \alpha \tau \eta-$ $\theta \epsilon i \sigma a \nu$; so Meineke, Forbiger, and others.

[^32]:    4'Avulov, Corais (following conj. of Xylander) emends to 'Apl'ypou, but Kramer conjectures 'A入фetov̂.
    ${ }^{5}$ ย́катє́fov, Corais, for éкd́тєpov; so the later editors.

[^33]:    ${ }^{2}$ a , before $\dot{v} \pi^{\prime}{ }^{2} \kappa \kappa\left(\nu q^{\prime}\right.$, Meineke and others delete.
    
     and marg. n.).

[^34]:    ${ }^{1}$ The extant works of Aristotle contain no reference to the Cauconians.
    28.3.11.

    - Od. 3. 366.

[^35]:    ${ }^{1}$ See 8. 3. 20.
    ${ }^{3}$ Cp ${ }^{2}$ The seven Pleiades. Anigrus (5. 5. 6 and 5.6.1-2). Samicum, Arenê, and the

[^36]:    4 After Eupurv́סcion Meineke indicates a lacuna.

[^37]:    ${ }^{1}$ Iliad 2. 591.
    ${ }^{9}$ Iliad 11. 722.
    ${ }^{2}$ For a fuller account see Pausanias 5. 5. 5; also Frazer's note, vol. III. p. 478.
    "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."

[^38]:    ${ }^{3}$ eľe, before Mıvvิิv, Kramer inserts ; so the later editors.
    

[^39]:    ${ }^{5}$ The worls "and it is situated . . . Pisatis" would seem to apply to the Achaean Pharae, not to some Arcadian city; and in that oase, apparently, either Strabo has blundered or the words are an interpolation. Meineke ejects the worls "Pheraea is . . . Pisatis" and emends "Pheraea" to "Heraea"; but Polybius (4.77) mentions a "Plaraea" (note the spelling) in the same region to which Strabo refers, and obviously both writers have in mind the same city. The oity is otherwise unknown and therefore the correct spelling is cloultful. See Bölte in Pauly-Wissowa (s.v. "Harpina"), who, however, wrongly quotes "Pharaea" as the spelling found in the MSS. of Strabo.

    - Iliad 2. 591.
    ${ }^{7} i, e$, on the seaward side.

[^40]:    ${ }^{7}$ à $\gamma \delta \mu \varepsilon \nu o s$, Meineke emends to à $\gamma a \gamma \delta \mu \in \nu o s$.

[^41]:    ${ }^{5}$ סıaкабlous ( $\sigma^{\prime}$ ) каl, before тєугфкоута, Meineke and others omit.

[^42]:    ${ }^{6} \pi а р а к є \lambda є \nu \delta \mu є \nu о s$, Xylander, for $\pi а р а к є \lambda є \cup \delta \mu є \nu о \nu$.
    ${ }^{7}$ After $\dot{\alpha} \mu \phi о i \nu$, Xylandor and others insert крarhoas. Meineke emends à $\mu \phi$ oì to крат $\omega$ (cp. Polybius 7. 11).

[^43]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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 Philochorns 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.

    - Diodorus Siculus (15.66) mentions only three Messenian wars.

[^44]:    1 "Hells" means "Marsh." ${ }^{2}$ Iliad 2. 584.
    ${ }^{3}$ This plain extends northeast from Cyparissia.

[^45]:    ${ }^{5}$ Iliad 2. 484-877.

[^46]:    1 "Sackers of Las."
    ${ }^{3}$ Tradition places the Dori ${ }^{2}$ Frag. 871 (Nanck).

[^47]:    ${ }^{2}$ Odyssey 3. 251.
    8.7.1.

[^48]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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 в. о. (Diod. Sic. 13. 75 and 14. 89).
    ${ }^{3}$ He was the sixth in descent from Procles (10.4. 18).
    4i.e. "Jow-lying." Cp. Homer's "Hollow Lacedaemon" (Ilicul 2. 581).

[^49]:    
    ${ }^{3}$ Or $\mu / \sigma \in 1$.
     $\nu \delta \mu \omega \nu$ (note punctuation).
     кal] $\kappa \tau \lambda$.

[^50]:    1 кáóntal, Meineke emends to калєiтal.
    ${ }^{2}$ The passage cite $\gamma \dot{\alpha} \rho$. . ì ${ }^{3} \mathrm{H} \lambda / s$ 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
    
    o oví', Casaubon inserts; so the later editors.

[^51]:    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."

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

[^52]:     ${ }^{2} \xi \in i v o s$, Xylander, for noivês; so the later editors.

[^53]:    ${ }^{7}$ A reads $\sigma \tau \rho a$. . . $\lambda \epsilon a s$ with a lacuna of about twelve letters, but MeTd $\delta \frac{1}{\xi}$ Ma $\lambda$ (see next §) is supplied man. sec.

[^54]:    ${ }^{2}$ кal $\pi \alpha ́ d i v . . . . " A p y o s, ~ o m i t t e d ~ b y ~ B E l . ~$

[^55]:    ${ }^{2}$ a $\mu \phi 0 i \bar{v}$, found here only in no, but in other MSS. after Микŋигаเs.

[^56]:    1 Iliad 2. 559.
    ${ }^{3}$ i.e. accented on the first syilable 2 (end).

    - The place and the nerst syllable.

[^57]:    ${ }^{1}$ Either Hermionê or Midea (see critical note), but the latler seems correct.
    2 "Fishermen."

[^58]:     8. 6. 3).

[^59]:    ${ }^{1}$ North-east.

[^60]:    $1 \$ 10$.

    - Iliad 2. 562.

    3 The transliterated Greek word for "ants" is "myr. meces."

[^61]:     the editors in general).

[^62]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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.

[^63]:    1The 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 Attio demes was "Oenoê," not "Oenonê." Moreover, the proverb referred to "Oenoê," not "Oenonê." The inhalitants of Onoê 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.

    $$
    { }^{5} \text { See 5. 2. 10. } \quad \text { Ilial 2. } 496 . \quad \text { Iliad 2. } 559 .
    $$

[^64]:    2. Aúpкeion (conj. of Casaubon) Jones, for Aukoúprion (see 6. 2. 4).
    ${ }^{6} \pi \lambda \eta \sigma$ lov, Jones inserts after $\tau \hat{\varphi}$, filling the lacuna of about eight letters (Avprel, Groskurd).
     and ejected by Meineke,
[^65]:    

[^66]:    ${ }^{1}$ Iphigencia in Tauris, 508, 510 et seq. ${ }^{2}$ Orestes 98, 101, 1246.

[^67]:    ${ }^{6}$ eis K $\delta \rho \iota \nu \theta o \nu$, before кará $\gamma \in \sigma \theta a t$, Meineke ejects, placing the colon after aùт $\delta \theta_{l}$ instead of after $\phi \delta \rho т о \nu$.
    ${ }^{6} \delta \in ́$, after $\pi \in\langle\hat{\eta}$, Meineke, for $\tau \epsilon$.

[^68]:    ${ }^{2}$ See 8. 2. 1 and foot-note, and op. 8. 6. 4.

[^69]:    ${ }^{1}$ The Alexandrian grammarian, who lived in the third century B.c.
    ${ }^{2}$ By Xenophon (Hellenica, 4. 7. 7) spelled "Celusa."

[^70]:    2 Eikuwvlav, Meineke, from conj, of Corais, emencls to
    cû̂va.

[^71]:    ${ }^{3}$ Cf. Polybius, 4, 8.
    ${ }^{5}$ Strabo refers to the Ach 4251 B.c.
    ${ }^{6}$ See 8, 7. 4 and the Achaean League (see 8. 7. 3),

    - Again the And the references.
    ${ }_{8}$ Again the Achaean League.
    ${ }^{8}$ See 8. 1. 2, and 9. 1. 5.

[^72]:    ${ }^{3}$ Aíyta $\epsilon$ las $\mathrm{B} k$.

[^73]:    a The Greeks in Italy.
    ${ }^{3}$ 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

[^74]:    ${ }^{1}$ So 1. 3. 18. ${ }^{2}$ In Asia Minor.
    ${ }^{9}$ 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 .

[^75]:    ment, although in view of his lengthy and favourable discussion of the Achaeans one might by implication ascribo the
    thought to him.

[^76]:    ${ }^{2}{ }^{2} \tau \epsilon$, Kramer, for $\delta \epsilon_{;}$; so the later editors. B).
    ). Aljatov cghi, Airồ no and Corais, Aificy (correction in

[^77]:    ${ }^{1}$ See 6. 1. 12-13.
    ${ }^{2}$ 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.
    ${ }^{8}$ Phacnomena, 163.
    4 Ibid., 164.
    ${ }^{5}$ Ceraunia is almost certainly an error for "Ceryneia," the city mentioned by Polybins (2. 41), Pausanias (7.6), and others.
    ${ }^{6}$ See 8. 3. 1. ${ }^{7}$ Anabasis, 5. 3. 8.
    ${ }^{8}$ Megara Hyblaea was on the eastern coast of Sicily, to the

[^78]:    ${ }^{1}$ Frag. 403 (Nanck), ${ }^{2}$ See critical note.
    
    4 8. 3. 11, 17.

[^79]:    ${ }^{3}$ трtáкoута ( $\lambda^{\prime}$ ), Meineke inserts, following conj. of Casaubou.
    

[^80]:    ${ }^{3}$ 'A $A$ tas, Corais, for 'A入alas ; so the later editors.
    4 кefuevoy is inserted by second hand in lacuna of about ten letters in A; and so read no; Meincke, following Kramer's conjecture, inserts $\mu$ é $\gamma$ totov; 0 . Meltzer (Neue Jahrbilcher 111, 193), iठрúpevov.

[^81]:    3 "Pits."

    - Stymphalus.
    ${ }^{5}$ It is incredible that Strabo wrote "fifty" here. Leake (Morca, III. 146), quoted approvingly by Tozer (Selcctions, 224 ), says that "five" must be right, which is "about the number of stades 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).
    - The river formed by the confluence of the Aroanius and the Olbins, according to Frazer (note on Pausanias, 8. 14. 3).

[^82]:    2 Apparently Mt. Chaon (see Pausanins, 2. 24).
    xxxiv. Frag. 12.

[^83]:    ${ }^{8}$ Thus Meineke supplies the lacuna of abont six letters; Groskurd, Kplofar kal, and so Müller-Dülner ; Krainer conj. aictov.
    ${ }^{7}$ Thus Meineke supplies the lacuna of about six letters; Groskurd, Müller-Dübner and others, K $\rho \iota \sigma \sigma a l a v$.

[^84]:    ${ }^{2}$ That is, to one travelling from the Isthmus to Megaris and Attica.
    3 liad 2. 546.

[^85]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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 Althis, in seventeen books. Only fragments remain.

    - To what Pythium Philochorus refers is uncertain, but he seems to mean the temple of Pythian Apollo in the deme of Oenoê, 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.

[^86]:    ${ }^{2} \tau \hat{\phi} \delta^{\prime} a \hat{\delta}$, Jones inserts. There is a lacuna in A with only the letter a before Aúru. acghino have $\tau \hat{\varphi} \delta \epsilon_{\text {. Meineke }}$ reads [ $\epsilon \boldsymbol{I} \tau]$ a.
    ${ }^{3} \nu \in \mu \in \hat{i}$, Corais, for $\nu \in \in \omega \nu$, the letters $\mu \omega \nu$ being supplied by second hand in A. So Meineke.

    - $\delta_{\mu}$ au入ov E, $8_{\mu}$ avoov A with $\lambda_{o \nu}$ written above in second hand. For other variants see C. Müller's Ind. Var. Lect. p. 999.
    ${ }^{5} \pi a \rho o \xi ̧ v \nu \delta \nu \tau \omega \nu g$, for $\pi a \rho o \xi ̧ u \nu a ́ v \tau \omega \nu$; so Corais and Meineke,

[^87]:    ${ }^{1}$ Cf. 8. 1. 2.
    ${ }^{2}$ Frag. 404 (Nauck).

[^88]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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 (1.36.4q.v.) and others, "Scirum."
    a "Pitys," "pine-tree."

[^89]:    ${ }^{1}$ Thus $h$ supplies the lacuna in A.
    ${ }^{1}$ xphбaб日at no.

[^90]:    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).

[^91]:    ${ }^{3}$ "Prolably 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 vay 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 city of Rhodes" ('Tozer, l.c.).

[^92]:    ${ }^{3}$ Cp. Pausanias 1. 26. 7.
    4 Hegesias of Magnesia (fl. about 250 b.c.) wrote a Hislory of Alexander the Great. Only fragments remain.
    ${ }^{5}$ In the rock of the well in the Erechtheium.

[^93]:    "A "Periegete" was a "Describer" of geographical and topographical details.

[^94]:    ${ }^{3}$ ह $\in \sigma \tau i \kappa \tau \hat{\eta} \mu a \mathrm{~B}$; lacuna of about eleven letters in A ; Meineke conj. द̇ $\sigma \tau \boldsymbol{l} v i \in p o \nu$.

[^95]:    s 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 infar that he meant Athens as one of the twelve.

[^96]:    ${ }_{5}^{4}$ Al ${ }^{2} \lambda_{i} \lambda \epsilon \hat{S}_{S}$ Tzschucke, for Aijıveîs; so the later editors.
    ${ }^{5}$ 'A $\mathrm{A} \eta \mathrm{\eta} \in \hat{\mathrm{~s}}$, Loeper (Ath. Mitth. xvii, 1892, p. 335), for 'A ל̄ךviếs.

    - $\mu$ ккрá, omitted by Elnog and Pletho; in A about twelve letters have disappeared between $\mu \alpha$ and $\eta \mu \in \tau a ́$.
    " фpúsoval, conj, of Kuhn, for фpļoval (cp. Herod. 8. 96).

[^97]:    ${ }^{5}$ ©oplкov, Tzschucke, from conj. of Casaubon, for ©oplov aBE, ©ouplov $l$ (?), Ald.
    ${ }^{6}$ [Ĕँ $\quad$ גeov], lacuna supplied by Xylander; so the later
    

[^98]:    

[^99]:    ${ }^{1}$ 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. $\Gamma \in \phi \nu \rho t \sigma \mu 0)$ ).
    ${ }^{2}$ A suburb in the deme of Agrylê.
    ${ }^{2} 220$ A. D.

    - 2. 5. 21, 7. 7. 4, and 9. 1. 2.

[^100]:    ${ }^{4}$ [ $8 p \omega \nu \tau \hat{\eta}$ s Botwri]as: lacuna of fourteen letters supplied by Kramer. $\tau \delta \pi \omega \nu$ (also suggested by Kramer), Meineke.
    ${ }^{5}$ [ $\tau \grave{\eta} \nu$ and Eouviov]: lacuna of about twelve letters in A supplied by Du Theil; so Müller-Dübner.
     supplied by Kramer; so Düller-Dübner.
    ${ }^{7}$ [Botwrias $\tau \dot{\eta} \nu{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{A}$ ] $\tau \tau \iota \kappa \dot{\eta} \nu$ : lacuna of about twelve letters supplied by Corais from conj. of Tzschucke; so MullerDübner and Meineke.

[^101]:    ${ }^{5}$ entétevio, Xylander ; so later editors.

[^102]:    ${ }^{1}$ The acropolis of Thebes. ${ }^{\text {. }}$
    ${ }^{2}$ Iliad 2. 511.

[^103]:    ${ }^{1}$ i.e. steal the dedicated tripods, thus committing sacrilege.

[^104]:    ${ }^{1}$ i.e. every year.
    ${ }^{2}$ See 13. 1. 3.

[^105]:    ${ }_{2}$ The morlern Ktypa.
    ${ }^{2}$ See 6. 3. 1.
    ${ }^{3}$ On the change of Glaucus to a sea-deity, cf. Pausanias 9. 22 and Plato's Republic 611.

    4 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 " $s$."
    "The " $i$ " in Nisa is long by nature.
    ${ }^{7}$ i.e. On the (Homeric) Catalogue of Ships (see 1. 2. 24).

[^106]:    ${ }^{2}$ i.e. except the eastern side, on the Euboean Sea.
    ${ }^{8}$ Cf. 8. 8. 4.

[^107]:    ${ }^{6}$ 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" ('A $\gamma \times 6$ 万).
    ${ }^{8}$ There seems to be an omission here. We should expect, "Crates . . . began to clear away the obstructions but ceased."

[^108]:    ${ }^{1}$ Otherwise unknown.
    ${ }^{3}$ Iliad 20. 385.
    ${ }^{3}$ Iliad 5. 708.

[^109]:    
    
     Groskurd; so Müller-Dübner and Meineke.
    ${ }^{8}\left[\lambda \eta \phi \theta_{\hat{k} \nu}{ }_{\xi}{ }_{\xi} \xi \quad \forall \lambda \lambda \omega\right] \nu$, lacuna supplied by Groskurd; so Müller-Däbner. [ $\pi \rho \delta s \tau \geqslant \nu \nu \dot{v} \pi \delta \theta \epsilon \sigma i] \nu$, Meineke.

[^110]:    ${ }^{1}$ 9. 2.8 and 9. 2. 12.
    ${ }^{3}$ i.e. along the Asopus River.
    a i.e. by the Bacchic women.
    ${ }^{6}$ See 7. 3. 6.

[^111]:    ${ }^{5}$ חóт $\nu ı a t$, all editors, for $\Pi \delta \delta \nu ı a$.

[^112]:    

[^113]:    ${ }^{5}$ ' $\Omega_{\kappa а \lambda}$ є́a, Corais, for ${ }^{~} \Omega_{\text {калаı }}$; so Meineke.
    6 ' $\Omega \kappa a \lambda$ є́a, Corais, for " $\Omega$ калa!; so Meineke.
    ' 'A入ıaptis, for 'A入iaptos, conj. Kramer ; so Meineke reads.

[^114]:    ${ }^{2}$ Koudpioy, for Kovditov, conj. Palmer; so later editors read.

[^115]:    ${ }^{6}$ Kopaneís BEl.
    
    ${ }^{8}$ Mcyaplסos, Du Theil, Corais, Groskurd, and Meineke, following conj. of Pletho, emend to Boıwtias.
    ${ }^{9}$ ai, Meineke inserts, following conj. of Kramer ; others, cial.

    10 Mapoiviov, the later editors, for Mapסक́viov.

[^116]:    ${ }^{3}$ 'Adviov, Corais, for ờtov Aghi, 'Ionvoy bkno; so the later editors.
    4 [ $\left.\mu \dot{x} X p i s \Theta_{n} \Theta_{n} \bar{\omega} \nu\right]$, lacuina of about twelve letters supplied
    

[^117]:    1 i.e. foundations of temples. This fragment from Pindar is otherwise noknown (see Bergk, Frag. 101).
    ${ }^{2}$ Bergk, Frag. 102.

[^118]:    ${ }^{2} \mu v ́ \lambda o u s$ סıváбavo, C. Mïller (Iud, Var. Lect. p. 1001), for
    
     "shalte." Of other readings suggested only that of Emperius, $\mu \nu \chi o u ̀ s ~ \delta ' ~ E v a ́ \sigma \sigma a r o ~(" t o o k ~ u p ~ h i s ~ a b o d e ~ i n ~ "), ~ i s ~ a t ~ a l l ~$ temptisg.
    ${ }^{3} \beta a \lambda \lambda \delta[\mu \in \nu 0 s]$, lacuna supplied by NLeineke,

[^119]:    ${ }^{2}$ Mhovos, Du Theil, for $\tau$ écrovos; so most later editors.
    ${ }^{3}$ Tiбфஸ́णiov Ach.

[^120]:     Meineke.

[^121]:    ${ }^{1}$ In Greek, the "Hesperioi."

[^122]:     supplied by Corais from conj. of Casaubon.

[^123]:    ${ }^{7} \dot{\omega} \dot{\omega} \sigma[\pi \epsilon \rho$ тalvias ], lacuna of about nine letters supplied by Corais. 戶̈́тлє $\tau \iota \nu a ́ s ~ b k n n . ~$
    ${ }^{s}{ }^{3}$ [ $\nu$ aro $\lambda$ ás $]$, lacuna of about seven letters supplied by Corais. äрктоиs bkno.
    ${ }^{\circ}$ Following the Epitome Xylander added $\pi \rho o{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ E after $\tau$ ò $\delta \epsilon$. So later editors before Kramer.
    ${ }^{10} \pi \lambda \epsilon v[\rho a l \tau \hat{\omega} \nu]$, lacuna of about seven letters supplied by blano.

[^124]:     by Kramer from conj. of Du Theil.
    ${ }^{7}$ [roút $\left.\omega \nu \tau \hat{\omega} \nu \chi \omega\right]$ ]f $\omega \nu$, lacuna of about ten letters supplied
     bkno.
    ${ }^{8}$ [ $\left.\beta \alpha^{\prime} \sigma \iota \nu \quad \gamma \epsilon \gamma \rho a \mu \mu \dot{\varepsilon} \nu \omega \nu\right]$, lacuna of about sixteen letters
     Müller-Dübner and others.

    - àтод $\eta \phi[\theta \in \dot{c} \nu \tau a \quad \sigma \chi \hat{\eta} \mu a \tau a \quad \pi a] \rho \dot{a} \lambda \lambda \eta \lambda a$, lacuna of about thirteen letters supplied by Kramer. The MSS., however, read ámo入єıфө. Corais supplies $\chi$ wpla instead of $\sigma \chi^{\eta} \mu \alpha \tau \alpha$.

    10 (кат̀̀ $\mu \hat{\eta} \kappa о$ \& $\langle\nu \alpha \nu$ ] $T l o \nu$, lacuna of about fourteen letters supplied by Kramer from conj. of Groskurd.
    
    

[^125]:    ${ }^{1}$ 'A ${ }^{\prime}$ เ $\lambda$ ท̂os, editors before Kramer, for äдактоs.
    ${ }^{2}$ el $\bar{\beta} \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \lambda o v \sigma u$ BEl and man. sec. A.

[^126]:    

    - $\quad$ р $\rho \nu$, Kramer, for ò $\rho \hat{\omega} \nu$ AEcghilno, $\mu \in \rho \hat{\omega} \nu$ B.

[^127]:     Corais, following Pletho and marginal note in $n$.

[^128]:    "to rot" (note the length of the vowel), because the serpent Python, slain by Apollo, "rotted" at the place.

[^129]:    ${ }^{1}$ See 8. 7. 3. ${ }^{2}$ i.e. Pylao-assemblyman

[^130]:    ${ }^{2}$ Greeks living in Italy.

[^131]:    where there is a lacuna of about ten letters. obti[e coúrors t $\nu$
     Meineke leaves lacuna.

[^132]:    ${ }^{3}$ On the time, compare 9. 3. 4 and foot-note.

[^133]:    ${ }^{1}$ 8 $\ell$, Corais brackets; Meineke deletes.
    

[^134]:    4 oikloas A.

[^135]:    ${ }^{4}$ av[à $\left.\mu \epsilon \in \sigma o \nu \chi \omega\right]$ ofov ( $\rho i \omega \nu \mathrm{~A}, \delta \rho i \omega v$ Bikno), lacuna of about six letters, supplied by Meineke, following conj. of Kramer.
     later editors.

[^136]:    ${ }^{6}$ [ $\epsilon$ l's $\left.\tau \eta \nu \Phi \omega \kappa l \delta a\right]$, lacuna of about fifteen letters supplied by Meineke, following conj. of Kramer.
     8. 6. 7).
    ${ }^{8}$ Botw[ $\tau$ lav $\mu$ éfos, rò̀s $\left.\delta e ̀ z \pi \rho o ́ s\right]$, lacuna of about eighteen letters supplied by Groskurd; so the later editors:
     letters supplied by Groskurd ; so the later editors.

[^137]:    ${ }^{6}$ [ốs ${ }^{e \lambda} \boldsymbol{\lambda} \epsilon$ ]yoúev, lacuna of about six letters supplied by Kramer; so the later editors.
    ${ }^{8}$ 'A入ais, Holstenius, for ${ }^{\text {and }}$ Aats; so the later editors.
    

[^138]:    

[^139]:     Tzschucke ; so the later editors.
    ${ }^{10}$ Opuriou, Groskurd inserts; so the later editors.

[^140]:    ${ }^{2}$ Again he appears to mean the Ozolian Locrians. - See 9. 3. 1.

[^141]:    2 "Hot-gates."

[^142]:    ${ }^{1}$ See Vol. III, Book 7, Frag. 52.
    2 7. 198, 200.
    8. 6. 24 and 9. 2. 23.
    *i.e. by holding these pleces he could control Greece even from distant Macedonia.

[^143]:    ${ }^{1}$ See 9. 4. 2 and foot-note.

[^144]:    ${ }^{3}$ i.c. the northern and southern boundaries.

    - The mouth of the Peneius.
    ${ }^{5}$ On the boundaries of Macedonia, see Frags. 10, 11, 12a and 13 on pp. 329-30 in Yol. III.

[^145]:    ${ }^{1}$ See Frag. 12 in Vol. III, page 331.
    ${ }^{2}$ The dynasties of Achilles, Protesilaüs, Eumelus, Philoctetes, Podaleirus, Eurypylus, Polypoetes, Guneus, Prothoiis, and Phoenix, all of whom are mentioned in Iliad $\mathbf{2}$. 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.

[^146]:    
    ${ }^{6}$ кal, before toús, omitted by $\mathrm{B} k$ and the later editors.

[^147]:    ${ }^{3}$ d $\lambda / \gamma \omega \nu$ \& $\sigma \tau l$, Meineke ejects, but Jones retains $\delta \lambda / \gamma \omega \nu$.

[^148]:    ${ }^{4}$ [kal $\tau \hat{\varphi}$ \$oivict], lacuna of about seven letters supplied by Kramer. So the later editors.
    
    
     editors.

[^149]:    ${ }^{7}$ חр $\omega \tau \epsilon \sigma i \lambda d \varphi$, Kramer inserts from conj. of Du Theil. So the later editors.
    

[^150]:    - Instead of $\dot{\eta}$ "A入os Bkno read $\eta_{\eta}^{\eta} \chi^{\omega} \rho a$.
    ${ }^{7}$ ' $\eta$, after kal, Casaubon omits. So in general the later editors.

[^151]:    19.5.4. Cf. 3. 4.19, 4.1.1, and 8. 310.
    ${ }^{2}$ 9. 4. 13 ff .
    ${ }^{3}$ Three times only, Ilind 16, 174, 176 and 23. 144.
    'i.e. of Achilles' domain.
    ${ }^{6}$ See critical note.

[^152]:     Müller-Dübner and Meineke, from conj. of Kramer.

[^153]:    ${ }^{5}$ [rinv Oirala]y, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Meineke. [тì $\mu \in \sigma \delta \gamma a i a] \nu$, Groskurd and Müller-Düb

[^154]:     by Groskurd; so the later editors.

[^155]:    ${ }^{7} \sigma u \nu \tau \in \lambda \epsilon i ̂ ~ k a i ́, ~ C o r a i s, ~ f o r ~ \sigma u y \tau \epsilon \lambda \epsilon i t a t ; ~ s o ~ t h e ~ l a t e r ~ e d i t o r s . ~$
    ${ }^{8}$ [ $\tau \boldsymbol{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \lambda a \mu^{\prime} \chi \chi \rho!$ ], lacuna of about eight letters supplied by Meineke, following conj. of Kramer.
     above (A man. sec.), Epuaîov ghi, Épuцa BElno; so the later editors

[^156]:    ${ }^{1}$ The Greek word is a compound of "nau(s)" ("ship")

[^157]:    ${ }^{4}$ [Hu入aik] ${ }^{2} \nu$, lucuna supplied in a by second hand.
     conj. $\Delta \eta \mu \eta \tau \rho a \kappa \frac{1}{\eta_{1}}$, citing Diod. Sic. 20. 102.
    ${ }^{5} \mathrm{M} \eta \theta \dot{\omega} \nu \eta$, Meineke, for $M \in \hat{\omega} \omega \bar{\eta}$.

[^158]:    ${ }^{1}$ See 8. 4. 3-4, 8. 5. 3 and 8.6.15.

[^159]:    ${ }^{3}$ [ $\delta$ 'OA، $][\omega \nu$, lacuna of about four letters supplied by Corais.

[^160]:    ${ }^{6}$ [à̀rìv кal], lacuna supplied by Du Theil; so the later editors.
    ${ }^{7}$ oữo[ $\left.\nu \tau \hat{y} \not{ }^{2} \nu \omega\right]$, lacuna supplied by Du Theil; so the later editors.

[^161]:    
    ${ }^{2}$ Adpıб⿱亠巾，MSS．except $A$ ．
    s＇Oppéviov，Kramer，for ópuevod A（ $\mu \in \nu o \nu$ written by man． sec．in A）ghno；＇Ophlyov BElll，and Eustathius，note on Il．2．734．

[^162]:    ${ }^{1}$ Frags. 14, 15, $15 a$, Vol. III, pp. 335, 337.
    ${ }^{2}$ Iliad 2.596. $\quad$ See 9.5 .16 and foot-note.
    ${ }^{4}$ Cf, 10.1.10. $\quad{ }^{5}$ See 14.1. 18.
    ${ }^{6}$ Iliad 2. 734. $\quad$ ? 9.5. 15.

[^163]:    ${ }^{1}$ Demetrius of Scepsis.
    ${ }^{2}$ Iliad 9. 447.
    ${ }^{3}$ Iliad 10. 266.

[^164]:    ${ }^{1}$ Kepфlou A man. prim., Keкd́фov A man. sec, and other MSS., and Eustathius.
    ${ }^{2}$ àv, after ä́tє, Jones deletes; ws à A man. sec., Bklno; 8re kup chi.

[^165]:    3 "Apyoupa, Xylander, for "Aprovoa; so the later editors.

    - Aapıtaîot, Kramer, for Aapıббaîot; so the later editors.

[^166]:    ${ }^{7}$ It is almost certain that the remainder of the lacuna (abont eight letters) should be supplied with кal ' $\mathrm{O} \delta \eta \sigma \sigma o v$.
     of 9. 5. 19 .

[^167]:    ${ }^{1}$ Iliail 2. 751.
    ${ }^{2}$ The Homeric spelling of "Aenianians" (9.4.11.)
    ${ }^{3}$ The Thessalian Dodona mentioned in Frags. $1,1 a, 1 b, 1 c$, Vol. III, pp. 321, 323.

    - Iliad 2. 748.
    ${ }^{5}$ The Perrhaebians had seized Hestiaeotis (9. 5. 17).
    ${ }^{-}$See 9. 5. 19.

[^168]:    s "Dogs' Heads," a low range of hills. 4Titus Quintius Flamininus. 197 в, о.

[^169]:    
    ${ }_{2}$ For $\delta \epsilon \frac{1}{i} \delta f o r s$, Meineke conj. $\delta i \delta \dot{u} \mu o r s$.

[^170]:    ${ }^{3}$ Alviaves, Pletho, for 'Ad́aques; so the later editors.

[^171]:    ${ }^{1}$ Frag. 166 (see also 16c), Vol. III., p 337.

[^172]:    ${ }^{4}$ Instead of 「 $\mathbf{v} \rho \tau \dot{\mu} \nu \eta$ BEklno have $\Phi \in \rho a i s$.
    ${ }^{5}$ Mavzoùs $\tau \hat{\eta} \mathrm{s}$, Tzschucke, from conj. of Kuhn, for $\mu \mathrm{h} \nu \tau \epsilon \omega$ rov ; so the later editors.
    ${ }^{6}$ All MSS., except no, have Móqos; see Moұбóaou 9. 1. 18.

