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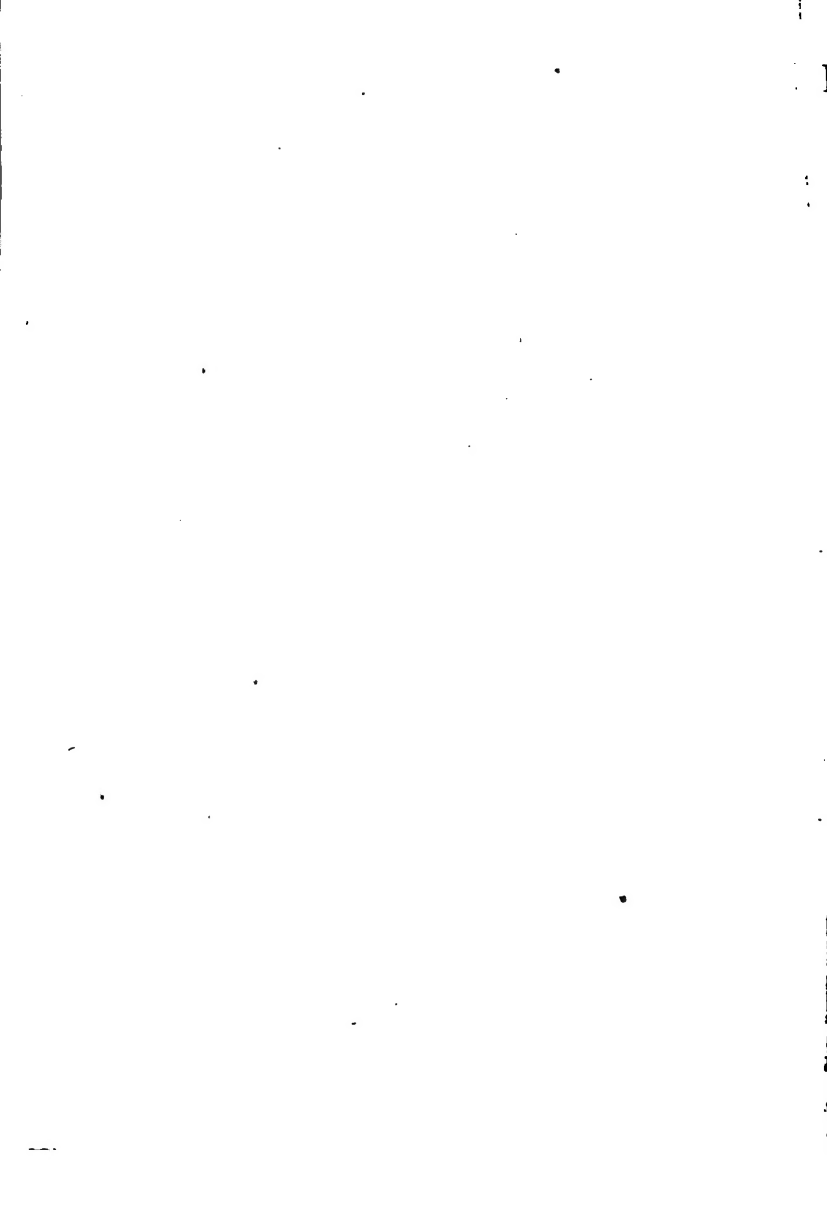
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VIII

URANIA

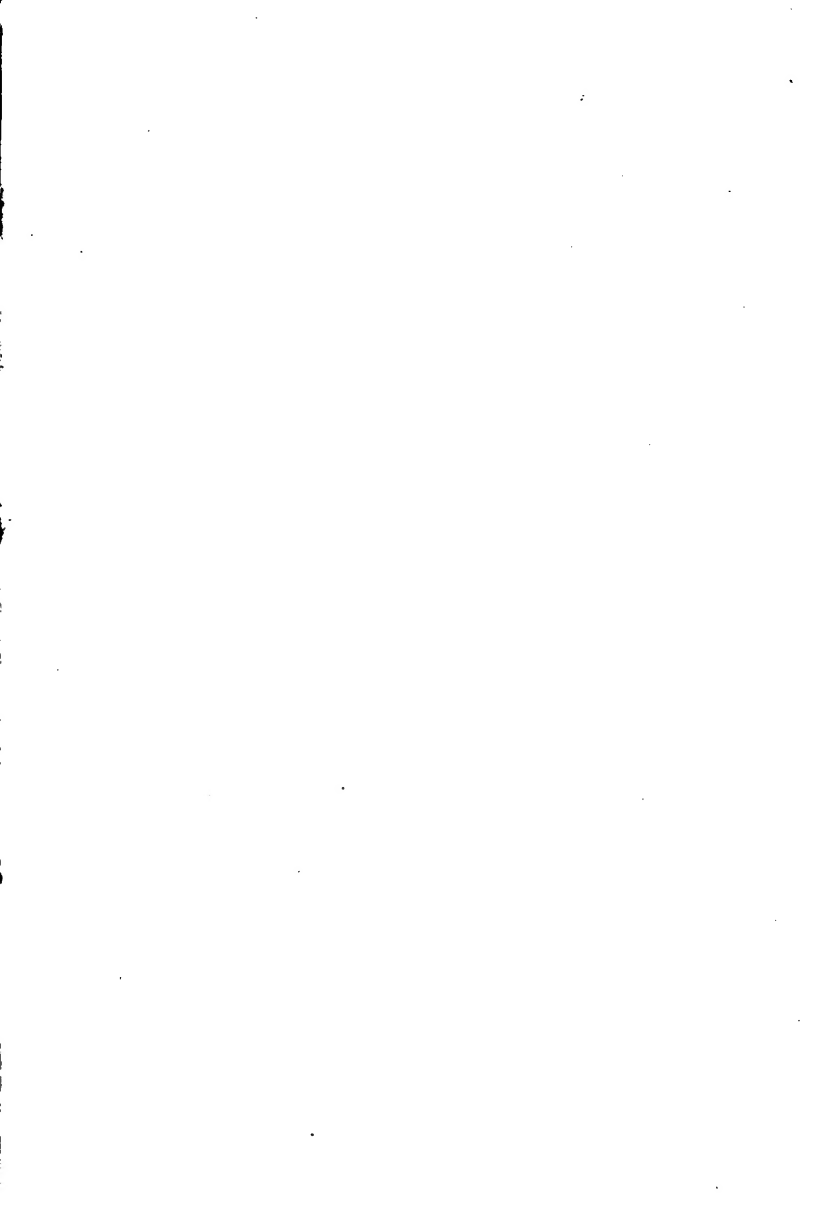
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HERODOTUS

VIII

URANIA

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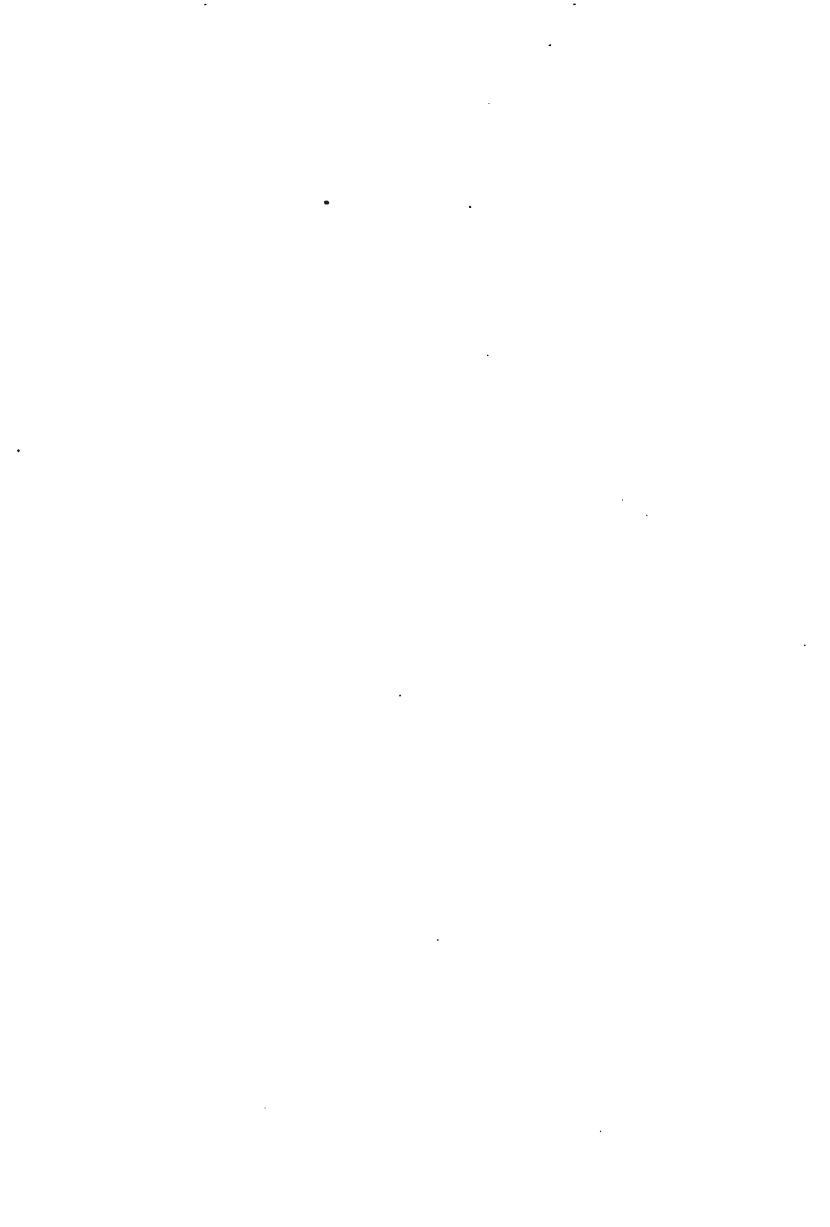
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BATTLE OF SALAMIS	<i>To face Title</i>
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PREFACE.

THIS edition of the eighth book of Herodotos, expanded from a previous edition of the first ninety chapters, is designed to help students in all difficulties connected with the Greek language which it contains, and also to supply them with full information as to the historical facts which it includes, or to which it refers. I have hoped by the Historical and Geographical Index to help students to take a somewhat wider interest in Hellenic history, which is too apt to mean with most of us merely the history of Athens and Sparta. My chief obligations, acknowledged frequently in the notes, are, among others, to the editions of *Dr K. Abicht*, Leipzig, 1882; and *Dr H. Stein*, Berlin, 1882. Much illustrative matter, however, which I have found for myself, or which has long been the common property of scholars, I have not thought it necessary to put down to the credit of those editors, although it may be often found in their works.

CAMBRIDGE, 1890.



INTRODUCTION.

WHEN Darius died (B.C. 485) he left two tasks unfinished,—the subjugation of Greece for which he had made vast preparations, and on which his heart had been firmly set, and the reduction of a great revolt in Egypt.

The latter of these tasks engaged the attention of his successor first. It was thoroughly accomplished by B.C. 483; Egypt was brought to a state of still greater dependence than before, placed under the charge of Achaemenes one of the king's brothers, and forced to assist in the expedition against Greece [Her. 7, 1—7].

Xerxes now determined to carry out the other task, the subjugation of Greece. For this purpose preparations on a vast scale were made. All parts of the great empire were ordered to furnish men, provisions, money, and ships [7, 23—5]. Two expeditions had been attempted before; the first, under Mardonius, was conveyed by a fleet coasting down from the Thracian shore towards the south, but had been ruined by shipwreck while rounding the promontory of Athos [B.C. 492]: a second had crossed the Aegean by way of the islands and had been defeated at Marathon [B.C. 490]. But the present plan embraced a double method of attack. A fleet was to start from

B.C. 483—1.

the Hellespont and coast along the shore of Greece to the Peloponnese; while, keeping as nearly parallel with the fleet as possible, a grand army was to cross the Hellespont and march through Makedonia, Thessaly, and Boeotia into Attica, and thence to the Peloponnese. To secure the passage of these two armaments, a bridge of ships had, after one failure, been constructed across the Hellespont, while a canal had been dug across the neck of the peninsula of Athos.

These two works, constructed principally by the skilful engineers of Phoenikia, were well conceived and proved of the utmost service to the expedition. The shipment of so vast an army across the Hellespont would have occupied an inconveniently long time; while the canal enabled the fleet to avoid a headland which had already proved fatal to one Persian fleet, and was an object of terror to the sailors of the Levant.

By the Autumn of B.C. 481 both fleet and army were ready for starting in the following spring. The fleet consisted of 1207 ships of war, with innumerable other ships laden with provisions and material of war; the army, when numbered after crossing the Hellespont, amounted according to Herodotos to 517,610 men, without counting servants and camp-followers [7, 184]¹. Nor was the greatness of his army all that Xerxes could reckon upon in calculating his chances of success against Greece. A large part of the European country he was about to traverse already owned his authority. The parts of Thrace and Makedonia which bordered on the sea had submitted to Darius; and the suppression of the Ionian revolt had

¹ Herodotos reckons the whole number of land and sea forces at 2,317,610, without counting servants, or the crews of provision-ships.

placed the Islands of the Aegean north of Krete in the power of Persia, even including the Cyclades with the exception of some few south of Delos. While in Greece itself nearly all states north of Attica from policy or fear medized. The powerful family of the Aleuadae of Larissa had even invited the invasion, and though their action was not universally approved in Thessaly, the loyal party of Thessalians were too feeble to resist [7, 130, 172; 9, 1]. The Phokians were divided, but only a section of them ventured to offer a fitful resistance from their hiding-places on Parnassos [8, 32; 9, 17—8]; in Boeotia an overwhelming majority of states medized, only Plataea standing fast to its loyalty to Athens, while the Thespians abandoned their town and sought refuge in the Peloponnese. It was clear therefore that it was from Attica, and the states south of Attica, that resistance must come if it came at all. But even in the Peloponnese itself the important district of Argolis, with the insignificant exceptions of Mycenae and Tiryns, was ready, in its hatred of Sparta, to welcome the Barbarian [7, 150—2]. Still the greater part of the Peloponnese was loyal, and preparations were being made in Southern Greece to meet the storm.

The first news of the impending invasion is said to have been conveyed to Sparta by the exiled Demaratus, who was living at the Persian court [7, 239]. The great army was in winter quarters at Sardis and its neighbourhood when the first step was taken by a Congress of representatives from various loyal States meeting on the Isthmos of Corinth [7, 145]. This Congress seems to have met late in the year 481, and, while sending spies to Sardis to learn the truth about the vast preparations which the king was re-

B.C. 481.

ported to be making, sent at the same time envoys to various distant states calling upon them to aid the cause of Hellenic liberty.

The spies sent to Sardis were captured, but by the king's order were shown all the preparations of his camp, and allowed to return home in hopes that their report might deter the Greeks from venturing upon further resistance [7, 146].

Nor did the envoys sent to Greek states meet with success. The Argives absolutely refused all help, on the ground that the envoys did not bring authority to conclude a 30 years' peace between them and the Lacedaemonians, nor were able to admit their claim to a joint command: though the real reason seems to have been that they had already made terms with Persia [7, 148—152]. The tyrant Gelo of Syracuse also refused aid on the pretext of the rejection of his claim to command by sea or land; really perhaps because he was himself threatened with an invasion from Carthage [7, 157—165]. The Kretans referred the matter to Delphi. But the Oracle was temporizing¹ and gave an unfavourable reply, and they therefore declined to join in resistance [7, 169]. The Korkyreans indeed promised help and actually manned 60 triremes. But this squadron had secret orders to linger round the west and south of the Peloponnese, and wait to see which side would win; conduct which they afterwards tried to cover by alleging contrary winds as the cause of their absence from Salamis [7, 169]².

¹ See note on p. 21, l. 19.

² The selfish policy of the Korkyreans seems to have been characteristic. See Thucyd. 1, 31, 2 οὐδενὸς Ἑλλήνων ἐνσπονδοί cp. c. 32 *ibid*.

The envoys therefore had met with nothing but coldness and rebuffs. The best report was brought by those sent to Thessaly. They brought word that the Thessalians had promised to help in guarding the defile of Tempe, between Olympus and Ossa [7, 175]. A certain number of ships were accordingly sent to Halos, where 10,000 soldiers were B.C. 480. landed and proceeded on foot to Tempe; the Athenian contingent being under the command of Themistokles¹. But they remained there only a few days. Alexander of Makedonia warned them that the pass was too wide to be defended against the superior numbers of the enemy. This warning, backed by the knowledge that the pass of Tempe was not the only one into Thessaly, induced this force to withdraw to its ships and return home [7, 172—4]. This abortive expedition took place early in the spring of 480 B.C. just when the royal army was in the act of crossing the Hellespont.

The upshot of these transactions was that, Thessaly being definitely abandoned, the Thessalians were compelled to submit unconditionally to the Persians as well as much of the country south of Thessaly: and that it became necessary for the Congress of the Isthmos to reconsider their plan of campaign.

The Congress now decided on sending troops to guard the pass of Thermopylae, between Mount Oeta and the sea, both as being narrow enough to be defended, and as being a single one, for they knew nothing of the path which was afterwards treacherously pointed out to the Persians. At the same time messages were sent to the various states that could provide ships to muster them at Pōgōn the harbour of Troezen [8, 42], for

¹ Plutarch, *Them.* 7.

the purpose of proceeding to Artemisium, that the invaders might be met by sea and land at places nearly opposite each other.

But these arrangements seem to have taken a considerable time. For it was not until news came that

June—July.
B.C. 480.

Xerxes was in Pieria, the southern district of Makedonia, that the leaders assembled in the Isthmos hurried off to their respective posts at Thermopylae and Artemisium [7, 177].

The Spartans had taken the initiative in sending to Thermopylae a small force of 300 citizens with their helots under the king Leonidas, that the allies might be encouraged to do the same; and eventually there were mustered under his command 2700 men from various cities in the Peloponnese, with 400 from Thebes, 700 from Thespieae, and about 1500 Phokians and Opuntian Lokrians. The Spartans looked upon this force as a mere advanced guard. They were kept at home by the approach of the festival of the Karneia, which hardly any extremity of danger would induce them to neglect. They expected that Leonidas would be able to hold the pass long enough to enable the main army to come to his support [7, 206].

The Athenians were not represented in this army. Their whole energies and all their available men were devoted to strengthening the fleet, to which they contributed almost as many vessels as all other states put together.

Meanwhile the two arms of the Persian host were steadily approaching. Starting from Therma (Thessalonika), eleven days in advance of the navy, the land forces made their way unopposed through Thessaly and Phthiotis (Achaia). They kept the road by the sea coast

in order to pass most easily the range of Orthrys, and descended into Malis. There the chain of Oeta runs close down to the sea, leaving what was then an extremely narrow passage, but which now presents quite a different appearance. The sea has receded, and the Spercheios has brought down so much alluvial deposit that its course is changed, and a broad piece of marshy land covered with rice fields stretches between the mountains and the sea.

The pass at that time began after crossing from the north the mountain stream Asopos; and its narrowest point was a little further south still, where a small tributary of the Asopos, the Phoenix, flowed down from the hills. Behind this pass, 'where there is only a narrow causeway wide enough for a single carriage', there was a plain $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles long ending in the hot springs and the village round them, and containing another village called Anthela. At either end of this the two armies were stationed [7, 200—1], while between them was the wall built by the Phokians as a protection against their Thesalian enemies [7, 176].

Xerxes could not believe that such a puny force would venture to withstand his 'grand army'. But finding that there were no signs of giving in on the part of the Greeks, after waiting four days, on the fifth he sent some Medes and Kissians to clear the way. They were beaten back with considerable loss, and even the Persian 'Immortals' fared no better.

Similar attempts next day met with no better success. The narrowness of the ground made large numbers a disadvantage rather than an aid, and the Greeks were armed with longer spears than their

1st day's fighting at Thermopylae.

and day.

enemies, and with heavy serviceable shields, which here, as afterwards at Plataea, gave them a vast superiority in a charge and at close quarters [7, 212].

But in the evening of that day a Malian named Ephialtes demanded an audience of the king; and being admitted offered to discover a pathway over the height called Kallidromos, which would conduct troops to the rear of the Greeks. Xerxes, who had watched the failure of his troops with every sign of violent emotion and anxiety, gladly accepted the proposal. At nightfall, just as the watchfires were being lit, 10,000 of the Immortals led by Hydarnes started under the guidance of Ephialtes to cross this height. By day break they were approaching the summit. Just below the crest 1000 Phokians had been stationed to guard against the possibility of this danger¹. The hill was thickly covered with oak forest, and no sight of the coming enemy was possible even in the

moonlight. But through the clear morning
3rd day. air the sound of their trampling through the

brushwood was carried to the ears of the Phokian thousand. Yet their warning was brief: the Persians seemed to start suddenly into view, surprised no less than themselves to see a body of men hastily getting under arms where they had expected a bare mountain top. They fancied that they were the dreaded Spartans who had beaten them the day before: but reassured by Ephialtes, who told them the truth, they began pouring in volleys of arrows. The Phokians did not hold their ground, but fled hastily to the crest of the hill and there drew up. The Persians did not continue

¹ Her. 7, 217. For the existence of this path was well known in the Greek camp, although it had been unknown to the Congress, see 7, 175.

the attack, but following the path that wound round the slope avoided the hill top, and descended with all speed on the other side.

News had come early to the Greeks below at Thermopylae that they were betrayed. The sacrifices were unfavourable, and deserters came in bringing the intelligence; and these were soon followed by their own scouts, running down the hill with the fatal news. The allies immediately decided to depart, or, as some said, were dismissed by Leonidas that no more Hellenic lives should be lost. For him and his 300 the idea of retreat was intolerable. It was the duty of a Spartan to die at his post if necessary; it was an undying disgrace to quit it. With him the Thebans and Thespians alone remained; but with very different sentiments. The Thespians like the Spartans preferred death to deserting the post of danger: the Thebans, whose state was known to be medising, were retained by Leonidas as hostages, and took the first opportunity offered them in the battle of consummating the treason of their government.

At sunrise Xerxes poured libations to his god; and about 10 in the morning started once more for the pass. The Spartans, knowing themselves to be surrounded, were now grown desperate. They quitted the shelter of the Phokian wall and advanced into the wider part of the pass. A determined hand to hand fight followed: two of the king's half-brothers fell, many of the Persians were thrust into the sea, while many more were trodden to death by the feet of their own men. Presently Leonidas fell, and an obstinate battle raged round his corpse. But while engaged in this fierce struggle the Spartans found that the 'Immortals' who had been led over the hill were on their rear. They made one more desperate charge;

forced their way back to the Phokian wall, and thence to a piece of elevated ground ; and there for some time maintained a gallant defence, with swords and hands and even teeth ; till, completely surrounded, they were overwhelmed with missiles and perished to a man¹ [7, 223—5].

Such was the famous battle of Thermopylae. Its result was to leave the way clear to Xerxes to advance on Attica, the chief object of his expedition. The whole army therefore moved forward to Panopeis on the frontier of Boeotia, and there divided into two columns ; the one with the king continuing its advance steadily towards Athens,—the other taking guides marched towards Delphi wasting the country as they went. • The fortunes of the first column are recounted in cc. 51—55 of the text as far as their seizure of Athens, and capture of the Acropolis ; while the proceedings of the column which was sent against Delphi are described in cc. 34—39.

The battle of Thermopylae was almost simultaneous with the three days' sea-fighting at Artemisium ; and the proceedings of the Navy occupy the rest of the chapters of this book of Herodotos.

About the same time as Leonidas had started for Thermopylae, such of the ships as were ready proceeded to Artemisium, the rest being told to come to Pōgōn as soon as possible, and thence to join the main fleet wherever it might be [c. 42]. In the earlier chapters the doings of this fleet are detailed ; their retreat to Chalkis ; their return to Artemisium ; their three days' skirmishing fight with the Persian fleet ; and their back-

¹ Only one man—Aristodemus—survived, who was not actually engaged. But his life was made such a burden to him that he courted and found death next year at Plataea, 9, 71.

ward movement on hearing of the disaster at Thermopylae [cc. 4—20]. Then comes the history of the bay of Salamis, and the divisions in the counsels of the fleet as to whether it were better to fight there or nearer the Isthmos where the army was mustering; the trick of Themistokles; and the final struggle and victory [cc. 40—90].

Though the combined fleet was commanded by the Spartan Eurybiades, yet it cannot be too clearly understood that Athens was the life and soul of this patriotic effort. Of the 268 ships which were serving at Artemisium Athens supplied and manned 127, and lent 20 to the Chalkidians; and when the fleet was subsequently reinforced in the bay of Salamis by ships from other states, this proportion was still maintained; Athens supplying 180 triremes out of a total of 378¹. And besides this superiority in numbers, it was the Athenian Themistokles who more than any other commander held the allies together, and by every means, persuasion, bribery, and threats, induced them to present a united front to the enemy.

The story of the decisive battle of Salamis is tolerably clear in Herodotos; but we have the good fortune to possess also the statement of an eye-witness, one actually engaged in the battle. And though this narrative is thrown into a poetical form, there seems every reason to suppose that it is meant to be a true and accurate account. The poet Aeschylos has put into the mouth of a messenger to Queen Atossa a detailed description of the battle, and though that description tallies generally with the account of Herodotos there are two points in which there is some difficulty in reconciling the two.

1. The first as might be expected is a question of

¹ Or 366. See notes on c. 48.

numbers. Herodotos (8, 48) reckons the numbers of the Greek triremes at 378: Aeschylus (*Pers.* 340—2) at 310. The difference may be accounted for I think by supposing Aeschylus to be speaking of the number of the ships actually engaged, while Herodotos takes the tale of ships originally supplied, which each state would afterwards take care to have set down as their contribution. It seems probable however that some managed to get away when the alarm caused by the capture of Athens first fell upon the fleet (8, 56); and we are told that the 40 Corinthian ships did in point of fact avoid engaging (8, 94). Thucydides represents the Athenian envoy in B.C. 432 as reckoning the number of the united fleet to be 400 [1, 74, 1]: but the orator is evidently speaking in round numbers, and is more intent on emphasizing the proportion which the Athenian ships bore to the whole than on accuracy of totals. Still wider differences are to be found in later writers. Ktesias, a contemporary of Xenophon, stated the number as 700 [Photios 72]; but his whole account of the campaign is so confused that not much weight is to be attached to his authority. Demosthenes [*de Coron.* 306] states the number as 300, in which he is nearly in agreement with Aeschylus. But the same criticism applies to him as to the speech in Thucydides. He is speaking in round numbers, and intent chiefly on showing that the Athenians contributed about two-thirds of the whole. I believe, then, that Herodotos gives the official list of ships supplied, Aeschylus the actual numbers engaged.

2. The second point in which there is some difficulty is connected with the movements of the Persian fleet the night before the battle. In c. 76 Herodotos says

that when the king had received as in good faith the message sent him by Themistokles three steps were taken in consequence. *First*, Psyttaleia was occupied; *secondly*, at midnight the right (or westernmost) wing was moved forward 'close to Salamis by way of surrounding [the enemy]'; *thirdly*, the left wing which lay off Keos and Kynosura¹ filled all the strait between Salamis and Munychia. It is the second of these movements that seems inadequately described by Herodotos. Aeschylos says distinctly that the Persian fleet was divided into three, and that one of these divisions was sent round Salamis²; and Diodoros (II, 17) says that it was the Egyptians who were sent 'to barricade the strait between Salamis and the Megarid'. Rawlinson suggests that the second movement was not *round*

¹ As to the position of these places see Historical and Geogr. Index. The three views regarding them are (1) *Blakesley's*, who regards them as indicating the Kynosura near Marathon and the Island of Keos. The objection is that this extension of the Persian line is much too great, and the time assigned for such a movement (in that case) much too short. (2) *Stein's*, who thinks these two names refer to the same tongue of land on the S. of Salamis, one of them being the ordinary, the other the less known name. See note on the passage. The objection to this is that the geography is entirely conjectural: while on the other hand its advantage is that it suits the words of Herod. better than any other, 'the ships round K. and K. put to sea and occupied all the strait up to Munychia' seems to imply that Herod. is conceiving them as starting from Salamis. (3) *Grote's*, who looks upon these names as belonging to two unknown spots on the coast of Attica. This involves geography equally conjectural as the last, and does not explain the movement so satisfactorily.

² *Pers.* 370 ἄλλας δὲ κύκλῳ νῆσον Αἰαντος πέριξ. Hence some would read in c. 76 κυκλούμενοι πέριξ τῆν Σαλαμῶνα instead of πρὸς.

Salamis, but close along its northern shore so as to pass the Greek fleet. The object of blocking up the strait between Salamis and Megara would thus be equally secured. But I think the account of Aeschylus, as an eye-witness of the particular manner in which this object was secured, deserves the greater credence; and moreover, if the movement was as Rawlinson supposed, and as certainly seems deducible from Herodotus, on the *inside* between Salamis and Attica, the men of the Greek fleet would have seen it for themselves, and would not have required the information of the Tenian trierarch (c. 82), nor would Aristides have been an 'eye-witness' of the movement on his voyage from Aegina (c. 78—79).

In order to enable the student to compare the two accounts, as well as to appreciate the feelings with which this great achievement was regarded, the following nearly literal translation of the speech of the Persian Messenger in the play of Aeschylus is appended¹:

Madam, the fountain-head of all our woe
 was, sure, some vengeful sprite or baleful god.
 Thus 'twas: to Xerxes from the Attic host
 a man of Hellas came with words like these:
 'Soon as the shade of black-browed night shall fall
 'the Greeks will stay no more: the rowers' bench
 'will they spring on, departing for dear life,
 'one this way and one that, in secret flight'.
 So spake he: and my Lord knew not his guile,
 his true Greek guile, nor all the hate of heaven;
 but bade his captains straight obey this word:
 'Soon as the sun has ceased with rays t' illume
 'the earth, and darkness holds the court of heaven,
 'range ye my ships in triple line, and guard
 'the straits and outlets of the running tides:
 'others send circling round the isle of Ajax.
 'Nay! if the Hellenes 'scape the woe of death
 'your heads shall answer it: this is my doom'.
 Thus spake he with a heart bemused, and blind

¹ *Persae*, 355—434.

to all the ill that fate and God had willed.

So they, in no disorder, but with minds attuned to discipline, begat them straight to their poor meal; and every sailor looped his oar upon the thole, and made all well. But when the light o' the sun had paled and gone and night was drawing on, each man of them that plied an oar betook him to his ship, and every captain of the armed host: warship to warship passed a word of cheer: and on they float each keeping order due. So all night long the masters of the ships held all their folk to labour at the oar, thridding the narrow seas: and night waned fast, yet never did the Hellenes strive to make a secret way of flight, or raise a sail. But when the white car of the risen day held all the earth with the sweet rays of dawn, first rang there forth from the Hellenic host a loud clear note, like to some joyous hymn; and sharp and clear from rock and island came an answering echo. Cold on Persian hearts struck sudden fear: far other than we deemed the tale that pæan told! Not as for flight this solemn strain issued from Grecian lips, but as of men with hearts of high resolve eager for battle. Then rang shrill and clear a clarion, filling all the bay with sound: and straight with even stroke of dashing oars, that fell responsive to the master's voice, they smote the yielding bosom of the deep; and in brief space stood out before our eyes full plain to see. The right wing led the way in order fair; and following hard astern the whole long fleet streamed on, not silently, but with shouts manifold and plain to hear: 'Sons of the Greeks arise! your country free! 'free home, and wife, and child, and grandsires' tombs, 'and all the seats loved of your fathers' gods!' Nor were we silent: Persian lips gave back challenge for challenge. And now the hour was come: and straightway ship on ship did dash its brazen beak: and first to strike a blow a Grecian ship brake all the forward gear of a Phœnician bark: then in wild war ship fell on ship, or charging drave its prow right on a foe. At first the Persian line held out and brake not: but whenas the host of myriad ships, cramped in the narrow bay,

crashed each on each, entangled in a maze,
 nor could yield mutual succour,—friend on friend
 struck with their brazen beaks, and oars
 were splintered in the rowers' hands; and all
 the Grecian ships not letting slip the chance
 rowed round them, and charged: and many a hull
 keel uppermost went drifting: the wide sea
 was hidden with the wreckage and men's limbs,
 and all the jutting headlands and the strands.
 Then every ship of ours as chance gave way
 sped off in flight disordered; and our foes
 like tunny-fishers speared the swimmers' backs
 with splintered spars and oars: a dolorous cry
 filled all the reaches of the open sea;
 until the closing eye of black-browed night
 staved that fell work. But the full tale of woes,
 if I should count them through ten livelong days,
 I could not reckon; for be sure of this,
 one day has never seen such hosts of slain.

Though the Greeks had won a victory greater than
 they had dared to hope, they had no reason to think
 that its effect would be so decisive as turned
 out to be the case. A large number of the
 enemy's ships had been sunk or disabled, and the
 shores of Salamis as well as Attica bore witness by
 the corpses that were washed up that the slaughter had
 been great. Still an immense fleet remained, and a
 vast army was in occupation of Attica. Their ex-
 perience at Artemisium had taught the Greeks that one
 day's fighting at sea with such great numbers was not
 necessarily decisive; and they were prepared to find
 that they still had some hard work to do. The Persian
 fleet had retired to Phalerum, harassed as they went by
 the ships of the Aeginetans and Athenians, and were
 well out of sight of the Greeks. But they might reappear
 the next morning; and at daybreak the Greeks began
 their preparations for renewing the fight [c. 108]. To
 their surprise no ship of the enemy hove in sight; and

Sept. B.C. 480.

they presently learned that the whole fleet had started in the night and was making for the Hellespont. This, then, was indeed a victory. They determined that the beaten foe should not thus escape them, and with all speed they set out in pursuit.

What had happened is told in cc. 97—107. Xerxes was thoroughly frightened; and, so far from thinking of renewing the engagement, was set upon returning to Asia with as little delay as possible. But even the master of the Persian Empire was obliged to have some regard for appearances; and a hasty retreat from an army that as yet had met with nothing but success, and from a fleet, which after all had scarcely lost a sixth of its whole tale of ships, was too barefaced a confession of selfish cowardice.

The battle had begun early in the morning, and must have been finished some hours before night; for Xerxes had time, not only to punish some of those who had shewn cowardice in the fight¹, but also to take some measures for the completion of the mole across to Salamis, which had apparently been determined upon, and probably begun before the battle². Some Phoenician transports (*γαυλοί*) were lashed together to form a temporary bridge across the strait, apparently with a view of aiding the formation of a more permanent causeway. He then summoned a council of war, as though he were desirous of their advice as to the measures for continuing the struggle. Mardonios however was fully aware of what was passing in his master's mind. He knew too that his own life depended on being able to redeem the disaster; and that his only chance of being allowed to attempt to

¹ C. 90, Diodor. Sic. 11, 19 τῶν μὲν Φοινίκων τῶν ἀρχάντων τῆς φυγῆς τοὺς αἰτιωτάτους ἀπέκτεινε.

² Ktesias, *Pers.* 26; Strabo, 9, 1, 13.

do so was to get Xerxes out of the reach of personal danger. He therefore gave just the advice that he knew was desired. Xerxes must return to Asia, and he himself be left to renew the war in the next year. The proposal was supported by queen Artemisia, whose advice Xerxes had previously found to be good¹, and who had shewn great personal gallantry in the battle. This plan was accordingly adopted. Xerxes himself was to retire under the escort of his whole army as far as Boeotia, and thence with a body of sixty thousand men under Artabazos to the Hellespont. Mardonios was to select the flower of the army to winter with him in Thessaly, with which to attack Peloponnesos in the spring. But Xerxes chiefly feared that the victorious Greeks would shut him out from Asia by proceeding at once to the Hellespont, and breaking the bridge of ships which had been made with such labour for the passage of the army in the spring. This bridge had in fact already been broken up by a storm, or was so broken before Xerxes reached it; but even if the bridge were not intact, he would have no difficulty in being conveyed across, provided that his fleet commanded the channel. The first thing therefore was to secure that. Immediate orders were accordingly given, and the fleet started under cover of night for the Hellespont, though the Phoenikian contingent appears for the most part to have deserted, and made the best of its way home².

Having committed the care of some of his children who were with him to Artemisia, to be conveyed to Ephesos, whence they could easily reach Sardis³, Xerxes,

¹ c. 68.

² Diodor. Sic. II, 19.

³ Plutarch's sneer (*de Malign.* 38)—ἐπελήθητο γὰρ ἐκ Σούων, ὡς ἔοικεν, ἄγειν γυναῖκας, εἰ γυναικείας ἐδέοντο παραπομπῆς οἱ παῖδες

after a few days' delay, set out on his march northward. Of this retreat and of the sufferings of the Persian army in the course of it, many tales were current among the Greeks; and naturally enough exaggerated stories were passed from mouth to mouth. One of these is related by Herodotos (c. 118), which he gives good reason for disbelieving. And others were embodied by Aeschylus in his tragedy of the *Persae*, first represented, it appears, seven years after the battle of Salamis, in B.C. 473. There the fleet is said to flee before the wind in great disorder (κατ' οὖρον οὐκ εὐκοσμον αἶρονται φυγὴν), while part of the army remained in Boeotia suffering from want of water and disease, and the rest marched painfully through Doris, and along the Malian gulf to Thessaly, where many died of want of food and drink, and thence to Magnesia and Makedonia. By this time it was late in the season, and their sufferings were increased by severe weather. The Strymon was frozen¹, though it

—is quite misplaced. It was not because she was a woman, but because she had proved her fidelity and courage, that Artemisia was selected for this service; and Herodotos would have good means of learning such a fact.

¹ Aeschyl. *Pers.* 484—516. Grote (iv. 489) objects 'that a large river such as the Strymon near its mouth (180 yards broad and in a latitude about N. 40° 50'), at a period which could not have been later than the beginning of November, should have been frozen *over in one night* so hardly and firmly as to admit of a portion of the army marching over it at daybreak—before the sun became warm—is a statement which surely requires a more responsible witness than Aeschylus to avouch it'. But to assert that the frost was only of *one night* is, I think, pressing the poet's words too closely. The frost was unusual at the time of year (θεὸς χειμῶν' ἄωρον ὥρσε); and Aeschylus' words imply that there was one specially severe night, which was regarded as portentous, and the result of which induced the army to attempt to cross. Still the river may have been frozen

was at an unusually early time of the year for that (November), and the army attempting to cross lost a large number of men owing to a sudden thaw. Thence the remainder painfully struggled on to the Hellespont.

But whether the incident of the Strymon has or has not any foundation of fact, the account given by Herodotos of the retreat (c. 115) sufficiently indicates that it was accompanied by severe suffering to all concerned. The end of it was that Xerxes got safe to Sardis, and one act of the great drama which Herodotos undertakes to present is brought to a conclusion. Xerxes,—the type of Eastern pride, arrogance, and unrestricted power,—has been brought into conflict with Greek civilisation and Greek divinities, and has retired beaten and in disgrace. He does not appear again on the scene, except in that revolting tale of lust and cruelty (9, 108—113), with which Herodotos seems of set purpose to have concluded his History as far as the Persian monarchy was concerned.

Thus it was that the Greeks found no ships to fight on the day after the battle of Salamis. The Persian camp was still visible on the Attic shore, but no ships were in sight. Presently they learnt the truth, that the fleet had departed in the night; and they at once set off in pursuit. But when they had got as far as the island of Andros without sighting the enemy, they stopped to

before. More serious perhaps was the objection that a bridge of boats had been thrown across the Strymon (7, 114), over which the army had marched in the spring, and which there is no reason to suppose had been broken up. It may perhaps have been temporarily open to allow passage for vessels up and down the stream, and the hard frost may have prevented it being joined again soon enough for the impatience of the suffering and demoralised army.

consider what to do. Two courses appeared open to them. First, to make at once for the Hellespont, break the bridge of ships, and so guard the strait as to shut off the Persian army from Asia. The second was to give every facility for the enemy's army to quit Greece as soon and as readily as possible. Themistokles was for the former course: Eurybiades, the commander in chief, for the latter, which was also supported by the other Peloponnesian commanders [c. 108]. Finding his energetic counsel rejected Themistokles took up the other line, and advised an immediate return home; a disbandment of the fleet until the spring; and that all should go to their own states, and employ themselves in restoring all that had been destroyed by the Persians, and in making preparations for the coming year. With characteristic cunning he took care that this advice should be reported to Xerxes, and should be represented to him as having been given in order to allow him time to secure his safety [109—110]¹.

There were still some weeks left of the time during which Greek sailors ventured to stay out at sea; and instead of returning home, some at least of the fleet remained at Andros, apparently at the instigation of Themistokles, for another purpose: that namely, of exacting punishment on those of the Andrians or inhabitants of other islands, who had medized; and of levying contributions for the support of a fleet to keep the Aegean free of the Persians in the future². These proceedings perhaps

¹ Plutarch *Them.* c. 16.

² It seems probable that it was only the Athenian fleet which was engaged in this business: for Themistokles is spoken of exclusively as managing and directing it; whereas Eurybiades was the commander in chief, and would have been responsible if he had

were so far damaging to Themistokles' reputation at home as to prevent his being elected Strategus for the following year¹; but we do not hear that the Athenians refused to avail themselves of the money thus collected or extorted; and in fact the measures of Themistokles seem to have been the forerunners of that confederacy of Delos, afterwards cemented by the vigour of Kimon and the integrity of Aristides [B.C. 477]; the foundation of which was the idea that, as the islanders and other states were chiefly interested in the security of the Aegean, they were bound to contribute to the maintenance of a fleet whereby that security was to be guarded. The banishment of individuals also for Medism, though apparently accompanied by corrupt practices on the part of Themistokles, was the expression of the idea, also involved in the constitution of the Confederacy of Delos, that there was a Panhellenic authority capable of taking cognizance of offences against Hellenic safety. This principle was again, and with greater show of legality, exemplified in the following year by the fine of a tenth levied on Thebes for medizing, as well as the execution of the most guilty of her citizens².

Before quitting the events of this year it may be well to consider another passage, which called for severe animadversion from our author's critic Plutarch. This is his

remained. Thus we find that it is Themistokles who is attacked afterwards for the proceedings of this autumn. *Plut. Them.* 21.

¹ Jealousy was also roused by the honours he received at Sparta, see c. 124. Cp. Diodor. Sic. 11, c. 27 *δεξαμένου δὲ τοῦ Θεμιστοκλέους τὰς δωρεάς, ὁ δῆμος τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπέστησεν αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τῆς στρατηγίας, καὶ παρέδωκε τὴν ἀρχὴν Ξανθίππῳ τῷ Ἀρίφρονος*. But he was afterwards Strategus, apparently with the special command at sea (*ναύαρχος*), *Plut. Them.* c. 18.

² Herod. 9, 86—88. Polyb. 9, 39.

statement as to the cowardice shewed by the Korinthian admiral Adeimantos at the battle of Salamis. It is true that he ends his chapter (c. 94) by acknowledging that the Korinthians deny the allegation, and are supported in their denial by the other Greeks. Still he tells the story first, without prefacing or concluding it with an expression of his own personal doubt, as he does when he is incredulous (cp. c. 119): and there does seem some unfairness in telling a story, confessedly grounded on the report of what was, at the time when he must have narrated it, a hostile state. And here Plutarch is more successful in his refutation than on most other points. He argued rather absurdly that it could not be true that the Greeks had determined to retreat from Artemisium before they heard of the death of Leonidas, *because* Pindar, a citizen of medizing Thebes, spoke of Artemisium as a place 'Where sons of Athenians laid a brilliant foundation-stone of Liberty'. But in regard to the conduct of the Korinthians, he was able to point to the fact that Korinthians who fell in the battle were buried in Salamis with a complimentary inscription:

ὦ ξένε, εὐνδρόν ποτ' ἐναίομεν ἄστυ Κορίνθου,
νῦν δ' ἄμμ' Αἴαντος νᾶσος ἔχει Σαλαμῖς·
ἐνθάδε Φοινίσσας νῆας καὶ Πέρσας ἐλόντες
καὶ Μήδους ἱερὰν Ἑλλάδα ῥύομεθα.

Beside the Cenotaph on the Isthmus with the lines:

Ταῦτ' ἀπὸ δυσμενέων Μήδων ναῦται Διοδώρου
ὅπλ' ἀνέθεντο Λατοῖ, μνάματα ναυμαχίης.

The proverb 'as lying as an epitaph' is not wholly

¹ *de Malign.* 34.

ὅθι παῖδες Ἀθηναίων ἐβάλοντο
φαεννὰν κρηπίδ' ἐλευθερίας.

inapplicable to Greek inscriptions; and the Cenotaph on the Isthmus may perhaps be held to be of no greater worth as evidence than the epigram on Adeimantos' tomb:

Οὗτος Ἀδεϊμάντου κείνον τάφος, ὃν δία πᾶσα
Ἑλλὰς ἐλευθερίας ἀμφέθετο στέφανον.

But the fact of the tomb with its inscription having been set up at Salamis, without remonstrance from Athens, is a strong if not conclusive proof that at the time, at any rate, the Athenians did not hold the Corinthians guilty of desertion or cowardice. On the contrary, as Plutarch points out, they are always admitted to the place of honour next the Spartans and Athenians, as on the bronze serpents which supported the tripod offered after Plataea, which are still extant¹.

From c. 130 to the end of the book Herodotos *Spring of B.C.* relates the first movements of the following 479. spring, which prepared the way for the final contests at Plataea and Mykalè. The Persian fleet, which had wintered at Kymè, now mustered at Samos, being intent on preventing any movement from Ionia, while Mardonios was engaged in crushing the Greeks on the mainland [c. 130]. The Greek fleet on the other hand met at Aegina under the command of Leotychides, king of Sparta. There they were visited by envoys from Ionia begging for help: but though they proceeded with some reluctance as far as Delos, nothing could induce them to go any further [cc. 131—2]. There then we leave the two combatants for the present,—at Samos and Delos,—watching each other's movements, and neither being willing to strike the first blow.

¹ Plutarch, *de Malign.* 39. See also the bronze serpents engraved in the introduction to the 9th book.

Meanwhile Mardonios on land, having reassured himself by consultation of oracles [cc. 133—5], determined to utilise the feeling of jealousy, which he was assured existed between Athens and the Peloponnesians, by an attempt to detach the Athenians from alliance with the other Greeks¹. He chose as his envoy that Alexander of Macedon, who on a former occasion had shewn that he was not prepared to submit to every indignity from his conquerors²; and who was connected by special ties with Athens. This man seems to have been only serving with Mardonios under compulsion, and though he gave his message, and added formal words of his own in support of it, there is an air of coldness on his part which betrays that his wishes were not with his tongue,—a fact more conclusively proved, later in the year, by his volunteering to warn the Greeks before the battle of Plataea³. Naturally enough news of this negotiation excited alarm among the Spartans: for though they meant once more to abandon Attica to the enemy, while they sheltered themselves behind the wall, which was being rapidly built across the Isthmus; yet they had learnt from the events of the past year that the only way to prevent an attack by sea, which would render the defence of the wall nugatory, was the maintenance of an effective fleet; and that to this end the Athenians were of

¹ διαβοηθείσης δὲ τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἀλλοτριότητος ἦκον εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας πρέσβεις παρὰ Περσῶν καὶ παρὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων. Diodor. Sic. 11, 28. Though Herodotos does not distinctly say anything of the alienation of feeling between the Athenians and the rest of the Greeks, yet substituting 'Peloponnesians' for 'Greeks' his narrative implies it; and the offer which Alexander was instructed to make was an appeal to a separatist feeling, which it was presumed would be actuating them.

² 5, 19.

³ 9, 44—6.

supreme importance. They therefore hurriedly sent off envoys to counteract the offers of Mardonios. The Athenians had felt sure that they would do so, and therefore waited for the arrival of these envoys from Sparta before giving their final answer to Alexander. The scene and the speeches which follow are of course partly dramatic, but there is no reason to doubt that they represent substantially what occurred. They bring into prominence, as they were meant to do, the contrast between the truly Hellenic spirit at that time animating the Athenians, who had dared and suffered so much in defence of Greece, and the selfish caution which chilled and retarded the efforts of the Spartans in the cause of Hellenic liberty.

The mention of a king of Makedonia leads Herodotos to a digression on the origin of the Makedonian dynasty. He could, of course, have no prescience of the great part which the Temenid kings were destined to play in Greek history; and preeminently in the final destruction of that vast empire, whose unwilling agent Alexander then was: but he may have felt even then the importance to Hellenism of a power which was ever struggling with the barbarian and piratic tribes of the West; and which formed a breakwater against attacks on that side, whilst it was fighting for its life on the East. It is the reward of a diligent observer, who lets nothing escape him as uninteresting, that what seemed his least important record should be fruitful in interest and importance to posterity.

The great drama is now approaching its final denouement. The two opposing forces, Barbarism and Hellenism, have been depicted by the aid of every kind of research which was open to a man of the time. Nothing that could throw the least light on any of the incidents of the great contest, or on the characters of the parties to

the struggle, has been omitted. They have met at sea and the fortune of the contest has been settled there : it remains only to see whether the god of battles will decide in the same sense on land ; and, that having been put beyond question at Plataea, Mykalè will prove to be the beginning of a system of retaliation by the Greeks upon their enemy ; which, after many vicissitudes, will reach its final consummation a century and a half later in the victories of Alexander.

NOTES ON THE TEXT.

[A, Medicean MS. in Laurentian Library, 10th Century.
 B, Angelicanus, 11th Century.
 R, Vatican, 14th Century.
 V, Vindobonensis (Vienna), 10th Century.
 S, Sandcroft, 14th Century.
 C, Florentine, 11th Century.]

p. 2, l. 23. **ἐβούλευον**. One group of MSS. has **ἐβουλεύοντο**. But this use of **βουλεύεσθαι** with an accusative seems unexampled. Cp. cc. 18, 97, 100; 5, 124.

p. 10, l. 19. **ἐκάστους πῦρ**. Cobet **ἑκαστον πυρὰ**.

p. 12, l. 17. **Ξέρξην**. Here and at p. 36, l. 19, one group of MSS. has **Ξέρξεα**. See App. C. I. (4) n.

p. 13, l. 22. **πάντες δὲ ἠπιστέατο τοὺς κειμένους εἶναι πάντας**. Cobet **πάντας δὲ ἠπιστέατο τοὺς κειμένους εἶναι**.

p. 16, l. 16. **δοκέειν**. Cobet **δοκέει**, but cp. p. 12, l. 14.

p. 19, l. 18. **ἰρὰ**. Naber **ἀρήια**.

p. 19, l. 21. **Προνηΐης**. Two MSS. (S and V) have **Προνοΐης**. Cp. Pausan. 10, 8, 6 **Ἀθηνῆς Προνοίας**.

p. 21, l. 19. **ὑπεκθέσθαι**. Gomperz would omit, Holder brackets. But it seems naturally implied by the **ὑπεξεκέετο** of p. 22, l. 2.

p. 21, l. 24. **ἔστι**, Kallenberg omits, and Holder brackets. The MSS. vary the order, some giving **ἔστι μελιτόβεσσα**, others **μελιτόβεσσά ἐστι**. This however, a very common occurrence, is not a sufficient reason for omitting a word which it is not the general manner of Herodotos to leave out.

p. 23, l. 22. **ἄλλαι**. Cobet proposes **δέκα**, for which the symbol was **ι'**.

p. 30, l. 3. **τὸ ἥκιστα**. I have omitted the **ἐς** of the MSS.

p. 35, l. 8. **δὲ**. Valcknaer would omit this word; but it is much in Herodotos' manner to begin a speech with it. See cc. 137, 142 and 5, 33.

p. 36, l. 17. **τῇ κρίσι**. This is the reading of the Vatican MS. (R), and of the Vienna and Emmanuel MSS. (V, S). Stein reads *ἀνακρίσι* with the Medicean and Augustinian (A and B) MSS. He quotes two passages of Plato [176 C, 277 E] to prove the interpretation which he gives the word, 'remonstrance', 'contradiction' (*Einrede, Widerspruch*). But in both these passages the sense seems rather to be that of 'questioning' than of 'contradiction'; and so probably in Her. 3, 53, though there is there a variant *ὑπόκρισις*. On the other hand Herodotos elsewhere uses *κρίσις* as equivalent to 'quarrel', 'contention', not as here 'expression of opinion' [5, 5; 7, 26]. Stein supports his interpretation of *ἀνακρίσις* by referring to *ἀνακρίνεσθαι* in 9, 56. The two words were sometimes confounded. See Lysias 22, § 3.

p. 52, l. 11. **κατὰ περ Ἑλλήσι**. Stein proposes *παρὰ*.

p. 53, l. 26. **ἐν τοῖσι Πέρσησι**. One group of MSS. has *ἐν Πέρσησι τοῖσι*. Stein omits *τοῖσι*. Valcknaer proposes *τοί τε*, which Holder adopts.

p. 55, l. 8. **περὶ οἶκον τὸν σὸν**. Abicht brackets: Stein connects the words with *συμφορῇ*, Baehr (as I do) with *πρηγμάτων*. Wesseling conjectures *εὐ κειμένων* for *ἐκείνων*.

p. 55, l. 24 to p. 56, l. 4. **οἱ δὲ Πεδασεῖς—Ἐρμότιμος ἦν**. Valcknaer with one MS. omits this passage. See 1, 175. Such a repetition however is not unexampled in Herodotos; and it is difficult to see why a copyist should have introduced it here.

p. 58, l. 19. **διαφθαρείται**. Stein *διαφθερέεται*. *ἐπιχειροῦντι*. The MS. R has *ἐπιχωρέοντι*.

p. 59, l. 8. **βαλλόμενοι**. Some MSS. have *βαλόμενοι*. But I think the present is the right tense in such conventional phrases.

p. 59, l. 11. **νενικημένους**. Cobet omits. Holder brackets. But it is not a mere explanation of *ἐς ἀναγκαίην ἀπειληθέντας*,—'I have known many when brought to bay, though conquered, yet renew the fight etc.'

p. 67, l. 16. **διενέμοντο**. Two MSS. [R and S] have *ἐφερον*. Cp. the parallel passage from the *de Corona*, § 229, quoted in the note, p. 177. The MSS. A and B have *διενέμον*, which Stein adopts. The middle is explained by Abicht by saying that each general

divided the voting pebbles among the soldiers of his own division. I think the middle is rather to be explained by the fact that the generals did not make the distribution with their own hands:—they caused it to be done. Nor can we imagine that all the soldiers voted; it must have been only the officers of the several divisions.

p. 67, l. 17. κρίνοντες. Valcknaer κρινόντες, I think unnecessarily.

p. 68, l. 6. ἔδσαν. Cobet would supply ἀνδραγαθίης or ἀνδρηίης from Plutarch *Them.* 17. But ἀριστήϊα may be considered to include this idea.

p. 69, l. 28. παρὰ τὰς. Valcknaer, from Aeneas Tac. 31, would read περὶ.

p. 70, l. 11. καταπλήξαι. Some MSS. have καταπλέξαι. In favour of the latter is the fact that Herodotos does not elsewhere use καταπλήσσω, nor is it true that καταπλέξαι is only given by the *schlectere Handschriften*, as Abicht says; for one of them is the excellent R.

p. 73, l. 21. χρησιμοποιεῖν R. Other MSS. have χρησάμενον.

p. 76, l. 14. φέροι ἐς. Stein with MSS., other than R and S, omits ἐς.

p. 80, l. 5. πιεζόμενοι BCZ. Stein with other MSS. πιεζέμενοι. Cp. 3, 146; 6, 108. See Veitch.

p. 82, l. 11. προβωθήσαι. So MSS. R and S. The other MSS. have προβοηθήσαι, which Stein adopts.

ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΟΥΡΑΝΙΑ.

BOOK VIII.

The States which contributed ships to the Greek fleet, under the command of the Spartan Eurybiades.

I. Οἱ δὲ Ἑλλήνων ἐς τὸν ναυτικὸν στρατὸν ταχθέντες ἦσαν οἷδε· Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν νέας παρεχόμενοι ἑκατὸν καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑπτὰ· ὑπὸ δὲ ἀρετῆς τε καὶ προθυμίας Πλαταιέες, ἄπειροι τῆς ναυτικῆς ἔοντες, συνεπλήρουν τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοισι τὰς νέας· Κο- 5
ρίνθιοι δὲ τεσσεράκοντα νέας παρείχοντο, Μεγαρέες δὲ εἴκοσι. καὶ Χαλκιδέες ἐπλήρουν εἴκοσι Ἀθηναίων σφι παρεχόντων τὰς νέας, Αἰγινῆται δὲ ὀκτωκαῖδεκα, Σικυνῶνιοι δὲ δυώδεκα, Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ δέκα, Ἐπιδαύριοι δὲ ὀκτώ, Ἐρετριέες δὲ ἑπτὰ, Τροι- 10
ζήνιοι δὲ πέντε, Στυρέες δὲ δύο καὶ Κεῖοι δύο τε νέας καὶ πεντηκοντέρους δύο. Λοκροὶ δὲ σφι οἱ Ὀπούντιοι ἐπεβοήθεον πεντηκοντέρους ἔχοντες ἑπτὰ.
II. Ἦσαν μὲν ὧν οὗτοι οἱ στρατευόμενοι ἐπ' Ἀρτεμίσιον, εἴρηται δέ μοι καὶ ὥς τὸ πλῆθος ἕκαστοι τῶν 15
νεῶν παρείχοντο. ἀριθμὸς δὲ τῶν συλλεχθεισῶν νεῶν ἐπ' Ἀρτεμίσιον ἦν, πάρεξ τῶν πεντηκοντέρων, διηκόσιαι καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ μία. τὸν δὲ στρατηγὸν τὸν τὸ μέγιστον κράτος ἔχοντα παρείχοντο Σπαρτιῆται Εὐρυβιάδην τὸν Εὐρυκλείδew. οἱ γὰρ 20

σύμμαχοι οὐκ ἔφασαν, ἣν μὴ ὁ Λάκων ἡγεμονεύη, Ἀθηναίοισι ἔψεσθαι ἡγεομένοισι, ἀλλὰ λύσειν τὸ μέλλον ἔσεσθαι στρατευμα.

The unselfish patriotism of the Athenians.

III. Ἐγένετο γὰρ κατ' ἀρχὰς λόγος, πρὶν ἢ καὶ
 5 ἔς Σικελίην πέμπειν ἐπὶ συμμαχήν, ὡς τὸ ναυτικὸν
 Ἀθηναίοισι χρεὸν εἶη ἐπιτράπειν. ἀντιβάντων δὲ
 τῶν συμμάχων εἶκον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, μέγα πεποιημένοι
 περιεῖναι τὴν Ἑλλάδα, καὶ γνόντες, εἰ στασιάσουσι
 περὶ τῆς ἡγεμονίης, ὡς ἀπολέεται ἡ Ἑλλὰς, ὀρθὰ
 10 νοεῦντες· στάσις γὰρ ἔμφυλος πολέμου ὁμοφρονέ-
 οντος τοσοῦτῳ κἀκίον ἐστι, ὅσῳ πόλεμος εἰρήνης.
 ἐπιστάμενοι ὦν αὐτὸ τοῦτο οὐκ ἀντέτεινον, ἀλλ'
 εἶκον, μέχρι ὅσου κάρτα ἐδέοντο αὐτῶν, ὡς διέδεξαν.
 ὡς γὰρ διωσάμενοι τὸν Πέρσῃν περὶ τῆς ἐκείνου ἡδῆ
 15 τὸν ἀγῶνα ἐποιεῦντο, πρόφασιν τὴν Πανσανίῳ
 ὕβριν προῖσχύμενοι ἀπέιλοντο τὴν ἡγεμονίην τοῦς
 Λακεδαιμονίους. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν ὕστερον ἐγένετο·

The fleet arrives at Artemisium. Seeing the Persian armament at Aphetae the Greeks are minded to retreat southwards, but the people of Euboea induce Themistocles by a bribe to use his influence to keep them there.

IV. Τότε δὲ οὗτοι οἱ καὶ ἐπ' Ἀρτεμίσιον Ἑλλή-
 νων ἀπικόμενοι ὡς εἶδον νέας τε πολλὰς καταχθείσας
 20 ἔς τὰς Ἀφετάς καὶ στρατιῆς ἅπαντα πλέα, ἐπεὶ
 αὐτοῖσι παρὰ δόξαν τὰ πρήγματα τῶν βαρβάρων
 ἀπέβαινε ἢ ὡς αὐτοὶ κατεδόκεον, καταρρωδήσαντες
 δρησμὸν ἐβούλευον ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀρτεμισίου ἔσω ἔς
 τὴν Ἑλλάδα. γνόντες δὲ σφεας οἱ Εὐβοέες ταῦτα

βουλευομένους ἐδέοντο Εὐρυβιάδεω προσμεῖναι χρόνον ὀλίγον, ἔστ' ἂν αὐτοὶ τέκνα τε καὶ τοὺς οἰκέτας ὑπεκθέωνται. ὥς δὲ οὐκ ἔπειθον, μεταβάντες τὸν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸν πείθουσι Θεμιστοκλέα ἐπὶ μισθῷ τριήκοντα ταλάντοισι, ἐπ' ᾧ τε καταμείναντες 5 πρὸ τῆς Εὐβοίης ποιήσονται τὴν ναυμαχίην. V. Ὁ δὲ Θεμιστοκλῆς τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐπισχεῖν ὧδε ποιεῖ· Εὐρυβιάδῃ τούτων τῶν χρημάτων μεταδιδοῖ πέντε τάλαντα ὥς παρ' ἐωυτοῦ δῆθεν διδούς. ὥς δέ οἱ οὗτος ἀνεπέπειστο, Ἀδεΐμαντος γὰρ ὁ Ὠκύτου Κο- 10 ρινθίων στρατηγὸς τῶν λοιπῶν ἤσπαιρε μῦθος, φάμενος ἀποπλώσεσθαι τε ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀρτεμισίου καὶ οὐ παραμενέειν, πρὸς δὲ τοῦτον εἶπε ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐπομόσας· “Οὐ σύ γε ἡμέας ἀπολείψεις, ἐπεὶ τοι ἐγὼ “μέζω δῶρα δώσω, ἢ βασιλεὺς ἂν τοι ὁ Μῆδων πέμ- 15 “ψει ἀπολιπόντι τοὺς συμμάχους.” Ταῦτά τε ἅμα ἠγόρευε καὶ πέμπει ἐπὶ τὴν νέα τὴν Ἀδεϊμάντου τάλαντα ἀργυρίου τρία. οὗτοί τε δὴ πάντες δώροισι ἀναπεπεισμένοι ἦσαν, καὶ τοῖσι Εὐβοεῦσι ἐκεχάριστο, αὐτός τε ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐκέρδηνε, ἐλάνθανε δὲ τὰ 20 λοιπὰ ἔχων, ἀλλ' ἠπιστέατο οἱ μεταλαβόντες τούτων τῶν χρημάτων, ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνέων ἐλθεῖν ἐπὶ τῷ λόγῳ τούτῳ τὰ χρήματα.

The Persians send 200 ships round Euboea to entrap the Greek fleet.

VI. Οὕτω δὲ κατέμεινάν τε ἐν τῇ Εὐβοίῃ καὶ ἐναυμάχησαν. ἐγένετο δὲ ὧδε· ἐπεὶ τε δὴ ἐς τὰς 25 Ἀφετάς περὶ δεῖλῃν πρωτὴν γινομένην ἀπῆκατο οἱ βάρβαροι, πυθόμενοι μὲν ἔτι καὶ πρότερον περὶ τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον ναυλοχέειν νέας Ἑλληνίδας ὀλίγας, τότε

δὲ αὐτοὶ ἰδόντες, πρόθυμοι ἦσαν ἐπιχειρεῖν, εἴ πως
 ἔλοιεν αὐτάς. ἐκ μὲν δὴ τῆς αὐτῆς προσπλῶειν οὐ
 κώ σφι ἐδόκεε τῶνδε εἵνεκεν, μή πως ἰδόντες οἱ
 "Ἕλληνες προσπλῶντας ἐς φυγὴν ὀρμήσειαν, φεύ-
 5 γοντάς τε εὐφρόνη καταλαμβάνη· καὶ ἔμελλον δῆθεν
 ἐκφεύξεσθαι, ἔδεε δὲ μηδὲ πυρφόρον τῷ ἐκείνων
 λόγῳ ἐκφυγόντα περιγενέσθαι. VII. Πρὸς ταῦτα
 ὧν τάδε ἐμηχανέοντο· τῶν νεῶν ἀπασέων ἀποκρί-
 ναντες διηκοσίας περιέπεμπον ἔξωθεν Σκιαθοῦ, ὥς
 10 ἂν μὴ ὀφθέωσι ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων περιπλῶνσαι
 Εὐβοίαν κατὰ τε Καφηρέα καὶ Γεραιστὸν ἐς τὸν
 Εὐριπον, ἵνα δὴ περιλάβοιεν, οἱ μὲν ταύτῃ ἀπικό-
 μενοι καὶ φράξαντες αὐτῶν τὴν ὀπίσω φέρουσαν
 ὁδόν, σφεῖς δὲ ἐπισπόμενοι ἐξ ἐναντίας. ταῦτα βου-
 15 λευσάμενοι ἀπέπεμπον τῶν νεῶν τὰς ταχθείσας, αὐ-
 τοὶ οὐκ ἐν νόῳ ἔχοντες ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρης τοῖσι
 "Ἕλλησι ἐπιθήσεσθαι, οὐδὲ πρότερον ἢ τὸ σύνθημά
 σφι ἔμελλε φανήσεσθαι παρὰ τῶν περιπλῶντων
 ὥς ἡκόντων. ταύτας μὲν δὴ περιέπεμπον, τῶν δὲ
 20 λοιπέων νεῶν ἐν τῇσι Ἀφετῇσι ἐποιεῦντο ἀριθμόν.

*The Persian design is betrayed to the Greeks by the diver
 Skyllias of Skione.*

VIII. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ, ἐν τῷ οὗτοι
 ἀριθμόν ἐποιεῦντο τῶν νεῶν (ἦν γὰρ ἐν τῷ στρατο-
 πέδῳ τούτῳ Σκυλλίης Σκιωναῖος δῦτης τῶν τότε
 ἀνθρώπων ἄριστος, ὃς καὶ ἐν τῇ ναυηγίᾳ τῇ κατὰ
 25 τὸ Πήλιον γενομένη πολλὰ μὲν ἔσωσε τῶν χρημάτων
 τοῖσι Πέρσῃσι, πολλὰ δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς περιεβάλετο),
 οὗτος ὁ Σκυλλίης ἐν νόῳ μὲν εἶχε ἄρα καὶ πρότερον
 αἰτομολήσειν ἐς τοὺς "Ἕλληνας, ἀλλ' οὐ γὰρ οἱ

παρέσχε ὥς τότε. ὅτεφ μὲν δὴ τρὸς τὸ ἐνθεῦτεν ἔτι ἀπίκετο ἐς τοὺς Ἑλληνας, οὐκ ἔχω εἶπαι ἀτρεκέως, θουμάζω δέ, εἰ τὰ λεγόμενά ἐστι ἀληθέα. λέγεται γὰρ, ὥς ἐξ Ἀφετέων δὺς ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν οὐ πρότερον ἀνέσχε, πρὶν ἢ ἀπίκετο ἐπὶ τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον, 5 σταδίους μάλιστα κη τούτους ἐς ὀγδώκοντα διὰ τῆς θαλάσσης διεξελθών. λέγεται μὲν νυν ἄλλα ψευδέσι ἴκελα περὶ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς τούτου, τὰ δὲ μετεξέτερα ἀληθέα. περὶ μέντοι τούτου γνᾶμη μοι ἀποδεδέχθω πλοῖφ μιν ἀπικέσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον. ὥς δὲ 10 ἀπίκετο, αὐτίκα ἐσήμηνε τοῖσι στρατηγοῖσι τὴν τε ναυηγίην ὥς γένοιτο, καὶ τὰς περιπεμφθείσας τῶν νεῶν περὶ Εὐβοίαν.

The Greeks resolve to remain at Artemisium during that day, and in the night to go southward to meet the 200 Persian ships that were sailing round Euboea.

ΙΧ. Τοῦτο δὲ ἀκούσαντες οἱ Ἕλληνες λόγον σφίσι αὐτοῖσι ἐδίδον. πολλῶν δὲ λεχθέντων ἐνίκα 15 τὴν ἡμέρην ἐκεῖνην αὐτοῦ μέλιναντάς τε καὶ αὐλισθέντας, μετέπειτεν νύκτα μέσσην παρέντας πορεύεσθαι καὶ ἀπαντᾶν τῇσι περιπλωούσῃσι τῶν νεῶν. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο, ὥς οὐδεὶς σφι ἐπέπλωε, δεῖλιν ὀψίην γινόμενῃ τῆς ἡμέρης φυλάξαντες αὐτοὶ ἐπανέπλων ἐπὶ 20 τοὺς βαρβάρους, ἀπόπειραν αὐτῶν ποιήσασθαι βουλόμενοι τῆς τε μάχης καὶ τοῦ διεκπλόου.

First Day's Fighting. Thirty ships of the Persian fleet are captured, but night-fall finds the battle still undecided.

Χ. Ὅρέοντες δὲ σφεας οἳ τε ἄλλοι στρατιῶται οἱ Ξέρξεω καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐπιπλώνοντας νηυσὶ ὀλίγῃσι, πάγχυ σφι μανίην ἐπενείκοντες ἀνῆγον καὶ 25

αὐτοὶ τὰς νέας, ἐλπίσαντές σφεας εὐπετέως αἰρήσειν, οἰκότα κάρτα ἐλπίσαντες. τὰς μὲν γε τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὀρέοντες ὀλίγας νέας, τὰς δὲ ἐωυτῶν πλήθει τε πολλαπλησίας καὶ ἄμεινον πλωούσας, καταφρονήσαντες

5 ταῦτα ἐκυκλοῦντο αὐτοὺς ἐς μέσον. ὅσοι μὲν νυν τῶν Ἰώνων ἦσαν εὐνοοὶ τοῖσι Ἑλλησι, ἀέκοντές τε ἐστρατεύοντο, συμφορὴν τε ἐποιεῦντο μεγάλην, ὀρέοντες περιεχομένους αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐπιστάμενοι ὥς οὐδεὶς αὐτῶν ἀπονοστήσει· οὕτω ἀσθενέα σφι ἐφαίνετο εἶναι

10 τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων πρήγματα. ὅσοισι δὲ καὶ ἡδόμενοισι ἦν τὸ γινόμενον, ἄμιλλαν ἐποιεῦντο, ὅκως αὐτὸς ἕκαστος πρῶτος νέα Ἀττικὴν ἐλὼν δῶρα παρὰ βασιλέος λάμψεται. Ἀθηναίων γὰρ αὐτοῖσι λόγος ἦν πλείστος ἀνὰ τὰ στρατόπεδα. XI. Τοῖσι δὲ Ἑλ-

15 λησι ὡς ἐσήμνηε, πρῶτα μὲν ἀντίπρωροι τοῖσι βαρβάροισι γενόμενοι ἐς τὸ μέσον τὰς πρύμνας συνήγαγον, δεύτερα δὲ σημήναντος ἔργου εἶχοντο, ἐν ὀλίγῳ περ ἀπολαμφθέντες καὶ κατὰ στόμα. ἐνθαῦτα τριήκοντα νέας αἰρέουσι τῶν βαρβάρων καὶ τὸν Γόργου τοῦ

20 Σαλαμινίων βασιλέος ἀδελφεὸν Φιλάονα τὸν Χέρσιος, λόγιμον ἐόντα ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ἄνδρα. πρῶτος δὲ Ἑλλήνων νέα τῶν πολεμίων εἶλε ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος Λυκομήδης Αἰσχυραίου, καὶ τὸ ἀριστήιον ἔλαβε οὗτος. τοὺς δ' ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίῃ ταύτῃ ἑτεραλκῶς ἀγωνιζο-

25 μένους νύξ ἐπελθοῦσα διέλυσε. οἱ μὲν δὴ Ἕλληνες ἐπὶ τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον ἀπέπλων, οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι ἐς τὰς Ἀφετὰς, πολλὸν παρὰ δόξαν ἀγωνισάμενοι. ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ ναυμαχίῃ Ἀντίδωρος Λήμνιος μῦνος τῶν σὺν βασιλεῖ Ἑλλήνων ἐόντων αὐτομολέει ἐς τοὺς

30 Ἕλληνας, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι διὰ τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον ἔδοσαν αὐτῷ χώρον ἐν Σαλαμῖνι.

In the night there is a violent storm of rain and thunder, which terrifies and distresses the Persian fleet at Arhetæ,

XII. Ὡς δὲ εὐφρόνη ἐγεγόνεε, ἦν μὲν τῆς ὥρης μέσον θέρος, ἐγίνετο δὲ ὕδωρ τε ἄπλετον διὰ πάσης τῆς νυκτὸς καὶ σκληραὶ βρονταὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Πηλίου· οἱ δὲ νεκροὶ καὶ τὰ ναυήγια ἐξεφορέοντο ἐς τὰς Ἀφετὰς, καὶ περὶ τε τὰς πρώρας τῶν 5 νεῶν εἰλέοντο καὶ ἐτάρασσον τοὺς ταρσοὺς τῶν κωπέων. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται οἱ ταύτῃ ἀκούοντες ταῦτα ἐς φόβον κατιστέατο, ἐλπίζοντες πάγχυ ἀπολέεσθαι ἐς οἷα κακὰ ἦκον· πρὶν γὰρ ἢ καὶ ἀναπνεῦσαί σφεας ἔκ τε τῆς ναυηγίης καὶ τοῦ χειμῶνος τοῦ γενομένου 10 κατὰ Πήλιον, ὑπέλαβε ναυμαχίῃ καρτερῇ, ἔκ δὲ τῆς ναυμαχίης ὄμβρος τε λάβρος καὶ ρεύματα ἰσχυρὰ ἐς θάλασσαν ὀρμημένα βρονταὶ τε σκληραὶ.

and entirely destroys the detachment which was sailing round Euboea, driving the ships upon 'The Hollows.'

XIII. Καὶ τούτοις μὲν τοιαύτῃ νύξ ἐγίνετο, τοῖσι δὲ ταχθεῖσι αὐτῶν περιπλῶειν Εὐβοίαν ἢ αὐτῇ 15 περ ἑοῦσα νύξ πολλὸν ἦν ἔτι ἀγριωτέρῃ, τοσούτῳ ὅσῳ ἐν πελάγει φερομένοις ἐπέπιπτε, καὶ τὸ τέλος σφὶ ἐγένετο ἄχαρι· ὥς γὰρ δὴ πλώουσι αὐτοῖσι χειμῶν τε καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ ἐπεγίνετο ἑοῦσι κατὰ τὰ Κοῖλα τῆς Εὐβοίης, φερόμενοι τῷ πνεύματι καὶ οὐκ εἰδότες 20 τῇ ἐφέροντο, ἐξέπιπτον πρὸς τὰς πέτρας. ἐποιέετό τε πᾶν ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ, ὅπως ἂν ἐξισωθῇ τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ τὸ Περσικὸν μηδὲ πολλῷ πλεον εἶη. Οὗτοι μὲν νυν περὶ τὰ Κοῖλα τῆς Εὐβοίης διεφθεύοντο.

Second Day. *The Persians at Aphetae after their terrible night attempt no movement. The Greeks are reinforced by 53 Athenian ships, and attack and destroy some Kilikian vessels.*

XIV. Οἱ δὲ ἐν Ἀφετῇσι βάρβαροι, ὥς σφι ἀσμένοισι ἡμέρῃ ἐπέλαμψε, ἀτρέμας τε εἶχον τὰς νέας, καὶ σφι ἀπεχρᾶτο κακῶς πρήσσουσι ἡσυχίην ἄγειν ἐν τῷ παρεόντι. τοῖσι δὲ Ἑλλησι ἐπεβοήθειον
 5 νέες τρεῖς καὶ πεντήκοντα Ἀττικάι. αὐταί τε δὴ σφεας ἐπέρρωσαν ἀπικόμεναι, καὶ ἅμα ἀγγελίῃ ἐλθοῦσα ὡς τῶν βαρβάρων οἱ περιπλώοντες τὴν Εὐβοίαν πάντες εἶσαν διεφθαρμένοι ὑπὸ τοῦ γενομένου χειμῶνος. φυλάξαντες δὴ τὴν αὐτὴν ὥρην πλώοντες
 10 ἐπέπεσον νηυσὶ Κιλίσσησι, ταύτας δὲ διαφθείραντες, ὡς εὐφρόνη ἐγένετο, ἀπέπλωον ὀπίσω ἐπὶ τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον.

Third Day (*the day of the fall of Leonidas at Thermopylae*). *The Persians advance with their ships arranged in a crescent, far outnumbering the Greeks. There is severe fighting, and the Greeks suffer heavily, but the losses of the Persians are still greater.*

XV. Τρίτῃ δὲ ἡμέρῃ δεινὸν τι ποιησάμενοι οἱ στρατηγοὶ τῶν βαρβάρων νέας οὕτω σφι ὀλίγας
 15 λυμαίνεσθαι καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ Ξέρξεω δειμαίνοντες οὐκ ἀνέμειναν ἔτι τοὺς Ἑλληνας μάχης ἄρξαι, ἀλλὰ παρακελευσάμενοι κατὰ μέσον ἡμέρης ἀνῆγον τὰς νέας. συνέπιπτε δὲ ὥστε τῇσι αὐτῇσι ἡμέρῃσι τὰς ναυμαχίας γίνεσθαι ταύτας καὶ τὰς πεζομαχίας τὰς
 20 ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι. ἦν δὲ πᾶς ὁ ἀγὼν τοῖσι κατὰ θάλασσαν περὶ τοῦ Εὐρίπου, ὥσπερ τοῖσι ἀμφὶ

Λεωνίδην τὴν ἐσβολὴν φυλάσσειν. οἱ μὲν δὴ παρεκελεύοντο ὅπως μὴ παρήσουσι ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα τοὺς βαρβάρους, οἱ δ' ὅπως τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν στράτευμα διαφθείραντες τοῦ πόρου κρατήσουσι. XVI. Ὡς δὲ ταξάμενοι οἱ Ξέρξεω ἐπέπλων, οἱ Ἕλληνες ἀτρέμας 5 εἶχον πρὸς τῷ Ἀρτεμισίῳ. οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι μηνονεῖδες ποιήσαντες τῶν νεῶν ἐκυκλέοντο, ὡς περιλάβοιεν αὐτούς. ἐνθεύτεν οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπανεπλῶν τε καὶ συνέμισγον. ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ ναυμαχίῃ παραπλήσιοι ἀλλήλοισι ἐγένοντο. ὁ γὰρ Ξέρξεω στρατὸς ὑπὸ 10 μεγάρθεός τε καὶ πλήθεος αὐτὸς ὑπ' ἐωντοῦ ἔπιπτε, ταρασσομένων τε τῶν νεῶν καὶ περιπιπτουσέων περὶ ἀλλήλας· ὅμως μέντοι ἀντεῖχε καὶ οὐκ εἶκε· δεινὸν γὰρ χρῆμα ἐποιεῦντο ὑπὸ νεῶν ὀλίγων ἐς φυγὴν τράπεσθαι. πολλοὶ μὲν δὴ τῶν Ἑλλήνων 15 νέες διεφθείροντο, πολλοὶ δὲ ἄνδρες, πολλῶ δ' ἔτι πλεῦνες νέες τε τῶν βαρβάρων καὶ ἄνδρες. Οὕτω δὲ ἀγωνιζόμενοι διέστησαν χωρὶς ἐκάτεροι.

The best in the fight.

XVII. Ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ ναυμαχίῃ Αἰγύπτιοι μὲν τῶν Ξέρξεω στρατιωτέων ἡρίστευσαν, οἱ ἄλλα τε 20 ἔργα μεγάλα ἀπεδέξαντο καὶ νέας αὐτοῖσι ἀνδράσι εἶλον Ἑλληνίδας πέντε. τῶν δὲ Ἑλλήνων κατὰ ταύτην τὴν ἡμέρην ἡρίστευσαν Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ Ἀθηναίων Κλεινῆς ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδew, ὃς δαπάνην οἰκητὴν παρεχόμενος ἐστρατεύετο ἀνδράσι τε διηκοσίοισι καὶ 25 οἰκητῇ νηϊ.

The Greeks decide to retreat. Themistocles is the leading spirit. They first slaughter as much of the Euboean cattle as they can to prevent the enemy getting them.

XVIII. Ὡς δὲ διέστησαν ἄσμενοι ἐκάτεροι, ἐς ὄρμον ἠπείγοντο. οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες ὡς διακριθέντες ἐκ τῆς ναυμαχίης ἀπηλλάχθησαν, τῶν μὲν νεκρῶν καὶ τῶν ναυηγίων ἐπεκράτεον, τρηχέως δὲ περιεφθέντες
 5 καὶ οὐκ ἤκιστα Ἀθηναῖοι, τῶν αἱ ἡμίσεαι τῶν νεῶν τετρωμέναι ἦσαν, δρησμὸν δὴ ἐβούλευον ἔσω ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα. XIX. Νόῳ δὲ λαβὼν ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς, ὡς εἰ ἀπορραγείη ἀπὸ τοῦ βαρβάρου τό τε Ἴωνικὸν φύλον καὶ τὸ Καρικόν, οἳ τε εἶψαν ἂν τῶν λοιπῶν
 10 κατύπερθε γενέσθαι, ἐλαυνόντων τῶν Εὐβοέων πρόβατα ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, ταύτῃ συλλέξας τοὺς στρατηγούς ἔλεγέ σφι, ὡς δοκέει ἔχειν τινα παλάμην, τῇ ἐλπίζοι τῶν βασιλέως συμμάχων ἀποστήσειν τοὺς ἀρίστους. ταῦτα μὲν νυν ἐς τοσοῦτο παρεγύμνου,
 15 ἐπὶ δὲ τοῖσι κατήκουσι πρήγμασι τάδε ποιητέα εἶναι σφι ἔλεγε· τῶν τε προβάτων τῶν Εὐβοϊκῶν ὅσα τις ἐθέλοι καταθύειν (κρέσσον γὰρ εἶναι τὴν στρατιὴν ἔχειν ἢ τοὺς πολεμίους) παραίνεέ τε προειπεῖν τοῖσι ἐωντῶν ἐκάστους πῦρ ἀνακαίειν· κομιδῆς δὲ πέρι τὴν
 20 ὥρην αὐτῷ μελήσειν ὥστε ἀσινέας ἀπικέσθαι ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα. ταῦτα ἤρεσέ σφι ποιεῖν καὶ αὐτίκα πῦρ ἀνακαυσάμενοι ἐτράποντο πρὸς τὰ πρόβατα.

A neglected Oracle.

XX. Οἱ γὰρ Εὐβοέες παραχρησάμενοι τὸν Βάκιδος χρησμὸν ὡς οὐδὲν λέγοντα, οὔτε τι ἐξεκομίσαντο οὐδὲν οὔτε προεσάξαντο ὡς παρεσομένου σφι πολέμου, περιπετέα τε ἐποίησαντο σφίσι αὐτοῖσι τὰ

πρήγματα. Βάκιδι γὰρ ὧδε ἔχει περὶ τούτων ὁ χρησμός·

Φράζεο, βαρβαρόφωνος ὅταν ζυγὸν εἰς ἄλα βάλλῃ
βίβλινον, Εὐβοίης ἀπέχειν πολυμηκάδας αἰγας.

τούτοισι δὲ οὐδὲν τοῖσι ἔπеси χρησαμένοισι ἐν τοῖσι 5
τότε παρευούσι τε καὶ προσδοκίμοισι κακοῖσι παρῆν
σφι συμφορῇ χρᾶσθαι πρὸς τὰ μέγιστα.

*In the evening a scout arrives with news of the disaster
at Thermopylae. The Greek fleet accordingly start on
their retreat.*

XXI. Οἱ μὲν δὴ ταῦτα ἔπρησσον, παρῆν δὲ ὁ ἐκ
Τρηχίνος κατάσκοπος. ἦν μὲν γὰρ ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ
κατάσκοπος Πολύας, γένος Ἀντικυρεὺς, τῷ προσετέ- 10
τακτο, καὶ εἶχε πλοῖον κατῆρες ἐτοῖμον, εἰ παλήσειε
ὁ ναυτικὸς στρατὸς, σημαίνειν τοῖσι ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι
ἐοῦσι· ὥς δ' αὐτως ἦν Ἀβρώνιχος ὁ Λυσικλέος Ἀθη-
ναῖος καὶ παρὰ Λεωνίδῃ ἐτοῖμος τοῖσι ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ
ἐοῦσι ἀγγέλλειν τριηκοντέρῳ, ἦν τι καταλαμβάνῃ 15
νεώτερον τὸν πεζόν. οὗτος ὢν ὁ Ἀβρώνιχος ἀπικό-
μενός σφι ἐσήμαινε τὰ γεγονότα περὶ Λεωνίδην καὶ
τὸν στρατὸν αὐτοῦ. οἱ δὲ ὥς ἐπύθοντο ταῦτα, οὐκέτι
ἐς ἀναβολὰς ἐποιεῦντο τὴν ἀποχώρησιν, ἐκομίζοντο
δὲ ὥς ἕκαστοι ἐτάχθησαν, Κορίνθιοι πρῶτοι, ὕστατοι 20
δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι.

*The plan of Themistocles for detaching the Ionian allies
from Xerxes.*

XXII. Ἀθηναίων δὲ νέας τὰς ἄριστα πλωούσας
ἐπιλεξάμενος Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐπορεύετο περὶ τὰ πότι-
μα ὕδατα, ἐντάμνων ἐν τοῖσι λίθοις γράμματα, τὰ

Ἴωνες ἐπελθόντες τῇ ὑστεραίῃ ἡμέρῃ ἐπὶ τὸ Ἄρτε-
 μίσιον ἐπελέξαντο. τὰ δὲ γράμματα τάδε ἔλεγε·
 “Ἄνδρες Ἴωνες, οὐ ποίετε δίκαια ἐπὶ τοὺς πατέρας
 “στρατεύομενοι καὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καταδουλοῦμενοι.
 5 “ἀλλὰ μάλιστα μὲν πρὸς ἡμέων γίνεσθε· εἰ δὲ ὑμῖν
 “ἐστὶ τοῦτο μὴ δυνατὸν ποιῆσαι, ὑμεῖς δὲ ἔτι καὶ νῦν
 “ἐκ τοῦ μέσου ἡμῖν ἔξεσθε καὶ αὐτοὶ, καὶ τῶν Καρῶν
 “δέεσθε τὰ αὐτὰ ὑμῖν ποιεῖν· εἰ δὲ μηδέτερον τούτων
 “οἶόν τε γίνεσθαι, ἀλλ’ ὑπ’ ἀναγκαίης μέζονος κατέ-
 10 “ζευχθε ἢ ὥστε ἀπίστασθαι, ὑμεῖς γε ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ,
 “ἐπεὰν συμμίσγωμεν, ἐθελοκακέετε, μεμνημένοι ὅτι
 “ἀπ’ ἡμέων γεγόνατε καὶ ὅτι ἀρχήθεν ἢ ἔχθρη πρὸς
 “τὸν βάρβαρον ἀπ’ ὑμέων ἡμῖν γέγονε.” Θεμιστοκλῆς
 δὲ ταῦτα ἔγραψε, δοκέειν ἔμοι, ἐπ’ ἀμφότερα νοέων,
 15 ἵνα ἢ λαθόντα τὰ γράμματα βασιλέα Ἴωνας ποιήσῃ
 μεταβαλεῖν καὶ γενέσθαι πρὸς ἐωυτῶν, ἢ ἐπεὶ τε ἀνε-
 νειχθῇ καὶ διαβληθῇ πρὸς Ξέρξην, ἀπίστους ποιήσῃ
 τοὺς Ἴωνας καὶ τῶν ναυμαχιῶν αὐτοὺς ἀπόσχη.

Fourth Day. *Next morning the Persians are informed of the retreat of the Greeks, and follow them as far as Histiaea, starting at noon.*

XXIII. Θεμιστοκλῆς μὲν ταῦτα ἐνέγραψε, τοῖσι
 20 δὲ βαρβάροισι αὐτίκα μετὰ ταῦτα πλοῖφ ἦλθε ἀνὴρ
 Ἰστιαεὺς ἀγγέλλων τὸν δρησμὸν τὸν ἀπ’ Ἄρτε-
 μισίου τῶν Ἑλλήνων. οἱ δ’ ὑπ’ ἀπιστίας τὸν μὲν
 ἀγγέλλοντα εἶχον ἐν φυλακῇ, νέας δὲ ταχέας ἀπέ-
 στείλαν προκατοψομένας. ἀπαγγειλάντων δὲ τούτων
 25 τὰ ἦν, οὕτω δὴ ἅμα ἡλίφ σκιδναμένῳ πᾶσα ἡ στρατιὴ
 ἔπλωε ἀλῆς ἐπὶ τὸ Ἄρτεμίσιον. ἐπισχόντες δὲ ἐν
 τούτῳ τῷ χώρῳ μέχρι μέσου ἡμέρης, τὸ ἀπὸ τούτου

ἔπλων ἐς Ἰστιαίην. ἀπικόμενοι δὲ τὴν πόλιν ἔσχον τῶν Ἰστιαιέων, καὶ τῆς Ἑλλοπίης μοίρης, γῆς δὲ τῆς Ἰστιαιήτιδος τὰς παραθαλασσίας κώμας πάσας ἐπέδραμον.

At Histiaea the men of the Persian fleet are invited by Xerxes to cross to the mainland to view the slaughtered Greeks at Thermopylae. Xerxes contrives to conceal the amount of his own loss.

XXIV. Ἐνθαῦτα δὲ τούτων ἐόντων Ξέρξης ἐτοι- 5
μασάμενος τὰ περὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἔπεμπε ἐς τὸν ναυ-
τικὸν στρατὸν κήρυκα· προετοιμάσατο δὲ τάδε· ὅσοι
τοῦ στρατοῦ τοῦ ἑωυτοῦ ἦσαν νεκροὶ ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι
(ἦσαν δὲ καὶ δύο μυριάδες), ὑπολιπόμενος τούτων ὡς
χιλίους, τοὺς λοιποὺς τάφρους ὀρυζάμενος ἔθαψε, 10
φυλλάδα τε ἐπιβαλὼν καὶ γῆν ἐπαμυσάμενος, ἵνα
μὴ ὀφθείησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ στρατοῦ. ὡς δὲ
διέβη ἐς τὴν Ἰστιαίην ὁ κήρυξ, σύλλογον ποιησά-
μενος παντὸς τοῦ στρατοπέδου ἔλεγε τάδε· “Ἄνδρες
“σύμμαχοι, βασιλεὺς Ξέρξης τῷ βουλομένῳ ὑμέων 15
“παρατιδοῖ ἐκλιπόντα τὴν τάξιν καὶ ἐλθόντα θηή-
“σασθαι, ὅπως μάχεται πρὸς τοὺς ἀνοήτους τῶν
“ἀνθρώπων, οἳ ἠλπισαν τὴν βασιλέως δύναμιν ὑπερ-
“βαλέεσθαι.” XXV. Ταῦτα ἐπαγγειλαμένου, μετὰ
ταῦτα οὐδὲν ἐγίνετο πλοίων σπανιώτερον. οὕτω 20
πολλοὶ ἠθελον θηήσασθαι. διαπεραιωθέντες δὲ ἐθη-
εύντο διεξιόντες τοὺς νεκρούς· πάντες δὲ ἠπιστέατο
τοὺς κειμένους εἶναι πάντας Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ
Θεσπιέας, ὀρέοντες καὶ τοὺς εἰλωτας. οὐ μὲν οὐδ’
ἐλάνθανε τοὺς διαβεβηκότας Ξέρξης ταῦτα πρήξας 25
περὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς τοὺς ἑωυτοῦ· καὶ γὰρ δὴ καὶ

γελοῖον ἦν· τῶν μὲν χίλιοι ἐφαίνοντο νεκροὶ κείμενοι, οἱ δὲ πάντες ἐκέατο ἄλλες συγκεκομισμένοι ἐς τὸν τὸ χωρίον, τέσσερες χιλιάδες. ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέρην πρὸς θέν ἑτράποντο, τῇ δ' ὕστεραίη οἱ μὲν ἀπέπλων 5 ἐς Ἰσθμίαν ἐπὶ τὰς νέας, οἱ δὲ ἀμφὶ Ξέρξην ἐς ὁδὸν ὠρμέατο.

The Olympic Games [July, B.C. 480].

XXVI. Ἦκον δὲ σφι αὐτόμολοι ἄνδρες ἀπ' Ἀρκαδίας ὀλίγοι τινές, βίου τε δεόμενοι καὶ ἐνεργοὶ βουλόμενοι εἶναι. ἄγοντες δὲ τούτους ἐς ὄψιν τὴν 10 βασιλέος ἐπυνθάνοντο οἱ Πέρσαι περὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὰ ποιεοίεν· εἰς δὲ τις πρὸ πάντων ἦν ὁ εἰρωτέων αὐτοὺς ταῦτα. οἱ δὲ σφι ἔλεγον, ὥς Ὀλύμπια ἄγοιεν καὶ θεωροίεν ἀγῶνα γυμνικὸν καὶ ἵππικόν. ὁ δὲ ἐπείρετο, ὅ τι τὸ ἄθλον εἴη σφι κείμενον, περὶ 15 ὅτεν ἀγωνίζονται· οἱ δ' εἶπον τῆς ἐλαίης τὸν διδόμενον στέφανον. ἐνθαῦτα εἶπας γνώμην γενναιοτάτην Τιγράνης ὁ Ἀρταβάνου δειλίην ὥφλε πρὸς βασιλέος. πυνθανόμενος γὰρ τὸ ἄθλον ἔδν στέφανον, ἀλλ' οὐ χρήματα, οὔτε ἠνέσχετο σιγῶν εἰπέ τε 20 ἐς πάντας τάδε· “Παπαί, Μαρδόνιε, κοίους ἐπ' ἄνδρας ἥγαγες μαχεσομένους ἡμέας, οἱ οὐ περὶ χρημάτων “ τὸν ἀγῶνα ποιεῦνται, ἀλλὰ περὶ ἀρετῆς.”

The quarrels of the Phocians and Thessalians. A Thessalian invasion repelled.

XXVII. Τούτῳ μὲν δὴ ταῦτα εἶρητο, ἐν δὲ τῷ διὰ μέσου χρόνῳ, ἐπεὶ τε τὸ ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι τρῶμα 25 ἐγεγόνεε, αὐτίκα Θεσσαλοὶ πέμπουσι κήρυκα ἐς Φωκεας, ἅτε σφι ἐνέχοντες αἰεὶ χόλον, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ

ύσάτου τρώματος καὶ τὸ κάρτα. ἐσβαλόντες γὰρ πανστρατιῇ αὐτοί τε οἱ Θεσσαλοὶ καὶ οἱ σύμμαχοι αὐτῶν ἐς τοὺς Φωκέας οὐ πολλοῖσι ἔτεσι πρότερον ταύτης τῆς βασιλέως στρατηλασίης ἐσσώθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν Φωκέων καὶ περιέφθησαν τρηχέως. ἐπεὶ τε γὰρ 5 κατειλήθησαν ἐς τὸν Παρνησὸν οἱ Φωκέες ἔχοντες μάντιν Τελλίην τὸν Ἥλειον, ἐνθαῦτα ὁ Τελλίης οὗτος σοφίζεται αὐτοῖσι τοιόνδε· γυνῶσας ἄνδρας ἐξακοσίους τῶν Φωκέων τοὺς ἀρίστους, αὐτοὺς τε τούτους καὶ τὰ ὅπλα αὐτῶν, νυκτὸς ἐπεθήκατο τοῖσι 10 Θεσσαλοῖσι, προείπας αὐτοῖσι, τὸν ἄν μὴ λευκανθίζοντα ἴδωνται, τοῦτον κτείνειν. τούτους ὦν αἷ τε φυλακαὶ τῶν Θεσσαλῶν πρῶται ἰδοῦσαι ἐφοβήθησαν, δόξασαι ἄλλο τι εἶναι τέρας, καὶ μετὰ τὰς φυλακὰς αὐτῇ ἡ στρατιῇ οὕτω ὥστε τετρακισχιλίων 15 κρατῆσαι νεκρῶν καὶ ἀσπίδων Φωκέας, τῶν τὰς μὲν ἡμισέας ἐς Ἄβας ἀνέθεσαν, τὰς δὲ ἐς Δελφούς· ἡ δὲ δεκάτη ἐγένετο τῶν χρημάτων ἐκ ταύτης τῆς μάχης οἱ μεγάλοι ἀνδριάντες οἱ περὶ τὸν τρίποδα συνεστέωτες ἔμπροσθε τοῦ νηοῦ τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖσι, καὶ ἕτεροι 20 τοιοῦτοι ἐν Ἀβησι ἀνακέαται. XXVIII. Ταῦτα μὲν νυν τὸν πεζὸν ἐργάσαντο τῶν Θεσσαλῶν οἱ Φωκέες, πολιορκέοντας ἐωντούς, ἐσβαλοῦσαν δὲ ἐς τὴν χώραν τὴν ἵππον αὐτῶν ἐλυμήναντο ἀνηκέστως. ἐν γὰρ τῇ ἐσβολῇ, ἣ ἐστὶ κατὰ Τάμπολιν, ἐν ταύτῃ 25 τάφρον μεγάλην ὀρύξαντες ἀμφορέας κεινοὺς ἐς αὐτὴν κατέθηκαν, χοῦν δὲ ἐπιφορήσαντες καὶ ὁμοιώσαντες τῷ ἄλλῳ χώρῳ ἐδέκοντο τοὺς Θεσσαλοὺς ἐσβάλλοντας. οἱ δὲ, ὡς ἀναρπασόμενοι τοὺς Φωκέας, φερόμενοι ἐσέπεσον ἐς τοὺς ἀμφορέας. ἐνθαῦτα οἱ 30 ἵπποι τὰ σκέλεα διεφθάρησαν.

The Thessalians offer for a large indemnity to avert a Persian invasion from Phocis.

- XXIX. Τούτων δὴ σφί ἀμφοτέρων ἔχοντες ἔγκοτον οἱ Θεσσαλοὶ πέμψαντες κήρυκα ἡγόρευον τάδε· “ὦ Φωκέες, ἤδη τι μᾶλλον γνωσιμαχέετε μὴ
 “εἶναι ὁμοῖοι ἡμῖν. πρόσθε τε γὰρ ἐν τοῖσι Ἕλλησι,
 5 “ὅσον χρόνον ἐκεῖνα ἡμῖν ἦνδανε, πλέον αἰεὶ κοτε
 “ὕμέων ἐφερόμεθα, νῦν τε παρὰ τῷ βαρβάρῳ τοσοῦτο
 “δυνάμεθα, ὥστε ἐπ’ ἡμῖν ἐστι τῆς γῆς τε ἐστερηῆσθαι
 “καὶ πρὸς ἡνδραποδίσθαι ὑμέας· ἡμεῖς μέντοι τὸ πᾶν
 “ἔχοντες οὐ μνησικακέομεν, ἀλλ’ ἡμῖν γενέσθω αὐτ’
 10 “αὐτῶν πεντήκοντα τάλαντα ἀργυρίου, καὶ ὑμῖν ὑπο-
 “δεκόμεθα τὰ ἐπιόντα ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν ἀποτρέψειν.”

The Phocians refuse.

- XXX. Ταῦτά σφί ἐπηγγέλλοντο οἱ Θεσσαλοί. οἱ γὰρ Φωκέες μῦνοι τῶν ταύτῃ ἀνθρώπων οὐκ ἐμῆδιζον, κατ’ ἄλλο μὲν οὐδέν, ὥς ἐγὼ συμβαλλό-
 15 μενος εὐρίσκω, κατὰ δὲ τὸ ἔχθος τὸ Θεσσαλῶν· εἰ δὲ Θεσσαλοὶ τὰ Ἑλλήνων αὖξον, ὥς ἐμοὶ δοκέειν, ἐμῆδιζον ἂν οἱ Φωκέες. ταῦτα ἐπαγγελιομένων Θεσσαλῶν οὔτε δώσειν ἔφασαν χρήματα παρέχειν τέ σφίσι Θεσσαλοῖσι ὁμοίως μῆδιζειν, εἰ ἄλλως βου-
 20 λοίατο· ἀλλ’ οὐκ ἔσεσθαι ἐκόντες εἶναι προδόται τῆς Ἑλλάδος.

The Thessalians therefore guide the Persians into Phocis.

The inhabitants retreat, some to Parnassus, others to the country of the Ozolian Locrians. The Persians lay waste Locris with fire and sword.

- XXXI. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀνηνείχθησαν οὗτοι οἱ λόγοι, οὕτω δὴ οἱ Θεσσαλοὶ κεχολωμένοι τοῖσι Φωκεῦσι

ἐγένοντο ἡγεμόνες τῷ βαρβάρῳ τῆς ὁδοῦ. ἐκ μὲν δὴ
 τῆς Τρηχινίης ἐς τὴν Δωρίδα ἐσέβαλον. τῆς γὰρ
 Δωρίδος χώρας ποδεὼν στεινὸς ταύτῃ κατατείνει, ὡς
 τριήκοντα σταδίων μάλιστά κη εὖρος, κείμενος με-
 ταξὺ τῆς τε Μηλίδος καὶ τῆς Φωκίδος χώρας, ἥ περ 5
 ἦν τὸ παλαιὸν Δρυοπίς· ἡ δὲ χώρα αὕτη ἐστὶ μητρό-
 πολις Δωριέων τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ. ταύτην ὦν
 τὴν Δωρίδα γῆν οὐκ ἐσίναντο ἐσβαλόντες οἱ βάρ-
 βαροι· ἐμῆδιζόν τε γὰρ καὶ οὐκ ἐδόκεε Θεσσαλοῖσι.
 XXXII. Ὡς δὲ ἐκ τῆς Δωρίδος ἐς τὴν Φωκίδα 10
 ἐσέβαλον, αὐτοὺς μὲν τοὺς Φωκέας οὐκ αἰρέουσι. οἱ
 μὲν γὰρ τῶν Φωκέων ἐς τὰ ἄκρα τοῦ Παρνησοῦ
 ἀνέβησαν (ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἐπιτηδέη· δέξασθαι ὄμιλον
 τοῦ Παρνησοῦ ἢ κορυφῇ, κατὰ Νέωνα πόλιν κειμένη
 ἐπ' ἐωυτῆς, Τιθορέα οὖνομα αὐτῇ, ἐς τὴν δὴ ἀνηγεί- 15
 καντο καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀνέβησαν), οἱ δὲ πλεῖνες αὐτῶν ἐς
 τοὺς Ὀξόλας Λοκροὺς ἐξεκομίσαντο, ἐς Ἀμφισσαν
 πόλιν τὴν ὑπὲρ τοῦ Κρισαίου πεδίου οἰκειομένην. οἱ
 δὲ βάρβαροι τὴν χώραν πᾶσαν ἐπέδραμον τὴν Φωκίδα·
 Θεσσαλοὶ γὰρ οὕτω ἦγον τὸν στρατόν· ὁκόσα δὲ 20
 ἐπέσχον, πάντα ἐπέφλεγον καὶ ἔκειρον, καὶ ἐς τὰς
 πόλεις ἐνιέντες πῦρ καὶ ἐς τὰ ἱρά. XXXIII. Πο-
 ρευόμενοι γὰρ ταύτῃ παρὰ τὸν Κηφισὸν ποταμὸν
 ἐδητοῦν πάντα, καὶ κατὰ μὲν ἔκαυσαν Δρυμὸν πόλιν,
 κατὰ δὲ Χαράδρην καὶ Ἐρωχον καὶ Τεθρώνιον καὶ 25
 Ἀμφίκαιαν καὶ Νέωνα καὶ Πεδίεας καὶ Τριτέας καὶ
 Ἐλάτειαν καὶ Τάμπολιν καὶ Παραποταμίους καὶ
 Ἀβας, ἔνθα ἦν ἱρὸν Ἀπόλλωνος πλούσιον, θησαυ-
 ροῖσί τε καὶ ἀναθήμασι πολλοῖσι κατεσκευασμένον·
 ἦν δὲ καὶ τότε καὶ νῦν ἐστὶ χρηστήριον αὐτόθι 30
 καὶ τοῦτο τὸ ἱρὸν συλήσαντες ἐνέπρησαν. καὶ τινας

διώκοντες εἶλον τῶν Φωκέων πρὸς τοῖσι οὖρεσι, καὶ γυναικάς τινας διέφθειραν.

The Persian army arrives at Panopeis on the frontier of Boeotia. There it divided into two columns; the stronger of the two with Xerxes himself advanced into Boeotia; the other took guides and wound round Parnassus with the view of attacking the temple of Delphi, wasting the country as they went.

XXXIV. Παραποταμίους δὲ παραμειβόμενοι οἱ βάρβαροι ἀπίκοντο ἐς Πανοπέας. ἐνθεύτην δὲ ἦδη
 5 διακρινομένη ἡ στρατιὴ αὐτῶν ἐσχίζετο. τὸ μὲν πλείστον καὶ δυνατώτατον τοῦ στρατοῦ ἅμα αὐτῷ Ξέρξῃ πορευόμενον ἐπ' Ἀθήνας ἐσέβαλε ἐς Βοιωτοὺς, ἐς γῆν τὴν Ὀρχομενίων. Βοιωτῶν δὲ πᾶν τὸ πλήθος ἐμῆδιζε, τὰς δὲ πόλεις αὐτῶν ἄνδρες Μακεδόνες διατε-
 10 ταγμένοι ἔσωζον, ὑπὸ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἀποπεμφθέντες. ἔσωζον δὲ τῇδε, βουλόμενοι δῆλον ποιεῖν Ξέρξῃ, ὅτι τὰ Μήδων Βοιωτοὶ φρονέοιεν. Οὗτοι μὲν δὴ τῶν βαρβάρων ταύτῃ ἐτράποντο. XXXV. ἄλλοι δὲ αὐτῶν ἡγεμόνας ἔχοντες ὠρμέατο ἐπὶ τὸ ἱρὸν τὸ ἐν
 15 Δελφοῖσι, ἐν δεξιῇ τὸν Παρνησὸν ἀπέργοντες. ὅσα δὲ καὶ οὗτοι ἐπέσχον τῆς Φωκίδος, πάντα ἐσιναμώρεον· καὶ γὰρ τῶν Πανοπέων τὴν πόλιν ἐνέπρησαν καὶ Δαυλίων καὶ Αἰολιδέων. ἐπορεύοντο δὲ ταύτῃ ἀποσχισθέντες τῆς ἄλλης στρατιῆς τῶνδε εἵνεκεν,
 20 ὅπως συλήσαντες τὸ ἱρὸν τὸ ἐν Δελφοῖσι βασιλεῖ Ξέρξῃ ἀποδέξαιεν τὰ χρήματα. πάντα δ' ἡπίστατο τὰ ἐν τῷ ἱρῷ ὅσα λόγου ἦν ἄξια Ξέρξης, ὡς ἐγὼ πυνθάνομαι, ἅμεινον ἢ τὰ ἐν τοῖσι οἰκίοις ἔλιπε, πολλῶν αἰεὶ λεγόντων, καὶ μάλιστα τὰ Κροίσου τοῦ
 25 Ἀλυάττεω ἀναθήματα.

The God will protect his own. The Delphians send their women and children across to Achaia.

XXXVI. Οἱ δὲ Δελφοὶ πυνθανόμενοι ταῦτα ἐς πᾶσαν ἄρρωδίην ἀπίκατο, ἐν δέλματι δὲ μεγάλῳ κατεστεῶτες ἐμαντεύοντο περὶ τῶν ἱρῶν χρημάτων, εἴτε σφέα κατὰ γῆς κατορύξωσι εἴτε ἐκκομίσωσι ἐς ἄλλην χώραν. ὁ δὲ θεὸς σφεας οὐκ ἔα κινέειν, φὰς 5 αὐτὸς ἱκανὸς εἶναι τῶν ἐωντοῦ προκατῆσθαι. Δελφοὶ δὲ ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες σφέων αὐτῶν πέρι ἐφρόντιζον. τέκνα μὲν νυν καὶ γυναῖκας πέρην ἐς τὴν Ἀχαιίην διέπεμψαν, αὐτῶν δὲ οἱ μὲν πλείστοι ἀνέβησαν ἐς τοῦ Παρνησοῦ τὰς κορυφὰς καὶ ἐς τὸ Κωρύκιον 10 ἄντρον ἀνηνεΐκαντο, οἱ δὲ ἐς Ἀμφισσαν τὴν Λοκρίδα ὑπεξῆλθον. πάντες δὲ ὧν οἱ Δελφοὶ ἐξέλιπον τὴν πόλιν πλὴν ἐξήκοντα ἀνδρῶν καὶ τοῦ προφήτεω.

The miraculous preservation of Delphi. The barbarians retreat towards Boeotia.

XXXVII. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀγχοῦ τε ἦσαν οἱ βάρβαροι ἐπιόντες καὶ ἀπώρεον τὸ ἱρὸν, ἐν τούτῳ ὁ προφήτης, 15 τῷ οὐνομα ἦν Ἀκήρατος, ὁρᾷ πρὸ τοῦ νηοῦ ὄπλα προκείμενα ἔσωθεν ἐκ τοῦ μεγάρου ἐξηνηνιγμένα ἱρὰ, τῶν οὐκ ὅσιον ἦν ἄπτεσθαι ἀνθρώπων οὐδενί. ὁ μὲν δὴ ἦϊε Δελφῶν τοῖσι παρεούσι σημανέων τὸ τέρας, οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι ἐπειδὴ ἐγίνοντο ἐπειγόμενοι 20 κατὰ τὸ ἱρὸν τῆς Προυνήτης Ἀθηναίης, ἐπιγίνεται σφι τέρεα ἔτι μέζονα τοῦ πρὶν γενομένου τέρεος. θῶμα μὲν γὰρ καὶ τοῦτο κάρτα ἐστὶ, ὄπλα ἀρήϊα αὐτόματα φανῆναι ἔξω προκείμενα τοῦ νηοῦ· τὰ δὲ δὴ ἐπὶ τούτῳ δεύτερα ἐπιγενόμενα καὶ διὰ πάντων 25 φασμάτων ἄξια θωυμάσαι μάλιστα. ἐπεὶ γὰρ δὴ

ἦσαν ἐπιόντες οἱ βάρβαροι κατὰ τὸ ἱρὸν τῆς Προνητῆς Ἀθηναίης, ἐν τούτῳ ἐκ μὲν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ κεραυνοὶ αὐτοῖσι ἐνέπιπτον, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Παρνησοῦ ἀπορραγεῖσαι δύο κορυφαὶ ἐφέροντο πολλῶ πατάγῳ
 5 ἐς αὐτοὺς καὶ κατέλαβον συχνοὺς σφεων, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἱροῦ τῆς Προνητῆς βοή τι καὶ ἀλαλαγμὸς ἐγίνετο.
 XXXVIII. Συμμιγέντων δὲ τούτων πάντων φόβος τοῖσι βαρβάροισι ἐνεπεπτώκεε. μαθόντες δὲ οἱ Δελφοὶ φεύγοντάς σφεας, ἐπικαταβάντες ἀπέκτειναν
 10 πλῆθός τι αὐτῶν. οἱ δὲ περιεόντες ἰθὺ Βοιωτῶν ἔφηνον. ἔλεγον δὲ οἱ ἀπονοστήσαντες οὗτοι τῶν βαρβάρων, ὥς ἐγὼ πυνθάνομαι, ὥς πρὸς τούτοις καὶ ἄλλα ὥρεον θεῖα· δύο γὰρ ὀπλίτας μέζοντας ἢ κατὰ ἀνθρώπων φύσιν ἔχοντας ἔπεσθαί σφι κτεί-
 15 νοντας καὶ διώκοντας. XXXIX. Τούτους δὲ τοὺς δύο Δελφοὶ λέγουσι εἶναι ἐπιχωρίους ἥρωας, Φυλάκον τε καὶ Αὐτόνοον, τῶν τὰ τεμένεά ἐστι περὶ τὸ ἱρὸν, Φυλάκου μὲν παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν ὁδὸν κατύπερθε τοῦ ἱροῦ τῆς Προνητῆς, Αὐτονόου δὲ πέλας τῆς
 20 Κασταλῆς ὑπὸ τῇ Ῥαμπείῃ κορυφῇ. οἱ δὲ πεσόντες ἀπὸ τοῦ Παρνησοῦ λίθοι ἔτι καὶ ἐς ἡμέας ἦσαν σῶοι, ἐν τῷ τεμένει τῆς Προνητῆς Ἀθηναίης κείμενοι, ἐς τὸ ἐνέσκηψαν διὰ τῶν βαρβάρων φερόμενοι. Τούτων μὲν νυν τῶν ἀνδρῶν αὕτη ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱροῦ ἀπαλλαγή
 25 γίνεται.

Meanwhile the Greek fleet arrive at Salamis, where on the entreaty of the Athenians they anchor.

XL. Ὁ δὲ Ἑλλήνων ναυτικὸς στρατὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀρτεμισίου Ἀθηναίων δεηθέντων ἐς Σαλαμίνα κατίσχει τὰς νέας. τῶνδε δὲ εἵνεκεν προσεδεήθησαν

αὐτῶν σχεῖν πρὸς Σαλαμίνα Ἀθηναῖοι, ἵνα αὐτοὶ παῖδάς τε καὶ γυναῖκας ὑπεξαγάγωνται ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς, πρὸς δὲ καὶ βουλευσονται τὸ ποιητέον αὐτοῖσι ἔσται. ἐπὶ γὰρ τοῖσι κατήκουσι πρήγμασι βουλὴν ἔμελλον ποιήσεσθαι ὡς ἐψευσμένοι γνώμης. 5
 οντες γὰρ εὐρήσειν Πελοποννησίους πανδημεὶ ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίῃ ὑποκατημένους τὸν βάρβαρον τῶν μὲν εὖρον οὐδὲν ἐόν, οἱ δὲ ἐπυνθάνοντο τὸν Ἴσθμὸν αὐτοὺς τειχέοντας, τὴν Πελοπόννησον περὶ πλείστου τε ποιουμένους περιεῖναι καὶ ταύτην ἔχοντας ἐν φυλακῇ, 10
 τὰ δὲ ἄλλα ἀπιέναι. ταῦτα πυνθανόμενοι οὕτω δὴ προσεδεθήσάν σφεων σχεῖν πρὸς τὴν Σαλαμίνα.

The Athenian ships are employed in conveying their families to Troezen, Aegina and Salamis. The disappearance of the sacred serpent.

XLI. Οἱ μὲν δὴ ἄλλοι κατέσχον ἐς τὴν Σαλαμίνα, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐς τὴν ἐωυτῶν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἄπιξιν κήρυγμα ἐποιήσαντο, Ἀθηναίων τῇ τις δύνα- 15
 ται σώζειν τὰ τέκνα τε καὶ τοὺς οἰκέτας. ἐνθαῦτα οἱ μὲν πλείστοι ἐς Τροιζῆνα ἀπέστειλαν, οἱ δὲ ἐς Αἴγιναν, οἱ δὲ ἐς Σαλαμίνα. ἔσπευσαν δὲ ταῦτα ὑπεκθέσθαι τῷ χρηστηρίῳ τε βουλόμενοι ὑπηρετέειν καὶ δὴ καὶ τοῦδε εἵνεκεν οὐκ ἦκιστα· λέγουσι Ἀθη- 20
 ναῖοι ὄφιν μέγαν φύλακον τῆς ἀκροπόλιος ἐνδιατάσθαι ἐν τῷ ἱρῷ. λέγουσί τε ταῦτα καὶ δὴ καὶ ὡς ἐόντι ἐπιμήνια ἐπιτελέουσι προτιθέντες· τὰ δ' ἐπιμήνια μελιτόεσσά ἐστι. αὕτη δ' ἡ μελιτόεσσα ἐν τῷ πρόσθε αἰεὶ χρόνῳ ἀναισιμουμένη τότε ἦν ἄφραυτος. 25
 σημηνάσης δὲ ταῦτα τῆς ἱρείης μᾶλλον τι οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ προθυμότερον ἐξέλιπον τὴν πόλιν ὡς καὶ

τῆς θεοῦ ἀπολελοιπυίης τὴν ἀκρόπολιν. ὥς δέ σφι πάντα ὑπεξέκεέτο, ἔπλων ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον.

The Greek fleet at Salamis reinforced by contingents which had mustered at Troezen.

XLII. Ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ ἀπ' Ἀρτεμισίου ἐς Σαλαμίνα κατέσχον τὰς νέας, συνέρree καὶ ὁ λοιπὸς πυν-
 5 θανόμενος ὁ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ναυτικὸς στρατὸς ἐκ Τροιζήνος· ἐς γὰρ Πώγωνα τὸν Τροιζηνίων λιμένα προεῖρητο συλλέγεσθαι. συνελέχθησάν τε δὴ πολλῶ πλεύνες νέες ἢ ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ ἐναυμάχεον, καὶ ἀπὸ
 10 πολίων πλεύνων. ναύαρχος μὲν νυν ἐπὴν ὧντος ὅς περ ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ, Εὐρυβιάδης Εὐρυκλείδew ἀνὴρ Σπαρτιήτης, οὐ μέντοι γένεός γε τοῦ βασιλεῖτος ἐών. νέας δὲ πολλῶ πλείστας τε καὶ ἄριστα πλωούσας παρείχοντο Ἀθηναῖοι.

The numbers of the ships contributed by each State.

XLIII. Ἐστρατεύοντο δὲ οἷδε· ἐκ μὲν Πελο-
 15 ποννήσου Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἑκκαίδεκα νέας παρεχόμενοι, Κορίνθιοι δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ πλήρωμα παρεχόμενοι τὸ καὶ ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ, Σικυώνιοι δὲ πεντεκαίδεκα παρείχοντο νέας, Ἐπιδαύριοι δὲ δέκα, Τροιζήνιοι δὲ πέντε, Ἑρμιονέες δὲ τρεῖς, ἐόντες οὗτοι πλὴν Ἑρμιονέων
 20 Δωρικόν τε καὶ Μακεδνὸν ἔθνος, ἐξ Ἑρινεοῦ τε καὶ Πίνδου καὶ τῆς Δρυοπίδος ὕστατα ὀρμηθέντες. οἱ δὲ Ἑρμιονέες εἰσὶ Δρύοπες, ὑπὸ Ἡρακλέος τε καὶ Μηλιέων ἐκ τῆς νῦν Δωρίδος καλεομένης χώρας ἐξαναστάντες.

[*Why the Plataeans were absent. The names borne by the Athenians at different epochs.*]

XLIV. Οὗτοι μὲν νυν Πελοποννησίων ἐστρατεύοντο, οἱ δὲ ἐκ τῆς ἕξω ἡπείρου, Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν πρὸς πάντας τοὺς ἄλλους παρεχόμενοι νέας ὀγδῶκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν, μούνοι· ἐν Σαλαμῖνι γὰρ οὐ συνεναυμάχησαν Πλαταιέες Ἀθηναίοισι διὰ τοιόνδε τι πρήγμα· ἀπαλ- 5 λασσομένων τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀρτεμισίου, ὡς ἐγίνοντο κατὰ Χαλκίδα, οἱ Πλαταιέες ἀποβάντες ἐς τὴν περαίην τῆς Βοιωτῆς χώρας πρὸς ἐκκομιδὴν ἐτράποντο τῶν οἰκετέων. οὗτοι μὲν νυν τούτους σῶζοντες ἐλείφθησαν, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐπὶ μὲν Πελασ- 10 γῶν ἐχόντων τὴν νῦν Ἑλλάδα καλεομένην ἦσαν Πελασγοὶ, οὐνομαζόμενοι Κραναοὶ, ἐπὶ δὲ Κέκροπος βασιλέος ἐπεκλήθησαν Κεκροπίδαι, ἐκδεξαμένου δὲ Ἑρεχθέος τὴν ἀρχὴν Ἀθηναῖοι μετουνομάσθησαν, Ἴωνος δὲ τοῦ Ξούθου στρατάρχew γενομένου Ἀθη- 15 ναίοισι ἐκλήθησαν ἀπὸ τούτου Ἴωνες.

The contributions of the various States continued.

XLV. Μεγαρέες δὲ τῶντὸ πλήρωμα παρείχοντο καὶ ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ, Ἀμπρακιῶται δὲ ἐπτά νέας ἔχοντες ἐπεβώθησαν, Λευκάδιοι δὲ τρεῖς, ἔθνος ὄντες οὗτοι Δωρικὸν ἀπὸ Κορίνθου. XLVI. Νησι- 20 ωτέων δὲ Αἰγινῆται τριήκοντα παρείχοντο. ἦσαν μὲν σφι καὶ ἄλλαι πεπληρωμέναι νέες, ἀλλὰ τῇσι μὲν τὴν ἐωυτῶν ἐφύλασσον, τριήκοντα δὲ τῇσι ἄριστα πλωούσῃσι ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ἐναυμάχησαν. Αἰγινῆται δὲ εἰσι Δωριέες ἀπὸ Ἐπιδαύρου· τῇ δὲ νήσῳ πρότερον 25 οὐνομα ἦν Οἰνώνη. μετὰ δὲ Αἰγινῆτας Χαλκιδέες τὰς ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ εἴκοσι παρεχόμενοι καὶ Ἑρετριέες

τὰς ἐπτά· οὗτοι δὲ Ἴωνες εἰσι. μετὰ δὲ Κεῖιοι τὰ αὐτὰς παρεχόμενοι, ἔθνος ἐὼν Ἴωνικὸν ἀπὸ Ἀθηνέων. Νάξιοι δὲ παρείχοντο τέσσερας, ἀποπεμφθέντες μὲν ἐς τοὺς Μήδους ὑπὸ τῶν πολιητέων, κατὰ περ ὧλλοι 5 νησιῶται, ἀλογήσαντες δὲ τῶν ἐντολέων ἀπικάτο ἐς τοὺς Ἑλληνας Δημοκρίτου σπεύσαντος, ἀνδρὸς τῶν ἀστῶν δοκίμου καὶ τότε τριηραρχέοντος· Νάξιοι δὲ εἰσι Ἴωνες ἀπ' Ἀθηνέων γεγονότες. Στυρέες δὲ τὰς αὐτὰς παρείχοντο νέας τὰς καὶ ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ, Κύθ- 10 νιοι δὲ μίαν καὶ πεντηκόντερον, ἐόντες συναμφοτέροι οὗτοι Δρύοπες. καὶ Σερίφιοι τε καὶ Σίφνιοι καὶ Μήλιοι ἐστρατεύοντο· οὗτοι γὰρ οὐκ ἔδοσαν μούνοι νησιωτέων τῷ βαρβάρῳ γῆν τε καὶ ὕδωρ. XLVII. Οὗτοι μὲν ἅπαντες ἐντὸς οἰκημένοι Θεσπρωτῶν καὶ 15 Ἀχέροντος ποταμοῦ ἐστρατεύοντο· Θεσπρωτοὶ γάρ εἰσι οἱ ὁμουρέοντες Ἀμπρακιήτησι καὶ Λευκαδίοισι, οἱ ἐξ ἐσχατέων χωρέων ἐστρατεύοντο. τῶν δὲ ἐκτὸς τούτων οἰκημένων Κροτωνιῆται μούνοι ἦσαν, οἱ ἐβώθησαν τῇ Ἑλλάδι κινδυνευούσῃ νηὶ μιῇ, τῆς ἦρχε 20 ἀνὴρ τρις πυθιονίκης Φάϋλλος· Κροτωνιῆται δὲ γένος εἰσὶ Ἀχαιοί. XLVIII. Οἱ μὲν νυν ἄλλοι τριήρεας παρεχόμενοι ἐστρατεύοντο, Μήλιοι δὲ καὶ Σίφνιοι καὶ Σερίφιοι πεντηκοντέρους. Μήλιοι μὲν γένος ἐόντες ἀπὸ Λακεδαίμονος δύο παρείχοντο, Σίφνιοι δὲ καὶ 25 Σερίφιοι Ἴωνες ἐόντες ἀπ' Ἀθηνέων μίαν ἐκάτεροι. ἀριθμὸς δὲ ἐγένετο ὁ πᾶς τῶν νεῶν, πάρεξ τῶν πεντηκοντέρων, τριηκόσiai καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ ὀκτώ.

A council of war. The captains of the Peloponnesian ships wish to retire nearer the Isthmus.

XLIX. Ὡς δὲ ἐς τὴν Σαλαμίνα συνήλθον οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰρημένων πολλίων, ἐβουλευόντο

προθέντος Εὐρυβιάδεω γνώμην ἀποφαίνεσθαι τὸν βουλόμενον, ὅκου δοκέοι ἐπιτηδεύτατον εἶναι ναυμαχίην ποιεέσθαι τῶν αὐτοὶ χωρέων ἐγκρατέες εἰσὶ· ἡ γὰρ Ἀττικὴ ἀπείτο ἤδη, τῶν δὲ λοιπέων πέρι προετίθεε. αἱ γινώμαι δὲ τῶν λεγόντων αἱ πλείσται 5 συνεξέπιπτον πρὸς τὸν Ἴσθμὸν πλώσαντας ναυμάχειν πρὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου, ἐπιλέγοντες τὸν λόγον τόνδε, ὡς ἦν νικηθέωσι τῇ ναυμαχίῃ, ἐν Σαλαμῖνι μὲν εὐόντες πολιορκήσονται ἐν νήσῳ, ἵνα σφι τιμωρίη οὐδεμία ἐπιφανήσεται, πρὸς δὲ τῷ Ἴσθμῳ ἐς τοὺς 10 ἐωυτῶν ἐξοίσονται.

During the council news comes that Xerxes is in Attica wasting the land with fire and sword.

L. Ταῦτα τῶν ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου στρατηγῶν ἐπιλεγόμενων ἐληλύθεε ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος ἀγγέλλων ἥκειν τὸν βάρβαρον ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν καὶ πᾶσαν αὐτὴν πυρπολέεσθαι. ὁ γὰρ διὰ Βοιωτῶν τραπό- 15 μενος στρατὸς ἅμα Ξέρξῃ, ἐμπρήσας Θεσπιέων τὴν πόλιν αὐτῶν ἐκλελοιπότες ἐς Πελοπόννησον καὶ τὴν Πλαταιέων ὡσαύτως, ἠκέ τε ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας καὶ πάντα ἐκεῖνα ἐδητῶ. ἐνέπρησε δὲ Θεσπειάν τε καὶ Πλάταιαν πυθόμενος Θηβαίων, ὅτι οὐκ ἐμήδιζον. 20

The occupation of Athens,—an empty city except for the treasurers of the temples and a few poor citizens.

LI. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς διαβάσιος τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου, ἔνθεν πορεύεσθαι ἤρξαντο οἱ βάρβαροι, ἵνα αὐτοῦ διατρίψαντες μῆνα, ἐν τῷ διέβαινον ἐς τὴν Εὐρώπην, ἐν τρισὶ ἐτέροισι μῆσιν ἐγένοντο ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ, Καλλιάδεω ἄρχοντος Ἀθηναίοισι. καὶ αἰρέουσι ἐρήμον 25 τὸ ἄστυ, καὶ τινὰς ὀλίγους εὐρίσκουσι τῶν Ἀθηναίων

ἐν τῷ ἱρῷ ἔοντας, ταμίας τε τοῦ ἱροῦ καὶ πένητας
 ἀνθρώπους, οἱ φραζάμενοι τὴν ἀκρόπολιν θύρησί τε
 καὶ ξύλοισι ἡμύνοντο τοὺς ἐπιόντας, ἅμα μὲν ὑπ'
 ἀσθενείης βίου οὐκ ἐκχωρήσαντες ἐς Σαλαμῖνα, πρὸς
 5 δὲ αὐτοὶ δοκέοντες ἐξευρηκέναι τὸ μαντήϊον, τὸ ἢ
 Πυθίῃ σφί ἔχρησε, τὸ ξύλινον τεῖχος ἀνάλωτον ἔσε-
 σθαι, καὶ αὐτὸ δὴ τοῦτο εἶναι τὸ κρησφύγετον κατὰ
 τὸ μαντήϊον, καὶ οὐ τὰς νέας.

The siege of the Acropolis.

LII. Οἱ δὲ Πέρσαι ἰζόμενοι ἐπὶ τὸν καταντίον
 10 τῆς ἀκροπόλιος ὄχθον, τὸν Ἀθηναῖοι καλέουσι Ἀρή-
 ῖον πάγον, ἐπολιόρκεον τρόπον τοιόνδε· ὅκως στυ-
 πείον περὶ τοὺς οἰστοὺς περιθέντες ἄψειαν, ἐτόξευον
 ἐς τὸ φράγμα. ἐνθαῦτα Ἀθηναίων οἱ πολιορκεό-
 μενοι ὅμως ἡμύνοντο, καίπερ ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον κακοῦ
 15 ἀπιγμένοι καὶ τοῦ φράγματος προδεδωκότος. οὐδὲ
 λόγους τῶν Πεισιστρατιδῶν προσφερόντων περὶ
 ὁμολογίης ἐνεδέκοντο, ἀμυνόμενοι δὲ ἄλλα τε ἀντε-
 μηχανέοντο καὶ δὴ καὶ προσιόντων τῶν βαρβάρων
 πρὸς τὰς πύλας ὀλοιτρόχους ἀπίεσαν ὥστε Ξέρξην
 20 ἐπὶ χρόνον συχνὸν ἀπορίῃσι ἐνέχεσθαι οὐ δυνάμενόν
 σφεας ἐλεῖν.

*The Acropolis is stormed, the temples pillaged and burnt,
 and a triumphant message despatched to Susa.*

LIII. Χρόνῳ δ' ἐκ τῶν ἀπόρων ἐφάνη δὴ τις
 ἔσოდος τοῖσι βαρβάροισι· ἔδεε γὰρ κατὰ τὸ θεοπρό-
 πιον πᾶσαν τὴν Ἀττικὴν τὴν ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ γενέσθαι
 25 ὑπὸ Πέρσῃσι. ἔμπροσθε ὦν πρὸ τῆς ἀκροπόλιος,
 ὅπισθε δὲ τῶν πυλέων καὶ τῆς ἀνόδου, τῇ δὴ οὔτε τις
 ἐφύλασσε οὔτ' ἂν ἤλπισε μὴ κοτέ τις κατὰ ταῦτα

ἀναβαίη ἀνθρώπων, ταύτη ἀνέβησάν τινες κατὰ τὸ ἱρὸν τῆς Κέκροπος θυγατρὸς Ἀγλαύρου, καίτοι περ ἀποκρήμνου ἐόντος τοῦ χώρου. ὥς δὲ εἶδον αὐτοὺς ἀναβεβηκότας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, οἱ μὲν ἐρρίπτεον ἑωυτοὺς κατὰ τοῦ τείχεος κάτω καὶ 5 διεφθείροντο, οἱ δὲ ἐς τὸ μέγαρον κατέφευγον. τῶν δὲ Περσέων οἱ ἀναβεβηκότες πρῶτον μὲν ἐτράποντο πρὸς τὰς πύλας, ταύτας δὲ ἀνοίξαντες τοὺς ἰκέτας ἐφόνευσαν· ἐπεὶ δὲ σφί πάντες κατέστρωντο, τὸ ἱρὸν συλῆσαντες ἐνέπρησαν πᾶσαν τὴν ἀκρόπολιν. LIV. 10 Σχῶν δὲ παντελέως τὰς Ἀθήνας Ξέρξης ἀπέπεμψε ἐς Σοῦσα ἄγγελον ἱππέα Ἀρταβάνφ ἄγγελέοντα τὴν παρευοῦσάν σφί εὐπρηξίην.

The sacred olive shoots out afresh after its burning.

Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς πέμψιος τοῦ κήρυκος δευτέρῃ ἡμέρῃ συγκαλέσας Ἀθηναίων τοὺς φυγάδας, ἑωυτῷ δὲ ἐπο- 15 μένους, ἐκέλευε τρόπῳ τῷ σφετέρῳ θῦσαι τὰ ἱρὰ ἀναβάντας ἐς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, εἴτε δὴ ὦν ὄψιν τινα ἰδὼν ἐνυπνίου ἐνετέλλετο ταῦτα, εἴτε καὶ ἐνθύμιόν οἱ ἐγένετο ἐμπρήσαντι τὸ ἱρὸν. οἱ δὲ φυγάδες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐποίησαν τὰ ἐντεταλμένα. LV. Τοῦ δὲ 20 εἵνεκεν τούτων ἐπεμνήσθην, φράσω. ἔστι ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει ταύτῃ Ἐρεχθεὺς τοῦ γηγενέος λεγομένου εἶναι νηὸς, ἐν τῷ ἐλαίῳ τε καὶ θάλασσᾳ ἔνι, τὰ λόγος παρ' Ἀθηναίων Ποσειδέωνά τε καὶ Ἀθηναίην ἐρίσαντας περὶ τῆς χώρας μαρτύρια θέσθαι. ταύτην ὦν τὴν 25 ἐλαίην ἅμα τῷ ἄλλῳ ἱρῷ κατέλαβε ἐμπρησθῆναι ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων· δευτέρῃ δὲ ἡμέρῃ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐμπρήσιος Ἀθηναίων οἱ θύειν ὑπὸ βασιλέος κελευόμενοι ὥς ἀνέβησαν ἐς τὸ ἱρὸν, ὥρεον βλαστὸν ἐκ τοῦ

στελέχεος ὅσον τε πηχναῖον ἀναδεδραμηκότα. Οὗτοι μὲν νυν ταῦτα ἔφρασαν.

The news of the fall of the Acropolis caused such terror in the fleet at Salamis that many of the captains hurried to their ships to set sail; and the council determine on the movement towards the Isthmus.

LVI. Οἱ δὲ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι Ἕλληνες, ὥς σφι ἐξηγγέλθη, ὥς ἔσχε τὰ περὶ τὴν Ἀθηνέων ἀκρόπολιν
 5 ἐς τοσοῦτον θόρυβον ἀπίκοντο, ὥστε ἔνιοι τῶν στρατηγῶν οὐδὲ κυρωθῆναι ἔμενον τὸ προκείμενον πρήγμα, ἀλλ' ἔς τε τὰς νέας ἐσέπιπτον καὶ ἰστία ἡείροντο ὥς ἀποθυσόμενοι. τοῖσί τε ὑπολειπομένοισι αὐτῶν ἐκυρώθη πρὸ τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ ναυμαχέειν. νύξ τε ἐγί-
 10 νετο, καὶ οἱ διαλυθέντες ἐκ τοῦ συνεδρίου ἐσέβαινον ἐς τὰς νέας.

Themistocles is persuaded to make another attempt to induce the Greeks to stay at Salamis.

LVII. Ἐνθαῦτα δὴ Θεμιστοκλέα ἀπικόμενον ἐπὶ τὴν νέα εἶρετο Μνησίφιλος ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος, ὃ τι σφι εἶη βεβουλευμένον. πυθόμενος δὲ πρὸς αὐτοῦ,
 15 ὥς εἶη δεδογμένον ἀνάγειν τὰς νέας πρὸς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν καὶ πρὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ναυμαχέειν, εἶπε· “Οὐ τοι
 “ἄρα, ἦν ἀπαείρωσι τὰς νέας ἀπὸ Σαλαμῖνος, περὶ οὐ-
 “δεμῆς ἔτι πατρίδος ναυμαχήσεις. κατὰ γὰρ πόλις
 “ἕκαστοι τρέφονται, καὶ οὔτε σφέας Εὐρυβιάδης κατέ-
 20 “χειν δυνήσεται οὔτε τις ἀνθρώπων ἄλλος ὥστε μὴ
 “οὐ διασκεδασθῆναι τὴν στρατιήν, ἀπολέεταί τε ἡ
 “Ἑλλὰς ἀβουλήσι. ἀλλ' εἴ τις ἔστι μηχανή, ἴθι καὶ
 “πειρῶ διαχέαι τὰ βεβουλευμένα, ἦν κως δύνῃ ἀνα-
 “γνώσαι Εὐρυβιάδεα μεταβουλεύσασθαι ὥστε αὐτοῦ

“μενέειν.” LVIII. Κάρτα δὴ τῷ Θεμιστοκλεί ἤρесе ἡ ὑποθήκη, καὶ οὐδὲν πρὸς ταῦτα ἀμειψάμενος ἦε ἐπὶ τὴν νέα τὴν Εὐρυβιάδεω. ἀπικόμενος δὲ ἔφη ἐθέλειν οἱ κοινόν τι πρῆγμα συμμῖξαι. ὁ δ’ αὐτὸν ἐς τὴν νέα ἐκέλευε ἐσβάντα λέγειν, εἴ τι ἐθέλοι. ἐν-5
θαῦτα ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς παριζόμενός οἱ καταλέγει ἐκεῖνά τε πάντα, τὰ ἤκουσε Μνησιφίλου, ἐωντοῦ ποιεύμενος, καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ προστιθείς, ἐς ὃ ἀνέγνωσε χρητίζων ἕκ τε τῆς νεὸς ἐκβῆναι συλλέξαι τε τοὺς στρατηγούς ἐς τὸ συνέδριον. 10

The council reassembled. A sharp debate.

LIX. Ὡς δὲ ἄρα συνελέχθησαν, πρὶν ἢ τὸν Εὐρυβιάδεα προθεῖναι τὸν λόγον τῶν εἵνεκεν συνήγαγε τοὺς στρατηγούς, πολλὸς ἦν ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐν τοῖσι λόγοισι οἷα κάρτα δεόμενος. λέγοντος δὲ αὐτοῦ ὁ Κορίνθιος στρατηγὸς Ἀδείμαντος ὁ Ὠκύτου εἶπε· 15
“ὦ Θεμιστόκλεες, ἐν τοῖσι ἀγῶσι οἱ προεξανιστάμενοι ῥαπίζονται.” ὁ δὲ ἀπολυόμενος ἔφη· “Οἱ δέ γε ἐγκαταλειπόμενοι οὐ στεφανεύνται.” LX. Τότε μὲν ἡπίως πρὸς τὸν Κορίνθιον ἀμείψατο, πρὸς δὲ τὸν Εὐρυβιάδεα ἔλεγε ἐκείνων μὲν οὐκέτι οὐδὲν τῶν 20
πρότερον λεχθέντων, ὡς ἐπεὰν ἀπαείρῃσι ἀπὸ Σαλαμῖνος, διαδρῆσονται· παρεόντων γὰρ τῶν συμμάχων οὐκ ἔφερε οἱ κόσμον οὐδένα κατηγορεῖν· ὁ δὲ ἄλλου λόγου εἶχετο, λέγων τάδε.

The speech of Themistocles.

1. “Ἐν σοὶ νῦν ἐστὶ σῶσαι τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἣν ἐμοὶ 25
“πεῖθῃ ναυμαχίην αὐτοῦ μένων ποιεέσθαι, μηδὲ πει-
“θόμενος τούτων τοῖσι λέγουσι ἀναξεύξης πρὸς τὸν

- “Ἴσθμὸν τὰς νέας. ἀντίθες γὰρ ἑκάτερον ἀκούσας.
 “πρὸς μὲν τῷ Ἴσθμῷ συμβάλλων ἐν πελάγει ἀνα-
 “πεπταμένῳ ναυμαχήσεις, τὸ ἥκιστα ἡμῖν σύμφορον
 “ἐστὶ νέας ἔχουσι βαρυτέρας καὶ ἀριθμὸν ἐλάσσονας,
 5 “τοῦτο δὲ ἀπολέεις Σαλαμῖνά τε καὶ Μέγαρα καὶ
 “Αἴγιναν, ἣν περ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα εὐτυχήσωμεν. ἅμα
 “γὰρ τῷ ναυτικῷ αὐτῶν ἔψεται καὶ ὁ πεζὸς στρατός.
 “καὶ οὕτω σφέας αὐτὸς ἄξεις ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον,
 “κινδυνεύσεις τε ἀπάσῃ τῇ Ἑλλάδι. 2. Ἦν δὲ τὰ ἐγὼ
 10 “λέγω ποιήσης, τοσάδε ἐν αὐτοῖσι χρηστὰ εὐρήσεις·
 “πρῶτα μὲν ἐν στεινῷ συμβάλλοντες νηυσὶ ὀλίγησι
 “πρὸς πολλὰς, ἣν τὰ οἰκότα ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου ἐκβαλῇ,
 “πολλὸν κρατήσομεν,—τὸ γὰρ ἐν στεινῷ ναυμαχέειν
 “πρὸς ἡμέων ἐστὶ, ἐν εὐρυχωρίῃ δὲ πρὸς ἐκείνων,—
 15 “αὐτὶς δὲ Σαλαμὶς περιγίνεται, ἐς τὴν ἡμῖν ὑπεκκέεται
 “τέκνα τε καὶ γυναῖκες. καὶ μὴν καὶ τόδε ἐν αὐτοῖσι
 “ἔνεστι, τοῦ καὶ περιέχεσθε μάλιστα· ὁμοίως αὐτοῦ
 “τε μένων προναυμαχήσεις Πελοποννήσου καὶ πρὸς
 “τῷ Ἴσθμῳ, οὐδέ σφέας, εἴ περ εὖ φρονέεις, ἄξεις ἐπὶ
 20 “τὴν Πελοπόννησον. 3. Ἦν δέ γε καὶ τὰ ἐγὼ ἐλπίζω
 “γένηται καὶ νικήσωμεν τῇσι νηυσὶ, οὔτε ὑμῖν ἐς τὸν
 “Ἴσθμὸν παρέσονται οἱ βάρβαροι οὔτε προβήσονται
 “ἐκαστέρῳ τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ἀπίαςί τε οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ,
 “Μεγάροισί τε κερδανέομεν περιεοῦσι καὶ Αἰγίνῃ καὶ
 25 “Σαλαμῖνι, ἐν τῇ ἡμῖν καὶ λόγιόν ἐστι τῶν ἐχθρῶν
 “κατύπερθε γενέσθαι. οἰκότα μὲν νυν βουλευομένοισι
 “ἀνθρώποισι ὥς τὸ ἐπίπαν ἐθέλει γίνεσθαι, μὴ δὲ
 “οἰκότα βουλευομένοισι οὐκ ἐθέλει οὐδὲ ὁ θεὸς προσ-
 “χωρέειν πρὸς τὰς ἀνθρωπότηας γνώμας.”

A retort and a threat.

LXI. Ταῦτα λέγοντος Θεμιστοκλέος αὐτῖς ὁ Κορίνθιος Ἀδείμαντος ἐπεφέρετο, σιγᾶν τε κελεύων τῷ μὴ ἔστι πατρίς, καὶ Εὐρυβιάδεα οὐκ ἔων ἐπιψηφίζειν ἀπόλι ἀνδρὶ πόλιν γὰρ τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα παρεχόμενον οὕτω ἐκέλευε γνώμας συμβάλλεσθαι. 5 ταῦτα δέ οἱ προέφερε, ὅτι ἠλώκεσάν τε καὶ κατείχοντο αἱ Ἀθηναί. τότε δὴ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐκείνόν τε καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους πολλά τε καὶ κακὰ ἔλεγε, ἑωυτοῖσί τε ἐδήλου λόγῳ ὡς εἶη καὶ πόλις καὶ γῆ μέζων ἥπερ ἐκείνοισι, ἔστ' ἂν διηκόσῃαι νέες σφι 10 ἔωσι πεπληρωμένοι· οὐδαμὸς γὰρ Ἑλλήνων αὐτοὺς ἐπιόντας ἀποκρούεσθαι. LXII. Σημαίνων δὲ ταῦτα τῷ λόγῳ διέβαινε ἐς Εὐρυβιάδεα, λέγων μᾶλλον ἐπεστραμμένα· “Σὺ εἰ μενέεις αὐτοῦ καὶ μένων ἔσσαι “ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός· εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἀνατρέψεις τὴν Ἑλλάδα. τὸ 15 “πᾶν γὰρ ἡμῖν τοῦ πολέμου φέρουσι αἱ νέες. ἀλλ’ “ἐμοὶ πείθεο. εἰ δὲ ταῦτα μὴ ποιήσεις, ἡμεῖς μὲν, ὡς “ἔχομεν, ἀναλαβόντες τοὺς οἰκέτας κομιεύμεθα ἐς “Σίρην τὴν ἐν Ἰταλίῃ, ἥ περ ἡμετέρη τέ ἐστι ἐκ “παλαιοῦ ἔτι, καὶ τὰ λόγια λέγει ὑπ’ ἡμέων αὐτὴν 20 “δέειν κτισθῆναι· ὑμεῖς δὲ συμμάχων τοιῶνδε μουνω- “θέντες μεμνήσεσθε τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων.”

Eurybiades is persuaded.

LXIII. Ταῦτα δὲ Θεμιστοκλέος λέγοντος ἀνε- διδάσκετο Εὐρυβιάδης. δοκέειν δέ μοι, ἀρρωδήσας μάλιστα τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἀνεδιδάσκετο, μὴ σφεας 25 ἀπολίπωσι, ἣν πρὸς τὸν Ἴσθμὸν ἀνάγῃ τὰς νέας. ἀπολιπόντων γὰρ Ἀθηναίων οὐκέτι ἐγίνοντο ἀξιό-

μαχοι οἱ λοιποί. ταύτην δὲ αἰρέεται τὴν γνώμην αὐτοῦ μένοντας διανουμαχέειν.

An earthquake. The Aeacidae, national heroes of Salamis, are sent for.

LXIV. Οὕτω μὲν οἱ περὶ Σαλαμίνα ἔπεσι ἀκροβολισάμενοι, ἐπεὶ τε Εὐρυβιάδῃ ἔδοξε, αὐτοῦ παρε-
 5 σκευάζοντο ὡς ναυμαχήσοντες. ἡμέρῃ τε ἐγένετο καὶ ἅμα τῷ ἡλίῳ ἀνιόντι σεισμὸς ἐγένετο ἓν τε τῇ γῇ καὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ. ἔδοξε δέ σφι εὖξασθαι τοῖσι θεοῖσι καὶ ἐπικαλέσασθαι τοὺς Αἰακίδας συμμάχους. ὡς δέ σφι ἔδοξε, καὶ ἐποίευν ταῦτα· εὖξάμενοι γὰρ πᾶσι
 10 τοῖσι θεοῖσι αὐτόθεν μὲν ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος Αἴαντά τε καὶ Τελαμῶνα ἐπεκαλέοντο, ἐπὶ δὲ Αἰακὸν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Αἰακίδας νέα ἀπέστελλον ἐς Αἴγιναν.

The mystic procession is seen coming along the Sacred way from Eleusis, and the sacred Bacchic shout is heard.

LXV. Ἐφῆ δὲ Δικαῖος ὁ Θεοκύδεος ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος, φυγὰς τε καὶ παρὰ Μήδοισι λόγιμος γενόμενος
 15 τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον, ἐπεὶ τε ἐκείρετο ἡ Ἀττικὴ χώρα ὑπὸ τοῦ πεζοῦ στρατοῦ τοῦ Ξέρξεω ἐούσα ἐρήμος Ἀθηναίων, τυχεῖν τότε ἐὼν ἅμα Δημαρτήτῳ τῷ Λακεδαιμονίῳ ἐν τῷ Θριασίῳ πεδίῳ, ἰδεῖν δὲ κονιορτὸν χωρέοντα ἀπὸ Ἐλευσίνος ὡς ἀνδρῶν μάλιστα κη
 20 τρισμυρίων, ἀποθωνμάζειν. τέ σφεας τὸν κονιορτὸν ὅτεών κοτε εἶη ἀνθρώπων, καὶ πρόκατε φωνῆς ἀκούειν, καὶ οἱ φαίνεσθαι τὴν φωνὴν εἶναι τὸν μυστικὸν ἱακχον. εἶναι δ' ἀδαήμονα τῶν ἱρῶν τῶν ἐν Ἐλευσίνι γινομένων τὸν Δημάρητον, εἶρεσθαί τε αὐτὸν,
 25 ὅ·τι τὸ φθεγγόμενον εἶη τοῦτο· αὐτὸς δὲ εἶπαι· “Δη-
 “ μάρητε, οὐκ ἔστι ὅπως οὐ μέγα τι σίνος ἔσται τῇ

“ βασιλέος στρατιῇ. τάδε γὰρ ἀρίδηλα ἐρήμου ἐούσης
 “ τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ὅτι θεῖον τὸ φθειγγόμενον, ἀπὸ Ἑλευ-
 “ σῖνος ἰὸν ἐς τιμωρίην Ἀθηναίους τε καὶ τοῖσι συμ-
 “ μάχοισι. καὶ ἦν μὲν γε κατασκήψῃ ἐς τὴν Πελο-
 “ πόννησον, κίνδυνος αὐτῷ τε βασιλεῖ καὶ τῇ στρατιῇ 5
 “ τῇ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ ἔσται, ἦν δὲ ἐπὶ τὰς νέας τράπηται
 “ τὰς ἐν Σαλαμῖνι, τὸν ναυτικὸν στρατὸν κινδυνεύσει
 “ βασιλεὺς ἀποβαλεῖν. τὴν δὲ ὁρτὴν ταύτην ἀγουσι
 “ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνὰ πάντα ἔτεα τῇ Μητρὶ καὶ τῇ Κούρῃ,
 “ καὶ αὐτῶν τε ὁ βουλόμενος καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων 10
 “ μυεῖται καὶ τὴν φωνὴν, τῆς ἀκούεις, ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ ὁρτῇ
 “ ἱακχάζουσι.” Πρὸς ταῦτα εἰπεῖν Δημάρητον· “Σίγα
 “ τε καὶ μηδενὶ ἄλλῳ τὸν λόγον τοῦτον εἶπης. ἦν γάρ
 “ τοι ἐς βασιλέα ἀνενειχθῇ τὰ ἔπεα ταῦτα, ἀποβαλέεις
 “ τὴν κεφαλὴν, καὶ σε οὔτε ἐγὼ δυνήσομαι ῥύσασθαι 15
 “ οὔτ’ ἄλλος ἀνθρώπων οὐδὲ εἷς. ἀλλ’ ἔχ’ ἥσυχος,
 “ περὶ δὲ στρατιῆς τῇσδε θεοῖσι μελήσει.” Τὸν μὲν δὴ
 ταῦτα παραινέειν, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ κονιορτοῦ καὶ τῆς φωνῆς
 γενέσθαι νέφος καὶ μεταρσιωθὲν φέρεσθαι ἐπὶ Σαλα-
 μῖνος ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων. οὕτω 20
 δὲ αὐτοὺς μαθεῖν, ὅτι τὸ ναυτικὸν τὸ Ξέρξῳ ἀπολέε-
 σθαι μέλλοι. Ταῦτα μὲν Δικαῖος ὁ Θεοκύδεις ἔλεγε,
 Δημάρητου τε καὶ ἄλλων μαρτύρων καταπτόμενος.

*The Persian navy meanwhile had left Histiaeae and in six
 days arrived at Phalerum.*

LXVI. Οἱ δὲ ἐς τὸν Ξέρξῳ ναυτικὸν στρατὸν
 ταχθέντες, ἐπειδὴ ἐκ Τρηχίνος θηησάμενοι τὸ τρώμα 25
 τὸ Λακωνικὸν διέβησαν ἐς τὴν Ἰσθμίδα, ἐπισχόντες
 ἡμέρας τρεῖς ἔπλωον δι’ Εὐρίπου, καὶ ἐν ἐτέρῃσι
 τρισὶ ἡμέρῃσι ἐγένοντο ἐν Φαλήρῳ. ὥς μὲν ἐμοὶ

δοκέειν, οὐκ ἐλάσσονες ἐόντες ἀριθμὸν ἐσέβαλον ἐς
 τὰς Ἀθήνας, κατὰ τε ἡπειρον καὶ τῇσι νηυσὶ ἀπικό-
 μενοι, ἢ ἐπὶ τε Σηπιάδα ἀπίκοντο καὶ ἐς Θερμο-
 πύλας. ἀντιθήσω γὰρ τοῖσί τε ὑπὸ τοῦ χειμῶνος
 5 αὐτῶν ἀπολομένοισι καὶ τοῖσι ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι καὶ
 τῇσι ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ ναυμαχίῃσι τούσδε τοὺς τότε
 οὐκ ἔπομένους βασιλεῖ, Μηλιάς τε καὶ Δωριέας
 καὶ Λοκροὺς καὶ Βοιωτοὺς πανστρατιῇ ἔπομένους
 πλὴν Θεσπιέων τε καὶ Πλαταιέων καὶ μάλα Καρυ-
 10 στίους τε καὶ Ἀνδρίους καὶ Τηνίους τε καὶ τοὺς
 λοιποὺς νησιώτας πάντας πλὴν τῶν πέντε πολλῶν,
 τῶν ἐπεμνήσθην πρότερον τὰ οὐνόματα. ὅσφ' γὰρ
 δὴ προέβαινε ἐσωτέρῳ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὁ Πέρσης, το-
 σούτῳ πλέω ἔθνεά οἱ εἶπετο.

*Xerxes holds a council of war with the naval commanders.
 Shall he fight or no?*

15 LXVII. Ἐπεὶ ὦν ἀπίκато ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας
 πάντες οὗτοι πλὴν Παρίων (Πάριοι δὲ ὑπολειφθέντες
 ἐν Κύθῳ ἐκαπαδόκεον τὸν πόλεμον κῆ ἀποβήσεται),
 οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ ὥς ἀπίκοντο ἐς τὸ Φάληρον, ἐνθαῦτα
 κατέβη αὐτὸς Ξέρξης ἐπὶ τὰς νέας, ἐθέλων σφι
 20 συμμῖξαι τε καὶ πυθέσθαι τῶν ἐπιπλωόντων τὰς
 γνώμας. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀπικόμενος προΐζετο, παρήσαν μετὰ-
 πεμπτοὶ οἱ τῶν ἐθνέων τῶν σφετέρων τύραννοι καὶ
 ταξίάρχοι ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν, καὶ ἴζοντο ὥς σφι βασιλεὺς
 ἐκάστῳ τιμὴν ἐδεδώκεε, πρῶτος μὲν ὁ Σιδώνιος βα-
 25 σιλεὺς, μετὰ δὲ ὁ Τύριος, ἐπὶ δὲ ὄλλοι. ὥς δὲ κόσμφ'
 ἐπεξῆς ἴζοντο, πέμψας Ξέρξης Μαρδόνιον εἰρώτα,
 ἀποπειρώμειος ἐκάστου, εἰ ναυμαχίην ποιέοιτο.

All answer yea except Artemisia.

LXVIII. Ἐπεὶ δὲ περιῶν εἰρώτα ὁ Μαρδόνιος ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τοῦ Σιδωνίου, οἱ μὲν δὴ ἄλλοι κατὰ τὸν γνῶμην ἐξεφέροντο, κελεύοντες ναυμαχίην ποιέεσθαι, Ἀρτεμισίη δὲ τάδε ἔφη.

Speech of Artemisia. She counsels delay, and an advance rather of the land forces.

1. “Εἰπαί μοι πρὸς βασιλέα, Μαρδόνιε, ὡς ἐγὼ 5
 “τάδε λέγω οὔτε κακίστη γενομένη ἐν τῇσι ναυμα-
 “χίησι τῇσι πρὸς Εὐβοίῃ οὔτε ἐλάχιστα ἀποδεξα-
 “μένη. δέσποτα, τὴν δὲ εὐῶσαν γνῶμην με δίκαιόν
 “ἐστὶν ἀποδείκνυσθαι, τὰ τυγχάνω φρονέουσα ἄριστα
 “ἐς πρήγματα τὰ σά. καὶ τοι τάδε λέγω, φείδεο τῶν 10
 “νεῶν μηδὲ ναυμαχίην ποιέεο. οἱ γὰρ ἄνδρες τῶν
 “σῶν ἀνδρῶν κρέσσονες τοσοῦτό εἰσι κατὰ θάλασσαν,
 “ὅσον ἄνδρες γυναικῶν. τί δὲ πάντως δέει σε ναυμα-
 “χίησι ἀνακινδυνεύειν; οὐκ ἔχεις μὲν τὰς Ἀθήνας,
 “τῶν περ εἵνεκεν ὠρμήθης στρατεύεσθαι, ἔχεις δὲ τὴν 15
 “ἄλλην Ἑλλάδα; ἐμποδὼν δέ τοι ἴσταται οὐδεὶς· οἱ
 “δέ τοι ἀντέστησαν, ἀπήλλαξαν οὔτω, ὡς ἐκείνους
 “ἔπρεπε. 2. Τῇ δὲ ἐγὼ δοκέω ἀποβήσεσθαι τὰ τῶν
 “ἀντιπολέμων πρήγματα, τοῦτο φράσω· ἦν μὲν μὴ
 “ἐπειχθῆς ναυμαχίην ποιεύμενος, ἀλλὰ τὰς νέας αὐτοῦ 20
 “ἔχῃς πρὸς γῇ μένων, ἣ καὶ προβαίνων ἐς τὴν Πελο-
 “πόννησον, εὐπετέως τοι, δέσποτα, χωρήσει τὰ νοέων
 “ἐλήλυθας. οὐ γὰρ οἶοί τε πολλὸν χρόνον εἰσὶ τοι
 “ἀντέχειν οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἀλλὰ σφεας διασκεδᾶς, κατὰ
 “πόλιν δὲ ἕκαστοι φεύξονται. οὔτε γὰρ σίτος πάρα 25
 “σφίσι ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ταύτῃ, ὡς ἐγὼ πυνθάνομαι, οὔτε
 “αὐτοὺς οἶκος, ἦν σὺ ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἐλαύνῃς

“ τὸν πεζὸν στρατὸν, ἀτρεμίειν τοὺς ἐκείθεν αὐτῶν
 “ ἤκοντας, οὐδέ σφι μελήσει πρὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναυ-
 “ μαχεῖν. 3. * Ἦν δὲ αὐτίκα ἐπειχθῆς ναυμαχεῖν,
 “ δειμαίνω, μὴ ὁ ναυτικὸς στρατὸς κακῶθῃς τὸν πεζόν
 5 “ προσδηλήσῃται. πρὸς δὲ, ὦ βασιλεῦ, καὶ τότε ἐς
 “ θυμὸν βάλεν, ὡς τοῖσι μὲν χρηστοῖσι τῶν ἀνθρώπων
 “ κακοὶ δοῦλοι φιλέουσι γίνεσθαι, τοῖσι δὲ κακοῖσι
 “ χρηστοί. σοὶ δὲ ἔονται ἀρίστῳ ἀνδρῶν πάντων κακοὶ
 “ δοῦλοι εἰσὶ, οἳ ἐν συμμαχῶν λόγῳ λέγονται εἶναι,
 10 “ ἔόντες Αἰγύπτιοί τε καὶ Κύπριοι καὶ Κίλικες καὶ
 “ Πάμφυλοι, τῶν ὀφελὸς ἐστὶ οὐδέν.”

Xerxes, though agreeing with Artemisia, orders that the opinion of the majority should be followed.

LXIX. Ταῦτα λεγούσης πρὸς Μαρδόνιον, ὅσοι
 μὲν ἦσαν εὖνοοι τῇ Ἀρτεμισίῃ, συμφορὴν ἐποιεῦντο
 τοὺς λόγους ὡς κακὸν τι πεισομένης πρὸς βασιλέος,
 15 ὅτι οὐκ ἔα ναυμαχίην ποιέεσθαι, οἳ δὲ ἀγαιόμενοι τε
 καὶ φθονέοντες αὐτῇ, ἅτε ἐν πρώτοισι τετιμημένης
 διὰ πάντων τῶν συμμαχῶν, ἐτέρποντο τῇ κρίσει ὡς
 ἀπολεομένης αὐτῆς. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀνηνείχθησαν αἱ γνώ-
 μαι ἐς Ξέρξην, κάρτα τε ἦσθη τῇ γνώμῃ τῆς Ἀρτε-
 20 μισίης, καὶ νομίζων ἔτι πρότερον σπουδαίην εἶναι
 τότε πολλῇ μάλλον αἶνεε. ὁμως δὲ τοῖσι πλέοσι
 πείθεσθαι ἐκέλευε, τάδε καταδόξας, πρὸς μὲν Εὐβοίῃ
 σφέας ἐθελοκακέειν ὡς οὐ παρεόντος αὐτοῦ, τότε δὲ
 αὐτὸς παρεσκεύαστο θήσασθαι ναυμαχέοντας.

The day before the battle. The Persian ships are brought up gradually into position opposite Salamis.

25 LXX. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ παρήγγελλον ἀναπλῶειν, ἀνῆ-
 γον τὰς νέας ἐπὶ τὴν Σαλαμῖνα, καὶ παρεκρίθησαν

διαταχθέντες κατ' ἡσυχίην. τότε μὲν νυν οὐκ ἐξέ-
 χρησέ σφι ἡ ἡμέρη ναυμαχίην ποιήσασθαι, νύξ γὰρ
 ἐπεγένετο, οἱ δὲ παρεσκευάζοντο ἐς τὴν ὑστεραίην.
 τοὺς δὲ Ἕλληνας εἶχε δέος τε καὶ ἀρρώδιη, οὐκ
 ἤκιστα δὲ τοὺς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου. ἀρρώδεον δὲ, 5
 ὅτι αὐτοὶ μὲν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι κατήμενοι ὑπὲρ γῆς τῆς
 Ἀθηναίων ναυμαχέειν μέλλοιεν, νικηθέντες τε ἐν
 νήσῳ ἀπολαμφθέντες πολιορκήσονται, ἀπέντες τὴν
 ἑωυτῶν ἀφῦλακτον.

*The Persian land forces advance in the night towards
 the Isthmus. The Skironian pass had been already
 occupied by a large force under the Spartan Cleom-
 brotus, and a wall was being hastily built across the
 Isthmus.*

LXXI. Τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων ὁ πεζὸς ὑπὸ τὴν 10
 παρεούσαν νύκτα ἐπορεύετο ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον·
 καίτοι τὰ δυνατὰ πάντα ἐμεμηχάνητο, ὅπως κατ'
 ἡπειρον μὴ ἐσβάλοιεν οἱ βάρβαροι. ὥς γὰρ ἐπύ-
 θοντο τάχιστα Πελοποννήσιοι τοὺς ἀμφὶ Λεωνίδην
 ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι τετελευτηκέναι, συνδραμόντες ἐκ 15
 τῶν πολλῶν ἐς τὸν Ἴσθμὸν ἵζοντο, καὶ σφι ἐπὶ τὴν
 στρατηγὸς Κλεόμβροτος ὁ Ἀναξανδρίδew, Λεωνίδew
 δὲ ἀδελφεός. ἰζόμενοι δὲ ἐν τῷ Ἴσθμῳ καὶ συγχώ-
 σαντες τὴν Σκιρωνίδα ὁδὸν, μετὰ τοῦτο ὥς σφι ἔδοξε
 βουλευομένοισι, οἰκοδόμεον διὰ τοῦ Ἴσθμοῦ τεῖχος. 20
 ἅτε δὴ ἐουσέων μυριάδων πολλέων καὶ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς
 ἐργαζομένου ἦνετο τὸ ἔργον· καὶ γὰρ λίθοι καὶ πλίν-
 θοι καὶ ξύλα καὶ φορμοὶ ψάμμου πλήρεις ἐσεφο-
 ρέοντο, καὶ ἐλίνυον οὐδένα χρόνον οἱ βοηθήσαντες
 ἐργαζόμενοι, οὔτε νυκτὸς οὔτε ἡμέρης. LXXII. Οἱ 25
 δὲ βοηθήσαντες ἐς τὸν Ἴσθμὸν πανδημεὶ οἶδε ἦσαν

Ἑλλήνων, Λακεδαιμόνιοί τε καὶ Ἀρκάδες πάντες καὶ Ἡλείοι καὶ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Σικυνώνιοι καὶ Ἐπιδαύριοι καὶ Φλιάσιοι καὶ Τροιζήνιοι καὶ Ἑρμιονέες. οὗτοι μὲν ἦσαν οἱ βοηθήσαντες καὶ ὑπεραρρωδέοντες τῇ
 5 Ἑλλάδι κινδυνευούσῃ, τοῖσι δὲ ἄλλοισι Πελοποννησίοισι ἔμελε οὐδέν. Ὀλύμπια δὲ καὶ Κάρνεια παροιχώκεε ἤδη.

The nations inhabiting the Peloponnese.

LXXIII. Οἰκέει δὲ τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἔθνεα ἑπτὰ. τούτων δὲ τὰ μὲν δύο αὐτόχθονα ἔοντα κατὰ
 10 χώρην ἱδρυταὶ νῦν τῇ καὶ τὸ πάλαι οἶκεον, Ἀρκάδες τε καὶ Κυνοῦριοι. ἐν δὲ ἔθνος τὸ Ἀχαϊκὸν ἐκ μὲν Πελοποννήσου οὐκ ἐξεχώρησε, ἐκ μέντοι τῆς ἐωυτῶν, οἰκέει δὲ τὴν ἀλλοτρίην. τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ ἔθνεα τῶν ἑπτὰ τέσσερα ἐπήλυδά ἐστι, Δωριέες τε καὶ Αἰτωλοὶ
 15 καὶ Δρύοπες καὶ Λήμνιοι. Δωριέων μὲν πολλοὶ τε καὶ δόκιμοι πόλιες, Αἰτωλῶν δὲ Ἥλις μούνη, Δρυόπων δὲ Ἑρμιόνη τε καὶ Ἀσίνη ἡ πρὸς Καρδαμύλῃ τῇ Λακωνικῇ, Λημνίων δὲ Παρωρεῖται πάντες. οἱ δὲ Κυνοῦριοι αὐτόχθονες ἔοντες δοκέουσι μῦνοι εἶναι
 20 Ἴωνες, ἐκδεδωρίευνται δὲ ὑπὸ τε Ἀργείων ἀρχόμενοι καὶ τοῦ χρόνου, ἔοντες Ὀρνέηται καὶ περίοικοι. Τούτων ὧν τῶν ἑπτὰ ἔθνέων αἱ λοιπαὶ πόλιες, παρέξ τῶν κατέλεξα, ἐκ τοῦ μέσου κατέατο· εἰ δὲ ἐλευθέρως ἔξεστι εἰπεῖν, ἐκ τοῦ μέσου κατήμενοι ἐμήδιζον.

The movement of the Persian land forces renewed the determination of the Greek captains to retreat towards the Peloponnesus.

25 LXXIV. Οἱ μὲν δὴ ἐν τῷ Ἴσθμῳ τοιούτῳ πόνῳ συνέστασαν, ἅτε περὶ τοῦ παντός ἤδη δρόμον θέοντες

καὶ τῇσι νηυσὶ οὐκ ἐλπίζοντες ἐλλάμψεσθαι· οἱ δὲ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ὅμως ταῦτα πυνθανόμενοι ἀρρώδεον, οὐκ οὕτω περὶ σφίσι αὐτοῖσι δειμαίνοντες, ὥς περὶ τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ. τέως μὲν δὴ αὐτῶν ἀνὴρ ἀνδρὶ παραστὰς σιγῇ λόγον ἐποιέετο, θῶμα ποιεύμενοι τὴν 5 Εὐρυβιάδew ἀβουλίην, τέλος δὲ ἐξερράγη ἐς τὸ μέσον. σύλλογός τε δὴ ἐγένετο, καὶ πολλὰ ἐλέγετο περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν, οἱ μὲν, ὥς ἐς τὴν Πελοπόννησον χρεὼν εἶη ἀποπλῶειν καὶ περὶ ἐκείνης κινδυνεύειν, μηδὲ πρὸ χώρας δοριαλώτου μένοντας μάχεσθαι, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ 10 καὶ Αἰγινῆται καὶ Μεγαρέες αὐτοῦ μένοντας ἀμύνεσθαι.

The stratagem of Themistokles.

LXXV. Ἐνθαῦτα Θεμιστοκλέης ὥς ἐσσοῦτο τῇ γνώμῃ ὑπὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων, λαθὼν ἐξέρχεται ἐκ τοῦ συνεδρίου, ἐξελθὼν δὲ πέμπει ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον 15 τὸ Μήδων ἀνδρα πλοῖω, ἐντειλάμενος τὰ λέγειν χρεὼν, τῷ οὐνομα μὲν ἦν Σίκιννος, οἰκέτης δὲ καὶ παιδαγωγὸς ἦν τῶν Θεμιστοκλέος παίδων, τὸν δὴ ὕστερον τούτων τῶν πρηγμάτων Θεμιστοκλέης Θεσπιέα τε ἐποίησε, ὥς ἐπεδέκοντο οἱ Θεσπιέες πολιήτας, καὶ 20 χρήμασι ὀλβιον. ὃς τότε πλοῖω ἀπικόμενος ἔλεγε πρὸς τοὺς στρατηγούς τῶν βαρβάρων τάδε· “Ἐπεμψέ με στρατηγὸς ὁ Ἀθηναίων λάθρῃ τῶν ἄλλων “Ἑλλήνων (τυγχάνει γὰρ φρονέων τὰ βασιλέος καὶ “βουλόμενος μᾶλλον τὰ ὑμέτερα κατύπερθε γίνεσθαι 25 “ἢ τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων πρήγματα) φράσοντα, ὅτι οἱ “Ἕλληνες δρησμὸν βουλεύονται καταρρωδηκότες, “καὶ νῦν παρέχει κάλλιστον ὑμέας ἔργον ἀπάντων “ἐξεργάσασθαι, ἣν μὴ περιῖδητε διαδράντας αὐτούς. “οὔτε γὰρ ἀλλήλοισι ὁμοφρονέουσι οὔτ’ ἔτι ἀντιστή- 30

“σονται ὑμῖν, πρὸς ἑωυτούς τε σφέας ὄψεσθε ναυμα-
 “χέοντας τοὺς τὰ ὑμέτερα φρονέοντας καὶ τοὺς μῆ.”

The Persians, believing that the Greeks intend to escape, first occupy the island Psyttaleia, and at midnight move their right wing forward close to Salamis so as to enclose the Greek fleet, and their left wing so as to block up the Strait between Salamis and Munychia.

LXXVI. Ὁ μὲν ταῦτά σφι σημήνας ἐκποδὼν ἀπαλλάσσετο, τοῖσι δὲ ὡς πιστὰ ἐγίνετο τὰ ἀγγελ-
 5 θέντα, τοῦτο μὲν ἐς τὴν νησίδα τὴν Ψυττάλειαν, μεταξὺ Σαλαμῖνός τε κειμένην καὶ τῆς ἡπείρου, πολλοὺς τῶν Περσέων ἀπεβίβασαν, τοῦτο δὲ, ἐπειδὴ ἐγίνοντο μέσαι νύκτες, ἀνῆγον μὲν τὸ ἀπ’ ἐσπέρης κέρας κυκλούμενοι πρὸς τὴν Σαλαμῖνα, ἀνῆγον δὲ οἱ
 10 ἀμφὶ τὴν Κέον τε καὶ τὴν Κυνόσουραν τεταγμένοι, κατεῖχόν τε μέχρι Μουνυχίης πάντα τὸν πορθμὸν τῆσι νηυσί. τῶνδε δὲ εἵνεκεν ἀνῆγον τὰς νέας, ἵνα δὴ τοῖσι Ἕλλησι μηδὲ φυγεῖν ἐξῇ, ἀλλ’ ἀπολαμφθέντες ἐν τῇ Σαλαμῖνι δοῖεν τίσιν τῶν ἐπ’ Ἀρτεμισίῳ ἀγω-
 15 νισμάτων. ἐς δὲ τὴν νησίδα τὴν Ψυττάλειαν καλεομένην ἀπεβίβαζον τῶν Περσέων τῶνδε εἵνεκεν, ὡς ἐπεὰν γένηται ναυμαχία, ἐνθαῦτα μάλιστα ἐξοισομένων τῶν τε ἀνδρῶν καὶ τῶν ναυηγίων (ἐν γὰρ δὴ πόρῳ τῆς ναυμαχίης τῆς μελλούσης ἔσεσθαι ἐκέετο
 20 ἡ νῆσος), ἵνα τοὺς μὲν περιποιῶσι, τοὺς δὲ διαφθέρωσι. ἐποίευν δὲ συγῇ ταῦτα, ὡς μὴ πυνθανοίατο οἱ ἐναντιοί. Οἱ μὲν δὴ ταῦτα τῆς νυκτὸς οὐδὲν ἀποκοιμηθέντες παραρτέοντο.

An oracle fulfilled.

LXXVII. Χρησμοῖσι δὲ οὐκ ἔχω ἀντιλέγειν ὡς
 25 οὐκ εἰσὶ ἀληθεές, οὐ βουλόμενος ἐναργέως λέγοντας

πειρᾶσθαι καταβάλλειν, ἐς τοιάδε πράγματα ἐσβλέψας.

Ἄλλ' ὅταν Ἀρτέμιδος χρυσαόρου ἱερὸν ἄκτῃν
 νηυσὶ γεφυρώσωσι καὶ εἰναλίην Κυνόσουραν,
 ἐλπίδι μαινομένη λιπαρὰς πέρσαντες Ἀθήνας, 5
 διὰ Δίκη σβέσσει κρατερὸν Κόρον, ὅς τ' ἔβριος υἱὸν,
 δεινὸν μαιμώνοντα, δοκεῖντ' ἀνὰ πάντα πιθέσθαι.
 Χαλκὸς γὰρ χαλκῷ συμμίζεται, αἵματι δ' Ἄρης
 πόντον φοινίξει. τότε ἐλεύθερον Ἑλλάδος ἡμάρ
 εὐρύοπα Κρονίδης ἐπάγει καὶ πότνια Νίκη. 10

ἐς τοιαῦτα μὲν καὶ οὕτω ἐναργέως λέγουσι Βάκιδι
 ἀντιλογίης χρησμών περὶ οὔτε αὐτὸς λέγειν τολμῶ
 οὔτε παρ' ἄλλων ἐνδέκομαι.

*During the night the Greek captains, not knowing what
 had happened, were still angrily debating, when
 Aristides arrived from Aegina, bringing word of the
 Persian movement which he had actually seen.*

LXXVIII. Τῶν δὲ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι στρατηγῶν
 ἐγίνετο ὥθισμὸς λόγων πολλός. ἤδεσαν δὲ οὐκ ὡς, ὅτι 15
 σφέας περιεκκυκλέοντο τῇσι νηυσὶ οἱ βάρβαροι, ἀλλ'
 ὥσπερ τῆς ἡμέρης ὥρεον αὐτοὺς τεταγμένους, ἐδόκεον
 κατὰ χώραν εἶναι. LXXIX. Συνεστηκότων δὲ τῶν
 στρατηγῶν ἐξ Αἰγίνης διέβη Ἀριστείδης ὁ Λυσιμά-
 χου, ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος μὲν, ἐξωστρακισμένος δὲ ὑπὸ 20
 τοῦ δήμου, τὸν ἐγὼ νενόμικα, πυνθανόμενος αὐτοῦ τὸν
 τρόπον, ἄριστον ἄνδρα γενέσθαι ἐν Ἀθήνησι καὶ
 δικαιότατον. οὗτος ὡνὴρ στάς ἐπὶ τὸ συνέδριον ἐξε-
 καλέετο Θεμιστοκλέα, ἔοντα μὲν ἐωυτῷ οὐ φίλον,
 ἐχθρὸν δὲ τὰ μάλιστα· ὑπὸ δὲ μεγάλῃ τῶν παρῶν- 25
 των κακῶν λήθην ἐκείνων ποιεύμενος ἐξεκαλέετο,

ἐθέλων αὐτῷ συμμῖξαι. προακηκόες δὲ, ὅτι σπεύ-
 δοιεν οἱ ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου ἀνάγειν τὰς νέας πρὸς
 τὸν Ἰσθμόν. ὥς δὲ ἐξῆλθέ οἱ Θεμιστοκλέης, ἔλεγε
 Ἀριστείδης τάδε· “Ἡμέας στασιάζειν χρεόν ἐστι ἐν
 5 “τε τῷ ἄλλῳ καιρῷ καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐν τῷδε περὶ τοῦ
 “ὀκότερος ἡμέων πλέω ἀγαθὰ τὴν πατρίδα ἐργάσεται.
 “λέγω δέ τοι, ὅτι ἰσὸν ἐστι πολλά τε καὶ ὀλίγα λέγειν
 “περὶ ἀποπλόου τοῦ ἐνθεύτεν Πελοποννησίοισι. ἐγὼ
 “γὰρ αὐτόπτης τοι λέγω γενόμενος, ὅτι νῦν οὐδ’ ἦν
 10 “ἐθέλωσι Κορίνθιοί τε καὶ αὐτὸς Εὐρυβιάδης οἰοί τε
 “ἔσονται ἐκπλῶσαι· περιεχόμεθα γὰρ ὑπὸ τῶν πολε-
 “μίων κύκλῳ. ἀλλ’ ἐσελθὼν σφι ταῦτα σήμνηνον.”
 LXXX. Ὁ δ’ ἀμείβετο τοισίδε· “Κάρτα τε χρηστὰ
 “διακελεύεαι καὶ εὖ ἡγγειλας. τὰ γὰρ ἐγὼ ἐδεόμην
 15 “γενέσθαι, αὐτὸς αὐτόπτης γενόμενος ἦκεις. ἴσθι γὰρ
 “ἐξ ἐμέο τὰ ποιούμενα ὑπὸ Μήδων. ἔδεε γὰρ, ὅτε οὐκ
 “ἐκόντες ἠθελον ἐς μάχην κατίστασθαι οἱ Ἕλληνες,
 “ἀέκοντας παραστήσασθαι. σὺ δὲ ἐπεὶ περ ἦκεις
 “χρηστὰ ἀπαγγέλλων, αὐτὸς σφι ἡγγειλον. ἦν γὰρ
 20 “ἐγὼ αὐτὰ λέγω, δόξω πλάσας λέγειν καὶ οὐ πείσω
 “ὥς οὐ ποιούντων τῶν βαρβάρων ταῦτα. ἀλλὰ σφι
 “σήμνηνον αὐτὸς παρελθὼν, ὥς ἔχει. ἐπεὰν δὲ σημή-
 “νης, ἣν μὲν πείθονται, ταῦτα δὴ τὰ κάλλιστα, ἣν δὲ
 “αὐτοῖσι μὴ πιστὰ γένηται, ὁμοῖον ἡμῖν ἔσται. οὐ
 25 “γὰρ ἔτι διαδρήσονται, εἴ περ περιεχόμεθα παντα-
 “χόθεν, ὥς σὺ λέγεις.”

Aristeides fails to convince the captains ;

LXXXI. Ταῦτα ἔλεγε παρελθὼν ὁ Ἀριστείδης,
 φάμενος ἐξ Αἰγίνης τε ἦκειν καὶ μόγις ἐκπλῶσαι
 λαθὼν τοὺς ἐπορμέοντας· περιέχεσθαι γὰρ πᾶν τὸ

στρατόπεδον τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ὑπὸ τῶν νεῶν τῶν Ξέρ-
 ξεω· παραρτέεσθαι τε συνεβούλευε ὡς ἀλεξομένους.
 Καὶ ὁ μὲν ταῦτα εἶπας μετεστήκεε, τῶν δὲ αὐτῆς
 ἐγίνετο λόγων ἀμφισβασίῃ· οἱ γὰρ πλεῖνες τῶν
 στρατηγῶν οὐκ ἐπείθοντο τὰ ἐξαγγελθέντα. 5

*but his news is confirmed by the arrival of a Tenian
 trireme which had deserted from the Persian fleet.*

LXXXII. Ἀπιστεόντων δὲ τούτων ἦκε τριήρης
 ἀνδρῶν Τηνίων αὐτομολέουσα, τῆς ἦρχε ἀνὴρ Παναί-
 τιος ὁ Σωσιμένεος, ἥ περ δὴ ἔφερε τὴν ἀληθείην
 πᾶσαν. διὰ δὲ τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον ἐνεγράφησαν Τήνιοι
 ἐν Δελφοῖσι ἐς τὸν τρίποδα ἐν τοῖσι τὸν βάρβαρον 10
 κατελοῦσι. σὺν δὲ ὧν ταύτῃ τῇ νηὶ τῇ αὐτομολησά-
 σῃ ἐς Σαλαμίνα καὶ τῇ πρότερον ἐπ' Ἀρτεμίσιον τῇ
 Δημνίῃ ἐξεπληροῦτο τὸ ναυτικὸν τοῖσι Ἑλλήσι ἐς
 τὰς ὀγδώκοντα καὶ τριηκοσίας νέας· δύο γὰρ δὴ νεῶν
 τότε κατέδεε ἐς τὸν ἀριθμόν. 15

*The Greeks therefore prepare to fight. Just as they are
 putting off to sea the Aeacid Heroes arrive.*

LXXXIII. Τοῖσι δὲ Ἑλλήσι ὡς πιστὰ δὴ τὰ
 λεγόμενα ἦν τῶν Τηνίων ῥήματα, παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς
 ναυμαχῆσοντες. ἡὼς τε δὴ διέφαινε, καὶ οἱ σύλλο-
 γον τῶν ἐπιβατέων ποιησάμενοι, προηγόρευε εὖ ἔχον-
 τα μὲν ἐκ πάντων Θεμιστοκλῆς, τὰ δὲ ἔπεα ἦν πάντα 20
 κρέσσω τοῖσι ἔσσοσι ἀντιτιθέμενα. ὅσα δὲ ἐν ἀνθρώ-
 που φύσι καὶ καταστάσι ἐγγίνεται, παραινέσας δὴ
 τούτων τὰ κρέσσω αἰρέεσθαι, καὶ καταπλέξας τὴν
 ῥῆσιν, ἐσβαίνειν ἐκέλευε ἐς τὰς νέας. Καὶ οὗτοι μὲν
 δὴ ἐσέβαινον, καὶ ἦκε ἡ ἀπ' Αἰγίνης τριήρης, ἥ κατὰ 25

τοὺς Αἰακίδας ἀπεδήμησε. ἐνθαῦτα ἀνήγον τὰς νέας ἀπάσας οἱ Ἕλληνες.

The fight. It is begun by the Athenian Ameinias charging and grappling a ship of the enemy. Both sides come to the rescue and the battle becomes general.

LXXXIV. Ἀναγομένοισι δέ σφι αὐτίκα ἐπέκέ-
 ατο οἱ βάρβαροι. οἱ μὲν δὴ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες [ἐπὶ]
 5 πρύμνην ἀνεκρούοντο καὶ ὤκελλον τὰς νέας, Ἀμεινίης
 δὲ Παλληνεὺς ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος ἐξαναχθεὶς νητὶ ἐμβάλ-
 λει. συμπλακείσης δὲ τῆς νεὸς καὶ οὐ δυναμένων
 ἀπαλλαγῆναι, οὕτω δὴ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἀμεινίῃ βοηθέοντες
 συνέμισγον. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν οὕτω λέγουσι τῆς ναυ-
 10 μαχίης γενέσθαι τὴν ἀρχὴν, Αἰγινῆται δὲ τὴν κατὰ
 τοὺς Αἰακίδας ἀποδημήσασαν ἐς Αἶγιαν, ταύτην
 εἶναι τὴν ἄρξασαν. λέγεται δὲ καὶ τάδε, ὥς φάσμα
 σφι γυναικὸς ἐφάνη, φανείσαν δὲ διακελεύσασθαι
 ὥστε καὶ ἅπαν ἀκοῦσαι τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατόπε-
 15 δον ὀνειδίσασαν πρότερον τάδε· “ὦ δαιμόνιοι, μέχρι
 “κόσου ἔτι πρύμνην ἀνακρούεσθε;” LXXXV. Κατὰ
 μὲν δὴ Ἀθηναίους ἐτετάχατο Φοίνικες (οὔτοι γὰρ
 εἶχον τὸ πρὸς Ἐλευσίνος τε καὶ ἐσπέρης κέρας) κατὰ
 δὲ Λακεδαιμονίους Ἴωνες· οὔτοι δ’ εἶχον τὸ πρὸς τὴν
 20 ἡῶ τε καὶ τὸν Πειραιέα. ἠθελοκάκεον μέντοι αὐτῶν
 κατὰ τὰς Θεμιστοκλέος ἐντολὰς ὀλίγοι, οἱ δὲ πλεῖνες
 οὔ. ἔχω μὲν νυν συχνῶν οὐνόματα τριηράρχων
 καταλέξαι τῶν νέας Ἑλληνίδας ἐλόντων, χρήσομαι
 δὲ αὐτοῖσι οὐδὲν πλὴν Θεομήστορος τε τοῦ Ἀνδρο-
 25 δάμαντος καὶ Φυλάκου τοῦ Ἰστιαίου, Σαμίων ἀμφο-
 τέρων. τοῦδε δὲ εἵνεκεν μέμνημαι τούτων μούνων,
 ὅτι Θεομήστωρ μὲν διὰ τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον Σάμου ἐτυ-

ράννευσε καταστησάντων τῶν Περσέων, Φύλακος δὲ
 εὐεργέτης βασιλέος ἀνεγράφη καὶ χώρα οἱ ἐδωρήθη
 πολλή. οἱ δ' εὐεργέται βασιλέος ὀροσάγγαι καλέ-
 ονται Περσιστί. LXXXVI. Περὶ μὲν νυν τούτους
 οὕτω εἶχε, τὸ δὲ πλῆθος τῶν νεῶν ἐν τῇ Σαλαμῖνι 5
 ἐκεραῖζετο, αἱ μὲν ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων διαφθειρόμεναι, αἱ
 δὲ ὑπὸ Αἰγινήτεων. ἅτε γὰρ τῶν μὲν Ἑλλήνων σὺν
 κόσμῳ ναυμαχεόντων κατὰ τάξιν, τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων
 οὐ τεταγμένων ἔτι οὔτε σὺν νόφ ποιούντων οὐδέν,
 ἔμελλε τοιοῦτό σφι συνοίσεσθαι, οἷόν περ ἀπέβη. 10
 καίτοι ἦσαν γε καὶ ἐγένοντο ταύτην τὴν ἡμέρην
 μακρῷ ἀμείνονες αὐτοὶ ἑωυτῶν ἢ πρὸς Εὐβοίῃ, πᾶς
 τις προθυμεόμενος καὶ δειμαίνων Ξέρξην, ἐδόκεε τε
 ἕκαστος ἑωυτὸν θηήσεσθαι βασιλέα.

A gallant feat of Queen Artemisia.

LXXXVII. Κατὰ μὲν δὴ τοὺς ἄλλους οὐκ ἔχω 15
 μετεξτερόους εἰπεῖν ἀτρεκέως ὡς ἕκαστοι τῶν βαρ-
 βάρων ἢ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἡγωνίζοντο, κατὰ δὲ Ἀρτε-
 μισίην τάδε ἐγένετο, ἀπ' ᾧν εὐδοκίμησε μᾶλλον ἔτι
 παρὰ βασιλεῖ· ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἐς θόρυβον πολλὸν ἀπί-
 κето τὰ βασιλέος πρήγματα, ἐν τούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ ἢ 20
 νηὺς ἢ Ἀρτεμισίης ἐδιώκετο ὑπὸ νεὸς Ἀττικῆς· καὶ
 ἢ οὐκ ἔχουσα διαφυγεῖν, ἔμπροσθε γὰρ αὐτῆς ἦσαν
 ἄλλαι νέες φίλλαι, ἢ δὲ αὐτῆς πρὸς τῶν πολεμίων
 μάλιστα ἐτύγχανε εὐῶσα, ἔδοξε οἱ τότε ποιῆσαι, τὸ
 καὶ συνήνεκε ποιησάσῃ· διωκομένη γὰρ ὑπὸ τῆς 25
 Ἀττικῆς φέρουσα ἐνέβαλε νητὶ φιλίῃ ἀνδρῶν τε
 Καλυνδέων καὶ αὐτοῦ ἐπιπλώοντος τοῦ Καλυνδέων
 βασιλέος Δαμασιθύμου. εἰ μὲν καὶ τι νεῖκος πρὸς
 αὐτὸν ἐγεγόνεε ἔτι περὶ Ἑλλήσποντον ἑόντων, οὐ

μέντοι ἔγωγε ἔχω εἰπεῖν, οὔτε εἰ ἐκ προνοίας αὐτὰ ἐποίησε, οὔτε εἰ συνεκύρησε ἢ τῶν Καλυνδέων κατὰ τύχην παραπесοῦσα νηὺς. ὥς δὲ ἐνέβαλλέ τε καὶ κατέδυσσε, εὐτυχίῃ χρησαμένη διπλόα ἐωυτὴν ἀγαθὰ
 5 ἐργάσατο· ὃ τε γὰρ τῆς Ἀττικῆς νεὸς τριήραρχος ὥς εἶδέ μιν ἐμβάλλουσιν νηὶ ἀνδρῶν βαρβάρων, νομίσας τὴν νέα τὴν Ἀρτεμισίης ἢ Ἑλληνίδα εἶναι ἢ αὐτομολέειν ἐκ τῶν βαρβάρων καὶ αὐτοῖσι ἀμύνειν, ἀποστρέψας πρὸς ἄλλας ἐτράπετο. LXXXVIII. Τοῦτο
 10 μὲν τοιοῦτο αὐτῇ συνήνεικε γενέσθαι διαφυγεῖν τε καὶ μὴ ἀπολέσθαι, τοῦτο δὲ συνέβη ὥστε κακὸν ἐργασαμένην ἀπὸ τούτων αὐτὴν μάλιστα εὐδοκιμῆσαι παρὰ Ξέρξῃ. λέγεται γὰρ βασιλέα θηεύμενον μαθεῖν τὴν νέα ἐμβαλοῦσαν καὶ δὴ τίνα εἶπαι τῶν παρεόντων
 15 “Δέσποτα, ὁρᾷς Ἀρτεμισίην, ὥς εὖ ἀγωνίζεται καὶ νέα “τῶν πολεμίων κατέδυσσε;” Καὶ τὸν ἐπείρσθαι, εἰ ἀληθῆως ἐστὶ Ἀρτεμισίης τὸ ἔργον, καὶ τοὺς φάναι σαφέως τὸ ἐπίσημον τῆς νεὸς ἐπισταμένους· τὴν δὲ διαφθαρεῖσαν ἡπιστέατο εἶναι πολεμίνην. τὰ τε γὰρ
 20 ἄλλα, ὥς εἴρηται, αὐτῇ συνήνεικεν ἐς εὐτυχίην γενόμενα καὶ τὸ τῶν ἐκ τῆς Καλυνδικῆς νεὸς μηδένα ἀποσωθέντα κατήγορον γενέσθαι. Ξέρξην δὲ εἶπαι λέγεται πρὸς τὰ φραζόμενα· “Οἱ μὲν ἄνδρες γεγό-
 “νασὶ μοι γυναῖκες, αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες ἄνδρες.” Ταῦτα
 25 μὲν Ξέρξην φασὶ εἶπαι.

The losses of either side.

LXXXIX. Ἐν δὲ τῷ πόνῳ τούτῳ ἀπὸ μὲν ἔθανε ὁ στρατηγὸς Ἀριαβίγνης ὁ Δαρείου, Ξέρξεω ἐὼν ἀδελφεός, ἀπὸ δὲ ἄλλοι πολλοὶ τε καὶ οὐνομαστοὶ Περσέων καὶ Μήδων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων,

ὀλίγοι δέ τινες καὶ Ἑλλήνων. ἅτε γὰρ νέειν ἐπιστάμενοι, τοῖσι αἱ νέες διεφθείροντο, καὶ μὴ ἐν χειρῶν νόμφ ἀπολλύμενοι ἐς τὴν Σαλαμίνα διένεον. τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων οἱ πολλοὶ ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ διεφθάρησαν, νέειν οὐκ ἐπιστάμενοι. ἐπεὶ δὲ αἱ πρῶται ἐς 5 φυγὴν ἐτράποντο, ἐνθαῦτα αἱ πλεῖσται διεφθείροντο. οἱ γὰρ ὀπισθε τεταγμένοι, ἐς τὸ πρόσθε τῇσι νηυσὶ παριέναι πειρώμενοι ὡς ἀποδεξόμενοί τι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἔργον βασιλεῖ, τῇσι σφετέρῃσι νηυσὶ φευγούσῃσι περιέπιπτον.

10

Certain Phoenicians accuse the Ionians of treason, but are themselves executed. Xerxes watches the fight.

XC. Ἐγένετο δὲ καὶ τότε ἐν τῷ θορύβῳ τούτῳ τῶν τινὲς Φοινίκων, τῶν αἱ νέες διεφθάρησαν, ἐλθόντες παρὰ βασιλέα διέβαλλον τοὺς Ἴωνας, ὡς δι' ἐκείνους ἀπολοῖατο αἱ νέες, ὡς προδόντων. συνήνεκε ὦν οὕτω 15 ὥστε Ἴωνων τε τοὺς στρατηγούς μὴ ἀπολέσθαι, Φοινίκων τε τοὺς διαβάλλοντας λαβεῖν τοιόνδε μισθόν· ἔτι τούτων ταῦτα λεγόντων ἐνέβαλε νητ' Ἀττικῇ Σαμοθρηκικῇ νηὺς. ἥ τε δὴ Ἀττικὴ κατεδύετο, καὶ ἐπιφερομένη Αἰγιναίῃ νηὺς κατέδυσε τῶν Σαμοθρηκικῶν τὴν νέα. ἅτε δὴ ἔοντες ἀκοντισταὶ οἱ Σαμο- 20 θρηκικες τοὺς ἐπιβάτας ἀπὸ τῆς καταδυσάσης νεὸς βάλλοντες ἀπήραξαν καὶ ἐπέβησάν τε καὶ ἔσχον αὐτήν. ταῦτα γενόμενα τοὺς Ἴωνας ἐρρύσατο· ὡς γὰρ εἶδε σφεας Ξέρξης ἔργον μέγα ἐργασαμένους, ἐτράπετο πρὸς τοὺς Φοίνικας ὅλα ὑπερλυπεόμενός 25 τε καὶ πάντας αἰτιώμενος, καὶ σφῶν ἐκέλευσε τὰς κεφαλὰς ἀποταμεῖν, ἵνα μὴ αὐτοὶ κακοὶ γενόμενοι τοὺς ἀμείνονας διαβάλλωσι. ὅπως γὰρ τινα ἴδοι

Ξέρξης τῶν ἐωυτοῦ ἔργον τι ἀποδεικνύμενον ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίῃ, κατήμενος ὑπὸ τῷ οὐρεῖ τῷ ἀντίον Σαλαμῖνος, τὸ καλλέεται Αἰγιάλεως, ἀνεπυνθάνετο τὸν ποιήσαντα, καὶ οἱ γραμματισταὶ ἀνέγραφον πατρόθεν τὸν
 5 τριήραρχον καὶ τὴν πόλιν. πρὸς δέ τι καὶ προσεβάλετο φίλος ἐὼν Ἀριαράμνης ἀνὴρ Πέρσης παρεὼν τούτου τοῦ Φοινικίου πάθεος.

The Persian fleet retires to Phalerum, harassed by the Aeginetan and Athenian ships.

XCI. Οἱ μὲν δὴ πρὸς τοὺς Φοίνικας ἐτράποντο, τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων ἐς φυγὴν τραπομένων καὶ ἐκπλε-
 10 ὄντων πρὸς τὸ Φάληρον Αἰγινῆται ὑποστάντες ἐν τῷ πορθμῷ ἔργα ἀπεδέξαντο λόγου ἄξια. οἱ μὲν γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τῷ θορύβῳ ἐκεράϊζον τὰς τε ἀντισταμένας καὶ τὰς φευγούσας τῶν νεῶν, οἱ δὲ Αἰγινῆται τὰς ἐκπλωούσας· ὅκως δέ τινες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους
 15 διαφύγοιεν, φερόμενοι ἐσέπιπτον ἐς τοὺς Αἰγινήτας.
 XCII. Ἐνθαῦτα συνεκύρεον νέες ἥ τε Θεμιστοκλέος διώκουσα νέα, καὶ ἡ Πολυκρίτου τοῦ Κρίου ἀνδρὸς Αἰγινήτεω νηὶ ἐμβαλοῦσα Σιδωνίῃ, ἥ περ εἶλε τὴν προφυλάσσουσαν ἐπὶ Σκιάθῳ τὴν Αἰγιναίην, ἐπ' ἧς
 20 ἔπλεε Πυθῆς ὁ Ἰσχενόου, τὸν οἱ Πέρσαι κατακοπέντα ἀρετῆς εἵνεκεν εἶχον ἐν τῇ νηὶ ἐκπαγλεόμενοι. τὸν δὴ περιιάγουσα ἄμα Πέρσησι ἤλω νηὺς ἡ Σιδωνίῃ ὥστε Πυθέην οὕτω σωθῆναι ἐς Αἶγιναν. ὥς δὲ ἐσεῖδε τὴν νέα τὴν Ἀττικὴν ὁ Πολύκριτος, ἔγνω
 25 τὸ σημῆϊον ἰδὼν τῆς στρατηγίδος, καὶ βώσας τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα ἐπεκερτόμησε ἐς τῶν Αἰγινητέων τὸν μηδισμόν ὀνειδίζων. ταῦτα μὲν νυν νηὶ ἐμβαλὼν ὁ

Πολύκριτος ἀπέρριψε ἐς Θेमιστοκλέα, οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι, τῶν αἱ νέες περιεγέροντο, φεύγοντες ἀπίκοντο ἐς Φάληρον ὑπὸ τὸν πεζὸν στρατόν.

The Aeginetans gained the first, the Athenians the second reputation for bravery in the battle. Artemisia escaped.

XCIII. Ἐν δὲ τῇ ναυμαχίῃ ταύτῃ ἤκουσαν Ἑλλήνων ἄριστα Αἰγινῆται, ἐπὶ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, 5 ἀνδρῶν δὲ Πολύκριτός τε ὁ Αἰγινῆτης καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι Εὐμένης τε ὁ Ἀναγυράσιος καὶ Ἀμεινίης Παλληνεῖς, ὃς καὶ Ἀρτεμισίην ἐπεδίωξε. εἰ μὲν νυν ἔμαθε, ὅτι ἐν ταύτῃ πλέοι Ἀρτεμισίη, οὐκ ἂν ἐπαύσατο πρότερον ἢ εἰλέ μιν ἢ καὶ αὐτὸς ἦλω. τοῖσι γὰρ 10 Ἀθηναίων τριηράρχοισι παρεκεκέλευστο, πρὸς δὲ καὶ ἄεθλον ἐκέετο μύριαι δραχμαί, ὃς ἂν μιν ζωὴν ἔλῃ· δεινὴν γάρ τι ἐποιεῦντο γυναῖκα ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας στρατεύεσθαι. αὕτη μὲν δὴ, ὡς πρότερον εἴρηται, διέφυγε, ἦσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι, τῶν αἱ νέες 15 περιεγεγόνεσαν, ἐν τῷ Φαλήρῳ.

The reported cowardice of the Corinthians.

XCIV. Ἀδείμαντον δὲ τὸν Κορίνθιον στρατηγὸν λέγουσι Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτίκα κατ' ἀρχάς, ὡς συνέμισγον αἱ νέες, ἐκπλαγέντα τε καὶ ὑπερδείσαντα, τὰ ἰστία ἀειράμενον οἷχεσθαι φεύγοντα, ἰδόντας δὲ τοὺς 20 Κορινθίους τὴν στρατηγίδα φεύγουσαν ὡσαύτως οἷχεσθαι. ὡς δὲ ἄρα φεύγοντας γίνεσθαι τῆς Σαλαμίνης κατὰ τὸ ἰρὸν Ἀθηναίης Σκιράδος, περιπίπτειν σφί κέλητα θείῃ πομπῇ, τὸν οὔτε πέμψαντα φανῆναι οὐδένα, οὔτε τι τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς στρατιῆς εἰδόσι προσ- 25

φέρεσθαι τοῖσι Κορινθίοισι. τῇδε δὲ συμβάλλονται εἶναι θεῖον τὸ πρῆγμα· ὥς γὰρ ἀγχοῦ γενέσθαι τῶν νεῶν, τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ κέλητος λέγειν τάδε· “Ἀδείμαντε, “σὺ μὲν ἀποστρέψας τὰς νέας ἐς φυγὴν ὥρμησαι
 5 “καταπροδοὺς τοὺς Ἕλληνας· οἱ δὲ καὶ δὴ νικῶσι, “ὅσον αὐτοὶ ἠρώντο ἐπικρατῆσαι τῶν ἐχθρῶν.” ταῦτα λεγόντων, ἀπιστέειν γὰρ τὸν Ἀδείμαντον, αὐτὶς τάδε λέγειν, ὥς αὐτοὶ οἰοί τε εἶεν ἀγόμενοι ὕμνηροι ἀποθνήσκειν, ἣν μὴ νικῶντες φαίνονται οἱ Ἕλληνες. οὕτω
 10 δὴ ἀποστρέψαντα τὴν νέα αὐτόν τε καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπ’ ἐξεργασμένοισι ἐλθεῖν ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον. τούτους μὲν τοιαύτη φάτις ἔχει ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων, οὐ μέντοι αὐτοὶ γε Κορίνθιοι ὁμολογέουσι, ἀλλ’ ἐν πρώτοις σφέας αὐτοὺς τῆς ναυμαχίης νομίζουσι γενέσθαι,
 15 μαρτυρεῖ δέ σφι καὶ ἡ ἄλλη Ἑλλάς.

Aristides in Psyttaleia.

XCV. Ἀριστείδης δὲ ὁ Λυσιμάχου ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναῖος, τοῦ καὶ ὀλίγῳ τι πρότερον τούτων ἐπεμνήσθην ὥς ἀνδρὸς ἀρίστου, οὗτος ἐν τῷ θορύβῳ τούτῳ τῷ περὶ Σαλαμίνα γενομένῳ τάδε ἐποίει· παραλαβὼν
 20 πολλοὺς τῶν ὀπλιτέων, οἱ παρατετάχατο παρὰ τὴν ἀκτὴν τῆς Σαλαμίνης χώρας, γένος ἔοντες Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐς τὴν Ψυττάλειαν νῆσον ἀπέβησε ἄγων, οἱ τοὺς Πέρσας τοὺς ἐν τῇ νησίδι ταύτῃ κατεφόνευσαν πάντας.

The Greeks collect the wrecks at Salamis; but some drift upon the Attic coast.

25 XCVI. Ὡς δὲ ἡ ναυμαχία διελέλυτο, κατειρύσαντες ἐς τὴν Σαλαμίνα οἱ Ἕλληνες τῶν ναυηγίων ὅσα ταύτῃ ἐτύγχανε ἔτι ἔοντα, ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν ἐς

ἄλλην ναυμαχίην, ἐλπίζοντες τῇσι περιεούσησι νηυσὶ
 ἔτι χρῆσασθαι βασιλέα. τῶν δὲ ναυηγίων πολλὰ ὑπο-
 λαβὼν ἄνεμος ζέφυρος ἔφερε τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐπὶ τὴν
 ἡϊόνα τὴν καλεομένην Κωλιάδα, ὥστε ἀποπλησθῆναι
 τὸν χρησμὸν τὸν τε ἄλλον πάντα τὸν περὶ τῆς 5
 ναυμαχίης ταύτης εἰρημένον Βάκιδι καὶ Μουσαίῳ,
 καὶ δὴ καὶ κατὰ τὰ ναυήγια τὰ ταύτῃ ἐξενειχθέντα
 τὸ εἰρημένον πολλοῖσι ἔτεσι πρότερον τούτων ἐν
 χρησμῷ Λυσιστράτῳ Ἀθηναίῳ ἀνδρὶ χρησμολόγῳ,
 τὸ ἐλελήθее πάντας τοὺς Ἑλληνας, 10

Κωλιάδες δὲ γυναῖκες ἐρετμοῖσι φρύξουσι·
 τοῦτο δὲ ἔμελλε ἀπελάσαντος βασιλέος ἔσεσθαι.

*The terror of Xerxes. He orders a bridge of boats to be
 made to Salamis.*

XCVII. Ξέρξης δὲ ὡς ἔμαθε τὸ γεγονὸς πάθος,
 δέσας, μὴ τις τῶν Ἰώνων ὑπόθηται τοῖσι Ἑλλησι
 ἢ αὐτοὶ νοήσωσι πλέειν ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον λύ- 15
 σοντες τὰς γεφύρας καὶ ἀπολαμφθεὶς ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ
 ἀπολέσθαι κινδυνεύσῃ, δρῆσμον ἐβούλευε· ἐθέλων
 δὲ μὴ ἐπίδηλος εἶναι μήτε τοῖσι Ἑλλησι μήτε
 τοῖσι ἑωυτοῦ ἐς τὴν Σαλαμίνα χῶμα ἐπειράτο
 διαχοῦν, γαυλούς τε Φοινικητοὺς συνέδεε, ἵνα ἀντί τε 20
 σχεδίας ἔωσι καὶ τείχεος, ἀρτέστό τε ἐς πόλεμον ὡς
 ναυμαχίην ἄλλην ποιησόμενος. ὁρέοντες δέ μιν
 πάντες οἱ ἄλλοι ταῦτα πρήσσοντα εὖ ἠπιστέατο, ὡς
 ἐκ παντὸς νόου παρεσκεύασται μένων πολεμήσειν·
 Μαρδόνιον δ' οὐδὲν τούτων ἐλάνθανε ὡς μάλιστα 25
 ἔμπειρον ἔοντα τῆς ἐκείνου διανοίης. ταῦτά τε ἅμα
 Ξέρξης ἐποίεε, καὶ ἔπεμπε ἐς Πέρσας ἀγγελέοντα
 τὴν παρεούσάν σφι συμφορὴν.

The Persian Courier post. Dismay at Susa.

XCVIII. Τούτων δὲ τῶν ἀγγέλων ἔστι οὐδὲν
 ὃ τι θάσσον παραγίνεται θνητὸν ἔόν· οὕτω τοῖσι
 Πέρσησι ἐξεύρηται τοῦτο. λέγουσι γὰρ, ὡς ὅσων ἂν
 ἡμερέων ἢ ἡ πᾶσα ὁδὸς, τοσοῦτοι ἵπποι τε καὶ ἄνδρες
 5 διεστᾶσι, κατὰ ἡμερησίην ὁδὸν ἐκάστην ἵππος τε καὶ
 ἀνὴρ τεταγμένος, τοὺς οὔτε νιφετὸς, οὐκ ὄμβρος, οὐ
 καῦμα, οὐ νύξ ἔργει μὴ οὐ κατανύσαι τὸν προκείμενον
 ἑωυτῷ δρόμον τὴν ταχίστην. ὁ μὲν δὴ πρῶτος δραμὼν
 παραδιδόι τὰ ἐντεταλμένα τῷ δευτέρῳ, ὁ δὲ δεύτερος
 10 τῷ τρίτῳ· τὸ δὲ ἐνθεῦτεν ἤδη κατ' ἄλλον διεξέρχεται
 παραδιδόμενα, κατὰ περ Ἑλλησι ἢ λαμπαδηφορίῃ,
 τὴν τῷ Ἡφαίστῳ ἐπιτελέουσι. τοῦτο τὸ δρᾶμμα τῶν
 ἵππων καλέουσι Πέρσαι ἀγγαρήϊον. XCIX. Ἡ μὲν
 δὴ πρώτη ἐς Σοῦσα ἀγγελίῃ ἀπικομένη, ὡς ἔχοι
 15 Ἀθήνας Ξέρξης, ἔτερψε οὕτω δὴ τι Περσέων τοὺς
 ὑπολειφθέντας, ὡς τὰς τε ὁδοὺς μυρσίησι πάσας
 ἐστόρεσαν καὶ ἐθυμίων θυμῆματα καὶ αὐτοὶ ἦσαν ἐν
 θυσίῃσι τε καὶ εὐπαθείησι· ἡ δὲ δευτέρη σφι ἀγγελίῃ
 ἐπεξελθοῦσα συνέχεε οὕτω, ὥστε τοὺς κιθῶνας κατερ-
 20 ρήξαντο πάντες, βοῇ τε καὶ οἰμωγῇ ἐχρέοντο ἀπλῆτῳ,
 Μαρδόνιον ἐν αἰτῇ τιθέντες. οὐκ οὕτω δὲ περὶ τῶν
 νεῶν ἀχθόμενοι ταῦτα οἱ Πέρσαι ἐποίουν, ὡς περὶ
 αὐτῷ Ξέρξῃ δειμαίνοντες.

Mardonius consoles Xerxes, and advises him to return home.

C. Καὶ περὶ Πέρσας μὲν ἦν ταῦτα τὸν πάντα
 25 μεταξὺ χρόνον γεγόμενον, μέχρι οὐ Ξέρξης αὐτὸς
 σφεας ἀπικόμενος ἔπαυσε. Μαρδόνιος δὲ ὀρέων μὲν

Ξέρξην συμφορὴν μεγάλην ἐκ τῆς ναυμαχίης ποι-
 εύμενον, ὑποπτεύων δὲ αὐτὸν δρησμὸν βουλευέιν ἐκ
 τῶν Ἀθηνέων, φροντίσας πρὸς ἑωυτὸν ὥς δώσει δίκην
 ἀναγνώσας βασιλέα στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα,
 καὶ οἱ κρέσσον εἴη ἀνακινδυνεύσαι ἢ κατεργάσασθαι 5
 τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἢ αὐτὸν καλῶς τελευτῆσαι τὸν βίον
 ὑπὲρ μεγάλων αἰωρηθέντα· πλέον μέντοι ἔφερε οἱ ἡ
 γνώμη κατεργάσασθαι τὴν Ἑλλάδα· λογισάμενος
 ὦν ταῦτα προσέφερε τὸν λόγον τόνδε· “Δέσποτα,
 “μήτε λυπέεο μήτε συμφορὴν μηδεμίαν μεγάλην 10
 “ποιεῦ τοῦδε τοῦ γεγονότος εἵνεκεν πρήγματος. οὐ
 “γὰρ ξύλων ἀγὼν ὁ τὸ πᾶν φέρων ἐστὶ ἡμῖν, ἀλλ’
 “ἀνδρῶν τε καὶ ἵππων. σοὶ δὲ οὔτε τις τούτων τῶν
 “τὸ πᾶν σφί ἤδη δοκεόντων κατεργάσθαι ἀποβᾶς
 “ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πειρήσεται ἀντιωθῆναι, οὔτ’ ἐκ τῆς 15
 “ἡπείρου τῆσδε· οἳ τε ἡμῖν ἠντιώθησαν, ἔδοσαν
 “δίκας. εἰ μὲν νυν δοκέει, αὐτίκα πειρώμεθα τῆς
 “Πελοποννήσου· εἰ δὲ καὶ δοκέει ἐπισχεῖν, παρέχει
 “ποιέειν ταῦτα. μὴ δὲ δυσθύμεις· οὐ γάρ ἐστι
 “Ἑλλησι οὐδεμία ἔκδυσις μὴ οὐ, δόντας λόγον τῶν 20
 “ἐποίησαν νῦν τε καὶ πρότερον, εἶναι σοὺς δούλους.
 “μάλιστα μὲν νυν ταῦτα ποίεις· εἰ δ’ ἄρα τοι βεβού-
 “λευται αὐτὸν ἀπελαύνοντα ἀπάγειν τὴν στρατιήν,
 “ἄλλην ἔχω καὶ ἐκ τῶνδε βουλήν. σὺ Πέρσας,
 “βασιλεῦ, μὴ ποιήσης καταγελάστους γενέσθαι 25
 “Ἑλλησι. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἐν τοῖσι Πέρσησι δεδήληται
 “τῶν πρηγμάτων, οὐδὲ ἐρέεις ὅκου ἐγενόμεθα ἄνδρες
 “κακοί. εἰ δὲ Φοίνικες τε καὶ Αἰγύπτιοι καὶ Κύπριοί
 “τε καὶ Κίλικες κακοὶ ἐγένοντο, οὐδὲν πρὸς Πέρσας
 “τοῦτο προσήκει τὸ πάθος. ἤδη ὦν ἐπειδὴ οὐ Πέρσαι 30
 “τοι αἵτιοί εἰσι, ἐμοὶ πείθεο· εἴ τοι δέδοκται μὴ

“ παραμένειν, σὺ μὲν ἐς ἡθεα τὰ σεωυτοῦ ἀπέλανε,
 “ τῆς στρατιῆς ἀπάγων τὸ πολλόν, ἐμέ δέ σοι χρή
 “ τὴν Ἑλλάδα παρασχεῖν δεδουλωμένην, τριήκοντα
 “ μυριάδας τοῦ στρατοῦ ἀπολεξάμενον.”

A council of war. Artemisia gives the same advice as Mardonius.

- 5 CI. Ταῦτα ἀκούσας Ξέρξης ὡς ἐκ κακῶν ἐχάρη
 τε καὶ ἦσθη, πρὸς Μαρδόνιον τε βουλευσάμενος ἔφη
 ὑποκρινέεσθαι ὁκότερον ποιήσει τούτων. ὡς δὲ
 ἐβουλευέτο ἅμα Περσέων τοῖσι ἐπικλήτοισι, ἔδοξέ οἱ
 καὶ Ἀρτεμισίην ἐς συμβουλίην μεταπέμψασθαι, ὅτι
 10 πρότερον ἐφαίνετο μούνη νοέουσα τὰ ποιητέα ἦν. ὡς
 δὲ ἀπῆκετο ἡ Ἀρτεμισίη, μεταστησάμενος τοὺς ἄλλους,
 τοὺς τε συμβούλους Περσέων καὶ τοὺς δορυφόρους,
 ἔλεξε Ξέρξης τάδε· “ Κελεύει με Μαρδόνιος μένοντα
 “ αὐτοῦ πειρᾶσθαι τῆς Πελοποννήσου, λέγων ὥς μοι
 15 “ Πέρσαι τε καὶ ὁ πεζὸς στρατὸς οὐδενὸς μεταίτιοι
 “ πάθεός εἰσι, ἀλλὰ βουλομένοισί σφι γένοιτ’ ἂν ἀπό-
 “ δεξις. ἐμέ ὦν ἡ ταῦτα κελεύει ποιέειν, ἡ αὐτὸς ἐθέλει
 “ τριήκοντα μυριάδας ἀπολεξάμενος τοῦ στρατοῦ
 “ παρασχεῖν μοι τὴν Ἑλλάδα δεδουλωμένην, αὐτὸν
 20 “ δ’ ἐμέ κελεύει ἀπελαύνειν σὺν τῷ λοιπῷ στρατῷ ἐς
 “ ἡθεα τὰ ἐμά. σὺ ὦν ἐμοί, καὶ γὰρ περὶ τῆς
 “ ναυμαχίης εὖ συνεβούλευσα· τῆς γενομένης οὐκ
 “ ἐῷσα ποιέεσθαι, νῦν τε συμβούλευσον ὁκότερα
 “ ποιέων ἐπιτύχω εὖ βουλευσάμενος.” CII. Ὁ μὲν
 25 ταῦτα συνεβουλεύετο, ἡ δὲ λέγει τάδε· “ Βασιλεῦ,
 “ χαλεπὸν μὲν ἐστὶ συμβουλευομένῳ τυχεῖν τὰ
 “ ἄριστα εἴπασαν, ἐπὶ μέντοι τοῖσι κατήκουσι πρήγ-
 “ μασι δοκέει μοι αὐτὸν μὲν σε ἀπελαύνειν ὀπίσω,

“Μαρδόνιον δὲ, εἰ ἐθέλει τε καὶ ὑποδέκεται ταῦτα
 “ποιήσῃ, αὐτοῦ καταλιπεῖν σὺν τοῖσι ἐθέλει. τοῦτο
 “μὲν γὰρ, ἣν καταστρέψῃται τά φησι ἐθέλῃν καὶ οἱ
 “προχωρήσῃ τὰ νοέων λέγει, σὸν τὸ ἔργον, ὧ δέσποτα,
 “γίνεται, οἱ γὰρ σοὶ δοῦλοι κατεργάσαντο, τοῦτο δὲ, 5
 “ἣν τὰ ἐναντία τῆς Μαρδονίου γνώμης γένηται,
 “οὐδεμία συμφορὴ μεγάλη ἔσται σέο τε περιεόντος
 “καὶ ἐκείνων τῶν πρηγμάτων περὶ οἶκον τὸν σου. ἣν
 “γὰρ σύ τε περιῆς καὶ οἶκος ὁ σὸς, πολλοὺς πολλάκις
 “ἀγῶνας δραμέονται περὶ σφέων αὐτῶν οἱ Ἕλληνες. 10
 “Μαρδονίου δὲ, ἣν τι πάθῃ, λόγος οὐδεὶς γίνεται
 “οὐδὲ τι νικῶντες οἱ Ἕλληνες νικῶσι, δοῦλον σὸν
 “ἀπολέσαντες· σὺ δὲ, τῶν εἵνεκεν τὸν στόλον ἐποι-
 “ῆσας, πυρῶσας τὰς Ἀθήνας ἀπελᾶς.”

*Xerxes commissions Artemisia to conduct his children to
 Ephesos under the charge of Hermotimos.*

CIII. “Ἦσθη τε δὴ τῇ συμβουλίᾳ Ξέρξης· 15
 λέγουσα γὰρ ἐπετύγχανε τά περ αὐτὸς ἐνόεε. οὐδὲ
 γὰρ εἰ πάντες καὶ πᾶσαι συνεβούλευον αὐτῷ μένειν,
 ἔμενε ἂν δοκέειν ἐμοί· οὕτω καταρρωδῆκεε. ἐπαινέ-
 σας δὲ τὴν Ἀρτεμισίην ταύτην μὲν ἀποστέλλει
 ἄγουσας αὐτοῦ τοὺς παῖδας ἐς Ἐφεσον· νόθοι γάρ 20
 τινες παῖδές οἱ συνείποντο. CIV. Συνέπεμπε δὲ
 τοῖσι παισὶ φύλακον Ἑρμότιμον, γένος μὲν εὐνῶτα
 Πηδασέα, φερόμενον δὲ οὐ τὰ δεύτερα τῶν εὐνούχων
 παρὰ βασιλεῖ. οἱ δὲ Πηδασέες οἰκέουσι ὑπὲρ Ἀλι-
 καρνησοῦ. ἐν δὲ τοῖσι Πηδάσοισι τούτοις 25
 φέρεται πρῆγμα γίνεσθαι· ἐπεὰν τοῖσι ἀμφικτυόσι
 πᾶσι τοῖσι ἀμφὶ ταύτης οἰκέουσι τῆς πόλιος μέλλῃ
 τι ἐντὸς χρόνου ἔσεσθαι χαλεπὸν, τότε ἡ ἱρεὶα αὐτόθι

τῆς Ἀθηναίης φύει πώγονα μέγαν. τοῦτο δέ σφι δις ἤδη ἐγένετο.

The terrible revenge of Hermotimos.

CV. Ἐκ τούτων δὴ τῶν Πηδασέων ὁ Ἑρμότιμος ἦν, τῷ μεγίστῃ τίσις ἤδη ἀδικηθέντι ἐγένετο πάντων
 5 τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν. ἀλόντα γὰρ αὐτὸν ὑπὸ πολεμίων καὶ πωλεόμενον ὠνέεται Πανιώνιος ἀνὴρ Χίος, ὃς τὴν ζόην κατεστήσατο ἀπ' ἔργων ἀνοσιωτάτων. ὅκως γὰρ κτήσαιοτο παῖδας εἶδεος ἐπαμμένους, ἐκτάμνων ἀγινέων ἐπώλεε ἐς Σάρδεις τε καὶ Ἐφεσον χρημάτων
 10 μεγάλων. παρὰ γὰρ τοῖσι βαρβάροισι τιμιώτεροί εἰσι οἱ εὐνούχοι πίστιος εἵνεκεν τῆς πάσης τῶν ἐνορχίων. ἄλλους τε δὴ ὁ Πανιώνιος ἐξέταμε πολλούς, ἅτε ποιούμενος ἐκ τούτου τὴν ζόην, καὶ δὴ καὶ τοῦτον. καὶ, οὐ γὰρ τὰ πάντα ἐδυστύχεε ὁ Ἑρμό-
 15 τιμος, ἀπικνέεται ἐκ τῶν Σαρδίων παρὰ βασιλέα μετ' ἄλλων δώρων, χρόνου δὲ προϊόντος πάντων τῶν εὐνούχων ἐτιμήθη μάλιστα παρὰ Ξέρξη. CVI. Ὡς δὲ τὸ στράτευμα τὸ Περσικὸν ὄρμα βασιλεὺς ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐὼν ἐν Σάρδισι, ἐνθαῦτα καταβὰς κατὰ
 20 δὴ τι πρήγμα ὁ Ἑρμότιμος ἐς γῆν τὴν Μυσίην, τὴν Χίοι μὲν νέμονται, Ἀταρνεὺς δὲ καλέεται, εὕρισκει τὸν Πανιώνιον ἐνθαῦτα. ἐπιγνοὺς δὲ ἔλεγε πρὸς αὐτὸν πολλοὺς καὶ φιλίους λόγους, πρῶτα μὲν οἱ καταλέγων ὅσα αὐτὸς δι' ἐκείνον ἔχοι ἀγαθὰ, δεύτερα
 25 δὲ οἱ ὑπισχνούμενος ἀντὶ τούτων ὅσα μιν ἀγαθὰ ποιήσει, ἣν κομίσας τοὺς οἰκέτας οἰκὴν ἐκείνην, ὥστε ὑποδεξάμενον ἄσμενον τοὺς λόγους τὸν Πανιώνιον κομίσαι τὰ τέκνα καὶ τὴν γυναῖκα. ὥς δὲ ἄρα πανοικίῃ μιν περιέλαβε, ἔλεγε ὁ Ἑρμότιμος τάδε·

“Ὡ πάντων ἀνδρῶν ἤδη μάλιστα ἀπ’ ἔργων ἀνοσιω-
 “τάτων τὸν βίον κτησάμενε, τί σε ἐγὼ κακὸν ἢ αὐτὸς
 “ἢ τῶν ἐμῶν τις ἐργάσατο, ἢ σὲ ἢ τῶν σῶν τινὰ, ὅτι
 “με ἀντ’ ἀνδρὸς ἐποίησας τὸ μηδὲν εἶναι; ἐδόκεές τε
 “θεοὺς λήσειν οἷα ἐμηχανῶ τότε. οἷ σε ποιήσαντα 5
 “ἀνόσια, νόμφ δικαίῳ χρεόμενοι, ὑπήγαγον ἐς χεῖρας
 “τὰς ἐμὰς, ὥστε σε μὴ μέμψασθαι τὴν ἀπ’ ἐμέο τοι
 “ἐσομένην δίκην.” ὥς δέ οἱ ταῦτα ὠνείδισε, ἀχθέντων
 τῶν παίδων ἐς ὅψιν ἠναγκάζετο ὁ Πανιώνιος τῶν
 ἐϋντοῦ παίδων τεσσέρων ἐόντων τὰ αἰδοῖα ἀποτά- 10
 μνειν, ἀναγκαζόμενος δὲ ἐποίεε ταῦτα. αὐτοῦ τε, ὥς
 ταῦτα ἐργάσατο, οἱ παῖδες ἀναγκαζόμενοι ἀπέταμνον.
 Πανιώνιον μὲν νυν οὕτω περιῆλθε ἢ τε τίσις καὶ ὁ
 Ἑρμότιμος.

The Persian fleet leaves Phalerum at night for the Hellespont.

CVII. Ξέρξης δὲ ὥς τοὺς παῖδας Ἀρτεμισίῃ 15
 ἐπέτρεψε ἀπάγειν ἐς Ἑφεσον, καλέσας Μαρδόνιον
 ἐκέλευσέ μιν τῆς στρατιῆς διαλέγειν τοὺς βούλεται,
 καὶ ποιεῖν τοῖσι λόγοισι τὰ ἔργα πειρώμενον ὁμοῖα.
 ταύτην μὲν τὴν ἡμέρην ἐς τοσοῦτο ἐγένετο, τῆς δὲ
 νυκτὸς κελεύσαντος βασιλέος τὰς νέας οἱ στρατηγοὶ 20
 ἐκ τοῦ Φαλήρου ἀπήγον ὀπίσω ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον,
 ὥς τάχεος εἶχε ἕκαστος, διαφυλαξούσας τὰς σχεδίας
 πορευθῆναι βασιλέϊ. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀγχοῦ ἦσαν Ζωστήρος
 πλώνοντες οἱ βάρβαροι, ἀνατείνουσι γὰρ ἄγκραι λεπταὶ
 τῆς ἡπείρου, ταύτας ἔδοξάν τε νέας εἶναι καὶ ἔφευγον 25
 ἐπὶ πολλόν. χρόνῳ δὲ μαθόντες ὅτι οὐ νέες εἶεν,
 ἀλλ’ ἄγκραι, συλλεχθέντες ἐκομίζοντο.

The Greek fleet pursues as far as Andros. Eurybiades, against the opinion of Themistokles, refuses to go farther.

CVIII. Ὡς δὲ ἡμέρη ἐγένετο, ὀρέοντες οἱ Ἕλληνες κατὰ χώραν μένοντα τὸν στρατὸν τὸν πεζὸν ἠλπίζον καὶ τὰς νέας εἶναι περὶ Φάληρον, ἐδόκεόν τε ναυμαχῆσειν σφέας, παραρτέοντό τε ὡς ἀλεξή-
 5 σόμενοι. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐπύθοντο τὰς νέας οἰχωκυίας, αὐτίκα μετὰ ταῦτα ἐδόκεε ἐπιδιώκειν. τὸν μὲν νυν ναυτικὸν τὸν Ξέρξεω στρατὸν οὐκ ἐπέιδον διώξαντες μέχρι Ἀνδρου, ἐς δὲ τὴν Ἀνδρον ἀπικόμενοι ἐβουλεύοντο. Θεμιστοκλῆς μὲν νυν γνώμην ἀπεδείκνυτο
 10 διὰ νήσων τραπομένους καὶ ἐπιδιώξαντας τὰς νέας πλῶειν ἰθέως ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον λύσοντας τὰς γεφύρας. Εὐρυβιάδης δὲ τὴν ἐναντίην ταύτην γνώμην ἐτίθετο, λέγων, ὥς εἰ λύσουσι τὰς σχεδίας, τοῦτ' ἂν μέγιστον πάντων σφεῖς κακὸν τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐργά-
 15 σαιντο. εἰ γὰρ ἀναγκασθεὶς ἀπολαμφθεὶς ὁ Πέρσης μένειν ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ, πειρῶτο ἂν ἡσυχίην μὴ ἄγειν, ὥς ἄγοντι μὲν οἱ ἡσυχίην οὔτε τι προχωρέειν οἷόν τε ἔσται τῶν πρηγμάτων οὔτε τις κομιδὴ τὸ ὀπίσω φανήσεται, λιμῶ τέ οἱ ἡ στρατιὴ διαφθαρέεται, ἐπι-
 20 χειρέοντι δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ ἔργου ἐχομένῳ πάντα τὰ κατὰ τὴν Εὐρώπην οἷα τε ἔσται προσχωρῆσαι κατὰ πόλιάς τε καὶ κατὰ ἔθνεα, ἥτοι ἀλισκομένων γε ἡ πρὸ τούτου ὁμολογεόντων. τροφὴν τε ἔξειν σφέας τὸν ἐπέτειον αἰεὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καρπὸν. ἀλλὰ δοκέειν γὰρ νικη-
 25 θέντα τῇ ναυμαχίῃ οὐ μενέειν ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ τὸν Πέρσην, ἐατέον ὧν εἶναι φεύγειν, ἐς δ' ἔλθῃ φεύγων ἐς τὴν ἑωυτοῦ. τὸ ἐνθεῦτεν δὲ περὶ τῆς ἐκεῖνου ποιέεσθαι ἤδη τὸν ἀγῶνα ἐκέλευε. ταύτης δὲ εἶχοντο

τῆς γνώμης καὶ Πελοποννησίων τῶν ἄλλων οἱ στρατηγοί.

The crafty speech of Themistokles.

CIX. Ὡς δὲ ἔμαθε ὅτι οὐ πείσει τοὺς γε πολλοὺς πλῶειν ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς, μεταβαλὼν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους (οὗτοι 5 γὰρ μάλιστα ἐκπεφευγότες περιημέκτεον, ὥρμέατό τε ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον πλῶειν καὶ ἐπὶ σφέων αὐτῶν βαλλόμενοι, εἰ ὅλλοι μὴ βουλοίατο) ἔλεγέ σφι τάδε· “Καὶ αὐτὸς ἤδη πολλοῖσι παρεγενόμην, καὶ πολλῶ
“πλέω ἀκήκοα τοιάδε γενέσθαι, ἄνδρας ἐς ἀναγκαίην 10
“ἀπειληθέντας νενικημένους ἀναμάχεσθαι τε καὶ
“ἀναλαμβάνειν τὴν προτέρην κακότητα. ἡμεῖς δὲ
“(εὗρημα γὰρ εὗρήκαμεν ἡμέας τε αὐτοὺς καὶ τὴν
“Ἑλλάδα, νέφος τοσοῦτο ἀνθρώπων ἀνωσάμενοι) μὴ
“διώκωμεν ἄνδρας φεύγοντας. τάδε γὰρ οὐκ ἡμεῖς 15
“κατεργασάμεθα, ἀλλὰ θεοὶ τε καὶ ἥρωες, οἱ ἐφθό-
“νησαν ἄνδρα ἓνα τῆς τε Ἀσίας καὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης
“βασιλεῦσαι ἐόντα ἀνόσιόν τε καὶ ἀτάσθαλον, ὃς τὰ
“ἱρὰ καὶ τὰ ἴδια ἐν ὁμοίῳ ἐποιέετο ἐμπιπράς τε καὶ
“καταβάλλων τῶν θεῶν τὰ ἀγάλματα, ὅς καὶ τὴν 20
“θάλασσαν ἀπεμαστίγωσε πέδας τε κατῆκε. ἀλλ’
“εὐ γὰρ ἔχει ἐς τὸ παρεὸν ἡμῖν νῦν μὲν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι
“καταμείναντας ἡμέων τε αὐτῶν ἐπιμεληθῆναι καὶ
“τῶν οἰκετέων· καὶ τις οἰκίῃν τε ἀναπλάσασθω καὶ
“σπόρου ἀνακῶς ἐχέτω, παντελέως ἀπελάσας τὸν 25
“βάρβαρον· ἅμα δὲ τῷ ἔαρι καταπλέωμεν ἐπὶ Ἑλλησ-
“πόντου καὶ Ἰωνίης.” ταῦτα ἔλεγε ἀποθήκην μέλλων
ποιήσεσθαι ἐς τὸν Πέρσιν, ἵνα ἦν ἄρα τί μιν κατα-
λαμβάνῃ πρὸς Ἀθηναίων πάθος, ἔχῃ ἀποστροφὴν·
τά περ ὧν καὶ ἐγένετο.

Themistokles sends a message to Xerxes, asserting that he had restrained the Greeks from pursuit.

CX. Θεμιστοκλῆς μὲν ταῦτα λέγων διέβαλλε, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐπειθοντο· ἐπειδὴ γὰρ καὶ πρότερον δεδογμένος εἶναι σοφὸς ἐφάνη ἔων ἀληθῶς σοφός τε καὶ εὐβουλος, πάντως ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν λέγοντι πείθεσθαι. 5 ὥς δὲ οὗτοί οἱ ἀνεγνωσμένοι ἦσαν, αὐτίκα μετὰ ταῦτα ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἄνδρας ἀπέπεμπε ἔχοντας πλοῖον, τοῖσι ἐπίστευε σιγᾶν ἐς πᾶσαν βάσανον ἀπικνεομένοισι, τὰ αὐτὸς ἐνετείλατο βασιλεῖ φράσαι· τῶν καὶ Σίκιννος ὁ οἰκέτης αὐτῖς ἐγένετο. οἱ ἐπεὶ τε 10 ἐπίκοντο πρὸς τὴν Ἀττικὴν, οἱ μὲν κατέμενον ἐπὶ τῷ πλοίῳ, Σίκιννος δὲ ἀναβὰς παρὰ Ξέρξεα ἔλεγε τάδε· “Ἐπεμψέ με Θεμιστοκλῆς ὁ Νεοκλῆος, στρατηγὸς μὲν Ἀθηναίων, ἀνὴρ δὲ τῶν συμμάχων “ πάντων ἄριστος καὶ σοφώτατος, φράσσοντά τοι ὅτι 15 “ Θεμιστοκλῆς ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, σοὶ βουλόμενος ὑποურγέειν, ἔσχε τοὺς Ἕλληνας τὰς νέας βουλομένους “ διώκειν καὶ τὰς ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ γεφύρας λύειν. “ καὶ νῦν κατ’ ἡσυχίην πολλὴν κομίζεο.”

Exaction of contributions from Andros, Karystos, Paros, and other islands.

CXI. Οἱ μὲν ταῦτα σημήναντες ἀπέπλων 20 ὀπίσω· οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες, ἐπεὶ τέ σφι ἀπέδοξε μῆτ’ ἐπιδιώκειν ἔτι προσωτέρῳ τῶν βαρβάρων τὰς νέας, μήτε πλώειν ἐς τὸν Ἑλλησπόντον λύσοντας τὸν πόρον, τὴν Ἀνδρον περικατέατο, ἐξελεῖν ἐθέλοντες. πρῶτοι γὰρ Ἀνδριοὶ νησιωτέων αἰτηθέντες πρὸς 25 Θεμιστοκλέος χρήματα οὐκ ἔδωσαν, ἀλλὰ προῖσχομένου Θεμιστοκλέος λόγον τόνδε, ὥς ἤκοιεν

Ἀθηναῖοι περὶ ἐνωτοὺς ἔχοντες δύο θεοὺς μεγάλους, Πειθῷ τε καὶ Ἀναγκαίῃν, οὕτω τέ σφι κάρτα δοτέα εἶναι χρήματα, ὑπεκρίναντο πρὸς ταῦτα λέγοντες, ὥς κατὰ λόγον ἦσαν ἄρα αἱ Ἀθῆναι μεγάλαι τε καὶ εὐδαίμονες καὶ θεῶν χρηστῶν ἦκοιεν εὖ, ἐπεὶ Ἀνδρίους 5 γε εἶναι γεωπείνας ἐς τὰ μέγιστα ἀνήκοντας, καὶ θεοὺς δύο ἀχρήστους οὐκ ἐκλείπειν σφέων τὴν νῆσον, ἀλλ' αἰεὶ φιλοχωρεῖν, Πενίην τε καὶ Ἀμνηχανίην, καὶ τούτων τῶν θεῶν ἐπηβόλους ἐόντας Ἀνδρίους οὐ δώσειν χρήματα· οὐδέποτε γὰρ τῆς ἐνωτῶν ἀδυναμίας 10 τὴν Ἀθηναίων δύναμιν εἶναι κρέσσω. οὗτοι μὲν δὴ ταῦτα ὑποκρινάμενοι καὶ οὐ δόντες χρήματα ἐπολιορκέοντο. CXII. Θεμιστοκλῆς δὲ, οὐ γὰρ ἐπαύετο πλεονεκτέων, ἐσπέμπων ἐς τὰς ἄλλας νήσους ἀπειλητηρίους λόγους αἴτεε χρήματα διὰ τῶν αὐτῶν 15 ἀγγέλων, χρεόμενος λόγοισι τοῖσι καὶ πρὸς Ἀνδρίους ἐχρήσατο, λέγων ὥς εἰ μὴ δώσουσι τὸ αἰτεόμενον, ἐπάξει τὴν στρατιὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ πολιορκέων ἐξαιρήσει. λέγων ὦν ταῦτα συνέλεγε χρήματα μεγάλα παρὰ Καρυστίων τε καὶ Παρίων, οἱ πυνθανόμενοι τὴν τε Ἀνδρον ὥς πολιορκέοιτο διότι ἐμήδισε, καὶ Θεμιστοκλέα ὥς εἴη ἐν αἵνῃ μεγίστῃ τῶν στρατηγῶν, 20 δείσαντες ταῦτα ἔπεμπον χρήματα. εἰ δὲ δὴ τινες καὶ ἄλλοι ἔδοσαν νησιωτέων, οὐκ ἔχω εἶπαι· δοκέω δὲ τινὰς καὶ ἄλλους δοῦναι καὶ οὐ τούτους μούνοους. 25 καίτοι Καρυστίοισι γε οὐδὲν τούτου εἵνεκεν τοῦ κακοῦ ὑπερβολὴ ἐγένετο· Πάριοι δὲ Θεμιστοκλέα χρήμασι ἱλασάμενοι διέφυγον τὸ στράτευμα. Θεμιστοκλῆς μὲν νυν ἐξ Ἀνδρου ὁρμεόμενος χρήματα παρὰ νησιωτέων ἔκτητο λάβρῃ τῶν ἄλλων 30 στρατηγῶν.

Retreat of Xerxes. Mardonius selects the troops who are to remain with him.

CXIII. Οἱ δ' ἀμφὶ Ξέρξεα ἐπισχόντες ὀλίγας
 ἡμέρας μετὰ τὴν ναυμαχίην ἐξήλουν ἐς Βοιωτοὺς
 τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδόν. ἔδοξε γὰρ Μαρδονίῳ ἅμα μὲν
 προπέμψαι βασιλέα, ἅμα δὲ ἀνωρίην εἶναι τοῦ ἔτεος
 5 πολεμέειν, χειμερίσαι δὲ ἄμεινον εἶναι ἐν Θεσσαλίῃ,
 καὶ ἔπειτα ἅμα τῷ ἔαρι πειράσθαι τῆς Πελοπον-
 νήσου. ὥς δὲ ἀπίκατο ἐς τὴν Θεσσαλίην, ἐνθαῦτα
 Μαρδόνιος ἐξελέγετο πρῶτους μὲν Πέρσας πάντας
 τοὺς ἀθανάτους καλεομένους, πλὴν Ὑδάρνεος τοῦ
 10 στρατηγοῦ (οὗτος γὰρ οὐκ ἔφη λείψεσθαι βασιλέος),
 μετὰ δὲ τῶν ἄλλων Περσέων τοὺς θωρηκοφόρους καὶ
 τὴν ἵππον τὴν χιλίην, καὶ Μήδους τε καὶ Σάκας καὶ
 Βακτρίους τε καὶ Ἰνδοὺς, καὶ τὸν πεζὸν καὶ τὴν ἄλλην
 ἵππον. ταῦτα μὲν ἔθνεα ὅλα εἴλετο, ἐκ δὲ τῶν ἄλλων
 15 συμμαχῶν ἐξελέγετο κατ' ὀλίγους, τοῖσι εἶδεά τε
 ὑπῆρχε διαλέγων, καὶ εἰ τέοισι τι χρηστὸν συνήδεε
 πεπονημένον· ἐν δὲ πλείστον ἔθνος Πέρσας αἰρέετο,
 ἄνδρας στρεπτοφόρους τε καὶ ψελιοφόρους, ἐπὶ δὲ
 Μήδους· οὗτοι δὲ πλῆθος μὲν οὐκ ἐλάσσονες ἦσαν
 20 τῶν Περσέων, ῥώμῃ δὲ ἕσσονες· ὥστε σύμπαντας
 τριήκοντα μυριάδας γενέσθαι σὺν ἱππεύσι.

*The Spartans demand satisfaction for the death of Leonidas.
 Mardonius shall give it them.*

CXIV. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ, ἐν τῷ Μαρδονίῳ
 τε τὴν στρατιὴν διέκρινε καὶ Ξέρξης ἣν περὶ Θεσ-
 σαλίην, χρηστήριον ἐληλύθει ἐκ Δελφῶν Λακεδαι-
 25 μονίοισι, Ξέρξεα αἰτέειν δίκας τοῦ Λεωνίδεω φόνου
 καὶ τὸ διδόμενον ἐξ ἐκείνου δέκεσθαι. πέμπουσι δὴ

κήρυκα τὴν ταχίστην Σπαρτιῆται, ὃς ἐπειδὴ κατέλαβε ἑοῦσαν ἔτι πᾶσαν τὴν στρατιὴν ἐν Θεσσαλίῃ, ἐλθὼν ἐς ὄψιν τὴν Ξέρξῳ ἔλεγε τάδε· “ὦ βασιλεῦ· “Μήδων, Λακεδαιμόνιοί τέ σε καὶ Ἡρακλείδαι οἱ “ἀπὸ Σπάρτης αἰτέουσι φόνου δίκας, ὅτι σφέων τὸν 5 “βασιλέα ἀπέκτεινας ῥυόμενον τὴν Ἑλλάδα.” ὁ δὲ γελάσας τε καὶ κατασχὼν πολλὸν χρόνον, ὥς οἱ ἐτύγχανε παρεστῶς Μαρδόνιος, δεικνὺς ἐς τοῦτον εἶπε· “Τοιγάρ σφι Μαρδόνιος ὅδε δίκας δώσει “τοιαύτας, οἷας ἐκείνοισι πρέπει.”

10

Xerxes continues his retreat. His sacred chariot and horses are missing.

CXV. Ὁ μὲν δὴ δεξάμενος τὸ ῥηθὲν ἀπαλλάσσετο, Ξέρξης δὲ Μαρδόνιον ἐν Θεσσαλίῃ καταλιπὼν αὐτὸς ἐπορεύετο κατὰ τάχος ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον, καὶ ἀπικνέεται ἐς τὸν πόρον τῆς διαβάσιος ἐν πέντε καὶ τεσσεράκοντα ἡμέρησι, ἀπάγων τῆς 15 στρατιῆς οὐδὲν μέρος ὡς εἰπεῖν. ὅκου δὲ πορευόμενοι γινοίατο καὶ κατ' οὔστινας ἀνθρώπους, τὸν τούτων καρπὸν ἀρπάζοντες ἐσιτέοντο, εἰ δὲ καρπὸν μηδένα εὔροιν, οἱ δὲ τὴν πόλιν τὴν ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἀναφυομένην καὶ τῶν δενδρέων τὸν φλοιὸν περιλέποντες καὶ τὰ 20 φύλλα καταδρέποντες κατήσθιον, ὁμοίως τῶν τε ἡμέρων καὶ τῶν ἀγρίων, καὶ ἔλειπον οὐδέν· ταῦτα δ' ἐποίηον ὑπὸ λιμοῦ. ἐπιλαβὼν δὲ λοιμός τε τὸν στρατὸν καὶ δυσεντερίῃ κατ' ὁδὸν διέφθειρε. τοὺς δὲ καὶ νοσέοντας αὐτῶν κατέλειπε, ἐπιτάσσων τῇσι 25 πόλιν, ἵνα ἐκάστοτε γίνοιτο ἐλαύνων, μελεδαίνειν τε καὶ τρέφειν, ἐν Θεσσαλίῃ τέ τινας καὶ ἐν Σίρι τῆς Παιονίης καὶ ἐν Μακεδονίῃ. ἔνθα καὶ τὸ ἵρὸν ἄρμα

καταλιπὼν τοῦ Διὸς, ὅτε ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἤλαυνε, ἀπιὼν οὐκ ἀπέλαβε, ἀλλὰ δόντες οἱ Παῖονες τοῖσι Θρήϊξι ἀπαιτέοντος Ξέρξῳ ἔφασαν νεμομένας ἀρπασθῆναι ὑπὸ τῶν ἄνω Θρηϊκῶν τῶν περὶ τὰς πηγὰς 5 τοῦ Στρυμόνος οἰκημένων.

Cruelty of the Thracian king.

CXVI. Ἐνθα καὶ ὁ τῶν Βισαλτέων βασιλεὺς γῆς τε τῆς Κρηστωνικῆς Θρηϊξ, ἔργον ὑπερφυῆς ἐργάσατο. ὃς οὔτε αὐτὸς ἔφη τῷ Ξέρξῳ ἐκὼν εἶναι δουλεύσειν, ἀλλ' οἶχετο ἄνω ἐς τὸ οὖρος τὴν Ῥοδόπην, 10 τοῖσί τε παισὶ ἀπηγόρευε μὴ στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. οἱ δὲ ἀλογήσαντες, ἢ ἄλλως σφι θυμὸς ἐγένετο θηήσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον, ἐστρατεύοντο ἅμα τῷ Πέρσῃ. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀνεχώρησαν ἀσινέες πάντες ἔξ ἑόντες, ἐξώρυξε αὐτῶν ὁ πατὴρ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς διὰ 15 τὴν αἰτίην ταύτην.

Xerxes arrives at the Hellespont, and, finding the bridge destroyed, crosses to Abydos by ship.

CXVII. Καὶ οὗτοι μὲν τοῦτον τὸν μισθὸν ἔλαβον, οἱ δὲ Πέρσαι ὥς ἐκ τῆς Θρηϊκῆς πορευόμενοι ἀπίκοντο ἐπὶ τὸν πόρον, ἐπειγόμενοι τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον τῇσι νηυσὶ διέβησαν ἐς Ἀβυδον· τὰς γὰρ 20 σχεδίας οὐκ εὗρον ἔτι ἐντεταμένας, ἀλλ' ὑπὸ χειμῶνος διαλελυμένας. ἐνθαῦτα δὲ κατεχόμενοι σιτία τε πλέω ἢ κατ' ὁδὸν ἐλάγχανον, οὐδένα τε κόσμον ἐμπιπλάμενοι καὶ ὕδατα μεταβάλλοντες ἀπέθνησκον τοῦ στρατοῦ τοῦ περιέοντος πολλοί. οἱ 25 δὲ λοιποὶ ἅμα Ξέρξῳ ἀπικνέονται ἐς Σάρδεις.

According to another story he crossed from Eion, and was preserved by an act of wonderful devotion on the part of the Persians.

CXVIII. Ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἄλλος ὃδε λόγος λεγόμενος, ὡς ἐπειδὴ Ξέρξης ἀπελαύνων ἐξ Ἀθηνέων ἀπίκετο ἐπ' Ἡϊόνα τὴν ἐπὶ Στρυμόνι, ἐνθεύτεν οὐκέτι ὁδοιπορήσει διεχρᾶτο, ἀλλὰ τὴν μὲν στρατιὴν Ἰδάρνῃ ἐπιτράπει ἀπάγειν ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον, 5 αὐτὸς δ' ἐπὶ νεὸς Φοινίσσης ἐπιβὰς ἐκομίζετο ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην. πλώοντα δέ μιν ἄνεμον Στρυμονίην ὑπολαβεῖν μέγαν καὶ κυματίν. καὶ δὴ, μᾶλλον γάρ τι χειμαίνεσθαι γεμούσης τῆς νεὸς ὥστε ἐπὶ τοῦ καταστρώματος ἐπεόντων συχνῶν Περσέων τῶν σὺν Ξέρξῃ 10 κομιζομένων, ἐνθαῦτα ἐς δεῖμα πεσόντα τὸν βασιλέα εἶρεσθαι βώσαντα τὸν κυβερνήτην, εἴ τις ἐστί σφι σωτηρίη. καὶ τὸν εἶπαι· “Δέσποτα, οὐκ ἔστι οὐδεμία, “ἢν μὴ τούτων ἀπαλλαγὴ τις γένηται τῶν πολλῶν “ἐπιβατέων.” καὶ Ξέρξεα λέγεται ἀκούσαντα ταῦτα 15 εἶπαι· “Ἄνδρες Πέρσαι, νῦν τις διαδεξάτω ὑμέων “βασιλέος κηδόμενος· ἐν ὑμῖν γὰρ οἶκε ἔμοι εἶναι ἢ “σωτηρίη.” τὸν μὲν ταῦτα λέγειν, τοὺς δὲ προσκυνέοντας ἐκπηδᾶν ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν, καὶ τὴν νέα ἐπικουφισθεῖσαν οὕτω δὴ ἀποσωθῆναι ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην. 20 ὡς δὲ ἐκβῆναι τάχιστα ἐς γῆν τὸν Ξέρξεα, ποιῆσαι τοιόνδε· ὅτι μὲν ἔσωσε βασιλέος τὴν ψυχὴν, δωρήσασθαι χρυσέῃ στεφάνῃ τὸν κυβερνήτην, ὅτι δὲ Περσέων πολλοὺς ἀπώλεσε, ἀποταμεῖν τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτοῦ. CXIX. Οὗτος δὲ ἄλλος λέγεται λόγος περὶ 25 τοῦ Ξέρξεω νόστου, οὐδαμῶς ἔμοιγε πιστὸς, οὔτε ἄλλως οὔτε τὸ Περσέων τοῦτο πάθος. εἰ γὰρ δὴ ταῦτα

οὕτω εἰρέθη ἐκ τοῦ κυβερνήτεω πρὸς Ξέρξεα, ἐν
 μυρίησι γυνώμησι μίαν οὐκ ἔχω ἀντίξουν, μὴ οὐκ ἂν
 ποιῆσαι βασιλέα τοιόνδε, τοὺς μὲν ἐκ τοῦ καταστρώ-
 ματος καταβιβάσαι ἐς κοίλην νέα ἔοντας Πέρσας καὶ
 5 Περσέων τοὺς πρώτους, τῶν δ' ἐρετέων ἔοντων
 Φοινίκων ὅκως οὐκ ἂν ἴσον πλήθος τοῖσι Πέρσῃσι
 ἐξέβαλε ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν. ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν, ὡς καὶ
 πρότερόν μοι εἴρηται, ὁδῶ χρεώμενος ἅμα τῷ ἄλλῳ
 στρατῷ ἀπενόστησε ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην. CXX. Μέγα
 10 δὲ καὶ τότε μαρτύριον· φαίνεται γὰρ Ξέρξης ἐν τῇ
 ὀπίσω κομιδῇ ἀπικόμενος ἐς Ἀβδηρα, καὶ ξεινίην τέ
 σφι συνθέμενος καὶ δωρησάμενος αὐτοὺς ἀκινάκη τε
 χρυσέῳ καὶ τιήρῃ χρυσοπάστῳ. καὶ ὡς αὐτοὶ
 λέγουσι Ἀβδηρίται, λέγοντες ἔμοιγε οὐδαμῶς πιστὰ,
 15 πρῶτον ἐλύσατο τὴν ζώνην φεύγων ἐξ Ἀθηνέων
 ὀπίσω, ὡς ἐν ἀδείῃ ἑών. τὰ δὲ Ἀβδηρα ἱδρυταὶ
 πρὸς τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ Στρυμόνος
 καὶ τῆς Ἡϊόνος, ὅθεν δὴ μὲν φασὶ ἐπιβῆναι ἐπὶ
 τὴν νέα.

*The Greek fleet return to Salamis and proceed to divide the
 spoil.*

20 CXXI. Οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες ἐπεὶ τε οὐκ οἰοί τε
 ἐγένοντο ἐξελεῖν τὴν Ἀνδρον, τραπόμενοι ἐς Κάρυ-
 στον καὶ δηϊώσαντες αὐτῶν τὴν χώραν ἀπαλλάσ-
 σοντο ἐς Σαλαμίνα. πρῶτα μὲν νυν τοῖσι θεοῖσι
 ἐξεῖλον ἀκροθίνια ἄλλα τε καὶ τριήρας τρεῖς
 25 Φοινίσσας, τὴν μὲν ἐς Ἴσθμόν ἀναθεῖναι, ἥ περ ἔτι
 καὶ ἐς ἐμὲ ἦν, τὴν δὲ ἐπὶ Σούνιον, τὴν δὲ τῷ Αἴαντι
 αὐτοῦ ἐς Σαλαμίνα. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο διεδάσαντο τὴν
 ληΐην καὶ τὰ ἀκροθίνια ἀπέπεμψαν ἐς Δελφοὺς, ἐκ

τῶν ἐγένετο ἀνδρίας ἔχων ἐν τῇ χειρὶ ἀκρωτήριον νεὸς, ἐὼν μέγαθος δυνάδεκα πηχέων· ἔστηκε δὲ οὗτος τῇ περὶ ὁ Μακεδῶν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ χρύσεος. CXXII. Πέμψαντες δὲ ἀκροθίνια οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐς Δελφοὺς ἐπειρώτεον τὸν θεὸν κοινῇ, εἰ λελάβηκε πλήρεα καὶ ἀρεστὰ 5 τὰ ἀκροθίνια. ὁ δὲ παρ' Ἑλλήνων μὲν τῶν ἄλλων ἔφησε ἔχειν, παρ' Αἰγινητέων δὲ οὐ, ἀλλὰ ἀπαίττει αὐτοὺς τὰ ἀριστήϊα τῆς ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχίης. Αἰγινηταὶ δὲ πυθόμενοι ἀνέθεσαν ἀστέρας χρυσοῦς, οἱ ἐπὶ ἰστοῦ χαλκεοῦ ἐστᾶσι τρεῖς ἐπὶ τῆς γωνίης, 10 ἀγχοτάτω τοῦ Κροίσου κρητῆρος.

The chief prize of valour; all give their second votes to Themistokles.

CXXIII. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν διαίρεσιν τῆς λήτης ἔπλων οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐς τὸν Ἴσθμὸν ἀριστήϊα δώσοντας τῷ ἀξιώτάτῳ γενομένῳ Ἑλλήνων ἀνὰ τὸν πόλεμον τοῦτον. ὥς δὲ ἀπικόμενοι οἱ στρατηγοὶ 15 διενέμοντο τὰς ψήφους ἐπὶ τοῦ Ποσειδέωνος τῷ βωμῷ, τὸν πρῶτον καὶ τὸν δεύτερον κρίνοντας ἐκ πάντων, ἐνθαῦτα πᾶς τις αὐτῶν ἐνωτῷ ἐτίθετο τὴν ψήφον, αὐτὸς ἕκαστος δοκέων ἀριστος γενέσθαι, δεύτερα δὲ οἱ πολλοὶ συνεξέπιπτον Θεμιστοκλέα 20 κρίνοντας. οἱ μὲν δὴ ἐμουνούντο, Θεμιστοκλῆς δ' ἀδευτερείοισι ὑπερβάλλετο πολλόν.

His visit to Sparta; the honours given him there provoke jealousy at Athens.

CXXIV. Οὐ βουλομένων δὲ ταῦτα κρίνειν τῶν Ἑλλήνων φθόνῳ, ἀλλ' ἀποπλωόντων ἐκάστων ἐς τὴν ἐνωτῶν ἀκρίτων, ὅμως Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐβώσθη τε 25

καὶ ἐδοξώθη εἶναι ἀνὴρ πολλὸν Ἑλλήνων σοφώτατος
 ἀνὰ πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα. ὅτι δὲ νικῶν οὐκ ἐτιμήθη
 πρὸς τῶν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχησάντων, ἀντίκα μετὰ
 ταῦτα ἐς Λακεδαίμονα ἀπῖκετο ἐθέλων τιμηθῆναι.
 5 καὶ μιν Λακεδαιμόνιοι καλῶς μὲν ὑπεδέξαντο, μεγά-
 λως δὲ ἐτίμησαν. ἀριστήϊα μὲν νυν ἔδοσαν Εὐρυβιάδῃ
 ἐλαίης στέφανον, σοφίης δὲ καὶ δεξιότητος Θεμιστο-
 κλέϊ, καὶ τούτῳ στέφανον ἐλαίης. ἔδωρήσαντό τε
 μιν ὄχρῳ τῷ ἐν Σπάρτῃ καλλιστεύοντι. αἰνέσαντες
 10 δὲ πολλὰ, προέπεμψαν ἀπιόντα τριηκόσιοι Σπαρ-
 τητέων λογάδες, οὗτοι οἳ περ ἱππέες καλέονται,
 μέχρι οὖρων τῶν Τεγεητικῶν, μῦνον δὴ τοῦτον
 πάντων ἀνθρώπων τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν Σπαρτιῆται
 προέπεμψαν. CXXV. Ὡς δὲ ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαίμονος
 15 ἀπῖκετο ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, ἐνθαῦτα Τιμόδημος Ἀφιδ-
 ναῖος, τῶν ἐχθρῶν μὲν τῶν Θεμιστοκλέος ἐὼν, ἄλλως
 δὲ οὐ τῶν ἐπιφανέων ἀνδρῶν, φθόνῳ καταμαργέων
 ἐνείκεε τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα, τὴν ἐς Λακεδαίμονα ἀπιξιν
 προφέρων, ὡς διὰ τὰς Ἀθήνας ἔχοι τὰ γέρεα τὰ
 20 παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίων, ἀλλ' οὐ δι' ἐωυτόν. ὁ δὲ, ἐπεὶ
 τε οὐκ ἐπαύετο ταῦτα λέγων ὁ Τιμόδημος, εἶπε·
 “Οὕτω ἔχει τοι· οὐτ' ἂν ἐγὼ ἐὼν Βελβινίτης ἐτιμήθην
 “οὕτω πρὸς Σπαρτητέων, οὐτ' ἂν σὺ, ὠνθρωπε, ἐὼν
 “Ἀθηναῖος.

*Artabazus on his return from escorting Xerxes takes
 Olynthos and lays siege to Potidaea.*

25 CXXVI. Ταῦτα μὲν νυν ἐς τοσοῦτο ἐγένετο,
 Ἀρτάβαζος δὲ ὁ Φαρνάκεος ἀνὴρ ἐν Πέρσῃσι λό-
 γιμος καὶ πρόσθε ἐὼν, ἐκ δὲ τῶν Πλαταιικῶν καὶ
 μᾶλλον ἔτι γενόμενος, ἔχων ἕξ μυριάδας στρατοῦ τοῦ

Μαρδόνιος ἐξελέξατο, προέπεμπε βασιλέα μέχρι τοῦ πόρου. ὡς δὲ ὁ μὲν ἦν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίῃ, ὁ δὲ ὀπίσω πορευόμενος κατὰ τὴν Παλλήνην ἐγίνετο, ἅτε Μαρδονίου τε χειμερίζοντος περὶ Θεσσαλίην τε καὶ Μακεδονίην καὶ οὐδὲν κω κατεπείγοντος ἦκειν ἐς τὸ 5 ἄλλο στρατόπεδον, οὐκ ἐδικαίου ἐντυχὼν ἀπεστεῶσι Ποτιδαιήτῃσι μὴ οὐκ ἐξανδραποδίσασθαι σφεας. οἱ γὰρ Ποτιδαιῆται, ὡς βασιλεὺς παρεξεληλάκεε καὶ ὁ ναυτικός τοῖσι Πέρσῃσι οἰχώκεε φεύγων ἐκ Σαλαμίως, ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ ἀπέστασαν ἀπὸ τῶν 10 βαρβάρων· ὡς δὲ καὶ ὄλλοι οἱ τὴν Παλλήνην ἔχοντες. CXXVII. Ἐνθαῦτα δὴ ὁ Ἀρτάβαζος ἐπολιόρκεε τὴν Ποτίδαιαν. ὑποπτεύσας δὲ καὶ τοὺς Ὀλυνθίους ἀπίστασθαι ἀπὸ βασιλέως, καὶ ταύτην ἐπολιόρκεε. εἶχον δὲ αὐτὴν Βοττιαῖοι οἱ ἐκ τοῦ 15 Θερμαίου κόλπου ἐξαναστάντες ὑπὸ Μακεδόνων. ἐπεὶ δὲ σφεας εἶλε πολιορκέων, κατέσφαξε ἐξαγαγὼν ἐς λίμνην, τὴν δὲ πόλιν παραδιδοῖ Κριτοβούλῳ Τορωναίῳ ἐπιτροπεύειν καὶ τῷ Χαλκιδικῷ γένει, καὶ οὕτω Ὀλυνθον Χαλκιδέες ἔσχον. 20

The treason of Timoxenos discovered.

CXXVIII. Ἐξελὼν δὲ ταύτην ὁ Ἀρτάβαζος τῇ Ποτιδαίῃ ἐντεταμένως προσεῖχε, προσέχοντι δὲ οἱ προθύμως συντίθεται προδοσίῃν Τιμόξεινος ὁ τῶν Σκιωναίων στρατηγός, ὅντινα μὲν τρόπον ἀρχὴν, 25 ἔγωγε οὐκ ἔχω εἰπεῖν (οὐ γὰρ ὦν λέγεται), τέλος μέντοι τοιάδε ἐγίνετο· ὅπως βιβλίον γράψει ἡ Τιμόξεινος ἐθέλων παρὰ Ἀρτάβαζον πέμψαι ἡ Ἀρτάβαζος παρὰ Τιμόξεινον, τοξεύματος παρὰ τὰς

γλυφίδας περιειλίξαντες καὶ πτερώσαντες τὸ βιβλίον
 ἐτόξευον ἐς συγκείμενον χωρίον. ἐπαίστος δὲ ἐγένετο
 ὁ Τιμόξεινος προδιδούς τὴν Ποτίδαιαν. τοξεύων γὰρ
 ὁ Ἀρτάβαζος ἐς τὸ συγκείμενον, ἀμαρτῶν τοῦ χωρίου
 5 τούτου βάλλει ἀνδρὸς Ποτιδαιήτεω τὸν ὄμον, τὸν δὲ
 βληθέντα περιέδραμε ὄμιλος, οἳα φιλέει γίνεσθαι ἐν
 πολέμῳ, οἳ αὐτίκα τὸ τόξευμα λαβόντες, ὥς ἔμαθον
 τὸ βιβλίον, ἔφερον ἐπὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς· παρὴν δὲ
 καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Παλληναίων συμμαχίῃ. τοῖσι δὲ
 10 στρατηγοῖσι ἐπιλεξαμένοισι τὸ βιβλίον καὶ μαθοῦσι
 τὸν αἴτιον τῆς προδοσίης ἔδοξε μὴ καταπλῆξαι
 Τιμόξεινον προδοσίῃ τῆς Σκιωναίων πόλιος εἵνεκεν,
 μὴ νομιζοίατο εἶναι Σκιωναῖοι ἐς τὸν μετέπειτεν
 χρόνον αἰεὶ προδόται. ὁ μὲν δὴ τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ
 15 ἐπαίστος ἐγεγόνεε.

*Artabazus loses two-fifths of his army in the sea while
 trying to get round the mole.*

CXXIX. Ἀρταβάζῳ δὲ ἐπειδὴ πολιορκέοντι
 ἐγεγόνεσαν τρεῖς μῆνες, γίνεται ἄμπωτις τῆς θα-
 λάσσης μεγάλη καὶ χρόνον ἐπὶ πολλόν. ἰδόντες δὲ
 οἱ βάρβαροι τέναγος γενόμενον παρήϊσαν ἐς τὴν
 20 Παλλήνην. ὥς δὲ τὰς δύο μὲν μοίρας διοδοιπορή-
 κεσαν, ἔτι δὲ τρεῖς ὑπόλοιποι ἦσαν, τὰς διελθόντας
 χρὴν ἔσω εἶναι ἐν τῇ Παλλήνῃ, ἐπῆλθε πλημμυ-
 ρὶς τῆς θαλάσσης μεγάλη, ὕση οὐδαμὰ κω, ὥς οἱ
 ἐπιχώριοι λέγουσι, πολλάκις γενομένη. οἱ μὲν δὴ
 25 νέειν αὐτῶν οὐκ ἐπιστάμενοι διεφθείροντο, τοὺς δὲ
 ἐπισταμένους Ποτιδαιῆται ἐπιπλώσαντες πλοίοισι
 ἀπώλεσαν. αἴτιον δὲ λέγουσι Ποτιδαιῆται τῆς τε

ρήχλης καὶ τῆς πλημμυρίδος καὶ τοῦ Περσικοῦ πάθεος
γενέσθαι τόδε, ὅτι τοῦ Ποσειδέωνος ἐς τὸν νηὸν καὶ
τὸ ἄγαλμα τὸ ἐν τῷ προαστείῳ ἡσέβησαν οὗτοι τῶν
Περσέων, οἳ περ καὶ διεφθάρησαν ὑπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης.
αἷτιον δὲ τοῦτο λέγοντες εὖ λέγειν ἔμοιγε δοκοῦσι. 5
τοὺς δὲ περιγενομένους ἀπήγε 'Αρτάβαζος ἐς Θεσ-
σαλίην παρὰ Μαρδόνιον.

B.C. 479. *In the following spring the Persian fleet of 300
sail reassembles at Samos.*

CXXX. Οὗτοι μὲν οἱ προπέμψαντες βασιλέα
οὕτω ἔπραξαν· ὁ δὲ ναυτικὸς ὁ Ξέρξεω περιγενόμενος,
ὥς προσέμιξε τῇ 'ΑΣίῃ φεύγων ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος καὶ 10
βασιλέα τε καὶ τὴν στρατιὴν ἐκ Χερσονήσου διε-
πόρθμευσε ἐς 'Αβυδον, ἐχειμέριζε ἐν Κύμῃ. ἔαρος
δὲ ἐπιλάμψαντος πρῶτος συνελέγετο ἐς Σάμον· αἱ δὲ
τῶν νεῶν καὶ ἐχειμέρισαν αὐτοῦ· Περσέων δὲ καὶ
Μήδων οἱ πλεῦνες ἐπεβάτευον, στρατηγοὶ δὲ σφι 15
ἐπῆλθον Μαρδόντης τε ὁ Βαγαίου καὶ 'Αρταῦντης
ὁ 'Αρταχαίου· συνῆρχε δὲ τούτοις καὶ ἀδελφιδέος
αὐτοῦ 'Αρταῦντεω προσελομένου 'Ιθαμίτρης. ἅτε δὲ
μεγάλως πληγέντες, οὐ προήϊσαν ἀνωτέρω τὸ πρὸς
ἐσπέρης, οὐδ' ἐπηνάγκαζε οὐδεὶς, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ 20
κατήμενοι ἐφύλασσον τὴν 'Ιωνίην μὴ ἀποστῇ, νέας
ἔχοντες σὺν τῇσι 'Ιάσι τριηκοσίας. οὐ μὲν οὐδὲ
προσεδέκοντο τοὺς 'Ελληνας ἐλεύσεσθαι ἐς τὴν
'Ιωνίην, ἀλλ' ἀποχρήσειν σφι τὴν ἐωυτῶν φυλάσ-
σειν, σταθμεύμενοι ὅτι σφέας οὐκ ἐπεδίωξαν φεύ- 25
γοντας ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος, ἀλλ' ἄσμενοι ἀπαλλάσσοντο.
κατὰ μὲν νυν τὴν θάλασσαν ἐσσωμένοι ἦσαν τῷ

θυμῷ, πεζῇ δὲ ἐδόκεον πολλὸν κρατήσειν τὸν Μαρδόνιον. ἔοντες δὲ ἐν Σάμῳ ἅμα μὲν ἐβουλευόντο, εἴ τι δυναίατο κακὸν τοὺς πολεμίους ποιέειν, ἅμα δὲ καὶ ὠτακούσ τεον, ὅκη πεσέεται τὰ Μαρδονίου πρήγματα.

The Greek fleet assembles to the number of 110 at Aegina.

- 5 CXXXI. Τοὺς δὲ Ἑλληνας τό τε ἔαρ γινόμενον ἤγειρε καὶ Μαρδόνιος ἐν Θεσσαλίῃ ἐὼν. ὁ μὲν δὴ πεζὸς οὐκω συνελέγετο, ὁ δὲ ναυτικὸς ἀπίκετο ἐς Αἴγινα, νέες ἀριθμὸν δέκα καὶ ἑκατόν. στρατηγὸς δὲ καὶ ναύαρχος ἦν Λευτυχίδης ὁ Μενάρεος τοῦ
 10 Ἡγησίλεω τοῦ Ἴπποκρατίδεω τοῦ Λευτυχίδεω τοῦ Ἀναξίλεω τοῦ Ἀρχιδήμου τοῦ Ἀναξανδρίδεω τοῦ Θεοπόμπου τοῦ Νικάνδρου τοῦ Χαρίλλου τοῦ Εὐνόμου τοῦ Πολυδέκτεος τοῦ Πρυτάνιος τοῦ Εὐρυφῶντος τοῦ Προκλέος τοῦ Ἀριστοδήμου τοῦ
 15 Ἀριστομάχου τοῦ Κλεοδαίου τοῦ Ἵλλου τοῦ Ἡρακλέος, ἐὼν τῆς ἐτέρης οἰκίης τῶν βασιλέων. οὗτοι πάντες, πλην τῶν δυῶν τῶν μετὰ Λευτυχίδην πρώτων καταλεχθέντων, οἱ ἄλλοι βασιλέες ἐγένοντο Σπάρτης. Ἀθηναίων δὲ ἐστρατήγεε Ξάνθιππος ὁ Ἀρίφρονος.

Envoys from the Ionians asking for help arrive at Sparta and Aegina. The Greek ships go as far as Delos.

- 20 CXXXII. Ὡς δὲ παρεγένοντο ἐς τὴν Αἴγινα παῖσαι αἱ νέες, ἀπίκοντο Ἰόνων ἄγγελοι ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον τῶν Ἑλλήνων, οἳ καὶ ἐς Σπάρτην ὀλίγῳ πρότερον τούτων ἀπικόμενοι ἐδέοντο Λακεδαιμονίων ἐλευθεροῦν τὴν Ἰωνίην· τῶν καὶ Ἡρόδοτος
 25 ὁ Βασιλητίδεω ἦν. οἳ στασιῶται σφίσι γενόμενοι

ἐπεβούλευον θάνατον Στράττι τῷ Χίου τυράννῳ, ἔοντες ἀρχὴν ἐπτά· ἐπιβουλευόντες δὲ ὡς φανεροὶ ἐγένοντο ἐξευείκαντος τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ἐνὸς τῶν μετεχόντων, οὕτω δὴ οἱ λοιποὶ ἔξ ἔοντες ὑπεξέσχον ἐκ τῆς Χίου, καὶ ἐς Σπάρτην τε ἀπίκοντο καὶ δὴ καὶ 5 τότε ἐς τὴν Αἴγιναν, τῶν Ἑλλήνων δεόμενοι καταπλῶσαι ἐς τὴν Ἰωνίην· οἳ προήγαγον αὐτοὺς μόγῃς μέχρι Δήλου. τὸ γὰρ προσωτέρω πᾶν δεινὸν ἦν τοῖσι Ἕλλησι οὔτε τῶν χώρων εἶναι ἐμπεύροις, στρατιῆς τε πάντα πλέα ἐδόκεε εἶναι· τὴν δὲ Σάμον 10 ἠπιστέατο δόξῃ καὶ Ἡρακλέας στήλας ἶσον ἀπέχειν. συνέπιπτε δὲ τοιοῦτο ὥστε τοὺς μὲν βαρβάρους τὸ πρὸς ἐσπέρης ἀνωτέρω Σάμον μὴ τολμᾶν καταπλῶσαι καταρρωδικότας, τοὺς δὲ Ἕλληνας χρηρίζοντων Χίων τὸ πρὸς τὴν ἡῶ κατωτέρω Δήλου. οὕτω δέος τὸ 15 μέσον ἐφύλασσε σφειν.

Mardonius, before breaking up his winter quarters in Thessaly, consults the oracles by means of a man named Mus.

CXXXIII. Οἱ μὲν δὴ Ἕλληνες ἔπλων ἐς τὴν Δήλον, Μαρδόνιος δὲ περὶ τὴν Θεσσαλίην ἐχείμαζε. ἐνθεῦτεν δὲ ὀρμεόμενος ἔπεμπε κατὰ τὰ χρηστήρια 20 ἄνδρα Εὐρωπέα γένος, τῷ οὖνομα ἦν Μῦς, ἐντειλάμενος πανταχῇ μιν χρησόμενον ἐλθεῖν, τῶν οἰά τε ἦν σφί ἀποπειρήσασθαι. ὃ τι μὲν βουλόμενος ἐκμαθεῖν πρὸς τῶν χρηστηρίων ταῦτα ἐνετέλλετο, οὐκ ἔχω φράσαι· οὐ γὰρ ὧν λέγεται· δοκέω δ' ἔγωγε περὶ τῶν παρεόντων πρηγμάτων καὶ οὐκ ἄλλων πέρι 25 πέμψαι. CXXXIV. Οὗτος ὁ Μῦς ἔς τε Λεβάδειαν φαίνεται ἀπικόμενος καὶ μισθῷ πείσας τῶν ἐπὶ χωρίων

ἄνδρα καταβῆναι παρὰ Τροφώνιον, καὶ ἐς Ἄβας τὰς
 Φωκέων ἀπικόμενος ἐπὶ τὸ χρηστήριον. καὶ δὴ καὶ
 ἐς Θήβας πρῶτα ὡς ἀπίκητο, τοῦτο μὲν τῷ Ἴσμηνίῳ
 Ἀπόλλωνι ἐχρήσατο (ἔστι δὲ κατὰ περ ἐν Ὀλυμπίῳ
 5 ἱροῖσι αὐτόθι χρηστηριάζεσθαι), τοῦτο δὲ ξεινόν τινα
 καὶ οὐ Θηβαίων χρήμασι πείσας κατεκοίμησε ἐς
 Ἀμφιάρεω. Θηβαίων δὲ οὐδενὶ ἔξεστι μαντεύεσθαι
 αὐτόθι διὰ τόδε· ἐκέλευσέ σφεας ὁ Ἀμφιάρεως διὰ
 χρηστηρίων ποιεύμενος ὁκότερα βούλονται ἐλέσθαι
 10 τούτων, ἑωυτῷ ἢ ἅτε μάντι χρέεσθαι ἢ ἅτε συμμάχῳ,
 τοῦ ἐτέρου ἀπεχομένους· οἱ δὲ σύμμαχόν μιν εἶλοντο
 εἶναι. διὰ τοῦτο μὲν οὐκ ἔξεστι Θηβαίων οὐδενὶ
 αὐτόθι ἐγκατακοιμηθῆναι. CXXXV. Τότε δὲ θῶμά
 μοι μέγιστον γενέσθαι λέγεται ὑπὸ Θηβαίων, ἐλθεῖν
 15 ἄρα τὸν Εὐρωπέα Μῦν, περιστρωφόμενον πάντα τὰ
 χρηστήρια, καὶ ἐς τοῦ Πτώου Ἀπόλλωνος τὸ τέμενος.
 τοῦτο δὲ τὸ ἱρὸν καλέεται μὲν Πτώον, ἔστι δὲ Θηβαίων,
 κέεται δὲ ὑπὲρ τῆς Κωπαίδος λίμνης πρὸς οὐρεὶ ἀγχο-
 τάτῳ Ἀκραιφίης πόλιος. ἐς τοῦτο τὸ ἱρὸν ἐπεὶ τε
 20 παρελθεῖν τὸν καλεόμενον τοῦτον Μῦν, ἔπεσθαί οἱ
 τῶν ἀστῶν αἵρετοὺς ἄνδρας τρεῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ ὡς
 ἀπογραφομένους τὰ θεσπιεῖν ἔμελλε. καὶ πρόκατε
 τὸν πρόμαντιν βαρβάρῳ γλώσση χρᾶν· καὶ τοὺς μὲν
 ἐπομένους τῶν Θηβαίων ἐν θώματι ἔχεσθαι ἀκούοντας
 25 βαρβάρου γλώσσης ἀντὶ Ἑλλάδος, οὐδὲ ἔχειν ὃ τι
 χρήσονται τῷ παρεόντι πρήγματι· τὸν δὲ Εὐρωπέα
 Μῦν ἐξαρπάσαντα παρ' αὐτῶν τὴν ἐφέροντο δέλτον,
 τὰ λεγόμενα ὑπὸ τοῦ προφήτεω γράφειν ἐς αὐτήν,
 φάναι δὲ Καρίῃ μιν γλώσση χρᾶν, συγγραψάμενον
 30 δὲ οἴχεσθαι ἀπιόντα ἐς Θεσσαλίην.

Reassured by the answers he receives Mardonius sends Alexander of Makedon to Athens with a proposal of alliance.

CXXXVI. Μαρδόνιος δὲ ἐπιλεξάμενος ὃ τι δὴ λέγοντα ἦν τὰ χρηστήρια, μετὰ ταῦτα ἔπεμψε ἄγγελον ἐς Ἀθήνας Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Ἀμύντεω ἄνδρα Μακεδόνα, ἅμα μὲν ὅτι οἱ προσκηδέες οἱ Πέρσαι ἦσαν (Ἀλεξάνδρου γὰρ ἀδελφεὴν Γυγαίην, Ἀμύντεω 5 δὲ θυγατέρα, Βουβάρης ἀνὴρ Πέρσης ἔσχε, ἐκ τῆς οἱ ἐγγεγόνεε Ἀμύντης ὁ ἐν τῇ Ἀσίῃ, ἔχων τὸ οὖνομα τοῦ μητροπάτορος, τῷ δὴ ἐκ βασιλέος τῆς Φρυγίης ἐδόθη Ἀλάβανδα πόλις μεγάλη νέμεσθαι), ἅμα δὲ ὁ Μαρδόνιος πυθόμενος ὅτι πρόξενός τε εἶη καὶ εὐεργέτης 10 ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἔπεμπε. τοὺς γὰρ Ἀθηναίους οὕτω ἐδόκεε μάλιστα προσκτήσεσθαι, λεόν τε πολλὸν ἄρα ἀκούων εἶναι καὶ ἄλκιμον, τά τε κατὰ τὴν θάλασσαν συντυχόντα σφι παθήματα κατεργασαμένους μάλιστα Ἀθηναίους ἐπίστατο. τούτων δὲ προσγενομένων κα- 15 τήλπιζε εὐπετέως τῆς θαλάσσης κρατήσειν, τά περ ἂν καὶ ἦν, πεζῇ τε ἐδόκεε πολλὸν εἶναι κρέσσων. οὕτω τε ἐλογίζετο κατ'ὑπερθέ οἱ τὰ πρήγματα ἔσεσθαι τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν. τάχα δ' ἂν καὶ τὰ χρηστήρια ταῦτά οἱ προλέγοι, συμβουλευόντα σύμ- 20 μαχον τὸν Ἀθηναῖον ποιέεσθαι· τοῖσι δὴ πειθόμενος ἔπεμπε.

How Perdiccas, the ancestor of Alexander, obtained the kingdom of Makedonia.

CXXXVII. Τοῦ δὲ Ἀλεξάνδρου τούτου ἑβδομος γενέτωρ Περδίκκης ἐστὶ ὁ κτησάμενος τῶν Μακεδόνων τὴν τυραννίδα τρόπῳ τοιῷδε· ἐξ Ἀργεος 25

ἔφυγον ἐς Ἰλλυριοὺς τῶν Τημένου ἀπογόνων τρεῖς
 ἀδελφοί, Γαυάνης τε καὶ Ἀέροπος καὶ Περδίκκης, ἐκ
 δὲ Ἰλλυριῶν ὑπερβαλόντες ἐς τὴν ἄνω Μακεδονίην
 ἀπίκοντο ἐς Λεβαίην πόλιν. ἐνθαῦτα δὲ ἐθήτεον
 5 ἐπὶ μισθῷ παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ, ὁ μὲν ἵππους νέμων, ὁ
 δὲ βούς, ὁ δὲ νεώτατος αὐτῶν Περδίκκης τὰ λεπτὰ
 τῶν προβάτων. ἦσαν δὲ τὸ πάλαι καὶ αἱ τυραννίδες
 τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀσθενέες χρήμασι, οὐ μούνον ὁ δῆμος.
 ἡ δὲ γυνὴ τοῦ βασιλέως αὐτὴ τὰ σιτία σφι ἔπαισε.
 10 ὅπως δὲ ὀπτῶτο ὁ ἄρτος τοῦ παιδὸς τοῦ θητὸς τοῦ
 Περδίκκew, διπλήσιος ἐγίνετο αὐτὸς ἑωυτοῦ. ἐπεὶ
 δὲ αἰεὶ τῶντὸ τοῦτο ἐγίνετο, εἶπε πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα τὸν
 ἑωυτῆς. τὸν δὲ ἀκούσαντα ἐσήλθε αὐτίκα ὡς εἶη
 τέρας καὶ φέροι ἐς μέγα τι. καλέσας δὲ τοὺς θῆτας
 15 προηγόρευέ σφι ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι ἐκ γῆς τῆς ἑωυτοῦ.
 οἱ δὲ τὸν μισθὸν ἔφασαν δίκαιοι εἶναι ἀπολαβόντες
 οὕτω ἐξιέναι. ἐνθαῦτα ὁ βασιλεὺς τοῦ μισθοῦ πέρι
 ἀκούσας, ἦν γὰρ κατὰ τὴν καπνοδόκην ἐς τὸν οἶκον
 ἐσέχων ὁ ἥλιος, εἶπε θεοβλαβῆς γενόμενος. “Μισ-
 20 “θὸν δὲ ὑμῖν ἐγὼ ὑμέων ἄξιον τόνδε ἀποδίδωμι,” δέξας
 τὸν ἥλιον. ὁ μὲν δὴ Γαυάνης τε καὶ ὁ Ἀέροπος οἱ
 πρεσβύτεροι ἔστασαν ἐκπεπληγμένοι, ὡς ἤκουσαν
 ταῦτα, ὁ δὲ παῖς, ἐτύγχανε γὰρ ἔχων μάχαιραν,
 εἶπας τάδε, “Δεκόμεθα, ὦ βασιλεῦ, τὰ διδοῖς,”
 25 περιγράφει τῇ μαχαίρῃ ἐς τὸ ἔδαφος τοῦ οἴκου τὸν
 ἥλιον, περιγράψας δὲ, ἐς τὸν κόλπον τρεῖς ἀρυσάμενος
 τοῦ ἡλίου, ἀπαλλάσσετο αὐτὸς τε καὶ οἱ μετ’ ἐκείνου.
 CXXXVIII. Οἱ μὲν δὴ ἀπήϊσαν, τῷ δὲ βασιλεῖ
 σημαίνει τις τῶν παρέδρων, οἷόν τι χρῆμα ποιήσκει
 30 ὁ παῖς καὶ ὡς σὺν νόῳ ἐκείνων ὁ νεώτατος λάβοι τὰ
 διδόμενα. ὁ δὲ ταῦτα ἀκούσας καὶ ὄξυνθεις πέμπει

ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἱππέας ἀπολέοντας. ποταμὸς δέ ἐστι ἐν τῇ χώρῃ ταύτῃ, τῷ θίουσι οἱ τούτων τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀπ' Ἄργεος ἀπόγονοι σωτήρι. οὗτος, ἐπεῖτε διέβησαν οἱ Τημενίδαι, μέγας οὕτω ἐρρύνῃ ὥστε τοὺς ἱππέας μὴ οἴους τε γενέσθαι διαβῆναι. οἱ δὲ ἀπικόμενοι 5 ἐς ἄλλην γῆν τῆς Μακεδονίης οἴκησαν πέλας τῶν κήπων τῶν λεγομένων εἶναι Μίδεω τοῦ Γορδίεω, ἐν τοῖσι φύεται αὐτόματα ρόδα, ἐν ἑκαστον ἔχον ἐξήκοντα φύλλα, ὁδμῇ τε ὑπερφέροντα τῶν ἄλλων. ἐν τούτοισι καὶ ὁ Σιληνὸς τοῖσι κήποισι ἦλω, ὡς λέγεται ὑπὸ 10 Μακεδόνων. ὑπὲρ δὲ τῶν κήπων οὖρος κέεται, Βέρμιον οὖνομα, ἄβατον ὑπὸ χειμῶνος. ἐνθεύτεν δὲ ὀρμεόμενοι, ὡς ταύτην ἔσχον, κατεστρέφοντο καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Μακεδονίην. CXXXIX. Ἀπὸ τούτου δὴ τοῦ Περδίκκεω Ἀλέξανδρος ὧδε ἐγεγόνεε· Ἀμύντεω 15 παῖς ἦν Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἀμύντης δὲ Ἀλκέτεω, Ἀλκέτεω δὲ πατήρ ἦν Ἀέροπος, τοῦ δὲ Φίλιππος, Φιλίππου δὲ Ἀργαῖος, τοῦ δὲ Περδίκκης ὁ κτησάμενος τὴν ἀρχήν.

The Speech of Alexander at Athens.

CXL. Ἐγεγόνεε μὲν δὴ ὧδε Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ 20 Ἀμύντεω, ὡς δὲ ἀπίκητο ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἀποπεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ Μαρδονίου, ἔλεγε τάδε· “Ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, “Μαρδόνιος τάδε λέγει· “Ἐμοὶ ἀγγελίῃ ἦκει παρὰ “βασιλέος λέγουσα οὕτω· Ἀθηναίοισι τὰς ἀμαρτάδας “τὰς ἐξ ἐκείνων ἐς ἐμὲ γενομένας πάσας μετήμι. νῦν 25 “τε ὧδε, Μαρδόνιε, ποίεε. τοῦτο μὲν τὴν γῆν σφι “ἀπόδος, τοῦτο δὲ ἄλλην πρὸς ταύτῃ ἐλέσθων αὐτοὶ, “ἦντινα ἂν ἐθέλωσι, ἐόντες αὐτόνομοι. ἰρά τε πάντα “σφι, ἣν δὴ βούλωνται γε ἐμοὶ ὁμολογέειν, ἀνόρθω-

- “ σον, ὅσα ἐγὼ ἐνέπρησα. Τούτων δὲ ἀπιγμένων
 “ ἀναγκαίως ἔχει μοι ποιέειν ταῦτα, ἣν μὴ τὸ
 “ ὑμέτερον ἀντίον γένηται. λέγω δὲ ὑμῖν τάδε νῦν·
 “ Τί μαίνεσθε πόλεμον βασιλεῖ ἀνταειρόμενοι; οὔτε
 5 “ γὰρ ἂν ὑπερβάλαισθε, οὔτε οἰοί τέ ἐστε ἀντέχειν
 “ τὸν πάντα χρόνον. εἶδετε μὲν γὰρ τῆς Ξέρξεω
 “ στρατηλασίης τὸ πλῆθος καὶ τὰ ἔργα, πυνθάνεσθε
 “ δὲ καὶ τὴν νῦν παρ’ ἐμοὶ ἐούσαν δύναμιν, ὥστε καὶ
 “ ἦν ἡμέας ὑπερβάλησθε καὶ νικήσητε, τοῦ περ ὑμῖν
 10 “ οὔδεμία ἐλπίς εἴ περ εὖ φρονέετε, ἄλλη παρέσται
 “ πολλαπλησίη. μὴ ὦν βούλεσθε παρισούμενοι
 “ βασιλεῖ στέρεσθαι μὲν τῆς χώρας, θέειν δὲ αἰεὶ
 “ περὶ ὑμέων αὐτῶν, ἀλλὰ καταλύσασθε. παρέχει
 “ δὲ ὑμῖν κάλλιστα καταλύσασθαι βασιλέος ταύτη
 15 “ ὥρμημένου. ἔστε ἐλεύθεροι, ἡμῖν ὁμαιχμῆν συνθέ-
 “ μενοι ἄνευ τε δόλου καὶ ἀπάτης.’ Μαρδόνιος μὲν
 “ ταῦτα, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐνετείλατό μοι εἰπεῖν πρὸς
 “ ὑμέας. ἐγὼ δὲ περὶ μὲν εὐνοίης τῆς πρὸς ὑμέας
 “ ἐούσης ἐξ ἐμεῦ οὐδὲν λέξω (οὐ γὰρ ἂν νῦν πρῶτον
 20 “ ἐκμάθοιτε), προσχρητίζω δὲ ὑμέων πείθεσθαι Μαρ-
 “ δονίῳ. ἐνορέω γὰρ ὑμῖν οὐκ οἰοισί τε ἐσομένοισι
 “ τὸν πάντα χρόνον πολεμέειν Ξέρξῃ. εἰ γὰρ ἐνῶρων
 “ τοῦτο ἐν ὑμῖν, οὐκ ἂν κοτε ἐς ὑμέας ἦλθον ἔχων
 “ λόγους τούσδε· καὶ γὰρ δύναμις ὑπὲρ ἀνθρωπον ἢ
 25 “ βασιλέος ἐστὶ καὶ χεῖρ ὑπερμήκης. ἦν ὦν μὴ
 “ αὐτίκα ὁμολογήσητε, μεγάλα προτεινόντων ἐπ’
 “ οἷσι ὁμολογέειν ἐθέλουσι, δειμαίνω ὑπὲρ ὑμέων ἐν
 “ τρίβῳ τε μάλιστα οἰκημένων τῶν συμμάχων πάντων,
 “ αἰεὶ τε φθειρομένων μούνων, ἐξαίρετόν τι μεταίχμιον
 30 “ τὴν γῆν ἐκτημένων. ἀλλὰ πείθεσθε· πολλοῦ γὰρ
 “ ὑμῖν ἄξια ταῦτα, εἰ βασιλεὺς γε ὁ μέγας μούνοισι

“ὕμῳ Ἑλλήνων τὰς ἀμαρτάδας ἀπιεῖς ἐθέλει φίλος
“γενέσθαι.” Ἀλέξανδρος μὲν ταῦτα ἔλεξε.

The Spartans send envoys to counteract Alexander's influence at Athens.

CXLI. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ, πυθόμενοι ἦκειν Ἀλέξανδρον ἐς Ἀθήνας ἐς ὁμολογίην ἄξοντα τῷ βαρβάρῳ Ἀθηναίους, ἀναμνησθέντες τῶν λογίων ὥς 5 σφεας χρεῶν ἐστι ἅμα τοῖσι ἄλλοισι Δωριεῦσι ἐκπίπτειν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ὑπὸ Μήδων τε καὶ Ἀθηναίων, κάρτα τε ἔδεισαν μὴ ὁμολογήσωσι τῷ Πέρσῃ Ἀθηναῖοι, αὐτίκα τέ σφι ἔδοξε πέμπειν ἀγγέλους. καὶ δὴ συνέπιπτε ὥστε ὁμοῦ σφέν 10 γίνεσθαι τὴν κατάστασιν. ἐπανέμειναν γὰρ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι διατρίβοντες, εὖ ἐπιστάμενοι ὅτι ἔμελλον Λακεδαιμόνιοι πεύσεσθαι ἦκοντα παρὰ τοῦ βαρβάρου ἀγγελον ἐπ' ὁμολογίῃ, πυθόμενοί τε πέμψειν κατὰ τάχος ἀγγέλους. ἐπίτηδες ὦν ἐπόλευν, ἐνδει- 15 κνύμενοι τοῖσι Λακεδαιμονίοισι τὴν ἐωυτῶν γνώμην.

Speech of the Spartan envoys.

CXLII. Ὡς δὲ ἐπαύσατο λέγων Ἀλέξανδρος, διαδεξάμενοι ἔλεγον οἱ ἀπὸ Σπάρτης ἀγγελοι· “Ἡμέας δὲ ἔπεμψαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι δεησομένους “ὕμέων μήτε νεώτερον ποιέειν μηδὲν κατὰ τὴν 20 “Ἑλλάδα μήτε λόγους ἐνδέκεσθαι παρὰ τοῦ βαρβάρου. οὔτε γὰρ δίκαιον οὐδαμῶς, οὔτε κόσμον “φέρων οὐ τί γε ἄλλοισι Ἑλλήνων οὐδαμοῖσι, ὑμῖν “δὲ δὴ καὶ διὰ πάντων ἦκιστα πολλῶν εἵνεκεν· “ἡγείρατε γὰρ τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον ὑμεῖς οὐδὲν ἡμέων 25 “βουλομένων, καὶ περὶ τῆς ὑμετέρης ἀρχῆς ὁ ἀγών

“ἐγένετο· νῦν δὲ φέρει καὶ ἐς πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα.
 “ἄλλως τε τούτων ἀπάντων αἰτίους γενέσθαι δουλο-
 “σύνης τοῖσι Ἕλλησι Ἀθηναίους οὐδαμῶς ἀνασχετὸν,
 “οἷτινες αἰεὶ καὶ τὸ πάλαι φαίνεσθε πολλοὺς ἐλευ-
 5 “θερώσαντες ἀνθρώπων. πιεζομένοισι μέντοι ὑμῖν
 “συναχθόμεθα, καὶ ὅτι καρπῶν ἐστερήθητε διζῶν
 “ἤδη, καὶ ὅτι οἰκοφθόρησθε χρόνον ἤδη πολλόν.
 “ἀντὶ τούτων δὲ ὑμῖν Λακεδαιμόνιοί τε καὶ οἱ
 “σύμμαχοι ἐπαγγέλλονται γυναικᾶς τε καὶ τὰ ἐς
 10 “πόλεμον ἄχρηστα οἰκετέων ἐχόμενα πάντα ἐπι-
 “θρέψειν, ἔστ’ ἂν ὁ πόλεμος ὅδε συνεστήκη. μηδὲ
 “ὑμέας Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Μακεδὼν ἀναγνώσῃ, λήνας
 “τὸν Μαρδονίου λόγον. τούτῳ μὲν γὰρ ταῦτα
 “ποιητέα ἐστὶ, τύραννος γὰρ ἐὼν τυράννῳ συγκα-
 15 “τεργάζεται, ὑμῖν δέ γε οὐ ποιητέα, εἴ περ εὖ
 “τυγχάνετε φρονέοντες, ἐπισταμένοισι ὡς βαρβά-
 “ροισί ἐστι οὔτε πιστὸν οὔτε ἀληθὲς οὐδέν.”

*Answer of the Athenians: they will never make terms with
 Xerxes.*

CXLIII. Ταῦτα ἔλεξαν οἱ ἄγγελοι. Ἀθηναῖοι
 δὲ πρὸς μὲν Ἀλέξανδρον ὑπεκρίναντο τάδε· “Καὶ
 20 “αὐτοὶ τοῦτό γε ἐπιστάμεθα, ὅτι πολλαπλησίη ἐστὶ
 “τῷ Μῆδῳ δύναμις ἥπερ ἡμῖν, ὥστε οὐδὲν δέει τοῦτό
 “γε ὀνειδίζειν. ἀλλ’ ὅμως ἐλευθερίας γλιχόμενοι
 “ἀμυνέμεθα οὕτω, ὅκως ἂν καὶ δυνώμεθα. ὁμολο-
 “γῆσαι δὲ τῷ βαρβάρῳ μήτε σὺ ἡμέας πειρῶ
 25 “ἀναπείθειν οὔτε ἡμεῖς πεισόμεθα. νῦν δὲ ἀπάγ-
 “γελλε Μαρδονίῳ, ὡς Ἀθηναῖοι λέγουσι, ἔστ’ ἂν ὁ
 “ἥλιος τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδὸν ἵη τῇ καὶ νῦν ἔρχεται, μήκοτε
 “ὁμολογήσειν ἡμέας Ξέρξῃ· ἀλλὰ θεοῖσί τε συμ-

“μάχοισι πίσυνοί μιν ἐπέξιμεν ἀμυνόμενοι καὶ τοῖσι
 “ἤρωσι, τῶν ἐκεῖνος οὐδεμίαν ὄπιν ἔχων ἐνέπρησε
 “τούς τε οἴκους καὶ τὰ ἀγάλματα. σύ τε τοῦ λοιποῦ
 “λόγους ἔχων τοιούσδε μὴ ἐπιφαίneo Ἀθηναίοισι,
 “μηδὲ δοκέων χρηστὰ ὑπουργεῖν ἀθέμιστα ἔρδειν 5
 “παραίνεε. οὐ γάρ σε βουλόμεθα οὐδὲν ἄχαρι πρὸς
 “Ἀθηναίων παθεῖν, ἔοντα πρόξενόν τε καὶ φίλον.”

Athenian address to the Spartan envoys urging instant activity on the part of Sparta.

CXLIV. Πρὸς μὲν Ἀλέξανδρον ταῦτα ὑπεκρίναντο, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἀπὸ Σπάρτης ἀγγέλους ταδε·
 “Τὸ μὲν δεῖσαι Λακεδαιμονίους μὴ ὁμολογήσωμεν τῷ 10
 “βαρβάρῳ κάρτα ἀνθρωπήϊον ἦν. ἀτὰρ αἰσχυρῶς
 “γε οἴκατε ἐξεπιστάμενοι τὸ Ἀθηναίων φρόνημα
 “ἄρρωδῆσαι, ὅτι οὔτε χρυσός ἐστι γῆς οὐδαμόθι
 “τοσοῦτος οὔτε χώρα κάλλει καὶ ἀρετῇ μέγα ὑπερ-
 “φέρουσα, τὰ ἡμεῖς δεξάμενοι ἐθέλομεν ἂν μηδίσαντες 15
 “καταδουλώσαι τὴν Ἑλλάδα. πολλά τε γὰρ καὶ
 “μεγάλα ἐστὶ τὰ διακωλύοντα ταῦτα μὴ ποιέειν,
 “μηδ’ ἦν ἐθέλωμεν· πρῶτα μὲν καὶ μέγιστα τῶν
 “θεῶν τὰ ἀγάλματα καὶ τὰ οἰκήματα ἐμπεπρησμένα
 “τε καὶ συγκεχωσμένα, τοῖσι ἡμέας ἀναγκαίως ἔχει 20
 “τιμωρέειν ἐς τὰ μέγιστα μᾶλλον ἢπερ ὁμολογέειν
 “τῷ ταῦτα ἐργασασμένῳ, αὐτὶς δὲ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ἐὼν
 “ὅμαιμόν τε καὶ ὁμόγλωσσον, καὶ θεῶν ἰδρύματά τε
 “κοινὰ καὶ θυσίαι ἡθεὰ τε ὁμότροπα, τῶν προδότας
 “γενέσθαι Ἀθηναίους οὐκ ἂν εὖ ἔχοι. ἐπίστασθέ τε 25
 “οὕτω, εἰ μὴ πρότερον ἐτυγχάνετε ἐπιστάμενοι, ἔστ’
 “ἂν καὶ εἰς περιῇ Ἀθηναίων, μηδαμὰ ὁμολογήσοντας
 “ἡμέας Ξέρξῃ. ὑμέων μέντοι ἀγάμεθα τὴν πρόνοιαν

“τὴν ἐς ἡμέας ἔχουσαν, ὅτι προείδετε ἡμέων οἰκοφθο-
“ρημένων οὕτω ὥστε ἐπιθρέψαι ἐθέλειν ἡμέων τοὺς
“οἰκέτας. καὶ ὑμῖν μὲν ἡ χάρις ἐκπεπλήρωται,
“ἡμεῖς μέντοι λιπαρήσομεν οὕτω ὅπως ἂν ἔχωμεν,
5 “οὐδὲν λυπέοντες ὑμέας. νῦν δὲ, ὥς οὕτω ἐχόντων,
“στρατιὴν ὥς τάχιστα ἐκπέμπετε. ὥς γὰρ ἡμεῖς
“εἰκάζομεν, οὐκ ἐκὰς χρόνου παρέσται ὁ βάρβαρος
“ἐσβαλὼν ἐς τὴν ἡμετέραν, ἀλλ’ ἐπειδὰν τάχιστα
“πύθηται τὴν ἀγγελίην ὅτι οὐδὲν ποιήσομεν τῶν
10 “ἐκείνος ἡμέων προσεδέετο. πρὶν ὧν παρεῖναι ἐκεῖ-
“νον ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν, ἡμέας καιρὸς ἐστὶ προβωθῆσαι
“ἐς τὴν Βοιωτίην.” οἱ μὲν ταῦτα ὑποκριναμένων
Ἀθηναίων ἀπαλλάσσοντο ἐς Σπάρτην.

NOTES.

[For persons and names of places see *Historical and Geographical Index*. G. refers to Goodwin's *Greek Grammar*, 1882. App. to the *Appendix on the Ionic Dialect*. Clyde to *Clyde's Greek Syntax*, 1870.]

CHAPTER I.

The last book (vii) had described the fate of the contingent appointed to serve on land and guard Thermopylae; Herodotus now turns to the fleet.

1, 2. οἱ δὲ...ταχθέντες 'those whose assigned duty it was to serve 1 afloat', that is assigned by their several states: cp. 7, 21 αἱ δὲ ἐς τὸν πρὸν ἐτεράχοντο. The general movements both of land force and fleet were directed by the national congress assembled in the Isthmus (7, 175).

4. Πλαταιεῖς. The Plataeans as an inland state without seaboard would have no ships; but they constantly followed and supported the Athenians as at Marathon (6, 108, 111). They were not however actually engaged at Salamis, see c. 44; though they afterwards pleaded their services at Artemisium as a proof of their Hellenic patriotism, see Thucyd. 3, 54, 3.

5. Κορίνθιοι. That the Corinthians should only send 40 ships when the Athenians sent 127 is a striking sign of the rapid advance of the latter. In B.C. 491 the Athenians had had to borrow, or rather purchase at a nominal price, 20 ships of Corinth wherewith to attack Aegina [6, 88, 89].

7. Χαλκιδεῖς. The Chalcidians manned Athenian ships probably because they were Athenians settled as cleruchs in the territory of Chalcis in Euboea [see 5, 77].

11, 12. δύο τε νέες καὶ πεντηκοντήρους δύο 'two triremes and two penteconters'. By νέες unqualified by any descriptive epithet understand triremes, or ships of war, ταχέαι: other triremes are called ὀπλιταγωγοί, ἱππαγωγοί etc. Penteconters were smaller vessels rowed by 50 men, 25 on each side sitting on the same level. The latter were the vessels almost universal in Greece until the decennium B.C. 490—80, when they were superseded by the triremes [Her. 1, 163, 4, Thucyd. 1, 14, 4]. The use of penteconters however still survived among more distant Greek states, as Rhodes [Thucyd. 6, 43, 1], as also among the Etruscans [id. 6, 103, 2]. The triremes carried an average of 200 men, see c. 17.

13. Ὀπούντιοι, see Hist. Ind. s. v. Locrians.

ἐπεβοήθειον, App. A. III. 8.

CHAPTER II.

15. εἶρηται δέ μοι, that is in the preceding chapter. The numbers are :

Athenians	127	ships
Corinthians	40	"
Megarians	20	"
Chalcidians	20	"
Aeginetans	18	"
Sicyonians	12	"
Lacedaemonians	10	"
Epidaurians	8	"
Eretrians	7	"
Troezenians	5	"
Styrans	2	"
Ceians	2	"
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16. τῶν συλλεχθεισῶν νεῶν, that is 'of triremes', as above, l. 11.

20. οἱ σύμμαχοι, the members of the congress of the Isthmus, see above, l. 2.

2 1, 2. οὐκ ἔφασαν...ἔψαι 'refused to serve under Athenians but would only do so if the Spartan leader took the command'.

Two clauses are compressed into one, οὐκ ἔφασαν ἔψεσθαι Ἀθηναίοις and ἔφασαν ἔψεσθαι μόνῳ τῷ Ἀδάκωνι. Notice Ἀθηναίοις without article 'Athenians' = 'an Athenian commander', not the particular one.

2. ἀλλὰ λύσεν = ἀλλὰ ἔφασαν λύσειν.

τὸ μέλλον ἔσεσθαι 'which was about to take place'. The verb μέλλειν is regularly followed by the future infinitive and sometimes by the present, but not by the aorist infinitive, G. § 202, 3. Yet exceptions to this rule occasionally occur [see Rutherford *Neio Phrynichus* p. 420 sq.].

CHAPTER III.

4. κατ' ἀρχῆς 'originally', 'at first', cp. 9, 22. λόγος 'common talk'. πρὶν ἢ πέμπαν 'before they (the Greeks) sent'.

5. ἐπὶ συμμαχίην 'with a view of securing an alliance'. This refers to the embassy sent by the congress of the Isthmus to Gelo of Syracuse to induce him to join the alliance against the Persian invaders. In the discussion with Gelo the Spartans claimed the lead on land, the Athenians at sea, and Gelo refused help unless one or the other were conceded to him. Her. 7, 157-9.

7. μέγα πεποιημένοι 'because they regarded it as of first importance'. This use of ποιεῖσθαι [of which πεποιημένος is used as middle perf. part.] is common in Herod. see p. 6, l. 7, and cp. 9, 4 δευρὸν ποιησάμενοι. περιεῖναι 'survive', 'be saved'. Cp. p. 30, l. 15.

9-11. ὁρθὰ νοεῖντες 'and their sentiments were entirely right'.

πολέμου ὁμοφρονέοντος 'unanimous war', i.e. 'the war of a united country', an expression only justifiable by considering war to be personified. τοσούτῳ...ᾧσῳ 'precisely as much worse as'.

12. οὐκ ἀντέτεινον 'they did not continue to make any counter-claim'.

13. μέχρι ὅσου 'as long as they (the Athenians) wanted them', i.e. the other Greeks. Cp. μέχρι κόσου p. 44, l. 15.

14, 15. περὶ τῆς ἐκείνου...ἐπορεύοντο 'they were going to attack the Persian's own territory'. Cp. p. 14, l. 14.

15, 16. τὴν Πausανίας ὕβριν 'the outrageous conduct of Pausanias'. Thucydides says he was βλαῖος and that his mode of behaviour was a τυραννίδος μίμησις rather than a στρατηγία [1, 95]. And Plutarch [Aristid. 23] gives details of the roughness of his manners, the severity of his punishments, and the offensiveness of his manner of asserting the Spartan primacy.

ἀπαλοντο...Λακεδαιμονίους 'deprived the Lacedaemonians of the command'; for the double acc. see G. § 164.

The event referred to is the deposition of Pausanias in B.C. 478—7, and the selection of Aristides to take the command of the allied fleet in the Northern Aegean, which is recounted by Thucydides [I, 94 sq.], and which led to the formation of the Confederacy of Delos.

CHAPTER IV.

18. τότε δὲ 'but at this time', opp. to ὕστερον μὲν l. 17. καὶ 'actually'.

19. καταχθείσας 'brought to land'.

21. παρὰ δόξαν...ἢ 'in an unexpectedly different manner than'. The phrase παρὰ δόξαν involves the idea of ἄλλως and is therefore followed by ἢ. Cp. I, 79 ὡς οἱ παρὰ δόξαν ἔσχε τὰ πρήγματα ἢ ὡς αὐτὸς κατεδόκεε.

22. Notice the imperfect ἀπέβαινε 'were turning out'. κατεδόκειον, see p. 36, l. 22.

23. ἔσω, that is, South of the Euripus, towards the Peloponnesus, p. 10, l. 6.

3 2, 3. ἔστ' ἂν...ὑπεκθίωνται 'until they should have removed out of danger'. The construction represents the words used προσμείνον ἔστ' ἂν ὑπεκθεώμεθα, and is retained in Orat. Obliq. G. § 239, 2.

4. πείθουσι 'bribe'.

5. ἐπ' ᾧ τε 'on condition that'. For τε see on p. 10, l. 9.

6. πρὸ τῆς Εὐβοίης, that is, to the North of Euboea, in which direction the enemy were. Cp. p. 39, l. 9 and 9, 61 πρὸ τῆς πόλιος.

ποιήσονται, the infin. more commonly follows ἐπ' ᾧ τε, but the future indic. is also used *dramatically*. G. § 236, note 2. τὴν ναυμαχίην 'the sea-fight', that is the fight which must inevitably come somewhere.

CHAPTER V.

9. ὡς παρ' ἑωυτοῦ δῆθεν 'as though out of his own pocket (*de suo*) as he pretended'. For παρ' ἑωυτοῦ cp. 2, 129 παρ' ἑωυτοῦ δίδοντα. Cp. 7, 29 παρ' ἑμωυτοῦ δοὺς τὰς ἐπὶ χιλιάδας. And for δῆθεν indicating the falseness of a pretext see 7, 211 φεύγεσκον δῆθεν 'they kept pretending to run away'; and combined with

ὥς, 9, 66 ὥς ἐς μάχην ἦγε δῆθεν 'he made a feint of leading them to the field'.

11. ἥσπαιρε 'struggled', properly 'panted', see I, 111 ὁρέω παιδῖον προκειμένον ἀσπαῖρόν τε καὶ κραγανόμενον. 9, 120 ἥσπαιρον ὅκως περ ἰχθύες νεοάλωτοι. Very rarely found in Attic.

12. ἀποπλώσσεσθαι from ἀποπλῶω, Ionic and poetic form of -πλέω. [This form is used by the MSS. R and S, and I have retained it throughout, but in certain other MSS. the form is πλεύσεσθαι, πλέειν, πλέομεν κ.τ.λ. and Stein has adopted the latter.]

13. πρὸς δὴ τοῦτον 'to him he said'; the reason for the speech has been previously given by the clause 'Ἀδεϊμαντος γάρ. The logical order would be πρὸς 'Ἀδεϊμαντον εἶπε, οὗτος γάρ ἥσπαιρε.

15, 16. εἰν πέμψει 'will be likely to send you'. The plan of sending bribes round to the leading men in each state by the king of Persia is alluded to again in 9, 2, and 41; and we know from later authorities (Demosth. Phil. 3, 42) that it was actually done.

16. ταῦτά τε ἅμα ἡγόρευε καὶ πέμπει. The verb πέμπει is an historical present: 'He accompanied this speech by sending three talents to the ship of Adeimantus'. [For this use of τε—καὶ as expressing simultaneous action see on p. 28, l. 9.]

Plutarch, on the authority of the Lesbian Phantias, tells a story of Themistocles bribing an Athenian captain with one talent to stay at Artemisium [Themist. 7], but there is no reason why both stories may not be true.

18. πάντες 'both', cp. 5, 36; 6, 77 St. [Some few MSS. have πληγέντες with which Abicht compares Plutarch Demosth. 15 πληγὴς ὑπὸ τῆς δωροδοκίας.]

19. ἐκεχάριστο is middle: 'And thus Themistocles had gratified the Euboeans while he secured a profit for himself at the same time'.

20—23. ἐλάνθανε δὲ... χρήματα 'and at the same time he was not suspected of having the balance of the money (the 30 talents, see c. 4), but the men who got their share of it believed that the money had been sent from Athens for this express purpose'.

21. ἠπιστάτο [App. D. II. a] 'believed', 'were given to understand'. Cp. p. 13, l. 22; p. 46, l. 19; p. 51, l. 20; p. 75, l. 15. We use the word to 'understand' in the same sense of 'belief'.

CHAPTER VI.

24. οὕτω δὲ 'it was thus', 'it was in these circumstances that'.

25. ἐγένετο δὲ ὡς 'and how it came about was as follows', i.e. how the battle began and how it was carried on.

26. περὶ δεῖλην πρωτὴν 'early in the afternoon', opposed to δεῖλην ὀψίην p. 5, l. 19.

27. ἔτι καὶ πρότερον 'already before this', cp. p. 36, l. 20.

4 1. αὐτοὶ 'with their own eyes'. ἐπιχειρεῖν sc. εἰλεῖν. Cp. 9, 14 θέλων εἰ κως τούτους πρώτων εἰλοι.

2. ἐκ μὲν δὲ τῆς ἀντίης 'straight down upon them', *ex adverso*. Cf. ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ (9, 1), ἐκ τῆς ἰθέης (9, 37).

4, 5. ὁρμήσαν...καταλαμβάνη. The coming down of night before they could get engaged is perhaps the contingency most present to their minds, but as the subj. after a past tense in the governing clause is as correct as the opt., on the *dramatic* principle of introducing the exact words of the person, the variation does not perhaps admit of any other explanation than the taste of the writer. For καταλαμβάνειν in this sense 9, 56 τοὺς δὲ ἐπεὶ ἥως κατελάμβανε.

5, 6. καὶ ἔμελλον δῆθεν ἐκφεύξασθαι 'and then, as they thought, they were certain to escape'. For fut. inf. after ἔμελλον see above, p. 2, l. 2. The meaning of ἔμελλον here expressing certainty is found in common idiomatic phrases, such as, ἐμέλλετ' ἄρ' ἅπαντες ἀνασελεῖν βοήν 'I was certain you would shout', Arist. Ach. 347 ἔμελλον σ' ἄρα κινήσειν ἐγώ 'I was certain I should send you packing', id. Nub. 1301 ἄρ' ἐμέλλομέν ποθ' ὑμᾶς ἀποσοβήσειν τῷ χρόνῳ 'I was certain we should drive you off in time', id. Vesp. 464.

δῆθεν indicates the thoughts of another, which the writer discredits, see above, p. 3, l. 9.

6. μὴδὲ πυρφόρον 'not even a sacred-fire bearer', i.e. not any one at all. The πυρφόρος would be defended as long as anyone survived. Hence the phrase for total extinction. From Xenophon (Rep. Lac. XIII. 3) we learn that a lamp of sacred fire was carried with a Spartan host never to be extinguished. The person intrusted with this would be most carefully guarded.

6, 7. τῷ ἐκείνων λόγῳ 'according to their expressed purpose'.

CHAPTER VII.

7. πρὸς ταῦτα 'with a view to these contingencies'.

9. ἔξωθεν Σκιάθου 'to the East of Skiathos'. So as to have Skiathos between them and the Greeks.

10—12. ἵνα δὴ περιλάβουσιν 'that, as they intended (δὴ), they might enclose them'. Here the main purpose is expressed by the optative, while a secondary or subordinate purpose is expressed by a subjunctive clause (ὡς ἂν μὴ ὀφθῇσι 'in such a way that they might not be seen'), but see on L. 4 and cp. p. 40, ll. 13—15, Goodw. *M. and T.* § 44. 2. For δὴ almost equivalent to δῆθεν, shewing that the writer is representing the thoughts of others, see 9, 11 ἐν νόῳ δὴ ἔχοντες. 9, 59 ἦγε...κατὰ στίβον τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὡς δὴ ἀποδιδρυσκόντων, *infra* p. 42, l. 25.

For the dramatic construction ὡς ἂν μὴ ὀφθῇσι after the historical περιέπεμπον cp. 9, 7 ἐκέλευσαν ὑμέας ἐκπέμπειν ὡς ἂν τὸν βάρβαρον δεκώμεθα. G. § 216, 2.

12—14. οἱ μὲν...σφεῖς δέ. The party despatched round Euboea, and the main body remaining at Aphetae.

13. τὴν ὀπίσω φέρουσαν ὁδὸν 'their homeward course'.

14. ἐξ ἐναντίας 'from the opposite side', cp. ἐξ ἀντίας c. 6.

16. ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρας 'that day', the gen. of time within which. G. § 179.

17. τὸ σύνθημα 'the signal agreed upon', used of a 'watch-word' in 9, 98. ἔμελλε φανήσεσθαι 'could appear', referring to the time it must necessarily take to get round the island. For ἔμελλε see p. 2, l. 2.

20. ἐποιεῦντο ἀριθμὸν 'held a muster of', cp. 7, 59. This was rendered necessary, as Stein observes, by the losses sustained by bad weather and attacks of enemies; see 7, 190, where 400 ships are said to have been lost on the coast of Magnesia.

CHAPTER VIII.

24, 25. τῇ ναυαγίᾳ τῇ κατὰ τὸ Πήλιον γενομένη 'the shipwreck which had befallen them off Pelion', that mentioned in the last note.

26, 27. περιεβάλετο 'possessed himself of', cp. 6, 25 πόλιν καλ-
λίστην Ζάγκλην περιεβεβλέατο, see 9, 39. ἄρα 'as it appears', i.e. from what he did afterwards, p. 61, l. 4.

28. *αὐτομολήσαιν*: notice the fut. inf. after *ἐν νόῳ εἶχε* on the analogy of the construction of *μελλω*. The futurity implied in *ἐν νόῳ εἶχε* is expressed in the infinitive.

ἀλλ' οὐ γὰρ 'but he [didn't do so then] for there was no opportunity', so we often find *καὶ οὐ γὰρ* 9, 61, 87 etc. The negative belongs to the prevented action, *γὰρ* introduces the cause of the prevention.

- 5 1. *πάρεσχε*, impers. p. 39, l. 27. Cp. Thucyd. 1, 120, 5; 5, 14, 2.

ὥς τότε 'at that time'. The meaning of *ὥς* here is hard to give by any English equivalent; it defines and limits the time indicated by *τότε*. Cobet proposes *ἕως τότε* 'up to that time'.

ὅτε *δὴ* *τρόπῳ* 'now in what manner it actually happened'. *δὴ* here, like Lat. *adeo*, emphasizes and defines the word which it follows. *ἔτι* 'after all', that is after whatever attempts or exploits.

3, 4. *λέγεται γὰρ*. The feat here mentioned is of course an impossible one, and is naturally disbelieved by Herodotus. The distance from Aphetae to Artemisium is about seven miles. It is possible perhaps that Skyllias made his way over this strait by swimming and diving at intervals. The natives of the Levant to this day are famous divers [Col. Leake quoted by Rawl.], and much greater distances have been swum in our own time.

5. *ἀνέσχε* 'came up to the surface'. *ἔχω* with its compounds is as often neuter as transitive. Abicht notices that in Odys. 5, 320 *ἀνασχεθέειν* used in this sense is explained by the Scholiast by *ἀναδύναι*.

8. *μετεξέτερα* = *ἐνια*. A word confined to the Ionic dialect. p. 45, l. 16.

9. *ἀποδεδέχθω* [*δεικνυμι*], App. E.

CHAPTER IX.

14, 15. *λόγον σφίσι αὐτοῖσι ἐδίδσαν* 'took counsel among themselves', cp. 1, 97 *συλλέχθησαν οἱ Μῆδοι ἐς τῷτὸ καὶ ἐδίδσαν σφίσι λόγον*. Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 27 *εἰ δὲ ἐπικαλοῖται τι αὐτοῖς λόγον ἔφασαν χορῆναι διδόναι* 'to discuss the matter'. Arist. Plut. 467 *περὶ τούτου σφῶν ἐθέλω δοῦναι λόγον* 'to argue the matter with you'.

15. *ἐνίκα* 'the decision was come to', 'the vote was passed'. For this impersonal use of *νικᾶν* see Soph. Antig. 233 *τέλος δὲ μὲν τοι δεῦρ' ἐνίκησεν μολεῖν*: and again Her. 6, 101 *ἐνίκα μὴ ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν πόλιν*. A commoner usage is *νικᾶν γνώμην* 'to get one's view carried' [e.g. 1, 61].

16. *αὐλισθέντας* 'having encamped for the night'. Stein rightly explains that this refers to the camp on shore, where they were to pass the night; that the enemy might not be led to expect any unusual movement by seeing them spend the night on board.

17. *παρέντας* 'letting pass'.

18, 19. *μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο* 'but subsequently', i.e. on the same day as the Council. *δεῖλην ὀψίην* 'evening', opposed to *δείλην πρωτὴν* 'afternoon' in c. 6.

20. *αὐτοὶ αὐτοῖς* 'without being attacked', 'on their own account'. *ἐπανέπλων*, notice the imperf. 'began putting to sea to attack'.

21, 22. *ἀπόπειραν—διεκπλόου* 'wishing to satisfy themselves as to the nature of their fighting and naval tactics'. *αὐτῶν* depends upon *μάχης*. The force of *ἀπόπειρα* as opposed to *πεῖρα*, like that of *ἀποπειρᾶσθαι*, is that of completion or satisfaction. See 2, 73; 3, 128; 9, 91. The *διέκπλοος* was a manoeuvre in naval warfare by which a single line of ships broke through the enemies' line, turned swiftly, and charged as they pleased, opposed to the ruder method of grappling and fighting from the decks. See 6, 12 where Dionysius is described as training the Ionian sailors, *ὁ δὲ ἀνάγων ἐκάστοτε ἐπὶ κέρας* ('in line') *τὰς νέας, ὅπως τοῖσι ἐρέτῃσι χρῆσαιτο διέκπλοον ποιεύμενος τῇσι νηυσὶ δι' ἀλληλέων καὶ τοὺς ἐπιβάτας ὀπλίσειε....*

The manoeuvre required both swiftness and skill in working the vessel, so as to avoid charging prow to prow, and being charged on one's own broadside. See Thucyd. 1, 49, 3 *διέκπλοι δ' οὐκ ἦσαν, ἀλλὰ θυμῷ καὶ βῶμῃ τὸ πλεόν ἐναυμάχουν ἢ ἐπιστήμῃ*. The Athenians especially prided themselves on their skill in practising this manoeuvre, as well as another called the *περίπλους*, out-flanking the enemies' ship and charging it as one pleased,—see Thucyd. 7, 36, 3 *τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις οἷκ' ἐσεσθαι σφῶν ἐν στενοχωρίᾳ οὔτε περίπλους οὔτε διέκπλους, ὥπερ τῆς τέχνης μάλιστα ἐπίστευον*.

CHAPTER X.

25. **μανίην ἐπενείκαντες** [for the Ion. -*eneikas* see App. E] 'thinking them mad'. Cp. 1, 131 τοῖσι ἀγάλματα ποιεῦσι μωρίην ἐπιφέρουσι. 6, 112 τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοισι μανίην ἐπέφερον.
- 6 2. **οἰκότα** [Ion. for *eikóta* App. E. f] 'what was reasonable and likely'.
3. **πολλαπλησίας**, App. A. II. (2).
- 4, 5. **καταφρονήσαντες ταῦτα** 'with these convictions': *καταφρονέω* in the common meaning of 'to despise' takes a genitive and is used by Herod. in 4, 134 [and *there only*, Abicht]. In the sense in which it is here employed it is only a strengthened form of *φρονήσαντες*, cp. 1, 66, and *καταδοκεῖν* in c. 4.
5. **ἐκυκλοῦντο...μέσον** [App. D. III. 3] 'began a movement to outflank them and get them within the circle of their ships'. *ἐς μέσον* is proleptic, 'so as to get them in the middle'.
7. **συμφορὴν τε...μεγάλην** 'were exceedingly sorry for them', cp. p. 36, l. 13.
8. **ἐπιστάμενοι** 'feeling persuaded', cp. p. 3, l. 21.
11. **ἄμειλλαν ἐποιεῦντο** 'raced with each other', cp. 7, 196.
12. **δῶρα**. For the practice of giving rewards by the Persian king to those successful in war see Xen. Oecon. 4, 16.
- For *λάμπεται* see App. E. II. 2. For the tense after *ὅπως* see G. § 217.
13. **λόγος** 'reputation', see 9, 78.

CHAPTER XI.

15. **ἐστήμην** sc. ὁ σάλπιγκτής. For the use of the *σάλπιγξ* see Aeschyl. Persae 397 *σάλπιγξ δ' αὐτῇ πάντ' ἐκεῖν' ἐπέφλεγεν*, Thucyd. 6, 32, 1 *τῇ σάλπιγγι σιωπῇ ὑπεσημαίνθη*. Cp. Polyb. 16, 4, 7.
16. **ἐς τὸ μέσον τὰς πρύμνας συνήγαγον** 'drew their sterns together at a central point'. This manoeuvre, by which the ships were arranged so as to resemble an open fan, was for the purpose of preventing the enemy from practising the *diekplus*. Thus it was done by the Peloponnesians in the Gulf of Corinth when preparing to receive the attack of the Athenians [B.C. 429], see Thucyd. 2, 83, 5 οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐτάξαντο κύκλον τῶν νεῶν ὡς μέγιστον· οἱοὶ τ' ᾗσαν μὴ διδόντες διέκπλουν, τὰς πρῶρας μὲν ἔξω εἰσω δὲ τὰς πρύμνας.

17. *ἔργου εἶχοντο* 'they set to work', p. 58, l. 20. *ἐν ὀλίγῳ... ἀπολαμφθέντες* 'though caught in a narrow part of the Strait', cp. 9, 51 *ἐν τῷ Κιθαιρῶνι ἀπολελαμμένοι*.

18. *καὶ κατὰ στόμα*, sc. *ἐχόμενοι περ ἔργου* (or some equivalent participle) 'and though they were engaged prow to prow', i.e. though they would have no opportunity in the narrow sea of practising the *diekplus* or *periplus*. Abicht however understands *εἶχοντο* after *στόμα* 'and they began the attack front to front'. I think the run of the sentence is conclusive in favour of the former construction, which is supported by Stein.

23. *τὸ ἀριστηῖον* 'the prize of valour', the recipient of which was formally decided upon after a battle, the various achievements and circumstances being fully discussed. See for instance what was done after the battle of Plataea, 9, 71.

27. *πολλὸν παρὰ δόξαν ἀγωνισάμενοι* 'after a battle the result of which much surprised them', for they had looked for an easy victory, see p. 5, l. 25. For *παρὰ δόξαν* cp. p. 2, l. 22.

31. *χωρὸν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι* 'a farm in Salamis'.

CHAPTER XII.

1. *εὐφρόνη* 'the kindly one', a poetical word for *νύξ*, both of 7 which Herodotus uses with no apparent distinction. *ἦν τῆς ὥρης μέσον θέρος* 'it was midsummer', the gen. *τῆς ὥρης* is partitive, 'of the season it was full midsummer'; which is meant to emphasize the unusual occurrence of such a storm. The time was probably about the beginning of July, for the Olympic festival was going on, see c. 26, cp. 7, 206.

3. *ἀπὸ τοῦ Πηλίου* 'from the direction of Mt Pelion', that is from the North.

8. *ἐς φόβον κατιστάετο* 'began to be frightened'. App. D. II.

6. *ἀπ(ί)ζοντες* 'expecting'. *ἐς ὅλα...ήκον* 'considering the amount of misfortunes into which they had fallen'; explained by the summary of their disasters in the next sentence.

10, 11. *τοῦ χειμῶνος...κατὰ Πήλιον*, see 7, 188. A storm of East wind caught the Persian fleet when off the shore of Magnesia and drove a large number of ships ashore on the promontory called the Ovens (*Ἰπνοί*) and other parts of the coast. *ὑπέλαβε* 'succeeded'. *ἐκ* 'after'. *ρεύματα* 'swollen streams' or 'torrents'.

CHAPTER XIII.

15. τοῖσι ταχθεῖσι, see c. 7.

16. πολλόν, App. C. 1, 2nd Decl. (4). τοσούτῳ ὅσῳ 'inso-much as'.

17. ἐν πελάγει 'in the open sea', not under cover of headlands or bays.

18—20. ὥς γὰρ δὴ...Εὐβοίης 'for as the storm overtook them when actually sailing, just as they were opposite the Hollows of Euboea'. For the place see Hist. and Geogr. Index s.v. Hollows. τῆς Εὐβοίης is a topographical genitive, cp. 9, 27 τῆς ἡμετέρας ἐν Ἐλευσίνι.

21. ἐξέπιπτον 'were cast ashore'. ἐκπίπτειν is used as a passive of ἐκβάλλειν. Cp. its meaning of 'to be banished' 'to be driven out'. See 6, 121 ὅπως Πεισίστρατος ἐκπέσοι ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνέων.

22. ὅπως ἂν ἐξισωθείη 'that they might so be reduced to an equality', cp. 9, 22 ὥς ἂν ἀνελολάτο. 9, 51 ὥς ἂν μὴ ἰδολάτο. When a final sentence expresses a conclusion in which another hypothesis is virtually contained ὥς and ὅπως take ἂν, and, after a past tense, an optative. We find also the subjunctive used dramatically with ὥς ἂν after a past tense in 9, 7, see p. 4, l. 10. The hypothesis involved in the present case may be thus expressed, 'That the Persian fleet might be reduced to an equality with the Greek fleet, as it would be if these ships were lost'.

CHAPTER XIV.

8 1. ὥς σφί ἀσμένοισι...ἐπέλαμψε, cp. p. 6, l. 10 ὅσοισι ἡδομένοισι ἦν.

3. σφί ἀπεχράτο impers. 'it sufficed them', 'they were content to'.

6. ἐπέρρωσαν (ῥώννυμι) 'encouraged them'. This verb is somewhat rare. It is used as the opposite of ἐξέπληξε 'dismayed' in Thucyd. 4, 36, 2.

9. τὴν αὐτὴν ὥρην 'the same period of the day', that is the afternoon, as in their former attack, see p. 5, l. 19. ὥρη is not used for a definite division of time like our 'hour', see above p. 7, l. 1 where it means 'season of the year'. It is used here for the larger divisions of the day as morning, noon, afternoon. When Herodotus speaks of the hours he says τὰ δυνώδεκα μέρεα τῆς ἡμέρας 2, 109.

CHAPTER XV.

13. *δεινόν τι ποιησάμενοι* 'ashamed', p. 2, l. 7. This phrase expresses any violent emotion of shame or anger or surprise. See 9, 5 and 7, the first of which refers to indignation, the second to shame.

15. *τὸ ἀπὸ Ξέρξεω* 'what Xerxes would do', thus 9, 7 *τὸ ἀπ' ἡμέων* = 'our conduct'.

17. *παρακελευσάμενοι* 'having passed round words of mutual exhortation'. So *διακελευσαμένη γυνή γυναικί* (9, 5). *ἀνῆγον* 'they began to launch'.

18. *συνέπιπτε δὲ ὥστε* 'and by a coincidence it so happened that'. Cp. p. 73, l. 12 *συνέπιπτε τοιοῦτο ὥστε τοὺς μὲν βαρβάρους... μὴ καταπλῶσαι καταρρωδηκότας, τοὺς δὲ Ἕλληνας...κατωτέρω Δήλου (μὴ καταπλῶσαι)*. Thucyd. 5, 15 *συνέβη τε εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν μάχην... ὥστε πολέμου μὴδὲν εἶναι ἄψασθαι μηδετέρους*.

20. *ἐν Θερμοπύλῃσι*, see 7, 107 sq. The fighting at Thermopylae also extended over three days. On the 1st some Medes and Cissians were beaten back from the pass; on the 2nd a similar attempt was made with no better success; and on the 3rd the path over the mountain having been betrayed to Xerxes, Leonidas and his 300 were surrounded and fell.

2. *ὅπως μὴ παρήσουσι*. G. § 217.

9

CHAPTER XVI.

6. *μνηοειδὲς ποιησάντες* 'having formed a crescent with their ships'. *μνηοειδὲς* is used substantively for *μνηοειδὲς σχῆμα*. The crescent of ships must have presented its concave to the enemy, the object being that when the Greek fleet was tempted out to attack the centre, the two Persian wings might close round them.

7. *ἐκυκλόντο* 'endeavoured to encircle them'. p. 6, l. 5.

8, 9. *ἐπανεπλῶν* [see p. 3, l. 11] 'began to sail out to sea to attack them'. The *ἀνά* has the same sense as in *ἀνῆγον* p. 8, l. 17, and *ἐπί* gives the idea of hostility. *παραπλήσιοι* 'with no advantage on either side'.

11. *αὐτὸς ὅπ' ἑωυτοῦ ἐπιπτε* 'was self-destroyed'.

12. *περιπνιπτούσων...ἀλλήλας* 'fouling each other'.

14. *δεινὸν χρῆμα ἐποιεῦντο* [App. D. III. d], cp. p. 8, l. 14.

15. *τρέπεσθαι* Ion. for *τρέπεσθαι*, App. A. II. 5.

πολλὰ μὲν δὴ 'now it is true that many, etc.'

18. *ἀγωνιζόμενοι*. Stein remarks on the strangeness of the present participle instead of *ἀγωνισάμενοι* 'after contending', and compares I, 76 *τέλος οὐδέτεροι νικήσαντες διέστησαν νυκτὸς ἐπελθούσης* καὶ τὰ μὲν στρατόπεδα ἀμφοτέρα οὕτω ἡγωνίσατο. The present participle here may be explained by the consideration of the unfinished and undecided nature of the conflict, 'So they separated still fighting as I have described', i.e. without the affair being settled by a victory on either side.

CHAPTER XVII.

21. *αὐτοῖσι ἀνδράσι* 'crews and all', i.e. not after being abandoned by their crew. This dative of accompanying circumstance, or, as it is sometimes called, dative absolute, is very common in Greek writers, especially in this particular phrase. G. § 188, 5. See below l. 25.

24. *δαπάνην οἰκίῃν παρεχόμενος* 'defraying the expense out of his own resources'. This Clinias was father of the great Alcibiades, and was head of one of the richest families at Athens. This patriotic act of liberality in supplying a ship and crew was perfectly voluntary and must not be connected with the later trierarchies which the rich men were obliged to support; though this and similar acts may have suggested the system. The habit of keeping a private trireme however was maintained by Alcibiades, see Thucyd. 6, 61, 6.

25. *ἀνδράσι διηκοσίοισι*. This dative is similar to that commented upon on l. 21. For the number of 200 men, see on p. 1, l. 11, 12: and 7, 184 *ὡς ἀνὰ διηκοσίους ἀνδρας λογίζομαι ἐν ἐκάστη νηί*.

CHAPTER XVIII.

10 1. *ἄσμενοι* 'and glad to do so', 'to their great relief'. Cp. Odyss. 9, 62 *ἐνθεν δὲ προτέρω πλέομεν ἀκαχήμενοι ἦτορ ἄσμενοι ἐκ θανάτοιο*.

5. *οὐκ ἦκιστα* 'especially'.

6. *δρησμών δὴ* 'absolutely now a retreat', the *δὴ* like *tandem* indicating the outcome or result of previous events. 'They began to consider (and indeed it was time to do so) about retreating'. *ἔσω*, see p. 2, l. 23.

CHAPTER XIX.

9. οἷοί τε εἶσαν ἄν 'they would be able'. For this suffix *τε* see on 9, 23, and p. 3, l. 5 ἐπ' ᾧ τε. Compare *δσον τε, ἄτε, ὥστε*. 'The force of it is that of an undeclined *τις*', Monro *Homeric Gr.* § 108. [*ἄν* is absent from the MSS.]

10. λαυνόντων...ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν 'as the Euboeans were driving their sheep down to the sea'; that is, in order to transport them to a place of safety in accordance with their agreement with Themistocles, see cc. 4, 5. They apparently had not yet been able to complete the removal.

11. ταύτῃ 'at that place' i.e. where the flocks were collected. [St. reads ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ταύτην, i.e. to the sea of Artemisium where the fleet lay.]

12. παλάμην 'a contrivance', so in Pindar Olymp. 9, 26 it means 'art': properly and primarily it is the 'palm of the hand'.

14. ἐς τοσούτου παρεγύμνου 'he disclosed it so far', i.e. he didn't disclose it any further than this. Cp. 9, 44.

15. ἐπὶ δὲ...πρήγμασι, p. 21, l. 4 'in the immediate circumstances which had arisen'. For this meaning of ἐπὶ cp. the phrases ἐπ' ἐξεργασμένοις, ἐπ' Ἑλλήσι ἀνδράσι (9, 17).

19. κομιδῆς δὲ περί...μελήσαν 'and as to their setting off, the proper season should be his own care'. That is the time in the night, see on p. 8, l. 9. πῦρ ἀνακαίειν to light the ordinary watch-fires in the camp, that the enemy might be deceived and believe that they were remaining at Artemisium through the night.

22. ἐτράποντο [App. A. II. 5] πρὸς τὰ πρόβατα 'they set to work to slaughter the sheep'.

CHAPTER XX.

23, 4. παραχρησάμενοι 'having slighted' or 'neglected'. The force of παρὰ is that of the English *mis-* in composition. ὡς οὐδὲν λέγοντα 'as being worthless', 'having nothing in it'. Cp. the phrase λέγεις τι 'there is something in what you say', the opposite would be οὐδὲν λέγεις.

24. οὔτε τι ἔξεκομίσαντο οὐδὲν οὔτε προεισάξαντο 'they neither conveyed their families out of the islands nor took any precautionary measures for collecting corn into their forts'. Cp. I, 190 of the

Babylonians expecting the attack of Cyrus *προεσάξαντο σιτία ἐτέων κάρτα πολλῶν*.

26. *περιπετία τε...πρήγματα* 'and so they brought disasters upon themselves': they brought it about that the result was disastrous to themselves. *περιπετής* conveys the notion of a change, especially from good to bad [cp. *περιπέτεια* for the catastrophe of a tragedy]. It is a rare word in this sense, cp. Eurip. Andr. 982 *νῦν οὖν ἐπειδὴ περιπετεῖς ἔχεις τύχας* 'since your circumstances have suffered so disastrous a change'.

11 1. *ᾧδε ἔχει* 'is in these terms'.

3. *βαρβαρόφωνος*, see another Oracle of Bakis in 9, 43. This compound of *βάρβαρος* is more ancient in usage than the simple *βάρβαρος*, and is the only form in which the word occurs in Homer (Il. 2, 867), and points to the difference of language as the great distinction between the Hellene and non-Hellene.

4. *βίβλινον*. In the bridge of ships made across the Hellespont the ships were fastened together by six cables, two made of flax, four of biblus [7, 36], a coarse variety of the same plant as that from which paper was made. *ἀπείχειν* infin. for imperative, G. § 269.

5. *οὐδὲν χρησαμένοισι* 'because they paid no attention to'.
5, 72 *κληρόνι οὐδὲν χρεώμενος*. *ἔπεισι* 'verses'.

7. *συμφορῇ χρᾶσθαι* 'to meet with disaster', a general phrase, used especially in legal language of losing one's citizenship (Demosth. 533); here it is explained by *πρὸς τὰ μέγιστα* 'in regard to their most vital interests'.

CHAPTER XXI.

8. *οἱ μὲν* i.e. the Greeks; he is continuing the narrative from c. 19.

9. *δ...κατάσκοπος* the look-out man stationed at Trachis. Thus we hear of *ήμερόσκοποι* being stationed along the heights of Euboea (7, 182) as opposed to *φρυκτωροί* or the signallers by fire at night.

11. *κατήρπες* [Rt. ἀρ- apto] with oars all ready, fitted to start at any moment. *παλήσειε* 'should be engaged' [from *πᾶλη* 'wrestling'].

15. *τριηκοντέρη* a thirty-oared boat, cf. *πεντεκόντερος* p. 1, l. 11. *τι νωτέρον* 'any disaster', cp. 6, 2 *καταγνωσθεὶς πρὸς αὐτῶν νωτέρα πρήσειεν πρήγματα ἐς ἐωντοὺς ἐκ Δαρείου*.

18. οὐκέτι ἐς ἀναβολὰς ἐποιεῦντο τὴν ἀποχώρησιν 'no longer procrastinated about their departure', ἐς ἀναβολὰς ποιεῖσθαι=ἀναβάλλειν. Abicht quotes Thucyd. 7, 15 ὅτι δὲ μέλλετε ἅμα τῷ ἡρι εὐθὺς καὶ μὴ ἐς ἀναβολὰς πράσσειν.

CHAPTER XXII.

23. ἐπιλεξάμενος 'having selected for himself', i.e. to keep with him, waiting behind the others, which they could afterwards catch up by their superior speed.

2. ἐπελέξαντο 'read' from the notion of saying over to oneself, 12 or perhaps of picking out for oneself the words, p. 70, l. 8.

3. ἐπὶ τοὺς πατέρας 'against the authors of your race', i.e. against the Athenians who were regarded as the parent stock of all Ionians, although the Athenians themselves were said to repudiate the name of Ionian, and to claim rather to be Pelasgians [Her. 1, 56, 103]. See however 7, 51, where Artabanus is represented as including the Athenians among the Ionians.

5. μάλιστα μὲν...εἰ δὲ μὴ 'if possible'... 'but if not'.

7. ἐκ τοῦ μέσου ἡμῖν ἔξεσθε 'remain out of the contest and take no part we beg of you'. ἡμῖν *dativus ethicus*.

τῶν Καρῶν. The Carians were not Hellenes, but they had before resisted the Persians and were therefore likely to be induced to desert. See 5, 117—120.

9. οἶόν τε, see p. 10, l. 9. ἀλλ' ὅπ' ἀναγκαίης...ἀπίσταςθαι 'but have fallen under constraint too powerful to allow of your deserting'. For ὅπ' ἀναγκαίης cp. 9, 17. This use of κατέξενυχθε is poetical, cp. Soph. Aj. 124 δὲ τῇ συγκατέξενυκται κακῇ (Ab.).

13. ἀπ' ὑμέων ἡμῖν γέγονε. An allusion to the fact of the Athenians having sent assistance to the revolting Ionians in B.C. 500, and having in their cause invaded Asia and burnt Sardis; see 5, 99—102.

14. δοκέειν ἐμοί 'in my opinion'. G. § 268. ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρας νοέων 'with an eye to the two alternatives'.

16. πρὸς ἐκιντῶν 'on their side' p. 30, l. 14.

ἐπεὶ τε ἀνεναχθῇ, for the subjunctive in a conditional relative sentence without ἂν see G. § 234. It is very rare except in Epic poetry: Ab. quotes c. 108 ἐς ὃ ἐλθῇ. Cp. Thucyd. 1, 137 μέχρι πλοῦς γένηται. διαβληθῇ 'represented in an invidious light'.

17. ἀπίστους *passive* 'distrusted'.

CHAPTER XXIII.

25. οὕτω δὴ *tum demum* 'then at last', or 'when they had been satisfied about *that*'. See p. 65, l. 20; p. 71, l. 17.

ἅμα ἤλιφ σκιδναμένφ 'as soon as the rays of the sun were spread abroad'. A poetical expression for 'at sunrise'. Stein quotes Aeschylus Pers. 504 πρὶν σκεδασθῆναι θεοῦ ἀκτῖνας. And Hom. Il. 7, 451 ὅσον τ' ἐπικίδναται ἥως.

27. μέχρι μέσου, cp. p. 8, l. 17 κατὰ μέσον ἡμέρης. τὸ ἀπὸ τούτου 'thereafter', 9, 40; cp. τὸ ἐνθεύτεν 9, 26.

CHAPTER XXIV.

13 9. καὶ ὅσοι μυριάδες 'as many as twenty thousand'. The καὶ is used to emphasize the contrast.

11. φυλλάδα ἐπιβαλὼν 'having thrown leaves upon them' i.e. upon the corpses. Stein thinks it probable that this was some funeral custom, though we know of none such. Others would refer the scattering of the foliage to the τάφροι explaining the object to be the concealment of the recent digging. γῆν ἐπαμνησάμενος 'having heaped up earth upon them', the usual word for the making of a grave or barrow, see Theognis 426—27 φύντα δ' ὅπως ὤκιστα πύλας Ἀΐδαο περῆσαι, καὶ κεῖσθαι πολλὴν γῆν ἐπαμνησάμενον, as also other passages given by L. and Sc.

CHAPTER XXV.

20. οὐδὲν πλοίων σπανιότερον 'boats were the most difficult things to get in the world', i.e. there was such a rush for the shore that all the boats were in use.

21. ἐθελύοντο, App. D. III. 2 (b).

22. ἡπιστάτο, see p. 3, l. 21.

24. καὶ τοὺς ἑλωτας 'the Helots as well'. We know that each Spartan at Thermopylae had his Helot, see 7, 229; but it is not stated whether there was the same proportion as in the Spartan army which went to Plataea, viz. 7 helots to each Spartan, see 9, 10 and 28.

οὐ μὲν οὖδ' ἐλάνθανε 'not that he even escaped detection by'.

καὶ γὰρ δὴ καὶ γελοῖον ἦν 'for in point of fact it was absolutely ridiculous', explained by the next sentence, which might

be expected to have been introduced by γάρ, the omission of which Stein illustrates by 7, 6 where τοῦτο μὲν and τοῦτο δὲ introduce explanatory clauses without this conjunction. For καὶ γὰρ δὴ καὶ cp. 7, 236.

3. τέσσερες χιλιάδες. The numbers originally accompanying 14 Leonidas to Thermopylae were according to Herodotus [7, 202, 3] from the Peloponnesus (including the 300 Spartans) 3100, from Thespieae 700, from Thebes 400,—in all 4200. These were joined at Thermopylae by about 2000 Lokrians and Phokians,—making 6200. If we may reckon 7 helots for each of the 300 Spartans [p. 13, l. 24] the numbers will be raised to 8300. But Diodorus (11, 4) adds also 1000 Lakedaemonians [i.e. not Spartan citizens, probably Perioeci]:—the whole number will thus be 9300. But just before the final battle Leonidas sent away all the allies except the Thebans and Thespians [7, 219, 220]. The numbers engaged on the third day would therefore be

Spartans	300
Helots	2100
Lakedaemonians	1000
Thespians	700
Thebans	400
	<hr/>
	4500

The Theban 400 deserted to the Persians, and therefore allowing for escapes, especially of Helots, and for any that fell on the two previous days, and adding 80 Mycenaeans [mentioned by Pausanias 2, 16, 5] the number of Greek corpses which Xerxes had to show may well have been about 4000. And this is the number mentioned in the Epitaph inscribed over them [7, 228],

Μυριάσιν ποτὲ τῇδε τριηκοσίαις ἐμάχοντο
ἐκ Πελοποννήσου χιλιάδες τέτορες.

CHAPTER XXVI.

8. βίου δέομενοι 'in want of a livelihood'.
ἐνεργοὶ 'in active employment'.

12. ὡς Ὀλύμπια ἄγον. The Olympic festival took place every fifth year, i.e. there were four clear years between each festival. It lasted five days and according to Böckh began on the

first full moon after the Summer solstice. It therefore varied by a few weeks, but may be considered to have usually taken place some time in the month Hecatombaeon (July).

14. *κείμενον* 'proposed for competition'.

15. *τῆς θαλάσσης* the garland given to the victors at the Olympic games was of wild olive (*κότινος*). Aristoph. Plut. 585 *τοὺς νικῶντας στεφανώσας κοτίνῳ στεφάνῳ*.

17. *δειλὴν ὄφλε* 'was held guilty of cowardice', properly a legal term *ὄφλεῖν δίκην* 'to be cast in a suit', 'to incur the damages'. Then it is transferred to the matter of the charge itself, as *μωρίαν ὀφλισκάνω* 'I am held guilty of folly', Soph. Antig. 470.

19. *οὔτε ἡνέσχετο σιγῶν* 'he could not refrain from speaking'.

22. *περὶ ἀρετῆς* 'for honour', the valour is used for the result of valour—honour. So in Pindar *αἰεὶ δ' ἀμφ' ἀρεταῖσι πόνος δαπάνα τε μάρναται πρὸς ἔργον* Olymp. 5, 15; *τίμα—ἄνδρα πῶξ ἀρετὰν εὐρόντα* Ol. 7, 89; *ξυναῖσι δ' ἀμφ' ἀρεταῖς τέταμαι* Pyth. 11, 54. *ἀρετὰν γε μὲν ἐκ Διὸς ἔξεις* Theocr. Id. 17, 137.

CHAPTER XXVII.

15 1. *καὶ τὸ κάρτα* 'most especially', *καὶ* emphatic : p. 30, l. 7.

2. *πανστρατιῇ*, p. 21, l. 6.

3. *οὐ πολλοῖσι ἔτισι πρότερον*. Neither the exact time nor the occasion of this invasion of Phokis is known: but the constant border warfare between the two nations had induced the Phokians to build a wall across the pass of Thermopylae for their protection [7, 176].

8. *σοφίζεται τοιόνδε* 'contrives the following trick against them'. *γυψώσας* 'having smeared with chalk', cp. 7, 69; the object was to be able to distinguish each other from the enemy in the dim light without the necessity of shouting a pass-word, which was the cause of great confusion in night attacks, see Thucyd. 7, 44, 5.

14. *ἄλλο τι εἶναι τέρας* 'that it was something strange and supernatural'.

16. *νεκρῶν καὶ δσπίδων* '4000 dead bodies and shields'. That is, they killed 4000 men on the field. For if the men had escaped, the number of shields would have exceeded that of the dead bodies, cf. Thucyd. 7, 45, 2 *ὅπλα μέντοι ἔτι πλείω ἢ κατὰ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἐλήφθη*, many having thrown away their shields.

19. οἱ περὶ τὴν τρίποδα 'which are arranged round the tripod'. *περὶ* with acc. indicates a less close connexion than with gen. Cp. p. 20, l. 17: Stein quotes 9, 62 ἐγένετο δὲ πρῶτον περὶ τὰ γέρρα μάχη. This seems to be the tripod described by Pausanias (10, 13, 4) as being the centre of a group of gods; Hercules and Apollo are contending for it, while Latona is trying to restrain Apollo, and Athenè Hercules. It was dedicated by the Phokians as a thank-offering for their victory mentioned above (l. 3) under Tellias over the Thessalians. The colossal figures (οἱ μεγάλοι ἀνδριάντες) mentioned seem to have been placed round this work at some little distance, though grouped with some regularity (*συνεστέωτες*).

20. ἔμπροσθε τοῦ νηοῦ, that is, outside the temple, in the *τέμενος*.

21. ἀνακιάται, App. D. II. 6.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

22, 23. τὸν πεζὸν.....πολιορκέοντας ἰωντοὺς the land army which was besieging them. The plural participle with a singular noun of multitude. G. § 138, note 3.

24. τὴν ἵππον αὐτῶν 'their cavalry', in this meaning ἡ ἵππος is not used in the plural, but is a noun of multitude. Thessaly was full of rich plains, and was especially famous for its horses, and Thessalian cavalry were in request all through Greece.

26, 27. ἀμφορέας καινοὺς 'empty wine-jars'. χεῖν is earth that has been moved. So συγχεῖν 'to fill up with earth' p. 37, l. 18.

29. ὡς ἀναρπασόμενοι 'believing that they were going to make short work of the Phokians': cf. 9, 59 οὔτοι μὲν βοῇ τε καὶ ὁμίλῳ ἐπήϊσαν ὡς ἀναρπασόμενοι τοὺς Ἕλληνας.

CHAPTER XXIX.

1. τούτων ἀμφοτέρων viz. the night surprise c. 27, and the 16 stratagem which injured their horses c. 28.

2. ἔγκοτον 'grudge'. Cp. 3, 59 ἔγκοτον ἔχοντες Σαμίῳσι.

3. γνωσιμαχέετε 'give way and confess', from the notion of differing and fighting with a former opinion. See 3, 25; 7, 130 and Aristoph. Aves 555

τὴν ἀρχὴν τὸν Δι' ἀπαιτεῖν,
κὰν μὲν μὴ φῆ μὴδ' ἐθειλήσῃ μὴδ' εὐθὺς γνωσιμαχέσῃ
ἱερὸν πόλεμον πρῶνδ' αὐτῷ.

5, 6. πλέον αἰεὶ...ύμῶν ἐφερόμεθα 'we always came off better than you', 'we were always more influential than you'. Cp. 8, 104 φερόμενος οὐ τὰ δεύτερα παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ 'being the most influential with the king'. ἐκεῖνα 'that side' = τὰ ἐκείνων ['Ελλήνων] πράγματα.

7, 8. ἐπ' ἡμῖν ἐστι 'it is in our hands', 'it depends solely on us'. πρὸς adverbial, 'besides', p. 26, l. 4.

8, 9. τὸ πᾶν ἔχοντες 'though we have the game absolutely in our hands', 'though we are all-powerful in the matter'. Cf. the use of ἐξεις 'you will control' in 9, 2.

10. ἀντ' αὐτῶν sc. κακῶν 'our wrongs' implied in μνησι-κακέομεν.

CHAPTER XXX.

16. αἰξον 'had been backing up', cp. 9, 31 καὶ τινες αὐτῶν τὰ Ἑλλήνων αἰξον. ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκέειν. See p. 12, l. 14.

18. παρέχειν τέ σφίσι 'that it was open to them to medize as well as to the Thessalians if they chose'. For παρέχειν = παρῆναι, cp. 8, 106 παρέχει ταῦτα ποιεῖν. See p. 5, l. 1. For οὔτε...τε cp. 6, 16.

19. ἄλλως 'otherwise than they were', or 'otherwise than rightly'.

20. ἰκόντες εἶναι 'with their own consent at least'. This phrase is generally used in a negative sentence. See 7, 104; 9, 7. An exception occurs in 7, 164.

CHAPTER XXXI.

23. οὕτω δῆ, p. 3, l. 24.

17 3. ποδῶν properly 'the neck of a wine-skin', 2, 121; here it = 'a narrow tongue of land'.

ταύτη κατατείνει 'extends downwards in this direction'. It is the district 'of the upper valleys of the Kephisos and its main tributary, the Pindus'. Rawl. It stretches from Mt Oeta in a south-westerly direction, following the course of the Kephisos.

6. μητρόπολις Δωριέων, see 1, 56 where the Dorians are said to have moved first from Phthiotis to Histiaeotis, then to Pindos in Doris, thence to Dryopis, and thence to the Peloponnese.

CHAPTER XXXII.

12. ἐς τὰ ἄκρα τοῦ Παρνησοῦ. These Phokians collected in considerable force on Parnassus and did good service to the Greeks in this and the following years, see 9, 31.

14. κειμένη ἐπ' ἑωυτῆς 'being quite isolated', for ἐπ' ἑωυτῆς 'by itself' cp. 9, 17 ἐκέλευσέ σφας ἐπ' ἑωυτῶν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἵεσθαι, cp. 9, 38.

15. ἀνηνέικαντο [App. E. 2. c. An Ionic form of 1 aor. mid. of ἀναφέρω, so in 1, 86 ἀνενεικάμενος] 'carried up their goods'. Stein refers to 9, 6 ὑπεξεκομίσαντό τε πάντα καὶ αὐτοὶ διέβησαν. See also p. 19, l. 11.

18. ὑπὲρ τοῦ Κρισαίου πεδίου 'on the heights above the Krisaeian plain'. Strabo (4, 9) describes it as ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀκροῖς τοῦ Κρισαίου πέδου.

20. οὕτω 'by this route'.

21. ἔκειρον 'cut down its trees'. See 6, 75 ἔκειρε τὸ τέμενος: 9, 15 ἔκειρε τοὺς χώρους. See p. 32, l. 15. ἐπίσχον 'extended over', p. 18, l. 16; cp. 1, 108 τὴν ἀμπελον ἐπισχεῖν τὴν Ἀσίην πᾶσαν. Cp. 9, 31.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

24. κατὰ μὲν ἔκασταν, for this tmesis cp. 9, 5 κατὰ μὲν ἔλευσαν αὐτοῦ τὴν γυναῖκα, κατὰ δὲ τὰ τέκνα. See p. 34, l. 13. G. § 191 note 3, p. 241.

28. θησαυροῖς τε καὶ ἀναθήμασι. The former refers to treasures in gold and silver money or plate, the latter to statues, tripods and other thank-offerings.

1. πρὸς τοῖσι οὄρεσι 'close to the hill country', that is, before 18 they could get high enough up to be safe.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

3. Παραποταμούς the name of a town in the valley of the Kephisos, which reaches the Boeotian frontier at Panopeis, or, as it was afterwards called, Phanoteus.

8. πᾶν τὸ πλῆθος 'the people in a body'. Yet exceptions have to be made to this statement in the case of the Plataeans and Thespians, and even in Thebes itself there seems to have been a division of opinion [9, 96-7]. The measure of Alexander in put-

ting Macedonian governors in the Boeotian cities looks as if they were not considered quite to be relied upon for medism, though Herodotos says the primary object was to satisfy Xerxes that Boeotia could be trusted.

11. τῇδε 'with this view'. βουλόμενοι 'because they wished'.

12. τὰ Μήδων, see p. 39, l. 24 φρονέων τὰ βασιλείας.

CHAPTER XXXV.

15. ἐν δεξιῇ τὸν Πarnησὸν ἀπέργοντες 'keeping Parnassus on their right'.

16. ἐπέσχον, p. 17, l. 21.

21. ἀποδέξαιεν [App. E. 2. e] τὰ χρήματα 'that they might display to Xerxes the wealth of the temple'. Not only was the temple of Delphi rich in gold and silver ornaments and works of art, but it possessed also a large treasury of money, and was a kind of bank for all Greece.

24. τὰ Κροίσου 'the offerings of Kroesos'. Kroesos, king of Lydia, having tested the skill of the various oracles of Greece, decided that the supremacy in prophetic power belonged to Delphi. He therefore offered there elaborate sacrifices of 3000 animals; and having made a pile of valuable objects of extraordinary magnificence,—couches overlaid with gold and silver, gold cups, and purple robes,—he burnt them in honour of the god, and from the molten gold made 117 bricks of solid metal, weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ talents each, and a figure of a lion in gold weighing 10 talents, and sent them to Delphi. Besides these he sent two large bowls of gold and silver, and many other articles of value. I, 47—52. This was in or about the year B.C. 555, when he was expecting the attack of Kyros.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

19 2. ἀπίκατο, App. D. II. a.

4. κατὰ γῆς κατορύξωσι 'whether they should bury them in the earth'. Cp. Arist. Plut. 237 εὐθὺς κατώρυξέν με κατὰ τῆς γῆς κάτω σφία, App. B. II. 1 (d').

6. προκατῆσθαι 'to defend'. Cp. 9, 106 ἀδύνατον γὰρ ἐφαίνετό σφι εἶναι ἐνωτοὺς Ἴωνων προκατῆσθαι φρουρέοντας.

8. πέραν App. A. II. 3 (d), 'across' the gulf of Corinth into Achaia.

11. ἀνηνέκαντο 'conveyed their goods', p. 17, l. 15.

13. τοῦ προφήτου the Priest, or Interpreter, in charge of the temple, whose duty was to note down and hand over to the applicant the oracles delivered by the Pythia, when under the divine influence, *antistes templi*, Livy 7, 111. In later times when the number of visitors increased there were a larger number of priests.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

15. ἀπώρειον 'saw from a distance'. Cp. 9, 69 ἀπιδόντες σφέας οἱ τῶν Θηβαίων ἱππότες ἐπιφερομένους οὐδένα κόσμον ἡλανον ἐπ' αὐτούς.

17. ἐξηνευγμένα, App. E. 2. c.

21. κατὰ τὸ ἶδόν τῆς Προνηΐης Ἀθηναΐης 'opposite the temple of Athenè Pronaia'. Pausanias (10, 8, 4) says that on entering the town of Delphi one passed several temples one after the other, the fourth of which was that of Athenè Pronaia.

25. καὶ διὰ πάντων φασμάτων 'quite above all other prodigies'. For the sense of διὰ cp. p. 36, l. 17; and for the emphatic καὶ p. 30, l. 17.

3, 4. ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Παρνησοῦ...ἐφίροντο. This phenomenon is 20 by no means improbable, as the huge boulders scattered about on the site of Delphi testify. The frequency of earthquakes in the region of Parnassus is well described by Professor Mahaffy in his description of another town, Arachova, in the same district [*Rambles and Studies in Greece*, p. 261]:

'The town has a curious, scattered appearance, owing not only to the extraordinary nature of the site, but to the fact that huge boulders, I might say rocks, have been shaken loose by earthquakes from above, and have come tumbling into the middle of the town. They crush a house or two, and stand there in the middle of a street. Presently someone comes and builds a house up against the side of this rock; others venture in their turn, and so the town recovers itself, till another earthquake makes another rent. Since 1870 these earthquakes have been very frequent. At first they were very severe, and ruined almost all the town; but now they are very slight, and so frequent that we were assured that they happened at some time every day.'

6. ἀλαλαγμός a shouting of *alalai*, a war-cry. Aeschyl. Pers. 392 κέλαδος Ἑλλήνων...δρθιον δ' ἅμα Ἀντηλάλαξε ρησιώτιδος πέτρας ἤχῳ.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

7. **τούτων πάντων** 'all these wonders'. It is difficult to determine what foundation of truth there may be to such tales. The storm and the sudden detachment of the great boulders from the mountain are facts in themselves credible enough, see the passage quoted from Prof. Mahaffy above; and in a sudden panic among men, whose minds were already predisposed to superstitious awe, because attacking a place whose sanctity was so renowned, the appearance of superhuman warriors may easily have been imagined. So at Marathon the Athenian Epizelos fancied that he saw one [6, 117]; and at Salamis a form of a goddess was believed to have appeared to the Athenians as they backed out of the fight [c. 84]; and at the battle of Leuctra the national hero, Aristomenes, was said to have cheered on his Messenian countrymen [Paus. 4, 32, 4]; and Phylakos appeared again at Delphi on the attack of the Gauls [Paus. 10, 23, 2]. Mr Grote seems however to hold that this attack on Delphi was withdrawn on the news of the defeat at Salamis. 'On this occasion the real protectors of the treasures were the conquerors at Salamis and Plataea'. *Hist. of Greece*, vol. 4, p. 463.

10. **εὐθὺς Βοιωτῶν** 'straight to Boeotia'. So **εὐθὺς τοῦ λεποῦ** **εὐθὺς τῆς Θρηκίης**, 9, 69, 89.

13. **μέγας ἢ κατὰ ἀνθρώπων φύσιν** 'of superhuman size'. **φύσις** is used of the outward form bestowed by nature, whether in regard to appearance or size. See Arist. Vesp. 1071 **τὴν ἐμὴν ἰδὼν φύσιν**. In Homer the more common word in this sense is **φύς**.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

16. **ἐπιχωρίους ἥρωας** 'heroes of the place'. Every Greek state had its heroes, i.e. certain of its citizens whose public services had seemed to deserve apotheosis, either in founding the state or defending it. The worship paid to them was different in kind from that paid to the god [**ὡς ἥρωϊ ἐναγίζουσιν ὡς θεῷ θύουσι** Paus. 2, 11, 7], though the two were apt to be confounded. Instances of such national heroes are the Aeakidae of Aegina (8, 64); Harmodios and Aristogeiton at Athens; Androkates at Plataea (9, 25). Dr Arnold [Thucyd. 5, 11] compares the worship paid to such heroes to the adoration of Saints.

17. **τὰ τεμένεα** the sacred enclosures round the temples, cut off

(τέμνω) from the profane ground. *περὶ τὸ ἱρὸν* 'in the neighbourhood of the temple', i.e. of the great temple of Apollo, p. 15, l. 19.

18. *παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν ὁδὸν* 'abutting on the road itself', i.e. 'the sacred road' from Daulis up to the great temple, on which stood also the temple of Athenè Pronaia, see p. 19, l. 21.

'The road from Daulis to the S.-W. leads along a rugged valley to Delphi, and falls in with another from Ambryssus on the S., at a point halfway between the two. This place was called the *σχιστὴ ὁδός*, or the Divided Way'. Wordsworth, *Athens and Attica*, p. 237.

21. *ἐς ἡμέας* 'to my day'.

23. *διὰ τῶν βαρβάρων* 'through the ranks of the Barbarians'.

CHAPTER XL.

21. 1. *σχεῖν πρὸς Σαλαμίνα* 'to come to anchor near Salamis'. The more usual construction is *σχεῖν ἐς*, see below l. 13 and above p. 20, l. 27. Thucyd. 3, 34, 1 *ἔσχε ἐς Νότιον*, 4, 3, 1 *ἐς τὴν Πύλον σχόντας*. Thucydides also uses the dative 7, 1, 2 *σχόντες Πηγῶν καὶ Μεσσηνῶν*. But the use of *πρὸς* is to indicate not the actual putting on shore at Salamis, but near it, either on the island or the opposite coast.

3. *πρὸς δὲ* *adverbial* 'and besides', see p. 16, l. 8. *τὸ = τί θυιά*, cp. 9, 54 *ἐπείρσθαι τὸ χρεὼν εἰη ποίτειν*, 9, 71 *γενομένης λείσσης ὅς γένοιτο ἄριστος*.

4. *ἐπὶ καὶ τοῖσι κατήκουσι*, p. 10, l. 15.

βουλὴν ἐμελλον ποιήσεσθαι 'they had to reconsider their plans in view of the disappointment of their expectations'. For the construction of *ἐμελλον* see on p. 2, l. 3.

6. *πανδημει* 'with all their available forces', cp. 6, 108; 9, 37: whereas *πανστρατιῇ* [p. 15, l. 2: p. 34, l. 8] seems properly to mean 'with a full levy of all arms'—hoplites, cavalry, light-armed; which would consist of two-thirds of all available. Cp. Thucyd. 4, 94.

8. *οἱ δέ*, 'whereas on the contrary they learnt'.

τὸν Ἰσθμόν τειχίζοντας. This wall was built from sea to sea, about seven miles east of the town of Corinth, and can still be traced. It was completed early next year [B.C. 479]. See 9, 7—8.

9. *περὶ πλείστου ποιουμένων*, 'regarding as the matter of first importance.' p. 8, l. 14.

10, 11. *περιεῖναι* 'should be saved', cp. p. 2, l. 8. *ἀπείναι* [ἀπ—ἴημι]. *οὕτω δὲ*, p. 3, l. 24: p. 16, l. 22.

CHAPTER XLI.

15. τῇ τις δύναται, 'in whatever direction each found it possible', i.e. it was left to individuals to go where they pleased; the population was not moved en masse.

17. ἐς Τροιζήνα. According to Plutarch the people of Troezen received them with great kindness; voted a public provision of two obols a day for each adult, and gave a general permission to the children to pick fruit. Plutarch Themist. c. 10.

19. τῶ χρηστηρίῳ, the two oracles which had been given to the Athenian envoys in the early part of the year. The first (7, 140) had announced utter destruction to Athens and other Greek towns, and had warned the Athenians to fly to the ends of the earth: the second (7, 141) had been less alarming, and had prophesied that when all else was lost 'a wooden wall alone' should be left uncaptured to Athenè. Some interpreted this of a wooden palisade round the Acropolis, but Themistocles had persuaded his fellow-citizens that it meant the fleet; and moreover encouraged them by the interpretation of the last two lines of the second oracle,

ὦ θείη Σαλαμίς, ἀπολεῖς δὲ σὺ τέκνα γυναικῶν
ἢ που σκιδναμένης Δημήτερος ἢ σινιούσης.

For he remarked that had the god meant to prophesy destruction to the Athenians at Salamis the epithet would not have been *θείη* but *σχετλίη*. The people had therefore been fully persuaded to abandon their town and trust to their fleet. Professor Mahaffy takes the view that the priests of Delphi were playing a double game in view of what they thought was the certain success of Persia: 'I cannot but suspect', he says, 'that they hoped to gain the favour of Xerxes, and remain under him what they had hitherto been, a wealthy and protected corporation'. [*Rambles and Studies in Greece* p. 272.] Perhaps, without attributing to them feelings so unpatriotic, we may conclude that being usually under Spartan influence they took the Peloponnesian view,—that to save Northern Greece was impossible, and that the only hope was to abandon it and defend the Isthmus.

20. οὐκ ἤκιστα 'especially', p. 37, l. 4.

21. ὄφιν μέγαν. This serpent, emblem of the earthborn Erechtheus, was supposed to be kept in the Ancient Temple of Athenè Polias, which in its subsequently restored state formed the eastern

portion of the Erechtheum on the Acropolis. This temple also contained the old olive-wood statue of Athenè Polias to which the *pepius* was yearly brought; the sacred olive from which all the other sacred olives (*μορίαί*) were taken; and the golden lamp always burning, from which emigrants lit the lamp which they took to their new home.

φύλακον. Ionic form of *φύλακα*, cp. I, 84. The serpent was sometimes called *ὄφης οἰκουρὸς*, cf. Aristoph. Lys. 758 ἀλλ' οὐ δύναμαι ᾿γῳγ' οὐδὲ κοιμᾶσθ' ἐν πόλει, ἐξ' οὗ τὸν ὄφιν εἶδον τὸν οἰκουρὸν ποτε.

22. ἐν τῷ ἱρῷ 'in the temple' sc. of Athenè Polias, see above. καὶ δὴ καὶ ὡς ἔοντι 'and moreover as though it actually existed'. Herodotos evidently doubts the existence of the serpent: and Plutarch [Themist. 10], though apparently believing in the existence of the serpent, looked upon the whole affair as a trick got up between the priests and Themistocles. Rawlinson well compares the story of the priests in Babylon contained in the book of Daniel 'Bel and the Dragon'. See also the scene in the temple of Aesculapius Arist. Plut. 678 where the priest goes round with a bag collecting the eatables from the altars. **ἐπιμήνια** that is on the day of every new moon.

24. **μελιτόεσσα** 'a honey-cake', apparently the proper offering to subterranean powers. Thus Strepsiades before going in the den of the Sophists, as if he were going into the cave of Trophonius, says, ἐς τῷ χειρὶ νυν Δός μοι μελιτοῦτταν πρότερον (Aristoph. Nub. 506). Thus too Aeneas gives Cerberus *melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus offam* (Aen. 6, 420).

25. **ἀναισιμουμένη** 'used up'. *ἀναισιμῶ* is a verb confined almost entirely to Herodotos, who uses it frequently for *ἀναλίσκω* or *δαπανῶ*.

26. τῆς ἱερείης 'the priestess'. Plutarch Themist. 10 says *οἱ ἱερεῖς ἐιστήγγελλον εἰς τοὺς πολλοὺς*, but insinuates that it was by the instigation of Themistocles.

1. ὡς καὶ τῆς θεοῦ ἀπολελοιπυῖης τὴν ἀκρόπολιν 'because they 22 believed that the goddess too had abandoned the Acropolis'. The gods were believed to abandon a conquered town. Cp. Vergil Aen. 2, 351 *Excessere omnes adytis arisque relictis | Di quibus imperium hoc steterat*. Aeschyl. S. c. Th. 207 ἀλλ' οὖν θεοὺς | τοὺς τῆς ἀλούσης πόλεως ἐκλείπειν λόγος. So Tacitus (Hist. 5, 13) says that when the temple at Jerusalem was on fire *audita major humana vox*,

excedere deos; simul ingens motus excedentium. A passage in Euripides [Troad. 23] gives a reason ἐρημία γὰρ πόλιν ὅταν λάβῃ κακὴ νοσεῖ τὰ τῶν θεῶν οὐδὲ τιμᾶσθαι θέλει.

2. στρατόπεδον here = 'the fleet', cp. p. 43, l. 1. Plutarch (Them. c. 10) gives a full description of the scene of the departure, the tears, and touching adieus, not the least moving part being the leaving behind of domestic animals, especially the dogs. He also tells us that the Council of the Areopagus supplied each man fighting on board with 8 drachmae.

CHAPTER XLII.

7. προείρητο 'they had been ordered beforehand', i.e. by the congress at the Isthmus, see on p. 1, l. 1.

8. πλεῖνες. App. B. 1. c.

11. οὐ μέντοι... βασιληίου. The two kings at the time of the 3 days of Artemisium were Leonidas and Leotychides. Both kings could not go out with the army together, and as Leonidas was at Thermopylae the other king is kept at home. In the next year Leotychides took the command of the Spartan ships, while the son of Leonidas, Pleistarchus, was a child and kept at home, being represented by his cousin Pausanias.

CHAPTER XLIII.

16. τὸ αὐτὸ πλήρωμα 'the same complement of ships', i.e. forty. See c. 2.

20. Δωρικὸν τε καὶ Μακεδνὸν 'Doric or Makedonian' [old Macedonian], two names belonging to the same tribe, see on p. 40, l. 11.

23, 24. ἐκ τῆς νῦν Δωρίδος. See p. 17, l. 7. ξαναστάντες 'having been driven out'.

CHAPTER XLIV.

23 2. πρὸς πάντας... παρεχόμενοι sc. ἐστρατεύοντο 'supplying the largest number in comparison with any of the other Greeks', πλείστας must be understood, its place being taken by the numerals. The numbers,—Athenians 180, total 378 (or 366 as it really is),—would almost justify the sense 'as many as all the rest put together'. We must remember also that Athens supplied the 20 ships which the Chalkidians manned [c. 1]. For a preposition with acc. taking the place of a genitive after a comparative clause cp. Thuc. 1, 23

ἡλίου ἐκλείψει πυκνότεραι παρὰ τὰ ἐκ τοῦ πρὶν χρόνου μνημονεύμενα.

4. *μοῦνοι* 'by themselves', without the Plataeans, as is explained by the next sentence, see p. 1, l. 5.

8. *ἐς περαιὴν τῆς Βοιωτῆς χώρας* 'to the opposite shore, namely that of Boeotia', a genitive in apposition, or of definition. *περαιήν* sc. *γῆν*. For the use of the word in the relation of one shore to another, cp. p. 19, l. 8.

ἐκκομιδὴν, cp. *ἐξεκομίσαντο* p. 10, l. 24. The Plataeans were in double danger, for their fidelity to the Hellenic cause and especially to the Athenians, and from the enmity of the Thebans.

9. *τῶν οἰκετῶν* 'of their families', includes all members of the household, women, children and slaves, p. 56, l. 26.

10. *ἐπὶ...ἐχόντων* 'at the period of the occupation by the Pelasgi of what is now called Hellas'. G. § 191, VI. 1. For a discussion of these names see *Historical Index*, and cp. 1, 56.

14. *Ἀθηναῖοι μετουνομάσθησαν* 'changed their name to that of Athenians'.

15, 16. *στρατάρχειω* [-χης App. C. 1. 4] 'general'. 'A designedly indefinite expression instead of the usual *βασιλεὺς*' (St.). *Ἵωνες* though the Athenians repudiated the term 1, 143. Cp. what is said in *Ἀθ. πολ.* 3 of the origin of the Polemarch.

CHAPTER XLV.

17. *τὸ αὐτὸ πλήρωμα* p. 22, l. 15, 'the same complement', i.e. twenty ships, see p. 1, l. 6. *τὸ αὐτὸ καὶ* 'the same as'; for *καὶ* introducing the second term of a comparison, cp. Thucyd. 7, 71 *παραπλήσια οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπεπόνθεσαν ἐν Συρακούσαις καὶ ἔδρασαν αὐτοὶ ἐν Πύλῳ*.

19. *ἐπεβώθησαν*. App. A. III. 8.

CHAPTER XLVI.

20. *Νησιωτῶν* 'islanders', as opposed to people of the continent, and therefore without article. Cp. *νησοὶ* 6, 49; 9, 3.

23. *τὴν ἐκείνων* sc. *γῆν*.

25. *Δωριεὺς ἀπὸ Ἐπιδαύρου*, see 5, 83, where to this connexion is traced the commencement of a war between Athens and Aegina.

4. *ἐς τοὺς Μήδους*. Plutarch [de malign. Herod. xxxvi] declares 24 this statement to be false, and that the Naxians as a state supported the Hellenic side; and moreover that, according to Hellanicus, they

sent 6, according to Ephoros 5 ships. They appear on the Delphian Serpent stand and on the Olympic Column. Simonides records that their squadron sank 5 of the enemy's ships, and rescued a Greek ship.

Δημόκριτος τρίτος ἦρξε μάχης, ὅτε παρ Σαλαμίνα

Ἕλληνες Μήδοις σύμβαλον ἐν πελάγει·

πέντε δὲ νῆας ἔλεν δηίων, ἕκτην δ' ὑπὸ χεῖρα

ρύσατο βαρβαρικὴν Δωρίδ' ἀλίσκομένην.

κατά περ ἄλλοι νησιῶται 'just as the other islanders had been'. Since the suppression of the Ionic revolt in the year B.C. 497—5 the Persian power had been supreme in the Cyclades, except in a few of the islands near the main-land; and as yet no Hellenic fleet held the Aegean.

5. ἀπῖκατο, App. D. II. a.

6. σπένσαντος sc. αὐτοῦς 'having urged them on'. Cp. l. 1, 38 τὸν γάμον τοι τοῦτον ἔσπευσα.

9. τὰς καὶ ἐπ' Ἀ. 'the same number as at Artemisium', that is two. See p. 1, l. 11. παντηκόντερον, see on p. 1, l. 12.

13. νησιωτίων, see on p. 23, l. 19. γῆν τε καὶ ὕδωρ 'earth and water' as symbols of the ownership of the Great King over the entire country. This had been twice demanded: once in B.C. 492 by Dareios when all the Islanders had submitted (6, 49); a second time by Xerxes in the early part of this year [B.C. 480], which latter appears to be the occasion here alluded to, although when speaking of it [7, 133] Herodotos says nothing about the Islanders.

CHAPTER XLVII.

14. ἐντὸς οἰκημένοι Θεσπρωτῶν that is 'South and East of Thresprotia', which is the S.-W. part of Epirus.

16. ὁμυρῶντες 'coterminous', for ὁρος=ὄρος see App. A. III. 7.

17. ἐκτὸς to the west. The island of Leucas sent three ships, but no state west of that, except Krotona in Magna Graecia.

19. τῇ Ἑλλάδι. Herodotus does not mean to exclude Krotona from Hellas, rather to mark that her sending this ship was in consequence of a feeling that she belonged to Hellas.

20. τρίς πυθιονίκης 'who had thrice been victor at the Pythian games'; i.e. twice in the pentathlon and once in the stadium [Paus. 10, 9, 1] see Hist. Ind. Phayllos. The Pythian games were celebrated, in the third year of each Olympiad, on the Cnossaeon plain near Delphi, in honour of Apollo, Artemis, and Latona.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

21. τριήρεις...πεντηκοντήρους, see on p. 1, l. 12.

26. ἀριθμὸς...ὁ πᾶς τῶν νεῶν...Herodotus gives a wrong total—by 12—of the items enumerated in cc. 43—48. He reckons 378; the true result being 366 triremes. The easiest explanation is that he has made a mistake, as is the case in several other places when he gives a series of numbers; or that some error has found its way among the symbols for numbers in the MSS.

Some editors however have accounted for the 12 additional ships by supposing Herodotos to reckon in those ships of the Aeginetans which were ready and fully manned but left to guard the island [p. 23, l. 21]. It is impossible to say with certainty that this is so, but it may be noticed that at Artemisium the Aeginetans supplied 18 ships [p. 1, l. 8] and at Salamis 30, an addition of 12; supposing then that at Salamis *half* their reserve fleet of 24 was sent, the 12 would be accounted for. But this must remain mere conjecture. Aeschylus, who was himself present, reckons the number as 310, Persae 342 ὁ πᾶς ἀριθμὸς εἰς τριακάδας δέκα | νεῶν δεκάς δ' ἦν τῶνδε χωρὶς ἐκκριτος. And other authors have given different numbers, varying from 271 to 700. See Introduction.

πᾶρεξ τῶν πεντηκοντέρων 'without counting the penteconters'. The number of penteconters is 7, viz. Keos 2, Kythnos, Seriphos and Siphnos 1 each, and Melos 2.

CHAPTER XLIX.

1. προθέντος sc. ἀποφαίνεσθαι, 'Eurybiades having proposed 25 that any one that chose should express his opinion'. Cf. 9, 27 προέθηκε λέγειν. Demosth. 317 αὐτὸς δ' ἐν κοινῷ τὸ συμφέρον ἢ πόλις προτίθει σκοπεῖν. See on p. 29, l. 12.

2. τὸν βουλόμενον 'whoever chose', the regular expression in public meetings and laws for unrestricted license of speech, or of freedom of action in prosecuting etc.

δοῦ...ποῖεσθαι 'where he thought was the most suitable place to fight the sea-fight'. Cp. 9, 2 οὐκ εἴη χώρος ἐπιτηδεότερος ἐνοστρατοπεδεύεσθαι. The construction is δοῦ χωρῶν 'in whichever of the localities' τῶν ἐγκρατέες εἰσι 'of which they had the command', i.e. whether in the gulf of Salamis or further south-west, and nearer the coast of the Isthmus.

4. Ἀττική 'the coast of Attica'. ἀπέτο [ἀπ' ἡμῶν], had been abandoned', 'was out of the question now'.

6. συνεξέπιπτον 'appeared to agree in recommending'. Stein notices the use of the imperfect here as referring to the fact that this decision was not final, and in fact was reversed. See l. 13.

7. ἐπιλέγοντες τὸν λόγον τόνδε 'they urging the following arguments', the nominative masculine (*nominativus pendens*) is used as though αἱ γνώμαι τῶν λεγόντων were αἱ λέγοντες τὰς γνώμας. ἐπιλέγειν = 'urge in addition to what has been said', 'to allege as an additional argument'. Cp. 7, 147 ἐπιλέγων τὸν λόγον τόνδε 'alleging the following argument' i.e. as an explanation.

9. ἵνα σφί τιμωρή οὐδεμία ἐπιφανήσεται 'where no help could make its appearance'. Cp. 7, 169 ἐσχοντο τῆς τιμωρῆς 'they abstained from giving help': Herod. does not use the word in the sense of 'vengeance'.

10. ἐς τοὺς ἑωυτῶν ἐξοίσονται 'they could land and find themselves among their own men': cp. p. 40, l. 17.

CHAPTER L.

12. ταῦτα...ἐπιλεγόμενον 'while they were engaged in these considerations'. Cp. with the use of the active ἐπιλέγοντες above in l. 7. The whole body are said ἐπιλέγεσθαι (mid.) to have said over to them and so to 'take into consideration', though individuals ἐπιλέγουσι. Cp. the distinction between ἀπογράφειν and ἀπογράφεσθαι in 7, 100: cp. ποιήσασθαι 9, 15.

14. ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν continuing from c. 34.

17. αὐτῶν ἐκλειυπότων ἐς Πελοπόννησον 'the inhabitants having abandoned it and fled to the Peloponnese', seven hundred of the Thespians were at Thermopylae and fell there, see c. 25 and 7, 222—6: the rest fled to the Peloponnese, and 1800 were at Plataea in the following year, but were unable to procure ὄπλα, 9, 30.

18. ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας i.e. 'into Attica'. Cp. p. 34, l. 15; 9, 1, 17; so ἐς τὰς Θήβας 'into the Thebaid' 9, 13.

CHAPTER LI.

21. ἀπὸ τῆς διαβάσεως. The passage of the Persian army over the Hellespont took place at the beginning of spring, ἄμα τῷ ἔαρι, 7, 37: if we take this to mean the middle of April, the arrival of the

Persians in Attica will be dated as in the latter part of August. The battle itself took place in the Attic month Boedromion [Aug.—Sept.] for the time for the solemn procession to Eleusis had come, see c. 65.

24. *Καλλιάδεω ἀρχοντος* 'in the archonship of Kalliades'. The first of the nine archons (*Ἀρχων ἐπώνυμος*) gave his name to the year.

25. *ἐρήμιον* [in Attic always *ἐρημιον*] 'deserted by its inhabitants'. See c. 41.

26. *τὸ ἄστυ* properly used here of 'the town' as composed of buildings, *πόλις* being a town as composed of citizens (*πολιταί*). So also when Mardonius took Athens next year *αἰρέει ἐρήμιον τὸ ἄστυ*, 9, 3. Stein however regards it as applying to the Acropolis. *καὶ τινὰς ὀλίγους* 'and only some few'.

1. *ταμίαι τοῦ ἱεροῦ* 'the stewards of the treasury of the temple', 26 that is of the public money (*τῆς κοινῆς προσόδου*) kept in the temple of Athene Polias, whom Demosthenes (1075) calls *ταμίαι τῶν τῆς θεοῦ*. Although no doubt all public money was withdrawn at this time for the exigencies of the fleet, there would be objects of religious reverence or artistic value still left in the temple, which these stewards declined to abandon. There were ten of them.

2. *φραζάμενοι...θύρῃσι τε καὶ ξύλοισι* 'having barricaded the Acropolis with planks and boards': that is, on the west side of the Acropolis where it slopes down towards the Areopagus. The other sides of the Acropolis were either fortified by the Pelasgic wall [5, 64; 6, 137], or were looked upon as safe from the abruptness and steepness of the rock.

3. *ἡμύνοντο* 'tried to keep off'. *ὑπ' ἀσθενείης βίου* 'from want of means', cp. 2, 88 *τοὺς χρήμασι ἀσθενεστέρους*. See also 2, 47.

4. *πρὸς δὲ* 'and besides', p. 16, l. 8.

5. *ἐξευρηκέναι* 'that they had discovered the meaning of'. *τὸ μαντήϊον*. See 7, 141,

*τείχος Τριτογενεῖ ξύλινον διδοῖ εὐρύσπα Ζεὺς
μῶνον ἀπόρρητον τελέειν, τὸ σὲ τέκνα τ' ὀνῆσει.*

This some interpreted of the fortifications of the Acropolis, others on the suggestion of Themistocles of the fleet, p. 21, l. 19.

7. *καὶ αὐτὸ δὴ τοῦτο εἶναι* 'and that this was in their ideas [δὴ, cp. p. 4, l. 12] the actual refuge meant'. The infinitive *εἶναι* depends on *ἐξευρηκέναι* or some word implied in it.

κρησφύγετον 'place of refuge', cp. 9, 15, 96. The derivation of the word is uncertain. The explanation accepted by the ancient Grammarians was 'a place of refuge from the Cretan' [Κρήσι].

CHAPTER LII.

9. ἱζόμενοι ἐπὶ 'having gone up and stationed themselves upon'. Cp. p. 37, l. 16 ἐς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν ἱζοντο. **καταντλόν.** The Areopagus is separated from the western end of the Acropolis by a dip in the ground only a few yards wide.

11, 12. ὅκως...ᾤψαιαν 'as often as they had set a light to': the optative is *iterative*, or as it is sometimes called of *indefinite frequency*. Cp. 1, 17 ὅκως εἴη ἐν τῇ γῇ καρπὸς ἀδρὸς τηνικαῦτα ἐσέβαλλε τὴν στρατιήν, p. 56, l. 7; p. 63, l. 17.

15. προδεδωκότος 'had betrayed them', that is, had failed to withstand the assaults of the enemy and had fallen. The barricade therefore was in addition to whatever permanent fortification was already existing at this point, and which still admitted of defence.

16. λόγους 'proposals', 9, 14.

17—19. ἄλλα τε...καὶ δὴ καὶ 'among other measures to which they had recourse they rolled down upon the Barbarians as they approached the gates huge masses of rock'. **ὀλοίτροχος** see Xenoph. Anab. 4, 2, 2. [εἰλω νοίνο, or according to others ὀλος τρέχω.] τὰς πύλας the gates in the Pelasgic ring wall facing the Areopagus in front of which the Propylaea afterwards stood.

20. ἐπὶ χρόνον συχνόν, cp. 9, 62 χρόνον ἐπὶ πολλόν. Also with definite numbers, 9, 8 ἐπὶ δέκα ἡμέρας.

ἀπορίησι ἐνέχεσθαι 'was in perplexity', 'was at a stand'. Cp. 9, 98 ἐν ἀπορίῃ εἶχοντο.

CHAPTER LIII.

22. χρόνῳ 'at length'. Cp. 9, 62 ὡς δὲ χρόνῳ κατὰ ἐγένετο τὰ σφάλμα χρηστά. ἐκ τῶν ἀπόρων 'in these difficulties', p. 53, l. 24.

23. δὴ *tandem*, p. 10, l. 6. ἔδεε 'it was fated'.

24. τὴν Ἀττικὴν τὴν ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ 'Attica on the mainland' as opposed to the Islands, such as Salamis and others. He is again referring to the two oracles given in 7, 140—1.

25. ἔμπροσθε...πρὸ, that is on the northern side, still called the front of the Acropolis.

26. *δυσθε* 'on the side remote from'. *τῆς ἀνόδου* 'the regular pathway up' the Acropolis.

27. *μή...ἀναβαίη*. For the construction after *ἂν ἤλπισε*, which is equivalent to a verb of fearing, see G. § 218. *κατὰ ταῦτα* 'at that spot'. Ab. quotes 3, 64 *ἐτρωματίσθη κατὰ τοῦτο τῇ αὐτὸς πρότερον τὸν θεὸν Ἄπιν ἐπλήξε*.

1. *κατὰ τὸ ἱρὸν* 'by way of the temple of Aglauros', which was 27 on the northern side of the Acropolis near the cave of Pan.

4. *ἐπὶ τῇ ἀκρόπολιν*. Cobet would omit these words; but they indicate that the Barbarians had not only climbed up to the wall but were actually on the plateau of the Acropolis; see p. 26, l. 9.

5. *κατὰ τοῦ τείχεος* 'down from the wall'.

6. *τὸ μέγαρον* 'the shrine of the temple'.

7. *ἐτράποντο πρὸς τὰς πύλας*, cp. p. 10, l. 22.

8. *ταύτας...ἐφόνεον* 'and when they had opened these gates they then began slaughtering the suppliants' i.e. in the temple. The gates are those of the wall.

CHAPTER LIV.

12. *Ἀρταβάνῃ*. He sends to Artabanus because he had at first dissuaded the enterprise [see 7, 10—18] and had been sent back to Susa in charge of the realm in the absence of the king [7, 52—3.]

15. *τοὺς φυγάδας* the family of the Peisistratidae and their adherents; p. 26, l. 16.

18. *ἐνθύμιον* 'a religious scruple'. Cp. 2, 175 *ἐνθυμιστὸν ποιησάμενον*. Cp. Thucyd. 7, 50, 4 *ἐνθύμιον ποιούμενοι*. So also the verb *ἐνθυμεῖσθαι* id. 7, 18, 2. Id. 5, 16 *ἐς ἐνθυμίαν* 'by way of exciting a religious scruple'.

CHAPTER LV.

22. *Ἐρεχθεὺς...νήος*. See on p. 21, l. 22.

23. *Θαίη*. The sacred olive from which the other sacred olives in Attica were supposed to be cuttings. *θάλασσα* according to Pausanias [1, 26, 6; 8, 10, 3] was a salt well on the Acropolis which communicated with the Aegean and in which the roar of the ocean could be heard. *λόγος* 'story' or 'myth'. The story is thus given in Apollodorus [3, 14, 1—3]. "In the time of Cecrops the gods determined to select each a city in which to be separately and

specially honoured. Poseidon came first to Attica, struck the Acropolis with his trident and opened a well (*θάλασσα*) which is now called the well of Erechtheus. Afterwards came Athenè and, calling Cecrops to witness that she took possession of the place, planted an olive. The god and goddess then disputed for the possession of the land. Zeus referred the question to a jury of 12 gods: Cecrops was summoned as a witness to prove that Athene had planted her olive first. The verdict was in her favour: she called the place after her Athens, while Poseidon in wrath flooded the Thriasian plain and submerged Attica." Soph. O. C. 711.

25. *μαρτύρια θέσθαι* 'alleged as evidence', see above.

26. *κατέλαβε* 'it was the fate of this olive to be burnt'. Cp. 6, 103 *τὸν Κίμωνα κατέλαβε φυγεῖν*. Except in this passage Herodotus seems always to use it of *persons*.

28 1. *στελέχεις*, 'trunk' or 'stump'. So in Pindar Nem. 10, 62 *δρυὸς ἐν στελέχει ἡμένοι*.

The shooting out of the burnt stump of the Sacred Olive may well have seemed to the Athenians, when they heard of it, as an omen of their future restoration sent by the guardian goddess of the city. The length of the shoot may have grown with the telling, but there is nothing incredible in the main fact. The olive is a tree very tenacious of life and will survive burning in a wonderful manner. Thus Pliny [N. H. 7, 241] says *oliva in totum ambusta revixit*. Cp. Vergil Georg. 2, 303—313. Accordingly the sacred olives (*μορταί*) standing in various parts of Attica were protected from destruction even when reduced to stumps by fire or lightning, and were then called *σηκοί*. See Lysias, Orat. 7 *περὶ τοῦ σηκοῦ*.

CHAPTER LVI.

4. *ὡς ἔσχε τὰ περὶ...* 'what had happened to the Acropolis'.

6. *τὸ προκαείμενον πρῆγμα* 'the proposal before them', i.e. that of abandoning Attica to its fate and removing the fleet close to the Isthmus, see c. 49.

7. *ἤειροντο* 'began hoisting their sails'.

9, 10. *νύξ τε ἐγένετο, καὶ οἱ διαλυθέντες...ἐσβᾶινον* 'after leaving the council they were just going on board their ships as the night was falling': or 'night was just falling as those who had broken up from the council were going on board'. For *τε* and *καί*

thus indicating simultaneousness see p. 3, l. 16; p. 47, l. 17; 9, 55 *ἐς νεικέα τε ἀπίκατο καὶ ὁ κῆρυξ παρίστατο*. 9, 57 *οἷ τε ἀμφὶ Ἄμομον φάρετον παρεγίνοντο σφί καὶ ἡ ἵππος προσεκέετο πᾶσα*.

CHAPTER LVII.

12. *ἐνθαῦτα δὴ* 'it was in that position of affairs', p. 67, l. 18.

17. *περὶ οὐδεμιῆς ἔτι πατρίδος ναυμαχίῃσιν* 'you will not have any longer a united country to fight for', or 'any country to fight for in future which may be looked upon as one'. He means, 'it will be no longer a question of defending Hellas as such, but each squadron will have to fight separately for its own city'.

20. *ᾧστε μὴ οὐ διασκεδασθῆναι* 'from being scattered in every direction'. The double negative accompanies the infinitive after a negative sentence. G. § 263, 2 note.

22. *ἀβουλῆσι* a poetical use of the plural in abstract nouns, cp. *ἀπορίῃσι* p. 26, l. 20. Abicht also compares the frequent Homeric *ἀτασθαλίῃσι*.

23. *διαχεῖν* 'to rescind', 'to annul', as opposed to *ἐκυρώθῃ* l. 9; lit. 'to pour different ways', and thus 'to obliterate'. In Xenoph. Cyr. 5, 3 of the effect of wet upon the tracks of animals (*τὰ ἔχρη*) opposed to *συνίστησι*.

ἀναγνώσαι 'to persuade', both this meaning of *ἀναγινώσκειν* (7, 11) and this form of the 1st aorist are peculiar to the Ionic dialect. This form only occurs in composition, see p. 29, l. 8; p. 53, l. 4.

CHAPTER LVIII.

2. *ἡ ὑποθήκη* 'the suggestion', cp. 1, 156 *ἡσθεὶς τῇ ὑποθήκῃ*. 29

4. *συμμίξαι* 'to communicate', p. 34, l. 20. This rare meaning is illustrated by various commentators from Theognis 64

*ἀλλὰ δόκει μὲν πᾶσιν ἀπὸ γλώσσης φίλος εἶναι
χρῆμα δὲ συμμίξεῖς μηδενὶ μηδ' ὀτιοῦν
σπουδαῖον.*

7. *ἔωντοῦ ποιεύμενος* 'pretending that they (the arguments) were his own', 'adopting as his own'. Cp. 4, 180 *τὸν Δία ἔωντοῦ μιν ποιήσασθαι θυγατέρα*.

8. *ἀνέγνωσε*, p. 28, l. 23.

CHAPTER LIX.

12. *προθεῖναι τὸν λόγον* 'introduced the discussion', 'explained for what he had summoned them'. The president of an assembly in opening a debate was said *λόγον προτιθέναι* [Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 3 *τῆς πόλεως λόγον περὶ τίνος προτιθείσης*] or *προτιθέναι* followed by infinitive [p. 25, l. 1]: or *προτιθέναι γνώμας* [Thucyd. 6, 14 *καὶ σὺ, ὦ Πρύτανι, γνώμας προτίθει αἰθίς Ἀθηναίσις*]. Cobet therefore wishes to omit *τὸν*, *Variae Lect.* p. 353.

13. *πολλὸς ἦν* 'was very urgent', 'said much', cp. the Lat. *creber fuisti* 'you often said' Cic. pro Planc. § 83. Cp. 9, 91 *ὥς δὲ πολλὸς ἦν λισσόμενος*, 1, 98 *ἦν πολλὸς ὑπὸ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς καὶ προβαλλόμενος καὶ αἰνεόμενος*. Cp. also 3, 46 *ἔλεγον πολλὰ οἷα κάρτα δεόμενοι*.

17. *ῥαπίζονται* 'are struck with the wands of the keepers of the course' (*ῥαβδοῦχοι* or *Ἑλληνοδίκαι* Paus. 6, 2, 1). In Thucydides 5, 50 one Lichas *ὑπὸ τῶν ῥαβδοῦχων πληγὰς ἔλαβε* for some breach of the rules. See Holden's note on Plutarch Themist. 11. This anecdote is repeated by Plutarch, as well as the still more celebrated answer to Eurybiades on his raising his stick, 'Strike but hear me', *πάταξον μὲν ἀκουσον δέ*.

ἀπολνόμενος 'by way of excusing himself'. Sometimes with an acc., Thucyd. 8, 87 *βουλόμενος πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἀπολύεσθαι τὰς διαβολάς*.

CHAPTER LX.

20. *ἐκείνων* p. 28, l. 17.

23. *οὐκ ἔφερέ οἱ κόσμον οὐδένα* 'it had not been becoming in him'. See on p. 31, l. 27. *κατηγορεῖν* sc. *τῶν συμμάχων*.

24. *εἶχετο*, see p. 6, l. 17.

§ 1.

25. *ἐν σοὶ νῦν ἐστὶ* 'it is in your hands', 'it depends on you'. Cp. Soph. Aj. 519 *ἐν σοὶ πᾶς ἔγωγε σώζομαι*, p. 65, l. 17; 6. 108.

27. *ἀναξεύξῃς...τὰς νέας* 'remove the ships to the Isthmus'. *ἀναξενγνύειν* is properly 'to harness again'. Elsewhere Herod. has *τὸν στρατὸν* (9, 41) or *τὸ στρατόπεδον* (9, 58) as the object. Its use with ships shews that its original meaning was quite merged in that of 'removal'.

30 1. *ἀντίθες...ἀκούσας* 'listen to the alternative courses and contrast their advantages against each other'.

3. τὸ ἥκιστα ἡμῖν σύμφερόν ἐστι 'which is as far as possible from being to our advantage considering that the ships which we have are heavier and fewer in number than the enemy'. [The MSS. have ἐς τό. I have ventured to omit ἐς which it seems difficult if not impossible to construe. Stein imagines that the copyist may have left out some such verb as ἀνάγειν 'to put out into which open sea'.]

4. βαρύτερας. According to Plutarch [Them. 14] the Persian ships were heavier and more cumbersome than those of the Greeks. It has been proposed to read βραχυτέρας.

δριμύτων ἐλάσσονας. The number of the Greek fleet as given in c. 48 was 378, that of the Persian ships [7, 184] was originally 1207; and though that number had been reduced by shipwreck and losses in battle, they were still as vastly superior in numbers to the Greeks as before, owing to reinforcements. See c. 66.

5. τοῦτο δὲ 'and in the next place'. For the phrase τοῦτο μὲν ... τοῦτο δὲ see p. 40, l. 6 and 7, 6; 9, 7 and 27. Here the first antithetical sentence is introduced simply by μὲν in l. 2, cp. 5, 45.

8. αὐτὸς ἄψις 'you yourself will be the instrument of bringing them against the Peloponnese'.

9. κινδυνεύσεις... Ἑλλάδι 'and what you will stake on the event will be the safety of the whole of Greece'. κινδυνεύειν 'to be in danger' may stand (1) with infin. κινδυνεύσει ἀποβαλεῖν τὸν ναυτικὸν στρατὸν p. 33, l. 7, (2) with prep. περὶ ἐκεῖνης κινδυνεύειν 8, 74, (3) as here with dat. of object risked, cp. 7, 209 κινδυνεύειν τῇ ψυχῇ.

§ 2.

10. τοσάδε χρῆσται 'the advantages which I will enumerate'.

12. τὰ οἰκόντα [οἰκῶς = εἰκῶς App. E. (f)] 'what we have a right to expect'.

14. πρὸς ἡμῶν 'on our side', 'in our favour'. Cf. Eurip. Alc. 57 πρὸς τῶν ἐχόντων, Φοῖβε, τὸν νόμον τίθης. Cf. p. 12, l. 16.

15. περιγίναται present for certain future, 'will be saved'. For the meaning cp. περιεῖναι p. 2, l. 8.

ὑπεκκείται [= ὑπ-εκ-κεῖται used as pass. of ὑπεκτιθέσθαι 'have been removed'] see c. 41.

16. καὶ μὴν 'again'. καὶ τότε 'even the point which you care most for', i.e. the safety of the Peloponnese.

17. τοῦ καὶ περιέχεσθε 'which you actually cleave to', 'which

you value'. Cp. 7, 160 τῆς ἡγεμονίης περιέχεσθε, but in 9, 57 it is used without any case following. *καί* emphatic, p. 19, l. 25.

ὁμοίως... Ἰσθμῷ 'if you stay where you are you will be quite as much fighting for the Peloponnesus as (καί) you would near the isthmus'. For *καί* cp. p. 23, l. 17.

19. σφέας i.e. the Persians, cp. l. 8.

§ 3.

21. ὑμῖν *ethic dative* 'you won't have them coming to the isthmus'. For *παρεῖναι ἐς* cp. 6, 24 *παρῆν ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην*, Arist. Plut. 411 *κατακλίνειν αὐτὸν εἰς Ἀσκληπιοῦ*.

23. ἐκαστέρω τῆς Ἀττικῆς may mean 'farther than Attica', or, 'farther into Attica', cp. 9, 14 *ἐκαστάτω τῆς Εὐρώπης*.

24. κερδανόμεν 'we shall be the gainers by the survival of Megara, Salamis, and Aegina'. *κερδαίνειν* is the opposite of *ζημιούσθαι*.

25. λόγιον 'an oracle', referring again to the oracle given in 7, 141 and especially to the line ὦ θείη Σαλαμίς, ἀπολοῖς δὲ σὺ τέκνα γυναικῶν. See on p. 21, l. 19.

27. ὡς τὸ ἐπίπαν 'as a general rule'. The full sentence is οἰκότα βουλευομένοισι οἰκότα ἐθέλει γίνεσθαι 'to reasonable plans reasonable success usually comes'. ἐθέλει 'is wont', cp. 7, 157 τῷ εἰς βουλευθέντι πρήγματι τελευτῇ ὡς τὸ ἐπίπαν χρηστῇ ἐθέλει ἐπιγίνεσθαι.

28. οὐδὲ δ' θεὸς... γνώμας 'but when men counsel ill heaven itself is not wont either to further human designs'. προσχωρεῖν πρὸς 'to join as an ally', cp. Thucyd. 1, 103, 4 *προσεχώρησαν καὶ Μεγαρῆς Ἀθηναίους ἐς συμμαχίαν*. Id. 3, 61, 3 *προσεχώρησαν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους καὶ μετ' αὐτῶν πολλὰ ἡμᾶς ἐβλαπτον*.

CHAPTER LXI.

31 2. ἐπεφέρετο 'attacked', 'inveighed against'. In the literal sense of 'attack' cp. p. 47, l. 19, Thucyd. 4, 67, 4 *τοῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὀπλίταις ἐπιφερομένοις βεβαίους τὰς πύλας παρέσχον*.

3. οὐκ ἔων 'forbidding', cp. 9, 2. ἐπιψηφίζειν 'to put the vote to', i.e. 'to allow a vote to a cityless man'. This word is applied to him who puts a subject to the vote, the president of an assembly, cp. Thucyd. 6, 14, 1 *σὺ, ὦ πρότασι, ταῦτα ἐπιψήφισε καὶ γνώμας πρότιθει αὐθις Ἀθηναίους*. There does not seem any example of its use

with dative of those to whom the vote is put earlier than Lucian. Many therefore interpret this 'Don't put this to the vote for a city-less man', i.e. at his instance. This construction is quite as difficult as the other, and produces a less satisfactory sense.

4. 5. πάλιν γὰρ...συμβάλλεσθαι 'for he bade Themistocles not deliver a vote with the rest unless he could show that he had a city', i.e. unless he could show that he appeared for some existing city as its envoy. For οὕτω after a participle cp. p. 12, l. 25.

For γνώμας συμβάλλεσθαι *sententias dicere* see 5, 92, 1 *εἴχετε ἂν περὶ αὐτοῦ γνώμας ἀμείνονας συμβαλέσθαι ἥπερ νῦν*. (St.)

6. κατείχοντο 'was actually in possession of the enemy'.

10. ἔστ' ἂν διηκόσαιο νέες... 'as long as they had 200 ships'. The point of Themistocles' retort is shown more at length by Plutarch. 'If you go away and desert us a second time, it will soon be heard in Greece that the Athenians have possession of a free city and a territory as good as that which they lost'. Plutarch however seems to combine the two councils of Herodotos into one meeting [Them. 11].

CHAPTER LXII.

14. ἐπεστραμμένα sc. ἔπη, 'earnestly', cp. 1, 30 *εἶρετο ἐπιστρεφείς*. Cf. 7, 160 *ἐπειδὴ ὥρα ἀπεστραμμένους τοὺς λόγους τοῦ Στάγρον* [where some read *ἐπεστρ.*, but the analogy of *ἀποβλέπειν* 'to look earnestly at' from the notion of looking away from everything else will serve to justify the *ἀπεστρ.*].

σὺ...εἰ δὲ μὴ... 'If you will remain and act like a brave man,—well and good, but if not'—for this *aposiopesis* followed by *εἰ δὲ μὴ* cf. Aristoph. Plut. 468

κἂν μὲν ἀποφῆνω μόνῃ
ἀγαθῶν ἀπάντων οὖσαν αἰτίαν ἐμέ
ὕμιν, δι' ἐμέ τε ζῶντας ὑμᾶς· εἰ δὲ μὴ
ποιεῖτον ἤδη τοῦθ'· ὅτι ἂν ὑμῖν δοκῇ.

'If I prove to you that I am the author of all blessings to you, and that it is by me you live,—well: otherwise do what you please to me'. See Goodwin's *Moods and Tenses*, p. 112, note 2.

15, 16. τὸ πᾶν τοῦ πολέμου 'the whole fate of the war'. ἀλλὰ p. 78, l. 30.

18. τοὺς οἰκέτας 'our families', see p. 23, l. 9.

19. Σίριν τὴν ἐν Ἰταλίῃ, for Siris see Historical Index. The idea of finding in the west a new home and new prosperity more than once reappeared in Athenian history. This perhaps influenced Pericles in promoting the colony of Thurii in B.C. 444, and caused the readiness of the Athenians to interfere in the quarrels of Syracuse and Leontini in Sicily in B.C. 427, which eventually led to such disasters. A reported migration of Ionians to Siris was probably the ground on which Themistocles based the claim of Athens to a hold upon Siris. The notion of a whole Hellenic community migrating *en masse* to the west was not a new one in Hellenic history, see the Story of the people of Phokaea 1, 163—7.

20. λόγια, another instance of the use made by Themistocles of the popular belief in oracles, noticed by Plutarch, when he was inducing the Athenians to leave their town: Them. 10 σημεῖα δαιμόνια καὶ χρησμοὺς ἐπέηγεν αὐτοῖς. We cannot tell to what particular oracles he refers: but the collection which went by the name of Bakis contained oracular verses referring to a large number of different matters and in all probability some referring to Italy and Sicily.

CHAPTER LXIII.

23. ἀνεδιδάσκετο 'began to be convinced'.

24. δοκέειν δέ μοι. See p. 12, l. 14.

27. ἐγίνοντο. The words ἀπολιπόντων Ἀθηναίων 'if the Athenians abandoned them', form the protasis of a condition, the apodosis is ἐγίνοντο without ἄν. This omission of ἄν gives a more emphatic expression to the certainty of the result; just as in Latin the corresponding tenses of the indicative are used for the subjunctive as in Verg. Aen. 2, 54 *si mens non laeva fuisset Impulcrat* (for *impulisset*); and just as we say, 'I had done so' for 'I should have done so'. We must also note that although the sentence is in the form of a *past condition* it is so by anticipation: the contingency is really one of the future.

32 1, 2. ταύτην...διανουμαχέειν 'he decides upon (selects) this decision, namely, that he should remain there and fight the battle out'. Like διαμάχεσθαι [Xen. Oecon. 1, 23] διανουμαχέειν means 'to fight to the end', and so is rightly used of the main battle as opposed to any skirmish.

CHAPTER LXIV.

3. *ἔπεισι ἀκροβολισάμενοι* 'after this skirmish of words'. The meaning of *ἀκροβολίζεσθαι* is to skirmish as opposed to coming to close quarters, see Thucyd. 3, 73; the metaphor is similar to that in p. 41, l. 15 *ὠθισμός λόγων*.

5, 6. *τε...καί* see p. 3, l. 16. *σεισμός*. See on p. 20, l. 4.

8. *ἐπικαλέσασθαι* 'to summon the Aeakidae to come as allies to their aid'. For the worship of Heroes see on p. 20, l. 16.

9. *ἴδοξε...ἐποίουν*. Notice the tenses, the aorist of a single complete act, the imperfect of the beginning of a series: 'when they had once determined on these things they also set about doing them'. Ab. and St. compare 7, 128 *ὡς δὲ ἐπεθύμησε καὶ ἐποίησε ταῦτα*.

11. *ἐπὶ Αἰακὸν* 'to fetch Aeakos'. Cf. Arist. Ranae 111 *ἤνικ' ἦλθες ἐπὶ τὸν Κέρβερον*. See on 9, 44.

CHAPTER LXV.

14. *φυγάς*, of the Athenian exiles with Xerxes, see p. 27, l. 15.

15. *ἐκείρετο*. See p. 17, l. 21.

16. *ἑρῆμος Ἀθηναίων*. See p. 25, l. 25.

19. *ἀπὸ Ἐλευσίνος...τρισυμῶν*. On the sixth day of the great Eleusinia a solemn procession went from Athens to Eleusis, carrying a statue of Iacchus (Bacchus) adorned with myrtle and torch in hand, along the sacred road which traversed the Thriasian plain, raising joyous shouts of Iacche! oh Iacche! [See Arist. Ran. 316.] Not only Athenians, but all other Greeks also might share in the ceremonies at these mysteries, and possibly a crowd of 30,000 persons might at times have been present at them. If the story is in any way true, it shews how important they were considered, if even at this time of danger and national disaster some worshippers were found to keep up the celebration as best they might; just as for several years during the Peloponnesian war, when the inroads of the Spartans made it dangerous or impossible to go along the sacred way as usual, the Athenians who wished to join in the initiations were conveyed by sea to Eleusis, until in B.C. 407 Alcibiades on his recall escorted the sacred pro-

cession once more by land at the head of an army [Xen. Hellen. 1, 4, 21]. We must regard the number (*τρισμυρίων*) as not meant to be exact but to indicate a large crowd.

21. *πρόκατε* 'forthwith' [*πρό*], for the suffix *τε* see on p. 10, l. 9.

23. *ἀδαήμενα τῶν ἱρῶν*, that is, he had not been initiated, and did not know the sacred song which was sung only by the initiated.

For the discussion of the ceremonies at and meaning of the Eleusinian Mysteries a dictionary of antiquities must be consulted. It is enough to say that as they were probably connected with a more ancient form of religion than prevailed in Greece, so they were almost the last of all heathen ceremonies to die out before the advance of Christianity. They embraced a mystic worship of Nature-powers as represented by corn and wine [Demeter and Iacchus], and initiation in them was held not only in some way to purify the character, but to speak to the devout of another life of hope beyond the grave. This may be illustrated by two of the very numerous passages referring to them in ancient literature. 'Blessed is he' (says Pindar, fr. 102) 'whoso shall not go beneath the hollow earth until he hath beheld them! He knoweth of the end of life that by God's grace it is but a beginning'. 'They who share in these initiations' (says Isocrates, Panegy. 6) 'have sweeter hopes concerning life's end and all time to come'.

83 2. *θεῖον* 'supernatural'.

3. *ἐς τιμωρίην Ἀθηναίοισι* 'to protect the Athenians', see on p. 25, l. 9.

4. *κατασκήψη*. Cf. *ἐνέσκηψαν* p. 20, l. 23.

7. *κινδυνεύσει ἀποβαλεῖν*. For constructions of *κινδυνεύειν* see p. 30, l. 9.

9. *τῇ Μητρὶ καὶ τῇ Κούρῃ* 'to Demeter and Persephonè'. [Cobet would read *Δήμητρι* in which he is supported by the best ms.] One of the objects of the Eleusinian mysteries was supposed to be that of celebrating the wanderings of Demeter in search of her daughter (*ἡ κόρη*).

10. *ὁ βουλόμενος*, see on p. 25, l. 2.

18. *ἐκ* 'after', p. 7, l. 10.

19, 20. *ἐπὶ Σαλαμῖνος ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον* 'in the direction of Salamis, so as to rest over the camp of the Greeks'. For this

juxtaposition of ἐπὶ with different cases cp. 9, 47 ὁπίσω ἦγε τοὺς Σπαρτιήτας ἐπὶ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας· ὡς δ' αὖτως καὶ ὁ Μαρδόνιος ἐπὶ τοῦ εὐωνύμου, where the distinction of meaning is the same 'to the left wing' and 'towards the left wing'. The Greeks who were not on board were encamped in Salamis.

22. μέλλοι 'was destined', p. 2, l. 3.

23. καταπτόμενος 'appealing to', cp. 6, 68 θεῶν καταπτόμενος.

CHAPTER LXVI.

25. θηησάμενοι, see c. 24.

28. ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν, p. 12, l. 14. For the numbers see on p. 30, l. 4.

2. ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας 'into Attica', p. 25, l. 18.

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4. ὑπὸ τοῦ χειμῶνος cc. 12—13.

8. πανστρατιῇ. See p. 15, l. 2.

11. πλὴν τῶν πέντε... οὐνόματα [App. A. III. 7]. The five islands mentioned in c. 46, Naxos, Melos, Kythnos, Seriphos, Siphnos. Notice that Herod. speaks of these small islands as πόλεις 'states'.

13. ἔσωτέρω 'further south', cp. ἔσω p. 2, l. 23. For the gen. τῆς Ἑλλάδος see on p. 30, l. 23.

CHAPTER LXVII.

15. ἀπὶ κατό, App. D. II. a. ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας see p. 25, l. 18.

17. ἑκαπαδόκεον 'were watching', cf. 7, 163 καραδοκῆσοντα τὴν μάχην ἣ πεσέεται, cp. ib. 168; properly 'to watch with outstretched head', like a combatant looking out for his enemy's blow, cp. Eurip. I. T. 133 καραδοκῶν τὰ πύοντα τραύματα.

19. κατέβη... ἐπὶ τὰς νῆας 'went down to the shore (from the town) to where the ships lay'.

20. συμμιξαι 'to converse with', p. 29, l. 4.

21. προΐξeto 'he sat down in state', 'in a conspicuous place'.

23. ταξάρχαι, used generally by Herodotos of officers in the land force, see 9, 42, 53; but in 7, 99 it is also used of naval officers. He uses a Greek title for a certain rank, though that may not have been the exact title used in the several fleets. In Athens the taxiarchs were tribal officers next in rank to the Strategi.

ὡς σφὶ βασιλεῖς... ἐδεδώκει 'according to the rank the king had assigned to each'. One of the special ways in which an

Eastern king rewarded his subjects was by assigning a place more or less near himself. Cf. Xen. Oecon. 4, 8 οὗς μὲν ἂν αἰσθάνηται τῶν ἀρχόντων συνοικουμένην τε τὴν χώραν παρεχομένους καὶ ἐνεργὸν οὖσαν τὴν γῆν...τούτοις μὲν χώραν τε ἄλλην προστίθῃσι...καὶ ἑδραῖς ἐντίμοις γεραίρει. Many references in the Old Testament to this custom will occur to the reader. The kings of Sidon and Tyre are in the place of honour here because the Phoenicians were the most important providers of ships. See 7, 96.

25. μετὰ...ἐπὶ adverbial, p. 17, l. 24; p. 62, l. 18. Herodotos very often uses μετὰ in this way. The different grades indicated by the two prepositions also should be noticed, 'next', and 'following in order'.

27. ἀποπειρώμενος 'by way of ascertaining the opinion of each'. See p. 5, l. 22 and 9, 21.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

- 35 2. κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν γνώμην ἐξεφέροντο 'were unanimous in the opinion which they expressed'. The force of the middle in this phrase is that of producing as their own; cp. 5, 36 where the same expression is used under similar circumstances.

§ 1.

5. εἶπαι, App. E. 2. The infinitive for imperative, cp. p. 11, l. 4. [Stein reads εἰπεῖν with the MSS.]

6. κακίστη 'the most cowardly', cp. ἐθελokaκεῖν p. 12, l. 11.

8. δέσποτα, τὴν δὲ εἰπὺσαν 'My lord, I on the other hand must declare my real opinion'. For the reading of this passage see notes on next. The δὲ at the beginning of such a speech implies a contrast with what has gone before. Stein shews its force by quoting 1, 32; 3, 82; 8, 137, 142, in which passages it as here introduces a similar speech, and comes immediately after the vocative of the person addressed.

For the meaning of εἰπὺσαν 'real' cp. 1, 95 τὸν ἑόντα λόγον λέγειν. Artemisia hints that the others have not spoken their *real* opinion.

9. τὰ τυγχάνω φρονέουσα ἄριστα in apposition to γνώμην, 'namely the ideas which I actually entertain as being best calculated to promote your wishes'.

10. καὶ τοι τάδε 'well then, this is what I say'.

11. ποίεο (al. ποίεε), see App. D. III. footnote 8.

13, 14. πάντως 'at all'. ἀνακινδυνεύειν 'to undergo a risk', implying that such action is superfluous or at least voluntary. See 9, 26 χρεὸν...τὸν στρατὸν τῷ στρατῷ μὴ ἀνακινδυνεύειν συμβάλλοντα.

17. ἀπήλλαξαν 'came off', 'fared', a common use of ἀπαλλάσσειν, cp. 5, 63 ὁ στόλος οὕτως ἀπήλλαξε, still more common in the mid. and pass. Cp. Aristoph. Plut. 271 μὴν ἀξιοῖς ἀπαλλαγῆναι ἀκῆμος.

§ 2.

19. ἀντιπολέμων = πολεμίων, cp. 7, 236. It is a word not used by Attic writers.

20. τὰς νῆας αὐτοῦ ἔχης πρὸς γῆ. The policy of keeping the fleet entire and in close proximity to the army had been urged on Xerxes before by Achaemenes, see 7, 236.

24. διασκεδᾷς fut. σκεδά[σ]ω. κατὰ πόλιν. Cp. the fears expressed by Mnesiphilos, p. 28, l. 18—22.

25. πᾶρα = πᾶρεστι.

26. νήσῳ, Salamis.

1. ἀτρέμειν 'that they will remain where they are'. App. D, 36 III. d, note 2.

ἐκείθεν that is from the Peloponnese.

§ 3.

5. προσδηλήσεται 'may damage the land force besides'.

πρὸς adverb. See p. 16, l. 8. τόδε ἐς θυμὸν βάλεν 'reflect upon this truth', cp. 7, 51 ἐς θυμὸν βαλεῖν τὸ παλαιὸν ἔπος. For βάλεν see App. D, footnote 9.

8. σοί, note emphatic position of pronoun. ἐν συμμάχων λόγῳ 'in the category of allies'; 6, 19 ἐν ἀνδροπέδων λόγῳ. Artemisia does not venture to speak against the Persians, but has a real contempt for these other non-Hellenes; though the Egyptians are said to have borne off the prize of valour at Artemisium [c. 17].

CHAPTER LXIX.

13. συμφορὴν ἐποιεῦντο. See p. 6, l. 7.

15. οὐκ ἐξ 'dissuades', p. 31, l. 3. ἀγαιόμενοι [ἀγάομαι] τε

καὶ φθονέοντες 'who were ill disposed to and jealous of her'. Cf. 6, 61 φθόνῳ καὶ ἄγῃ χρεόμενος.

16. ἄτε ἐν πρώτοις τετιμημένης 'because she enjoyed the highest position in the king's esteem'. The introduction of the gen. abs. with ἄτε, instead of a participle agreeing with αὐτῇ, shows that the writer is giving his own explanation of their jealousy. Cp. p. 47, l. 14. ἐν πρώτοις may be either masc. or neut. cp. Thuc. 4, 105 δύνασθαι ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις τῶν ἡπειρωτῶν and id. 7, 27, 4 ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις ἐκάκωσε τὰ πράγματα [ἢ Δεκέλεια]. For omission of article in this idiom see instances in L. and Sc.

17. διὰ 'above', cp. p. 19, l. 25. τῇ κρίσι 'this expression of opinion', *sententia* [but Stein reads ἀνακρίσι 'contradiction', 'opposition', quoting Plato 176 and 277. See note on text].

21. τοῖσι πλείοσι 'the majority'.

22. καταδόξας seems only a strengthened δόξας, 'having made up his mind', cp. p. 2, l. 22 and 9, 57.

23. τότε δὲ 'whereas on this occasion'. ἐθελοκακίαν, p. 12, l. 11: the present is here used as an historical tense.

CHAPTER LXX.

25. παρήγγελλον 'when they (the leaders) passed the word round to put to sea'.

26. παρεκρίθησαν 'were ranged in line of battle', the forces of the two parts of the word are—ἐκρίθησαν 'they were separated', παρὰ 'in lateral order': so that it is a proleptic word,—'they were so separated as to be in line'.

37 3. ἐπεγένετο 'came down upon them while thus engaged', 'overtook them'.

4. οὐκ ἤκιστα, p. 21, l. 20.

5, 6. ἀρράδεν ὅτι... ναυμαχίαν μέλλουσιν... πολιορκήσονται. 'But they were alarmed (at the thought) that they were going to fight for Attica while fixed at Salamis, and that if conquered they would be caught in the Island and subjected to a siege'. 'Verbs of fearing as they imply *thought* sometimes take the construction of ordinary indirect discourse', and with ὅτι introducing a *causal* sentence cp. Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 1 ἐφοβεῖτο ὅτι ὀφθήσεσθαι ἐμελλε τὰ βασιλεία οἰκοδομεῖν ἀρχόμενος. Goodwin, *Moods and Tenses*, p. 85, 6. The expression ναυμαχίαν μέλλουσιν is to be noted as equivalent to a future coordinate with πολιορκήσονται, the optative is used as representing

the thoughts of another, just as the future optative is used for the indic. fut. in oblique oration. The variation to the indicative in the second clause is a matter of idiom like the variation of the moods in two final clauses, both being grammatically admissible; see p. 4, l. 11; p. 40, l. 12.

8. ἀπολαμφθέντες 'cut off from retreat'.

CHAPTER LXXI.

11. ἐπὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον 'to invade the Peloponnese': but they got no farther than the Megarid, see 9, 14.

16. ἐς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν ἔζοντο. See p. 26, l. 9.

18. συγχώσαντες 'having blocked up with earthworks', see on p. 15, l. 27.

20. οἰκοδόμεον 'they began to build'. The wall which crossed the Isthmus at a point about seven miles east of Corinth was finished in the following spring, see 9, 8. The distance across is about five miles.

22, ἤνετο 'was being wrought to perfection'. The verb ἀνω is nearly confined to poetry, the more common form ἀνύω being generally used by Attic prose writers.

23. φορμολ 'baskets' [Rt. φερ, φέρω, φορέω, φορός], it was also used as a measure of corn about equal to a medimnus. ψάμμου. The sand, as Stein remarks, was for the double purpose of making mortar and filling up the space left between the two sides of the wall to be made into a solid mass of rubble.

24, 25. ἐλύνον 'rested', cf. 1, 67. A verb confined to poetry and Ionic prose. νυκτός... ἡμέρης, p. 4, l. 16.

CHAPTER LXXII.

26. πανδημεὶ 'with every available man', see πανστρατιῇ p. 15, l. 2; p. 21, l. 6.

4. ὑπερρωδιόντες τῇ Ἑλλάδι. Stein regards this dat. as 38 anomalous quoting Eurip. Suppl. 344 ἡ τεκοῦσα χυπερρωδοῦσ' ἐμοῦ, but it may be looked upon as a case of a dative of advantage, like the converse ἐλπίδα ἔχων σωτηρίας τῇ Ἑλλάδι. G. § 184, 3.

6. Κάρνεα. This Spartan festival [see Hist. Index] began on the 7th of the month Metageitnion [the Spartan Karneios] and

lasted to the 16th. It was therefore late in August. *παροχώρισε* ἤδη 'had been concluded by this time', and therefore—Herodotus means—the other Peloponnesian states had no excuse for not appearing. The Karneia had before been alleged at Sparta as an excuse for delay, see 7, 206.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

9. *αὐτόχθονα* opposed to *ἐπήλυδα* in l. 14. Those people, of whose coming to a land no history or tradition existed, were considered to be *αὐτόχθονες* 'natives of the soil', in this case the Pelasgi. Thus the Karians claimed to be autochthonous of Asia Minor (1, 171), and the Athenians of Attica, of which the symbol was the grasshopper formerly worn by them [Thucyd. 1, 6, 3]. So too the Sikani are said to be *αὐτόχθονες* of Sicily [id. 6, 2, 2]. In 9, 73 *αὐτόχθων* is used just like our 'native'.

12. *οὐκ ἐξεχώρησε* did not quit the Peloponnesus, that is at the coming of the Dorians. See Historical Index s. v. *Dorians*.

13. *τὴν ἄλλοτρίην* 'the land of others'. The Achaioi, a name which in Homer is used often as a general appellation for Greeks, seem to have lived in southern Peloponnese, and retreating before the conquering Dorians settled in the district along the north coast of the Peloponnese, hence called Achaia, anciently named Aegialos [Paus. 5, 1, 1].

14. *ἐπήλυδα* 'subsequent immigrations'.

18. *Παρωρεῖται πάντες* 'to the Lemnians belong all the towns of the Paroreats', that is the 'mountain peoples' of the district Triphylia in Elis. The word only means 'dwellers by the mountains', but came to be used as a geographical term for this district, cp. 4, 148.

οἱ δὲ Κυνούριοι...*Ἴωνες* 'The Kynurii seem to be the only people who are at once Ionians and autochthonous'. As Stein says, two ideas are involved in the sentence: 'the Kynurii seem to be Ionians, and in that case are the only ones still remaining in the Peloponnese'.

20. *ἠκιδωρῆνται... χρόνου* 'have been thoroughly Doricised both by being under the rule of Argives and by the lapse of time'. The difficulty of the sentence lies in the fact that *ὑπὸ* has to be supplied before *τῷ χρόνῳ* from the previous line, and yet is in a different sense; *ὑπὸ Ἀργείων* is a genitive of the agent depending

upon ἀρχόμενοι, while ὑπὸ τοῦ χρόνου is instrumental. Cobet [*Variar. Lect.* p. 424] proposes therefore to omit ἀρχόμενοι as having been a gloss explaining ὑπὸ Ἀργείων, [sc. ἀρχόμενοι,] which was then introduced into the text.

21. ὄντες Ὀρνεῖται καὶ περίοικοι 'being in the position of Orneats or perioeki'. The inhabitants of Orneae resisting the Dorian conquerors were reduced to the position of the Spartan *perioeki* or unenfranchised farmers; and thence the name was applied to all others remaining in the country in the same position. Cp. the derivation given by some of the word Helotes, viz. from Helos on the Laconian gulf, and of *Caerites* in Roman polity. The Argives seem to have destroyed Orneae in B.C. 416 [Thucyd. 6, 7, 2].

23. παρέξ τῶν, by attraction for παρέξ ἐκείνων ἄς. ἐκ τοῦ μέσου κατέλατο [App. D. II. a] 'held aloof from the war'. Cp. p. 12, l. 7.

24. κατήμενοι 'by so holding aloof they were really medizing'.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

25. τοιοῦτῳ πόνῳ συνέστασαν 'were engrossed in the active labour I have described', i.e. in building the wall. Cp. 9, 89 λιμῷ συστάτας καὶ καμάτῳ. Cf. 7, 170.

26. ἄτε περὶ τοῦ παντὸς ἤδη δρόμον θέοντες 'seeing that their all was now at stake'. Herodotos is fond of this metaphor from the race-course, see 9, 37 ὥστε τρέχων περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς. 7, 57 περὶ ἑωυτοῦ τρέχειν. Cf. Aristoph. Vesp. 376 ποιήσω περὶ ψυχῆς δρόμον δραμεῖν. p. 55, l. 26; p. 78, l. 12.

1. ἐλλάμψεσθαι 'that they would distinguish themselves'. Cp. 39, 1, 80 τῷ ἱππικῷ ἐλλάμπεσθαι.

2. ταῦτα refers to the facts mentioned in cc. 71—3, viz. the advance of the Persians towards the Peloponnese, the abstention of many of the Peloponnesian states, and yet the comparative security of the peninsula by the rapid completion of the wall; in spite of this reassuring circumstance however the fleet were still (δμως) alarmed for the safety of the Peloponnese. [The comparative obscurity of this train of thought has suggested to some the reading ὁμῶς, while Abicht thinks that we should probably read ὁμοίως.]

5. σιγῇ λόγον ἐποιέετο 'began saying under his breath', or 'secretly', cp. 2, 140 σιγῇ τοῦ Ἀθλοπορος 'without the knowledge

of Aethiops', *clam Aethiops*. The use of *σιγῇ* in this adverbial sense of 'secretly' accounts for its employment in what seems a kind of bull in such an expression as *σιγῇ λόγον ποιεῖσθαι* [= *λέγειν*].

θαύμα ποιούμενοι = *θαυμάζοντες* 'expressing their surprise at', cp. p. 41, l. 25. For *ποιεῖσθαι* 'regard' see p. 2, l. 7.

6. *ἔξερράγη* 'it (the discontent) burst out'. Cp. 6, 129 *οὐ βουλόμενος ἐκτραῆναι ἐς αὐτόν*.

7. *σύλλογός τε δὴ* 'and a meeting for debate actually took place'.

8. *οἱ μὲν* sc. *ἔλεγον*. For this construction St. compares Soph. Ant. 259 *λόγοι δ' ἐν ἀλλήλοισιν ἐρρόθουν κακοί, | φύλαξ ἐλέγχων φύλακα*.

9. *περὶ ἐκείνης κινδυνεύειν* 'and to fight in defence of it'. This is not a construction of *κινδυνεύειν* with preposition = 'to hazard' [see p. 30, l. 9], but *κινδυνεύειν* here = *μάχεσθαι* and *περὶ* 'in behalf of', cp. Il. 12, 24, *εἰς οἰωνὸς ἄριστος ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πάτρης*.

πρὶ, p. 3, l. 6.

Ἀθηναῖοι δέ, sc. *ἐκέλευον*.

CHAPTER LXXV.

13. *ἔσσοῦτο τῇ γνῶμῇ* 'was outvoted', for the opposite *νικᾶν* see on p. 5, l. 15.

19. *Θεσπία ἐποίησε* 'caused him to be admitted citizen of Thespieae'. *ὡς ἐπεδέκοντο* 'when they were admitting new citizens'. Of the Thespians 700 had fallen at Thermopylae [7, 222], the Persians had burnt their town [c. 50], and we find afterwards that they were so reduced that they could not supply themselves with arms at Plataea [9, 30]: that they should enrol new citizens therefore when the troubles were over was natural; and Themistocles was so influential in Greece in the period immediately following, that his recommendation would be enough to obtain admission of his friend.

21. *ἔλεγε...τάδε*. The whole incident is graphically described in the Persae of Aeschylus, 351 sq. See Introduction.

24. *φρονέων τὰ βασιλέος* 'well disposed to the king's interests'. p. 18, l. 12. Notice the omission of the article with *βασιλέος*. The king of Persia is spoken of as *βασιλεύς*.

25. *κατύπερθε*, p. 30, l. 26.

27. παρέχει 'you have an opportunity', for this impersonal use see p. 5, l. 1.

1. τὰ ὑμέτερα φρονέοντας. See above p. 39, l. 25 and 7, 102 40 τὰ σὰ φρονέειν.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

4. ἀπαλλάσσετο 'departed', though the act. is used in p. 35, l. 17 in sense of 'came off'.

5, 7. τοῦτο μὲν...τοῦτο δὲ 'in the first place', 'in the second place', see on p. 30, l. 5.

7. ἐπειδὴ ἐγίνοντο μέσαι νύκτες 'towards midnight'. According to Aeschylus [Pers. 366] the orders were to do this εὖτ' ἂν φλέγων ἀκτίσιν ἥλιος χθόνα λήξῃ. For νύκτες 'the night hours', cp. Arist. Nub. 2 τὸ χρήμα τῶν νυκτῶν ὅσον ἀπέραντον. This particular phrase 'midnight' is always without the article, see Arist. Vesp. 218 ἀπὸ μέσων νυκτῶν γε παρακαλοῦσ' αἰεί.

8. τὸ ἀπ' ἐσπέρης κέρας 'the western or right wing'. The sense of ἀπὸ like that of ἐκ in p. 26, l. 22 is 'on the side of'.

9. κυκλοῦμενοι 'by way of encircling the Greeks or 'circling round towards Salamis', but Her. elsewhere always uses this word transitively, p. 6, l. 5; 3, 157. The Persian ships were stationed all along the Attic coast from Phalerum as well as on the S. coast of Salamis. This extreme left wing was now brought up the Saronic gulf so as to rest upon the east coast of Salamis, while, according to Aeschylus (Pers. 374), a detachment went to the west of the island to close up the passage between it and the Megarid, though Herod. does not mention this movement directly; the right wing was moved closer to the Peiraeus, and the islet (νησίς) of Psyttaleia, between Salamis and the mainland, was occupied by 4000 troops (Paus. 1, 36, 2; Persae 439).

10. Κέον τε καὶ τὴν Κυνόσουραν. Stein suggests that these names apply to the same place, see Hist. Index. For this use of τε...καὶ cp. p. 22, l. 20 Δωρικὸν τε καὶ Μακεδὸν ἐθνος.

13. ἀνήγον...ἵνα δὴ...ἐξῇ...δοίεν. For the change of mood see on p. 4, ll. 4 and 10.

14. δοῦναι τίσιν 'to give satisfaction', on the analogy of δίκην δοῦναι. Elsewhere τίσις is used in the sense of 'punishment inflicted': see 1, 86; 8, 106; or of 'revenge taken', 8, 105.

16—21. *ὅς* belongs to *ἐνθαῦτα μάλιστα ἐξοισομένων* 'on the ground that, whenever the sea fight did take place, the men and wrecks would be sure to be washed ashore there more than anywhere', p. 42, l. 21. The final clause after *ἀπεβίβαζον* is *ὡς... περιποιῶσι*, and for the subj. mood used *dramatically* (that is, as representing the actual thoughts of the person concerned) after historic tense see G. § 216, 2.

For the meaning of *ἐξοισομένων* see p. 25, l. 10.

22. *τῆς νυκτὸς* 'that night', the gen. of time within which, p. 37, l. 25, G. § 179. *οὐδὲν ἀποκοιμηθέντες* 'without taking any interval of sleep'. The meaning of the compound *ἀποκοιμᾶσθαι* seems to be that of sleeping as a relief from other employments, 'to get a snatch of sleep', and thus to be naturally used of the sleep taken in the midst of military duties. See Arist. Vesp. 211, where the old man's servants have been keeping watch for Philocleon when besieged by his son ('as though he were the town of Skione'),—Sosias says, 'since we have driven this enemy away' *τί οὐκ ἀποκοιμήθημεν ὅσον ὄσον στήλην*; 'why shouldn't we snatch just a wee drop of sleep?' Stein, however, regards *ἀπό* as intensive, 'without getting any sound sleep'. Polyb. 3, 79, 10 *βραχὺ μέρος τῆς νυκτὸς ἀποκοιμῶντο*.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

41 1. *καταβάλλειν* 'to bring into contempt', used as the opp. of *ἐξαιεῖν* 'to exalt' in 9, 79.

3. *Ἀρτέμιδος... ἀκτὴν*. The coast of Salamis on which stood a temple of Artemis.

4. *Κυνόσουραν* p. 40, l. 10, 'dog's-tail', seems a common name for a peninsula. The particular place here meant is uncertain. See Index and Introduction.

5. *λιπαρὰς* 'shining' [lit. oily], either from the clearness of its air, of which the Athenians were proud [Eur. Med. 829 *αἶε διὰ λαμπροτάτου βαίροντες ἀβρῶς αἰθέρος*], or from its groves of olives; though Aristophanes [Ach. 637] said it was an epithet better suited to sardines,

*εἰ δέ τις ὑμᾶς ὑποθωπεύσας λιπαρὰς καλέσειεν Ἀθήνας
εὕρετο πᾶν ἂν διὰ τὰς λιπαρὰς, ἀφύων τιμὴν περιάψας.*

6. *σβέσσει*=*σβέσει*, a form rarely if ever found elsewhere; for meaning, see 5, 77 *ἔσβεσαν ὄβριον*. *Κόρον* 'Presumption' resulting

from over-great success or wealth. For the birth of *κόρος* from *ὕβρις* 'unchecked impulse', cp. Pind. Ol. 13, 13 *ὕβριν κόρου μάτερα θρασύ μυθον*.

7. *δοκεῖντ' ἀνὰ πάντα πιδέσθαι* 'expecting to be obeyed in everything', 'expecting to rule the world'. For *δοκεῖντα* see App. D. footnote (9).

9. *ἐλευθερον ἡμαρ* 'the day of freedom,' sc. 'freedom', cp. Hom. Il. 22, 490 *ἡμαρ ὀρφανικόν* 'the day of orphanhood', = 'orphanhood'.

11—13. *ἐς τοιαῦτα...ἐνδέκομαι*. The syntax of this sentence is much dislocated, though the meaning is clear. The *ἐς* stands in the way as it did in p. 30, l. 3; and, if we understand *ἐσβλέψας* after *ἐς τοιαῦτα* [see l. 1], we are met with the difficulty of coupling two participles *ἐσβλέψας* and *λέγοντι* by the conjunction *καί*, which are in different cases and refer to different people. Of this latter anomaly however Abicht quotes another example in Herodotus (7, 9). All would be made easy by omitting *ἐς*; but if this is to stand we must understand *ἐσβλέψας* as above, and translate 'Looking at such facts and considering that Bakis speaks thus clearly I dare neither venture on an argument against oracles myself, nor can I admit any such from others'.

Or we might possibly combine *ἐς τοιαῦτα* with *οὕτω ἐναργέως* and translate 'Now against Bakis when he speaks in regard to such facts and so clearly I dare neither' etc.

The dative *Βάκιδι* depends upon the verbal subst. *ἀντιλογίης*, which is itself a partitive gen. for *ἀντιλογίης τι*, if indeed this latter particle has not dropped from the text; finally *ἀντιλογίης* is followed by a preposition *περὶ χρησμών* as though it were a verb: for which Stein compares 7, 237 *κακολογίης...ξείνου πέρι*.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

15. *ὤθισμός λόγων* 'a sharp combat of words', cp. p. 32, l. 3. *ὤθισμός* (a pushing) = 'a hand to hand engagement', 'a personal encounter', see 9, 62.

16. *περικυκλίουτο* 'were actually engaged in surrounding them'. See p. 40, l. 9.

18. *κατὰ χώραν* 'unmoved', 'in statu quo'.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

18. συνεστηκότων...τῶν στρατηγῶν 'while the generals were contending'. Cp. Thucyd. 1, 1, 1 τὸ ἄλλο Ἑλληνικὸν ὄρῳ συνηστάνον πρὸς ἀλλήλους. Cf. Her. 7, 142 συνεστηκυῖαι γινώμαι 'opposed', 1, 208 γινώμαι μὲν αὐταὶ συνέστασαν.

20. ἐξωστρακισμένος 'who had been banished by a sentence of ostracism' two years before; he was residing at Argos.

[The institution of ostracism is explained by Grote, *History of Greece* pt. II. ch. xxxii. It was peculiar to Athens and a few other states, though a somewhat similar process called *petalism* (from the votes being inscribed on leaves πέταλα) existed in Syracuse [Diod. 11, 87]. It was instituted by Cleisthenes as a means of preventing civil disturbances (στάσεις) from the excessive power of one man or the keen rivalry of two statesmen. The Ecclesia was first asked without mention of names whether there was occasion for such a proceeding: if the answer was in the affirmative, the agora was arranged for the voting of the ten tribes, and the ostracism was inflicted upon a man on the condition (1) that 6000 in all voted, (2) that the majority of such named him. The votes were written on bits of earthenware or shells [ὄστρακα], hence the name. The sentence so passed consisted of an order to a man to reside for 10 years out of Attica; but it did not involve permanent loss of citizenship or any loss of property. The institution lasted until B.C. 420 when it seems to have been discredited by being employed against a mean person named Hyperbolos [Plut. Arist. 7; Nic. 11].

Ostracism prevailed also, it is said, in Argos, Miletos, and Megara. Some hold—against Plutarch—that 6000 votes were required against a man before he could be banished.

23. στὰς ἐπὶ τὸ συνέδριον 'appearing at the council', not entering it, in the sense of taking part in it, as the next word ἐξεκαλέετο shows. Cp. 3, 46 καταστάντες ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀρχοντας, 9, 5 ἀπικόμενος ἐπὶ τὴν βουλήν. According to Plutarch [Them. 12, 3] the last council was held in the tent of Themistokles.

25. ἐχθρόν see Plut. Themist. 3 'Themistokles early took up a position of hostility to the leading men, and especially towards Aristides, whose political course was diametrically opposite to his own. Various motives are assigned to this enmity; but the fact is that the difference of their habits and character accounts for it. For Aristides was by nature gentle and high minded; his political conduct was never inspired by the desire of popularity; nor could he refrain from opposing Themistokles in the wild

schemes to which for the sake of his own advancement he was continually inciting the people'.

ὕπὸ, cp. p. 1, l. 3. λήθην...ποιεῦμενος 'forgetting', ἀπολανθάνομενος, cf. p. 39, l. 5 where θῶντα ποιεῦμενοι = θαυμάζοντες.

1. συμμίζει 'to communicate with him'. p. 29, l. 4; p. 34, 42 l. 20.

5. καὶ δὴ καὶ 'and especially of course'. p. 26, l. 18.

7. ὅτι ἴσον...λέγειν 'that it matters nothing whether they talked much or little'.

9. αὐτόπτης 'an eye-witness'. Aristides had seen and understood the movement of the Persian ships as he was himself coming from Aegina.

CHAPTER LXXX.

16. ἐξ ἐμέο 'by my instigation'. ὅτε 'since'.

18. παραστήσασθαι 'to bring them over to our view'.

21. ὡς οὐ ποιεύντων 'from a belief that the Barbarians are, not so acting', p. 47, l. 14.

23. δὴ 'of course'.

25. εἰ περ 'if, as is no doubt the case'.

CHAPTER LXXXI.

27. παρελθὼν 'having come before the council'.

1. στρατόπεδον 'fleet' p. 22, l. 2.

2. παραρτίεσθαι = παρασκευάζεσθαι (l. 17) 'to make the preparations for battle', 'to clear the decks for action'. One of these preparations appears to have been to unship if practicable the great sails, that the ships might be as light and convenient as possible. [Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 13.]

5. οὐκ ἐπειθοντο τὰ ἐξαγγελθέντα 'did not credit the news'. The natural construction of πείθεσθαι is (1) with the dat. whether of person or thing, or (2) with acc. of thing dat. of person ταῦτά σοι πείθομαι. But Herodotus has two varieties of construction besides the ordinary one (1) with gen. of person—πείθεσθαι ἐμέο 1, 126; cp. 5, 29, 33; (2) as here with a neuter accusative, cp. 2, 12 τα περὶ Αἴγυπτον ὦν καὶ τοῖσι λέγουσιν αὐτὰ πείθομαι.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

10. *ἐς τὸν τρίποδα*. That is on the tripod dedicated at Delphi from the spoils taken in the following year at the battle of Plataea. It stood on a stand made of three twisted serpents, the three heads affording places for the three legs of the tripod; which stand still exists at Constantinople, whither it was taken by the Emperor Constantine. The inscription was on the stand, not on the tripod, and can still be deciphered. See 9, 81; Thucyd. 1, 132.

12. *τῇ Ἀθηνίῃ*, see p. 6, l. 28.

13. *ἐς τὰς ὀγδώκοντα καὶ τριακοσίας*. See above p. 24, l. 26 where the total (a wrong one according to the items) is given as 378.

15. *κατέβη* impersonal 'there were wanting two ships to complete the number'.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

17. *παρεσκευάζοντο*. See on l. 2.

18. *ἥως τε δὴ διέφαινε καὶ οἱ...ποιησάμενοι* 'and as soon as day began to break they (the commanders) summoned a meeting of the armed marines, and Themistokles made the best speech of all'. For *τε...καὶ* expressing simultaneousness see p. 3, l. 16. The plural *ποιησάμενοι* refers to all the commanders of whom Themistokles is one, and the construction, though halting, is intelligible: 'having assembled the men (they made speeches), Themistokles best of them all'. For a participle not followed by a verb see p. 23, l. 1. And for *ἐκ πάντων* cf. 1, 134 *τιμῶσι δὲ ἐκ πάντων τοὺς ἀγχιστα ἐωυτῶν οἰκόντας*, 'especially'. Aeschylos also [Pers. 387] represents the start of the Greek fleet as being at daybreak.

20, 21. *τὰ δὲ ἔπεα—ἀντιτιθέμενα* 'and his expressions were all a contrasting of things base with things noble'.

21—3. *δοῦσα δὲ...αἰρέσθαι* 'and advised them, to use his own words (δῆ), in all that the nature and constitution of a man admitted of, to choose the nobler'. The participle *παρανέσας* agreeing with *Θεμιστοκλέης* takes the place of a verb. For *κατάστασις* cp. 2, 173 *οὕτω δὴ καὶ ἀνθρώπου κατάστασις*. For *δὴ* introducing the words as the thought of another see p. 4, l. 12.

23. *καταπλέξας* 'having thus finished', a metaphor apparently from weaving, 'to wind up', cp. 4, 205 *οὐκ εἰς τὴν ζῆν κατέπλεξε*.

So also διαπλέκειν, see 5, 92 διαπλέξαντος τὸν βίον εἰδ. Pind. Nem. 7, 99 βλοτον ἀρμύσαις ἤβη λιπαρῶ τε γήραϊ διαπλέκοις εὐδαίμων' ἐόντα.

25. δὴ 'accordingly'. καὶ 'and simultaneously', cp. p. 4, l. 12; p. 26, l. 7.

* κατὰ 'in the matter of' p. 45, l. 15. See for the calling in the Aesakidae c. 64.

1. ἐνθαῦτα 'thereupon', ἀνῆγον 'began putting out to sea'. 44

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

3. ἀναγομένοισι 'as they were in the act of leaving land'.

5. ἐπὶ πρύμνῃν ἀνεκρούοντο 'began to back water', the preposition is omitted in l. 16. ἀνακρούεσθαι 'to push oneself backwards', i.e. to row backward; cp. 6, 115 ἐξανακρουσόμενοι. ὤκελλον 'were nearly running aground'.

6. ἐξαναχθῆς 'having got clear off shore'.

8. οὕτω δὴ 'it was in these circumstances', p. 3, l. 24. Aeschylus (*Pers.* 411) says that the enemy's ship thus attacked was a Phoenikian, and we see in the next chapter that the Athenians were opposed by the Phoenikians.

12. λέγεται. Notice the double construction after this word, first an indirect clause introduced by ὥς, and then an ordinary acc. and infin. φανεῖσαν διακελεύσασθαι. This is another instance of idiomatic variety in two clauses essentially coordinate.

13. διακελεύσασθαι...ὀνειδίσασαν 'encouraged them to go on after first uttering the following taunt', cp. 9, 5 διακελευσαμένη γυνή γυναικί.

14. στρατόπεδον 'fleet', p. 2, l. 2.

15. ὦ δαιμόνιοι. This form of address seems to be meant to express surprise and some angry contempt, see 7, 48: but like other kindred expressions its meaning would doubtless be modified by the tone in which it was uttered.

μέχρι κόσου 'how far?', or 'how long?', see p. 2, l. 13.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

16. κατὰ 'opposite', see 9, 46 etc. ἐτατάχατο, App. D. II. a.

18. τὸ πρὸς Ἑλευσίνος...κίρας 'the wing towards Eleusis and the west', p. 45, l. 23. There does not seem however any appreciable difference between the meaning of πρὸς with the gen. here and

with the accus. in l. 19, 20. The same variation occurs elsewhere, see 4, 37 τὸ πρὸς Ἑσπέρης...τὰ πρὸς Βορέην. See the remark on l. 12, and cp. ἐπὶ used with gen. and acc. in 9, 47. See above, p. 33, l. 19. Stein observes that ἑσπέρη and ἡώς here stand for North-West and South-East.

20. ἡβελοκάκειον, p. 12, l. 11.

22. συχρῶν οὐνόματα 'the names of several', i.e. Ionians.

27. ἐτυράννευσε 'became absolute ruler of'.

45 1. καταστησάντων τῶν Περσέων 'on the appointment of the Persians'. In B.C. 493 Mardonios had been sent down to Asia Minor by Darius to supersede Artaphernes, and with instructions to put down the *tyranni* in the Ionian towns, which seems to have been a measure intended to conciliate Hellenic feeling to the Persian over-lordship [Her. 6, 43]. But such a measure was much at variance with the interests of the Persians and was not likely to have been long maintained, and indeed Herodotos indicates that it would seem incredible in his day.

2. εὐεργέτης...παλλή 'was entered in the records as a "benefactor" of the king and a large quantity of land was given him'. The custom of keeping a record of such as had done good service to the king is referred to in Esther c. vi. 'On that night could not the king sleep, and he commanded to bring the book of records of the chronicles; and they were read before the king. And it was found written, that Mordecai had told of Bigthana and Teresh...who sought to lay hold on the king Ahasuerus'. The word εὐεργέτης by which Herodotus here translates the Persian title was well known in Greek polity, and was bestowed by states on leading men in other states in return for good services received. See Thucyd. 1, 129, 2 where Xerxes tells Themistokles κείναι σοι εὐεργεσία ἐν τῷ ἡμετέρῳ οἴκῳ εἰσαεὶ ἀνάγραφτος. Cp. id. 1, 137, 7. And for the practice among the Greeks of giving this title accompanied by fixed privileges see Xen. Vect. 3, 11; Demosth. Lept. 466; Fals. Leg. 446. Sometimes the title and certain privileges were given to all the citizens of a state, as to the Syracusans by the people of Antandros [Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 26].

3. ὁροσάγγαι. 'This word is interpreted by Photios and Hesychios as σωματοφύλακες βασιλέως "body-guards of the king", and in this sense is used by Sophocles fr. 185'. Stein. Persian scholars seem divided as to its derivation.

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

6. ἐκεραΐζετο 'were entirely demolished', used here and in c. 91 to indicate the breaking up of the ships by the charges of the enemy. Elsewhere Herodotos uses it of plundering a town or destroying persons or things, 1, 88 κ. ἄστυ. 7, 125 οἱ λέοντες τὰς καμήλους ἐκεραΐζον μούνας. [It is from the Rt. κερ, from which we have had κείρω p. 32, l. 15.]

7. ἄτε, p. 38, l. 26.

8. κατὰ τάξιν 'in regular order of naval war'. Cobet would omit these words as being merely equivalent to σὺν κόσμῳ. But the two clauses balance; σὺν κόσμῳ is opposite to οὐ τεταγμένων, κατὰ τάξιν to οὔτε σὺν νόμῳ.

10. ἔμελλε. p. 2, l. 3.

11. ἡσάν γε καὶ ἐγένοντο, 'were and showed themselves to be'.

12. ἀμείνονες ἐωντῶν ἢ 'their valour was even greater than at Euboea', i.e. at Artemisium. The phrase ἀμείνονες ἐωντῶν is regarded as making one comparative adjective. Cp. 2, 25 ὁ Νεῖλος ἐωντοῦ ῥέει πολλῶ ὑποδέστερος ἢ τοῦ θέρεος.

πᾶς τις προθυμώμενος. For the singular participle clause after plural verb cp. the construction of *quisque*: and for the converse see p. 43, l. 9.

13. δαιμαίνων ἔφρην. Cp. p. 8, l. 15. For ἰδόκει τε following participial clause cp. p. 75, l. 11.

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

15. κατὰ 'in regard to', p. 43, l. 25.

16. μετεξέτερος. See on p. 5, l. 8.

18. μᾶλλον ἔτι. p. 36, l. 20.

23. πρὸς τῶν πολεμίων 'on the side nearest the enemy'. See p. 44, l. 18; p. 66, l. 16.

25. συνήνεικε 'turned out successful'. Cp. 9, 37 οὐ μέντοι ἐς γε τέλος οἱ συνήνεικε τὸ ἐχθρὸς τὸ ἐς Λακεδαιμονίους.

26. φέρουσα 'full tilt', cp. Æschin. in Ctes. § 82 εἰς τοῦτο φέρων περιέστησε τὰ πράγματα 'in his violent haste'.

29. ἔτι...έόντων 'while they (Artemisia and the king) were in the vicinity of the Hellespont'. περὶ with acc. cp. p. 15, l. 19.

1. ἐκ προνοίας 'on purpose', 'of malice aforethought', opposed 46 to κατὰ τύχην, cp. 3, 121.

8. αὐτοῖσι, sc. the Greeks, as is implied by the subject *τριήραρχος*, a Greek trierarch. This pursuing trierarch is said in c. 93 to have been Ameinias of Pallene.

9. πρὸς ἄλλας ἐτράπετο 'turned his attention to attacking other ships'. p. 10, l. 22.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

9, 10. τοῦτο μὲν...τοῦτο δὲ 'in the first place'... 'in the second place', p. 40, l. 6.

συνήνεικε 'happened fortunately', p. 45, l. 25.

13, 14. θεύμενον 'surveying the battle'. See p. 47, l. 28 sq. καὶ δὴ 'and thereupon'.

17, 18. φάναι 'said yes'. τὸ ἐπίσημον 'her ensign', that is the design on her ship's prow. Such a design is mentioned in 3, 59 where certain ships are said to have had the figure of wild boars on their prows. The position of this figurehead would make it plain to a spectator from shore, but it would not be seen by the Athenian captain pursuing.

19. ἠπιστάτο 'they believed', p. 3, l. 21.

21. καὶ τὸ...κατήγορον γενέσθαι 'and the fact that no one was saved from the Calyndian vessel to be her accuser'.

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

26. πόνῳ 'engagement'.

26—8. ἀπὸ μὲν ἔθανε...ἀπὸ δὲ sc. ἔθανον, cp. p. 17, l. 24; p. 34, l. 23.

47 2. καὶ μὴ ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ ἀπολλύμενοι 'and if they did not perish in actual fighting'. Cf. 9, 48 ἐς χειρῶν νόμον ἀπικέσθαι. For μὴ with participle in conditional sense cp. 7, 101 οὐκ ἀξιόμαχοί εἰσι ἐμὲ ἐπιόντα προσμύειναι μὴ ὄντες ἄρθοιμοι.

3. διένειον, see on p. 5, l. 3, 4.

6. ἐνθαῦτα 'it was at that point'.

CHAPTER XC.

12. διεφθάρτο App. D. 11. (a).

14. ὡς προδόντων 'on the ground that they (the Ionians) had played traitors'. For the change of case cp. p. 36, l. 16.

18. κατεδύετο 'became water-logged'. That this does not mean entirely sunk is shown by the passage immediately following, and by

Thucyd. 1, 50, 1 οἱ Κορίνθιοι τὰ σκάφη οὐχ εἰλκον ἀναδούμενοι τῶν νεῶν ὥς καταδύσειαν, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους φονεῖν ἐτράποντο, 'The Corinthians did not set to work to tow off the hulls of such vessels as they had disabled (water-logged), but turned to slaughtering the men'.

19. ἐπιφερομένη 'charging'. See on p. 31, l. 2.

23. ἐρρύσατο sufficed to save the Ionians from the danger in which they stood from the accusation of the Phoenikians.

28. ἵνα...διαβάλλωσι dramatic subj. after a past tense in the main clause, 'that they may not (he said) after playing the coward themselves slander men better than themselves'. See p. 40, l. 17.

2. κατήμενος ὑπὸ τῷ οὐρεῖ 'sitting under the crest of the hill 48 opposite Salamis which is called Aegaleos'. Rawlinson from a personal survey believes that he discovered the exact position of Xerxes' seat on a small eminence beneath the N.W. extremity of Aegaleos (*Scaramagna*), which commands a view of the narrowest part of the bay. Aeschylus (*Persae* 464) says that Xerxes was 'on a high hill near the beach, which commanded a view of the whole fleet'. And Plutarch (*Them.* 13) describes it as being 'above the Heracleum, where the channel is narrowest'.

3. ἀνενθυόετο 'he always asked the name of the man who did it'.

4. ἀνέγραφον 'entered it in the book'. See on p. 45, l. 2. And for the γραμματισταί 'king's secretaries' thus accompanying the king, see the account of the review of the army at the mouth of the Strymon, 7, 100, διεξελαύνων ἐπὶ ἄρματος παρὰ ἔθνος ἐν ἑκάστον ἐπενθυόετο, καὶ ἀνέγραφον οἱ γραμματισταί.

πατρόθεν 'with the name of his father'. Cp. Xen. *Oecon.* 7, 3 ὀνομάζοντες με Ἰσχυόμαχον πατρόθεν προσκαλοῦνται.

5, 6. πρὸς δὲ τι καὶ προσεβόλετο...πάθος 'and what contributed also something to the punishment of the Phoenikians was the fact that Ariaramnes a Persian was there who was on friendly terms with the Ionians'. Cp. Thucyd. 3, 36, 1 καὶ πρὸς ξυνεβάλετο οὐκ ἐλάχιστον τῆς ὀρμῆς αἱ Πελοποννησίων νῆες ἐς Ἴωνίαν ἐκείνοις βοηθοὶ τολμήσασαι παρακινδυνεύσαι 'And what contributed more than anything to their passionate determination was the fact that the Peloponnesian ships had ventured boldly into Ionia to assist these men'.

CHAPTER XCI.

10. ὑποστάντες 'having thrown themselves in their way'. The Aeginetan ships were in the position of a reserve; but there is no need to translate here 'laid in wait for them', as if they had intentionally concealed themselves.

ἐν τῷ πορθμῷ seems to mean the narrowest point, that namely, between Psyttaleia and the Attic coast which is less than 4000 feet. Plut. Arist. c. 9.

12. ἐκεραίζον 'kept destroying', see p. 45, l. 6.

14. ὅκως 'whenever', with optative of indefinite repetition, cp. p. 26, l. 11; 6, 31 ὅκως δὲ λάβοι. 6, 61 ὅκως δὲ ἐνέλκειε. G. § 213, 3.

15. φερόμενοι ἐσέπιπτον 'as they were running at full speed they fell in with the Aeginetans'. Notice the masculine participle referring to the crews instead of the ships. p. 45, l. 26. For the meaning of φερόμενος indicating rapidity, cf. Aesch. in Ctes. 89 πάλιν ἤκε φερόμενος εἰς τὴν αὐτοῦ φύσιν. For ἐσέπιπτον cp. 7, 210.

CHAPTER XCII.

16. συνεκύρεον 'came alongside each other'.

18. ἥ περ εἶλε, see 7, 179—181. Biogr. Ind. s. v. *Pytheas*.

20. κατακοπέντα 'cut to pieces'. He fought so determinedly that he was 'almost hacked to pieces' (κατεκρουρήθη ἅπας, 7, 181), and yet was not killed.

22. τὸν δὴ...Σιδωνίη 'and it was with this man still on board that the Sidonian vessel was captured'.

23. σωθῆναι ἐς 'escaped to Aegina', 'got safe back to' p. 65, l. 20.

25. τὸν...μηδισμόν 'he shouted out to Themistokles in taunting terms as to the charge of medizing which had been brought against the Aeginetans'. In B.C. 491 the Aeginetans had been charged with medizing because of their having given earth and water to the king, and Krios, father of this Polykritos, had been one of the persons in Aegina who had put himself forward to resist the consequent demand of hostages by Kleomenes. See 6, 50, 73. Polykritos now asks Themistokles ironically whether he thinks the Aeginetans still medize?

49 1. ἀπέρριψε 'threw out tauntingly', cp. 6, 69 ἐκεῖνος τοῦτο ἀπέρριψε τὸ ἔπος. 1, 153; 7, 13.

3. ὑπὸ τὸν πεδὸν στρατὸν 'under cover of the land force', cp.

9, 96 ἐς τὴν ἡπειρον ἀπέπλεον ὅκως ἔωσι ὑπὸ τὸν πεζὸν στρατὸν τὸν σφέτερον ἔδντα ἐν τῇ Μυκάλῃ.

CHAPTER XCIII.

4. ἤκουσαν...ἀριστα 'gained the best renown', cp. 6, 86; 9, 79.
5. ἐπὶ δὲ 'but next to them'.
8. ὃς καὶ...ἐπεδίωξε 'who, among other things, was the man who chased Artemisia', p. 45, l. 21. In mentioning the high credit gained by these men Herodotos cannot be referring to the formal ἀριστεία, which was a subject of vote afterwards, see c. 123. Yet Diodorus (11, 27) says that it was assigned to Ameinias.
10. ἢ καὶ. The second of two alternative or conditional clauses is frequently accompanied by καὶ. See p. 27, l. 18; p. 53, l. 17; 1, 19; 3, 33; 9, 5 etc.
11. πρὸς δὲ 'and besides', p. 16, l. 8; p. 48, l. 5.
12. ἐκίετο 'was publicly offered'. μύρια δραχμαὶ about £400.
13. δεινὴν...ἔποιευντο 'they were indignant', p. 8, l. 13.
14. δὴ sums up and dismisses the subject, cp. on 6, 52.

CHAPTER XCIV.

18. αὐτίκα κατ' ἀρχάς 'at the very beginning of the battle'.
19. τὰ ἱστία δειράμενον 'having spread his sails'. The sails were furled for action, during which only the oars would be used; in fact the greater sails were if possible put ashore. See 6, 13.
22. τῆς Σαλαμίνης sc. γῆς, topographical genitive 'in Salamis', p. 7, l. 20; p. 20, l. 27. γίνεσθαι see note p. 50, l. 2.
24. θεῇ πομπῇ 'by the guidance of Providence'.
τὸν relative. οὐτε...οὐτε These negatives are used instead of the simple οὐ to mark the logical antithesis between the sender and the recipient, and yet the clauses are not grammatically co-ordinate. The first οὐτε qualifies strictly φανῆναι, the second belongs to εἰδῶσι 'but there was no appearance of anyone having sent it, nor were the Corinthians to whom it came acquainted at all with what had happened to those actually engaged'. τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς στρατιῆς 'of the state of affairs in the army',—a common way to speak of something distant, *from* which news must come to the speaker, cf. Aeschyl. Agam. 521 κῆρυξ Ἀχαιῶν, χαίρε, τῶν ἀπὸ στρατοῦ. Eur. I. T. 540 τίς εἰ ποθ'; ὡς εὖ πυνθύνει τὰ φ' Ἑλλάδος.

50 2. **ὡς...γενέσθαι** 'for when it got near'. The infinitive is often kept even in subordinate clauses of *oratio obliqua*. So above p. 49, l. 22: cp. 9, 41. See Clyde § 97. It is not confined to conjunctions of time or relative pronouns. In 9, 41 it is used after **ἐνθα**, in Thucyd. 4, 98, 4 after **εἰ**, and in Xen. Cyrop. 1, 6, 18 after **ὅτι**. See also Thucyd. 1, 92, 5; and note on Aeschines in Ctes. § 96. Goodwin *M. and T.* § 92, 2 note 3.

3. **τοὺς ἀπὸ** 'those on board the boat', see p. 49 l. 24.

5. **καὶ δὴ** 'already'. Cp. 9, 6 **καὶ δὴ ἐν Πρωιτίῃ ἐλέγετο εἶναι**.

7. **τάδε** 'as follows'.

8—9. **ὡς αὐτοὶ...οἱ Ἕλληνες** 'that the Corinthians might take them (the speakers) as hostages and put them to death if the Greeks should not turn out to be in the midst of victory'. For **ἀγεσθαι** in this sense see 6, 73, 85.

9. **ἦν μὴ...φαίνωνται**. A subjunctive clause is dramatically used instead of the optative in *oratio obliqua*, as being the very words employed by the speakers **οἱοί τε εἰμεν...ἦν μὴ φαίνωνται**.

οὕτω δὴ 'it was in these circumstances', i.e. after hearing these words. See on 6, 36.

11. **ἐπ' ἐξεργασμένοισι** 'when all was over', i.e. when the battle was finished. Cp. 9, 77 **αὐτίκα μετὰ ταῦτα ἀπίκοντο Μαντινέες ἐπ' ἐξεργασμένοισι**.

τούτους...φάτις ἔχει 'are credited with conduct of this kind', cp. the converse phrase with a similar meaning 9, 84 **ἔχει τινα φάτω...ἀνὴρ** 'Εφέσιος θάψαι Μαρδόνιον' 'is credited by some'. Thus **λόγος ἔχει τινα** or **ἔχει τις λόγον**, and **αἰτίη τινα ἔχει**, or **αἰτίην ἔχει τις** in the same chapter 5, 70.

15. **μαρτυρίαι...Ἑλλάς**. The epigram of Simonides is quoted in all editions in illustration of this statement (fr. 100):

ὦ ξεῖν' εὐυδρὸν ποτ' ἐναλομεν ἄστυ Κορίνθου·
νῦν δ' ἄμμ' Διαντος νῆσος ἔχει Σάλαμις·
ρεῖα δὲ φοινίσσας νῆας καὶ Πέρσας ἐλόντες
καὶ Μήδους ἱερὰν Ἑλλάδα ρυσάμεθα.

And also an epitaph of the same poet (fr. 103) on Adeimantos:

οὗτος Ἀδεϊμάντου κείνου τάφος, οὗ διὰ βουλὰς
'Ἑλλὰς ἐλευθερίας ἀμφέθετο στέφανον.

The enmity between Athens and Corinth which existed from B.C. 460 to the outbreak of the Peloponnesian war, and the efforts

made by the Corinthians to form a counterpoise to the growing naval power of Athens by an alliance with Epidauros, would account for the attempt on the part of Athenian patriots to decry the services of the Corinthians at the time of the Persian invasion, and would explain the ease with which anything to their discredit would be believed at Athens and communicated to Herodotos. [Thucyd. I, 103—106.] Adeimantos is represented throughout as backward in the war, and as hostile to Themistokles, cf. 5, 59, 61. Plutarch accuses Herodotos of being influenced by a bribe from Athens; and Dion Chrysostom has a story that he asked for pay at Korinth and was refused.

CHAPTER XCV.

17. τοῦ καὶ...ἐπεμνήσθην, see c. 79. ὡς ἀνδρὸς ἀρίστου 'as a man of the highest character', including of course 'courage'; but Herodotos had no occasion in the previous mention of him to say anything of his prowess in the fight.

18. θορύβῳ, p. 47, l. 11.

20. παρατετάχατο, App. D. II. a. They had been stationed on board ships along the coast of Psyttaleia to prevent the Persian troops there [c. 76] from giving help to their comrades in difficulties. Aesch. Pers. 454.

22. ἀπέβησε ἄγων 'took them with him and disembarked them'.

23. τῇ νησίδι: See p. 40, l. 5.

CHAPTER XCVI.

25. κατειρύσαντες 'having dragged on shore'.

27. ταύτῃ 'in that direction', 'in that part of the bay'; for many of the ships were wrecked while trying to escape along the Attic coast towards Phalerum; and many more were drifted away by the W. wind mentioned in the next sentence.

3. τῆς Ἀττικῆς the topographical genitive, see p. 49, l. 22. 51

4. Κωλιάδα the Kolian beach was 20 stades (about 2½ miles) from Phalerum. Pausan. I, 1, 5. Col. Leake identified it with the point called now the 'Three towers' (τρεῖς πύργοι) and Stein accepts this without comment; but recent authorities have decided upon a point more S.E. *Cape St Kosmas*.

9. **Λυσιστράτῳ** dat. of agent after perfect pass. so **Βάκιδι** and **Μουσαιῶ** above. G. § 188. p. 62, l. 16.

11. **φρύξουσι** 'shall roast', the women are to use the drift-wood from the wrecks, oars, spars and other fragments for fire-wood. The MSS. have **φρίξουσι** 'shall shudder at'; and some have explained that there is an intentional ambiguity between the two words. The simple meaning is quite forcible enough.

12. **ἀπελάσαντος βασιλέως** 'after the king had marched away', i.e. when the inhabitants returned in the autumn of 480 after the Persian army had evacuated Attica.

ἔμELLE ἔσεσθαι 'was destined to be'. Cp. p. 2, l. 2.

CHAPTER XCVII.

14—17. **μὴ ὑπόθῃται...κινδυνεύσῃ**. For the subjunctive in a clause depending on a verb in a secondary tense (**δελσας...ἐβούλευε**) see Goodw. *M. and T.* p. 80, 1. Cp. on p. 4, l. 10; p. 40, l. 17.

17. **κινδυνεύσῃ** 'lest he should be in danger'. For the change of subject of two verbs grammatically co-ordinate, see 6, 30. **ἐβούλευε** 'he began to think over'.

19. **ἐπειράτο** 'he pretended to be proceeding with his attempt', 'he went on with it'.

20. **διαχοῦν** 'to make a causeway across'. This distance was nearly a mile at the narrowest part, where a service of ferry boats was afterwards established under strict supervision. See Aesch. in Ctes. § 158. The object of the causeway would be to enable the Persian land army to cross to Salamis and take the Athenian refugees prisoners, without fear of the terrible fleet by which theirs had just been conquered. Rawlinson notices that Alexander took the Island of Tyre by a similar construction, but there the distance was only half and the depth of water much less. Ktesias (Pers. 26) and Strabo (9, 1, 13) assign the formation of this plan and the beginning of the embankment to a period before the battle, as the various editors point out; but the words of Herodotos do not preclude this,—nay rather confirm it; the imperfect **ἐπειράτο** means 'he went on trying', as though nothing had happened.

γαυλοῦς of Phœnikian transport vessels see 3, 136; 6, 17. The line of ships lashed together was independent of the **χοῦς** and meant to protect the men working at it, as well as to give a passage

to men crossing; and this may very well have been begun after the battle.

21. ἀρτίετο, cp. 5, 120 οἱ δὲ αὐτοὶ πολεμέειν ἀρτέοντο.

23. εὖ ἠπιστάτο 'were fully persuaded'. See p. 3, l. 21.

24. ὥς...παρεσκεύασται 'that he was fully determined and prepared'. The perfect is used dramatically for the pluperfect. Xerxes would have said παρεσκεύασμαι. For the future infinitive after a verb expressing intention, cp. the construction of μέλλω, p. 79, l. 12. ἐκ παντὸς νόου 'in real earnest'.

26. ἔμπειρον...διανοίης 'acquainted with his character'. διανοία opp. to the παιδεία and λόγος of a statesman in Aesch. in Ctes. § 170.

ἄμα...καί, cp. 4, 150 ἄμα τε ἔλεγε ταῦτα καὶ ἐδείκνυε ἐς τὸν Βάττον: and 3, 65; 4, 67. (Abicht.)

27. ἔπειπε ἐς Πέρσας i.e. to Susa, see p. 27, l. 12.

CHAPTER XCVIII.

2. ὃ τι παραγίνεται 'which arrives at the destination', so 6, 95 52 παραγέγοντο δὲ καὶ αἱ ἱππαγωγοὶ νέες.

θνητὸν ἰὸν 'I mean anything less than divine'. Herodotos uses θνητὸν as equivalent to ζῶον in 2, 68 πάντων τῶν ἰδμεν θνητῶν τοῦτο ἐξ ἐλαχίστου μέγιστον γίνεται (of the crocodile); 1, 216 πάντων τῶν θνητῶν τὸ τάχιστον (the horse). And Xenophon (Cyp. 8, 6, 18) says of these ἀγγαρήϊοι that some people declared that they went faster than cranes, but that at any rate they went faster than anything human on land (ἀνθρωπίνων περὶ). οὕτω without conjunction, see 6, 15, 21.

3. ὅσων...ὁδοῖς that is, as Xenophon explains, a day's journey of a horse. The American pony posts are made with shorter relays.

5. διεστάσι 'are posted at intervals'.

7. μὴ οὐ generally after a verb containing a negative idea, which is itself negated, cp. 6, 88; 9, 18; G. § 283, 6—7 and § 263 note, cp. p. 28, l. 20; but also following any negated verb, see p. 69, l. 7. τὸν προκείμενον 'the distance allotted to him'.

10. τὸ δὲ ἐνθεῦτεν 'and thenceforth', cp. 9, 11.

11. κατὰ περ...λαμπαδηφορίῃ. On the torch races see note on 6, 105, where they are mentioned as being used in the worship of Pan. Of the two kinds of torch racing the Persian courier-post is comparable to that in which the contest was between two or more lines of men stationed at intervals, each man carrying the

torch to the man in front of him,—and especially to those races which, as was sometimes the case, were run on horseback.

13. ἀγγαρήϊον n. 'an express'. Rawlinson mentions two derivations of the word,—angáreh 'an account book', and so 'registered'; and harkáreh 'a common drudge' or 'workman'. The verb ἀγγαρεύειν 'to requisition' is well-known from its use in St Matt. 5, 41; 27, 32 etc., cp. Esther 8, 10 'he...sent letters by posts on horseback.'

CHAPTER XCIX.

15. οὕτω δὴ τι. The δὴ has a certain sense of irony, 'to such a strange degree!', as though Herodotos were thinking of the groundlessness of their rejoicing.

16. ὥς for ὥστε.

μυρσίνησι...ἱστορίεσαν. For this custom of expressing gladness in connexion with religious rites see 7, 54. The scene on the entry of our Lord into Jerusalem will of course occur to our minds.

17. ἱθυμῶν θυμιάματα 'and were burning incense'. θυμῶν here has a cognate accusative. It is used with other words which indicate something used in the same way as incense. See 3, 107; 4, 75; 6, 97.

καὶ αὐτοὶ...εὐπαθείησι 'and were universally engaging in sacrifices and feastings'. The αὐτοὶ emphasises the distinction between the people at large and the special class who would conduct the religious services. For ἐν θυσίησι κ.τ.λ. cp. 3, 27 ἦσαν ἐν θαλίησι. 1, 24 ἰδὼν...τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐν εὐπαθείησι ἐόντας.

19. ἐπελθοῦσα 'which arrived on the heels of the first'.

συνέχευ οὕτω 'threw them into such consternation'. Cp. 7, 142 συνεχέοντο αἱ γυνῶμαι τῶν φαμένων. It is more common in poetry.

τοὺς κιθῶνας κατερρήξαντο. This sign of mourning, rendered familiar to us by the writers of the Old and New Testament, was common to all Eastern peoples. Thus Aeschylos describes Xerxes as watching the fight at Salamis,—ρήξας δὲ πέπλους κἀνακωκύσας λιγύ (Pers. 470). Herodotos uses a very strong expression 'they tore their inner garments to pieces'. Cp. 3, 66 πάντες τὰ ἐσθῆτος ἐχόμενα εἶχον, ταῦτα κατηρέκοντο.

21. Μαρδόνιον ἐν αἰτίῃ τιθέντες 'laying the blame on Mar-donius'. So αἰτία is said εἶχειν τινα (5, 70). Cp. 5, 106 ὅρα μὴ ἐξ ὑστέρης σεωντὸν ἐν αἰτίῃ σχῆς.

CHAPTER C.

1. συμφορὴν...ποιούμενον 'much distressed in consequence of 53 the sea-fight'. Cp. 9, 77.

3—5. ὡς δώσει...καὶ οἱ κρέσσον εἴη. The future indicative is used in preference to the future optative, but in the second clause the ordinary optative of the *oratio obliqua* is used. The change of mood is perhaps only another instance of the taste for variety evidenced in the use of subj. and optative in final clauses [see on 9, 51]. But notice that here and at p. 56, l. 24—5, as well as in 9, 69 (ἀγγέλλεται...ὅτι μάχη τε γέγονε καὶ νικῶεν οἱ μετὰ Πανσάνειω) the *time* of the action is different. In p. 61, l. 3 the infinitive is used by a similar variation, and in ll. 4 and 5 of the same page the indicative and optative. Abicht says that the optative 'gives the thought a more subjective colouring'; but in the instances before us, as in p. 56, l. 24, the reverse seems to be the case.

4. ἀναγνώσας 'for having overpersuaded', p. 28, l. 23; p. 80, l. 12: referring to his speech given in 8, 9.

5. ἀνακινδυνεύσαι 'to stake everything again on the risk', see p. 35, l. 14; 9, 26. ἀνακινδυνεύειν is constructed with a participle in 9, 26, 41; but κινδυνεύειν is followed by an infinitive in p. 51, l. 17; p. 33, l. 7. See note on 6, 9. Cp. the double construction of πειρᾶσθαι.

7. ὑπὲρ μεγάλων αἰωρηθέντα 'having played for high stakes', 'endangered himself for great objects'. Cp. Thucyd. 7, 77, 2 ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κινδύνῳ τοῖς φανλοτάτοις αἰωροῦμαι.

πλέον...ἔφερε 'his opinion inclined more to'. Cp. 5, 118 τούτου τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἡ γνώμη ἔφερε...συμβάλλειν. 6, 110 τῶν ἡ γνώμη ἔφερε συμβάλλειν.

9. προσέφερε 'he propounded the following proposal'. Cp. 5, 40 προσέφερον αὐτῷ τάδε. Cp. 3, 74, 134; 5, 30.

12. ὁ τὸ πᾶν φέρον 'the decisive contest'. Cp. p. 31, l. 15 τὸ πᾶν τοῦ πολέμου.

15. πειρήσεται ἀντιωθῆναι 'will make the experiment of facing you'. πειρᾶσθαι is constructed by Herodotos both with participle and infinitive: with the former it generally refers to an attempt actually made, see 6, 5, 50; 9, 26, 53; with the latter to a future possibility, cp. 6, 138. Yet in 6, 9 τοὺς ἐκαστοῦ ἑκαστος ὑμέων

πολιήτας πειράσθω ἀποσχίζων ἀπὸ τοῦ λοιποῦ συμμαχικοῦ this distinction appears to be neglected. There is the same indefiniteness in our use of 'to try'. The two phrases 'I will try swimming', and, 'I will try to swim', may sometimes approach each other so nearly as to be hardly distinguishable.

17. νυν 'then', 'accordingly'.

πειρώμεθα τῆς Πελοποννήσου 'let us make an attempt on'. In this sense *πειρᾶν* is used in 6, 82. The middle is elsewhere used with persons. See 1, 76; 2, 163; 7, 125; 9, 46.

18. εἰ δὲ καὶ 'and if also on the other hand'. For this use of *καὶ* with an alternative clause cp. p. 49, l. 10; 9, 91 *εἴρετο εἴτε κληθῶνος ἔνεκεν...εἴτε καὶ κατὰ συντυχίην...*

παρέχει impersonal = *πάρεστι*, cp. p. 5, l. 1; p. 16, l. 18.

20. Ἑλλῆσι...δούλους 'for the Greeks there can be no escape from becoming your slaves, after having given account for what they have done now and on former occasions'. οὐδεμία ἔκδυσις... μὴ οὐ...εἶναι. After an expression implying difficulty or impossibility *μὴ οὐ* is pretty frequently found with the infinitive, and οὐδεμία ἔκδυσις = ἀδύνατόν ἐστιν ἐκδύναι. Cp. 1, 187 *δεῶν ἐδόκει εἶναι μὴ οὐ συσπυδάξεν*. 3, 82 *Δήμου ἀρχοντος ἀδύνατα μὴ οὐ κακότητα ἐγγίνεσθαι*. The accusative *δόντας*, in spite of the dative Ἑλλῆσι, arises from the influence of the infinitive, by an attraction fairly common in Greek writers; cp. p. 60, l. 22. τῶν is attracted into the case of an antecedent unexpressed, for *ἐκείνων* ᾤ.

21. πρότερον. Though the reference is to the Peloponnesians primarily, yet we may understand various events in previous Persian expeditions, such as the battle of Marathon, to be included. But the special reference is rather to the treatment of the Persian envoys at Sparta (7, 133).

22. εἰ δ' ἄρα *quodsi forte*, see p. 59, l. 28.

24. καὶ ἐν τῶνδε 'in this case also', 'in these circumstances'. Cp. Dem. de Cor. § 256 *ἐκ τῶν ἐπὶόντων* 'in the existing circumstances'. p. 26, l. 22.

25. καταγέλαστους sc. by causing them to give up the attempt to subjugate Greece.

26. ἐν τοῖσι Πέρσῃσι 'as far as the Persians are concerned'.

οὐδὲν...πρηγμάτων 'it is not by the fault of the Persians that

any of your affairs have been brought to confusion'. There is a parallel use of *ἐν* in Eurip. Hippol. 324 *ἐν σοὶ λελείψομαι* 'it will be your fault if I fail'. Soph. Aj. 510 *ἐν σοὶ πᾶς ἔγωγε σώζομαι* 'my salvation depends wholly on you'.

27. *ἴκον* 'in what respect', 'at what point'.

28. *Φοίνικες...Αἰγύπτιοι...Κύπριοι...Κίλικες* without definite article, 'mere Phoenikians, Egyptians etc.' Cp. 9, 28 *Ἀθηναίους ἀξιονικωτέρους εἶναι ἔχειν τὸ κέρας ἥπερ Ἀρκάδας*.

30. *τοῦτο τὸ πάθος* 'this defeat', p. 51, l. 13. So *τὸ τρῶμα* 6, 132. *ἤδη ὧν* introduces a necessary consequence of what has been said before, as in 6, 53.

1. *ἦθα* 'home'. Cp. 1, 15, 157; 4, 80; 5, 14.

2. *ἐμὰ δὲ* emphatic and opp. to *σὺ μὲν*, 'but on me should fall the duty'.

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CHAPTER CI.

5. *ὥς ἐκ κακῶν* a joy great in proportion to the distress which it followed, lit. 'considering that it was after misery'. Cp. Thucyd. 7, 42, 2 *τῷ δὲ προτέρῳ στρατεύματι τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὥς ἐκ κακῶν, βῶμη τις ἐγεγέννητο*. *ἐκ* 'after', cp. Eurip. Hipp. 109 *ἐκ κυναγίας* 'after hunting'.

6. *βουλευσάμενος* goes with *ὑποκρινέσθαι* 'he said that he would answer, after consideration, which of these two courses he would adopt'. The future indicative *ποιήσει* retained in oblique narration dramatically, by a very common idiom.

7. *ὥς...ἐβουλευέτο* 'while he was consulting'.

8. *ἐπικλήτοισι* 'those summoned to council', 9, 42.

10. *πρότερον*, see c. 68.

11. *μεταστησάμενος* 'having caused to withdraw'. The middle, because (1) the action is done by the agency of others, cf. 6, 46 *ναυπηγείσθαι*, ib. 48 *ποιέσθαι*, and (2) because the action affects the subject, cp. 1, 8 [*Κύρος*] *μεταστησάμενος τοὺς ἄλλους εἶπετο Κροῖσον...*

15. *μεταίτιοι* 'involved in a share of the blame for any disaster'.

16. *βουλομένοις σφί γένοιτ' ἂν* 'they will be glad to have'.

ἀπόδειξις 'an opportunity of shewing it', i.e. that they were not to blame for the disaster.

21—23. *καὶ...νῦν τε*, in the former clause *περὶ τῆς ναυμαχίης*, serving as a kind of date, is opposed to *νῦν*.

23. οὐκ ἔωσα ποιεῖσθαι 'advising against my allowing it be fought'. For ποιεῖσθαι see note above l. 11.

24. ἐπιτύχω εὖ βουλευσάμενος 'I may succeed in taking the right decision'. 9, 12 τύγχανε εὖ βουλευόμενος. ἐπιτύχω is a deliberative subjunctive. Cp. p. 55, l. 16.

CHAPTER CII.

25. συνεβουλευέτο 'consulted her', notice the middle contrasted with συνεβούλευσας above l. 22. So συμβουλευομένη 'to one who consults me'.

27. ἐπὶ...πρήγμασι 'seeing, however, that matters have come to this pass', 'in the circumstances which have arisen'. Cp. p. 10, l. 15.

55 2. τοῦτο μὲν...τοῦτο δέ. See p. 40, l. 5.

4. τὰ νοέων λέγει 'what he speaks of as in his mind', lit. 'designing which he speaks'.

σὸν τὸ ἔργον 'the credit of the achievement is yours'. For this use of ἔργον cp. 6, 29 τὸ δὲ δὴ ἔργον τῆς ἑκκου τοῦτο ἐγένετο. 9, 101 ὅπως αὐτῶν γένηται τὸ ἔργον καὶ μὴ Λακεδαιμονίων.

8. ἐκείνων τῶν πρηγμάτων sc. περιέοντων 'while that empire which you have in Asia remains'. Stein joins περὶ οἶκον τὸν σὸν το συμφορῇ, but the next sentence seems rather to point to its belonging to πρηγμάτων, 'there will be no great disaster as long as you and the power you possess in your native country survive' i.e. in Asia as opposed to Europe. περὶ is not local, but the ἐκείνων practically justifies the translation given. Baehr 'te quidem salvo salvisque tuae domus rebus'. The king's house and the kingdom are identical, l'état c'est moi. For the sense of πρήγματα 'power' or 'empire' cp. 6, 13 τὰ βασιλείος πρήγματα. ib. 39 καταλαμψόμενος τὰ πρήγματα. Abicht brackets περὶ οἶκον τὸν σὸν.

10. ἀγῶνας δραμέονται περὶ σφέων αὐτῶν 'will at many times and in many ways find themselves in danger'. A metaphor from the race-course. Cp. p. 38, l. 26. 9, 37 ὥστε τρέχων περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς. 7, 58 περὶ ἐνωτοῦ δραμεῖν.

11. ἦν τι πάθῃ i.e. 'if he is defeated and killed', a common euphemism.

λόγος 'account'. Cp. 4, 135 τῶν ἦν ἐλάχιστος ἀπολλυμένων λόγος.

9, 70 οἱ τοι ἐν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ ἀπώλοντο. Ib. 80 ἐσθλήτος ποικιλῆς λόγος ἰγίνετο οὐδὲ εἰς. See p. 6, l. 13.

14. **πυρώσας**, see c. 53. For his purpose see 7, 8, 2 μέλλω ζεύξας τὸν Ἑλλησποντον ἑλᾶν στρατὸν διὰ τῆς Εὐρώπης ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἵνα Ἀθηναίους τιμωρίσαιμι.

CHAPTER CIII.

16. ἐπετύγχανε 'she succeeded in expressing exactly what he had in his own mind'. Cp. p. 54, l. 24.

18. **δοκέειν ἐμοί**, see p. 12, l. 14.

19. ταύτην μὲν corresponds to συνέπεμπε δέ in c. 104. For this coupling of different parts of two clauses, cp. Aesch. in Ctes. 53 δοκεῖν μὲν ἀλήθῃ λέγειν, ἀρχαῖα δέ.

20. ἐς Ἐφεσον that they might be sent thence to Sardis and then up the country to Susa; for the road began from Ephesos, see p. 56, l. 9; 5, 54. νόθοι born of παλλακαί.

CHAPTER CIV.

23. **φερόμενον...οὐ τὰ δεύτερα** sc. τὰ πρῶτα 'was the most influential of the eunuchs', or 'the highest in rank'. Cp. 7, 211 οὐδὲν πλεον ἐφέροντο 'they succeeded no better'. For the litotes cp. 1, 23 οὐδενὸς δεύτερος.

26. **ἐπεὶ** 'whenever' (ἐπεὶ ἄν), usually ἐπὶ in Attic poetry and prose before Xenophon. Yet ἐπὶ is really Ionic. See Meisterhans *Gramm. der Att. Inschr.* p. 210. In 4, 134 four MSS. have ἐπὶ.

27. **ἀμφὶ...πόλιος**. The genitive of place after ἀμφὶ is very rare, if not unexampled.

28. **τι χαλεπὸν** 'a misfortune'. ἐντὸς χρόνου 'shortly', 'within a short time', opp. to ἐκὰς χρόνου, p. 82, l. 7.

1. **πώγων**, see 1, 175, where Herodotos says that it happened 58 three times. Stein and Abicht bracket the clause from οἱ δὲ Πηδασέες to Ἐρμύτιμος ἦν as an interpolation from the 1st book written by some scholar as an explanation on the margin, and thence taken into the text. It had long ago been condemned by Valknaer; but is defended by Baehr.

CHAPTER CV.

4. ἤδη emphasises *μεγίστη* like δὴ 'the very greatest ever known'. Cp. p. 57, l. 1.

6. τὴν ζόην κατεστήσατο 'secured his livelihood' [Cobet would read *κατεκτήσατο*, cp. p. 57, l. 1—2]. For ἀπὸ cp. 2, 36 ποιούμενος ἀπὸ τούτων τὴν ζόην.

7. ὅπως...κτῆσαιτο, the optative of repeated action, p. 26, l. 11; p. 48, l. 14.

8. εἶδος ἐπαμμένους 'that had reached their time of beauty', 'full-grown boys'. Cp. 1, 139 ὅσαι δὲ εἰδὸς δὲ ἐπαμμένοι εἰσι καὶ μεγάθεος.

9. ἐς Σάρδεις τε καὶ Ἔφεσον, that is, for export into Upper Asia: the road going through those places. See p. 55, l. 20.

11. πίστιος...τῆς πάσης 'entire confidence'.

13. καὶ δὴ καὶ. Cp. p. 21, l. 22.

καὶ οὐ γὰρ. The reason is given by anticipation. Cp. p. 57, l. 24; 9, 61, 87.

15. παρὰ βασιλεία to the king's palace at Susa.

CHAPTER CVI.

18. ὥρμα 'was engaged in starting'. ἐπὶ 'to attack'.

20. κατὰ δὴ τι πρήγμα, *negotii nescio cuius causa*, cp. the force of δὴ in δὴ ποτε, εἰ δὴ ποτε, οὐδὲ δὴ ποτε, ὅποθεν δὴ ποτε and the like. τὴν Χίοι νέμονται 'which is inhabited by Chians'. See 1, 160. Note the absence of the definite article, cp. p. 53, l. 28.

24—26. ἔχου...ποιήσει, for the variation of moods see p. 53, l. 3—5. In both cases the future indicative expresses a more certain result than would be conveyed by the optative.

26. ἐκεῖνῃ 'there' i.e. at Sardis. τοὺς οἰκέτας 'his family', including wife, children and servants. Cp. p. 3, l. 2; p. 23, l. 9.

28. ἄρα 'accordingly', 'as a natural result'. There is an ironic consciousness of the coming tragedy conveyed by the word.

29. πανοικίῃ 'with his entire family', cp. 9, 109 τῇ δὲ κακῶς γὰρ ἔδεε πανοικίῃ γενέσθαι.

περιέλαβε 'got him into his hands'. Cp. 5, 23 ἐπεὰν αὐτὸν περιλάβῃς.

1. ἤδη μάλιστα...ἀνοσιωτάτων. For the emphatic ἤδη see 57 on p. 56, l. 4. Thus we find it used to mark a climax, see 7, 35 ἴδῃ δὲ ἤκουσα 'and I have even heard'. Aeschines in Ctesiph. § 52 καὶ ταῦτα ἤδη τὰ περὶ Μειδίας 'and, above all, there was the affair of Midias'.

4. ἐδόκεῖς τε 'and you expected!'

7. ὥστε σε μὴ μέμψασθαι 'that you may have no occasion to undervalue', 'to find fault with', or 'think insufficient'. The word is bitterly ironical. So μεμπτοὶ 'inadequate' Thucyd. 7, 15, 1. ἐμεμψάμην 'I spoke disparagingly of', id. 1, 143, 3. There is a similar ironical use of the verb in Xenophon Hell. 6, 2, 34 εἰ δέ τις μὴ ἀκολουθήσοι, προσεῖπε μὴ μέμψεσθαι τὴν δίκην.

13. περιῆλθε 'returned upon him', 'overtook him' as by a heaven-sent fate and vengeance which lay in wait for him; generally with the notion of 'outwitting', as in 3, 4 σοφίῃ μιν περιῆλθε ὁ Φάνης. Sometimes it merely expresses a final result, 7, 88 ἐς φθίσιν περιῆλθε ἡ νοῦσος.

CHAPTER CVII.

17. διαλέγειν 'to select', the notion of comparison between the persons offered for selection is conveyed by διὰ. Cp. p. 62, l. 16.

18. ποιεῖν...πειρώμενον ὁμοῖα 'and to do his best to make his deeds tally with his professions'. Herodotos varies the construction of πειράσθαι with infinitive and participle (see p. 53, l. 15 compared with ἐπειράτο κατιῶν 6, 5); this is the third variation,—in which the word expressing 'the attempt' is put in the participle—'to make as far as trying was concerned'.

19. ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν 'during this day', i.e. of the fight. The battle had begun at daybreak. Aeschyl. Pers. 388.

τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς 'but in the course of the night', p. 37, l. 25; p. 40, l. 22.

21. ἀπήγον 'began to start their ships'.

22. ὡς τάχως εἶχε ἕκαστος 'as quickly as they each could', cp. 6, 116 ὡς ποδῶν εἶχον. 9, 59 ὡς ποδῶν ἕκαστος εἶχον.

23. πορευθῆναι βασιλεῖ 'for the king to go over on foot'. The purpose or epexegetic infinitive depending on διαφυλαξούσας. Cp. § 265. Adv. § 148 Rem. 3.

24. γάρ introducing the reason by anticipation, cp. p. 56, l. 14.

26. ἐπὶ πολλὸν 'for a long distance'. So ἐπὶ of extension of time 9, 62 χρόνον ἐπὶ πολλόν, p. 70, l. 18: of space 2, 32 νέμεται... τὴν πρὸς ἡῷ χώρην τῆς Σύρτιος οὐκ ἐπὶ πολλόν.

27. ἐκομίζοντο 'they continued their voyage'.

CHAPTER CVIII.

58 2. κατὰ χώρην, cp. p. 38, l. 9.

3. περὶ Φάληρον, see c. 92 end.

7. διώξαντες 'after chasing them', or, 'though they chased them'.

10. διὰ νήσων 'from island to island', taking the island course instead of coasting along the shore of the mainland. In this technical sense the phrase is always without article, see 6, 95 παρὰ τὸ Ἰκάριον καὶ διὰ νήσων τὸν πλοῦν ἐποיעύντο. 9, 3 ἄμα δὲ πύρσοισι διὰ νήσων ἐδόκεε βασιλεῖ δηλώσειν κ.τ.λ.

11. ἐπὶ 'up to', p. 33, l. 19.

12. γνώμην ἐτίθετο 'gave an opinion'. The expression seems derived from the idea of actually depositing a voting pebble or tablet. Cp. 3, 81; 7, 82.

13. τοῦτ' ἄν. The ἄν is so placed to emphasise τοῦτο 'that this was the very worst thing they could do to Greece'.

16. ἡσυχίην μὴ ἄγειν 'not to keep quiet', as we wish him to do. It is a litotes for ἐπιχειρεῖν τι (6, 20). Cp. 7, 11 εἰ ἡμεῖς ἡσυχίην ἀγομεν, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐκεῖνοι, ἀλλὰ καὶ μάλα στρατεύσονται ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν.

18. τὸ ὀπίσω 'back home again', cp. 4, 134. The neuter article τὸ is frequently used in such adverbial phrases. Cp. τὸ ἐνθεῦτεν, τὸ ἐπὶ τοῦτο.

20. ἔργον ἔχομένῳ, cp. p. 6, l. 17.

22. ἥτοι...γε 'either, of course'.

25. οὐ μανέειν. The infinitive in indirect discourse with οὐ. See 9, 58; G. p. 308.

26. ἔς δ' ἔλθῃ 'till he shall have come'. Without ἄ, see on p. 12, l. 16.

27. ἥδη belongs to τὸ ἐνθεῦτεν and introduces a necessary

consequence, 'and so from that time forward'. Cp. p. 52, l. 10; ἡδη ὦν p. 53, l. 30.

28. ποιέσθαι...τὸν ἀγῶνα 'to take care that the fight is for his (the king's) territory'.

εἶχοντο 'they held to'.

CHAPTER CIX.

3. τοὺς γε πολλοὺς 'the main body at least' i.e. of the allies. 59 The Athenians were ready to follow his advice and commands.

5. μεταβαλὼν...Ἀθηναίους 'turning from them to the Athenians'. The word is used intransitively meaning 'to change plans' or 'feelings'. Cp. 1, 65 μετέβαλον ὥδε ἐς εὐνομήν, ib. 66 μεταβαλόντες εὐνομήθησαν. 7, 170 μεταβαλόντας ἀντὶ μὲν Κρητῶν γενέσθαι Ἰήπυγας. But the middle in 5, 75 of physical movement μετεβάλλοντό τε καὶ ἀπαλλάσσοντο 'they faced round and marched off'.

6. ἐκπεφυγότων sc. τῶν βαρβάρων 'at their having escaped'.

7. ἐπὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν βαλλόμενοι 'deliberating by themselves'. Cf. 3, 155 ἐπ' ἐμειντοῦ βαλόμενος. For ἐπὶ with gen. defining connexion with an object distinct from others cp. 9, 17 ἐπ' ἐωυτῶν ἰζεσθαι and note.

9. πολλοῖσι neuter 'many cases'.

10. ἐς ἀναγκαίην ἀπειληθέντας 'when brought to bay'.

12. ἀναλαμβάνειν...κακότητα 'repair their former misfortune'. Cp. 5, 121 τοῦτο τὸ τρώμα ἀνέλαβον. For κακότης cp. 6, 67 τοῦτο ἀρξείν...ἢ μυρίης κακότητος ἢ μυρίης εὐδαιμονίης. The abstract word used for the concrete κακόν.

13. εὖρημα γὰρ εὐρήκαμεν...ἀνωσάμενοι 'we ourselves as well as Hellas have had an unexpected stroke of luck in having repelled so vast a cloud of men'. Grammatically ἡμᾶς τε καὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα are in apposition with εὖρημα 'we have been fortunate enough to save ourselves and Greece, a stroke of luck, by repelling'. Or we may regard εὖρημα εὐρήκαμεν as a single compound verb governing an accusative 'we have fortunately managed'; cp. Aesch. in Ctes. 181 Μιλτιάδης μάχην τοὺς βαρβάρους νικήσας and other examples quoted by Madv. § 26, 6. For εὖρημα see 7, 10; 7, 155 μετὰ τοῦτο τὸ εὖρημα. Thucyd. 5, 46, 1 ἐκείνους δὲ δυστυχούσιν ὅτι τάχιστα εὖρημα εἶναι διακινδυνεύσαι.

14. νέφος, cp. Polyb. 9, 37, 10 (of the threatened Roman invasion) λελήθασιν αὐτοῖς ἐπισπασάμενοι τηλικούτο νέφος ἀπὸ τῆς ἐσπέρας.

16. ἐφθόνησαν. The φθόνος of the gods against everything too great or powerful is a doctrine frequently appearing in Herodotos. 1, 32 τὸ θεῖον πᾶν ἐὼν φθονερόν τε καὶ παραχῶδες. 3, 40 ἐπισταμένῳ τὸ θεῖον ὥς ἐστι φθόνερον. 7, 10 § 5 φιλεῖ γὰρ ὁ θεὸς τὰ ὑπερέχοντα πάντα κολούειν...οὐ γὰρ ἐὰ φρονέειν μέγα ὁ θεὸς ἄλλον ἢ ἐωντόν.

18. ἀτάσθαλον 'presumptuous', 'blindly impious'. The word is poetical. Cp. 7, 35 ἐνετέλλετο δὴ ὦν ραπίζοντας λέγειν βάρβαρα τε καὶ ἀτάσθαλα. 9, 18 μὴ ὑπάρχειν ἔργα ἀτάσθαλα ποιέων.

δς τὰ ἱρα...ἀγάλματα. The Persians burnt the Greek temples, says Herodotos, on the plea of revenge for the burning of the temple of Kybebe in Sardis in B.C. 500, see p. 77, l. 28 f.; 5, 102; 7, 8, 2. Aesch. Pers. 805

οἱ γῆν μολόντες Ἑλλάδ' οὐ θεῶν βρέτη
 ἡδοῦντο συλᾶν οὐδὲ πιμπράναι νεώς·
 βωμοὶ δ' αἰστοὶ, δαιμόνων θ' ἰδρύματα
 κρήρριζα φύρδην ἐξανέστραπται βάθρων.

21. ἀπειμαστίγωσε, see 7, 35. The ἀπό is intensive, 'violently scourged'.

22. γὰρ anticipatory, cp. p. 57, l. 24. νῦν μὲν 'at this time of the year', answered by ἅμα δὲ τῷ ἔαρι in l. 26.

24. τῶν οἰκετέων 'our families', see p. 56, l. 26. τις 'let each man'. Cp. p. 65, l. 16; 6, 9 νῦν τις ὑμέων εἰ ποιήσας φανήτω τὸν βασιλεὺς οἶκον. ἀναπλασάσθω 'restore', 'rebuild'. σπόρου ἀνακῶς ἐχέτω 'let him give his whole attention to sowing', cp. 1, 24 ἀνακῶς εἶχε τῶν πορθμένων.

25. παντελὲς ἀπελάσας 'as having entirely driven off the Persians', 'in the conviction that he has entirely driven off', i.e. as far as Attica was concerned, for the Persians were still in Greece.

26. ἐπὶ p. 33, l. 19.

27. ἀποθήκην sc. χάριτος 'a store of gratitude', 'with a view of securing for himself a claim on the gratitude of the Persians'. Cp. 6, 41 χάριτα μεγάλην καταθήσεσθαι. 7, 178 χάριν ἀθάνατον κατέθετο, 9, 60, 78; Aeschin. in Ctes. § 42 πολλὴν χάριν καταθέμενοι.

28 ἦν ἄρα 'if after all', 'if by any chance', p. 53, l. 22. Cp. Demosth. 3 Olynth. § 26 εἰ τις ἄρα οἶδεν ὑμῶν ὅποια ποτ' ἐστίν. Lycurg. § 136 εἰ τις ἄρα ἐστὶν αἰσθησὶς τοῖς ἐκεῖ περὶ τῶν ἐνθάδε γιγνομένων. Cp. Plato Phaedr. 255 B ἐὰν ἄρα καὶ ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν... διαβεβλημένος ᾖ.

30. τὰ περ ὧν καὶ ἐγένετο 'just what in fact did actually happen'.

CHAPTER CX.

1. δῖβαλλε 'was using deceit', or 'was putting them off the scent'. Cp. 5, 107 λέγων ταῦτα διέβαλλε. With an accusative 5, 50 διαβάλλων ἐκέκονεν εἶ. 9, 116 λέγων δὲ τοιαύδε Ξέρξεα διεβάλετο. Arist. Thesm. 1214 διέβαλέ μ' ὧ γράυς. See Thompson on Phaedr. 255 B ὑπὸ συμφοιτητῶν ἢ τινων ἄλλων διαβεβλημένος.

3. δεδογμένος εἶναι σοφός, cp. p. 68, l. 1.

ἐφάνη εἶναι 'he had been proved to be', i.e. by the result of his policy in regard to fighting the Persians at Salamis.

σοφός τε καὶ εὐβουλος. Cf. the estimate of Themistokles by Thucydides (1, 138) τῶν τε παραχρῆμα δι' ἐλαχίστης βουλῆς κράτιστος γνῶμων καὶ τῶν μελλόντων ἐπὶ πλείστον τοῦ γενησομένου ἀριστος εἰκάστης. σοφός is especially applicable to natural ability or genius.

6. ἄνδρας ἀπέπεμπε according to Plutarch (Them. c. 16) he sent Arnaces one of the king's eunuchs who had been a prisoner of war. πλοῖον 'a transport', opp. to a ναῦς μακρὰ or τριήρης.

7. ἐς πάσαν βάσανον ἀπικνεομένοισι 'no matter to what torture they might be put'. Spies and traitors when caught were put to the rack. See Demosth. de Cor. § 133.

9. αὐτίς, see p. 39, l. 17.

16. ἔσχε 'prevented', 'kept back'. Cp. 9, 12 ὑποδεξάμενοι σχήσειν τὸν Σπαρτιήτην μὴ ἐξίεναι.

18. κομίζεο 'proceed on your journey', p. 11, l. 19; p. 57, l. 27.

CHAPTER CXI.

20. σφὶ ἀπέδοξε 'they had decided against pursuing'. The negative ἀπέδοξε is followed by μὴ, as words containing negative ideas often are, though this μὴ cannot be translated in English. Goodw. § 283, 6. Cp. 1, 152 ἀπέδοξέ σφιν μὴ τιμωρεῖν Ἴωσι.

22. *λύσοντας*, the accusative after *ἐδοξέ σφι* is caused by the influence of the infinitive. See 6, 22 *ἐδόκεε δὲ...βουλευομένοισι...ἐς ἀποικίην ἐκπλέειν μηδὲ μένοντας Μήδοισι δουλεύειν*. p. 53, l. 20.

23, 24. *ἐξελείν* cp. 9, 86. *νησιωτίων* 'of all Island Greece', in this sense always without the definite article. Cp. p. 23, l. 20. So *νῆσοι* 5, 31.

24. *αἰτηθέντες... χρήματα*. These demands upon the islanders for money Themistokles no doubt regarded as founded on natural equity. The combined Greek squadron had been and were fighting for their deliverance, and it was but fair, as they could not give help, that they should contribute in money. It may perhaps be regarded as the beginning of what became the organized exaction of *φόρος* instituted in B.C. 476 in virtue of the confederacy of Delos, and which (under this name or, in the new league, under that of *σύνταξις*) was continually increased by special exactions of the *ἀργυρολόγοι νῆες*, whenever Athens was in need, or could find a decent pretext for doing so, down to the time of the battle of Chacroneia (B.C. 338).

61 2. *Πειθὼ τε καὶ Ἀναγκάην*. In Plutarch (Them. 21) they are given as *Πειθὼ* and *Βία*, and the two gods in the reply of the Andrians as *Πενία καὶ Ἀπορία*. See the same chapter for the discontent and hostility roused by Themistokles in these proceedings.

4. *κατὰ λόγον ἄρα* 'naturally, as it appeared from what he said', p. 4, l. 27.

4—5. *ῆσαν... ἤκουεν* for the change of mood, see 6, 3; 5, 97.

5. *θεῶν χρηστῶν ἤκουεν εὖ* 'and were well off for beneficent gods'. Cp. 5, 62 *ἄνδρες χρημάτων εὖ ἤκοντες*. 1, 31 *τοῦ βλου εὖ ἤκοντε*. 1, 149 *χώρην ὠρέων ἤκουσαν οὐκ ὁμοίως*. 7, 157 *σὺ δὲ δυνάμεις ἤκεις μεγάλης*. The genitive is one of respect, *ἤκειν* is constructed like *ἔχειν*. Madv. § 49 b R. 2. Schweigh. sees an ironical allusion to the ruined state of Athens at the time.

ἐπελ... εἶναι 'for the Andrians were' said they. The infinitive is often preserved in the subordinate clauses of the *oratio obliqua*. Cp. p. 49, l. 22; 6, 137 *ταύτην ὡς ἰδεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐξεργασμένην εὖ*. G. § 260 note 2.

6. *γεωπείνας* [*πένομαι, πένης*] 'poorly off for land', cp. 2, 6 *ὅσοι μὲν γεωπείναι εἰσι ἀνθρώπων... οἱ δὲ πολλὴν ἔχουσι*. Andros, in spite of this complaint, was and is a fertile island. *ἐς τὰ μέγιστα*

ἀνήκοντας takes the place of a superlative adverb, 'to the highest degree', p. 81, l. 21, cp. 7, 13 *φρενῶν γὰρ ἐς τὰ ἐμυνοῦ πρώτα οὐ ἀνήκω*.

7. *ἀχρήστους* 'unkindly', cp. 9, 111 *λόγος ἀχρηστος*.

8. *Ἀμηχανίην* 'inability', 'helplessness', a rare word, cp. an inscription apud Aesch. in Ctes. § 184 *πρώτοι δυσμενέων ἐδρον ἀμηχανίην* (of starving out Eion). Alkaios Fr. 92 *ἀργαλέον πενίαν, κακὸν ἄσχετον, δὲ μέγα δάμνησι Λᾶον ἀμαχανία σὺν ἀδελφέα*.

9. *ἐπιβόλους* 'being in possession of these gods'. 9, 94 *τούτων ἐπιβόλος γενόμενος*, cp. Soph. Ant. 492 *λευσῶσαν οὐδ' ἐπιβολον φρενῶν*. It is a poetical word, and a metrical variation of *ἐπίβολος*. For its active use, cp. Aeschyl. Ag. 528 *τερπνῆς ἄρ' ἦτε τῆσδ' ἐπιβόλοι νόσου*.

10. *οὐδέποτε...κρέσσω*. That is, the Athenian power can never do impossibilities,—it cannot make them pay what they have not got. The present *εἶναι* of what is existing at the time and will exist: 'Neither now nor ever can the Athenian power overcome their inability'. 7, 172 *οὐδαμὰ γὰρ ἀδυνασίης ἀνάγκη κρέσσων εἶναι* (quoted by Stein).

11. *δὴ* sums up and dismisses the subject. Cp. 6, 52 *τὴν μὲν δὴ Πυθίην ταῦτά σφι ἀνελεῖν κ.τ.λ.*

CHAPTER CXII.

16. *τοῖσι καὶ* 'in the same words as'. So *τῶντὸ καὶ* p. 23, l. 16. *ταῦτά καὶ τὰ 6, 102*.

19. *ἐξαιρήσει* see p. 60, l. 23. In this connexion the word probably refers to the notion of removing the inhabitants from a conquered place. Cp. 5, 16 *τοὺς ἐν τῇ λίμνῃ κατοικημένους ἐξαιρέειν*. See on 6, 33. *λέγων ὦν...συνέλεγε* 'by the use then of these threats he succeeded in collecting great sums'. The imperfect of continued action.

22. *τῶν στρατηγῶν* i.e. of the ten Athenian Strategi, who managed foreign affairs. Themistokles would, therefore, they thought, be able to wield the whole power of Athens against them. *αἰνή* 'reputation', 'respect', a poetical word. Cp. 3, 74; 9, 16.

23. *εἰ δὲ δὴ* 'but whether as a fact'. *νησιωτέων*, see on p. 60, l. 24.

27. *τοῦ κακοῦ ὑπερβολή* 'a postponement of misfortune'. That

is, apparently, they were punished all the same for medizing by being forced to submit to the presence of the fleet and the violence and extortion of the other commanders besides Themistokles.

28. διέφυγον τὸ στράτευμα 'avoided a visit from the fleet'.

29. μὲν νυν 'so then', introducing the conclusion of a series of facts. Cp. 6, 22, 45, 47 etc.

ξ᾽ Ἀνδρου ὀρμώμενος 'starting from Andros', 'using Andros as his base of operations'. Cp. 5, 94 ἐπολέμεον γὰρ ἐκ τε Ἀχιλλήου πόλιος ὀρμώμενοι καὶ Σαγέλου χρόνον ἐπὶ συχνὸν Μυτιληναῖοι τε καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι.

30. παρὰ νησιωτέων, see p. 60, l. 24. λάβρη 'without the knowledge of the other nine strategi'. See the violent attack upon Themistokles by the poet Timokreon of Rhodes quoted in Plutarch, Them. 2, who calls him ἀργυρίων ὑπόπλεως, and asserts that he got large sums from individuals accused of medizing. It is certain that by some means Themistokles became possessed of great wealth. Plut. Them. 25; Aelian V. H. 10, 17. Grote, vol. v. p. 140.

CHAPTER CXIII.

62 1. οἱ δ' ἀμφὶ Ξέρξῃα 'Xerxes and his army'. Thucydides (8, 65, 1) uses ἀμφὶ in a similar phrase in one of the two places in which he has this preposition, οἱ ἀμφὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον. Elsewhere Thucydides uses περὶ: and though ἀμφὶ is fairly frequent in Herodotos, it soon disappeared in Attic prose. See on 6, 62.

3. τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδὸν 'by the same route by which they had come'. See c. 50. The army seems to have come from Plataea over Dryoskephalae.

4. ἀνωρίην τοῦ ἔτους 'too late in the year', 'an unseasonable time'. It seems to be an ἄπ. λεγ. Aristophanes (Ach. 23) has ἀωρίαν σερῶ. For the construction cp. ἀωρί τῶν νυκτῶν [Aelian ap. Suid. s. v. ἀωρία]. p. 82, l. 7 ἐκὰς χρόνου.

6. παρᾶσθαι, p. 53, l. 17.

7. ἀπίκατο 'when they had arrived'. App. D. II. (a).

9. τοὺς ἀθανάτους, cp. 7, 211 οἱ δὲ Πέρσαι ἐκδεξάμενοι ἐπήϊσαν, τοὺς ἀθανάτους ἐκάλεε βασιλεῖς. The explanation of their name is given in 7, 83. They were always exactly 10,000.

10. λείψεσθαι βασιλέως 'said that he would not be separated

from the king'. Cp. 9, 66 *λειπομένου Μαρδονίου ἀπὸ βασιλέος*. 9, 19 *λείπεσθαι τῆς ἐξόδου Λακεδαιμονίων*.

11. τοὺς θωρηκοφόρους the Persians,—who wore *περὶ τὸ σῶμα κιθῶνας χειριδωτοὺς ποικίλους λεπίδος σιδηρέης* (7, 61), 'sleeved tunics of various colours covered with iron scales'. In 9, 22 Masistius wears a *θώρηξ χρύσεος λεπιδωτός* under a purple tunic.

12—13. τὴν ἑπὶ τὴν χιλὴν. The 1000 cavalry picked from the whole army who headed the king's guard on the march (7, 40). For *ἡ ἑπὶ* see 9, 14.

Μήδους (7, 62). Σάκας (7, 64; 9, 31, 71). Βακτρίους (7, 64; 9, 31). Ἰνδοὺς (7, 65; 9, 31; 3, 94).

15. κατ' ὀλίγους 'in small groups', 'taking a few from each', opp. to *ἐθνεα ὅλα*.

εἶδεα see p. 56, l. 8.

16. διαλέγων, p. 57, l. 17. *τέοισι (τισι)...* πεποιημένον, dat. of agent, see p. 51, l. 16.

17. ἐν δὲ πλείστον ἔθνος Πέρσας αἰρέετο 'but of a single race the Persians were those from whom he selected the largest number'. Lit. 'but one race he chose in greatest number,—Persians'. *ἐν* and *πλείστον* are placed together to bring out the contrast more clearly: grammatically *ἔθνος* and *Πέρσας* are in apposition [Abicht reads *ἐν δὲ*]. The imperfect (*αἰρέετο*) is used of a process that continued for some time.

18. στρεπτοφόρους... ψελιοφόρους, see 7, 88; 9, 25. The Persians commonly wore such chains and bracelets. Plutarch Them. 18 describes the corpses on the shore after the battle of Salamis as *περικείμενοι ψέλια χρυσᾶ καὶ στρεπτοὺς*. Cp. also Xenophon Oeconom. 4, 23.

ἐπὶ δὲ 'and next to them', p. 34, l. 25.

20. ῥώμῃ δὲ ἔσσονες. For this view of the superiority of the Persians as soldiers, see 9, 68.

CHAPTER CXIV.

24. Ἀηλύθες Ionic pluperf., 5, 98.

26. τὸ διδόμενον 'whatever was offered'. For *ἐκ* instead of *ὑπὸ* (common in Herodotus), see 5, 21 *ζήτησις μεγάλη ἐκ τῶν Περσέων ἐγένετο*. 6, 22 *τὸ ἐκ τῶν στρατηγῶν τῶν σφετέρων ποιθέν*.

- 63 1. *κατάλαβε* 'overtook', p. 4, l. 5.
4. *Ἡρακλείδαι οἱ ἀπὸ Σπάρτης* 'the Heraclids of Sparta', that is, the kings, see c. 131. For *ἀπὸ* see p. 49, l. 25.
7. *κατασχών* 'after pausing', 'having remained silent', generally *ἐπισχών* in this sense, cp. p. 33, l. 26; p. 62, l. 1. But cp. 5, 19 *οὐδαμῶς ἔτι κατέχειν οἷός τε ἦν* 'he could by no means restrain himself any longer' (*ὥστε δὲ βαρέως φέρων εἶπε πρὸς Ἀμύντην τάδε*). In the passive, see p. 64, l. 21.
8. *δεικνὺς ἐς τοῦτον* 'pointing to him'. *δεικνυσθαι* 'to stretch out the hand', Hom. Il. 9, 196 *τῷ καὶ δεικνύμενος προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς*. Herm. 367 *δείξατο δ' εἰς Κρονίωνα*. But Herodotos uses the active in this sense, cp. 4, 150 *ἐδείκνυε ἐς τὸν Βάττον*. 5, 49 *δεικνὺς ἐς τὴν γῆς περίοδον*. 9, 82 *δεικνύντα ἐς ἐκατέρην τοῦ δέλπου τὴν παρασκευήν*.
9. *Μαρδόνιος...δίκας δόσα*. For the fulfilment of this in the contrary sense to that intended by Xerxes, see 9, 64.

CHAPTER CXV.

11. *δεξάμενος τὸ ῥήθην* 'having accepted the words' (as of good omen), cp. 9, 91 *δέκομαι τὸν οἰωνὸν τὸν Ἥγησιστρατον*. See p. 62, l. 26.

16. *ὥς εἰπεῖν* 'so to speak', modifying the preceding statement. G. § 268.

17. *δκου...γινώατο* 'wherever they come from time to time' optative of indefinite frequency, cp. p. 26, l. 12. So the indefinite *εἴθροισεν* in l. 19.

19—21. *οἱ δὲ...κατήσθιον*. For *δὲ* in apodosis cp. 9, 70 *ἕως μὲν γὰρ ἀπῆσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, οἱ δ' ἡμύνοντο*.

19—24. *οἱ δὲ...διέφθειρε*. See Grote iv. p. 489. Aeschylus gives a dreadful picture of this retreat, which Grote criticises as exaggerated. Thirlwall (2, p. 316) seems to accept it as authentically supplementing the narrative of Herodotos. The passage of Aeschylus (Persae 485—513) seems to contain only the same statement, expressed in somewhat heightened language, as that of Herodotos, except in the particular of the disaster on the Strymon (496).

*νυκτὶ δ' ἐν ταύτῃ θεὸς
χειμῶν ἄωρον ὥρσε, πῆγνυσεν δὲ πᾶν*

ῥέεθρον ἄγρου Στρυμόνος· θεοὺς δέ τις
 τὸ πρὶν νομίζων οὐδαμοῦ, τότε ἠύχετο
 λιταῖσι γαίαν οὐρανὸν τε προσκυνῶν.
 ἐπεὶ δὲ πολλὰ θεοκλυτῶν ἐπαύσατο
 στρατὸς, περὶ κρυσταλλοπήγα διὰ πόρον·
 χῶστις μὲν ἡμῶν πρὶν σκεδασθῆναι θεοῦ
 ἀκτῖνας ὠρμήθη σεσωσμένος κυρεῖ.
 φλέγων γὰρ αἰγαῖς λαμπρὸς ἡλίου κύκλος
 μέσον πόρον διήκε θερμαίνων φλογί.
 'πίπτον δ' ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν· ἠτύχχει δέ τοι
 ὅστις τάχιστα πνεῦμ' ἀπέρρηξεν βίου.

To this Grote objects the impossibility of a sudden frost of one night in November freezing the Strymon sufficiently to induce the army to venture on the ice, and for a certain part to get over; and further observes that the army was not in so great a hurry, as no enemy was on their rear. Rawlinson agrees with Grote, and refers to the fact that a bridge of boats had been thrown across the Strymon for the downward march, which probably was used again (7, 24, 114). Some editors of Aeschylus doubt the genuineness of the passage altogether. Many rumours doubtless reached Athens of the king's disastrous retreat; and some accident may have occurred on the Strymon of which it suited the purpose of Aeschylus to make the most. But it is evident that nothing certain was known at the time; for late in the next year, after the battle of Mykale, the Greeks had not heard of the destruction of the Hellespontine bridge, see 9, 106. See also on p. 65, l. 1.

26. ἴνα...γίνοιτο 'wherever he was', cp. sup. l. 17.

μελεδαίνειν *curare*, a poetical word, cp. Theogn. 1129 ἐμπόλαι
 πενίης θυμοφθόρου οὐ μελεδαίνων. Theocr. 10, 52 εὐκτὸς ὁ τῷ
 βατράχῳ, παῖδες, βλος· οὐ μελεδαίνει τὸν τὸ πικρὸν ἐγγεῖντα, but
 apparently used in this medical sense in Ionic, as Hippocr. 598, 26
 is quoted. Cauer *Tit. Ion.* p. 319. Roberts *Érigr.* p. 78.

28. τὸ ἱρὸν ἄρμα see 7, 40; drawn by the Nisaeon mares, 9, 20.

2. ἀπῆλαβε 'got back', 1, 61 ἀπολαβὼν τὴν τυραννίδα.

3. νεμομένους 'as they were grazing', only used again by Herod. in a metaphorical sense 5, 101 τὰ περιέσχατα νεμομένου τοῦ πυρός.

4. τῶν ἄνω Θρηίκων 'the up-land Thracians', i.e. those living inland. Cp. 1, 130 τῆς ἄνω Ἄλως Ἀσίης.

CHAPTER CXVI.

7. ὑπερφύς 'of unnatural cruelty'. It is used in a good sense in 9, 78 ἔργον ἐργασταί τοι ὑπερφύς μέγαθός τε καὶ κάλλος. It is a neutral word meaning anything beyond the ordinary course of nature, whether for good or bad, and came to be used colloquially somewhat as are 'awful', 'tremendous' in modern conversational English. See Arist. Eq. 141 ὑπερφυᾶ τέχνην ἔχων. Nub. 76 μίαν ἐδρον ἀτραπὸν δαιμονίως ὑπερφυᾶ. Pax 229 ὑπερφυῆς τὸ μέγεθος. (Plut. 734). Plut. 750 ὑπερφυῆς ὅσος. Thesm. 830 πόλλ' ἂν γυναῖκες... μεμψαίμεθ' ἂν τοῖσιν ἀνδράσιν δικαίως· ἐν δ' ὑπερφυέστατον.

8—10. οὔτε...τε cp. 6, 16 οὔτε προακηκοότες ὡς εἶχε περὶ τῶν Χίων, ἰδόντες τε στρατὸν κτλ.; ib. 30; ib. 92 Δίγνῃται δὲ οὔτε συνεγινώσκοντο, ἥσαν τε αὐθαδέστεροι.

10. ἀπηγόρευε μὴ στρατεύεσθαι 'forbade them to go on an expedition'. G. p. 308, § 6, cp. p. 60, l. 20.

11—12. οἱ δὲ ἀλογήσαντες ἥ...θυμὸς ἐγένετο 'but they because they despised his command or because they had a longing to see the war'. For two coordinate clauses one with a participle and the other with the indicative, see p. 27, l. 17 εἶτε δὴ ὅψιν τινὰ ἰδὼν...εἶτε καὶ ἐνθύμιον ἐγένετο. 9, 5 εἶτε δὴ δεδεδυμένος χρήματα παρὰ Μαρδονίου, εἶτε καὶ ταῦτά οἱ ἦνδανε. 1, 19 εἶτε δὴ συμβουλευσάντός τευ, εἶτε καὶ αὐτῷ ἔδοξε. For θυμὸς 'wish', 'longing' cp. 1, 1 ὠνέεσθαι τῶν φορτίων τῶν σφί ἦν θυμὸς μάλιστα.

CHAPTER CXVII.

18. ἐπὶ τὸν πόρον That is, to the channel between Sestos and Abydos.

19. τῇσι νηυσὶ 'on board the ships'. Herodotos seems certainly to mean the fleet which had been despatched immediately after the battle of Salamis, p. 57, l. 21—22. And, if that is so, there is no ground for the remark of Trogus (Justin. 2, 13, 10) *ubi cum solutum pontem hibernis tempestatibus offendisset, piscatoria scapha trajecit*.

20. ἐντεταμένους lit. 'tightly stretched'. The ships were lashed together with ropes to form a bridge. See 7, 34.

21. κατεχόμενοι 'halting there', and so having leisure to eat, as they had not when ἐπειγόμενοι (l. 18). Herodotos does not seem

to use this passive or middle in this sense elsewhere; but cp. the use of *κατασχών* in 5, 19 and p. 63, l. 7. [Gebhardt wished to change it to *καταγόμενοι*, and *ἐλάγχανον* to *ἐλάμβανον*].

22. *σιτία τε...ἐλάγχανον* 'they began both to get more food than during their march'. For *λαγχάνειν* 'to obtain' with accusative cp. 1, 167 *ἐλαχον αὐτῶν πολλῷ πλείους*. 7, 53 *θεοῖσι, οἱ Περσίδα γῆν λελόγχασι*. 7, 144 *ἐμελλον λάξεσθαι ὀρχηδὸν ἕκαστος δέκα δραχμάς*.

οὐδένα τε...ἐμπιπλάμενοι 'and because they gorged themselves unrestrainedly', 'without any care or order'. The phrase *οὐδένα κόσμον* is always applied by Herodotos to military matters (see 9, 59, 65, 69), here it seems to be used in opposition to the idea of an orderly distribution of rations.

23. *καὶ ὕδατα μεταβάλλοντες*. The *καὶ* connects this closely with *ἐμπιπλάμενοι*, the two main clauses being connected by *τε...τε*, 'joined to the change in the water they had to drink'. One would have thought that the mere change of water (independently of any idea of excess) must have been for the better.

CHAPTER CXVIII.

1. *ἄλλος ὅδε λόγος*. The existence of such a widely different 65 account among the Greeks, from whom Herodotos would get his information, may explain the story in Aeschylus quoted above in the notes to c. 115. And the fact that it professed to give intelligence of what happened on the Strymon points to some difficulty or delay which had taken place there.

6. *ἐπὶ νεὸς...ἐπιβὰς* 'having gone on board'. At p. 66, l. 18 we have *ἐπιβῆναι ἐπὶ τὴν νέα* because there the act of embarkation is the principal one, here the fact of his being on board as opposed to being on foot.

8. *κυματὶν* here 'tempestuous', 'raising billows'. In 2, 111 applied to a river. *καὶ δὴ* 'and so'. For *γὰρ* see p. 76, l. 18.

9. *χειμαίνεσθαι* the infinitive in a subordinate clause of *oratio obliqua*, see p. 61, l. 6. The word is here used impersonally, 'the storm grew worse and worse'. Cp. 7, 191 *ἡμέρας γὰρ δὴ ἐχείμαζε τρεῖς*. But *χειμαίνεσθαι* is translated by others 'it (τὴν νέα) was tossed by the storm'. It is a very rare word. Pindar (P. 9, 57) uses it metaphorically *φόβῳ κεχειμάνται φρένες*.

ὥστε explains γεμουσας 'the ship beginning to fill, as might be expected with so many of the Persians accompanying Xerxes on deck'. For ὥστε=ὡς or ἄτε cp. 9, 37 ὁ δὲ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ κακῷ ἐχόμενος ὥστε τρέχων περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς...ib. 70 πολλῶ πλέον εἶχον τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὥστε οὐκ ἐπισταμένων τειχομαχεῖν.

11. ἐνθαῦτα 'thereupon', 'in these circumstances'. Cp. 9, 26 ἐνθαῦτα ἐν τῇ διατάξει ἐγένετο λόγων πολλὰς ὥτισμός κτλ.

16. τις διαδεξάτω...κηδόμενος 'let each of you show his care for the king'; τις is here equivalent to ἕκαστος, but more indefinite. διαδεξάτω is constructed like φανήτω. [For such construction by analogy cp. πείθεσθαι with gen. 6, 12.] For τις with imperative see also p. 59, l. 24. 9, 98 μνησθῆναι τινα χρή κτλ. 6, 9 Ἄνδρες Ἴωνες, νῦν τις ὑμέων εὖ ποιήσας φανήτω τὸν βασιλέος οἶκον.

17. ἐν ὑμῖν 'on you depends my safety', cp. 6, 109 ἐν σοὶ νῦν, Καλλιμαχε, ἐστὶ ἡ καταδουλώσαι Ἀθήνας ἡ κτλ. See also, p. 53, l. 26.

18. προσκυνέοντας 'salaaming'. See 7, 136; Plutarch Them. 27 ἡμῖν πολλῶν νόμων καὶ καλῶν ὄντων κάλλιστος οὗτός ἐστι τιμᾶν βασιλέα καὶ προσκυνεῖν ὡς εἰκόνα θεοῦ τοῦ πάντα σώζοντος.

20. οὕτω δὲ 'when this had been done', p. 12, l. 25.

21. ὡς δὲ ἐκβῆναι see l. 9; p. 61, l. 6.

23. στεφάνῃ this feminine is rare for a 'crown'. In Aristoph. Eq. 968, where it is used, the words profess to be part of an oracle. The compounds στεφανηφόρος (5, 102) which are used in Attic (Andoc. 29, 11 etc.), στεφανηπολεῖν (Arist. Thesm. 448) and others refer rather to 'garlands'.

CHAPTER CXIX.

οὔτε ἄλλως...πάθος 'neither in other respects nor in regard to what is said to have happened to the Persians'. So 4, 147 ἄλλως 'for other reasons'.

27. εἰ γὰρ δὲ 'for if really', 'for if as is alleged'.

66 1. ἐκ for ὑπό, frequent in Herodotos. See p. 62, l. 26.

ἐν μυρίοι...δντίξοον 'out of ten thousand opinions I don't think one would be for denying'; or, as we should say, 'not one man in ten thousand would deny'. δντίξοος used in Ionic for ἐναντίος. Cp. 6, 7 etc.

2. μὴ οὐκ...τοιόνδε 'that the king would have acted as follows'.

For μή οὐ after a verb expressing denial, especially when it is itself negated, see p. 28, l. 20; 6, 88 οὐκέτι ἀνεβάλλοντο μή οὐ τὸ πᾶν μηχανήσασθαι. G. § 283, 6—7.

3. τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ καταστρώματος 'those on the deck', cp. p. 26, l. 22.

4. ἐς κολῆν νᾶ 'below deck', i.e. to the part of the ship occupied by the rowers. Observe the absence of the article, κολῆ ναῦς being a technical term. Cp. Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 19 ἐξ ἀπασῶν τῶν νεῶν τοὺς ἀρίστους ἐρέτας ἐκλέξας καὶ τοὺς ἐπιβάτας εἰς κολῆν ναῦν μεταβιβάσας. Thus νᾶς ἄκρα = 'a prow'.

5. ἰόντων Φοινίκων 'being mere Phenikians', cp. p. 53, l. 28. But in this case, as Rawlinson points out, skilled Phenikian rowers would have been more valuable to the king than Persian nobles.

6. δκως οὐκ ἂν...ἐξέβαλε the construction is varied, as so often in Herodotos, from the infinitive in apposition with καταβιβάσαι, to the subordinate phrase δκως οὐκ ἂν ἐξέβαλε dependent on μίαν γνώμην οὐκ ἔχω ἀντίξουν. In this phrase δκως = ὅτι, a use confined to poetry in Attic. Cp. 1, 37 ἡ λόγῳ ἀναπείσων δκως μοι ἀμείνω ἐστὶ ταῦτα οὕτω ποιεόμενα. 3, 115 οὐ δύναμαι ἀκοῦσαι τοῦτο μελετῶν δκως θάλασσά ἐστι τὰ ἐπέκεινα Εὐρώπης. Goodw. *M. and T.* § 78.

8. ὁδῶ...στρατῶ 'using a road along with the rest of the army' means 'by the same mode of conveyance as the rest of the army', i.e. marching on land to Sestos and thence by ship to Abydos.

CHAPTER CXX.

10. φαίνεται...Ἀβδηρα 'for it is clear that he got as far as Abdera' i.e. and therefore could not have embarked at Eion which is much west of Abdera. ξανὴν...συνθέμενος cp. 7, 116 ξανὴν τε ὁ Πέρσης τοῖσι Ἀκανθίοισι προεῖπε καὶ ἐδωρῆσατό σφεας ἐσθῆτι Μηδικῇ.

12. δκινάκη a short straight sword, see 9, 80.

13. τήρη χρυσοπάστω 'a tiara sprinkled with gold' (πάσσω). The tiara was a stiff cap or fez. That which Xerxes gave was apparently what Plutarch calls a κίραρις (Themist. 29) which was confined to the kings,—the *tiara recta*, stiffened and variously ornamented. See Rich, *s.vv.* *Cidaris* and *tiara*.

17. πρὸς τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου 'in the direction of the Hellespont', p. 44, l. 18; p. 45, l. 23.

18. *θεν δη...φασι* 'the place from which the framers of this story pretend that he went on board the ship'. *δη* emphasises Herodotos' incredulity. *ἐπὶ τὴν νῆα* 'the ship', i.e. the ship about which this story is told. For the case see on p. 65, l. 6.

CHAPTER CXXI.

20. *οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες* resuming the narrative from c. 112.

21. *ἐξελθὲν* see p. 60, l. 23.

22. *αὐτῶν* i.e. of the Karystians. For the plural pronoun following the name of a country cp. 5, 63 *ἀπεκαλέοντο ἐκ Θεσσαλίας ἐπικουρίην* · *ἐπεποίητο γὰρ σφι συμμαχίη πρὸς αὐτοὺς*. For the reverse, *ταύτην* after the mention of the people of a country, p. 69, l. 14; Soph. O. C. 942.

24. *ἐξείλον* 'they set apart'. Cp. 9, 81 *δεκάτην ἐξελόντες τῷ ἐν Δελφοῖσι θεῷ*. ib. *Παυσανίη δὲ πάντα δέκα ἐξαιρέθη τε καὶ ἐδόθη*.

25. *Ἰσθμόν...Σούνιον* on the former was a temple of Poseidon, on the latter of Athene. Stein quotes two instances of the dedication of a captured ship from Thucydides 2, 84; 92.

26. *Αἶαντι* see c. 63. *αὐτοῦ* 'on the spot', i.e. near the scene of the battle.

27—8. *διεδάσαντο...ἀπέπεμψαν* notice the force of the middle and active voices, 'they divided among themselves', 'they despatched'.

67 1. *ἀνδριᾶς* sc. of Apollo, see Pausan. 10, 14, 3 *ἀνέθεσαν δὲ καὶ Ἀπόλλωνα ἀπὸ ἔργων τῶν ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐπὶ τε Ἀρτεμισίῃ καὶ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι*. There seems also to have been at Olympia a statue of Salamis better answering to this description. See Pausan. 5, 11, 5 *Σαλαμὶς ἔχουσα ἐν τῇ χειρὶ τὸν ἐπὶ ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀκραις ποιούμενον κόσμον*.

3. *Ἀλέξανδρος* see c. 34. For his wealth derived from gold mines, see 5, 17.

CHAPTER CXXII.

5. *κοινῇ* 'jointly', i.e. in the name of all the Greeks, not of any particular State.

8. *τὰ ἀριστήϊα* i.e. an offering on account of their having obtained the prize of valour, see c. 93. Plutarch Themist. 17.

9. *ἀστέρας*. These golden stars are presumed to represent the twin Dioskuri, the special patrons of sailors. Horace Od. 1, 12, 27

*quorum simul alba nautis
 stella refulsit,
 defluit saxis agitatus humor,
 concidunt venti fugiuntque nubes,
 et minax, quod sic voluere, ponto
 unda recumbit.*

They were believed to have appeared on board the Lakedaemonian ships at Aegospotami (Plutarch Lys. 12) and the Spartans accordingly dedicated some stars at Delphi after the battle (Cic. de div. 1, 75). Some difficulty has been felt at the number of the stars (τρεῖς l. 10): but the third is generally supposed to have represented Ἀπόλλων Δελφίνιος.

10. ἐπὶ τῆς γωνίης 'in the corner of the Pronaus'. Kroisos sent two great bowls, one gold and the other silver, which were originally placed on the right and left of the entrance to the ναός, but after the fire the gold bowl was removed to the treasury, and the silver one placed ἐπὶ τοῦ προνηίου τῆς γωνίης (1, 51).

CHAPTER CXXIII.

16. ἐπὶ τοῦ Ποσειδώνος τῷ βωμῷ 'on the altar of Poseidon', that is, outside the temple of Poseidon, which stood near the stadium and the diolcos. The voting tickets were placed on the altar and taken from it by the voters, in order to add solemnity to their decision and to lay special obligation on them to vote honestly. Thus the βουλή at Athens, when electing a commissioner to decide a case of special importance as to the custody of the shrine at Delos, did so ἀπὸ τοῦ βωμοῦ φέρουσα τὴν ψήφον, Demosth. de Cor. § 134.

17. κρίνοντες 'intending to decide upon', 'with a view to decide upon'. The present participle is used of a purpose in the immediate future.

18. ἐνθαῦτα 'thereupon', 'on this occasion', p. 28, l. 12.

ἐτίθετο τὴν ψήφον 'gave his vote', 'placed it in the urn'. In legal language the juror was said φέρειν ψήφον, but we have also Lysias 24 § 23 μηδαμῶς ταύτῃ θέσθε τὴν ψήφον. τιθέναι ψήφους is used of calculating with pebbles Demosth. de Cor. § 229.

20. οἱ πολλοὶ 'the majority'. Plutarch (Malig. Her. 40) says that the vote for the second place was unanimous. In the life of Themistokles c. 17 he repeats the statement, and also affirms that

they actually gave the first prize to Themistokles (*καίπερ ἄκοντες ἐπὶ φθόνου*). See on p. 49, l. 8.

21. *ἐμουνούντο* 'were each in a minority of one'.

CHAPTER CXXIV.

23. *ταῦτα κρίναι* 'to decide this point', i.e. who was to have the first prize.

25. *ἀκρίτων* 'without having come to a decision', Plut. Malig. 40 τέλος τῆς κρίσεως οὐ λαβούσης. This active or rather middle sense of *ἀκριτος* does not appear to occur elsewhere. Stein quotes the active use of *ἀπίστους* 'distrustful of' in 9, 98. We may also cp. Anthol. 7, 439, 1 *ἄκριτε Μοῖρα* 'Oh fate that dost make no distinctions!' and *ἀκριτος τόλμη* (Polyb. 3, 19, 9) 'undistinguishing boldness' i.e. rashness.

68 1. *πολλὸν Ἑλλήνων σοφώτατος* 'by far the cleverest man in Greece'. Obs. the absence of the article, in speaking of the Greek world generally. The cleverness or natural ability (*σοφία*) of Themistokles is what especially strikes Thucydides, though he does not use that word, but *οἰκέα ξύνεσις*, see 1, 138.

2. *νικῶν* 'though successful in the ballot', 'though according to the votes he ought to have had the prize'.

6. *μὲν νυν* a frequent collocation in Herodotos. The *μὲν* belongs to *ἀριστήϊα* answered by *σοφίης δέ*, the *νυν* to the whole sentence 'then' or 'so then'.

ἀριστήϊα Stein supposes the loss of some word such as *ἀνδραγαθίης* to answer to *σοφίης*, quoting Plutarch Them. 17 *Λακεδαιμόνιοι δ' εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην αὐτὸν καταγαγόντες Εὐρυβιάδην μὲν ἀνδρείας, ἐκείνῳ δὲ σοφίας ἀριστεῖον ἔδωσαν*. But Herodotos, probably using *ἀριστήϊα* in the technical sense of 'first prize for valour', did not think any further definition necessary. p. 61, l. 13; p. 6, l. 23.

9. *αἰνέσαντες* sc. the Lakedaemonians, and as the 300 youths represent the Lakedaemonians the construction is carried on, without change. p. 23, l. 2 *οἱ δὲ ἐκ τῆς ἑξω ἡπείρου, Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν πρὸς πάντας τοὺς ἄλλους παρεχόμενοι νέας κτλ.*

11. *οἱ περὶ ἵππεις καλέονται*. The three hundred picked youths in Sparta, selected by the *ἵππαγρέται* appointed by the Ephors. Though called 'horsemen' they consisted both of cavalry and hoplites, and acted as a body guard to the kings, see Dionys. Hal.

2, 13 παρ' ἐκείνοις (Λακεδαιμονίοις) οἱ γενναιότατοι τῶν νέων τριακόσιοι φύλακες ἦσαν τῶν βασιλέων, οἳ ἐχρῶντο κατὰ τοὺς πολέμους παρασπισταῖς, ἱππεύσι τε οὖσι καὶ πεζοῖς. Müller however seems to doubt whether they were ἱππεῖς at all, as in the case of οἱ κατεστεῶτες τριακόσιοι who were with Leonidas (7, 205); and the expression of Herodotos here οἱ περ καλέονται shows that they were not in the ordinary sense cavalry. Müller's Dorians, vol. 2 p. 252.

12. οὖρων τῶν Τεγετικῶν i.e. to the frontier of Laconia and Arcadia, the road North leading through Tegea. μῦνον δὴ 'absolutely the only man'. The Spartans were always chary of bestowing honours, and particularly averse from encouraging strangers in Sparta. See 9, 35.

CHAPTER CXXV.

16. ἄλλως δὲ 'and besides', see p. 65, l. 26. Herodotos seems to mean that, besides being personally hostile to Themistokles, he had a class prejudice against him as of a social rank above his own. ἐπιφανεῖς nobiles, cf. 7, 114 ἐπτά Περσέων παῖδας εὐνῶντων ἐπιφανέων ἀνδρῶν.

17. φθόνῳ καταμαργέων 'stark mad with jealousy'. μαργᾶν is fairly common in the dramatists, but this compound is apparently ἀπαξ λεγ. We have ὑπομαργότερος in 3, 29; 6, 75.

22. ἐὼν Βελβινίτης that is, 'if I were the inhabitant of the most insignificant place in Greece', Belbina being a small island 10 miles off Sunium. In Plutarch Them. 18 the retort is made more telling by the reproach being addressed to him by an inhabitant of the little island of Seriphos, and thus giving Themistokles a handle for his reply ἀληθῇ λέγεις, ἀλλ' οὐτ' ἂν ἐγὼ Σερίφιος ὦν ἐγενόμην ἐνδοξος, οὔτε σὺ Ἀθηναῖος. Plato Rep. 329 has Σερίφιος in his version of the story too.

CHAPTER CXXVI.

25. νυν l. 6. ἐς τοσοῦτο ἐγένετο 'amounted to what I have said', 'this was the upshot of these proceedings', p. 57, l. 19.

27. ἐκ τῶν Πλαταιικῶν 'by his subsequent conduct at the battle of Plataea',—in which he showed great foresight, and contrived to escape with a large body of men. See 9, 66, 89.

28. τοῦ assimilation of relative. G. § 153.
- 69 1. προέπεμπε 'was engaged in escorting'.
2. Thus μέν p. 68, l. 25 and δὲ l. 26 express contemporaneous action. Cp. 6, 6 Ἰστιαῖος μέν νυν...ἐπόλεον ταῦτα, ἐπὶ δὲ Μίλητον... ναυτικὸς ἦν στρατὸς προσδόκιμος.
5. καὶ οὐδέν κω κατεπείγοντος 'and there being as yet no hurry'. The absolute participle of κατεπείλει used impersonally. Hippocr. de fract. 762 οὐδέν κατεπείλει, and perhaps Demosth. in Timocr. § 18 περὶ ὧν οὐδέν ἴσως ὑμᾶς κατεπείλει νῦν ἀκοῦσαι. Others make it agree with Μαρδονίου 'and as he was not yet pressing him at all to join the rest of the army'. Herodotos nowhere else uses the active ἐπείλειν, though frequently the middle.
6. οὐκ ἐδίκαιον 'he did not think proper', 'he could not make up his mind'. Cp. 9, 19 οὐκ ἐδिकाίεν λείπεσθαι τῆς ἐξόδου Λακεδαιμονίων.
7. μὴ οὐκ ἐξανδραποδίσασθαι cp. p. 28, l. 20; p. 66, l. 2. G. § 283, 7. ... ἐδίκαιον μὴ ... ἐξανδραποδίσασθαι,
οὐκ " " οὐκ " "
- This usually takes place after a negated verb containing itself some negative notion, such as forbidding or hindering, because it is after such verbs that μὴ with the infinitive usually occurs.
8. παρεξήλακές 'had marched past them', i.e. on his return journey.
10. ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ 'openly'. 9, 1 καὶ τότε ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ παρήκε Μαρδόνιον ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα.
11. ὥς=οὕτω. Cp. 9, 18, 35.

CHAPTER CXXVII.

12. ἐνθαῦτα δὴ 'it was in these circumstances'. p. 65, l. 11.
13. ἐπολιόρκει 'began the siege of'.
14. ἀπίστωσθαι 'that the Olynthians were on the point of revolting', the present expresses the intention in the immediate future. See on 6, 53 τάδε δὲ κατὰ τὰ λεγόμενα ὑπ' Ἑλλήνων ἐγὼ γράφω. 6, 82 μαθεῖν δὲ αὐτοῖς οὕτω τὴν ἀτρεκέλην ὅτι οὐκ αἰρέει τὸ Ἄργος, 'that he is not to take', 'that he will not take'.
- τούτην sc. Ὀλυνθον understood from Ὀλυνθίους above, cp. p. 66, l. 22.

16. *ἐξαναστάντες* 'having been turned out', used both of the country and the people. Cp. p. 22, l. 24. 2, 171 *ἐξαναστάσης πάσης Πελοποννήσου ὑπὸ Δωριέων...οὐκ ἐξαναστάντες* Ἀρκάδες διέσωζον αὐτὴν μούνοι.

17. *κατέσφαξε...ἐς λίμνην* 'took them out of the town to a marsh and killed them'. Cp. the action of the Aeginetan nobles in a similar massacre, when they took their victims to a lonely spot outside the town. 6, 91.

20. *ἔσχον* 'got possession of', implying that they still had it when Herodotos wrote. Notice *Χαλκιδέες* without the definite article,—'Chalkidians', not Bottiaei who used to have it.

CHAPTER CXXVIII.

21. *ἐξελών*, p. 61, l. 19.

22. *ἐντεταμένως...προθύμως*, notice the variation of the words, in sense nearly identical, to avoid harsh repetition.

25. *οὐ γὰρ ὦν λέγεται* 'for in fact it is not told'.

26. *ὅκως...γράψει* 'whenever he wrote a letter'. See p. 26, l. 11; p. 63, l. 17.

28. *παρὰ τὰς γλυφίδας* 'close to the notched end'. *γλυφίδες* is used for the whole butt-end of the arrow, and consequently Aeneas Tact. 31, 26 quoting this story says *περὶ τὰς γλυφίδας ἐλίξαντες τὸ βιβλίον*.

1. *πτερώσαντες* 'having covered it with feathers'. The piece of 70 biblus or bark was wound round the arrow and then covered with the feathers (probably fixed in a piece of leather), partly for concealment and partly for the ordinary purpose of steadying the arrow.

8. *παρὴν δὲ...συμαχίῃ* parenthetical, explaining the plural *στρατηγούς*, 'now there were there allied troops from the other states in Pallene also'. For *συμαχίῃ*=*σύμμαχοι*, the abstract for the concrete, cp. *φυγαί* for *φυγάδες* 3, 138; *δουλεία* for *δούλοι* Thucyd. 5, 23, 4; *ἡ ἀρχή* for *οἱ ἄρχοντες* Lys. IX. § 16.

10. *ἐπιλεξαμένοισι*, cp. p. 12, l. 2.

11. *μὴ καταπλῆξαι* 'not to confound him with the charge of treason'. Herodotos does not use this word elsewhere, and two mss. (R and S) have *καταπλέξαι* 'to involve in'.

CHAPTER CXXIX.

17. ἐγεγόνεσαν 'had elapsed'. Cp. 1, 113 ὡς δὲ τρίτῃ ἡμέρῃ τῷ παιδίῳ ἐκκειμένῳ ἐγένετο. 9, 39 ἡμέραι δὲ σφί ἀντικατημένοισι ἤδη ἐγεγόνεσαν ὀκτώ.

ἄμπωτις 'ebb', cf. 7, 198 ἐν τῷ ἄμπωτις καὶ ῥηχίῃ ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέρην γίνεται.

18. χρόνον ἐπὶ πολλόν 'lasting a long time'. For ἐπὶ see p. 26, l. 20.

19. παρήϊσαν 'tried to pass it into Pallene'. The Persians were on the north of the town which stretched right across the neck of the Isthmus; they tried to take advantage of the unusually low tide to get past the town so as to be able to attack it on its south and less defensible side (Thucyd. 1, 64, 2). They would have to go somewhat far out to pass the end of a mole or breakwater (χηλή) which ran out into the sea (Thucyd. 1, 63, 1).

20. τὰς δύο μὲν μοίρας sc. ὁδοῦ or τοῦ τενάγους 'two-fifths of the way across the salt marsh'.

22. ἔσω εἶναι 'so as to be on Pallene south of the town'. Herodotos speaking as a Southern Greek means 'south' by ἔσω, cis. So ἔξω and ἔσω Πυλῶν Demosth. de Cor. 304.

24. πολλάκις γενομένη 'though it (a πλημμυρίς of some kind) takes place frequently'. The variations of tide in the Mediterranean are as a rule slight; but at particular places, such as the Euripus, the Straits of Messina, and others, the peculiar configuration of the shore produces currents which, acted on by the tides, cause a violent ebb and flow at certain times of the year and under the influence of certain winds.

δὴ 'accordingly', continuing a narrative, cp. 6, 5 περὶ Σάρδεις μὲν δὴ ἐγένετο παραχῇ. 6, 26 ταῦτα μὲν δὴ οὕτω ἐγένετο.

71 1. ῥηχίῃ opp. to ἄμπωτις in 2, 11: while πλημμυρίς indicates that it was not merely an ordinary flowing tide, but a high one, a flood tide.

2. Ποσειδέωνος ἐς τὸν νηόν. A temple of Poseidon was naturally erected on a narrow isthmus between two seas, just as in the case of the Isthmus of Corinth.

3. οὗτοι...ὅι περ, it was the very men in the Persian army that committed the impiety 'who also perished in the sea'.

CHAPTER CXXX.

9. ὁ ναυτικός sc. στρατός, cp. 7, 100 ἐς μὲν τοσόνδε ὁ ναυτικός στρατός εἰρηται. For the omission of στρατός cp. p. 72, l. 7; 7, 97 τοῦ δὲ ναυτικοῦ ἐστρατήγεον οἶδε.

10. ὡς προσέμειξε 'when it had reached Asia'. Cp. 6, 96 ἐπεὶ δὲ...προσέμειξαν τῇ Νάξῳ. 7, 168 μόγις δὲ ἀναχθέντες προσέμειξαν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ.

13. ἐπιλάμπαντος, p. 8, l. 2. So 1, 190 τὸ δεύτερον ἔαρ ὑπέλαμπε 'began to appear'.

πρώτος 'early in the season', cp. Thucyd. 4, 6, 1 ἅμα δὲ πρῶ ἐσβαλόντες καὶ τοῦ σίτου ἔτι χλωροῦ ὄντος.

14. Περσέων...οἱ πλεῖνους ἐπεβάτεον 'most of the epibatae were Persians and Medes'. It is expressed very oddly: lit. 'but it was of Persians and Medes that the greater number went on board as marines'.

17. ἀδελφιδέος 'brother's son'.

20. οὐδ' ἐπηνάγκαζε 'nor did anyone try to make them do so'.

23. ἐλεύσεσθαι. This future of ἐρχομαι is Ionic. It was used in Attic poetry; but rarely if ever in Attic prose of the classical period; the only exception is Lysias 22 § 11 where Cobet reads τρέψεσθαι.

25. σταθμεύμενοι ὅτι 'judging from the fact that'. Some word like τοῦτω or τῷδε must be understood. Cp. 7, 214 τοῦτο γὰρ τῷδε χρὴ σταθμώσασθαι ὅτι οἱ τῶν Ἑλλήνων πυλαγόραι ἐπεκήρυξαν κτλ.

26. ἄσμενοι ἀπαλλάσσοντο 'were only too glad to get away from them'. Cp. 9, 52 ἐφευγον ἄσμενοι τὴν ἵππον.

27. ἐσσωμένοι ἦσαν τῷ θυμῷ 'they had been cowed in spirit', cp. 9, 122 ἐσσωθέντες τῇ γνώμῃ πρὸς Κύρου. Thucyd. 4, 37, 1 εἰ πως...ἐπικλασθεῖεν τῇ γνώμῃ...καὶ ἡσσηθεῖεν τοῦ παρόντος δεινοῦ. 7, 71, 3 τὴν γνώμην ἐδουλοῦντο.

4. ὠτακούστων 'they were trying to hear news', 'they listened anxiously for news'. Used of troops sent to reconnoitre in Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 56. Cp. Demosth. de fals. Leg. § 288 περιερχόμεθα...ὠτακουστούντες τί τὰ τῶν Ἀρκάδων, τί τὰ τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων...So of a man sent into Syria to see whether things were favourable for the

attempt of Demetrius ὠτακουστήσοντα καὶ κατοπτεύσοντα τὰ ἐκεῖ συμβαίνοντα Polyb. 31, 21, 1. Cp. Poll. 2, 83 ἐκαλοῦντο δὲ τινες ὦτα καὶ ὀφθαλμοὶ βασιλέως...ἀπὸ τε τῶν ὦτων τούτων τὸ ὠτακουστεῖν πεποιήται.

Ἰκη πεσέεται...πρήγματα 'whether Mardonius would be successful or no'. Cp. 7, 163 καταδοκήσαντα τὴν μάχην ἢ πεσέεται.

CHAPTER CXXXI.

7. οὐκω συνελέγετο 'was not beginning to muster'.

ὁ ναυτικός, p. 71, l. 9.

9. ναύαρχος, p. 22, l. 9. The title is altogether a Spartan one; but when the Spartans first instituted the office is not known. From the beginning of the Peloponnesian war there seems to have been a ναύαρχος with a second in command, called ἐπιστολεὺς, appointed every year, who was independent of the king. See Underhill on Xenoph. Hellen. 1, 5, 1.

16. τῆς ἐτέρης οἰκίης, of the junior royal family, the Eurypontidae. See Hist. and Geogr. Index, *Herakleidae*.

19. ἐστρατήγει, notice this word used of a commander of a naval force. The Athenians had no separate establishment of naval commanders.

CHAPTER CXXXII.

21. Ἰώνων ἄγγελοι 'some Ionians as envoys'. Stein remarks that Ἰώνων is a partitive genitive. These messengers were not officially sent from the Ionians, but were certain Ionians who took upon themselves the task of attempting to get help for their country. The presence of the Persian fleet would probably prevent any open or public mission.

25. οἱ στασιῶται σφίσι γενόμενοι 'who having made a conspiracy with each other'. σφίσι=ἐωυτοῖσι=ἀλλήλοις. 1, 142 αὐταὶ δὲ αἱ πόλεις...σφίσι ὁμοφωνέουσι. 6, 12 ἔλεξαν πρὸς ἐωυτοὺς τάδε. 6, 42 συνθήκας σφίσι αὐτοῖσι τοὺς Ἰωνας ἠνάγκασε ποιέσθαι.

73 3. ἐξενέικαντος 'having betrayed', 'made known'. Cp. 3, 74 πῶς λαβόντες καὶ ὀρκίοισι ἢ μὲν ἔξειν παρ' ἐωυτῷ μὴδ' ἐξοίσειν μηδενὶ ἀνθρώπων τὴν ἀπὸ σφέων ἀπάτην ἐς Πέρσας γεγονυῖαν.

4. οὕτω δὴ 'in these circumstances', or 'when this had taken

place'. See on 9, 15. *ὑπεξίσχον* 'removed secretly'. Cp. 6, 74 *ὑπεξέσχε ἐς Θεσσαλίην*.

5. *καὶ δὴ καὶ τότε* 'and so finally came at this time to Aegina'. p. 21, l. 22; p. 56, l. 13.

7. *οἱ* 'they, however'.

9. *οὔτε τῶν χώρων ἐοῦσι ἐμπεύροισι, στρατιῆς τε...ἰδόκει εἶναι*. For *οὔτε...τε* cp. 6, 16. For the change of subject (*parataxis*) cp. 6, 20, 123. Everything beyond Delos, i.e. to the north and east of Delos, was an object of terror to the Greeks; for they were unacquainted with the lie of the countries (i.e. the islands and the Asiatic coast), and they imagined every place to be full of armed men. The Greek sailors were not at this period familiar with the navigation of the Aegean, with the exception perhaps of the Aeginetans, Corinthians, Chalkidians, and possibly the Athenians, and this was a joint fleet. As far as Delos they were used to go for the yearly festival. Rawlinson thinks the idea of such ignorance on the part of the Greeks a gross exaggeration, and not accounted for by fifteen years' cessation of such voyages since the Ionian revolt. But though at this distance of time fifteen years seem insignificant, it is a considerable period in the lives of sailors, whose energies would have been engaged elsewhere; and we must remember that an appreciable part of the fleet consisted of ships sent from towns not used to such expeditions, and the movements of it were likely to be measured not by the boldness of the bravest, but by the fears of the most timid. Grote v. p. 298.

11. *ἡπιστάετο* 'believed', p. 3, l. 21. *δόξῃ* 'as a matter of conjecture'.

καὶ Ἡρακλῆας στήλας 'were as far off as the Pillars of Herakles'. The Pillars of Herakles were the end of all things westward to the Greek (*τῷ ὁ ποντομέδων πορφύρεας λίμνας ναύταις οὐκέθ' ὁδὸν νέμει* 'where the Sea-lord of the purple main no further grants a pathway to sailors' Eurip. Hipp. 744); and Herodotos only seems to mean here that the Peloponnesians thought Samos an immense distance off, and the voyage to it too great to be undertaken; he does *ποῖ* mean that they had any theory about the exact distances.

12. *συνέπιπτε δὲ τοιοῦτο ὥστε* 'and by a coincidence it so happened that', p. 8, l. 18.

15. *τὸ μέσον...σφῶν* 'all that lay between them'.

CHAPTER CXXXIII.

17. δὴ, resuming the narrative from l. 8 *μόγις μέχρι Δήλου* Cp. p. 76, l. 28.

19. ἐνθεῦτεν ὀρμόμενος, p. 61, l. 30. κατὰ τὰ χρηστήρια 'to the various oracles', 'from oracle to oracle'. 1, 30 περιήγον τὸν Σόλωνα κατὰ τοὺς θησαυροὺς (Ab.).

20. Εὐρωπαϊά, of the town Europos in Karia.

21. τῶν, referring to χρηστηρίοις understood after *χρησόμενον* 'to consult the oracles', though in this sense *χρᾶσθαι* is often used absolutely without being followed by any case. οἶά τε, for the suffix τε see on p. 10, l. 9.

22. ἀποπειρήσασθαι, p. 34, l. 27.

24. οὐ γὰρ ὦν λέγεται, p. 69, l. 25.

CHAPTER CXXXIV.

27. φαίνεται ἀπικόμενος 'notoriously arrived at Lebedaea'.

74 1. καταβῆναι παρὰ Τροφώνιον 'to descend into the cavern of Trophonius'. Cp. Arist. Nub. 507 ὡς δέδοικ' ἐγὼ | εἰσω καταβαίνων ὥσπερ εἰς Τροφωνίου. See Biographical Index.

2. καὶ δὴ...ἀπῖκετο 'and above all on arriving at Thebes, which he did first'. For another similar consultation of Greek oracles, see 1, 46.

3—5. τοῦτο μὲν...τοῦτο δέ, p. 40, l. 5.

4. ἔστι δέ...χρηστηριάξασθαι 'now it is allowed, as at Olympia, to consult the oracle there by means of burnt sacrifices', i.e. in contradistinction to the method at Delphi and other places, where the inquirer entered the shrine and received the answers from the *προφήτης*, here on the other hand the oracle was declared by inspection of the victims offered on the altar. Cp. Pind. Olymp. 13, 2 ἵνα μάντιες ἄνδρες ἐμπύροις τεκμαιρόμενοι παραπειρῶνται Διὸς ἀρχικεραύνου. To this *πυρομαντεία* Sophokles refers O. T. 21 ἐπ' Ἰσμηνοῦ τε μαντεῖα σποδῶ.

6. κατεκοίμησε ἐς Ἀμφιάρεω 'caused him to pass the night in the temple of Amphiaraos'. Cp. 9, 93. For the practice of passing the night in a temple see 1, 31; Aristoph. Plut. 669—671. The object in this case was to obtain an oracle by a dream. Paus. 1, 3,

5 κριὸν θύσαντες καὶ τὸ δέρμα ὑποστρωσάμενοι καθεύδουσιν ἀναμένοντες δῆλωσιν οὐείρατος. The dream is given in Plut. Arist. 19. For the pregnant use of ἐς cp. id. 411 κατακλίνειν αὐτὸν εἰς Ἀσκληπίου | κράτιστόν ἐστι. This temple of Amphiaraios, according to Rawlinson, was not at Thebes but near Oropos. He quotes Pausan. 1, 34, 2. Livy 45, 27 inde Oropum Atticae ventum est ubi pro deo vates Amphiloehus colitur. But the former only says that there was a temple of Amphiaraios, 1½ miles from Oropos, and that the Oropians were the first to regard Amphiaraios as a god (θεὸν δὲ Ἀμφιάραον πρώτοις Ὀρωπίοις κατέστη νομίζειν, ὅστερον δὲ καὶ οἱ πάντες Ἕλληνες ἡγνῆται). And Livy says no more, even if *Amphiloehus* is altered to *Amphiaraios*.

8. διὰ χρηστηρίων ποιούμενος 'by means of an oracle', 'speaking in an oracular response'. Cf. 6, 4 μετὰ δὲ Ἰστιαῖος δι' ἀγγέλου ποιούμενος...ἐπεμπε βιβλία.

9. ὁκότερα, cp. δεύτερα, p. 67, l. 20. οἰδ' τε p. 73, l. 21.

CHAPTER CXXXV.

13. θωμά μοι μέγιστον γενέσθαι λέγεται 'a thing is related by the Thebans to have happened which is a matter of the greatest surprise to me'. θωμά μοι=θ θαυμαστόν ἐστὶ μοι.

14. Ἰθεὶν ἄρα 'for (they say) that Mys came'. For ἄρα introducing the words of another, cf. Aeschin. in Ctes. § 137 τολμᾷ λέγειν βλέπων εἰς πρόσωπα τὰ ὑμέτερα, ὡς ἄρα Θηβαῖοι τὴν συμμαχίαν ὑμῖν ἐποιήσαντο κτλ. Herodotos often prefaces an anecdote with this word, see p. 4, l. 27.

15. περιστρωφόμενον...χρηστήρια 'in the course of his series of visits to all the oracles'.

16. τὸ τέμενος, see p. 20, l. 17. It is here used for the temple and inclosure.

17. ἔστι Θηβαίων 'belongs to the Thebans', i.e. is in the Theban territory.

18. ὑπὲρ...οὔρεϊ 'East of the lake Copais and close to the mountain', i.e. Mt. Ptoum.

21. ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ 'representing the (Theban) State'. 5, 109 ἡμέας ἀπέπεμψε τὸ κοινὸν τῶν Ἰώνων.

22. ἀπογραφόμενους 'for the purpose of taking notes of'. For ἀπογράφειν and ἀπογράφεσθαι see 7, 100. The middle is used here

because Herodotos is thinking not of their actually writing down the words, but of their purpose in coming to the temple.

ἔμελλε sc. ὁ θεός. πρόκειται 'forthwith', I, III.

24. ἔχουσαι, p. 26, l. 20. οὐδὲ ἔχων...πρήγματι 'and did not know what to do about it', i.e. they could not take down the words, as they had been sent to do, as they did not understand them. For βαρβάρων see p. 11, l. 3.

27. τὴν ἐφέροντο 'which they were carrying', 'which they had in their hands'.

29. φάναι δὲ Κάρην...γλώσση χραῖν 'that he was giving his answer in the Karian language'. The Karians were βαρβαρόφωνοι, Hom. Il. 2, 867. What Herodotos is surprised at is that the promantis should be able to speak Karian. It is possible that some Karian sentence had been prepared on purpose to prevent the Theban commissioners from knowing what the answer was, in order that the medizing Thebans might not afterwards lay the blame of their medizing on the oracle. Or, if the sentence of the oracle contained any reference to the projected alliance of Athens with the Persians (cc. 136, 141), it might be prudent that the Thebans should be kept in the dark about it. Thirlwall 2, p. 323. Grote 5, p. 4.

CHAPTER CXXXVI.

75 1. ἐπιλεξάμενος, p. 70, l. 10. ὃ τι δὴ λέγοντα ἦν 'what the oracles said, whatever it was'. Herodotos does not know what the oracles were, but he connects with them the step Mardonius next took of trying to win over Athens. See last note.

4. προσκηδείας 'relations by marriage'. Cp. κηδεστής, κηδος (7, 189).

8. τῷ δὴ 'to whom, as is well known'. For δὴ referring to known facts, cp. 6, 44, 45.

9. ἅμα δὲ...πυθόμενος 'and at the same time because Mardonius was informed'. The causal participle answers to the ἅμα μὲν ὅτι...ἦσαν in l. 4.

10. πρόξενος. Individuals were ξένοι to each other; when the connexion was between a State and an individual he was called πρόξενος, and the relationship προξενία. Cp. 9, 85. εὐεργέτης, p. 45, l. 2.

12. ἄρα, p. 74, l. 15.

15. ἐπίστατο. For the irregularity of a verb connected by τε with a participle (ἀκούων) cp. p. 45, l. 13; p. 73, l. 11. For ἐπίστατο see p. 3, l. 21; p. 13, l. 22; p. 46, l. 19.

τούτων δὲ προσγενομένων 'but if they joined him',—if he could get the Athenian fleet on his side.

κατήλπιζε 'he quite expected', κατα- intensive.

18. κατύπερθε οἱ τὰ πρήγματα...τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν sc. πρηγμάτων 'that his power would be superior to that of the Greeks'. For πρήγματα 'power' cp. 6, 13 κατεφαίνετό σφι εἶναι ἀδύνατα τὰ βασιλείας πρήγματα ὑπερβαλέσθαι.

19. τάχα δ' ἂν...προλέγοι 'and it may perhaps be the case that the oracles also gave him a forewarning of this'. An expression used in 1, 70 of a similar tentative and doubtful explanation. Herodotos generally uses the present optative in such contingent statements, even though referring to past events. Cp. 5, 59 ταῦτα ἡλικίην ἂν εἴη κατὰ Δαῖον τὸν Λαβδάκου.

21. ποιέσθαι, notice the middle—'to secure as his ally'. τοῖσι δὲ παιθόμενος 'in obedience to which it was that he sent him'. δὴ marks the clause as representing the thought of Mardonius, not the writer, see 9, 11, 59.

CHAPTER CXXXVII.

23. Ἰβδομος, see Biogr. Index, s. vv. *Alexander, Perdikkas*. Thucyd. 2, 99, 100; 5, 80.

3. ἐς τὴν ἀνω Μακεδονίην, cp. 7, 128 Μακεδόνων τῶν κατύπερθε 76 οὐκημένων, i.e. Makedonia north of Pindus.

4. ἐθήτευον 'acted as labourers'. The θήτες are not δοῦλοι but hirelings, for originally slaves, properly so called, were said not to have existed in Greece, see 6, 137.

6. τὰ λεπτὰ τῶν προβάτων 'the smaller cattle', i.e. sheep and goats. Cp. 1, 133. For the use of πρόβατα for cattle generally cp. 2, 41 τὰς βοῦς τὰς θηλέας σέβονται προβάτων πάντων μάλιστα. 4, 61 θύουσι καὶ τὰλλα πρόβατα καὶ ἵππους μάλιστα. [πρόβατον any animal that walks—i.e. does not fly or swim.]

9. ἡ δὲ γυνὴ τοῦ βασιλέως, cp. the description of the Princess Nausikaa in the *Odys.* 6, 57 sqq. going to the river to wash

the clothes: and the harvest scene in the shield of Achilles (Il. 18, 559)

αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες

δεῖπνον ἐρίθουσιν λεύκ' ἀλφίτα πολλὰ πάλυνον.

ἔπεσσε 'used to knead'.

10. *δκως δὲ ὀπτῶτο* 'and whenever the loaf was being baked': for the frequentative optative with *δκως* see p. 26, l. 11; p. 63, l. 17; p. 69, l. 26.

11. *διπλήσιος...αὐτὸς ἑωυτοῦ* 'twice as great'. 1, 203 *τῇ εὐρυτάτῃ ἐστὶ αὐτῇ ἑωυτῆς*. p. 45, l. 12.

13. *ἐσηλθε* 'it occurred to'. Cp. 7, 46 *ἐσηλθέ με λογισάμενον κατοικτεῖραι*. 6, 125 *ἰδόντα δὲ τὸν Κροῖσον γέλως ἐσηλθε*. *καὶ φέροι ἐς μέγα τι* 'and had some important significance'. Cp. 4, 90 *ἐς ἄκρην φέροντα*. 6, 42 *ἐς νεῖκος φέρον*. 1, 120 *ἐς τί ὑμῖν ταῦτα φαίνεται φέρειν*;

17. *οὕτω*, i.e. when they had received their pay. For *οὕτω* expressing the completion of an action previously expressed, cp. p. 12, l. 25; p. 65, l. 20.

18. *κατὰ τὴν καπνοδόκην* 'by the smoke-vent'; apparently not like our chimney, but an aperture in the centre of the roof,—by which Philokleon endeavours to escape in the 'Wasps', Arist. Vesp. 139—143. See 4, 103; Becker's *Charicles*, p. 271; *Gallus*, p. 279. For *γάρ* anticipatory, see p. 3, l. 10.

ἦν...ἐσέχων 'was making its way in', cp. 2, 11 *κόλπος θαλάσσης ἐσέχων ἐς τὴν Ἀραβίην χώραν ἐκ τῆς Ἐρυθρῆς θαλάσσης*.

19. *θεοβλαβῆς* 'under an infatuation sent from heaven'. Cp. 1, 127 *ὥστε θεοβλαβῆς*. The notion contained in the sentence *quem deus vult perdere prius dementat* is often expressed by Greek writers. See Lycurg. in Leocr. 92 *οἱ γὰρ θεοὶ οὐδὲν πρότερον ποιοῦσιν ἢ τῶν πονηρῶν ἀνθρώπων τὴν διάνοιαν παράγουσιν*. Demosth. 3 Phil. 54; Aeschin. in Ctes. § 117; Polyb. 23, 10.

24. *δεκόμεθα*, cp. p. 63, l. 11.

25. *τὸν ἥλιον*, i.e. the circle of sunlight admitted by the round smoke-vent.

27. *τοῦ ἡλίου*, partitive gen. 'a draught of the sunshine'. By this *Perdikkas* meant first to take possession of the hearth, and secondly of the whole land, the lordship of the Sun being symbolical of his claim. The German editors compare some German customs of taking possession of property by a symbolic reception from God

and the Sun (*Sonnenlehen*). 'On entering into possession the new lord rode forth in the morning in armour and with drawn sword towards the East, and as soon as the sun rose waved his sword three times crosswise in the air'. Stein.

CHAPTER CXXXVIII.

28. οἱ μὲν δὴ, the usual formula of Herodotos in dismissing a portion of a story and continuing, p. 77, l. 20 etc.

29. τῆς τῶν παρέδρων 'one of his council'. οἶόν τι χρήμα 'the significance of the action of the boy'.

30. σὺν νόῳ 'deliberately', *avec intention*: in p. 45, l. 9 it means *certa ratione* 'on deliberate plan'.

2. τῷ θύουσι. For sacrifice to rivers see 6, 76 (to the Erasinus 77 in Argos); 7, 113 (to the Strymon).

5. οἷους τε, p. 10, l. 9.

9. ὑπερφέροντα τῶν ἄλλων. The genitive follows this verb on the analogy of all verbs implying comparison of excess or defect. In p. 81, l. 14 ὑπερφέρω is used without a case.

10. ἦλω 'was caught by the country people sleeping in the garden'.

12. ὑπὸ χειμῶνος 'owing to the effects of winter', cp. p. 1, l. 3. 5, 10 ὑπὸ τούτων (μελισσῶν) οὐκ εἶναι διελθεῖν τὸ προσωτέρω.

13. καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Μακεδονίην 'the rest of Makedonia also', i.e. the country which, besides what he has already called 'upper Makedonia', was called generally Makedonia in the time of Herodotos, extending eastwards as far as the Strymon and south to the borders of Thessaly.

CHAPTER CXL.

25. μετήμι 'I remit', 'I forgive', 6, 59 τὸν προσοφειλόμενον φόρον μετρίει ὁ βασιλεὺς.

26. τοῦτο μὲν...τοῦτο δὲ, p. 40, l. 5.

τὴν γῆν σφι...ἔθλωσι. This offer was long remembered. See Dem. de Cor. 202 καὶ παρὰ τοῦ Περσῶν Βασιλέως μετὰ πολλῆς

χάριτος τοῦτ' ἂν ἀσμένως ἐδόθη τῇ πόλει, ὅτι βούλεται λαβοῦσθαι καὶ τὰ αὐτῆς ἐχούσθαι τὸ κελεύόμενον ποιεῖν καὶ εἰς ἕτερον τῶν Ἑλλήνων προεστάναι.

28. ὄντες ἀτόνομοι, that is, without having a tyrannus imposed upon them by Persian influence, or being included in a Satrapy under a Persian governor.

ἰρά. On the destruction of the temples at Athens, see c. 53.

78 1. τοῦτων δὲ ἀπιγμένων 'such being the orders received by me from the king'.

2. τὸ ὑμέτερον 'your action', almost = ὑμεῖς, cp. 3, 155 ἤδη ὧν ἢ μὴ τῶν σὼν δεῖσθαι αἰρέομεν Βαβυλώνα.

3. νῦν τί μαίνεσθε; So Stein punctuates. Other editions have λέγω τάδε νῦν· τί μαίνεσθε κτλ. Stein's arrangement seems the better. He quotes 1, 120; 5, 106.

5. ἂν ὑπερβάλοισθε, p. 13, l. 18.

7. καὶ τὰ ἔργα 'and the great things which it did'. Cp. prol. ἔργα μεγάλα τε καὶ θουμαστά τὰ μὲν Ἕλλησι τὰ δὲ βαρβάροις ἀποδεχθέντα.

11. παρισούμενοι βασιλεῖ 'setting up to be equal to the king'. Cp. 4, 166 ὁ δὲ Ἀρνάνδης τῆς Αἰγύπτου ὑπαρχος ὑπὸ Καμβύσεω κατεστῆκε ὑστέρῳ χρόνῳ παρισούμενος Δαρεῖω διεφθάρη.

12. θέαν δὲ...αὐτῶν 'and continually risking your own safety'. See p. 38, l. 26.

13. παρέχει = παρέστι p. 5, l. 1.

14. βασιλεὺς ταύτῃ ὀρμημένον 'the king being inclined in this direction'. Cp. 1, 158 οἱ Κυμαῖοι ὁρμέατο ἐκδιδόναι Πακτύην Πέρσῃσι· ὀρμεομένου δὲ ταύτῃ τοῦ πλήθεος κτλ.

15. ὁμαιχμίην = συμμαχίην 7, 145. συνθέμενοι p. 66, l. 12. ἄνευ τῆς δόλου καὶ ἀπάτης, a regular treaty clause, see 1, 69; 9, 7; Thucyd. 5, 18, 4; 5, 47, 2.

19. ἐξ ἐμεῦ. For ἐκ with the genitive of the agent see p. 62, l. 26; 6, 13 τὰ γινόμενα ἐκ τῶν Ἰώνων. 9, 16 ὅτι δεῖ γενέσθαι ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ.

21. ἐνορέω...οὐκ οἰοίσι τε ἐσομένοισι 'I see in you that you will not be able'. The construction is very loose and may be explained as an instance of a participle taking the place of accusative and infinitive, or better with Stein by regarding ἐνορέω as equivalent to συνοῖδα and taking its construction as in 9, 60 συνοῖδα· μεν δὲ ὑμῖν ὑπὸ τὸν παρεόντα τόνδε πόλεμον εἶοσι πολλὸν προθυ-

μοτάτοισι. So Herod. constructs *πείθεσθαι* with genitive on the analogy of *ὑπακούειν* (6, 12), *διαδεξάτω* on that of *φανήτω* (p. 65, l. 16).

25. *χεῖρ ὑπερμήκης* 'a very long arm'. Cp. the English proverb 'Justice has a long arm'; and the Scriptural phrase 'with a stretched out arm'. Cp. 4, 155 *τέφ δυνάμει, κοίη χειρὶ*; Abicht quotes Ovid Heroid. 17, 16 *an nescis longas regibus esse manus*.

26. *μεγάλα προτεινόντων* 'when they (the Persians) offer liberal terms'.

27. *ἐν τρίβῳ τε μάλιστα οἰκημένων τῶν συμμάχων πάντων* 'seeing that you most of all the allied states lie right in the way'. Alexander seems to mean that Athens lies directly in the path of Mardonius on his march to the Peloponnesus; which is not wholly true: though it was true that the Athenians were likely to be attacked again first, before Mardonius ventured to proceed Southward.

29. *ἐξαιρετον...ἐκτιμένων* 'the land you possess being one specially marked out for a fighting ground' 'to be the scene of the contest between the two parties'. *μεταίχμιον* is properly 'a space between two armies', see 6, 77, 112. That Attica was not a good ground for actual fighting, especially for cavalry, Mardonius soon discovered, see 9, 13.

30. *ἀλλὰ πείθεσθε*, cp. p. 31, l. 16 *ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ πείθεο*.

CHAPTER CXLI.

5. *τῶν λογίων*. For these oracles see 5, 90 *ἔτι τε πρὸς τούτοις* 79 *ἐνὴγόν σφεας οἱ χρησμοὶ λέγοντες πολλὰ τε καὶ ἀνάρσια ἐσσεσθαι αὐτοῖσι ἐξ Ἀθηναίων, τῶν πρότερον μὲν ἦσαν ἀδαέες, τότε δὲ Κλεομένεος κομίσαντος ἐς Σπάρτην ἐξέμαθον*.

10. *συνέπιπτε ὥστε*, p. 8, l. 18; p. 73, l. 12.

11. *τὴν κατάστασιν* 'their audience' before the people. Cp. 9, 1. 3, 46 *καταστάντες ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀρχοντας*.

ἐπανέμειναν...διατρίβοντες 'for the Athenians had purposely delayed because they expected them to come'. The participle represents the main sentence. Cp. p. 57, l. 17.

14. *ἐπ' ὁμολογίῃ* 'with a proposal for a composition', or,

'with a view to making a composition'. Cp. Dem. 293 *ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ πάντα πράττειν*.

15. *ἐπέτηδες ὧν ἐποίησαν* 'they did this (i.e. waited) therefore purposely'.

CHAPTER CXLII.

18. *διαδεξάμενοι* sc. *τὸν λόγον* 'taking up the discourse in their turn'.

19. *ἡμεῖς δὲ*. Notice the emphatic position of *ἡμεῖς* 'us (as opposed to Alexander) the Spartans sent'. The speech is introduced by *δὲ* because of this reference to the speech of Alexander. For a similar use of *δέ* cp. p. 35, l. 8; p. 76, l. 20; 5, 33.

20. *κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα* 'in Greece'.

22. *κόσμον φέρον*, p. 29, l. 23.

23. *ὑμῖν δὲ δὴ* emphatic *δὴ* 'but to you especially'.

24. *καὶ διὰ πάντων* 'and above all others', p. 19, l. 25; p. 36, l. 17.

25. *ἡγείρατε...ὑμεῖς*. The Spartans mean to refer the origin of the war to the help given by Athens to the Ionians. Cp. 5, 97 *αὐταὶ δὲ αἱ νέες ἀρχὴ κακῶν ἐγένοντο Ἕλλησι τε καὶ βαρβάροις*. The Spartans had refused to help the Ionians, 5, 49.

26. *περὶ τῆς ὑμετέρας ἀρχῆς...ἐγένετο* 'and it was in behalf of your own dominion that the contest arose'. This can hardly mean to refer to any claim of Athens to supremacy in Greece; for such a notion would have been absurd at this period. Nor does it mend matters to read *ἀρχήν* with Schaeffer, which could hardly mean 'in defence of your territory'. We must suppose either that the Spartans mean to imply that the ships sent by Athens to Ionia were sent on the ground of some shadowy claim of the Athenians to a primacy among the Ionians; or, with Abicht, that the reference is to the attempts of the Persians to force the Athenians to recall the Peisistratids (5, 96).

80 1. *φέρει καὶ ἐς*. Cp. p. 76, l. 14.

2. *ἄλλως τε* 'and besides', 'on other grounds', p. 65, l. 26.

4. *καὶ τὸ πάλαι* 'from time immemorial'. The reference is to mythical or heroic times. See Isocrates Panegy. §§ 55, 56 (the Herakleidae and Adrastus). Cp. §§ 64—67.

6. *καρπῶν...διξῶν ἡδὴ* 'of what was now two harvests'. The

harvest of B.C. 480 had been destroyed by the Persians (c. 50); and after Salamis probably the sowing for the next harvest had been partial and late, and was afterwards much damaged in the spring of B.C. 479 by Mardonius (9, 13).

7. *οικοφθόρησθε* 'ye have lost your property', or, 'have had your property destroyed'. 1, 196 *ἐλόντες ἐκακώθησαν καὶ οἰκοφθορήθησαν*. 5, 29 *ὥρεόν σφεας δεινῶς οἰκοφθορημένους*. *οἶκος* includes all a man's estate, not merely his house (*οἰκίη*), cp. 7, 224 *τὸν οἶκον πάντα τὸν ἐωντοῦ ἐπέδωκε*.

9. *τὰ...οικετῶν ἐχόμενα* 'whatever you have pertaining to your families unfit for war'. For *οικεταί* cp. p. 56, l. 26. For *ἐχόμενα* cp. 1, 120 *τὰ τῶν ὀνειράτων ἐχόμενα* 'things in the way of dreams'. 3, 25 *τὰ σιτίων ἐχόμενα εἶχον* 'what they had in the way of food'. 5, 49 *χρυσοῦ ἐχόμενον οὐδέν*.

10. *ἐπιθρέψειν* 'that they will provide for their support', just as the Troezenians did in the previous year, see on c. 41.

11. *ἔστ' ἂν...συνεστήκη* 'as long as the war lasts'. Cp. 7, 225 *τοῦτο* (this struggle) *συνεστήκεε μέχρι οὗ οἱ σὸν Ἐπιάλτη παρεγένοντο*. 1, 74 *τῆς μάχης συνεστεώσης τὴν ἡμέρην ἐξαπλώης νύκτα γενέσθαι*.

12. *ἀναγνώσῃ*, p. 28, l. 23. *λεήνας* 'by his softened version of the message of Mardonius'. Cp. 7, 9 *ἐπιλεήνας τὴν Ξέρξεω γνώμην*.

14. *τύραννος γὰρ ἔων*. The kings of Makedonia are not called 'tyrants', but *βασιλεῖς*. The term is used here *ad invidiam*.

16. *βαρβάρουσι*. The Spartans at home called all other people whether Hellenic or barbarian *ξεῖνοι* (9, 11); but here, speaking to Athenians, they adopt an Hellenic attitude and employ the customary word.

CHAPTER CXLIII.

19. *καὶ αὐτοὶ* 'we as well as you'. The author of the reply was Aristides, according to Plutarch Arist. c. 10.

22. *ὀνειδίζειν* 'to throw that in our teeth', 'to bring it up in a hostile spirit'. *γλιχόμενος* (*γλισχρος* 'sticky') 'eager for', 'clinging to'. A rare word in Attic, but several times used by Herodotos in three constructions: (1) with *περί*, 2, 102 *δεινῶς γλιχόμενοι περί*

τῆς ἐλευθερίας—though here Van Herwerden omits περλ. (2) with gen. as here, cp. 3, 72 τοῦ αὐτοῦ γλιχόμεθα. (3) with ὡς and a verb, 7, 161 ὡς στρατηγήσεις αὐτῆς γλίχεαι.

24. παρὼ ἀναπέθαν. For the threefold construction of πεῖ-
ρᾶσθαι in Herodotos, see on p. 57, l. 18.

26. ἔστ' ἄν...ἔρχεται 'as long as the sun traverses the same path by which he now goes'. Cp. Soph. Phil. 1329

καὶ πᾶντα ἴσθι τῆσδε μὴ ποτ' ἐντυχέω
νόσου βαρείας, ὡς ἄν αὐτὸς ἥλιος
ταύτη μὲν αἶρῃ, τῆδε δ' αὖ δύνῃ πάλω.

Plut. Arist. 10 τοῖς δὲ παρὰ Μαρδονίου τὸν ἥλιον δείξας—"Ἀχρεῖς ἄν
οὗτος, ἔφη, ταύτην πορεύεται τὴν πορείαν, Ἀθηναῖοι πολεμήσουσι
Πέρσας ὑπὲρ τῆς δεδημένης χώρας καὶ ἡσεβημένων καὶ κατακεκαυ-
μένων ἱερῶν. And the Scriptural 'as long as the sun and moon
endureth'.

81 1. ἀμυνόμενοι 'wreaking vengeance for'. Valknaer proposed
the future participle ἀμυνέμενοι. But the present participle is
used of repeated or continuous action whatever may be the tense
of the main verb. For the Persian destruction of the temples see
C. 53.

2. τῶν...ὅπιν 'feeling no reverence for whom', see on 9, 57
οὔτε δαιμόνων οὔτε θεῶν ὅπιν ἔχοντας, and the note there on this
poetical word.

3. τοῦ λοιποῦ 'on any future occasion', genitive of the time
within which. p. 37, l. 25 and Index.

6. οὐδὲν ἄχαρι 'any severity', 6, 9; but there is also an
idea conveyed in it of ingratitude or breach of former ties, cp. 1,
108; 7, 52.

7. πρόξενον, p. 75, l. 10.

CHAPTER CXLIV.

11. αἰσχροῦς...ἀρρωδήσαι 'but you appear to your shame,
though thoroughly knowing the Athenian spirit, to entertain a fear'.
Cp. 9, 7 ὑμεῖς δὲ ἐς πᾶσαν ἀρρωδίην τότε ἀπικόμενοι μὴ ὁμολογῆσωμεν
τῷ Πέρσῃ, ἐπεῖτε ἐξεμάθετε τὸ ἡμέτερον φρόνημα σαφέως, ὅτι οὐδαμὰ
προδώσομεν τὴν Ἑλλάδα, κτλ.

14. τοσοῦτος...τὰ... 'A relative in the neuter may refer to a
number of inanimate antecedents, even when they are all mas-

culine or feminine': cp. Isocr. Panath. 217 ταῦτα εἶπον οὐ πρὸς τὴν εὐσέβειαν οὐδὲ πρὸς τὴν δικαιοσύνην οὐδὲ πρὸς τὴν φρόνησιν ἀποβλέψας ἀσὺ διήλθες. Madv. G. G. 97. μέγα=οὕτω μέγα from the influence of τοσοῦτος, which like τοιοῦτος is sometimes followed by an explanatory simple relative instead of the more precise οἷος or ὅσος. ἀρετῇ 'excellence' 'fertility', see 4, 198; 7, 5. ὑπερφέρουσα, see p. 77, l. 9.

15. τὰ...Ἑλλάδα 'on receiving which we shall be willing to enslave Greece by joining the Persians'.

17. διακωλύοντα μὴ. See on p. 66, l. 2. And cp. p. 60, l. 20 ἐπεὶ τέ σφι ἀπέδοξε μήτ' ἐπιδιώκειν κτλ.

18. μὴδ' ἢν 'even if', the negative arises from the previous μὴ.

21. ἐς τὰ μέγιστα 'to the uttermost of our power', cp. πρὸς τὰ μέγιστα p. 11, l. 7.

22. τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν...ὁμόγλωσσον 'another motive is GREECE, allied as she is in blood and language'. It is difficult to express in a word all that is implied in τὸ Ἑλληνικόν,—the feeling of a common tie, in spite of much difference and hostility, which after all distinguishes everything Greek from everything barbarian.

24. ἡθεὰ τε ὁμότροπα 'community of habits'. The best commentary perhaps to these words will be furnished by Thucydides 1, 6. The distinguishing features common to all Greeks are here mentioned,—blood, language, religious worship, customs.

25. οὐκ ἂν εὖ ἔχοι 'it cannot be right', 'it will never be right'. Ἀθηναίους, notice the absence of the definite article 'that Athenians (of all people in the world) should betray'.

28. ὑμῶν ἀγάμεθα τὴν πρόνοιαν 'we thank you for your foresight on our behalf'. There is a slight irony in the words.

3. οἰκέτας, p. 80, l. 10. καὶ ὑμῖν...ἐκπεπλήρωται 'and for 82 your part indeed you have done all that you are bound to do': i.e. 'any service you owe us has been fully paid by this generous offer'.

4. λιπαρήσομεν οὕτω ὅπως ἂν ἔχωμεν 'we will hold out as best we may'. Cp. 9, 45 λιπαρέετε μένοντες. 5, 19 μὴδὲ λιπάρεε τῇ πόσει. For ὅπως=ὥς cp. 5, 89.

5. νῦν δὲ 'but as to our present duty'. ὥς οὕτω ἐχόντων 'seeing that things are as we say', referring to their declared intention of maintaining their resistance.

7. οὐκ ἐκὼς χρόνον 'at no distant date'. Herodotos every-

where else uses *ἐκάς* of space. For its use in regard to time cp. Aesch. Ag. 1638 *εἶα δὴ φίλοι λοχίται, τοῦργον οὐχ ἐκάς τόδε*. For the genitive *χρόνου* cp. the analogous construction of *πρόσω τῆς νυκτός* 2, 121.

11. *ἡμέας* 'we' i.e. you and ourselves. *προβῶθῆσαι* 'should advance to oppose him'. They afterwards found fault with the Lakedaemonians *ὅτι περιεῖδον ἐμβαλόντα τὸν βάρβαρον ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἀλλ' οὐ μετὰ σφεων ἠντίασαν ἐς τὴν Βοιωτίην* 'that they tamely allowed the Barbarian to invade Attica, instead of accompany them into Bōeotia to resist him there' (9, 6).

HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

ABAE, cc. 27, 33, 134.

A city of Phokis on the frontier of Boeotia situated upon one of the tributaries of the Kephisos. It contained a rich temple and oracle of Apollo, and had been inhabited by a Thrakian tribe who afterwards passed over to Euboea. It appears to have recovered from the damage done by the Persians, for it is mentioned as the only town in Phokis that did not share in the Sacred War (B.C. 357—346) and offered a refuge for fugitives: for which however it suffered by the burning of its temple [Paus. 10, 35, 2].

ABDERA, c. 120.

A city on the coast of Thrakia some ten miles east of the river Nestos, colonized first from Klazomenae and afterwards by the Teians [I, 168]. It was the birthplace of several famous men, Hekataeos the historian, and Protagoras, Demokritos and Anaxarchos the philosophers.

ABRONICHOS, c. 21.

An Athenian, son of Lysikles, employed by Leonidas to watch the fleet at Artemisium, and bring news of the result of the battle.

ABYDOS, cc. 117, 130.

In Mysia, situated on the Asiatic side of the Hellespont, opposite Sestos, at the narrowest point in the strait. The head of Xerxes' bridge was at a point somewhat to the north of it, where the breadth of the strait is 7 stades (less than a mile): see 7, 34. It was founded by a colony from Miletos.

ACHAIA, c. 36.

ACHAIANS, cc. 47, 73.

The inhabitants of Achaia, the northern district of the Peloponnese. The *Achaioi* in the time of Homer inhabited Argolis, Lakonia, and Messenia, but at some period subsequent to that they were expelled by the Dorians and driven into the northern district, from

which they expelled the Ionian inhabitants, and which afterwards retained their name. They were a confederacy of twelve chief cities, ten of which were on the sea coast [I, 145]. The name was also preserved in Northern Greece in the district of Achaea Phthiotis round Mt Orthrys [7, 132].

ACHERON, c. 47.

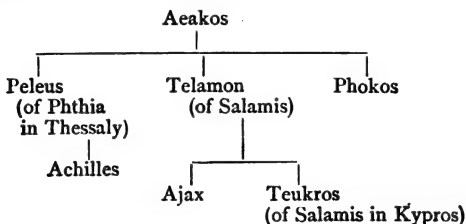
A small river in Epeiros, which falls into the Ionian Sea at a place called the Sweet Haven [*γλυκὺς λιμήν*], *Port Fanari*.

ADEIMANTOS, cc. 5, 59, 61, 94.

A Corinthian, son of Okytos, commanding the Corinthian contingent in the allied fleet. He is accused of having played the coward at Salamis.

AEAKIDAE, cc. 64, 83—4. AEAKOS, c. 64.

The descendants of Aeakos, son of Zeus and Aegina. Gaining great reputation for his justice as ruler of Aegina, Aeakos became one of the three judges in Hades. His descendants were the national heroes of Aegina, Thessaly and Salamis:



The myth was that Peleus and Telamon joined in killing Phokos, and that therefore Peleus was driven to exile in Phthia, Telamon in Salamis. See 5, 80.

AEGALEOS, c. 90.

A mountain chain in Attica extending from Parnes to the east of the bay of Eleusis. Its southern slope overlooks the gulf and island of Salamis.

AEGINA, cc. 41, 60, 63, 79, 81, 83—4, 131, 132.

AEGINETANS, the, cc. 1, 45, 74, 84, 86, 91—3, 122.

An island in the Saronic gulf, about eight miles due south of Salamis and about double that distance east of the coast of Argolis. At the time of the Persian invasion it was an independent state, though it had formerly been subject to the people of the opposite Dorian town of Epidauros, from which the island had been peopled

[5, 83; 8, 46]. The Aeginetans had however long ago thrown off the control of Epidauros, and had become possessed of a powerful navy and considerable wealth. They had from very ancient times been at enmity with Athens, which is described by Herodotos [5, 82 sq.] as beginning with an attempt on the part of the latter to carry off the olive-wood images of the national heroes of Aegina, the Aeakidae. But a more likely account is that which represents the Aeginetans as making frequent attacks upon the Attic coast, and using their power at sea, on which they were supreme before B.C. 500, to annoy and injure Athenian commerce. The quarrel was further embittered by help given to the Boeotians against Athens a few years earlier [5, 81], and when Darius about 493—2 B.C. sent round to the Greek states for earth and water, Aegina was one of the states which complied, actuated perhaps as much by jealousy of Athens as by fear of Persia. This led to a formal complaint against them by Athens to Sparta. The Spartans took hostages for their fidelity whom they entrusted to the Athenians, and whom the Athenians before and after Marathon refused to return. The war which followed continued after B.C. 489 [7, 144], to carry out which Themistokles persuaded the Athenians to build a fleet. The threatened invasion of Xerxes however forced Athens and Aegina to make peace, and thus Aeginetan ships served at Salamis, and next year their soldiers served at Plataea. Aegina finally became entirely subject to Athens during the administration of Perikles, who always regarded its independence as a standing menace to Athens and was wont to call it 'the eyesore of the Peiraeus' [Plut. Peric. 8]. And in B.C. 431 the Athenians expelled the Dorian inhabitants and placed Attic settlers in their room [Thucyd. 2, 27; 7, 57].

AEOLIDAE, the, c. 35.

The inhabitants of a town and district at the foot of Parnassos in Phokis. The exact site seems uncertain.

AEROPOS.

(1) c. 137.

An Argive, one of the brothers of Perdikkas the ancestor of the kings of Makedonia.

(2) c. 139.

A descendant of Perdikkas, and father of Alketas.

AESCHREAS, c. 11.

An Athenian, father of Lykomedes.

AETOLIANS, the, c. 73.

According to one myth Aetolos, king of Elis, son of Endymion, having slain Apis fled to the district of the Achelous which was called Aetolia after him. According to another the Aetolians helped to convey the Dorian invaders from Antirrhium to Rhium in the

Peloponnese, and received the district of Elis as their reward [Paus. 5, 3, 5]. The Aetolians living north of the Corinthian Gulf were a peculiar people little known in the rest of Hellas. They lived in open towns or hamlets and used only light armour; but were warlike and brave. In B.C. 426 the Athenian general Demosthenes invaded Aetolia, but was defeated by a combined army of all the Aetolian states [Thucyd. 3, 94—8]. The Aetolians showed the same determination in resisting the Gallic invasion B.C. 279; and the Aetolian League from about B.C. 220 was the rival of the Achaean League in Greece, until reduced by the Romans in B.C. 189.

AGLAUROS, c. 53.

Daughter of Kekrops. She had a temple, or rather sacred grotto on the north side of the Acropolis, from which tradition said that she had cast herself, as a sacrifice for her country.

AJAX, c. 63.

Son of Telamon, and one of the heroes of Salamis. See *Aeakidae*. In the Iliad he is the greatest warrior next to Achilles, but has no special authority in council.

AKERATOS, c. 37.

The prophet in the temple of Apollo at Delphi.

ALABANDA, c. 136.

A town in Karia, mod. *Arab-Hissar* on the Marsyas (*Tchinar Aksa*), about 20 miles S. of Tralles. It was afterwards in Roman times a place of great wealth, the seat of a district court, and the birthplace of many famous orators.

ALEXANDER, cc. 34, 121, 126—7, 136—7, 139—143.

Alexander, son of Amyntas I., king of Lower Makedonia, the chief cities of which were Edessa and Pella. His family claimed to be Greek as descended from an Argive named Têmenus [Her. 8, 137; Thucyd. 2, 90], whose grandson Perdikkas first established the dynasty. Alexander, though he appears as acting with Xerxes under compulsion, had thirty years before shown that he was a man of courage and address. At that time (B.C. 510) the Persian general Megabazus, who had been commissioned by Darius, after his unfortunate Scythian expedition, to obtain the submission of Makedonia, sent seven ambassadors of high rank to the court of Amyntas. They obtained the symbols of submission from the aged king and were royally entertained by him, but an insult offered by them to some ladies of the court so enraged the young Prince Alexander, that he had them assassinated, and all their rich equipments dispersed [5, 19—21]. Though when king he had been unable to resist submitting to Xerxes, he had still shown his interest in the Greek cause by taking the trouble to send envoys to the

army despatched to guard the pass between Ossa and Olympus urging them not to attempt to hold so dangerous a position [Her. 7, 173]; and in the following year he showed, by coming to warn the Greeks before Plataea, on which side his wishes really lay [9, 45]. He had great wealth derived from the product of gold and silver mines [5, 17], which he commemorated by presenting a gold statue or statuette of himself to the god at Delphi. He was succeeded by his son Perdikkas II. some time before 432 B.C. [Thucyd. 1, 57] and after B.C. 463 [Plut. Cim. 14]. His Argive descent was admitted by the managers of the Olympic games, who allowed him to enter for the foot-race [5, 22].

ALKETAS, c. 139.

One of the early kings of Makedonia, father of Amyntas.

ALKIBIADES, c. 17.

The father of Kleinias, and grandfather of the great Alkibiades. He was the head of one of the richest and noblest families at Athens, which traced its descent from Eurysakes, son of Ajax.

ALYATTES, c. 35.

King of Lydia, and father of Kroisos. In his reign [B.C. 625—560] the Kimmerians, a horde of Scythian barbarians who had forced their way into Asia, were expelled from Lydia; and the encroachment upon Karia and Ephesos was begun which was consummated by his son Kroisos (q. v.).

AMBRAKIOTS, the, c. 45.

Ambrakia was a town and district on the river Arachthos, seven miles from the shore of the Ambrakian gulf. It was a colony from Korinthos [Thucyd. 2, 80], and though it only contributed the moderate contingent of 500 men to the Greek army of defence, it played an important part afterwards in the Peloponnesian war on the side of the Peloponnesians; and in the time of Pyrrhus (circ. B.C. 290) was the capital of Epeiros.

AMEINIAS, cc. 84, 93.

An Athenian, of the deme Pallene.

AMPHIARAOS, c. 134.

According to some legends a son of Apollo and Hypermnestra, according to others of Oikles and Hypermnestra, and descended from the seer Melampus. He was joint king of Argos with Adrastus, was one of the heroes engaged in the expedition of the Argo, the Kalydonian boar-hunt, and the expedition of the Seven against Thebes. In the last, as he fled from Periklymenos, the earth opened and swallowed him up, and he was made immortal by Zeus. Besides sanctuaries at Argos and Sparta, he had a temple and oracle near Oropos [1, 46].

AMPHIKAIA, c. 33.

A town of Phokis in the valley of the Kephisos. Pausanias says [9, 33, 9] that its right name, as evidenced by the decree of the Amphiktyonic Council for its destruction, was Amphikleia. There was a story connected with it exactly like that of Bethgellert, in which the child is defended from a wolf, not by a dog, but by a serpent, which was accordingly worshipped, and the town called by some 'Οφιτελα [ὄφις].

AMPHISSA, c. 32.

A town in the territory of the Ozolian Lokrians, situated on the heights above the Krissean plain (mod. *Salona*). It was afterwards destroyed by order of the Amphiktyonic Council for cultivating the parts of the territory of Krissa, which had been consecrated, and for levying severe tolls upon the worshippers coming from Sicily and Italy to the shrine of Delphi, but was afterwards restored [Strab. 9, 3, 4]. The people of Amphissa reckoned themselves to be Aetolians (q. v.) not Lokrians.

AMYNTAS.

(1) cc. 136, 139—140.

King of Makedonia, son of Alketas and father of Alexander (q. v.). He was an aged man in B.C. 510, and much terrified by the ambition and aggressiveness of Darius, to whose envoys he gave the required symbols of submission. When his son Alexander planned his bloody revenge against these envoys the old king was first induced to retire, in spite of his alarm at his son's evident anger and dangerous temper [5, 17—20]. He was on terms of friendship with the Peisistratids, and offered Hippias the town of Anthemios when he was expelled from Athens [5, 94]. Besides his son Alexander, he had a daughter Gygaea married to a Persian named Bubares [8, 136].

(2) c. 136.

A son of the Persian Bubares and Gygaea sister of Alexander of Makedon. He is called 'Amyntas of Asia', to distinguish him from the father of Alexander.

ANAGYRASIOS, c. 93.

Of the deme Anagyros, which was on the coast of Attica between the Piraeus and Sunium.

ANAXANDRIDAS, c. 71.

Son of Leon, king of Sparta of the elder house. He died shortly before B.C. 502. Herodotos [5, 39—41] tells us that his first wife, who was also his niece, had no children; and that therefore the Ephors urged him to put her away and marry another.

He refused to do so from love to his wife. The Ephors accordingly, as a compromise, suggested that without divorcing his first wife he should take another. He accordingly—a thing hitherto unheard of at Sparta—married a second wife, a daughter of Prinetas, and had by her a son Kleomenes. Soon afterwards his first wife, to the surprise of all, became the mother of three sons in quick succession, Dorieus, Leonidas, Kleombrotos. Kleomenes succeeded his father and died leaving only a daughter, Gorgo, about 495 B.C. Dorieus had meanwhile, after an adventurous life, died in Sicily [7, 205], and Leonidas succeeded. Kleombrotos was the father of Pausanias (q. v.).

ANDRIANS, the, c. 66. ANDROS, cc. 108, 111, 112, 121.

Andros was the most northern and, next to Naxos, the largest of the Cyclades, being 21 m. long by 8 m. broad. It was fertile and rich in vines; but its inhabitants pleaded poverty when Themistokles demanded a contribution in B.C. 480 after the battle of Salamis [8, 111]. 'The Athenians', said Themistokles, 'have brought two strong gods, Persuasion and Necessity'. 'But we', answered the Andrians, 'have two unprofitable gods who never quit our island, Poverty and Helplessness'.

ANDROMADAS, c. 85.

A Samian, father of Theomestor (q. v.).

ANTIDORUS, c. 11.

A native of Lemnos.

ANTIKYRA, c. 21.

There were two towns of this name, one in Phokis on the gulf of Corinth; the other in Malis. The latter seems to be the one referred to here [and in 7, 198]. It was near the modern town of *Zituni*. Both towns were noted for the cultivation of hellebore.

APHETAÆ, cc. 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14.

A town and roadstead on the coast of Magnesia in the Pagasæan gulf. Strabo says that it was so named as the place from which the Argo started, just as Pagasæ was called as the place at which the Argo was built (*πτήγνυμι*). He says that Aphetae was near (*πλησίον*) Pagasæ; but this cannot be taken very literally. Pagasæ is at the very head of the gulf, and the whole story shows that the Persian fleet could not have been so far removed from Artemisium [Strab. 9, 5, 15].

APHIDNAIOS, c. 125.

Of Aphidna, a fortified town in Attica, some few miles beyond Dekeleia on the road from Athens to Oropos. It was a very

ancient town, one of the original twelve which Theseus was believed to have united into one Athenian State. It was celebrated in mythology as the place in which Theseus concealed Helen, when he carried her off as a child of seven years old; and accordingly her brothers Castor and Pollux took the town when they invaded Attica in search of her. Aphidna also was the birthplace of the poet Tyrtæos, and of the tyrannicides Harmodios and Aristogeiton. Its exact site seems uncertain, but it has been supposed that some remains of fortifications on a hill now called Kotroni mark its situation.

APOLLO, c. 134. See *Ismenios* and *Ptoüs*.

AREIOPAGOS, the, c. 52.

A hill at Athens, sacred to Ares, and separated from the western side of the Akropolis by a depression of some few yards breadth. It was chiefly noted for being the place at which the Council met in the open air for trials in cases of murder and sacrilege.

ARES, c. 77.

God of war, son of Zeus and Herè.

ARGAIOS, c. 139.

Son of Perdikkas the first Greek sovereign of Makedonia (q. v.).

ARGIVES, the, c. 73. ARGOS, cc. 137—8.

Argos was the chief town of Argolis, the north-eastern province of Peloponnese. The dispute of the Argives with Sparta for possession of the narrow district along the coast immediately south of Argos, called Kynuria, had kept them in constant hostility with the Spartans. And their sufferings from the invasion of the Spartan king Kleomenes in B.C. 495—3, and the consequent rebellion of their own slaves [6, 72—83], had not only crippled them, but made them more than indifferent, positively hostile to the cause of the Greeks against the Persians; they are said to have even sent to Persia inviting the invasion [7, 150—2], and certainly took no part in resisting it. In the following year they showed their friendship by warning Mardonius of the approach of the army of the Peloponnese [9, 12]. This alliance with Persia was maintained for many years afterwards [7, 151; Thucyd. 2, 67].

ARIABIGNES, c. 89.

A son of Darius, and brother of Xerxes. He was commander in chief of the Persian fleet [7, 97].

ARIARAMNES, c. 90.

A Persian. His friendship to the Ionians had probably been conceived during some official employment in Asia Minor.

ARIPHRON, c. 131. Father of Xanthippos (q. v.)

ARISTEIDES, cc. 79, 91, 95.

The son of Lysimachos, of the deme Alopekæ. In his youth he had been a friend of the reformer Kleisthenes, and when in after years he came to hold various offices in the state he so distinguished himself for his strict integrity, that he received by general consent the title of the Just. He was one of the ten Strategi at Marathon, and, after the battle, was left with the men of his tribe to guard the captives and collect the spoil, while the rest of the army hurried back to Athens to confront the Persians who had sailed thither round Sunium. His great rival, Themistokles, who had also been one of the Strategi at Marathon, rose to great power and influence during the ten years from B.C. 490 to B.C. 480, owing principally to his energetic measures in inducing the Athenians to equip a powerful fleet for the prosecution of the Aeginetan war, which ships, as Herodotos says, 'saved Hellas' by crushing the invasion of Xerxes at Salamis. The political rivalry between the two statesmen had been stopped in the way peculiar to Athens by a vote of ostracism, in which the majority voted against Aristеides [B.C. 483]; but when the invasion of Xerxes was actually approaching, the Athenians recalled Aristеides, and he joined the fleet at Salamis. After Salamis, though the reputation of Themistokles was enormous, the confidence of the people seems to have rested most upon Aristеides. He was elected sole commander (*στρατηγὸς αὐτοκράτωρ*) of the 8000 hoplites sent to join the Greek army against Mardonius; and in the period which followed he was almost continually in command in the Aegean. It was his high character which induced the allies, irritated by the folly and arrogance of Pausanias, to transfer the command of the allied fleet to Athens; and it was he who organised the Confederacy of Delos [B.C. 477—6], and arranged the assessment of the *phoros* on a footing of equity always looked back upon by the allies themselves with satisfaction. As a statesman he had been connected with the more aristocratic party in opposition to Themistokles. But after 479 B.C. their positions seem to have been reversed to some extent. It was Aristеides who carried a measure throwing open to all citizens the archonship formerly confined to the *pentacosiomedimni*, the richest class of citizens according to the assessment of Solon; while his frequent absence in command of the fleet separated him from the reactionary party at home, and kept him in sympathy with the class of citizens engaged in foreign service, who were observed to be more distinctly democratic than those who remained at home. The year of his death is variously stated as B.C. 469—8; and the place according to some was Pontus, according to others, Athens. But all agree that he retained the affection and respect of his fellow-citizens to the last; and that he showed by the smallness of the means which he left behind him, that he had made no personal gains in the public service. His tomb was long shown at Phalerum, and his daughters were portioned at the public cost, while his son Lysimachos had a grant of land and a pension.

Life by Plutarch.

ARKADIA, c. 26. ARKADIANS, the, cc. 72—3.

The central district of the Peloponnese. Its natural strength, being walled in on every side by considerable mountain ranges, preserved it from invasion, and its Pelasgian inhabitants therefore were not displaced by the Dorians who overran and settled most of the rest of the Peloponnese. This fact is to be remembered in studying Peloponnesian politics. Its mountainous scenery, and the antiquity of its inhabitants, caused it to be regarded as the natural home of primitive simplicity and pastoral life. It consisted of a number of independent townships, the most notable of which were Tegea and Mantinea, the only Arkadian towns mentioned as furnishing troops at Plataea [vid. 9, 27—8].

ARTABANOS, c. 26.

Son of Hystaspes, brother of Darius, and uncle of Xerxes. He had dissuaded Xerxes from his expedition against Greece [7, 10—17], had warned him of the insecurity of the loyalty of the Ionians [7, 46—52], and had been sent to Susa in charge of the kingdom when Xerxes was starting [7, 52—3].

ARTABAZOS, cc. 126, 128—9.

Artabazos, son of Pharnaces, commanded the Parthians and Chorasmians [Her. 7, 6], and was held in high estimation among the Persians. He escorted king Xerxes back to the Hellespont after Salamis, at the head of 60,000 picked troops, and spent the winter of 489—8 in trying to reduce the towns of Potidaea and Olynthos. He killed all the inhabitants of the latter city and handed it over to certain Chalkidian settlers in the neighbourhood. But he was not so successful with Potidaea. The citizens of this town offered a stout resistance for three months: and finally he lost a large number of his men in trying to enter the town at an ebb tide round the break-water, or mole, which protected the harbour [xηλή Thucyd. 1, 63]. Artabazos then raised the siege, retired to join Mardonius in Macedonia, and marched with him southward in the spring. His force however was now reduced to 40,000 men, with which he escaped after Plataea, and with part of which at any rate he arrived safely in Asia; where he still retained the confidence of the king, who sent him in B.C. 478—7 as Satrap to Sardis, in place of Megabates, when Pausanias offered to negotiate with the Persian monarch [Thucyd. 1, 129]. From that time we hear no more of him.

ARTACHAEOS, c. 130.

A Persian, father of Artayntes.

ARTAYNTES, c. 130.

A Persian left by Xerxes in command of his fleet, and conquered in the following year at Mykale (9, 102, 107).

ARTEMIS, c. 77.

The virgin Goddess, daughter of Zeus and Leto.

ARTEMISIA, cc. 66—8, 68—9, 93, 101, 107.

Queen of Halikarnassos in Karia, daughter of Lygdamis. She was married to the king of Halikarnassos, and on his death succeeded to the royal power, though she had a grown-up son, Pisindelis, who was the father of another Lygdamis, king of Halikarnassos at the time that Herodotos left his native city. Besides Halikarnassos her dominions included Kos, Nisyros and Kalydna. She furnished five triremes to the fleet of Xerxes [7, 99]; and was so much trusted by him, that, when he retreated after Salamis to the Hellespont, he committed his children to her care to convey to Ephesos [8, 101—2]. Photios [*Biblioth.* 492] says that she committed suicide by throwing herself off the Leucadian rock ('the lover's leap') in remorse for having put out the eyes of a youth called Dardanos of Abydos, whom she had loved in vain. Her portrait was among the paintings on the 'Persian Stoa' in the agora of Sparta [Pausan. 3, 11, 3].

ARTEMISIUM, cc. 4, 6, 8, 40, 42—5, 66, 76, 81.

A name applied to the line of coast on the north of Euboea. It was so called from a temple of Artemis situated on the extreme point of the island. The name was also especially applied to the extreme northern promontory of Euboea, and probably to the town which had gathered round the haven. But of this town we know nothing. The name is common to other places, as for instance a promontory in Karia.

ASIA, cc. 109, 118—9, 130, 136.

Herodotos knew somewhat less than a third of Asia, that part, namely, which was included in the Persian Empire. Earlier still the name was sometimes used merely of the district afterwards called Lydia [Homer, *Il.* 2, 461].

ASINE, c. 73.

A town in Messenia on the west coast of the Koronaean gulf (*Sinus Messeniacus*), on the opposite coast of which stood Kardamyle. It is called 'near Kardamyle' to distinguish it from Asine in Argos, from which the Dryopians (q. v.) had come, when expelled by the Argives from their three towns of Hermione, Asine, and Halice.

ATARNEUS, c. 106.

A tract of Mysia opposite Lesbos [1, 160], near the river Kaikos (6, 28); it had been given up to the Chians by the Persians in return for the surrender of the Lydian tyrant Pactyas, who had taken refuge at Mytilene, after his revolt against Kyros.

ATHENÈ, cc. 55, 104. ATHENÈ PRONAIA, cc. 37—9. ATHENÈ SKIRAS, c. 94.

The goddess Athenè was fabled to have sprung fully armed from the head of Zeus. She was guardian deity of Athens, which was named after her. The most venerable temple on the Acropolis was hers; her sacred bird was stamped on the Attic coins; and in every respect she represented the Athenian nationality.

The temple of ATHENÈ PRONAIA at Delphi abutted on the road from Phokis, and was the last of four temples standing thus at the entrance of the town. *Pronaia* means 'living in front', i.e. at the entrance of the town: but Pausanias (10, 8, 6) calls it the temple 'Ἀθηναίης Προποίας 'of Athenè the goddess of forethought'.

The position of the temple of ATHENÈ SKIRAS in Salamis is doubtful. It has generally been believed to be near the northern promontory the Skiradion; but Stein places it in the South close to the old town of Salamis [quoting Plut. Solon 10]. The objection to this is that it supposes the Corinthians to be escaping round the S. of the Island, which seems unlikely. The title Skiras is connected with two temples of Athenè in Attica, and from it the month Skirophorion and the festival Skirophoria were named.

ATHENIANS, the, cc. 1, 2, 5, 10, 17—8, 21—2, 40—2, 44, 51—5, 68, 70, 74—5, 84, 86, 91, 93—4, 109—111, 136, 140—4.

ATHENS, cc. 34, 46, 48, 50, 56, 66—8, 102, 106, 118, 125, 136, 141.

During the summer of B.C. 480 Athens was in the hands of the Persians, and though the inhabitants partially returned after the battle of Salamis, they quitted the town again in the spring of 479 B.C. at the approach of Mardonios, and were for the most part housed in the island of Salamis, while Athens itself was for a time again occupied by Mardonios. The Athenians were all along the life and soul of the resistance to Persia. They, with the help of 1000 Plataeans only, had conquered at Marathon in B.C. 490; they had organized the confederacy of the southern states formed in B.C. 481—480 to repel Xerxes; at Artemisium and at Salamis their ships numbered nearly as many as those of all the other allies together; and though at Plataea it was the Spartans and Tegeans who alone were engaged with the Persians, the Athenians were meanwhile employed in what was probably a more serious encounter with the Boeotians; and in the consequent attack upon the Persian fortified camp the Spartans could not succeed without their help. It was her patriotism and valour in this war which among other causes led to the subsequent supremacy of Athens in Hellas. Until after the Persian wars Athens was practically an open town; the Acropolis had been fortified by a wall constructed by Pelasgian builders, but any other defences it may have possessed must have been of the very slightest. After the Persian wars the Acropolis

was devoted to sacred buildings, while the town itself was defended by a ring wall of about 7 miles in circumference.

ATTICA, cc. 10, 40, 49, 51, 60, 65, 96, 144.

Thucydides (1, 2) observes that Attica, partly because it lay out of the road from the north to southern Greece, and partly because its soil was not very fruitful, had in former times seldom been invaded, and therefore had not undergone those frequent changes of inhabitants which had befallen the rest of Greece. The people therefore regarded themselves as Autochthonous, or native to the soil. It is a peninsula of which the greatest length is 50 miles and breadth 30 miles; its whole contents 700 square miles. Its geological formation is primitive limestone; and it is so mountainous that only half its square contents is available for cultivation. The hills are generally bare and rugged, giving a meagre sustenance to sheep and goats, and but scantily sprinkled with pines, dwarf-oaks, lentisk, arbutus and bay trees. The plains in the country, and there is none of importance except that of Athens itself, have but a light soil thinly covering the rock, not generally fitted for corn-growing, and not fruitful in anything except olives and vines. It is badly supplied with water; its streams are mountain torrents nearly dry in the summer, and there is no lake or natural reservoir. The name has been generally derived from *ἀκτῆ*, 'headland' or 'coastland', but Curtius suggests that it is rather *ἀστυκῆ* from *ἄστυ*.

AUTONOOS, c. 39.

One of the deified men or heroes worshipped at Delphi.

BAGAEOS, c. 130.

The father of Mardontes (q. v.).

BAKIS, cc. 20, 77, 96.

Nothing is known of this personage beyond the fact that a number of oracles were extant, the collection of which was attributed to him. These were consulted by individuals and states in times of danger and uncertainty: Herodotos quotes them in 9, 43: and Aristophanes parodied the style of these prophecies in the Equites and elsewhere [see Eq. 123 sq., Av. 899, Pax 1009]; which does not at all prove that he was wholly incredulous in respect to them. We are told that there were three prophets of this name (which means 'the Speaker', cp. *βᾶζειν*), one of Boeotia, who is the one quoted by Herodotos, another of Attica, and a third of Kaphyae in Arkadia.

BAKTRIANS, c. 113.

Inhabitants of Baktria (*Balk*) separated from Ariana and from the Sakae by Mt Paromisos (*Hindu-Kūsh*) on the south and east, and from Sogdiana on the north-east by the river Oxus, and from Morgiana (*Khorassān*) on the west. Their contingent in the grand

army under Sisamnes carried bows of cane [7, 64—6], some on foot and some on horseback [ib. 86]. They were included in the twelfth Satrapy by Darius [3, 92].

BASILEIDES, c. 132.

The father of an Herodotos, an Ionian, who is supposed by some to have been a relation of our historian.

BELBINE, c. 125.

An island in the Saronic gulf, not far from Sunium, mod. *Island of St George*. There was however another place of the same name in Lakonia, on the borders of Arkadia, which may possibly be meant here [Steph. Byz., Pausan. 8, 35, 3].

BERMIOS, c. 138.

The range of mountains in lower Makedonia extending north to the R. Lydias and south to the R. Haliakmon, and enclosing large plains between it and the sea.

BISALTAE, c. 116.

A Thracian people inhabiting a district west of the Strymon, in which were the Andrian colonies of Argilus and Arethusa [7, 115]. They were a warlike race, who, though afterwards conquered by the Makedonians, long retained their name and nationality.

BOEOTIA, cc. 45, 144.

Boeotia was the district immediately to the north of Attica, bounded on the south-west by that part of the Corinthian Gulf called the *mare Alkyonium*, on the north and north-east by the territory of the Opuntian Lokrians and the Euripos, and on the west by Phokis. Between it and Attica lay the mountain range of Kithaeron and Parnes, which was crossed by two passes, one called Dryoskephalae leading from Eleusis by Eleutheræ and Hysiae to Plataea, and another from Athens by Phylè (on Mt Parnes) into the valley of the Asopos and direct to Thebes. Extending from sea to sea it barred the way into Attica and the Peloponnese, and being also suited by its plains for military evolutions was often the scene of campaigns. It is divided geographically into two districts, the northern one containing two wide plains, those of Orchomenos and Thebes, but completely surrounded by mountains; the other, or southern Boeotia, containing the long and sometimes wide valley of the Asopos. Politically Boeotia was a somewhat loose confederacy of free towns, which varied in number at different times. Nine towns are known as belonging to the confederacy, viz. Thebes, Orchomenos, Lebadea, Coronea, Copae, Haliartos, Thespieae, Tanagra, Anthedon. Of these Orchomenos in Homeric times seems to have been far the most important, but for a long while before the Persian war Thebes had been the leading state. These states were

free, according to the Hellenic custom, but for certain purposes they were under the control of deputies or *Boeotarchs* elected by each state, who were again controlled by consultative senates.

BOEOTIANS, the, cc. 34, 38, 50, 66, 113.

The Boeotians were a mixed race. Aeolian Hellenes had emigrated from Thessaly and settled there, partly absorbing the earlier Pelasgic inhabitants; and in Thebes there had also been a Phoenikian colony called Kadmeians, whose name still survived in the citadel of Thebes, the Kadmeia. Not only, therefore, were they divided in race from the people of Attica and the Peloponnese, but against the former they were embittered by the feuds which always sprung up between conterminous Greek states, the especial object of contest in their case being generally the possession of Oropos, which commanded the eastern and easiest road from Attica to the north, as well as Oenoe and Hysiae commanding the pass of Dryoskephalae. They and the Chalkidians of Euboea had in B.C. 506 joined Kleomenes of Sparta in ravaging Attica, in the interest of the expelled Hippias [Her. 5, 74]; and had subsequently helped to protect the Chalkidians against the consequent Athenian vengeance [ib. 77]; and this enmity to Athens in a great measure accounted for the eagerness with which they as a nation medized. Yet there seems to have been a considerable party of loyalists even at Thebes; and at Thermopylae there were 700 Thespians and 400 Thebans serving in the army of Leonidas, though the latter soon deserted [7, 202].

BOTTIAEI, c. 127.

Originally the inhabitants of the district between the rivers Haliakmon and Axios, the original seat of the Makedonian kingdom, and containing Pella, which was afterwards the capital of the kingdom [7, 123]. The Bottiaei were afterwards driven by the Makedonians eastward to the neighbourhood of Pallene [Thucyd. 2, 99].

BUBARES, c. 136.

A Persian who married Gygaea sister of Alexander of Makedon. He had been despatched to investigate the fate of the Persian ambassadors who had been assassinated at the Makedonian court in B.C. 510, but had apparently been induced by a bribe of money, and the hand of Gygaea, to hush the matter up [5, 21].

CHALKIDIANS, the, cc. 1, 44—5.

The inhabitants of Chalkis in Euboea. Chalkis (mod. *Egripo*) on the Euripos, where the channel is divided by a rock—which now forms a central pier for the bridge uniting Euboea with the continent,—was a flourishing commercial town which had sent colonies in very ancient times to Sicily and Italy and the north of Greece. The oldest Hellenic colony in Italy, Kumaë, was from Chalkis (perhaps in conjunction with the Asiatic Kymaeans), and

the Chalkidian colonies in Sicily, Naxos and Zancle (Messina), had in their turn been the source of four other flourishing Sicilian towns. It was early a rival and opponent of Athens: and in B.C. 506, after it had taken part in the confederacy formed by Kleomenes against Athens, the Athenians conquered it and divided part of its territory among 4000 lot-holders or kleruchs [5, 77].

CHERSIS, c. 11.

Father of Gorgos, king of Salamis in Kypros (q. v.). He was the son of Siromos s. of Euclithon, and appears to have been a Phenikian. See 5, 104.

CHERSONESOS, c. 130.

The Thracian Chersonese [mod. *Peninsula of Gallipoli*] forms the northern shore of the Hellespont. It was fertile, and contained eleven or twelve cities, of which the most important were Kardias, Elaeos, Sestos, Pactya, and Madytos [7, 33; Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 10]. Its length is about 50 miles, and the breadth of the Isthmus about 5. It had formerly been under the government of Miltiades, but all its cities except Kardias were taken at the end of the Ionian revolt, by the Phenikians in the interest of Persia [6, 33].

CHIOS, cc. 105—6, 132.

The island of Chios [mod. *Scio*] lies about 5 miles from the coast of Lydia, its length being about 32 miles, and its width varying from 8 to 18 miles. It is a rocky (*παιπαλοέσσα*) island, and chiefly productive of wine and gum-mastic from the *lentiscus* growing in it. Settlers from Krete, Euboea, and Karia had replaced or amalgamated with its ancient inhabitants who were Leleges with a mixture of Pelasgians from Thessaly. Its inhabitants were very wealthy [Thucyd. 8, 24, 3—4].

DAMASITHYMOS, c. 87.

Son of Candaules, and king of the Kalyndians (q. v.) in Karia.

DARIUS, c. 89.

Darius of the clan of the Achaemenidae, the son of Hystaspes. He served under Kambyzes in Egypt in B.C. 525 [3, 39]; after whose death he joined the other nobles in a plot to kill the Magus who pretended to be Smerdis son of Kyros [3, 70], and when this man was killed he secured the throne for himself [3, 84—7]: the other Persians submitting on condition that he should marry Atossa the daughter of Kyros. He was the organiser of the huge dominions thus acquired; dividing them into twenty satrapies, and appointing to each the amount of tribute to be paid by it to the royal exchequer. In his reign (from B.C. 521 to 485) occurred the Ionian revolt, and, arising from the help rendered by Athens to the rebels, the expedition led by Dares and Artaphernes which failed at Marathon.

He was making preparations for a renewal of the struggle when he died.

DAULII, the, c. 35.

The inhabitants of Daulis a town of Phokis. The town was destroyed during the Sacred War [B.C. 357—346], but seems to have revived, and was remarkable for the size and courage of its inhabitants, as well as for the abundance and density of its forests [Paus. 10, 41]. See *Drymos*.

DELOS, cc. 132—3.

The Cyclades were so called because they were regarded as being in a circle (*κύκλος*) round Delos, which was familiar to all Greeks from the fame and sanctity of its temple of Apollo, for a long time the meeting-place of the Ionian Congress. This had been removed since about B.C. 530—20 by Polykrates of Samos to Ephesos; but its yearly festival was still largely attended, and the Ionian cities sent splendid *theoplai* to do honour to the god. Hence the voyage as far as Delos was, as we learn here, familiar to the Greek sailors, though all beyond was strange and alarming. It is the smallest of the Cyclades, lying close to the larger island Rheneia, which was properly the place of residence of the Delians, Delos itself being reserved for sacred purposes.

DELPHI, cc. 27, 35, 81, 114, 121—2.

DELPHIANS, the, cc. 37—9.

Delphi, the seat of the famous oracle of Apollo, was in a religious sense the centre of Greece. To it men from all parts of Greece, and indeed of the known world, came to consult the Oracle on every imaginable difficulty, great or small. The answers of the Pythian priestess were regarded with the greatest respect, and often decided the policy of a state, and the question of peace or war. The care of the temple was the joint business of the Phokian league, and the claim of the Delphians to the exclusive custody of it, supported as they were in that claim by Sparta, led to a war in which the Athenians finally restored the privilege to the Phokian league [Thucyd. 1, 112]. This was about B.C. 449: but more than a hundred years before (B.C. 595—585) there had been a more serious 'Sacred War' brought on by the greed of the people of Kirrha, the port of Delphi, in levying heavy exactions on visitors to the shrine, and which ended in the destruction of Kirrha [Plut. Sol. xi.]. So important did the Greeks consider free access to this sacred place. Its freedom and inviolability was the special business of the Amphiktyonic League which met there and at Thermopylae alternately. The splendid temple standing at the time of the Persian invasion was a comparatively recent erection; the more ancient building, which yet was the fourth that had been built, was burnt in B.C. 548, and the new one was built by the Alkmaeonidae,

who went beyond their contract in facing the pronaos with Parian marble. The town of Delphi stood in a kind of natural amphitheatre to the S. of the sloping foot of a precipitous two-headed cliff which terminates the range of Parnassos. The valley is watered by the river Pleistos flowing to the S.W. into the Krissaeon gulf. The name of the town in the Homeric poem is Pytho (Πυθώ), hence the 'Pythian games', and the 'Pythia', i.e. the priestess who delivered the oracles.

DEMARATOS, c. 65.

Son of Ariston, whom he succeeded as king of Sparta. He incurred the enmity of the other king Kleomenes by thwarting him in his attack upon Athens [5, 75]; and in Aegina [6, 59 sq.]. Accordingly Kleomenes resolved to get rid of him, and the Delphian oracle was induced to declare that he was not the true son of Ariston. After a while he was deposed and went into exile. He lived in various places in Greece, finally crossing over to Persia where Darius received him with honour. He accompanied Xerxes in his expedition into Greece; though he had evinced the remains of patriotic feelings by previously warning his countrymen of the coming danger [7, 239]. For his conversations with Xerxes see 7, 101—4, 109. His family long occupied the places in Asia which were given him as a reward [Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 6].

DEMOKRITOS, c. 65.

A commander of a trireme of Naxos, who according to Plutarch (*de malig. Her.* 36) greatly distinguished himself in the battle of Salamis, taking five of the enemy's ships, and rescuing a Greek vessel that had been captured.

DIKÆUS, c. 65. An Athenian exile in the Persian army.

DORIANS, the, cc. 31, 43, 45, 66, 73, 141.

The Dorians, according to the myth, were descended from Doros the eldest son of Hellen, and gradually migrated step by step southward, under different appellations, until they finally settled in the Peloponnesos [1, 56]. The main fact, that the Dorians were a migration from the North, pushed away by the encroachments of northern barbarians, may be regarded as historical. They occupied Korinthos, Lakonia, Argos and Messenia; and presently sent out a considerable number of colonies; the principal of which were in Korkyra and Sicily to the west, and in Karia in the east.

DORIS, cc. 31—2, 43.

A small district between the Mounts Oeta and Parnassos, consisting of the valley of the Pindos. The Lakedaemonians regarded this place as their metropolis, and in B.C. 456 sent an expedition to assist the inhabitants against an attack of the Phokians [Thucyd. 1, 107, 2].

DRYMOS, c. 32.

A town of Phokis in the valley of the Kephisos. There was a town of the same name, which means an 'Oak forest', in Euboea. For the woody nature of the district, see under *Daulii*. Pausanias calls it *Δρυμολα* [10, 3, 2], and tells us of an ancient temple of Demeter Thesmophoros existing there [10, 39, 12].

DRYOPIS, cc. 46, 73.

DRYOPIS, cc. 31, 43.

Dryopis bordered on Malis, extending from the Sperkheios to some way beyond Mt Oeta. The Dryopes were probably a Pelasgic race, and when expelled from their native country scattered in various directions; into Argolis, where they built the towns of Hermione, Asine and Eion; into Euboea, where they had Styra and Karystos; and into the islands of Kythnos, Mykonos, and Kypros. See under *Asine*. Müller's *Dorians*, vol. i. p. 45—7. Her. 1, 56, 146.

EGYPTIANS, the, cc. 17, 68.

The Egyptians, whose civil, religious, and military organisation was the most ancient of any known to the Greeks, and from whom many of the institutions of Greece were traced, had been conquered by the Persians under Kambyzes B.C. 525 [3, 10 sq.]; had rebelled against the Persians in the reign of Darius B.C. 486 [7, 1—19], and had thus prevented him from renewing his attack upon Greece. Being again subdued by Xerxes they, like the rest of the subject states, furnished a contingent to the Grand Army [7, 25, 89], and their 200 ships did conspicuous service at Artemisium.

EION, cc. 118, 120.

A Thracian town on the mouth of the Strymon, serving as the harbour town of Amphipolis, from which it was about 3 miles distant. It was at this time under the command of a Persian named Boges [7, 113], and remained in Persian hands till B.C. 476 when it was captured by Kimon son of Miltiades [Thucyd. 1, 98].

ELATEIA, c. 33.

The largest and, next to Delphi, most important city of Phokis. It stood on a gentle elevation in the midst of a large plain in the valley of the Kephisos. The Elateians professed to be of Arkadian [i.e. Pelasgic] origin; and long remained a powerful state, holding out successfully against Kassander the Makedonian, and later on against Mithridates. For this latter exploit they were made a free city by the Romans [Paus. 10, 34, 1—6].

ELEANS, the, c. 72. ELIS, cc. 27, 73.

Elis was the north-western province of the Peloponnesos. The

Eleans, who were of kin to the Aetolians, are chiefly prominent in Greek history from the fact of their having the management of the Olympic games, held within their borders in the valley of the Alpheios.

ELEUSIS, cc. 65, 85.

Eleusis, situated on a bay called by the same name, was about 11 miles from Athens, from which it was approached by the Sacred Way. It is opposite Salamis and at the mouth of the western branch of the Attic Kephisos. It was famous throughout Greece, and a place of especial sanctity in the eyes of the Athenians, from the celebration of the mysteries in its great temple of Demeter, to which the citizens of Athens yearly went in solemn procession, and which were attended by the pious from all parts of Greece.

ELLOPIA, c. 23.

A district in the N.-West angle of Euboea lying round Mt Telethinos. It formed a part of a district called Oria (*Ἦρια* or *Ἰρία*) belonging to the town of Histiaea. Some time after the battle of Leuktra (B.C. 371) the Ellopians were removed to Histiaea, which by that time had come to be called Oreos. The mythological derivation of Ellopia was from Ellops son of Ion; which means that the Ellopians were Ionians. Herodotos calls it *μοῖρα* 'an allotment', Strabo *χωρίον* 'a small district' [Strab. 10, 1, 3].

EPHESOS, cc. 103, 105, 107.

A town on the coast of Asia at the mouth of the Kayster, with a harbour called Panormos which is now silted up. It was one of the twelve Ionian towns [1, 142, 148], and in the time of Polykrates was regarded as religiously the centre of the Ionians, their yearly festival being called the Ephesia [Thucyd. 3, 104]. It was now in the hands of the Persians, who apparently guarded it carefully, so that it had taken no part in the Ionian revolt. The reason of this was that it was the starting-point of the great road through Sardis into central Asia. Hence we find in this book that Xerxes sends his children to Ephesos, that they may go safely up the country. And hence it is that Panionios sends the unfortunate boys for sale to Ephesos and to Sardis [c. 105]. It was said to have been founded by Androklos, son of the Athenian Kodros.

EPIDAUURIANS, the, cc. 1, 43, 72.

EPIDAUROS, c. 46.

Epidauros was a town on the coast of Argolis, opposite the island of Aegina, which it had originally colonised and retained more closely under its power than was usually the case with colonies [Her. 5, 83]. The inhabitants were Dorians, and it was noted for its temple and worship of Aesculapios, and for the celebration of

certain orgies or mysteries of which Herodotos says 'it is not lawful to speak'.

ERECHTHEUS, cc. 44, 55.

A mythical king of Athens, son of Hephaestos and Atthis d. of Kranaos. To him were attributed the establishment at Athens (1) of the worship of Athenè, (2) the Panathenaea, (3) the building of the temple of Athenè Polias, which in historical times formed part of the Erechtheum. Herodotos calls him earth-born [*γῆγενής*] as his mother *Ἀρθίς* is an earth-nymph, *Ἀρθίς Γῆ*. Cp. Hom. Il. 2, 546,

οἱ δ' ἄρ' Ἀθήνας εἶχον, ἔκτιμενον ποτόλιθρον,
δῆμον Ἐρεχθῆος μεγαλήτορος, ὃν ποτ' Ἀθήνη
θρέψε Διὸς θυγάτηρ—τέκε δὲ ζείδωρος ἄρουρα—
κάδ' δ' ἐν Ἀθήνῃς εἶσεν, ἐφ' ἐνὶ πτόνι νηῶν.

ERETRIANS, the, cc. 1, 46.

The inhabitants of Eretria in Euboea. They had assisted Miletos in the Ionic revolt [B.C. 501] with 5 triremes, in return for assistance received from Miletos in some quarrel with Chalkis [Her. 5, 99]: for this they were made a special object of attack by Dares and Artaphernes in B.C. 490. They took the town and carried off all the inhabitants they could catch to Susa; where they were received kindly by Darius and settled in a district called Ardericca, about 35 miles from Susa; where they remained for some generations. But though the town was thus depopulated, a considerable number of the inhabitants escaped falling into the hands of the Persians by taking refuge in the mountains in the centre of Euboea [id. 6, 100—120]. These people must have returned after the defeat of the Persians at Marathon, and have restored the prosperity of their town; for they supplied 600 hoplites at Plataea, besides sending these seven triremes to Artemisium and Salamis [id. 9, 21].

ERINEOS, c. 43.

A town of Doris on the R. Pindos, a tributary of the Kephisos. It was one of the four cities—the Tetrapolis—which were regarded as the original home of the Dorians. [Strab. 914, 10.]

ETRŌCHUS, c. 33.

A town in Phokis. It appears not to have been an important place, and remained a mere open village after the destructive attack of the Persians [Paus. 10, 3, 2].

EUBOEAE, cc. 8, 13, 20, 68—9, 86.

EUBOEANS, the, cc. 5, 6, 7, 13, 19, 20.

Euboea is a long narrow island extending from the Malian gulf as far south as about half the length of Attica. Where it

approaches nearest the coast of the mainland it was believed to have been separated by an earthquake. The channel (the Euripos) is narrow enough to admit of a bridge, which was first made by the Boeotians in B.C. 410. Its natural formation divides it in three; each part being marked by a range of mountains, Mt Telethios in the north, Mt Dorphys in the centre, Mt Ocha in the south. The chief towns in these divisions were, Histiaea (Oreos) in the north, Chalkis and Eretria in the centre, Styra and Karystos in the south; and these three divisions were also mainly inhabited by three different races respectively, Ellopians (Ionians), Abantes (see *Abae*), Dryopians (q. v.). For the interference of Athens in Euboea see *Chalkidians*.

EUMENES, c. 93.

An Athenian of the deme Anagyros, who distinguished himself at Salamis.

EURIPUS, c. 15.

The channel between Euboea and the mainland—whence the modern name of Negropont [i.e. Egripos (Euripos) Ponte=bridge]. It was the natural course for ships to take coming from the north, and has been called by some historians the sea-Thermopylae, being the key to the south of Greece by sea, as Thermopylae by land: at its narrowest point opposite Chalkis it is only 40 yards across.

EUROPE, cc. 51, 97, 108, 109.

Herodotos conceived of Europe as a large continent of unknown extent towards the west and north, no man being able to say whether the sea bounded it in those two directions. The whole world was divided into Asia and Europe; in Asia was included Libya as far as the valley of the Nile, which bounded Europe in one direction while the Kolchian Phasis bounded it on the other [4, 45].

EUROPIAN, cc. 133, 135.

An inhabitant of the Karian town Europus, or as some write it Euromus [see Steph. Byz. s. vv. *Εὐρωπιος*, *Εὐρωπός*]. There were other towns of the same name in Makedonia and Syria. That the Karian one is meant here is shown by the story in c. 135, and by Pausanias 9, 23, 6, who recounts this same anecdote. Its site seems uncertain; Colonel Leake placed it near the modern *Iakli*.

EURYBIADES, cc. 2, 42, 48, 57, 59, 60, 62—3, 74, 79, 108, 124.

Son of Eurykleides, the commander of the Spartan ships, and therefore of the combined fleet. Though the account of his proceedings does not give a very lively idea of firmness or capacity, his countrymen honoured him with the prize for valour after Salamis, while they gave the prize for wisdom to Themistokles [8, 124].

EURYKLEIDES, cc. 2, 42, 62.

A Spartan, father of Eurybiades.

GAUANES, c. 137.

One of the Argive youths, descendants of Temenos, who fled from Argos to Illyria and thence to upper Makedonia; the younger of the three, Perdikkas, founding the dynasty of Makedonia. He appears not to be mentioned elsewhere.

GERAISTOS, c. 7.

A town and promontory (*Cape Mandili*) at the extreme south of Euboea. It possessed a great temple of Poseidon. The town does not seem to have been important except as a place of call for ships sailing from Attica to the Islands or Asia Minor. See Hom. Odyss. 3, 177 *ἐς τε Γεραίστον ἐννύχαια κατέγοντο* (in Nestor's account of the Greek return from Troy).

GORDIAS, c. 138.

Father of Midas (q. v.). He is called Gordios by Aelian, V. H. 4, 17, and by Strabo (12, 5, 3), who places his home in Phrygia on the river Sangarios.

GORGOS, c. 11.

King of Salamis in Kypros. He had been shut out of his own town by a trick of his brother Onesilos, because he refused to join the Ionian revolt from Persia: but flying for safety to the Persians he had been reinstated [5, 104, 115].

GYGAEA, c. 136.

A sister of Alexander of Makedonia (q. v.) married, as a peace-offering, to a Persian named Bubares [5, 21].

HALIKARNASSOS, c. 104.

Though his own birthplace, Herodotos says very little of Halikarnassos. He tells us that it was one of the Dorian Hexapolis in Asia Minor, of which the other members were Lindos, Telysos and Kamisos in Rhodes, and Kos and Knidos on the mainland, but was expelled from the Union, which thus became a Pentapolis [1, 144]. Halikarnassos, thus separated from the other Dorian states, appears to have become very rapidly Ionicised. It was the largest and strongest city in Karia, a colony from Troezen in Argolis, standing on the slope of a precipitous rock and an isthmus called Zephyrium. It shared the fate of the other Asiatic Greek cities in becoming subject to Persia; and, like the others, fell under the rule of a dynasty of tyrants founded by Lygdamis, who remaining loyal to the Persians gradually became lords of all Karia. It continued to be important until its destruction by Alexander the Great, from which it never entirely recovered [Diod. xvii. 23. Curtius 2, 9].

HELLAS, cc. 3, 4, 18, 22, 44, 57, 60 § 1, 62, 66, 68 § 1, 76, 100—1, 108—9, 114—5, 142, 144.

HELLENES, cc. 4—11, 14—18, 23, 30, 44, 46, 56, 65, 68 § 2, 70, 72, 75—6, 80, 82—4, 87, 89, 94, 96—8, 102, 107—8, 110—2, 121—2, 124, 130—3, 142.

HELLENIC, cc. 6, 17, 81, 85, 87, 144.

Hellas and *Hellenes* are in the widest sense; the latter including all united by a common descent from Hellen, common language, and, in the main, common religion; and the former indicating all lands inhabited by them. It is also used in the more restricted sense of continental and island Greece.

HELLESPONTOS, cc. 51, 87, 97, 107—110, 115, 117—8, 120.

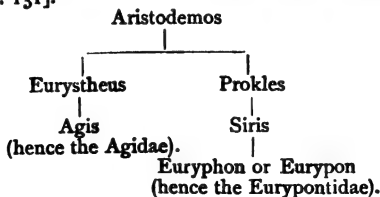
The narrow strait (varying from 1 to 3 miles in breadth) between the Thracian Chersonese and Asia. There were numerous Greek colonies on its shores attracted there by the trade, especially in corn, with the peoples round the Black Sea [6, 26, 33].

HEPHAESTOS, c. 98.

The god of fire, and of the metallic arts which required fire. In the *Iliad* he is represented as lame [κυλλοποδίων 18, 37], but as a skilful artificer [*Il.* 1, 571 κλυτοτέχνης, 15, 311 χαλκεύς], and the maker of the brazen starry palace in which he lived [*Il.* 18, 370]. Herodotos found his worship well known in Egypt [2, 2, 3, 99, 101]. At Athens the Lampadephoriae were held in his honour, but also in honour of Pan [6, 105].

HERAKLEIDAE, cc. 114, 131.

The 'Herakleidae of Sparta' are the two royal families of Sparta, the representatives of which both claimed descent from Herakles. They were not Dorians [5, 72], but were supposed to have returned under Hyllos son of Herakles to the Peloponnese with the Dorian invaders, from which they had been expelled by Eurystheus. The two families branched off from Aristodemos fourth in descent from Herakles [see c. 131].



HERAKLES, cc. 43, 131.

The worship of Herakles, according to the common legend son

of Zeus and Alkmena, was the most widely spread in Greece of any god. Herodotos found a deity worshipped in Egypt under the same name [2, 43, 145], at Tyre [2, 44], and in Skythia [4, 59]; though the Greek legends concerning him were unknown to the Egyptians [2, 43]. The peculiarity of the worship of Herakles was that it combined the two kinds, that paid to a hero and that to a God [2, 44]. He is the mythical ancestor of the royal families of Sparta and of Lydia [1, 7; 7, 204], and his temples were found in innumerable places. He represented to the Greek mind the highest idea of human strength and triumphant manhood, to which heaven itself was open.

HERMIONE, c. 73. HERMONIANS, the, cc. 43, 72.

A town on the S.E. coast of Argolis, on a gulf to which it gives a name. It was one of the three Argive towns (the others being Halice and Asine) inhabited by Dryopians (q. v.).

HERMOTIMOS, cc. 104, 106.

One of the eunuchs in the service of Xerxes, a native of Pedasus (q. v.).

HERODOTOS, c. 132.

A son of Basileides (q. v.) and perhaps a relation of the historian; he appears to have been a native of Chios.

HISTIAEA, cc. 23, 25, 66, 85.

A town on the north of Euboea. It was afterwards called Oreos, from the general name of the district in which it stood. After the Persian war it was subject to Athens and revolting in B.C. 445 was taken by Perikles, its inhabitants removed, and Athenian citizens put in [Thuc. 1, 114]. See *Ellopie*.

HOLLOWS OF EUBOEAE, the, c. 13.

By τὰ κοῖλα τῆς Εὐβοίας was meant, says Strabo, all the part between Aulis and the district of Geraestos; for the shore there bends into a deep bay, but towards Chalkis approaches the mainland again [Strab. 10, 1, 15]. The Persian ships therefore had rounded Geraestos when they were caught by the storm. This was a dangerous coast from its broken and abrupt nature and its variety of currents. Cp. Livy 31, 47 est sinus Euboicus, quem *Coela* vocant, suspectus nautis. And Eurip. Troad. 84 πλῆσιν δὲ νεκρῶν κοίλων Εὐβοίας μυχόν. This last quotation is in favour of the geographical description given above; for it refers to the return of the Greeks from Troy, the natural course being that which they took when going out, viz. by Aulis and the Euripos, in which case they would necessarily pass through the *sinus Euboicus*, but not past Cape Kaphareos, between which and Geraestos some would place 'the Hollows'.

HYAMPEIA, c. 39.

One of the two peaks of Parnassos immediately above the fountain of Kastalia at Delphi.

HYAMPOLIS, c. 34.

A city in Phokis on the Kephisos and a short distance north of Abae (q. v.), on the road leading from the latter town to Opos. The town was said to have been colonised by natives of Thebes driven out by Kadmos. It was again destroyed by Philip of Makedon; but many of its ancient buildings were standing in the time of Pausanias (2nd cent. A.D.) and Hadrian built a covered walk (*στανά*) there [Paus. 10, 35, 4].

HYDARNES, cc. 113, 118.

Son of the Hydarnes who was one of the assassins of the false Smerdis [3, 70]. He was the leader of the Immortals, the 10,000 picked men of the Persian army [7, 83, 211]. His descendants became kings in Armenia [Strabo 11, 14, 15].

ILLYRIANS, c. 137.

The inhabitants of the country including the modern Dalmatia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, with parts of Croatia, Bosnia, and Albania. Herodotos appears to have known little about them; and only mentions one tribe by name, the Eneti, who are probably the ancestors of the Veneti of Italy [1, 196].

INDI, c. 113.

For the Indians serving in the army of Xerxes see 7, 65; 9, 31. They were the inhabitants of Punjaub and the valley of the Indus, beyond which Herodotos' knowledge of India did not go [3, 98; 4, 40]. They had been partially subdued by Darius [4, 44].

ION, c. 44.

Ion, son of Xuthos, son of Hellen, the mythical ancestor of the Ionians.

IONIA, cc. 109, 132.

IONIANS, the, cc. 10, 19, 22, 46, 48, 85, 90 [f. Jas, 130], 131.

Those of the Hellenic settlers in Greece who according to the myth were descended from Ion, son of Xuthos, the third son of Hellen. They appear first to have settled in the northern district of the Peloponnese, afterwards called Achaia [Her. 7, 94] and in Attica and Euboea. Athens was regarded (though without any certain historical basis) as the *μητρόπολις* of the Ionian states established in various parts of Greece. The most numerous and flourishing were those in Asia Minor, such as Ephesos and Miletos, and when Herodotos speaks of 'the Ionians' he usually means

these Asiatic states between the river Hermos on the north and the district of Miletos on the south. They consisted of twelve states, viz. Miletos, Myos, Priene, *in Caria*; Ephesos, Kolophon, Lebedos, Teos, Klazomenae, Phokaea, Erythra, *in Lydia*; and two islands, Samos and Chios. These states signalised their connexion by a yearly meeting at the Pan-Ionium, near the temple of Poseidon on the promontory of Mykalè, or at a later period at Ephesos [see Her. 1, 142; Thucyd. 3, 104].

ISCHENEOS, c. 92.

A man of Aegina, father of Pytheas (q. v.).

ISMENIOS, c. 134.

Ismenian Apollo means the temple of Apollo at Thebes, built on a hill, at the foot of which flowed the river Ismenos [1, 52, 92; 5, 60—1; Pausanias 9, 10, 2].

ISTHMUS, the, cc. 40, 49, 56—7, 60, 71—4, 79, 121, 123.

The Isthmus of Corinth is called *the* Isthmus by Herodotos and Thucydides; when any other is meant it is distinguished by some explanatory word as Παλλήνης, Χερσονήσου, or the like. At the time of the Persian war the Greeks of the Peloponnese looked to the Isthmus as their chief protection, because it could be passed only by two difficult roads, and admitted of being effectually blocked by artificial means.

ITALIA, c. 62.

By Italy Herodotos seems to mean what was afterwards Lucania, and especially the Greek colonies planted on its coast [see note ad loc.]. Calabria he calls Iapygia [3, 138; 4, 99], and it does not seem clear whether Tarentum is conceived as being in Italy proper [1, 24; 3, 138; 7, 170]. The most northerly Greek towns on the W. coast mentioned by him are Velia and Posidonium, the former of which is said to be in Oenotria [1, 167]. He seems to have known nothing of central Italy; but the Tyrrhenians on the N. of the Tiber are mentioned several times [1, 163, 166—7; 6, 17, 22]; and he seems to have some confused notion of the Kelts living north of Umbria: though he appears to place both further west than Italy, while he thinks that 'Alpis' is the name of a river [4, 49].

ITHAMITROS, c. 130.

A Persian commander, nephew of Artayntes. Both shared in the defeat at Mykalè, but escaped with their lives [9, 102].

KALLIADES, c. 51.

Archon Eponymos at Athens for the year B.C. 480—479.

KALYNDIANS, the, c. 87—8.

The inhabitants of Kalynda a town in Karia on the borders of Lykia.

KAPHAREOS, c. 7.

The northern of the promontories at the southern extremity of Euboea (mod. *Xylohpago*).

KARDAMYLE, c. 73.

A town of Messenia on the eastern shore of the *Sinus Messeniacus*, subject from ancient times to the Lakedaemonians; though in Homer (Il. 9, 150) it is spoken of as belonging to Agamemnon.

KARIANS, the, cc. 19, 22. KARIA, c. 135.

The inhabitants of Karia, a district to the S.-West of Asia Minor. Herodotos, who was born in Halikarnassos an Hellenic town in Karia, asserts that the Karians came thither from the Islands, and that, while in the Islands, they were called Leleges, a sister people of the Pelasgians. Thucydides also says that the occupation of the islands by Karians was proved by the tombs opened by the Athenians in B.C. 425, in order to purify the island by removing the corpses. His theory is that, being great smugglers, they were driven from the Islands by Minos of Crete [Thucyd. 1, 8; 3, 104]. Their language though not Hellenic had a large admixture of Hellenic words (Her. 1, 171), and when Homer (Il. 2, 867) calls them *βαρβαροφῶνοι* he may be indicating (as Rawlinson remarks) not so much their separation from the Greeks, as the fact that they attempted an intercourse from which others shrank.

KARNEIA, the, c. 72.

A national festival held at Sparta (as also in other cities of the Peloponnese, as well as Dorian cities elsewhere) in honour of Apollo Karneios. It lasted nine days, beginning on the 7th day of the Spartan month Karneios [August].

KARYSTIANS, the, c. 66. KARYSTOS, 112, 121.

The inhabitants of Karystos in the S. of Euboea near Mt Ocha. The neighbourhood was celebrated for its marble quarries. The people were Dryopes (q. v.).

KASTALIA, c. 39.

A fountain at Delphi at the foot of Parnassos, at the entrance of the ravine which separates the two peaks. It is identified with a spring of remarkably pure water now called *Aio Jánni*.

KEIANS, cc. 1, 46.

The inhabitants of Keos, an island lying off the promontory of Sunium, 12 m. long by 8 broad. They were a colony from Athens.

KEKROPIDAE, the, c. 44.

KEKROPS, cc. 44, 53.

Kekrops, father of Erechtheus (q. v.), the mythical first king of Athens: hence the Athenians are called in poetry Kekropidae [compare *Romulidae*, *Aeneadae* as the name for Romans]. Herodotos seems to assert that it was once a real national appellation.

KEOS, c. 76.

Some have thought that the Island of Keos opposite the promontory of Sunium is meant: but the distance is too great from Phalerum to allow us to suppose that the Persian fleet would rest on the Island of Keos. It appears possible that both Keos and Kynosoura are places (though unknown) on the coast of Attica between Phalerum and Sunium. This is the view of Grote: but Col. Leake places them in Salamis, and with him other commentators agree—Rawlinson, Abicht; while Stein seems to think that both names Keos and Kynosoura belong to the narrow tongue of land in Salamis opposite Psyttaleia, and that Keos was the ordinary name of it, Kynosoura a less known one.

KEPHISOS, c. 33.

The only considerable river in Central Greece. It rises in the range of Oeta, and flows through Doris, Phokis, and Boeotia into the Kopaic lake, a reservoir which is relieved by subterranean channels. It receives a considerable number of affluents on both sides in its course. There is another river of the same name in Attica.

KILIKIA, cc. 14, 100.

KILIKIANS, the, c. 68.

Kilikia is the south-eastern district of Asia Minor bordering on the Mare Internum opposite Kypros. On the east it is bounded by Mt Amanos, though Herodotos extends it to the Euphrates [50, 52]; and on the north it is separated from Kappadokia and Lykaonia by the range of Taurus. It was an important province, because of the length of its seaboard, the fertility of its soil, and its position in regard to Syria.

KLEINIAS, c. 17.

The father of the great Alkibiades, and a son of a man also named Alkibiades (q. v.). He was killed at the battle of Koroneia, in the war between Athens and the Boeotians B.C. 447 [Plutarch, Alkibiad. 1].

KLEOMBROTOS, c. 71.

Kleombrotos, the father of Pausanias, was son of Anaxandridas and twin brother of Leonidas. When Leonidas fell at Thermopylae

leaving one son Pleistarchos, a minor, Kleombrotos became regent, but died in the autumn of 479 or spring of 478, and was succeeded in the regency by his son Pausanias.

KOLIAS, c. 96 [Κωλιάς ἄκρα].

The name of a promontory in Attica about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Phalerum [Pausan. 1, 1, 5], modern *Cape St Kosmas*. There was a temple of Aphrodite in it [Arist. Nub. 52].

KOPAIS, c. 134.

A lake in Boeotia surrounded by mountains, from which it received abundant drainage. The water thus collected found its way out by hidden passages in the limestone rock called now *Katavóthrae*, principally at the east end (Mt Ptoum); besides some artificial tunnels constructed to prevent the waters flooding the district. Though large it is shallow, except at the east end. In summer it nearly dries up, in the winter it covers an area of about 90 miles. Attempts are now being made to drain it off altogether. In the *Iliad* (5, 709) it is called Κηφισίς.

KORINTHOS, cc. 45, 94.

KORINTHIANS, the, cc. 1, 5, 21, 43, 59, 61, 72, 79.

The territory of Korinthos was separated from the Megarid on the north by the range of Geraneia, and from Argolis on the south by that of *Onum*, 'the Ass's back'. The isthmus averages about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in breadth, and very little of it is fertile. Korinthos itself consisted of an acropolis, the Acrokorinthos (1900 ft), with a town round it enclosed with walls, and joined to its harbour on the western coast, Lechaëum, by long walls, like those of Athens, extending a little more than a mile. Its port on the east coast, Kenchrae, was more than eight miles distant. The position of Korinthos made it naturally the seat of commerce from early times, and in it the art of building ships of war or triremes was first practised. Holding also the pass between northern Greece and the Peloponnese, it had a greater influence in Hellenic politics than the character of its rich and luxuriant citizens seems to warrant. The prevailing element in its population was Dorian, and its inclination was therefore generally to side with Sparta rather than Athens. In the Persian war it did not play a very dignified or conspicuous part. At Salamis its ships were said, perhaps untruly (see *Introduction*), to have been turned to flight (8, 94), and at Plataea its soldiers were among those who retreated to the Heraeum and returned too late for the battle (9, 69). Its ships and men however did some good service at Mykalè (9, 102). The wall which the Peloponnesians built across the isthmus, about eight miles east of the town, was often reconstructed afterwards, and remains of one of uncertain date can still be traced. Korinthos was the mother city of many flourishing colonies, Syracuse, Korkyra, Potidaea and others.

KORYKIAN CAVE, the, c. 36.

This cave is at a considerable elevation in Mt Parnassos, above the broad upland plain lying high above the modern village of Delphi. It is a wide chamber 300 feet long by 200 feet broad, with fine stalactites hanging from the top: from this a narrow passage leads into another chamber 100 feet long. It is an excellent place of refuge, and was used for that purpose in the last Greek revolutionary war. It was dedicated to Pan and the Nymphs.

Κούρη, ἡ, c. 65.

'The daughter', that is Persephone, daughter of Demeter. It was a name under which she was specially worshipped in Attica. See *Eleusis*.

KRANAOT, the, c. 44.

An ancient Pelasgic name for the inhabitants of Attica, which seems to mean the 'craggy', i.e. the inhabitants of the craggy land. As usual however it was derived from Kranaos a king of Attica.

KRESTONIKE, c. 116.

The country of *Krestonia*, a district in Makedonia (originally Thrakia) with a town called *Kreston*, north of Mygdonia, inhabited for the most part by Pelasgi [1, 57; 7, 127. Thucyd. 4, 109].

KRIOS, c. 92.

An Aeginetan, father of Polykrites. He was a man of influence at Aegina, and resisted the action of the Spartan king there in demanding hostages from the Aeginetans [6, 50, 73]. He was known as an athlete [Arist. Nubes 1356].

KRITOBULOS, c. 127.

A man of Torone appointed governor of Olynthos by Artabazos.

KROISOS, cc. 35, 122.

King of Lydia from B.C. 560 to B.C. 546. He completed the conquest of the Asiatic Greeks begun by his father Alyattes (q. v.). When the Persians under Kyros were threatening to subdue all Asia he tried to strengthen himself by alliances with the Babylonian Belshazzar, with Amasis of Egypt, and with Sparta (1, 69). He consulted also all the Greek oracles he could hear of and made magnificent offerings to Delphi [1, 51—3]; and thus strengthened he advanced to meet Kyros near Sinope. The battle was not decisive, but Kroisos returning home with a view of renewing the war in the following year, and disbanding his army, was surprised by a rapid movement of Kyros, his capital Sardis taken, and himself made prisoner [1, 76 sq.]. The romantic story of his preservation when on the point of being burnt will be found in 1, 86 sq.

KRONIDES, c. 77.

Son of Kronos, i.e. Zeus.

KROTONIANS, the, c. 47.

The inhabitants of a Greek town—Krotona—in Bruttium in the south of Italy. It was a colony of Achaïans established in B.C. 710, and at this time was very powerful. The chief events in its history up to this time had been the establishment of Pythagoras and his School there about B.C. 540, and its destruction of Sybaris B.C. 510.

KYME, c. 130.

A town in Aeolis, sometimes called Kyme Phrikonis [1, 149], and Amazonia, from a supposed foundress Kyme, an Amazon, was situated N. of the River Hermos near a place now called *Sanderli*. In conjunction with the Chalkidians of Euboea it is said by some to have founded the colony of Cumae in Italy [Strabo 5, 4, 41].

KYNOSOURA, cc. 76—7.

'The dog's tail' was the name of a long strip of land near Marathon, but this cannot be the place meant here. In all probability it means a long tongue of land in Salamis. See *Keos*.

KYNURII, the, c. 73.

The inhabitants of a district to south-east of Argolis. It was the possession of this strip of territory lying between Lakonia and the *Mare Myrtoum* that was the cause of the constant enmity between the Argives and Spartans. See *Argos*. The same (prae-Hellenic) people are also found in the west of Arkadia, where their principal city is Gortys.

KYPRIANS, the, cc. 68, 100.

The inhabitants of Kypros, an island opposite the coast of Kilikia. It was especially valuable as connecting Asia Minor with Syria, and especially with the Phoenikian navy. It had been under the power of Amasis of Egypt (2, 182), but had been with the rest of Asia and Egypt made tributary to Persia (3, 91): and though it had joined in the Ionic revolt it was reduced by the Persian arms (5, 116). The island was inhabited by a mixed race; some cities having been colonised from Salamis and Athens, some from Arkadia and Kynthos, and others by Phoenikians and Aethiopians [7, 90], the earliest settlers being Phoenikians. The island is 150 miles long, and its greatest breadth is about 40 miles.

KYTHNOS, c. 67. KYTHNIANS, the, c. 46.

One of the Cyclades, between Keos and Seriphos, mod. *Thermia*. Its inhabitants were Dryopian (q. v.) and the island was at one time called Dryopis.

LAKEDAEMON, cc. 48, 124, 125.

LAKEDAEMONIANS, the, cc. 1, 2, 25, 43, 72, 85, 114, 124—5, 141, 144.

The inhabitants of the whole district, Lakedaemon or Lakonia, over which the city of Sparta (which contained 8000 men, Her. 7, 234) was supreme. Sometimes the word is used as equivalent to 'Spartans'; sometimes the two are distinguished; and sometimes it is applied to other than the full Spartan citizens, as to the Perioekoi in 9, 11; sometimes to all the inhabitants or soldiers of Lakonia. The Lakedaemonians exercised supreme influence in the Peloponnese, though not actual government except in Lakonia and Messenia; and though they were not as yet powerful at sea, the habit of regarding them as the natural leaders of a joint expedition prevailed even against the claims of Athens, which were founded on her superior fleet.

LEBADEIA, c. 134.

A town on the western frontier of Boeotia, between Mt Helicon and Chaeroneia, the seat of the oracle of Trophonios [1, 46]. Mod. *Livadhia*.

LEBAIA, c. 137.

This town in Upper Makedonia is not mentioned by any other writer. It appears to have been the seat of the old kingdom of Makedonia.

LEMNOS, cc. 11, 81. LEMNIANS, the, c. 73.

Lemnos (mod. *Stalimene* = εἰς τὰν Λήμνον) is off the coast of Thrakia about half way between Athos and the Hellespont. It is a rocky island with many signs of volcanic action and possessing two towns Hephaestia and Murina. Its inhabitants were said to have been first a Thrakian tribe, the Sinties, who were expelled by the Minyae, the descendants of the Argonauts; these were succeeded by Pelasgians, who in their turn became Atticised, and the island was in the power of Athens from about B.C. 500. For the stories connected with this event, see 6, 137—140.

LEONIDAS, cc. 15, 21, 71.

King of Sparta from B.C. 491 to B.C. 480. He was a younger son of Anaxandridas and succeeded to the kingdom on the death of his brother Kleomenes, whose daughter Gorgo he married, and by whom when he fell at Thermopylae he left a young son, Pleistarchos, under the guardianship of his brother Kleombrotos. Kleombrotos died in the same year and was succeeded in the regency and guardianship of Pleistarchos by his son Pausanias (q. v.). Leonidas seems to have been fully aware of the hopelessness of his position at Thermopylae, and to have done his best to prevent more Greeks being involved in his disaster than could be helped; this unselfish-

ness, joined to his singular gallantry, has secured him the first rank among the patriots of Greece [Her. 7. 204—222].

LEUKADIANS, the, cc. 45, 47.

The inhabitants of Leukadia (*Santa Maura*), a considerable island off the coast of Akarnania, about 20 miles long. Its chief town was Leukas, a colony from Corinth, at the extreme north of the island, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait.

LEUTYCHIDES, c. 131.

A king of Sparta and commander of the joint fleet in B.C. 479.

LOKRIANS, the.

There were two districts called Lokris, (1) that of the Opuntian Lokrians, (2) that of the Ozolian Lokrians.

(1) OPUNTIAN LOKRIANS, cc. 1, 66.

They inhabited the eastern half of a district lying on the coast of the Malian Gulf separated from Thessaly by the range of Mt Oeta. Their principal town was Opus. They had given earth and water to the Persian emissaries [7, 132] but were now serving the Persians unwillingly, having taken the Greek side at Thermopylae [7, 23].

(2) OZOLIAN LOKRIANS, the, c. 32.

They inhabited a narrow district on the coast of the Gulf of Korinth, bounded on the north by Aetolia and on the east by Phokis. It was a mountainous and unproductive country and never played a great part in Hellenic history. The only towns of importance in it were Amphissa (*Salina*) and Naupaktos (*Lepanto*).

LYKOMEDES, c. 11.

A brave Athenian, son of Aeschreas, who gained the prize of valour at Artemisium.

LYSIMACHOS, cc. 79, 95.

An Athenian, father of Aristeides (q. v.), of the deme Alopekè. He seems to have been a man of small fortune, although Plutarch (Arist. 1) says that there was some doubt as to his having had absolutely nothing to leave his son.

Μακεδνὸν ἔθνος, c. 43.

The 'Makedni' was the name which according to Herodotos (1, 56) was borne by the Dorians (q. v.) when settled in Pindos, i.e. Doris. According to the myth Makednos is a grandson of Pelasgos, and son of Lykaon of Arkadia. Thus by this term Herodotos seems to trace a connexion between the old Makedonians and the prae-Hellenic inhabitants of the Peloponnese.

Μακεδονία, ἡ ἄνω, c. 137.

MAKEDONIANS, the, cc. 34, 126—7, 138, 142.

Makedonia, the most northern district of Greece, was separated

from Thessaly by the Cambunian range of mountains, and was divided from Illyricum and Epirus on the west by Mts Scardus and Lingon. Though it afterwards, under Philip and his son Alexander, became supreme over Greece, it possessed no influence there at present, and was scarcely regarded as Hellenic at all. It was in a semi-barbaric state, and was being slowly organised by its kings, who were, or claimed to be, of Argive descent (see *Alexander*). They had been reduced to subjection to Persia in B.C. 493—2 [Her. 6, 44].

MARDONIOS, cc. 26, 67—8, 97, 99—102, 107, 113—5, 126, 129, 136, 140—2.

Son of Gobryas by a sister of Darius, whose daughter Artazostræ he married. He first appears in Greek history as the agent of Darius in B.C. 493 in carrying out a new policy in regard to the Ionian states. The Persian government had insisted on the maintenance of the Tyrants in these cities, but Mardonios now established democracies in them, apparently with the idea of conciliating Greek feeling in favour of the Persian supremacy,—a policy so unlike that which had generally been pursued by Persia, that Herodotus seems to expect that his assertion will be disbelieved [6, 43]. Mardonios, however, while pushing on his conquests into Europe, sustained reverses at the hands of the Thracians and was removed from his command [6, 45, 94]. We next hear of him as urging the reluctant Xerxes to his great expedition against Greece [7, 5, 9], in which he was one of two commanders-in-chief of the land forces [7, 82]. After Salamis he persuaded Xerxes to return home, and was left behind with 300,000 men to complete the subjugation of Greece. He fell next year at Plataea.

MARDONTES, c. 130.

Son of Bagaeos, leader of the contingents in the Persian army that came from the islands in the Erythraean Sea [7, 80]. He fell at Mycale in B.C. 479 [9, 102].

MEDES, the, cc. 31, 40, 43—4, 67, 87, 113—4, 141—3.

The Medes were an Aryan people [Her. 7, 62], who when first heard of inhabited a district south of the Caspian, now called Khorassan. Thence they emigrated, and by the middle of the 7th century B.C. were settled in the country known as Media Magna. For a while they were partially or wholly subject to the Assyrian monarchy, but after a time they shook off this subjection and became the dominant power in Asia, a Median monarchy being probably first established about B.C. 635—630 by Kyaxares. This monarch, about B.C. 624, attacked and took Nineveh. From this period the great Assyrian monarchy is divided into two independent kingdoms—Medes and Babylonians. The Medes, under Kyaxares, subdued the part of Asia 'beyond the river Halys' [Her. 1, 103], and

even threatened Asia Minor. The successor of Kyaxares, Astyages, was conquered by Kyros at the head of the mountain tribe of the Persians. The result was a new combination, and a new monarchy overrunning the whole of Asia, conquering Babylon and Lydia. This is sometimes called the Persian empire, sometimes the Medo-Persian. We read in Daniel of the 'laws of the Medes and Persians', as though that were the official designation; and the Greeks spoke of their great enemies as 'Medes' or 'Persians' indifferently, and of those Greeks who joined them as 'medizing'; but Herodotos clearly distinguished the two peoples, giving the palm of valour to the Persians.

MEGARA, c. 60. The MEGARIANS, cc. 43, 46, 48, 66.

Megara stood on the Saronic Gulf, a mile inland, with a harbour town of Nisaea, to which it was joined by long walls. It was on the road from Athens and Eleusis to the Peloponnese through the isthmus, and its friendship or neutrality was therefore of great importance to Athens and to the Peloponnesians. The district belonging to it—the Megarid—extended right across the N. of the isthmus and contained a port on the Corinthian Gulf called Pagae. The Megarians were Ionians, but had been at one time under the dominion of the Dorians of Korinthos. At this time however Megara was independent. Geographically it belongs rather to Attica, for the range of Gereneia shuts it off from Korinthos and was crossed by three difficult passes, whereas it was open towards Attica; and indeed the greater part of it seems once to have been united with Attica politically [Her. 5, 76].

MELIANS, the [Μηλῆϊς], cc. 43, 66. MELIS, c. 31 [Malis].

The inhabitants of Malis [Mēlis], a district of Thessaly between the R. Spercheios and Mt Oeta. They had given earth and water to the Persian king [Her. 7, 132], and were now serving in the army of Mardonios. Malis was surrounded by mountains, but contained wide plains, in which the Persian cavalry had been matched successfully with the Thessalian [id. 7, 196—8].

MELIANS, the [Μήλιοι], cc. 46, 48.

The inhabitants of the island of Melos, one of the Cyclades, south of Siphnos. It is about 15 miles by 8. It was inhabited by Dorians from Sparta, who displaced the earlier Phoenician settlers: these in their turn were displaced by Athenians in B.C. 416.

Μήτηρ, ἡ, c. 65.

'The Mother', that is, Demeter, the most venerable of the goddesses; daughter of Kronos. She represented mystically the secret powers of nature, and it was in her name that the most solemn mysteries were celebrated, especially at Eleusis. See *Eleusis*, and *Κόρη*.

MIDAS, c. 138.

King of Phrygia [1, 14], notorious for his wealth and effeminacy. According to one legend he was originally king of the Briges in Makedonia, whence he migrated to Phrygia. It was in this Makedonian kingdom that the 'gardens' here mentioned were supposed to be, near Mt Bromion.

MNESIPHILOS, cc. 57—8.

A philosophic statesman of the same deme (Phrearroi) as Themistokles, and one whom Themistokles is said by some to have especially imitated [Plut. *Themist.* 2], as Mnesiphilos himself imitated Solon.

MOUSAIOS, c. 96.

A number of oracular poems were current under the name of Mousaios, who is often coupled with Orpheus, as early as B.C. 520. Both his country and age were uncertain, but he seems to have written in connexion with the Mysteries. His poems were said to have been edited by Onomakritos of Athens, who foisted in various verses. These poems were also said to contain a clear prophecy of the battle of Salamis [8, 96; 9, 43].

MUNYCHIA, c. 76.

A lofty elevation on the east of the peninsula of the Peiraeus. It had on the summit a sacred enclosure called Bendideion round a temple of the Thracian Artemis.

MYS, cc. 133—5.

A Karian of Europus serving in the army of Mardonios.

MYSIA, c. 106.

A district in Asia Minor extending from the shores of the Propontis to Lydia. At this time it included part of the country afterwards reckoned in Bithynia, see 6, 122. It had formerly been conquered by Kroisos [1, 28], and was afterwards included in the Persian empire, being ranked in the 2nd Satrapy by Darius [3, 90].

NAXIANS, the, c. 46.

The inhabitants of the island of Naxos one of the Cyclades; of which it was the largest and most wealthy [5, 28]. They had resisted the attempt of Aristagoras to force back the exiled oligarchs, which gave rise to the Ionian revolt [5, 30 sq.]; and were afterwards subdued by the Persians and treated with great cruelty [6, 96]. The inhabitants were Ionians, and in B.C. 466 were made subject to Athens [Thucyd. 1, 98].

NEOKLES, c. 110.

The father of Themistokles [q. v.].

NEŌN, cc. 32—3.

A town in Phokis at the foot of a peak of Parnassos called Tithorea. Pausanias says that in the verses of Bakis the inhabitants are called Tithoreis, and he supposes that the latter name supplanted the former in course of time [Paus. 10, 32, 9].

OENONE, c. 46.

An ancient name of the island Aegina (q. v.).

OKYTOS, cc. 5, 59.

A Corinthian, father of Adeimantos (q. v.).

OLYMPIA, the, cc. 26, 72.

The Olympic festival held every fifth year at Olympia in Elis. At this festival every Hellene had a right to take part in the sacrifice to Zeus Olympios, and to compete in the various contests. While they were going on, the Eleans as managers sent notice to the various Greeks that a truce was to be observed, and a state violating this truce would be excluded from the sacrifice and the games [see Thucyd. 5, 49].

OLYNTHUS, OLYNTHIANS, c. 127.

A town at the head of the Toronaic Gulf, between the two peninsulas of Pallene and Sithonia, which afterwards became the chief town of the Chalkidic Greeks [Thucyd. 458], and was very prominent in the controversies of the Athenians and Makedonians. It had been visited by the Persian fleet on its way down south, and like other towns had been forced to supply a quota of men and ships [7, 122]: at this time it was inhabited by Bottiaei (q. v.).

ORCHOMENIANS, the, c. 34.

The inhabitants at Orchomenos in Boeotia. Orchomenos was once the largest and most important town in Boeotia. In the catalogue of ships in the 2nd Iliad 29 towns of Boeotia are mentioned as supplying 50 ships in all, of which Orchomenos sends 30. But in historical times it was surpassed and supplanted by Thebes. It was twice destroyed by Thebes, in B.C. 368 and 346, and though restored by the Makedonians never recovered its former importance. It stands in a rich and fertile plain, and was inhabited by the Minyae, whence it is often called the 'Minyan Orchomenos' to distinguish it from the towns of the same name in Arkadia, Euboea, and Thessaly. Its modern name is *Skripa*.

ORNEATES, the, c. 73.

A general name for the *perioekoi*—unenfranchised farmers—of Argos. The name arose from the inhabitants of Orneae, probably Achaeans, who about B.C. 580 were conquered by Argos and re-

duced to this position, just as were the perioekoi of Sparta. Compare for the title given to a class from a particular town the Italian *Cae-rites*, and perhaps the Spartan *Helots* (q. v.) from Helos, which was the derivation accepted by some. In B.C. 418 we find the Orneatae serving in the Argive army (Thucyd. 5, 72), but in B.C. 416 the Spartans seem to have established at Orneae a settlement of men hostile to the Argive government, and in retaliation the Argives utterly destroyed the town (Thucyd. 6, 7).

Orneae was north-west of Argos on the frontier of Mantinea.

PAEONIA, c. 115.

A district in the centre of upper and lower Macedonia. Its inhabitants were of different blood from the surrounding Macedonians, and claimed to be descended from the Teukri [5, 13, 24, 98].

PALLENE, cc. 126—9.

The westernmost of three projecting headlands of the Chalkidic peninsula, mod. *Kassándhra*. On the narrowest part of it stood the town of Potidaea.

PALLENEUS, c. 84.

A man of the deme Pallene in Attica, of the tribe Antiochis.

PAMPHYLIANS, the, c. 68.

Pamphylia was a narrow tract of country bordering on the Mare Lykium, immediately west of Kilikia, and bounded on the north by Pisidia. Its chief towns were Attalia and Perga.

PANAETIOS, c. 82.

A man of the island of Tenos (q. v.).

PANIONIOS, cc. 105—6.

A slave-dealer of Chios.

PANOPEIS or PANOPE, cc. 34—5.

This town, which was afterwards called Phanoteus, was on the frontier between Boeotia and Phokis in the valley of the Kephisos, on the right bank of the river, about two miles from Chaeroneia. It was a mere collection of mountain huts without agora or public buildings. [Paus. 10, 4, 1.]

PARAPOTAMII, or PARAPOTAMIA (Steph. Byz.), cc. 33—4.

A town in the fertile part of the valley of the Kephisos. Pausanias seems to think that the name belonged rather to a district than a πόλις; and at any rate the town was not restored after the destruction by the Persians.

PARIANS, the, c. 67. PAROS, c. 112.

The inhabitants of the island of Paros, the third largest of the Cyclades. The Parians seem to have been a people much respected by other Greek communities [5, 28], and to have been of a peculiarly cautious nature, as evinced in their conduct here recorded, and in their readiness (to avoid farther committing themselves) to pay a sum of money on the demand of Themistokles (8, 112). The only remarkable event in their history up to this time had been the unprovoked and unsuccessful attack upon them by Miltiades [6, 132-8] in the year after the battle of Marathon. The island was celebrated for its marble, and for its figs.

PARNASSOS, CC. 27, 32, 35, 37.

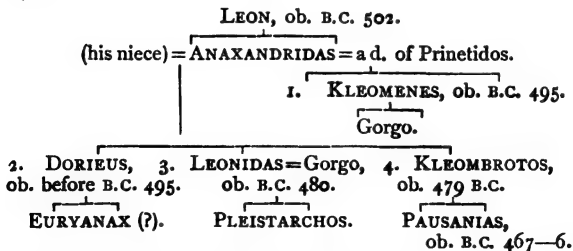
A range of mountains in Phokis, rising at its highest point (Lykorea) 8000 feet. The range terminates in a double peak above Delphi.

PAROREATAE, c. 73.

'Dwellers by the mountains', a term applied by Herodotos to the inhabitants of a district of Elis south of the Alphaeos. They were according to him descendants of the Minyae who were expelled from Lemnos by the Spartans [4, 101].

PAUSANIAS, c. 3.

Pausanias, the Spartan commander in the campaign of 479 B.C. and commander-in-chief of the Greek forces at Plataea, was of the elder royal family—that is of the branch which was descended from the elder son of Aristodemus, who was fourth in descent from Herakles [see *Herakles*]¹—and was a cousin of Leonidas, as will be seen from the accompanying pedigree [Her. 5, 39–41; 7, 204; 9, 64]:—



Upon his death at Thermopylae Leonidas was succeeded by his son Pleistarchos, a minor, and his brother Kleombrotos became guardian of the young king and regent. Kleombrotos died early in the year 479 B.C., and his son Pausanias then became regent in his

place and guardian of Pleistarchos. This was his position when the Peloponnesian army collected to oppose Mardonios. We have no particulars of the life of Pausanias before this date, and his subsequent history is only casually alluded to by Herodotos [5, 32; 8, 3]. But fuller details are given by Thucydides [1, 94, sq.] and by Diodorus Siculus [11, 44—6], and Cornelius Nepos has written a life of him founded on what he found in Thucydides.

The event in his life referred to in the text was his conduct in B.C. 478 when in command of the allied fleet at Byzantium. His haughty and violent conduct caused many complaints to be sent home to Sparta, and he was recalled, and superseded by Dorkis. He was subsequently convicted of treasonable correspondence with Persia and starved to death in the temple of Athenè, in which he had taken sanctuary.

PEDIEIS, the, cc. 35, 102.

A town in Phokis, in the valley of the Kephisos.

PEISISTRATIDÆ, c. 52.

The descendants of Peisistratos, who was tyrannus in Athens from B.C. 560 to 527 with intervals of banishment. His son Hippias was expelled in B.C. 510: and after living for a time in the Troad, had been received at the Persian court (5, 96), and had accompanied the Persian forces at Marathon (6, 107). At the time of the battle of Salamis Hippias was dead, but his descendants and their partizans still seem to have been with the Persian king.

PELASGI, the, c. 44.

The ancient inhabitants of Greece, who, like the Hellenic immigrations which superseded or absorbed them, were an Aryan race. Herodotos imagines that they spoke a barbarous (non-Hellenic) language, but we have no certain means of deciding whether this be so. They were great builders and reclaimers of land, and settled especially in the rich plains of Thessaly and Argos [1, 57; 2, 51; 6, 137—140]. A reminiscence of their building at Athens was the 'Pelasgic wall' of the Akropolis, and the place called τὸ Πελασγικὸν beneath it [5, 64; Thucyd. 2, 16; Paus. 1, 28, 2. C.I.G. 2374].

PELION, c. 12.

A long ridge of mountains in Thessaly, extending from Ossa to the promontory of Sepias. For a considerable distance it descends precipitously to the sea, and prevents any inlet or harbours for ships.

PELOPONNESE, the, cc. 40, 43, 49, 50, 57, 60, 65, 68, 70—2, 100—1, 141.

PELOPONNESIANS, the, **PELOPONNESIA**, c. 70.

The Peloponnese ('Island of Pelops') is not a name known in

Homeric times. In the *Iliad* the only name given to the whole seems to be Argos, for Ephyra in Elis is spoken of as being in $\mu\nu\chi\omega$ 'Argos' $\lambda\alpha\rho\alpha\beta\acute{o}\rho\alpha\iota\omicron$ *Il.* 6, 152; cf. *Odyss.* 4, 173 where 'Argos' refers to Laconia, and 3, 251 where the Peloponnese is called 'Argos' Ἀργαῖόν . And, finally, some have regarded $\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\eta$ in *Il.* 1, 269, 'the distant land', as a territorial name for the Peloponnese. The name Peloponnese was certainly subsequent to the settlement of the Dorians and was referred by the Greeks to the wealth and power of Pelops, son of Tantalos. It contains about 1780 square miles, and at the time of the Persian war was divided into six provinces, Elis, Messenia, Lakonia, Argolis, Achaia, Arkadia—of which the two last were much less Hellenised than the others. Achaia, as its name imports, having served as a place of retreat for the ancient Achæan inhabitants before the invading Dorians, and Arkadia from its strong mountain barriers having been able almost entirely to resist their attack, retained its Pelasgic inhabitants.

PERDIKKAS, cc. 137—8.

Founder of the Makedonian dynasty, which lasted until the death of Alexander III., son of Alexander the Great [B.C. 311]. The descent of Perdikkas from Temenos of Argos [whence the family was called Temenidae, q. v.] is given also by Thucydides [2, 99; 5, 80]. But the legend varied, some writers counting two kings of Makedonia before Perdikkas, Karanos and Kaenos; and although the Hellenic descent of these kings was admitted by the managers of the Olympic games, Demosthenes [3 Phil. § 40] denied it.

PERSIANS, the, cc. 10, 15—6, 24, 27, 31, 33, 38—42, 45, 51, 58—61, 68, 70—1, 82, 95—8, 100—1, 106—8, 113, 116—9, 126, 129, 141.

The Persians, an Aryan race like the Medes, were a mountain tribe led down about B.C. 550 by Kyros against the Median king Astyages in his capital Ecbatana. The overthrow of Astyages was followed in B.C. 546 by the conquest of Lydia, and by that of Babylon in B.C. 538. From the overthrow of Astyages the Median Empire became the Empire of the Medes and Persians; but the royal family were Persian, and the Persians still were a distinct race, and in the opinion of Herodotos [9, 68] the best soldiers, and indeed the centre and mainstay of the royal army. A very distinct character of the Persians may be traced in Herodotos; he represents them as 'brave, lively, spirited, capable of witty and keen repartees' [1, 127, 141; 6, 1; 8, 81], 'but vain, weak, impulsive, and hopelessly servile to their lords' [3, 25; 7, 56, 223; 9, 113]. Rawl.

PHALERUM, cc. 66—7, 92—3, 108.

A town on the eastern point of the Bay of Phalerum, of which the Peiræus forms the western point. Before, and at the time of, the Persian war it was the principal harbour of Athens. After that time

though joined by a wall to Athens it was superseded by the much safer harbour on the west of the Peiræus.

PHARNACES, c. 126.

A Persian, father of Artabazos [7, 66].

PHAYLLOS, c. 47.

A famous athlete of Krotona, who won the Pentathlum twice and the long race once at the Pythian games [Paus. 10, 9, 2]. He is referred to in Aristophanes [Acharn. 215; Vesp. 1206] as a kind of type of speed. The Scholiast on the former passage seems to confound him with another Phayllos who won a victory at Olympia (in leaping and running in armour), which Pausanias says expressly this Phayllos did not do.

PHILAON, c. 11.

A brother of Gorgos, king of Salamis, in Kypros (q. v.).

PHLIASIANS, the, c. 72.

The inhabitants of Phlios, a town and small territory to the N. of Argolis and S. of Sikyonia. The people were Dorians and generally in close alliance with Sparta. The territory consisted of a high valley surrounded by mountains. Phlios sent 200 men to Thermopylae [7, 202].

PHILIPPOS, c. 139.

A Makedonian king, son of Argæos, and grandson of Perdikkas [q. v.].

PHOENIKIANS, the, cc. 85, 90, 97, 100, 118—9, 121.

The Phoenikians inhabited the north of Palestine, from which they had sent out numerous colonies to Kypros, Africa, and Europe. Herodotos says that they came to Palestine from the borders of the Red Sea (1, 1). They had been from very ancient times a great seafaring people, and had had the great bulk of the mercantile business of the Mediterranean. It was they who supplied the greater and most powerful part of the fleet of Xerxes (7, 89), it was they who constructed the bridge of ships across the Hellespont (7, 34), and were the most skilful engineers of the canal across Athos (7, 23). See *Tyre* and *Sidon*.

PHOKIS, cc. 31—2, 35.

PHOKIANS, the, cc. 27—33, 134.

Phokis was a considerable district bounded on the S. by the Gulf of Corinth, and by Doris and eastern Lokris on the N. It contained the range of Parnassos and the sacred city of Delphi, which however was inhabited by a different race,—probably Dorians.

Phokis politically was a confederacy of towns mostly situated in the valley of the Kephisos, and the Phokians were looked upon as a people of Aeolian or Achaean race. They were almost perpetually at enmity with the Thessalians and indeed had built a wall across the pass of Thermopylae to check their raids [7, 176]; and, according to Herodotos, their chief motive for not joining the Persians earlier was hatred of the Thessalians. Even when some of them did in the following year join Mardonios, a large number refused, and mustering round Parnassos assisted the Greeks [9, 31].

PHRYGIA, c. 136.

PHYLAKOS,

(1) c. 39.

One of the national heroes of Delphi. His phantom is said to have again appeared to protect the Delphians when in B.C. 280 the Gauls under Brennus were attacking Delphi [Paus. 10, 23, 3].

(2) c. 85.

A man of Samos, son of Histiaeos.

PINDOS, c. 43.

A town in Doris, on a river of the same name running into the Kephisos. It was one of the Doric tetrapolis, see *Erineos*.

PLATAEA, c. 50.

PLATAEANS, the, cc. 1, 44, 50, 66; τὰ Πλαταικὰ, c. 126.

The territory of Plataea was separated from Attica on the S. by Kithaeron,—Eleutherae which came between having voluntarily enrolled itself with Attica [Paus. 1, 38, 8],—and from the territory of Thebes on the N. by the river Asopos. Toward the east, along the valley of the Asopos, it was limited by the village of Hysiae. The town stood 'on the steep and rugged slopes which fall from the heights of Kithaeron into the valley on the north. In this lower ground, and near the walls of the city, two small rivers take their rise, and flow in opposite directions'—Oëroe flowing west to the Corinthian Gulf, Asopos to the east into the Euboic Gulf. Plataea is 7 miles from Thespieae, 6½ miles from Thebes. The Plataeans had long been disinclined to share the policy of the Boeotian league, and having been accordingly persecuted by the Thebans they had put themselves under the protection of Athens about B.C. 501 [3, 108. Thucyd. 3, 68]. This union had been cemented by the fact of the 1000 men sent by Plataea alone of the Greek states to help the Athenians at Marathon. The subsequent history of the town includes its siege and destruction by the Thebans in B.C. 429—7, its partial restoration in B.C. 387, a second destruction by the Thebans in B.C. 374, and its final restoration in B.C. 338. At its destruction in B.C. 427 the bulk of its inhabitants were admitted to Athenian citizenship.

POGON, c. 42.

The harbour of Troezen, in Argolis; so named from the shape of the bay, 'the Beard'.

POLYAS, c. 21.

A man of Antikyra (q. v.) employed as an outlook man on the coast of Trachis.

POLYKRITOS, cc. 92—3.

Son of Krios, one of the chief men of Aegina [6, 73].

POSEIDON, cc. 55, 123, 129.

Son of Kronos, brother of Zeus, and God of the Sea.

POTIDAEA, cc. 127—9.

A city placed in the isthmus which joined Pallene to the mainland. It was a colony from Korinthos [Thucyd. 1, 56], and had already submitted to the Persians [7, 123]. After the repulse of Artabazos narrated in this book it sent a contingent to the Greek army which fought at Plataea [9, 28, 31]. In B.C. 432 Potidaea broke off from the Athenian alliance formed after the Persian wars, and was consequently besieged and after a long resistance taken by the Athenians [Thucyd. 2, 70]. After various vicissitudes it was taken and its inhabitants destroyed and removed by Philip of Makedon [B.C. 341—340]; and it was afterwards refounded by Cassander, after whom it was called *Cassandraea*, and having passed from the Makedonian to the Roman Empire, in the time of Augustus it received a Roman colony. It was finally destroyed by the Huns.

PSYTTALEIA, cc. 76, 95.

A small island lying between Salamis and the Peiraeus, now called *Lipsokutali*. Aeschylus describes it as 'small and offering ill harbourage for ships' [Pers. 450]. It is about a mile long, 300 yards broad, and very rocky and low.

PTOUM. APOLLO PTOUS, c. 135.

Mt Ptoum was on the S. E. of the Lake Kopais extending to the Euboean Sea [Mod. *Palet* and *Strutsina*]. The temple and oracle of Apollo Ptous was in the slope of the mountain about 2 miles from the town of Akraiphia.

PYTHEAS, c. 92.

An Aeginetan, who was captured by the Persians when serving in B.C. 480 as a soldier on board an Aeginetan vessel, which was one of three vessels keeping watch at Skiathos. He fought with such gallantry that his captors in admiration gave him his life, and took pains to cure his numerous wounds [7, 181].

RHODOPE, c. 116.

A range of mountains in Thrakia separating the valley of the Nestos from that of the Hebros, mod. *Despoto Dag* (with a part of the *Balkan*).

SAKAE, c. 113.

A powerful Asiatic tribe [whose name by some has been connected with that of the Saxons, by others with that of the Skyths] which was conquered by Kyros [I, 153], and seems to have furnished one of the most trustworthy contingents to the Persian army [6, 113]. They appear to have inhabited the steppes of what is now called Kirghiz Khosacks in Tibet.

SALAMIS,

(1) c. 11.

A town in Kypros, supposed to be a colony from the island of Salamis led out by Teukros. It was destroyed in Trajan's reign by an earthquake, and restored subsequently under the name of Constantia.

(2) 11, 40—2, 44—5, 49, 51, 56, 60, 65, 70, 74, 76, 81, 86, 89, 90—6, 121—2, 124, 126, 130.

An island about 10 miles long off the coast of Attica, between which and the mainland the channel at its narrowest is about 1 mile across. It had belonged to Athens since about B.C. 600, when according to the common statement the claim of the Athenians as against the Megarians was confirmed by five Spartan arbitrators owing to the skilful pleading of Solon [Plutarch, Solon, c. 10].

SAMOS, cc. 85, 130, 132. SAMIANS, c. 85.

A considerable island off the coast of Karia, rich from its great pottery manufactories. From about B.C. 535 to B.C. 522 it was under the rule of Polykrates, who acquired a powerful navy, extended his dominion over several of the neighbouring islands, warred against Miletos, and wished to form a great confederacy of Ionian states with Samos as the central power. After the fall of Polykrates, in the course of the disputes as to his successor, the Persian force in the island inflicted a cruel massacre on the inhabitants; and then handed the island over to a brother of Polykrates, Sylosôn, whose son Aeakes continued to hold the tyranny, although tributary to Persia, until the deposition of the Ionian tyrants by Aristagoras in B.C. 500. When the Persians subsequently restored Aeakes, a number of the Samians accepted the invitation of the people of Zankle (Messene) to go to Sicily and occupy Calacta. Aeakes however appears to have died or been deposed about the time of the battle of Salamis, and Theomestor (q. v.) put in his place [3, 39—47, 54—6, 120—5; 6, 13, 22, 25].

SAMOTHRACE, c. 90.

A small island opposite the coast of Thrakia consisting of a huge volcanic crater Mt Saōke [5,500 feet]. The inhabitants were originally Pelasgi, and practised a mystic worship called τὰ Καβειρῶν (= Corybantes, Strab.) ὄργια [2, 51]. The islanders possessed a tract of land on the continent, from Doriskos to Lissos, which was protected by a line of fortresses [7, 59, 108]. It was called 'Thrakian Samos' to distinguish it from the larger island near Karia. See Il. 13, 12 ἐπ' ἀκροτάτης κορυφῆς Σάμου ὑλῆσσης Θρηκίης. It was said in still earlier times to have been called Δαρδανία [Steph. Byz.], and still earlier Μελίτη [Strabo].

SARDIS, cc. 105, 117.

The capital of Lydia, situated on the slope of Mt Tmolos, and on either bank of the Paktolos. It seems to have been but slenderly furnished with defences, but its citadel was all but impregnable [see Polyb. 7, 15—17; 8, 17—18]. After its capture by Kyros [1, 84] it became the chief seat of the Persian government in Asia Minor, and the residence of the satrap and sometimes of the king.

SEILENOS, c. 138.

A satyr, always represented as the attendant of Dionysos. He invented a flute, which he is constantly depicted as playing. It was a tradition that he could be captured and bound with flowers, and could then be compelled to prophesy: it is some capture of this sort to which Herodotos refers. For the moral Apologue which went by the name of the discourse of Seilenos to Midas, see Aelian V. H. 3, 18.

SEPIAS, c. 66.

A promontory in Magnesia opposite the island of Skiathos.

SERIPHIAN, the, cc. 46, 48.

The inhabitants of Seriphos, one of the Cyclades immediately south of Kythnos. It possessed iron and copper mines, but was poor and insignificant, and used in later times by the Romans as a place of exile.

SICILY, c. 3.

At the time of the Persian war the coasts of Sicily were studded with Hellenic colonies. The earliest was Naxos (Tauromentum) settled in B.C. 735 by the Ionians from Chalkis. Naxos in its turn had settled Catana and Leontini. Besides this Chalkis had also settled Zankle (Messene); and Megara had sent a colony to Thapsos (circ. B.C. 700). But the most famous and powerful of all was the Corinthian colony of Syracuse [B.C. 734], which had in its turn sent out at least five other colonies in Sicily, and was possessed of a decisive hegemony among the other states. These colonies were

naturally for the most part on the eastern and south-eastern coast: on the western the Carthaginians were making settlements, and the Hellenic colonies in Sicily were engaged in a contest with them at the same time as the eastern Greeks were fighting for life with the Persians.

SIDON, c. 67. SIDONIANS, the, cc. 78, 92.

An ancient city of Phoenikia, celebrated as a great mercantile and naval centre, and for its manufactures in embroidery, dyes, and glass. The skill of Sidonian women in embroidery is alluded to in the *Iliad* [6, 292; see *Her.* 2, 116], as also of its workers in metal [ll. 23, 741]; it was however outstripped in prosperity by Tyre.

SIKINNOS, cc. 75, 110.

A Persian by birth, who having been captured and enslaved became the paidagogos of the children of Themistokles, and was employed by him to take his message to Xerxes. *Plutarch*, *Themist.* 12, 82.

SIKYONIANS, the, cc. 1, 43, 72.

The inhabitants of Sikyon, a town and district usually classed as part of Korinthia, though it was independent of Korinthos. It lay in the valley of the Peloponnesian river Asopos. It had formerly been governed by tyranni, of whom we hear of Kleisthenes, the maternal grandfather of the Athenian reformer [5, 67]. The inhabitants were Dorians and were accustomed to act in war under the direction of Sparta [6, 92]; they appear from the same passage to have been wealthy, for they submitted to pay Argos a war indemnity of 500 talents (about £24,000) for joining Kleomenes in his invasion of Argos about B.C. 510.

SIPHNIANS, the, cc. 46, 48.

The inhabitants of Siphnos, one of the Cyclades immediately south of Seriphos. The island once possessed gold and silver mines, but when these were worked out it became exceedingly poor and unimportant.

SIRIS, cc. 62, 115.

A town in Italy, in the district of Lucania, on the shore of the Gulf of Tarentum and at the mouth of a river of the same name. It was a very ancient town, believed to have been colonised by Trojans,—but between 700 and 600 B.C. Ionians from Kolophon had settled in it. About 430 B.C. it seems to have fallen under the power of Tarentum, and its inhabitants afterwards were transferred to Herakleia. The Ionian colonisation seems the only conceivable ground for the claim of Themistokles for the Athenians of having any rights there.

SKIATHOS, cc. 7, 92.

A small island opposite the promontory of Sepias. A colony of Chalkidians has displaced the former Pelasgic inhabitants.

SKIONE, cc. 8, 128.

A city on the peninsula of Pallene. The inhabitants considered themselves to be Achaeans from the Peloponnese [Thucyd. 4, 120, 1]. The town revolted from Athens to the Spartans under Brasidas in B.C. 423, was besieged by the Athenians, and very cruelly treated when taken [id. 5, 32].

SKIRAS, c. 94.

An epithet of Athenê (q. v.) of uncertain meaning. There was a temple of Athenê Skiras at Phalerum [Paus. 1, 1, 4; 36, 3]: there was also a festival called Skirophoria or Skira [Arist. Eccl. 16]; and one of the Attic months was called Skirophorion.

SKIRONIAN WAY, the, c. 71.

The coast road,—the most easterly of the three which passed the Isthmus of Corinth. It owes its name to the fact that for several miles it is carried along a cornice cut in the face of the rocks called the Skironian Rocks, from the name of a mythical robber who haunted the place and was slain by Theseus.

SKYLLIAS, c. 8.

A man of Skione, a famous diver. He taught his daughter Hydna the same art. And for their good services on this occasion,—in the course of which they lost their lives,—the Amphictyonic Council honoured them by dedicating statues of both father and daughter at Delphi [Paus. 10, 19, 1—2].

SOSIMENES, c. 81.

A man of Tenos, father of Panaetios.

SPARTANS, the, cc. 2, 42, 125. SPARTA, cc. 114, 124, 132, 142—4.

The Spartans, properly so called, were only those who possessed full citizenship. They were the descendants of the conquering Dorians who had seized the land and reduced the population either to the state of unenfranchised farmers (*perioekoi*) or praedial slaves (*Helots*). They were comparatively few in number [about 8000 at this period, 7, 234], and their peculiar institutions tended to check any increase. They were looked upon as the head of the Dorians, and the natural leaders of all Greece in the field; they actually ruled two-thirds of the Peloponnese, and exercised an informal hegemony in the rest, except in Argos. We must distinguish between 'Lakedaemonians' and 'Spartans', the former Her. generally uses as including all the inhabitants of Lakonia; the latter

refers simply to the ruling class as full citizens. See for instance 9, 28, 'Ten thousand Lakedaemonian troops were on the right wing, five thousand of whom were Spartans.'

STRATTIS, c. 132.

A tyrant of Chios, who had accompanied Darius on the Skythian expedition, as far as the Danube [4, 138], and was probably a nominee or partisan of the Persian supremacy, which would help to account for this plot against his life.

STRYMON, cc. 115, 118. STRYMONIAN WIND, c. 118.

The modern *Struma* (or in Turkish *Karasu*) a river which forms the boundary between Makedonia and Thrakia. The sources of it mentioned in c. 115 are in Mt Skemios, from whence it flows into the Strymonic Gulf, being navigable a few miles above Amphipolis. The 'Strymonian wind' seems to mean a wind blowing from its mouth.

STYREANS, the, cc. 1, 46.

The inhabitants of Styra, a town in Euboea, near Karystos, inhabited originally by Dryopians (q. v.).

SUSA, cc. 54, 59.

Susa on the Choaspes (*Kerkhah*) was the capital of the province of Susiana, which lies at the head of the Persian Gulf, and is bounded on the east by Persis, and the west by Assyria, and on the north by Media. From the time of Kyros it was one of the chief royal residences [1, 188; 4, 83].

TEGEAN FRONTIERS, c. 124.

Tegea was a town in the south-east of Arkadia about 10 miles S. of Mantinea. It was on the road from Sparta to Attica and North Greece. It had been in close alliance with Sparta since about B.C. 500.

TELAMON, c. 63.

King of Salamis, father of Ajax and Teukros. See *Atakidae*.

TELLIAS, c. 27.

A mantis or seer of Elis. Another member of the mantic family of Telliadae is mentioned in 9, 37 as serving Mardonios as seer.

TEMENOS, c. 137. TEMENIDAE, c. 133.

Temenos, of Argos, was the reputed ancestor of the Makedonian kings, hence called Temenidae. Temenos was an Herakleid, son of Aristomachos, and returned to the Peloponnesos with the other Herakleidae [Apoll. 2, 8, 5; Paus. 2, 18, 7].

TENIANS, the, cc. 66, 82, 83.

Inhabitants of Tenos, one of the Cyclades, separated by a very narrow channel from the southern point of Andros. It was also called *Ἰσποῦσσα* (well-watered), and *Ὀφιοῦσσα* (isle of snakes), whence the word Tenos is derived from the Phoenikian *Tanoth* = a snake; and a snake often appears on its coins. The island is about 60 miles in circumference and is famous for its vines.

TETHRONIUM, c. 33.

A city of Phokis, built on a plain in the valley of the Kephisos.

THEBANS, the, cc. 50, 134—5. THEBES, c. 134.

Thebes subsequent to the Homeric age became the most powerful city in Boeotia, that position being occupied in the Homeric times by Orchomenos. The district of Thebes, the Thebais, a rich corn land, was divided from that of Plataea by the river Asopos. The city was built on an elevation of 150 feet above the plain on a spur of Mount Teumēsos, and the citadel or Kadmeia probably stood at the southern end of the town. The Thebans were believed to be a colony from Phoenikia led by Kadmos. Perhaps this difference of blood may partly account for their zealous medizing; but a long-standing enmity to Athens was the immediate motive. They sent 400 men indeed to support Leonidas at Thermopylae, but these men took the earliest opportunity of deserting to the Persian side [7, 203, 233].

THEMISTOKLES, cc. 4, 5, 19, 22—3, 57—8, 59, 61—3, 75, 79, 92, 108—112, 133—5.

Themistokles was the son of Neokles, an Athenian of moderate position. His mother according to some was Abrotonon, a Thracian woman, according to others Euterpe of Karia. He was therefore only a half-blood Athenian. But before the age of Perikles the father's citizenship was sufficient to give a man his full rights. His abilities shewed themselves early, and he came forward in public life as an opponent of Aristides, and an advocate of a forward and ambitious policy for Athens. He commanded the levy of his tribe at Marathon; but it was between that event and B.C. 480 that he began to exercise a decisive influence in the state. It was on his advice that the profits of the mines at Laurium were devoted to the building a fleet, which, as Herodotos says, proved the salvation of Hellas, though their primary object was the prosecution of the Aeginetan war. We see in this book how powerfully he contributed to the successful resistance to Persia in B.C. 480. In the next year the command of the troops at Plataea was committed to Aristides [9, 28], and that of the fleet to Xanthippos, Diodorus says, from the prejudice excited against Them. by the honours given him at Sparta [11, 27]. In fact although the reputation acquired by Themistokles in 480 made him the most famous man in Greece, the

Athenians seem to have preferred to entrust their most important interests abroad to others, especially to Aristides. Meanwhile Themistokles at home was busied in carrying out the great works of the town walls, and the fortification of the Peiraeus, which he saw offered a harbour far superior to the old one at Phalerum. This latter work was probably not finished at the time of his ostracism. But these things were not done without opposition and the loss of popularity. The Athenians liked being told that the Peiraeus would enable them if their town were taken 'to fight the world at sea'; but the expenses and self-sacrifice required brought odium on the author of the plans. And his opponents Kimon and Alkmaeon managed about 471 B.C. to secure his ostracism. He retired to Argos, and in B.C. 467 was accused of having been in correspondence with Pausanias, who had been condemned and starved to death at Sparta for treasonable dealings with the Persian court. Orders were given to arrest him; but getting warning he fled to Korkyra, thence to Admetos king of the Molossians, thence to Ephesos. From that town he opened communication with Artaxerxes, was received honourably at the Persian court, and provided with handsome pensions and a residence at Magnesia. There he died, some say by his own hand, because he despaired of giving the king the help he had promised against Athens, or, as the story which Thucydides believed asserted, by a natural death, B.C. 460. Mr Grote seems to assume the guilt of Themistokles in regard to the correspondence with Persia; but not so the authorities used by Plutarch, or Thucydides, who speaks of him with the warmest admiration.

Life by Plutarch. Thucyd. i, 74—138.

THEOKYDES, c. 65.

An Athenian, father of Dikaeos (q. v.).

THEOMESTOR, c. 85.

Son of Androdamas, made Tyrant of Samos in succession to Aeakes, who had been restored after the suppression of the Ionic revolt [9, 90]. See *Samos*.

THERMAIC GULF, the, c. 127.

That portion of the Aegean Sea which is enclosed by the coasts of Thessaly and Makedonia on the W. and N., and by the Chalkidic peninsula on the E. It takes its name from the city of Thessalonika, anciently called Therma, situated at its head.

THERMOPYLAE, cc. 15, 24, 27, 66, 71.

The scene of the famous resistance to the Persian invasion, and of the death of Leonidas, was a narrow pass between the extremity of Mt Oeta and the sea. The range of Oeta stretches right across Greece, and the passes were few and difficult. It was necessary that so large an army as that of Xerxes should go by this as

the shortest and easiest. The narrowest point was that between two mountain streams, the Asopos and Phoenix, which now fall into the Spercheios, but then into the sea: 'there there was only a narrow causeway sufficient for a single carriage' [7, 199]. Its name was given it on account of some hot sulphur springs. The nature of the pass is now quite altered, the sea has receded, the Spercheios has brought down so much alluvial deposit that its course is changed, and there is now a broad marshy plain covered by rice-fields between the mountain and the sea.

THESPIANS, the, cc. 50, 66, 75. THESPIAE, cc. 25, 50.

The inhabitants of Thespie, a town of Boeotia about six miles W. of Thebes, which possessed a harbour at Kreusis in the Korinthian Gulf. The Thespians had been as loyal as Plataea to the Greek side, partly no doubt from enmity with Thebes. At Thermopylae they were the only men who refused to quit Leonidas in his extremity, and all their 700 perished with him [id. 7, 222, 226]; the rest of the citizens took refuge in the Peloponnese; and 800 of them were with the army at Plataea [9, 30].

THESPROTIANS, the, c. 47.

The inhabitants of a district in the south-west portion of Epiros opposite the islands of Korkyra and Paxos. Their chief town was Ephyra (Kichyros) on the Kokytyos. At one time they had the control of the oracle of Dodona, which was at Dramisos.

THESSALIANS, the, cc. 27—32, 113—5, 126, 129, 131—3, 135.

Thessaly is the province between Makedonia on the N., Epeiros on the W., and Phthiotis on the S. It is a great alluvial plain surrounded by mountains and drained by one river system, that of the Peneus and its tributaries. The plain was exceedingly rich and fertile, and particularly famous for its breed of horses, and accordingly Thessalian cavalry were the most renowned in all Greece. There were several leagues or combinations of towns in Thessaly, the most powerful being that of which the centre was Larissa, but there was no one central government. The Thessalians had joined Xerxes under compulsion [7, 172—4], except in the case of the Aleuadae [7, 6], and were ready to turn against him at the first sign of failure [9, 89].

THRAKIA, c. 117. THE THRAKIANS, c. 116.

The district N. of Makedonia bounded on the E. by the Euxine. Towards the N.W. the frontier between it and the Celtic tribes was undetermined; but Herodotos regards the Danube as separating it from Skythia [4, 99]. For the number and warlike nature of the tribes, see 5, 3. The Persians had extended their power along its coast, but had not penetrated far inland [4, 93; 5, 2].

THRASIAN PLAIN, the, c. 65.

The Thriasian Plain, skirting the Bay of Eleusis, was divided from Athens by the hills of Aegaleos, and was bounded on the north by Mt Parnes. Through it, close to the coast, went the Sacred Way to Eleusis. The greatest length of the plain is nine miles. It was in parts so low and marshy that the Sacred Way had to be raised like a causeway, while the northern and western part of the plain is stony and barren. Its name was derived from a hamlet close to Eleusis, of which the exact position is not known.

TIGRANES, c. 26.

A Persian, one of the family or clan of the Achaemenidae, to which the royal family of the Persians belonged [1, 125; 3, 65].

TIMODEMOS, c. 128.

A man of the Attic deme of Aphidnae, who was a political opponent of Themistokles.

TIMOXENOS, c. 128.

A man of Skione (q. v.) who commanded a contingent of his countrymen in Potidaea.

TITHOREA, c. 32.

One of the peaks of Parnassos. The name seems to have also been applied to the district at the foot of the mountain, and to the town of Neon (q. v.). The natives supposed it to have been derived from a mountain nymph, Tithorea. [Paus. 10, 32, 9.]

TORONAEANS, c. 127.

An inhabitant of Torone, a town situated on the S.W. of the peninsula of Sithonia, the central one of the three Chalkidic peninsulas. It was a colony from Chalkis in Euboea, and was originally the chief Greek city in those parts. Like the other Chalkidic towns it had been forced to supply a contingent to the Persian army and navy [7, 122]. From it the gulf between Pallene and Sithonia was called the Toronaic Gulf.

TRACHINIA, c. 31.

TRACHIS, cc. 21, 66.

A town and district at the foot of Mt Oeta in Thessaly. The name (=rugged) is derived from the nature of the rocks surrounding the plain. In B.C. 426 the Lakedaemonians built Herakleia in its territory as a centre of Lakedaemonian influence.

TRITEIS, c. 33.

Triteis or Tritea was a town in Phokis in the valley of the Kephisos.

TROEZENIANS, the, cc. 1, 43, 72.

The inhabitants of Troezen, a town in the S.E. corner of Ar-

golis. It was a very ancient town and had long been in alliance with Athens; and when the Athenians quitted their town before the battle of Salamis, a large number of their women, children, and old men were received at Troezen and honourably entertained, a daily allowance being voted from the treasury, and free leave being given to the children to pluck fruit [Plut. Them. 10]. The reason of this was that Troezen, though occupied by the Dorians, retained a large admixture of its original Ionic inhabitants who came from Karia; and there had been from old times a religious connexion between it and Athens as belonging to the same Amphiktyony, the centre of which had been the temple of Poseidon at Kaluria (Poros) in the Troezenian domain. Troezen was the mother-town of Herodotos' native place, Halikarnassos.

TROPHONIOS, c. 134.

According to one story Trophonios was the son of Erginos, according to another of Apollo. He and his brother Agamedes built the temple of Apollo at Delphi, as well as a treasure-house for king Hyrieus [Paus. 9, 37, 5]. After his death he was worshipped as a hero, and his cavern near Lebadeia (q. v.) was visited as an oracle. An elaborate account of the mode of descending into this cavern, apparently artificially constructed, is given by Pausanias, 39, 5—12. Cp. Aristoph. Nub. 597. The oracle of Trophonios was one of those consulted by Kroisos before the invasion of Kyros [1, 46].

TYRE, c. 67.

An ancient city of the Phenikians in the north of Palestine. The priests of the great temple of Herakles told Herodotos that the city had been founded 2300 years before his visit, i.e. circ. B.C. 2755 [2, 44]. It consisted of two towns, one on the mainland, the other on two islands half a mile from the coast. Alexander the Great when besieging it made a causeway across this strait, round which sand has accumulated; and the islands are thus connected with the mainland by a sandy neck half a mile broad. At the time of the Persian wars it was still rich and prosperous, with a great mercantile navy, though it was with the rest of Phenikia subject to Persia. Alexander the Great entirely destroyed its inhabitants, and put in some Karian colonists; and after being a subject of contest between the Egyptian and Syrian kings, who attained those dominions after Alexander's death, it finally became part of the Roman province of Syria. For an account of its former glories, and its 13 years' siege by Nebuchadnezzar, see Ezekiel cc. 26, 27. How completely Tyre fell from its old position may be gathered from the fact that the geographer Stephanos [circ. A.D. 500] under the head of *Τύρος* merely says *νήσος ἐν Φωικίᾳ*, not noticing a town at all.

XANTHIPPOS, c. 131.

Father of Pericles, Strategus at Athens B.C. 479 and commander of the Athenian contingent at Mycale.

XERXES, cc. 10, 15, 16, 22, 24—5, 34—5, 52, 54, 64—7, 69, 81, 86, 88—90, 97, 99, 100—1, 103, 105, 107—8, 110, 113—5, 118—20, 129, 140, 143—4.

Though a younger son of Darius he succeeded to the crown because his mother Atossa was a daughter of the great Kyros, and the Persians had only submitted to have Darius as king on the condition that by marrying a daughter of Kyros the royal line should be traced to the great Persian conqueror [7, 3—4]. Xerxes had been very doubtful as to the policy of invading Greece, but had been persuaded to do so principally by Mardonios. Though he was the handsomest and most stately man in his whole great army [7, 187], he presents all the worst features of an Eastern monarch, without the personal courage that did something to excuse them in the eyes of his people. If now and then (see 7, 146; 8, 69) some traits of more liberal sentiment or greater insight into justice are related of him, they can do little to relieve the dark colours in which Herodotos portrays this man, whose character may be said to point the moral of the whole of his history. He is the embodiment of swollen pride and unchecked tyranny and luxury, against which the *phobos* of the gods is inevitably awakened.

XUTHOS, c. 44.

Son of Hellen, and father of Ion and Achaeos, and therefore the mythical ancestor of the Ionians and Achaeans [7, 93].

ZEUS, c. 116.

Herodotos represents here by the name of the supreme deity of the Greeks the Persian supreme god Ormuzd, as in 1, 131; 2, 55; 5, 105.

ZOSTER, c. 107.

A promontory in Attica formed by the termination of Mount Hymettos, mod. Cape *Lumbardhas*. Opposite to it is the island Phaura, mod. *Fleva*.

APPENDIX.

THE IONIC DIALECT.

THE dialect in which Herodotos wrote is called the New Ionic, that is, the language of the Ionic cities of Asia Minor in the fifth century B.C., and those islands of the Aegean colonised by Ionians. By the 'Old Ionic' is meant the language of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* (though it seems probable that the foundation of the language of these poems was Achæan or Aeolic, and that they were Ionicised subsequently), the Homeric Hymns and Hesiod. The oldest Greek literature therefore known to us was written in various developments of the Ionic dialect. The Attic, such as we find it in Thucydides and the Tragedians, is a still later development; but as the Athenian literature (from about B.C. 450 onwards) is best known to us, and has survived in much larger quantity than any other, we for convenience compare the forms of the Ionic dialect with those of the Attic as a standard, although in most cases the Ionic forms are the older. Herodotos [b. B.C. 484], a contemporary of Sophocles, lived just at the parting of the ways when the Attic literature was beginning to supplant all others, yet he deliberately adopted the Ionic dialect as still the best for prose composition, though he was by birth a Dorian. He was, then, writing in an acquired dialect, and was moreover a wanderer and scholar who had conversed with men of all dialects, and studied their writings; it was likely therefore that his style should show signs of modification in word-forms, as well as in idiom, from the standard Ionic; but still the Ionic as we find it in his writings shows decisively how it had developed, sometimes less, and sometimes in a different way, than the other dialects.

Many words are used by him in a sense different from that in which Attic writers of his own time would have used

them, but yet in the same sense in which they are used in Homer; or again, words which had become obsolete, or used only by poets in Athens, are still employed by him in their primitive sense as the natural and prosaic terms. The same phenomenon may be seen in our own and other languages. A Yorkshireman, or an Eastern Counties man, may often be heard using words that are almost or entirely unknown to the Londoner, but which were the ordinary terms in use in the days of Chaucer or even of Shakespear. Even with a printed literature men of the same stock, if divided by place and circumstance, will develop the same language in widely different ways. Take for example the many idioms used by Americans differing from our usage in England, yet of which we may often find the counterpart in our older writers. What was likely then to be the case between two and three thousand years ago, with means of intercourse infinitely less efficacious, and a literature often not written at all, and of course when written infinitely confined in circulation? They did what was natural: each community gradually adopted peculiar terms and idioms; sometimes one retained a more archaic form than another, sometimes the same community would diverge much more than the other from the primitive form. They did not always alter in the same way, and no one division of the Hellenic race could claim a monopoly of archaic forms or a distinct supremacy in primitive correctness. The laws which such phonetic changes follow help us to track the original form through the maze of divergent modification, but they cannot always tell us why one set of people modified less or more than another, or in this way or that. The most marked features of the Ionic as compared with the Attic dialect are (1) that the contraction of two vowels is generally resolved into its component vowels, (2) that the η sound (Etacism) is generally preferred to the α , though the reverse change is not infrequent.

The following is a conspectus of the variations of the Ionic dialect of Herodotos from that of the Attic¹.

¹ Taken with modifications and additions from that of Dr K. Abicht, *Uebersicht über den Herodotischen Dialect*. Leipzig, 1869.

A. LETTERS.

I. CONSONANTS.

(1) In three words the tenuis takes the place of the aspirated consonant, *δέκομαι, αὐτις, οὐκί* (Att. *δέχομαι, αὐθις, οὐχί*).

(2) In three words the positions of the aspirate and tenuis are reversed, *ἐνθαῦτα, ἐνθεῦτεν, κιθών* (Att. *ἐνταῦθα, ἐντεῦθεν, χιτών*).

(3) *κ* is found in the place of *π* in the interrogative pronouns and adverbs, *κοῖος, κόσος, κότερος, κῆ, κοῖ, κοῦ, κῶς, κίθεν, κότε* [Att. *ποῖος, πῶσος* etc.]; in the relatives, *όκοῖος, όκόσος, όκότερος* [Att. *οπουῖος* etc.]; and in the adverbs *οὔκοτε, οὔδεκοτε, οὔκω* [Att. *οὔποτε* etc.].

(4) The prepositions *ἀντί, ἀπό, ἐπί, κατά, μετά, ὑπό*, neither in elision nor composition, take the aspirated consonant before an aspirate, e.g. *ἀπ' οὔ, μετ' ᾧ, κατά [= καθ' ᾧ], κατ' ἑνα, ὑπιστάναί, ἀπικνέομαι, ὑπὶήμι, μετέντες*. In the same way *οὔκ* does not become *οὔχ* before an aspirate.

(5) *σσ* is not changed into *ττ*, e.g. *θάλασσα, γλῶσσα, τάσσω, ἐλάσσων*, are the invariable forms in Ionic.

(6) *σσ* becomes *ξ*, e.g. *διξύς, τριξύς*.

II. VOWELS.

(1) *α* (Attic) into *ε*, as *ἔρσην* 'male', *τέσσερες, ὀπέων* (*ὀπάων*).

(2) *ᾱ* (Attic) into *η*, as *διπλήσιος, πολλαπλήσιος*.

(3) *ā* (Attic) into *η*,

(a) In root syllables, as *ρήϊδίως, ῆῆρ, κρήτηρ, νηός, τριήκοντα, πρήγμα, πέπρηγμα*.

(b) In derivatives, as *θέ-ητρον, νε-ηνίης, ἱρ-ηξ, Αἰγ-ῆται, ἰ-ητρός, ἀνι-ηρός*.

(c) In compounds, as *γενεη-λογέω, διή-κονος*.

(d) In the adverbs *λάβρη, λίην, πέρην*.

- (4) *ā* (Attic) into *ω*, as *παιωνίζω*, *θῶκος*.
 (5) *ε* (Attic) into *ǣ*, as *τάμνω*, *τράπω* [but we find *τρέψω*, *ἔτρεψα*], *μέγαθος*.
 (6) *ε* (Attic) into *ι*, as *ιστίη* (*ἑστία*), *ἐπίστιως* = *ἐφέστιος*.
 (7) *η* (Attic) into *ǣ*, as *μεσαμβρίη*, *ἀμφισβατέω*, *πεντακόσιοι*.
 (8) *η* (Attic) into *ω*, as *πτώσσω*.
 (9) *ω* (Attic) into *η*, as *Φθιῆτις*, *Θεσσαλιῆτις*, *Ἰστιαιῆτις*, and the derivatives *Φθιήτης*, *Ἀμπρακιήτης* etc.
 (10) *ο* into *α* as *ἄρρωδέω* [Att. *ὀρρωδέω*].

III. DIPHTHONGS.

- (1) *α* into *αι*, as *αλετός*, *αἰεί*.
 (2) *αῦ* into *ω*, as *θῶμα* [but *θῶυμα*, *θωνμάζω*, also see I. 11], *τρώμα*.
 (3) *ε* into *ει*, as *εἴρομαι*, *εἰρωτέω*, *εἰρύω*, *εἰλίσσω*, *εἵνατος*, *εἰνακόσιοι*, *εἵνεκεν*, *κεινός*, *ξείνος*, *στεινός*.
 (4) *ει* into *ε*, as *ἔς*, *ἔσω*, *μέζων*, *κρέσσων*, *πλέων*, fem. of adj. in *-υς* as *βαθέα*, *ὀξέα*, and in the tenses of *δείκνυμι*, as *δέξω*, *ἔδεξα*, *δέξαι*, *ἐδέχθη*, *ἐδέδεκτο*, also *ἔργω*, *ἔωθα*, and in all proparoxytons in *-ειος*, *-εια*, *-ειον*, as *ἐπιτήδεος*², *ἐπέτεος*.
 (5) *ει* into *ι*, as *ἱκελος*, *προσίκελος*, *ἴλη*.
 (6) *ευ* into *ι*, as *ιθύς*, *ιθέα*, *ιθύ*, *ιθύνω* [Att. *εὐθύς*].
 (7) *ο* into *ου*, as *μῦνος*, *νοῦσος*, *νουσέω*, *Οὔλυμπος*, *οὔνομα*, *οὐνομάζω*, *ὁ οὐρος* (*ὄρος* a boundary), *τὸ οὐρος* (*τὸ ὄρος*), *ὁ οὐδός* (threshold), but *ἡ ὁδός* (way) : in trisyllable forms *γούνατα*, *δούρατα*, from *γόνυ*, *δόρυ*.
 (8) *οὔ* into *ω*, as *ῶν* (*οὔν*), *τοιγαρῶν*, *οὔκων*, *γῶν* (*γούν*).

² Still the comp. and superl. of *ἐπιτήδεος* seem to be in *-ότερος*, *-ότατος* as though the word were *ἐπιτήδειος*.

B. SYLLABLES.

(1) Solution and Contraction.

(a) ου into οε, as ἀγαθοέργος, δημοέργος.

(b) οη into ω, as ὀγδώντα, and in the following forms of βοᾶν and νοεῖν,—βῶσαι, βώσασθαι, ἔβωσε, ἐβώσθην, ἐννώσας, ἐνννώκασι, ἐννένωντο, νενωμένος, ἐπενώθη, also βωθέω (βοηθέω)*.

(2) Diaeresis.

(a) ει into ηῖ, (1) in substantives in -ειᾶ as βασιληῖη = regnum [but βασιλεια = regina], ἐπιστρατηῖη; (2) in subst. in -ειον, as χαλκήϊον, ἀριστήϊον [the forms προάστειον and προαστήϊον are both found, see I, 78; 3, 142]; (3) adjunct. in -εῖος, as οἰκήϊον, βασιλήϊος³.

(b) η into ηῖ, as δηϊόω, κληῖς, χρηῖζω, Θρηῖκίη.

(c) φ into ωῖ, as πατρώϊος, πρωῖ [except ζῶον, ῥόν, Τρωάς, Κῶος, Ἀχελῷος].

(3) Elision.

(a) ν ἐφελκυστικόν is not used in the Ionic of Herodotos⁴. οὔτω does not become οὔτως before a vowel (9, 82).

(b) Elision (comparatively rare) takes place in (1) the prepositions ἀμφί, ἀνά, ἀντί, ἀπό, διά, κατά, μετά, παρά, ὑπό; (2) in most cases where ἄμα stands before a vowel; (3) most frequently in ἀλλά, δέ; (4) often in μηδέ, οὐδέ, τε, γε.

(4) Crasis.

(a) Like Attic, τᾶλλα, ταῦτά, τᾶγάλματα, τάνθρώπου, τάλήθεος.

³ Exceptions are the proper names Δαρεῖος, Ἀργεῖος, Ἡλείος, Καδμείος. * In 7, 144 most MSS. have προβοηθῆσαι, but not R or S.

⁴ In some MSS. however, the ν ἐφελκυστικόν is used throughout. It appears also in the oldest MS. of the treatise written by Lucian in imitation of the dialect and style of Herodotos. In the oldest Ionic we possess, that of the Iliad, it of course frequently occurs.

(b) ο, οι, and ω with α, ὁνῆρ, ὄνθρωπος, ὄνθρωποι, οὔτερος, τοὔτερον, τᾶτερα, ὄλλοι, τῶρχαῖον, τῶληθές, τῶπό, ὄνθρωπε, ὄναξ. [The MSS. mostly have οἱ ἄλλοι.]

(c) In the reflexive pronouns ἑαυτοῦ, ἐμαντοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, which in Ionic would be εἰς αὐτοῦ, ἐμέο αὐτοῦ, σέο αὐτοῦ, we have ἑωντοῦ, ἐμεωντοῦ, σεωντοῦ. From ὁ αὐτός, ὦντός, ὦντοί, τῶντά.

(d) Four with καί, καλὸς κάγαθός, κάκειθε, κάκείνος, κάμοί (as in Attic).

C. DECLENSION.

[The dual forms are not used in Herodotos.]

I. SUBSTANTIVES AND ADJECTIVES.

First Declension.

(1) The gen. plur. ends in -εων, as γνωμέων, τιμέων, γενεέων (γενεή), πασέων, μελαινέων, αὐτέων (f.) [but we must except from this rule adjectives, pronouns and participles in -ος, -η, -ον which have their gen. plur. fem. paroxyton, as ἄλλων, φίλων, ἐκείνων, ἀλίσκομένων, τούτων*].

(2) Dat. pl., universally in -ησι or ῆσι, as γνώμησι, αὐτῆσι.

(3) α in all cases of the sing. becomes -η as χώρη, -ῆς, -ῆ: ἰσχυρή, -ῆς, -ῆ. The ᾱ is retained in nom. and acc. but becomes η in gen. and dat. as

ἀλήθεια,	-ᾱν,	-ης,	-η
μοῖρα,	-ᾱν,	-ης,	-η
μία,	-ᾱν,	-ης,	-η.

(4) -ης makes the gen. sing. in -εω, proparoxyton,

πολύτης	} sing.
— ῆτην	
— ῆτεω	
— ῆτη	} plur.
— ῆτας	
— ῆτέων	
— ῆτησι	

* Stein gives τούτων f. 5, 31; 9, 115 and elsewhere; also ἀλλέων

Like this are declined proper names Μίδης, Λεωνίδης, Πέρσης, Ξέρξης⁵: also δεσπότης, except that the acc. δεσπότηα occurs I, II; 91.

(5) Words that in Attic are contracted are written in the uncontracted form in Herodotos, as μνᾶ, συκῆ, in Herodotos

[μνᾶ]	συκῆ
μνᾶι	-έης
μνέων	-έην
μνέας	συκῆαι
	συκέων

χρυσέος, -έη, -έον
— -έον, -έην, -έον
— -έου, -έης, -έου
— -έφ, -έη, -έφ

Second Declension.

(1) The only peculiarity in case-ending is the dat. plur., which always ends in -οῖσι or -οῖσι, as λόγοισι, θεοῖσι, καλοῖσι.

(2) Words in -οος, -ση, -οον or -εος, -εη, -εον are not contracted, as πλόος, ἀπλόος, -όη, -όον, ὀστέον, χρύσεος, -έη, -εον.

(3) The so-called 'Attic Declension' in -ως is confined to proper names in Herodotos, as Ἀρκεσίλεως, Μενέλεως (from λεώς), as also Μίνως, Ἄθως, Ἀμφιάρεως. Instead of λεώς, νεώς, κάλως, λαγώς Herod. uses ληός, νηός, κάλος, λαγός. So also instead of πλέως, ἱλεως, ἀξιόχρεως Herod. uses πλέος, -η, -ον, ἱλεος, -ον, ἀξιόχρεος, -ον. Thus too the words compounded of γῆ, as βαθύγεως, μελάγγεως, μεσόγεως, ὑπόγεως, are represented in Herod. by βαθύγαιος, μελάγγαιος, μεσόγαιος, ὑπόγαιος.

(4) Herod. generally uses πολλός, -ή, -όν, though he also uses the commoner πολύς, πολλή, πολύ.

⁵ But the accusative Ξέρξεα in 8, 22, 69; 9, 1 is supported by some good MSS., as also Λυκίδα in 9, 5. * But see Bähr on 5, 42.

Third Declension.

(1) In the uncontracted and imparisyllabic words the forms used by Herod. are the same as those used by Attic writers.

(2) The contracted declensions are declined as follows :

βασιλεύς	πόλις	νηῦς
-λέος	πόλιος	νεός
-λεῖ	πόλι	νηῖ
-λέα	πόλιω	νέα
-λεῦ		
-λέες	πόλιες	νέες
-λέων	πολίων	νέων
-λεῦσι	πόλισι	νηυσί
-λέας	πόλις	νέας

Like πόλις are declined ὕβρις, ὄψις, φύσις, κρίσις, πίστις, παιδείσις, κατάστασις, χῆτις, etc., and the proper names Τόμυρις, Μοίρις, Σμέρδις, Σᾶϊς, Ἄπις, Ἀμασις, Δάτις, Μέμφις, Θέτις, Πάρις, Ἴσις and the plural Σάρδιες, -ίων, -ισι, -ιας.

But	Ἄρτεμις, -ιδος, -ίδα
	ἔρις, -ιδος, -ιν
	χάρις, -ιτος, -ιν

(3) Neuters in -ος, substantives and adjectives in ης, subst. in -υς and -υ, and adjs. in -υς resolve all contractions :

γένος	Ἄστυάγης	ἀληθής -ές
γένεος	-γεος	ἀληθέος
γένει	-γεῖ	ἀληθεῖ
γένεα	-γεα	ἀληθέα -ές
γενέων		ἀληθέες -έα
γένεσι		ἀληθέων
		ἀληθέσι
		ἀληθείας -έα

Proper names contracted to -κλήs are thus declined :

Θεμιστοκλήs voc. -κλεs

-κλέος

-κλέϊ

-κλέα

Thus Περικλήs and Ἡρακλήs.

(4) Substantives in -ως and -ω, such as αἰδώς, ἡώς, εὐεστώ, πειθώ, are declined as in Attic, except that some proper names as Ἴω, Διτῶ make the accus. sing. in -οῖν.

(5) Neuters in -ας, as γέρας, κέρας, τέρας, have their genitives and datives sing. and plur., and acc. plur., in -εος, -εϊ, -εων, -εσι, -εα [not -ας, etc.] with the single exception of γήρας, -ας, -αῖ.

II. PRONOUNS.

(1) Personal Pronouns [ἐγώ, σύ, ἐ].

(a) Herod. uses the uncontracted forms of the gen. sing. ἐμέο, σέο, ἐο, and rarely ἐμεῦ, σεῦ, ἐν.

(b) Dat. σοί, but in enclisis τοι.

(c) For the dat. m. and f. αὐτῷ and αὐτῇ Herod. uses οἱ. Acc. μιν=αὐτὸν -ὴν and ἑαυτὸν -ὴν, and also for αὐτό.

(d) The nom. and dat. plur. of the three personal pronouns are the same as in Attic. The third person plural is

N. σφεῖs, A. σφέας, G. σφέων, D. σφίσι, σφι, but σφίσι and σφι differ in usage; σφι (enclitic)=αὐτοῖs or αὐταῖs, σφέας=αὐτούs, -άς, but σφίσι=ἑαυτοῖs or ἑαυταῖs. [There is frequent confusion in the MSS. between σφίσι and σφι.]

The gen. and acc. plur. are not contracted

ἡμέων

ὕμέων

σφέων (σφεων)

ἡμέας

ὕμέας

σφέας (σφεας)

Herodotos also uses σφε as acc. 3rd per. of all genders and numbers, and σφέα=αὐτά (n. pl.).

(2) Relative Pronouns.

(a) *ὅς, ὅσπερ*, in nom. sing. and plur.

ὅς, ἦ, τό
οἱ, αἱ, τὰ

but in oblique cases the consonantal form is used, as

G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ
 τῶν, τῶν, τῶν, etc.

Note 1. Of the prepositions not admitting of elision *ἐν, ἐκ, ἐς, περί, πρό, πρὸς, σύν, ὑπέρ*,

πρό and *ὑπέρ* seldom occur with simple relative.

περί usually follows its case, as τῆς πέρι.

ἐν, ἐκ, ἐς, πρὸς, σύν, take the consonantal form, as *ἐν τῷ, σύν τοῖσι* etc. Except where *ἐν, ἐξ, ἐς* form with the relative an expression of time, as

ἐν ᾧ = *quo tempore*
ἐς δ = *usque ad id tempus*
ἐξ οὗ = *ex quo tempore*.

So also *ἄχρι οὗ, μέχρι οὗ*.

Note 2. On the other hand the prepositions which admit of elision—*ἀντί, ἀπό, διὰ, ἐπί, κατά, μετά, παρά, ὑπό*—take only the aspirated form of the relative, *δι' ἧς, ἐπ' ᾧ* etc., except when they follow their case, as, *τῷ πάρα* [but *παρ' ᾧ*].

(b) *ὅστις, ὃ τι* do not take the consonantal form. In place of the Attic *ὅτου, ὅτω, ὅτοις* Herod. uses *ὅτεν, ὅτέω, ὅτέοις*, and for *ἅτινα* he has *ἄσσα* (not *ἄττα*).

(c) Interrogative and indefinite Pronoun *τις*

<i>τις</i>	<i>τίνας</i>
<i>τέο (τεῦ)</i>	<i>τέων</i>
<i>τέω</i>	<i>τέοις</i>
<i>τίνα</i>	<i>τίνας</i>

D. CONJUGATION.

I. The Augment.

The usage of Herodotos with regard to the temporal and syllabic augments is the same as in Attic⁶ with the following exceptions:

(a) The temporal augment is omitted in purely Ionic forms, such as, ἀγνέω (ἄγω), ἀμείβομαι, ἀναισιμύω, ἀρρωδέω, ἀρτέομαι (ἀρτάω), ἐσσώω (ἤσασάω), ὀρτάζω (ἐορτάζω), οὐρίζω [but ὠνόμασται 9, 32, though the Ionic form οὐνομάζω is given in some MSS.; in 9, 44 however they all have ὀνομάζω], ἔργω (εἵργω)⁷.

(b) Also in the poetical verbs, ἀεθλέω, ἀλυκτάζω, ἐλινύω.

(c) Also in all verbs beginning with the diphthongs αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, as, αἰδέομαι, αἰνέω, αἰρέω, αἰτέω, αὔξω, εἰρωτέω, εὐδω, εὐτυχέω, εὐρίσκω, οἰκέω, ἀνοίγω, οἴχομαι.

(d) Also in the verbs ἐάω, ἐργάζομαι, ἔωθα [pluperf. ἐώθεα], while on the other hand the augmented forms ἦσαν, εἶχον, ἦλθον, ἦλασιν are always found.

(e) In cases of double augment the syllabic is omitted as ᾤρεον [Att. ἐώρων].

(f) Neither temporal nor syllabic augment occurs in verbs with frequentative termination, as ἄγεσκον, ποιέεσκον, βαλεσκύμην, ἴσχον, ἔχεσκον.

II. Change of ν into α, when -ται or -το comes immediately after the stem.

(a) In the 3rd pers. plur. of perf. and pluperf. pass.: FIRST in impure forms, as ἀπίκατο, ἐτετάχατο, τετάφαται, ἀγωνίδαται, ἐσκευάδαται, δεδέχεται, ἀπικάται, διεφθάρητο; in these

⁶ The augment, as in Attic, is often omitted in the pluperf., as τετελυτήκεε, δέδοκτο, ἐνδεδύκεε, etc. And when πρὸς is compounded with an augmented word there is no contraction, as προέβαινε, προέβαλε (not προῦβαινε etc.).

⁷ Under this head may come the fact that the MSS. seem to favour ᾤρηται (see 4, 16), but ὀρμέατο (1, 158; 9, 61).

forms the Root consonant is aspirated except when it is δ , and in the word $\alpha\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ -ο; SECOND in pure Roots, the preceding vowel being shortened, as $\eta\pi\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\omicron$, $\eta\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\eta\rho\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\omicron\acute{\iota}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\omega}\rho\mu\acute{\iota}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\beta\epsilon\beta\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\nu\alpha\pi\epsilon\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\pi\omicron\kappa\epsilon\kappa\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\omicron$, $\epsilon\nu\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron$, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\kappa\omicron\sigma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\omicron$.

(b) In the 3rd pers. plur. pres. and imperf. pass. of verbs in -μ, as $\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\omicron$, $\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\delta\upsilon\nu\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\xi\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\omicron$, $\epsilon\nu\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron$, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\kappa\omicron\sigma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\omicron$, $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha$.

(c) in optative endings pres. or aor., as $\alpha\gamma\omicron\iota\alpha\tau\omicron$, $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\omicron\iota\alpha\tau\omicron$, $\gamma\epsilon\nu\sigma\alpha\iota\alpha\tau\omicron$, $\tau\iota\sigma\alpha\iota\alpha\tau\omicron$, $\alpha\nu\epsilon\lambda\omicron\iota\alpha\tau\omicron$.

III. Resolution of Contractions :

(a) pluperf. -εα, -εας, -εε, -εσαν, as $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omega}\theta\epsilon\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omega}\theta\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omega}\theta\epsilon\epsilon$, $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omega}\theta\epsilon\sigma\alpha\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\theta\epsilon\epsilon$, $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\omicron}\rho\gamma\epsilon\epsilon$.

(b) 2nd pers. indic. midd. and pass.

primary tenses -σαι, as $\omicron\chi\epsilon\alpha\iota$, $\xi\sigma\epsilon\alpha\iota$.

historic „ -εο, as $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\omicron$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\iota}\kappa\epsilon\omicron$.

So also the present imperat. midd., as $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\omicron$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\theta\epsilon\omicron$, $\alpha\pi\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\omicron$. But the 2nd pers. sing. of the subj. midd. is always contracted, as $\omicron\chi\eta$, $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta$, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\xi\eta$, $\acute{\upsilon}\pi\omicron\theta\eta\kappa\eta$. Also 2nd aor. infin. act., as $\mu\alpha\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, $\sigma\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$.

(c) $\acute{\omega}$ resolved into -έω in the Aorist subj. pass. of all verbs, in the 2 aor. subj. of verbs in -μ or verbs formed on the analogy of verbs in -μ, as $\alpha\acute{\iota}\rho\epsilon\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\omega\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\alpha\nu\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\pi\rho\omicron\sigma\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega\sigma\iota$ ($\xi\theta\eta\nu$), $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ ($\xi\beta\eta\nu$), but the 2nd and 3rd persons are contracted, as $\nu\iota\kappa\eta\theta\eta\varsigma$, $\phi\alpha\nu\eta$, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\beta\eta$, $\theta\eta\tau\alpha\iota$.

(d) In Verbs in -εω, -αω, -οω, the uncontracted forms are used :

(1) -εω, as

pr. $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$	-έομαι	subj. $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$	-έωμαι	opt. $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\mu\iota$	-εοίμην
$\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$	-έη	$\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\eta\varsigma$	-έη	$\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\iota\varsigma$	-έοιο
$\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\iota$	-έεται	$\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\eta$	-έηται	$\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\iota$	-έοιτο

imperat. $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\epsilon$

imperf. $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\omicron\nu$ -έομην |

$\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\epsilon\varsigma$ -εο |

$\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\epsilon$ -έετο |

infin.

part.

part. mid. ap. $\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$

$\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\iota\nu$

$\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$

NOTE 1. The only exception is *δεῖ*, *δεῖν*, the imperfect of which however is *ἔδεε*. In five verbs *ἀγνοέω*, *διανοέομαι*, *θηέομαι*, *νοέω*, *ποιέω*, in which the termination *-εω* or *-εομαι* is preceded by a vowel, *εο* or *εου* becomes *ευ*, as *ἀγνοεῦντες*, *ἐθγεῦντο* (*ἐθθέοντο*), *θηεῦμενοι*.

The imperfect of *θηέομαι* has the Attic contraction, as *ἐθθεῖτο* (1, 10).

ποιέω has *ευ* throughout, *ποιεῦσι*, *ποιεῦντες*, *ἐπολευν*⁸, *ποιεῦμαι*, *ποιεῦμενος*, *ἐποιεῦμην*, *ἐποιεῦντο*.

εω remains uncontracted, as *νοέων*, but *ση* becomes *ω*, as *νεωμένον*.

NOTE 2. This rule of resolving contractions applies also to liquid futures, as *ἐρέω*, *κερδάνεις*, *ὑπομένεουσι*, *κατακοντιέει*, *κομῆει*, *ἀτρεμέειν*, *κομῆται* (mid.), *χαριέεσθαι*, *ἀπολέοντες*, but when a vowel precedes *εο* or *εου* they become *ευ*, as *ἀνταγωνιεύμενος*, *κομιεύμεθα*, *ὀπωριεύνται*, *ἐπιστιεύμενοι*⁹.

(2) verbs in *-αω*

(a) With exception of the dissyllable verbs *κλάω*, *ψάω*, *σμάω* [also *ἔω*, *βιδῶμαι*, *ιδῶμαι*] all contractions are resolved not into *-αω* *-αο* *-αου*, but into *-εω* *-εο* *-εου*, as *ὀρέω*, *ὀρέουσι*, *ὀρέων*, *ὀρέομαι*, *ὀρέόμενος*. On the other hand *-αει*, *-αε* become *-ᾶ* and *-α* as

ὀρέω, *ὀρᾶς*, *ὀρᾶ*
ὤρεον, *ὤρᾶς*, *ὤρᾶ*

[though in 8, 36 the best MSS. have *ἀπώρων*].

(b) And as in verbs in *-εω*, when a vowel precedes *-εο* or *-εου* they become *ευ*, as *ἀνιεύνται*, *βοεῦντες*.

(c) The future of *ἐλαύνω* is *ἐλέω*, *ἐλέων*.

(d) *χράω*, *χράομαι*, contract in *α* [Attic *η*], as *χρέομαι*, *χρᾶται*, *χρᾶσθαι*, *χρεώμενος*¹⁰.

⁸ *ἐπολευν* 8, 64; 9, 25 etc., but also *ἐπολεον* 9, 8 and 11; *ποιέεο* 8, 68.

⁹ In 9, 6 we have *ἀμνεῦσι* for *ἀμνέουσι* although *-εου* is not preceded by a vowel; cp. *βάλεν* for *βάλου* [*εο*] 8, 68; *δοκεῦντα* 9, 77.

¹⁰ In 9, 24 as in 4, 151; 7, 34; 9, 41, etc. one MS. (P) gives *χρεόμενοι*, but the greater authority in all cases seems to be for *χρεώμενος*, while the best MSS. give *χρεών* (not *χρεών*) as the neut. part.; see 9, 46 etc.

(e) But in tenses of verbs in -*aw* where the Attic has *ā*, the Ionic has *η*, as *βιηθῆναι*, *βιήσασθαι*, *πειρηθῆναι*, *πειρήσασθαι*.

(3) Verbs in -*όω*.

The verbs in -*όω* are contracted as in Attic, except that when -*oo* or -*oou* are preceded by a vowel they become *ευ*, as *ἀντιεύμενος*, *δικαιεύσθαι*, *οικιεύνται*, *ἀξιεύμεθα*, *ἐξομοιεύντες*, *δικαιεύσι*. Thus *ἀξιόω* is conjugated in Herodotos

Pres.	Imperf.
<i>ἀξιῶ ἀξιεύμεν</i>	<i>ἡξιέυν ἡξιεύμεν</i>
<i>ἀξιούς ἀξιούτε</i>	<i>ἡξιούς ἡξιούτε</i>
<i>ἀξιῶι ἀξιεύσι</i>	<i>ἡξιού ἡξιέυν</i>
Mid. Inf. <i>ἀξιούσθαι</i>	Part. Mid. <i>ἀξιεύμενος</i>
Imperf. M.	
<i>ἡξιεύμην</i>	
<i>ἡξιεῖ</i>	
<i>ἡξιούτο</i>	
<i>ἡξιεύμεθα</i>	
<i>ἡξιούσθε</i>	
<i>ἡξιεύντο</i>	

Thus also, *ἀντιεύνται*, *ἐτεροιεύντο*, *ἐδικαιεύντο*.

IV. Verbs in -*μι*.

- (a) *τίθηναι*, *τιθεῖς* *τιθεῖ...τιθείσι*
ἵηναι, *ιείς* *ιεί...ιέισι*
 like a verb in -*ew*.
ἵστημι, *ιστᾶς* *ιστᾶ...ιστᾶσι*
 like a verb in -*aw*.
δίδωμι, *διδούς* *διδοί...διδούσι*
 like a verb in -*ow*.

Note 1. Perf. pass. part. of *μετίηναι*, *μεμετιμένος* (Attic *μεθεμένος*).

Note 2. Imperf. ind. act. of *τίθηναι*,
ἐτίθεα, *ἐτίθεες*, *ἐτίθεε*
ἐτίθηναι, *ἐτίθετε*, *ἐτίθεσαν*.

- (b) *ἵστημι*.

The 2nd and 3rd pers. plur. perf. are *ἔσταντε* and *ἑστᾶσι*.
Partic. perf. *ἑστῶς*.

(c) *δείκνυμι*.

The 3rd pers. plur. pres. indic. is *δείκνυσι* (Attic *δεικνύασι*).
Pres. partic. *δεικνύων*. Imperf. indic. *ἐδείκνυον* -ες -ε.

(d) *εἰμί* *sum*.

2nd pers. sing. *εἶς* [Attic *εἶ*]. 1st pers. plur. *εἰμέν* [Attic *ἐσμέν*]. 3rd p. plur. *εἰσί* [but *ἔασι* in an oracle I, 66].

Subjunct. *ἔω*. 3rd p. plur. *ἔωσι*.

Opt. *εἴην*. 3rd p. plur. *εἴησαν* (*εἴεν*)¹¹.

Part. *έών* *έούσα* *έόν*.

Imperf. *ἦν*, *ἦσθα*, *ἦ* [*ἔσκε* I, 196: 6, 133, and *ἦε* I, 181, and *ἔην* 7, 143]. *ἦσαν* [*ἔσκον* 4, 129; I, 196. *ἔσαν* MSS. 6, 5].

Another form less frequent is

ἔα (2, 19), *ἔας* (I, 187), ...*ἔατε* (5, 92).

(e) *εἰμι* *ido*.

Imperf. indic. *ἦα*, *ἦε*, *ἦισαν* [Att. *ἦα*, *ἦε*, *ἦεσαν*].

(f) *οἶδα*, *οἶδας*, *οἶδε*, *ἴδμεν*, *ἴστε*, *οἶδασι*.

For *ἴδμεν* is found *οἶδαμεν* [2, 17; 4, 46; 7, 214], *συνοἶδαμεν* [9, 60].

Subj. *εἰδέω*. Opt. *εἰδείην*.

Pluperf. (= imperf.) *ἦδεα*, *ἦδεε*, *ἦδέατε*, *ἦδεσαν*.

E.

(1) *ώς* is often used for *οὕτω*.

(2) The following Ionic Verb forms also are to be noted:

(a) 1st aor. for *εἶπον*

εἶπας, 9, 45,

εἶπαν, 9, 11,

ἀπειπάμεθα, 9, 7,

εἶπαι, 8, 68.

(b) From *λαμβάνω*

λάμψομαι, 9, 31, *καταλαμψόμενος*, 6, 39.

¹¹ In 7, 6 we have *ένέαι* as though from *ένέοιμι*.

καταλαμφθέντες, 9, 58,

καταλελάβηκε, 9, 60,

• ἀπολελαμμένοι, 9, 51.

(c) From φέρω

ἐσεννηιχθαι (ἐννηιγμαι), 9, 41,

ἐξεννηιγμένος, 9, 72,

ἐπενείκας, 8, 10,

ἀνηνείκαντο, 8, 32.

(d) αἶρειν (ἀείρειν)

ἀερθέντες, 9, 52.

(e) δείκνυμι

fut. δέξω,

1st aor. ἔδεξα, δέξαι,

ἐδεξάμην, ἐδέχθην,

perf. pass. δέδεγμαι,

plup. pass. ἐδέδεκτο,

imper. pass. δεδέχθω, 8, 8.

(f) εἶκω

perf. οἶκα, 4, 82; part. οἰκώς, -ός, 8, 9.

(g) πλώειν and πλέειν are both found in good MSS.

(h) ἀξάμην, ᾤξαντο [ᾤγω], 8, 20.

(i) ἀναγνώσαι, 8, 57—8.

(j) Variations in accent ἐρῆμος 9, 3; ὁμοῖος 5, 58;
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