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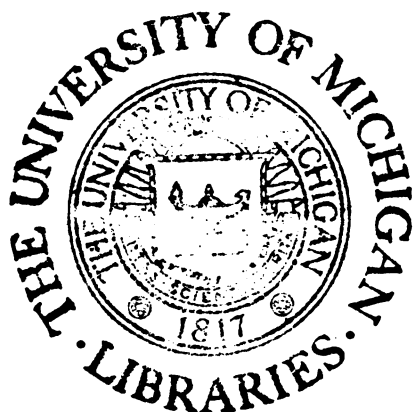
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ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΗΣ.

THE HISTORY OF
THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR,

BY THUCYDIDES:

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS, TAKEN ENTIRELY FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS;

WITH NOTES,

CHIEFLY HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL,

BY

THOMAS ARNOLD, D.D.

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ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

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P R E F A C E.

IN presenting to the readers of Thucydides the three last books of his History, I may observe that I have received no further assistance from any new manuscripts in addition to those already noticed in the Preface to the second volume of this edition. But I have enjoyed for this last part of my work the benefit of Bekker's third revision of the text of Thucydides, as given in his small Leipzig edition of 1832. My respect for Bekker's judgment has increased continually; and I feel so great a reliance on his experience and tact, that in many instances where the reading seemed doubtful, I have yielded implicitly to his authority; and probably were I to go over my work again, I should follow him still more generally.

It may be asked why I have abandoned my original intention of subjoining appendices to the several volumes of this edition, partly philological, and partly historical. My answer is, that I have not time

enough at my command to execute my design, even to my own satisfaction. I neither have sufficient knowledge already, nor is it in my power to gain it. At the same time I am aware that the present state of scholarship, as well as of historical inquiry, makes it especially unbecoming to write on any philological or historical subject, without being completely master of it

I shall confine myself therefore to the mere statement of two or three points which offer, I think, a tempting field for investigation. They are not certainly exclusively connected with Thucydides, but as bearing generally upon Greek philology and history, I have thought that the mention of them in this place would not be impertinent.

I. Even after all the labours of the Prussian scholars, much remains to be done towards obtaining a complete knowledge of the number, and still more of the value, of the Greek MSS. now existing in Europe. It is not easy to know how many MSS. of any given writer are extant, where they are to be found, and, above all, whether from their age and character they are worth the trouble of an exact collation. A labour of this kind cannot be accomplished by individuals; but the present spirit of liberal cooperation which seems to influence literary as well as scientific men throughout Europe, renders its accomplishment by the combined exertions of the scholars of different countries by no means impracticable. It would be exceedingly convenient to possess an alphabetical list

of all the extant Greek and Latin writers, with a catalogue raisonnée of the MSS. of each : and if such a work were attempted, there is little doubt, I imagine, that in point of number a very large addition would be made to the stock of MSS. already known. What the result might be in point of value is another question ; still it is desirable to know what we have to trust to ; and when we have obtained a right estimate of our existing resources in manuscripts, we shall then be better able to judge what modern criticism will have to do from its own means towards bringing the text of the ancient writers to the greatest possible state of perfection.

II. We seem now to have reached that point in our knowledge of the Greek language, at which other languages of the same family must be more largely studied before we can make a fresh step in advance. The practice of Greek, if I may be allowed the expression, seems tolerably well understood ; the usage of the best writers, not only in points of construction, but even of orthography, has been carefully examined. We are now anxious to explain some few words or expressions of less frequent occurrence, or to understand the principle of others whose meaning we have sufficiently learned from experience. I had intended, for instance, to inquire into the difference between the two conjunctions $\epsilon\iota$ and $\eta\upsilon$; and there is much in the use of the particle $\alpha\upsilon$, which has not yet been explained satisfactorily. I went far enough to ascertain the different uses of $\epsilon\iota$ and $\eta\upsilon$ in Thucydides, as a matter of fact ; but my ignorance of the etymology of

the two words^a made me unable to ascend higher, and to explain the principle of this difference. It is easy enough to guess at etymologies, but this has been done more than enough in times past: and an etymology built on guesses is as worthless as one founded on real knowledge is instructive. It is possible that a more enlarged study of the different languages and dialects of the great Indo-Germanic family, both in their ancient and actual forms, may enable us to acquire such a knowledge; and we shall thus obtain perhaps a more clear understanding of some of those particles which even now are involved in much uncertainty. So far, I think, we may hope to advance not unreasonably; but further progress seems scarcely possible. The origin of language in itself partakes of the same obscurity which surrounds the origin of society: there is a point with both beyond which we cannot penetrate. Attempts to explain the phenomena of language *a priori* seem to me unwise. We cannot conceive the inventing of a language, because we cannot conceive the human mind acting without language. From a certain point we can readily trace the nature of the process: we can understand how simple terms expressive of outward objects were transferred to express by metaphor the operations of the mind; but how these simple terms were themselves arrived at, it seems impossible to discover, or even reasonably to imagine. Wherever the result is obtained by combi-

^a On this point Mr. Kenrick has been so good as to favour me with a communication, which the reader will find in the Appendix.

nation of existing elements, the method is intelligible; but invention, strictly speaking, appears to belong to a higher power than ours. As it has been well observed, that, supposing the first men to have been savages, we cannot understand how, without some divine interference, the human race could ever have arrived at civilization, so, if we suppose men to have been in such a state as to have had to invent or contrive a language, we cannot conceive how mankind, any more than other animals, should ever have been able to speak at all.

III. Passing from the language of Thucydides to the matter contained in his History, the introduction in the first book naturally leads us to consider the question, how far the pretended early history of Greece is really historical or mythical. And here I confess that further consideration has induced me to accede to many of those notions of Niebuhr and Müller which I formerly regarded as unreasonably sceptical. I had not deferred sufficiently to the tact which is gained in these matters by great natural ability aided by long experience. Niebuhr's comparison is most true, that "if any one, on going into Benvenuto's prison when "his eyes had for months been accustomed to see the "objects around him, had asserted that Benvenuto, "like himself, could not distinguish any thing in the "darkness, surely he would have been somewhat presumptuous." Yet still the character of the early Grecian history does not seem to have been completely analysed. Niebuhr has shewn that in the Roman history passages wholly legendary occur in the

midst of a narration substantially historical ; thus the account of the taking of Veii is legendary, while the earlier events of the siege are as clearly historical. This is important, because it prepares us for the same intermixture in the early history of Greece also ; and shews us that portions of real history may exist before the beginning of the merely historical period : towards the frontiers of fable and history patches or fragments of each are often to be found completely insulated within the territories of the other. And to distinguish one from the other, we must be guided by internal evidence ; the ancient writers may have offered both indiscriminately as history, and may have erred in doing so ; but is it not to imitate their error, if we represent both indiscriminately to be mythical, because we cannot rely on their discernment, and because they have in some instances related as history what has no pretensions to the name ?

But with respect to Thucydides himself, it is a question how far he is to be taxed with such want of discernment, and whether he has himself regarded any thing as historical in the traditions of ancient Greece which was in fact no better than mythical. This question is one which his editor seems naturally called upon to examine : and it may incidentally perhaps throw some light on the question of mythical narratives in general, on which as a whole I do not feel myself competent to enter fully.

There is no doubt that the ablest men may entertain erroneous opinions on points which nothing has led

them particularly to examine. If therefore Thucydides had never been led to question the real existence of the chiefs or patriarchs who were said to have given their name to their respective people, his mention of Hellen and Minos as historical persons would afford no proof that they were so. And it is well observed by a most able writer, that the power of distinguishing between history and mythical stories “depends upon a “survey of a vast field, of which but a small part was “open to the view” of the early Greek historians. *We* suspect the real existence of Hellen and his sons, because we observe a practice widely spread amongst different nations, of deriving the name of a people from a supposed king or leader of it; and not only do we find the lives and actions of these pretended heroes to be for the most part of an unhistorical character, but our more extended knowledge of languages enables us in many instances to discover the real origin of a national name, and thus to prove the falsehood of its reputed derivation. And thus a general suspicion being thrown upon such stories, any single one of the number, although containing nothing improbable in itself, must yet be regarded as unhistorical, unless there be some peculiar circumstances connected with it, giving it some distinct and particular ground of credibility.

So far then I am willing to allow that Deucalion and Hellen, Pelops and Eumolpus, and any other heroes whom Thucydides may have named in his History, cannot be safely maintained to be real persons from his having mentioned them as such, without

expressing any doubt as to their reality. Nor can it be thought to prove the existence of an individual Homer, the author of the *Iliad*, *Odyssey*, and *Homeric Hymns*, that both Thucydides and Herodotus appear to have been of this opinion, and to have entertained no doubt of its truth. Literary criticism was in their days so much in its infancy, and that experience of the erroneousness of popular traditions which in our times has awakened criticism was then so wanting, that the ablest men may be forgiven for having embraced the common notions on such matters just as they found them, without making any inquiry into their truth. But with regard to the early history of Greece, Thucydides was well aware of its uncertainty, and of the mythic character of some of those accounts which had passed for history. It is with a full consciousness of these facts that he professes to give us notwithstanding a credible outline of the principal revolutions which Greece had undergone, and carries his notices back to a period earlier than the Dorian conquest of Peloponnesus, or even than the war of Troy. His account of the Pelopid kings is professedly drawn from the statements of those "who had received from their fathers the clearest information as to the affairs of the Peloponnesians." Herodotus, when speaking of the Dorian invasion of Peloponnesus, expressly says that the account given of it by the Lacedæmonians themselves, differed from all the stories of the poets. Is it impossible that there should have existed, along with the poetical version of the early Greek history, another version of a simpler and truer character; and that long before written narratives were known, a

faithful tradition may have been handed down in some particular families, which the memory could have retained as readily, when once applied to the task, as it is known to have retained the verses of the rhapsodists. And if this be so, the fabulous actions ascribed to any hero in the poetical version of his exploits are no more a reason for our rejecting the historical traditions respecting him, and for supposing him to be altogether an imaginary personage, than the romances about Charlemagne should make us disbelieve the biography of Eginhard.

Undoubtedly it may be said that these apparently historical traditions have no real foundation; and are no more than the clumsy attempts of Palæphatus to make fable pass for truth by merely divesting it of its impossibilities. And in this manner, according to Niebuhr, the annalist Piso pruned and mangled the poetical legends of Rome, and thought by so doing to convert them into history. It may be so certainly, but it does not follow that it must be so; and with respect to Greece, the judgment of Thucydides is no inconsiderable argument to prove that it was not so. And if any writer as able and as inquiring as Thucydides, and as fully aware of the existence and real character of the poetical legends, had arisen at Rome in the age of the Scipios, or even of Cicero; and after stating in express terms the general uncertainty of the early Roman history, had given a brief outline of its principal events, collected from sources which he conceived to be trustworthy, such a sketch would in all probability have rendered the immortal work of Niebuhr in great measure superfluous.

It is indeed natural that revolutions which effect a change in the inhabitants of a country should tend to interrupt the traditions of the conquered people, or to corrupt them; and thus the Dorian conquest was likely to obscure the recollections of the Achaian princes of Sparta and Mycenæ. Yet it should be remembered that the Achaians were neither extirpated nor enslaved; that they may have retained their own traditions, as the Welsh and Irish have done under circumstances somewhat similar; and that in one part even of Peloponnesus itself the descendants of the Pelopid princes had established themselves as conquerors, amid the general disasters of their race; so that in Achaia the old Achaian traditions may have been preserved as easily as the Dorian traditions in Laconia and Argolis. With respect to the Dorians themselves, if their whole early history since their establishment in Peloponnesus had in the time of Thucydides become utterly lost, if the very race of their kings had been falsified, so that they pretended to be Achaians and Heraclidæ, whilst in reality they were Dorians like the rest of their people, such a phenomenon would call for some inquiry into its causes, as it has no antecedent probability to induce us to believe it. It is not probable that a people far removed from the condition of savages, and established within historical memory in the country which they were actually occupying; a people who since that period had undergone no great revolutions, whose social and political relations, whose religion, and whose customs had suffered no change, should nevertheless have wholly lost the memory of their ancestors' fortunes, and should have had none but a poetical

history, though their traditions were notoriously at variance with the stories of every known poet. But most incredible of all is it that they could have been mistaken as to the race of their kings, to which their existing institutions bore a living witness. A man's race in ancient times was marked by the peculiar religious worship of his family; thus Herodotus, in order to throw light on the extraction of Isagoras, observes, that the members of his *gens* sacrificed to the Carian Jupiter: and owing to this circumstance, the memory of any distinguished person's origin was preserved in as effectual a manner as it could be by a series of contemporary documents. Now the constant voice of tradition as to the Achaian extraction of the Spartan kings must have been confirmed by their peculiar religious ceremonies, such as they existed in the historical age of Greece; and there is no likelihood that these should have undergone any change since the period of the Dorian conquest. But if they were then Achaian, and not Dorian, the period of the alleged expulsion of the Heraclidæ from Peloponnesus was at that time within memory, and a thing so tenaciously remembered as the peculiar ancestry or race of a people would not be forgotten in the course of a hundred years. Besides every tradition of the Spartans attested that the kings were of a different race from their people; the royalty of the one, and the independent allodial property of the other, were derived from a supposed original contract, by which the two parties united for their common benefit; the Heraclidæ recovering the thrones which belonged to their race, whilst the Dorians, to whose aid their restoration was

owing, took care to assert their own independent condition, very distinct from that of a mere δῆμος in those early times under its own natural hero chiefs. It seems to me the wildest of fancies to suppose that all these traditions, which were not poetical, as well as the known religious rites of the kings, were the mere fruits of state policy, which artfully represented the Dorian chiefs as being of Achaian extraction, in order to give a sort of colour of right to their occupation of the Peloponnesus. As if barbarian conquerors needed such a pretext, or were in the habit of inventing it; as if the Norman chiefs would have forsworn their own real ancestry, to represent themselves as descended from the race of the conquered Saxons. And where is the improbability of the common story, which represents the Heraclidæ as exiled from Peloponnesus, and then becoming the chiefs of the people who gave them an asylum? The very same thing happened with the Norman nobles who took refuge in Scotland: they became chiefs of Keltic clans, to which they gave their name without altering the national character of their clansmen; and in little more than two centuries after their flight into Scotland, two of these Norman families, those of Bruce and Balliol, were seated on the Scottish throne. Without pretending then to assert the historical character of the stories told of the individual founders of the Spartan royalty, yet that the Spartan kings were of Achaian and not of Dorian extraction seems to me to admit of no reasonable doubt; being precisely one of those points on which tradition may best be trusted; being proved by what in ancient times was a positive evidence,

supplying the place of history, namely, the peculiar character of the religious rites of different races; and being in itself quite consistent with probability, yet had it not been true, most unlikely to have been invented.

^aIV. There is another point not peculiarly connected with Thucydides, except so far as he may be considered as the representative of all Grecian history, which appears to me deserving of notice; that state of imperfect citizenship so common in Greece under the various names of *μέτοικοι*, *περίοικοι*, *σύνοικοι*, &c. This is a matter of importance, as bearing upon some of the great and eternal principles of political science, and thus applying more or less to the history of every age and nation.

It seems to be assumed in modern times, that the being born of free parents within the territory of any particular state, and the paying towards the support of its government, conveys a natural claim to the rights of citizenship. In the ancient world, on the

^a What follows, on the subject of citizenship, has been controverted since the appearance of the first edition of this work, by those whose arguments and authority are alike entitled to the greatest respect. I hope to have an opportunity ere long of returning to the subject, and attempting to meet the objections brought against the theory here maintained. In the meanwhile, I did not think it desirable to carry on such an argument at length in the preface to an edition of Thucydides; so that I have contented myself with reprinting the preface in its original form, reserving a fuller exposition and defence of the positions maintained in it for another occasion.

contrary, citizenship, unless specially conferred as a favour by some definite law or charter, was derivable only from race. The descendants of a foreigner remained foreigners to the end of time ; the circumstance of their being born and bred in the country was held to make no change in their condition ; community of place could no more convert aliens into citizens than it could change domestic animals into men. Nor did the paying of taxes confer citizenship ; taxation was the price paid by a stranger for the liberty of residing in a country not his own, and for the protection afforded by its laws to his person and property ; but it was thought to have no necessary connexion with the franchise of a citizen, far less with the right of legislating for the commonwealth.

Citizenship was derived from race ; but distinctions of race were not of that odious and fantastic character which they have borne in modern times ; they implied real differences often of the most important kind, religious and moral. Particular races worshipped particular gods, and in a particular manner. But different gods had different attributes, and the moral image thus presented to the continual contemplation and veneration of the people could not but produce some effect on the national character. According to the attributes of the god was the nature of the hymns in which he was celebrated ; even the music varied ; and this alone, to a people of such lively sensibilities as the Greeks, was held to be a powerful moral engine ; whilst the accompanying ceremonies of the

worship enforced with still greater effect the impression produced by the hymns and music. Again, particular races had particular customs which affected the relations of domestic life and of public. Amongst some polygamy was allowed, amongst others forbidden; some held infanticide to be an atrocious crime, others in certain cases ordained it by law. Practices and professions regarded as infamous by some, were freely tolerated or honoured amongst others: the laws of property and of inheritance were completely various. It is not then to be wondered at that Thucydides, when speaking of a city founded jointly by Ionians and Dorians, should have thought it right to add "that the prevailing institutions of the place were "the Ionian;" for according as they were derived from one or the other of the two races, the whole character of the people would be different. And therefore the mixture of persons of different race in the same commonwealth, unless one race had a complete ascendancy, tended to confuse all the relations of life, and all men's notions of right and wrong; or by compelling men to tolerate in so near a relation as that of fellow citizens differences upon the main points of human life, led to a general carelessness and scepticism, and encouraged the notion that right and wrong have no real existence, but are the mere creatures of human opinion.

But the interests of ambition and avarice are ever impatient of moral barriers. When a conquering prince or people had formed a vast dominion out of a number of different nations, the several customs and

religions of each were either to be extirpated, or melted into one mass, in which each learned to tolerate those of its neighbours, and to despise its own. And the same blending of races, and consequent confusion and degeneracy of manners, was favoured by commercial policy ; which, regarding men solely in the relation of buyers and sellers, considered other points as comparatively unimportant, and in order to win customers would readily sacrifice or endanger the purity of moral and religious institutions. So that in the ancient world civilization which grew chiefly out of conquest or commerce, went almost hand in hand with demoralization.

Now to those who think that political society was ordained for higher purposes than those of mere police or of traffic, the principle of the ancient commonwealths in making agreement in religion and morals the test of citizenship cannot but appear wise and good. And yet the mixture of races is essential to the improvement of mankind, and an exclusive attachment to national customs is incompatible with true liberality. How then was the problem to be solved ; how could civilization be attained without moral degeneracy, how could a narrow minded bigotry be escaped without falling into the worse evil of Epicurean indifference ? Christianity has answered these questions most satisfactorily, by making religious and moral agreement independent of race or national customs ; by furnishing us with a sure criterion to distinguish between what is essential and eternal, and what is indifferent, and temporal or local ; allowing,

may commanding us to be with regard to every thing of this latter kind in the highest degree tolerant, liberal, and comprehensive ; while it gives to the former that only sanction to which implicit reverence may safely and usefully be paid, not the fond sanction of custom, or national prejudice, or human authority of any kind whatever, but the sanction of the truth of God.

That bond and test of citizenship then which the ancient legislators were compelled to seek in sameness of race, because thus only could they avoid the worst of evils, a confusion and consequent indifference in men's notions of right and wrong, is now furnished to us in the profession of Christianity. He who is a Christian, let his race be what it will, let his national customs be ever so different from ours, is fitted to become our fellow citizen : for his being a Christian implies that he retains such of his national customs only as are morally indifferent ; and for all such we ought to feel the most perfect toleration. He who is not a Christian, though his family may have lived for generations on the same soil with us, though they may have bought and sold with us, though they may have been protected by our laws, and paid ^ataxes in return for that protection, is yet essentially not a citizen but a sojourner ; and to admit such a person

^a It is considered in our days that those who are possessed of property in a country ought to be citizens in it : the ancient maxim was, that those who were citizens ought to be possessed of property. The difference involved in these two different views is most remarkable.

to the rights of citizenship tends in principle to the confusion of right and wrong, and lowers the objects of political society to such as are merely physical and external.

In conclusion I must beg to repeat what I have said before, that the period to which the work of Thucydides refers belongs properly to modern^b and not to ancient history; and it is this circumstance, over and above the great ability of the historian himself, which makes it so peculiarly deserving of our study. The state of Greece from Pericles to Alexander, fully described to us as it is in the works of the great contemporary historians, poets, orators, and philosophers, affords a political lesson perhaps more applicable to our own times, if taken all together, than any other portion of history which can be named anterior to the eighteenth century. Where Thucydides, in his reflections on the bloody dissensions at Coreyra, notices the decay and extinction of the sim-

^b It is curious to observe how readily men mistake accidental distinctions for such as are really essential. A lively writer, the author of the "Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau," ridicules the study of what is called ancient history; and as an instance of its uselessness, asks what lessons in the art of war can be derived from the insignificant contests which took place *before the invention of gunpowder*. Now it so happens that one who well knew what military lessons were instructive, the emperor Napoleon, has selected out of the whole range of history the campaigns of seven generals only, as important to be studied by an officer professionally in all their details; and of these seven three belong to the times of Greece and Rome, namely, Alexander, Hannibal, and Cæsar. See Napoleon's "Mélanges Historiques," tome II. p. 10.

plicity of old times, he marks the great transition from ancient history to modern, the transition from an age of feeling to one of reflection, from a period of ignorance and credulity to one of inquiry and scepticism. Now such a transition took place in part in the sixteenth century; the period of the Reformation, when compared with the ages preceding it, was undoubtedly one of inquiry and reflection. But still it was an age of strong feeling and of intense belief; the human mind cleared a space for itself vigorously within a certain circle; but except in individual cases, and even those scarcely avowed, there were still acknowledged limits of authority, which inquiry had not yet ventured to question. The period of Roman civilization from the times of the Gracchi to those of the Antonines was in this respect far more completely modern; and accordingly this is one of the periods of history which we should do well to study most carefully. But unfortunately our information respecting it is much scantier than in the case of the corresponding portion of Greek history; the writers, generally speaking, are greatly inferior; and in freedom of inquiry no greater range was or could be taken than that which the mind of Greece had reached already. And in point of political experience, we are even at this hour scarcely on a level with the statesmen of the age of Alexander. Mere lapse of years confers here no increase of knowledge; four thousand years have furnished the Asiatic with scarcely any thing that deserves the name of political experience; two thousand years since the fall of Carthage have furnished the African with absolutely nothing. Even in Europe

and in America it would not be easy now to collect such a treasure of experience as the constitutions of 153 commonwealths along the various coasts of the Mediterranean offered to Aristotle. There he might study the institutions of various races derived from various sources : every possible variety of external position, of national character, of positive law ; agricultural states and commercial, military powers and maritime, wealthy countries and poor ones, monarchies, aristocracies, and democracies, with every imaginable form and combination of each and all ; states overpeopled and underpeopled, old and new, in every circumstance of advance, maturity, and decline. So rich was the experience which Aristotle enjoyed, but which to us is only attainable mediately and imperfectly through his other writings ; his own record of all these commonwealths, as well as all other information concerning the greatest part of them, having unhappily perished. Nor was the moral experience of the age of Greek civilization less complete. By moral experience I mean an acquaintance with the whole compass of those questions which relate to the metaphysical analysis of man's nature and faculties, and to the practical object of his being. This was derived from the strong critical and inquiring spirit of the Greek sophists and philosophers, and from the unbounded freedom which they enjoyed. In mere metaphysical research the schoolmen were indefatigable and bold, but in moral questions there was an authority which restrained them : among Christians the notions of duty and of virtue must be assumed as beyond dispute. But not the wildest extravagance of

atheistic wickedness in modern times can go further than the sophists of Greece went before them ; whatever audacity can dare and subtilty contrive to make the words "good" and "evil" change their meaning, has been already tried in the days of Plato, and by his eloquence, and wisdom, and faith unshaken, has been put to shame. Thus it is that while the advance of civilization destroys much that is noble, and throws over the mass of human society an atmosphere somewhat dull and hard ; yet it is only by its peculiar trials, no less than by its positive advantages, that the utmost virtue of human nature can be matured. And those who vainly lament that progress of earthly things which, whether good or evil, is certainly inevitable, may be consoled by the thought that its sure tendency is to confirm and purify the virtue of the good : and that to us, holding in our hands not the wisdom of Plato only, but also a treasure of wisdom and of comfort which to Plato was denied, the utmost activity of the human mind may be viewed without apprehension, in the confidence that we possess a charm to deprive it of its evil, and to make it minister for ourselves certainly, and through us, if we use it rightly, for the world in general, to the more perfect triumph of good.

I linger round a subject which nothing could tempt me to quit but the consciousness of treating it too unworthily. What is miscalled ancient history, the really modern history of the civilization of Greece and Rome, has for years interested me so deeply, that it is painful to feel myself after all so unable to paint

it fully. Of the manifold imperfections of this edition of Thucydides none can be more aware than I am but in the present state of knowledge these will be soon corrected and supplied by others: and I will at least hope that these volumes may encourage a spirit of research into history, and may in some measure assist in directing it; that they may contribute to the conviction that history is to be studied as a whole, and according to its philosophical divisions, not such as are merely geographical and chronological; that the history of Greece and of Rome is not an idle inquiry about remote ages and forgotten institutions, but a living picture of things present, fitted not so much for the curiosity of the scholar, as for the instruction of the statesman and the citizen.

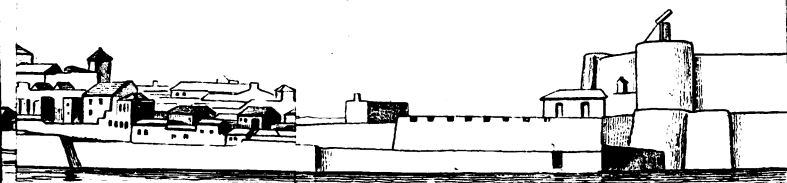
FOX HOW, AMBLESIDE,
January 1835.

Road to Sartino

Castelluccio

HYBLA MEGARENSIS

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KETCH TAKEN FROM THE





- 1 First Counterwork of the Syracusans VI-99.
- 2 Second Counterwork - VI-101.
- 3 Third Counterwork - VII-4.
- * Place where the Athenians landed - VI-97.

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

Z.

I. ΤΟΥ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβούλοντο αὐθις μέ-
 ζονι παρασκευῇ τῆς μετὰ Λάχης καὶ Εὐρυμέδοντος
 ἐπὶ Σικελίαν πλεύσαντες καταστρέψασθαι, εἰ δύναιτο, ἅπει-
 ροι οἱ πολλοὶ ὄντες τοῦ μεγέθους τῆς νήσου
 καὶ τῶν ἐνοικούντων τοῦ πλήθους καὶ Ἑλλή-
 νων καὶ βαρβάρων, καὶ ὅτι οὐ πολλῶ τινὶ ὑπο-
 δεέστερον πόλεμον ἀνηροῦντο ἢ τὸν πρὸς Πε-
 λοποννησίους. Σικελίας γὰρ περίπλους μέν²
 ἔστιν ὁλκάδι οὐ πολλῶ τινὶ ἔλασσον ἢ ὅκτῳ

1. αὐτοῦ] om. R. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι g. 2. τῆς] τῇ i. τῆς τε R. f. σφῶν e. εὐρη-
 μέδοντος V. 3. πέμψαντες R. d. i. καταστρέψαι Q. δύναιτο c. 47.
 5. τὸ πλήθος A. B. E. F. h. 7. πρὸς τοὺς πελοποννησίους h. 8. ἔστι μὲν
 e. c. 47. 9. ὁλκάδος Q. ἔλασσον ὅκτῳ ἐνδεέστερος ἡμερῶν d.

8. Σικελίας γὰρ—ἡμερῶν] The mea-
 surement in Roman miles of the cir-
 cumference of Sicily, copied by Strabo
 from some itinerary, gives the sum of
 587 miles. Posidonius estimated it at
 4400 stadia. Cluverius says that he
 walked round the whole island at one
 steady and uniform pace, and that he
 made the circumference amount to 600
 miles; but he observes, that from Mes-
 sina, along the east side of the island,
 and round on the south side as far as
 Agrigentum, the computation is made
 in Neapolitan miles, which are some-
 thing longer than the ancient Roman
 miles. Ephorus (Strabo, VI. 2. p. 266.)
 computes the circumference in the
 same way as Thucydides, but he says

that it was "a voyage of five days and
 " nights." There is no end to inaccu-
 racy and vagueness in the computation
 of distances, especially on water. The
 distance from Cowes harbour to Cal-
 shot castle, at the mouth of the South-
 ampton water, was always computed
 by the seamen who plied on the pas-
 sage, and by the inhabitants who had
 it daily before their eyes, as being six
 miles. It is in reality, according to the
 Ordnance survey, barely four, reckon-
 ing from the inner part of the harbour.
 We need not wonder therefore at the
 different estimates of a voyage at once
 so long and so circuitous as that round
 the island of Sicily.

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

ἡμερῶν, καὶ τοσαύτη οὖσα ἐν εἴκοσι σταδίων μάλιστα μέτρῳ
τῆς θαλάσσης διείργεται τὸ μὴ ἥπειρος οὖσα· II. ὠκίσθη
δὲ ὧδε τὸ ἀρχαῖον, καὶ τοσάδε ἔθνη ἔσχε τὰ ξύμπαντα. πα-
λαιότατοι μὲν λέγονται ἐν μέρει τινὶ τῆς χώρας Κύκλωπες
καὶ Λαιστρυγόνες οἰκῆσαι, ὧν ἐγὼ οὔτε γένος ἔχω εἰπεῖν, 5

and of the races by
whom it had been
successively inha-
bited; such as,

1. The Sicilians
from Spain.

οὔτε ὁπόθεν ἐσηλθον ἢ ὅποι ἀπεχώρησαν·
ἀρκείτω δὲ ὥς ποιηταῖς τε εἴρηται καὶ ὥς
ἕκαστός πη γινώσκει περὶ αὐτῶν. Σικανοὶ
δὲ μετ' αὐτοὺς πρῶτοι φαίνονται ἐνοικισάμενοι,
ὥς μὲν αὐτοὶ φασι, καὶ πρότεροι, διὰ τὸ αὐτόχθονες εἶναι, 10

1. τοσαῦτα B. εἴκοσι σταδίοις B.I.R.h. εἰκοσισταδίῳ E.F.H.f. 2. διείρ-
γεται] om. E. τὸ μὴ] τομῇ E.F. οὖσα] εἶναι h. εἶναι Demetrius Phaler. 72.
3. ὧδε] ἦδε B.I.P. ἦδε A.C.E.G.H.K.L.O.V.e.h.k. 47. 48. Poppo. ἦδε F.N. ἦδη
c.d.f.g.i. Haack. τοσαῦταδε Q. 5. λαιστρυγόνες F.Q.b. οἰκῆσαι K. οὐτ'
ἔχω, omisso γένος, e. 6. ἐσηλθον E.f.k. Poppo. Goell. ἐπηλθον C. vulgo εἰσῆλ-
θον. ἦ] οὔτε e. ὅπη L.O.P. ἀν ἐχώρησαν E. ἀνεχώρησαν R. 7. τε] om. L.
8. πη] om. e. ποι R. γινώσκει N.V. 9. πρὸς αὐτοὺς G. ἐνοικισάμενοι
A.B.F.H.N.Q.V.f.g.h. Poppo. ἐσοικισάμενοι γρ. h. 10. καὶ ὥς μὲν c. 48.
διὰ τὸ αὐτ.] διαυτόχθονες E.

1. τοσαύτη οὖσα—διείργεται] "The
"four principal stations of the dis-
"tances across, in my trigonometrical
"operations, by theodolite angles from
"a base line on that part of the beach
"near Messina called Mare Grosso,
"are from Faro point to Scylla castle,
"6047 yards; from Ganziri village to
"Point Pezzo, 3971 yards; from Mes-
"sina light-house to Point del Orso,
"5427 yards; and from Messina light-
"house to the cathedral of Reggio,
"13,187 yards." Capt. Smyth's Sur-
vey of Sicily, p. 108, 109. Reckoning
the stadium of Thucydides at 575 feet,
(see Col. Leake's Topogr. of Athens,
p. 369,) twenty stadia are just 3833
yards, an agreement with the truth in
this instance much greater than could
have been expected. The reasoning
implied in the words τοσαύτη οὖσα is
very much in the style of the geo-
graphy of Herodotus. The notion is,
that so large an island ought to have
been in the midst of a wide sea, pro-
portioned to its own magnitude; and
not to have been so close upon the

coast, as to seem a sort of appendage
to the main land. These ideas of the
fitness and correspondence of things to
one another in geography may be seen
in Herodotus' opinion as to the Da-
nube and the Nile holding a course
exactly parallel to each other, and as to
the valley of the Nile having been once
a gulf running in from the Mediter-
ranean, exactly parallel to the Arabian
gulf, which ran in northwards from the
Erythraean sea. For the construction
ἐν μέτρῳ—διείργεται, may be compared
IV. 113. §. 2. ἀπὸ πλημμένον ἐν στενῇ
ισθμῷ, and the note on that passage.
But τὸ μὴ ἥπειρος οὖσα instead of τὸ
μὴ ἥπειρος εἶναι (compare III. 1.) εἶργον
τὸ μὴ προσεξιόντας—κακουργεῖν seems
to shew a confusion between the infinitive
and the participle scarcely to be
defended by the other passages quoted
by Poppo as instances of the same
thing. (Prolegomen. I. p. 150. Thucyd.
V. 7. IV. 36.) For would it be
good Greek to say, διείργεται μὴ ἥπει-
ρος οὖσα, "is divided so as not to be
main land?"

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

ὥς δὲ ἡ ἀλήθεια εὐρίσκεται, Ἰβηρες ὄντες καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Σικανοῦ ποταμοῦ τοῦ ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ ὑπὸ Λιγύων ἀναστάντες. καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν Σικανία τότε ἡ νῆσος ἐκαλεῖτο, πρότερον Τρινακρία καλουμένη· οἰκοῦσι δὲ ἔτι καὶ νῦν τὰ πρὸς ἐσπέραν τὴν Σικε-

1. ἡ] om. d. καὶ] om. G.L.O.P.d.i.k. 47. τοῦ] om. L. ποταμοῦ σικανοῦ K. 2. τοῦ] om. d.i. λιγίων K. 3. ποτέ R. τὸ πρότερον g. τρινακία O.d. τρινακρία E. τρικαχία Q. τρικανία 48. 4. τὴν σικελίαν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K. L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. ceteri τῆς σικελίας.

1. ὥς δὲ ἡ ἀλήθεια εὐρίσκεται] "The positiveness with which Thucydides pronounces 'this is ascertained a truth,' in the mouth of such a man, gives great weight to the traditions of western Europe: it can only have been those of Liguria or Hispania that he admitted as decisive." Niebuhr, Rom. Hist. vol. I. p. 166. Eng. Trans. Yet Niebuhr goes on to say, that "where the supposed colony is without any similar tradition, the opinion of the people that claim to have given birth to it can scarcely be taken as "evidence; vanity in such matters is very apt to give a bias." There is a vanity however to be taken into the account on both sides; for the colony would be anxious to deny their parentage, in order to claim the glory of being Autochthones. It should be remembered too that the Iberians kept written records of events, a much higher authority than mere oral tradition. (Strabo, III. 1. p. 139.) Philistus (Diodor. Sic. V. p. 289. ed. Rhodom.) and Ephorus (Strabo, VI. 2. p. 270.) agree with Thucydides in representing the Iberians as the earliest colonists of Sicily. Nor does there appear the least internal improbability in the statement.

ἀπὸ τοῦ Σικανοῦ ποταμοῦ] According to some writers this is the Sisoris, now the Segre, the river on whose banks Cæsar carried on his operations against Afranius and Petreius. Others suppose it to be the Xucar. (See Gölle's note.) Both are mere guesses, as Niebuhr rightly judges of the first of them. (Rom. Hist. vol. I. note 492. Eng. Translat.) The "river Sicanus" was probably merely the "river of the Sicanians," as the "Iberus" was the "river of the Iberians," and the "Indus" the

"river of the Indians." Whether there be any connexion between the names Sicanus, Sisoris, Sucro, and even Siculus, may be a tempting field for conjecture, but we have no means of obtaining any certain knowledge, any more than of the meaning of the words themselves. Thus much is probable, that the Sicanus, which Thucydides mentions as a well known river, τοῦ Σικανοῦ ποταμοῦ, τοῦ ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ, was a river running directly into the Mediterranean, rather than a mere tributary or feeder of another river, like the Sisoris. We could identify it, if we could ascertain the furthest point westward to which the Ligians or Ligurians had ever extended themselves. Niebuhr thinks that they never crossed the Pyrenees, and that the Sicanus of Thucydides must be sought for between those mountains and the Rhone. (Vol. I. p. 162. Eng. Trans.) But Scylax, while he describes the Iberians and Ligians as living intermixed with each other within these limits, still makes the Pyrenees the limit of what he calls Iberia; whereas Strabo says (III. 4. p. 166.) that the whole country westward of the Rhone was anciently called Iberia. This would seem to shew a gradual driving back westward of the Iberian race by the Ligians; nor is it possible to prove that the latter never obtained temporary possession at least of some of the country south of the Pyrenees. And the further to the southward that we can place the Sicanians, the more probable becomes their migration to Sicily; because if they were near to any of the Phœnician establishments on the Iberian coast, they would be more likely to have gained some information about that island, than if their country had been at the bottom of the gulf of Lyons.

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- 3 2. A remnant of the Trojans, after the fall of Troy. *λίαν. Ἰλίου δὲ ἄλικομένου τῶν Τρώων τινὲς διαφυγόντες Ἀχαιοὺς πλοίοις ἀφικνούνται πρὸς τὴν Σικελίαν, καὶ ὁμοροὶ τοῖς Σικανοῖς οἰκήσαντες ξύμπαντες μὲν Ἐλυμοὶ ἐκλήθησαν, πόλεις δ' αὐτῶν Ἐρυξ τε καὶ Ἐγεστα.*
3. Some Greeks of the armament of Agamemnon. *προσϋνώκησαν δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ Φωκέων τινὲς 5 τῶν ἀπὸ Τροίας τότε χειμῶνι ἐς Λιβύην πρῶ-*
- 4 του, ἔπειτα ἐς Σικελίαν ἀπ' αὐτῆς κατενεχθέντες. Σικελοὶ 4. The Sicels, δὲ ἐξ Ἰταλίας (ἐνταῦθα γὰρ ᾤκουν) διέβησαν from Italy. ἐς Σικελίαν, φεύγοντες Ὀπικας, ὡς μὲν εἰκὸς καὶ λέγεται, ἐπὶ σχεδιῶν, τηρήσαντες τὸν πορθμὸν κατιόντος τοῦ ἀνέμου, 10 τάχα ἂν δὲ καὶ ἄλλως πῶς ἐσπλεύσαντες. εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ νῦν ἔτι ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ Σικελοί, καὶ ἡ χώρα ἀπὸ Ἰταλοῦ βασιλέως τινὸς Σικελῶν, τοῦνομα τοῦτο ἔχοντος, οὕτως Ἰταλία ἐπωνομάσθη. ἐλθόντες δὲ ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν στρατὸς πολὺς, τοὺς τε Σικανοὺς κρατοῦντες μάχῃ τάνεστειλαν† πρὸς τὰ μεσημ- 15
4. ἐλύμοι E. πόλεις A.B.E.F.H.K.Q.c. δ' αὐτῶν] om. K. αἶγεστα B.N.V. et correctus A. ἄγεστα E. 5. προϋνώκισαν I. 6. τότε] om. L.O.P. 48. χειμῶσιν L. πρῶτα e. 7. σικελοὶ δὲ ἐξ C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.V.c.d.h.i.k. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. σικελοὶ δ' ἐξ. 9. ὀπικας B.N.h. Goell. ὀπικας A.V. ὀπίκους K. vulgo ὀπίκους. 11. δέ] om. pr. A. ante ἂν ponit recens A. 12. ἔτι] om. R. τῇ] om. L. ἰταλῶν d.i. 13. σικελῶν A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.V.c.g. Haack. ^{ων}
- Poppo. Goell. σικελοῦ G.I.P.Q.d.e.i.k. 47. 48. ἀρκάδων σικελοῦ f. σικελῶν C. vulgo ἀρκάδων. τοῦτο ἔχοντος] τοῦ τρέχοντος P. οὕτω E.F.H.R.c.g. ἰταλία] om. d.i. 15 ἀνέστειλαν Bekk. 2. Goell. 2. Libri omnes ἀπέστειλαν.

4. Ἐγεστα] Vide Salmasium, p. 78. b. WASS.

10. κατιόντος τοῦ ἀνέμου] Dionysius, in describing this passage of the Sicelians, uses the words *φυλάξαντες κατιόντα τὸν ῥοῦν*. (Antiqq. Rom. I. 22.) Duker understands both expressions to mean, "a wind and a current setting in the direction in which you are sailing;" i. e. favourable. Perhaps, however, they mean more simply "setting down the straits;" i. e. from north to south, as the current was commonly said to run down from the Tyrrhenian sea into the Sicilian, as if the former were on a higher level than the latter. See Strabo, I. p. 55. Dobree ridicules the notion of a great number of people crossing the straits on rafts, and, strange to say, proposes to correct the text of Thucydides by omitting the

words *ὡς εἰκός*. What the improbability of the statement in the text is, I cannot understand. Spartacus proposed to carry all his army over to Sicily in the same manner; and Cicero ascribes it only to the active and able measures taken by Crassus, that the plan was not carried into execution. "Illud audivimus, M. Crassi virtute consilioque factum, ne ratibus conjunctis freto fugitivi ad Messanam transire possent." Verrin. V. 2. For all that can be said respecting the Sicelians, their migration from Italy to Sicily, and their alleged conquerors, the Opicans or Ausonians, the reader is referred to Niebuhr's Rom. History, ch. 1—4. p. 6—89. Eng. Transl.

15. τάνεστειλαν†] This conjecture of Bekker's is confirmed by Isocrates,

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βρινὰ καὶ ἐσπέρια αὐτῆς, καὶ ἀντὶ Σικανίας Σικελίαν τὴν
νῆσον ἐποίησαν καλεῖσθαι, καὶ τὰ κράτιστα τῆς γῆς ᾠκησαν
ἔχοντες, ἐπεὶ διέβησαν, ἔτη ἐγγὺς τριακόσια πρὶν Ἑλλήνας
ἐς Σικελίαν ἐλθεῖν· ἔτι δὲ καὶ νῦν τὰ μέσα καὶ τὰ πρὸς
5 5. The Phœni- βορρᾶν τῆς νήσου ἔχουσιν. ᾠκουν δὲ καὶ 5
cians. Φοίνικες περὶ πᾶσαν μὲν τὴν Σικελίαν ἄκρας
τε ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσσῃ ἀπολαβόντες καὶ τὰ ἐπικείμενα νησιδία
ἐμπορίας ἔνεκεν τῆς πρὸς τοὺς Σικελούς· ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ Ἑλλη-
νες πολλοὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐπεσέπλεον, ἐκλιπόντες τὰ πλείω,
10 Μοτύην καὶ Σολόεντα καὶ Πάνορμον ἐγγὺς τῶν Ἑλύμων
ἔστυναι ἐνέμοντο, ξυμμαχία τε πίσυνοι τῇ τῶν Ἑλύ-
μων, καὶ ὅτι ἐντεῦθεν ἐλάχιστον πλοῦν Καρχηδῶν Σικελίας
ἀπέχει. βάρβαροι μὲν οὖν τοσοῦδε Σικελίαν καὶ οὕτως
ᾠκησαν.

15 III. Ἑλλήνων δὲ πρῶτοι Χαλκιδῆς ἐξ Εὐβοίας πλεύσαν-
τες μετὰ Θουκλέους οἰκιστοῦ Νάξον ᾠκισαν, καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος

1. σικελία τῇ νήσῳ Q. 2. τῆς γῆς] om. d.i. 3. ἐπειδὴ L. ἐπεὶ δὲ A.
ἔτι H. πρὶν] πλὴν A.K. 4. τὰς πρὸς βορρᾶν τῆς νήσου d. 5. καὶ] om. V.
6. μὲν] om. N.V. ἄκρα Q. 7. τῇ] om. G.L.O.P.d.i.k. 47. θαλάσσης P.
καταλαβόντες L. ἀναλαβόντες γρ. i. 8. ἔνεκα P.Q.R. τῆς σικελ. Q. ἐπεὶ K.
9. ἐπεσέπλεον f. Haack. vulgo ἐπιδέπλεον. ἐκλιπόντες G.K. 47. τὰ πλείω d.
cum Valla. 10. μοτύην d. i. βοτύην h. σολόεντα d.i. ἑλύμων] ἑλλήνων
K.d.i. ἐλυμῶν E. 11. συνοικίσαντες C.F.b.e.k. συνοικήσαντες A.B.F.G.R.
c.d.f.g. ἐστυναι H.I.K.L.N.O.V. 47. 48. 12. ἐνταῦθα d. 13. ἀπέχει] om. K.
καὶ οὕτως] om. G. οὕτως] ὡς g. 14. ᾠκισαν G. d. 47. 15. πρῶτον
F.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.b.c.d.e.f.h.i.k. 47. 48. Poppo. καλχιδαίς K. 16. οἰκη-
στοῦ d. ᾠκισαν H.N.V.d. Portus. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ᾠκησαν.

Panathenaic. p. 241. d. τοὺς βαρβάρους ἀνέστειλαν ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης, and by Strabo, IV. 1. §. 5. p. 180. where, speaking of Sextius, the founder of Aquæ Sextiæ, or Aix, in Provence, he says, καὶ ἐκ τῆς παραλίας ἀνέστειλε τοὺς βαρβάρους. I have therefore admitted it into the text, as ἀπέστειλαν seems hardly to bear a meaning suited to the present passage.

6. Φοίνικες] The Phœnicians of Tyre or its neighbourhood, and not the Carthaginians; although these last afterwards obtained dominion over all the settlements of their race, both in Africa, and in Spain and Sicily. Gades and Utica were both colonies planted

directly from Phœnicia, like the Phœnician settlements in Sicily. But even before the time of Xerxes the Carthaginians must have been looked up to as the main stay of all the Phœnician settlements of western Europe, owing to the gradual decay and final subjugation of Tyre itself under the Persians. See Herodot. I. 166. VII. 158. Polybius, III. 22, 23, &c.

16. Ἀπόλλωνος ἀρχηγέτου] De hoc cognomine Apollinis etiam legi debent, quæ Spanhemius adnotavit ad Callimach. Hymn. in Apoll. v. 57. ΔΥΚ. The epithet ἀρχηγέτης, or ἀρχαγέτας, as the Dorians wrote the word, was given to Apollo, because the Chal-

SICILY. A. C. 416. 5. Olymp. 91. 1.

The several Greek settlements.

1. NAXOS, founded about 734 B. C.

2. SYRACUSE, about 733 B. C.

3. LEONTINI, about 728 B. C.

5. TROTILUS, THAPSUS, and HYBLÆAN MEGARA, about 727 or 726 B. C.

ἀρχηγέτου βωμὸν, ὅστις νῦν ἔξω τῆς πό-
 λεώς ἐστίν, ἰδρύσαντο, ἐφ' ᾧ, ὅταν ἐκ Σικε-
 λίας θεωροὶ πλέωσι, πρῶτον θύουσι. Συρα-
 κούσας δὲ τοῦ ἐχομένου ἔτους Ἀρχίας τῶν
 Ἑρακλειδῶν ἐκ Κορίνθου ᾤκισε, Σικελοὺς ἐξε-
 λάσας πρῶτον ἐκ τῆς νήσου, ἐν ᾗ νῦν οὐκέτι περικλυζομένη
 ἡ πόλις ἢ ἐντός ἐστίν· ὕστερον δὲ χρόνῳ καὶ ἡ ἔξω προστει-
 χισθεῖσα πολυάνθρωπος ἐγένετο. Θουκλῆς δὲ
 καὶ οἱ Χαλκιδῆς ἐκ Νάξου ὀρμηθέντες, ἔτι
 πέμπτῳ μετὰ Συρακούσας οἰκισθείσας, Λεοντίνους τε, πο-
 λέμῳ τοὺς Σικελοὺς ἐξελάσαντες, οἰκίζουσι, καὶ μετ' αὐτοὺς
 4. CATANA. Κατάνην· οἰκιστὴν δὲ αὐτοὶ Καταναῖοι ἐποίη-
 σαντο Εὐαρχον. IV. κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον καὶ Λάμις
 ἐκ Μεγάρων ἀποικίαν ἄγων ἐς Σικελίαν ἀφίκετο, καὶ ὑπὲρ
 Παντακίου τε ποταμοῦ Τρώτιλόν τι ὄνομα 15
 χωρίον οἰκίσας, καὶ ὕστερον αὐτόθεν τοῖς Χαλ-
 κιδεῦσιν ἐς Λεοντίνους ὀλίγον χρόνον ξυμπο-
 λιτεύσας, καὶ ὑπὸ αὐτῶν ἐκπεσὼν καὶ Θάψον οἰκίσας, αὐτὸς
 μὲν ἀποθνήσκει· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ἐκ τῆς Θάψου ἀναστάντες,
 "Υβλωνος βασιλέως Σικελοῦ προδόντος τὴν χώραν καὶ καθη- 20

3. πλέωσι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. 47. 48. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. vulgo πλεύσωσι. πρῶτοι C.L.O.P.d.e.i.k. 47. 4. ἐρχομένου
 A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.g. ἐπιγμένου G. ὁ ἀρχίας 48. 5. ᾤκισε A.E.F.R.c.f.h.
 6. προτερὸν ἀπὸ R. Fortasse leg. περικλυζομένη Bekker. 7. προτειχισθεῖσα
 E. g. προστειχισθεῖσα V. 8. πολυάνθρωπος d. θουκλῆς C. 12. ἐποίησαν
 τὸν g. εὐαρχον ἐποίησαντο 48. 13. λάμπις γρ. h. 14. μεγαρέων L.O.P.Q.
 15. παντακίου A.B.C.E.F.H.R.f.h. 47. Poppo. Goell. παντακίου G. vulgo παντα-
 κίου. πρώτιλόν A.B.L.O.V.d.h.i. et marg. N. 16. χωρίον g. οἰκίσας
 L.Q.R.f. 18. ἐκπεσὼν] ἐκ πασῶν Q. οἰκίσας R.f. 19. οἱ δ' ἄλλοι 47. 48.
 ἄλλου B. τῆς] om. Q. 20. καὶ] om. d.

cidian colony had sailed for Sicily by his direction. See Scholiast on Pindar, Pyth. V. 80. The statue of Apollo Archegetes was existing in the times of the Roman civil wars, and, as seems to be implied by Appian's language, even in the age of the Antonini. (See Appian, Civil Wars, V. 109.) The worship of Apollo was greatly extended by the circumstance that so many of the Greek colonies were planted by the

command of the oracle at Delphi. See Cluverius, Sicil. p. 93. Müller, Dorier, vol. I. p. 264. (original work.)

4. τοῦ ἐχομένου ἔτους] See Clinton's Fasti Hellenici, vol. I. Append.X.

6. περικλυζομένη] I have adopted Bekker's conjecture instead of the nominative περικλυζομένη. The order of the words seems to decide in favour of this correction.

20. προδόντος τὴν χώραν] "Letting

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γησαμένον, Μεγαρέας ᾠκισαν τοὺς Ὑβλαίους κληθέντας.
καὶ ἔτη οἰκήσαντες πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα καὶ διακόσια
ὑπὸ Γέλωνος τυράννου Συρακοσίων ἀνέστησαν ἐκ τῆς πό-
λεως καὶ χώρας. πρὶν δὲ ἀναστήναι, ἔτεσιν ὕστερον ἑκατὸν
5 6. SELINUS, ἡ αὐτοὺς οἰκῆσαι, Πάμμλλον πέμψαντες Σε-
about 627 or 626
B. C. λινούντα κτίζουσι· καὶ ἐκ Μεγάρων, τῆς μητρο-
7. GELA, 688
B. C. πόλεως οὗσης αὐτοῖς, ἐπελθὼν ξυγκατέκτισε.
Γέλαν δὲ Ἀντίφημος ἐκ Ῥόδου καὶ Ἐντιμος ἐκ Κρήτης 3
ἐποίκους ἀγαγόντες κοινῇ ἔκτισαν, ἔτει πέμπτῳ καὶ τεσσαρα-
10 κοστῷ μετὰ Συρακουσῶν οἰκισιν. καὶ τῇ μὲν πόλει ἀπὸ τοῦ
Γέλα ποταμοῦ τοῦνομα ἐγένετο, τὸ δὲ χωρίον, οὗ νῦν ἡ πόλις
ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ πρῶτον εἰτεχίσθη, Λίνδιοι καλεῖται. νόμιμα δὲ

1. ᾠκισαν E.F.R.c. 3. γέλλωνος f. ἀπέστησαν R. 5. αὐτοὶ γρ. h.
οἰκῆσαι A.B.E.F.H.L.V.O.Q.V.c.f.g. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. ἐνοικῆσαι K. vulgo
οἰκίσαι. πάμμλλον A.B.C.E.N.V.h. Poppo. πάμλλον K. πάμμλλον F.G.H.c.
vulgo πάμμλλον. πέμψαντες σελινούντα Bekk. Goell. Libri omnes, alii πέμ-
ψαντες ἐς σελινούντα. Alii ἐς ἐλινούντα. Alii ἐς ἐλινούντα. Præpositionem uncis
inclusum servavit Poppo. ἐλινούντα A. ἐλινούντα B.F.H.K.f.g.h. 6. μεγα-
ρέων H.L.O. 7. αὐτὸν d. αὐτῆς g. ἐπελθὼν A. συγκατέκτισε B.C.E.F.
H.K.d.g.h. συγκατέκτισε N.V. 8. ἐκ] ὁ ἐκ h. ἐκ τῆς d.i. 9. ἀποίκους L.O.P.Q. 48.
10. μετὰ συρ. A.B.C.E.G.H.K.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. μετὰ
τὴν τῶν συρ. L. vulgo μετὰ τὴν συρ. Cf. c. 5. μετὰ Συρακουσῶν κτίσιν. οἰκισιν
H. 47. et correctus C. τὴν μὲν πόλιν d. 12. ἔστι] om. L. δ] τὸ K.
καλεῖται B. priore diphthongo a correctore posita, ut non dubitem fuisse καλούν-
ται.

“them take the place.” “Giving no
“aid to the Sikelians to defend the
“country against the Greek strangers,
“and in fact himself instigating the
“Greeks to settle there:” probably
because their arms might be useful
to him in his wars against his neigh-
bours.

3. ὑπὸ Γέλωνος — ἀνέστησαν] See
Herodot. VII. 156.

5. ἡ αὐτοὺς οἰκῆσαι] “Αὐτοὶ sane
expectes.” POPPO. The order of the
words justifies the accusative, because
the subject has not yet been mentioned.
Had πέμψαντες followed ἀναστήναι im-
mediately, it should have been αὐτοί.
πέμψαντες, ἔτεσιν ὕστερον ἢ αὐτοὶ οἰκῆ-
σαι. But as the words now stand, we
have ὕστερον ἢ αὐτοὺς οἰκῆσαι, just as
αὐτοὺς, and not αὐτοί, is understood
after ἀναστήναι.

πέμψαντες ἐς Σελινούντα κτίζουσι]
An hoc est: Pammilo in eum locum

misso, ubi deinde Selinus fuit, urbem
illam condiderunt? ut post κτίζουσι sup-
pleatur αὐτὴν, cujus pronomini ellipsis
frequentissima est apud Thucydidem?
Sed mihi suspicio est, præpositionem
ἐς huc inrepsisse e fine vocis præce-
dentis πέμψαντες, et ea demta legendum
esse Πάμμλλον πέμψαντες Σελινούντα
κτίζουσι. Paulo ante probō οἰκῆσαι
cum plerisque MSS. et Valla, nec audio
Clar. mox scribentem ξυγκατέκτισε.
Ἐλινούντα pro Σελινούντα, quidam Codd.
ut I. 65, Ἐρμυλίων pro Σερμυλίων, ubi
vid. quæ adnotata sunt. DUK.

12. Λίνδιοι καλεῖται] So named be-
cause Antiphemus and his Rhodian
companions had principally come from
Lindus in Rhodes. See Herodot. VII.
153. The plural form of the name
like that of Λεόντινοι, illustrates what
Thucydides calls a general custom in
the earliest times, that the several tribes
gave their own names to the countries

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4 Δωρικὰ ἐτέθη αὐτοῖς. ἔτεσι δὲ ἐγγύτατα ὀκτὼ καὶ ἑκατὸν

8. ACRAGAS or
AGRIGENTUM,
580 B. C.

μετὰ τὴν σφετέραν οἰκισιν Γελῳοὶ Ἀκράγαντα
ῥκισαν, τὴν μὲν πόλιν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀκράγαντος

ποταμοῦ ὀνομάσαντες, οἰκιστὰς δὲ ποιήσαντες Ἀριστόνου

9. ZANCLE or
MESSANA.

καὶ Πυστίλου, νόμιμα δὲ τὰ Γελῳῶν δόντες. 5

5 Ζάγκλη δὲ τὴν μὲν ἀρχὴν ἀπὸ Κύμης τῆς ἐν Ὀπικίᾳ Χαλκι-
δικῆς πόλεως ληστῶν ἀφικομένων ῥκίσθη, ὕστερον δὲ καὶ
ἀπὸ Χαλκίδος καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Εὐβοίας πλῆθος ἐλθὼν ξυγκα-

1. ἐτίθει d.

ἐτι Ο.

ἐγγυτάτω P.

2. οἰκισιν H.k. Haack. Poppo.

Goell. vulgo οἰκισιν.

3. ῥκισαν A.B.E.I.L.O.P.Q.R.f.g.h.i.k.m. et correctus

C. et. 47.

5. πύστιλον L.O. πιστυλον g.

6. ζάγκλη I.d.e.i.k. ζάγκλη h.

ζάγκη c. σάγκλη 47.

δε] om. d.k.

ὀπικία K.

7. δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ A.B.C.E.F.H.

L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.e.g.k. 47. 48. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo δὲ ἀπὸ.

κατενείμαντο d. i.

where they settled. It indicates also the absence of any considerable town when the colony was first founded, the name of the people being applied to the district, and no particular spot being of sufficient importance to make its own local name supersede the general one. When at a later period the inhabitants of the district built a city for their common capital, the name of the country was generally transferred to the town which was now in a manner become its representative. Such has been the case with so many of the towns of modern France, which have succeeded to the name formerly belonging to the people of the whole district: Ambiani, Amiens; Turones, Tours; Remi, Rheims, &c. So the town of Kendal has appropriated to itself the name of the whole dale, instead of retaining its proper appellation Kirby Kendal, or the Church Town of Kent Dale. When the Lindians first arrived in Sicily they called their first fortified settlement, established probably on the top of a hill or cliff, by no other name than their own. Afterwards, as the settlement grew, and the buildings extended down into the plain and to the river, so that what was once the whole town was now only a small part of it, the new and enlarged town was distinguished by a local name derived from the river which ran beside it; but the original city, now become a citadel, retained its old national name. So at Argos, the

citadel, which was the old Pelasgian settlement, retained its Pelasgian name Larissa: the more modern city, which grew up at its feet, received the name which had belonged formerly to the whole country, and was called Argos. In the passage now before us the word πόλις is used in two somewhat different senses; first in the ordinary sense, as expressing all the buildings included within the outer walls, i.e. what we should call the whole town; and then in a more technical sense, as the original city now become merely a citadel; a sense in which Thucydides has observed that it was applied to the citadel of Athens. See II. 15.

6. ἐν Ὀπικίᾳ] "The country of the "Opici, Osci, or Ausones," for they are all various forms of the same name. In the geography of the Greeks of the time of Thucydides, Opicia was the name for the coast on the Tyrrhenian sea from the Tiber southwards as far as the confines of Ænotria, that is, nearly to Pæstum and the river Silarus. See Aristot. Politics, VII. 10. The author of the Periplus which goes under the name of Scylax, who lived, according to Niebuhr, about the middle of the fourth century before Christ, possessed a more accurate knowledge, and distinguishes the coast belonging to the Latins, from that of the Volscians, or Opicians, and this last again from that of the Campanians. And he calls Cuma a town of Campania.

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τενείμαντο τὴν γῆν· καὶ οἰκισταὶ Περίηρης καὶ Κραταιμένης
 ἐγένοντο αὐτῆς, ὁ μὲν ἀπὸ Κύμης, ὁ δὲ ἀπὸ Χαλκίδος. ὄνομα
 δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον Ζάγκλη ἦν ὑπὸ τῶν Σικελῶν κληθεῖσα,
 ὅτι δρεπανοειδὲς τὴν ἰδέαν τὸ χωρίον ἐστὶ, τὸ δὲ δρέπανον οἱ
 5 Σικελοὶ ζάγκλῃ καλοῦσιν· ὕστερον δὲ αὐτοὶ μὲν ὑπὸ Σαμίων
 καὶ ἄλλων Ἰώνων ἐκπίπτουσιν, οἱ Μήδους φεύγοντες προσέ-
 βαλον Σικελίᾳ, τοὺς δὲ Σαμίους Ἀναξίλας Ῥηγίνων τύραννος
 οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον ἐκβαλὼν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν †αὐτοῖς† ξυμ-
 μίκτων ἀνθρώπων οἰκίσας, Μεσσήνην ἀπὸ τῆς ἐαυτοῦ τὸ
 10 10. HIMERA. ἀρχαῖον πατρίδος ἀντωνόμασε. V. Καὶ Ἱμέρα
 ἀπὸ Ζάγκλης ὥκισθη ὑπὸ Εὐκλείδου καὶ Σίμου καὶ Σάκωνος,
 καὶ Χαλκιδῆς μὲν οἱ πλείστοι ἦλθον ἐς τὴν ἀποικίαν, ξυνώ-
 κισαν δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ ἐκ Συρακουσῶν φυγάδες, στάσει νικη-

1. περιήρος καὶ κραταιμενείς H. 2. οἱ B. κυτῆς E. οἱ B. 3. ὑπὸ] om. P.
 σικελῶν 47. 4. τὴν ἰδέαν τὸ χωρίον ἐστὶ A.B.C.E.F.H.I.L.O.Q.R.c.d.e.h.i.k.
 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. τὸ χωρίον ἐστὶ τὴν ἰδέαν N.V.g. vulgo τὸ χωρίον τὴν ἰδέαν.
 5. ζάκλον I. 47. ζάκλῃ d.e.i. ζάγκλῃ K. 8. αὐτοὶ C.E.L.O.Q.V.c.f.g.h.k.
 47. 48. Poppo. 6. ἄλλων τινῶν ἰώνων h. προσέβαλλον L.O. προσείχον γρ. h.
 7. τῇ σικελίᾳ g. σαμίους 47. ἀναξίας K. ῥηγίων b. ῥηγινῶν V. 8. ὕστε-
 ρον οὐ πολλῶ R. αὐτοῖς] Malim αὐτὸς, ut c. αὐτὸς etiam Dobree. extr. αὐτὸς
 οἰκιστὴς γενόμενος. Bekk. ὥκισας C. 10. ἀντωνόμασε] αὐτὸ ὠνόμασε A.B.
 E.F.N.V.c.f.g.h. ἂν τὸ ὠνόμασεν H. 11. καὶ σιμοῦ K. om. A. ζάκωνος d.
 12. οἱ μὲν K. ξυνώκισαν A.B.H.h. Haack. Goell. Poppo. vulgo ξυνώκησαν.
 13. ἐκ] οἱ d. om. G.

5. αὐτοὶ μὲν] That is to say, "the
 "old Cuman and Chalcidian colonists."
 Herodotus mentions that Anaxilas in-
 stigated the Samians to occupy Zancle,
 but says nothing of his subsequent
 quarrel with them. VI. 22, et seqq.

8. †αὐτοῖς†] Instead of this reading,
 both Bekker and Dobree propose to
 read αὐτός. No one certainly now sup-
 poses that the dative case is exactly
 equivalent to the genitive, or that τὴν
 πόλιν αὐτοῖς could simply mean "their
 "city," i. e. the city from which they
 had just been expelled: αὐτοῖς-οἰκίσας
 could only signify, "having settled the
 "city for them, i. e. for the Samians,
 "with a mixed population," as if he
 had still left the Samians in possession,
 and had only obliged them to share the
 town with some additional settlers of
 various races. But then this is the
 very account of the matter given by
 Pausanias, IV. 23; and although Thu-

cydides had just before said ἐκβαλὼν
 τοὺς Σαμίους, yet this may only signify
 that he so far dispossessed them, as to
 make their remaining for the future in
 the city only an act of his grace; he
 turned them out as sole possessors of
 it, and then restored them to it as joint
 possessors in common with a mixed
 multitude from other nations. It should
 be observed however that the account
 in Pausanias is certainly erroneous in
 one point, as it places the occupation
 of Zancle by Anaxilas immediately after
 the close of the second Messenian war;
 it may therefore be equally incorrect in
 other points, as well as in its chrono-
 logy.

9. ἀπὸ τῆς — πατρίδος] See Strabo,
 VI. 1. §. 6. ἦσαν δὲ τῆς ἀποικίας, (scil.
 τῆς ἐς τὸ Ῥήγιον,) καὶ οἱ Μεσσηνίων φυ-
 γάδες τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ — διόπερ οἱ
 τῶν Ῥηγίνων ἡγεμόνες, μέχρι Ἀναξίλα,
 τοῦ Μεσσηνίων γένους αἰεὶ καθίσταντο.

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θέντες, οἱ Μυλητῖδαι καλούμενοι· καὶ φωνὴ μὲν μεταξύ τῆς
τε Χαλκιδέων καὶ Δωρίδος ἐκράθη, νόμιμα δὲ τὰ Χαλκιδικὰ

² 11. ACRÆ, 663 ἐκράτησεν. Ἄκραι δὲ καὶ Κασμέναι ὑπὸ Συ-
B. C. and CAS-
MENÆ, 643 B.C. ρακοσίῳν ὤκισθησαν, Ἄκραι μὲν ἐβδομήκοντα
ἔτεσι μετὰ Συρακούσας, Κασμέναι δὲ ἐγγὺς εἴκοσι μετὰ 5

¹² CAMARINA, Ἄκρας. καὶ Καμάρινα τὸ πρῶτον ὑπὸ Συρα-
³ 598 B.C. κοσίῳν ὤκισθη, ἔτεσιν ἐγγύτατα πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ
ἐκατὸν μετὰ Συρακουσῶν κτίσιν· οἰκισταὶ δὲ ἐγένοντο αὐτῆς
Δάσκων καὶ Μενέκωλος. ἀναστάτων δὲ Καμαριναίων γενο-
μένων πολέμῳ ὑπὸ Συρακοσίων δι' ἀπόστασιν, χρόνῳ Ἴππο- 10
κράτης ὕστερον Γέλας τύραννος, λύτρα ἀνδρῶν Συρακοσίων
αἰχμαλώτων λαβὼν τὴν γῆν Καμαριναίων, αὐτὸς οἰκιστὴς
γενόμενος κατέφκισε Καμάριναν. καὶ αὖθις ὑπὸ Γέλωνος
ἀνάστατος γενομένη τὸ τρίτον κατέφκισθη ὑπὸ †Γελῶν†.]

VI. Τοσαῦτα ἔβη Ἑλλήνων καὶ βαρβάρων Σικελίαν 15
ῥέκει, καὶ ἐπὶ τοσὴνδε οὖσαν αὐτὴν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι στρατεύειν
ᾧρμητο, ἐφίεμενοι μὲν (τῇ ἀληθεστάτῃ προ-
φάσει) τῆς πάσης ἄρξειν, βοηθεῖν δὲ ἅμα εὐ-
πρεπῶς βουλόμενοι τοῖς ἑαυτῶν ξυγγενέσι καὶ
τοῖς προσγεγενημένοις ξυμμάχοις. μάλιστα δ' 20
αὐτοὺς ἐξώρμησαν Ἑγεσταίων τε πρέσβεις

1. οἱ] οὐ E. μυλητῖδαι H.Q. μυλητῖδαι C.d.i.k.m. 47. μηλητῖδαι. 48. φωνῇ

A. μὲν] om. i. τῆς χαλκιδέων V.N. 3. κασμέναι A.B.E.F.H.L.N.Q.V.
d.g.m. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. βασμέναι K. κασμῖαι O. vulgo κάσμεναι. 5. δ' αἱ

ἐγγὺς C.e. 6. καμάρινα A.B.F.H.K.L.O.P.g. 47. 48. Poppo. Goell. vulgo

καμαρίνα. 8. οἰκιστὰ 47. αὐτοῖς d. 9. μενέκαλος V.N. ἀναστάντων

B.E.H.K.Q.d. 10. ὑποκράτης d. 12. λαβὼν αἰχμαλώτων d. τὴν καμαρ.]

τῶν καμαρ. F.K.L.V. 14. ἀναστάντος d. γελῶν. Libri omnes γέλωνος.

Vid. adnot. 18. ἄρξειν A.B.C.E.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. 47.

48. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἄρχειν. 20. προγεγενημένοις E.K.L.O.P.R.d.i.k. 47. 48.

Valla pristinis. 21. ἐξώρμηκεσαν G. αἰγεσταίων A.B.N.V.h. τε] om. L.N.V.

14. ὑπὸ †Γελῶν†.] This is a certain correction of the common reading Γέλωνος, proposed by Wesseling in a note on Diodorus, XI. 76., after Dodwell; and since adopted by Poppo. Diodorus expressly says that Camarina was in the 79th Olympiad occupied by the Geloans, and the lands portioned out amongst them. Besides, had Gelon been the founder, Hermocrates

would scarcely have omitted to mention the tie thus created between Camarina and Syracuse, when he was endeavouring by every argument to persuade the Camarinæans to give him their aid. Thucyd. VI. 76, &c.

21. Ἑγεσταίων τε πρέσβεις παρόντες] i. e. πρέσβεις παρόντες τε καὶ ἐπικαλούμενοι. See notes on IV. 95. 109.

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Ambassadors are sent from Athens to Eggesta, to report upon the state of affairs in Sicily.

παρόντες καὶ προθυμότερον ἐπικαλούμενοι. ὁμοροὶ γὰρ ὄντες τοῖς Σελινουντίοις ἐς πόλεμον καθέστασαν περί τε γαμικῶν τινῶν καὶ περὶ γῆς ἀμφισβητήτου, καὶ οἱ Σελινούντιοι, Συρακο-
5 σίους ἐπαγόμενοι ξυμμάχους, κατεῖργον αὐτοὺς τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν· ὥστε τὴν γενομένην ἐπὶ Λάχηςτος καὶ τοῦ προτέρου πολέμου Λεοντίνων οἱ Ἐγεσταῖοι ξυμμάχίαν ἀναμνησκόντες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἐδέοντο σφίσι ναὺς πέμψαντας ἐπαμῦναι, λέγοντες ἄλλα τε πολλὰ, καὶ
10 κεφάλαιον, εἰ Συρακόσιοι Λεοντίνους τε ἀναστήσαντες ἀτιμώρητοι γενήσονται, καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς ἔτι ξυμμάχους αὐτῶν διαφθείροντες αὐτοὶ τὴν ἅπασαν δύναμιν τῆς Σικελίας σχήσουσι, κίνδυνον εἶναι μήποτε μεγάλη παρασκευῇ, Δωριῆς τε Δωριεῦσι κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενές, καὶ ἅμα ἄποικοι τοῖς ἐκπέμψασι
15 Πελοποννησίοις βοηθήσαντες, καὶ τὴν ἐκείνων δύναμιν ξυγκαθέλωσι· σῶφρον δ' εἶναι μετὰ τῶν ὑπολοίπων ἔτι ξυμμάχων ἀντέχειν τοῖς Συρακόσιοις, ἄλλως τε καὶ χρήματα σφῶν παρεξόντων ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἱκανά. ὧν ἀκούοντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι 3 ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις τῶν τε Ἐγεσταίων πολλάκις λεγόντων
20 καὶ τῶν ξυναγορευόντων αὐτοῖς, ἐψηφίσαντο, πρέσβεις †πέμψαντες† πρῶτον ἐς τὴν Ἐγέσταν, περί τε τῶν χρημά-

1. καὶ προθ.—ὄντες om. 47. προθυμότεροι K. 2. ὁμορον Q. 4. γῆς] τῆς Q. ἀμφισβητήσιμον f. ἀμφισβήτου d.e.k. 5. συμμάχους K. κατεῖργον K.g. πόλεμῳ κατὰ K.L. 7. αἰγεσταῖοι A.N.V. 9. πέμψαντας K. prima manu. 48. et fortasse d. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo πέμψαντες. πέμψαντας A.B.E.F.G. quantum ex silentio Bekkeri in edit. minima colligere liceat. 10. ἀναστήσαντες d. 12. διαφθείραντες V. 13. μήποτε] μήτε A.B.E.h. 15. ἐκείνην g. 16. ἔτι] om. A.B. 18. παρεξόντων A. ἀκούσαντες N.V.g. 19. ἐς d. αἰγεσταίων A. 21. πέμψαι h. Bekk. 2. ἐγέσταν K. αἰγεσταν A.V. τε] om. d. τῶν] om. Q.

2. ὁμοροὶ] Hæc fusius Diod. p. 328. b. WASS.

5. κατεῖργον αὐτούς] "In angustias cogeant, concludebant." Vide Wesseling ad Herod. VI. 102. GÖLLER.

20. ἐψηφίσαντο—πεμψάντες, κ. τ. λ.] The verb which ought to follow ἐψηφίσαντο is omitted, and must be supplied by the sense of the context. "They "voted, first to send ambassadors, &c.

"and afterwards to act upon their report:" μὴ περιορᾶν would perhaps express as nearly as possible the meaning which Thucydides intended. Or possibly ἐψηφίσαντο may be meant to signify the same thing as ἐπέσθησαν, "they voted accordingly as the Eggestæans wished them to vote." At any rate it cannot surely be right to suppose that ἐψηφίσαντο πεμψάντες is

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των σκεφομένων, εἰ ὑπάρχει, ὥσπερ φασίν, ἐν τῷ κοινῷ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς, καὶ τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἅμα πρὸς τοὺς Σελινουντίους, ἐν ὅτῳ ἐστίν, εἰσομένους.

VII. Καὶ οἱ μὲν πρέσβεις τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπεστάλησαν εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ 5

PELOPONNESUS.

Hostilities between the Lacedæmonians and Argives.

οἱ ξύμμαχοι, πλὴν Κορινθίων, στρατεύσαντες εἰς τὴν Ἀργείαν τῆς τε γῆς ἔτεμον οὐ πολλὴν καὶ σίτον ἀνεκομίσαντό τινα ζεύγη κομίσαντες, καὶ εἰς Ὀρνεᾶς κατοικίσαντες τοὺς Ἀργείων φυγάδας, καὶ τῆς ἄλλης στρατιᾶς παρακαταλιπόντες αὐτοῖς ὀλίγους, καὶ 10 σπεισάμενοί τινα χρόνον, ὥστε μὴ ἀδικεῖν Ὀρνεάτας καὶ Ἀργείους τὴν ἀλλήλων, ἀπεχώρησαν τῷ στρατῷ ἐπ' οἴκου. ἐλθόντων δὲ Ἀθηναίων οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον ναυσὶ τριάκοντα καὶ ἑξακοσίοις ὀπλίταις, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πανστρατιᾷ ἐξελθόντων, τοὺς ἐν Ὀρνεαῖς μίαν ἡμέραν ἐπο- 15 λιόρκουν· ὑπὸ δὲ νύκτα, αὐλισαμένου τοῦ στρατεύματος ἀποθεν, ἐκδιδράσκουσιν οἱ ἐκ τῶν Ὀρνεῶν. καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, ὡς ἦσθοντο, κατασκάψαντες τὰς Ὀρνεᾶς ἀνεχώ- 3 ρησαν, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὕστερον ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐπ' οἴκου. καὶ

MACEDONIA.

and between the Athenians and Perdiccas.

εἰς Μεθώνην τὴν ὁμορον Μακεδονίᾳ ἱππέας κατὰ 20 θάλασσαν κομίσαντες Ἀθηναῖοι σφῶν τε αὐτῶν καὶ Μακεδόνων τοὺς παρὰ σφίσι φυγάδας, 4 ἐκακούργουν τὴν Περδίκκον. Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ πέμψαντες

1. καὶ τοῖς G. 2. καὶ τὰ] κατὰ k. τοῖς σελινουντίους d.i. 4. τῶν] om. Q. 7. πολλὰ Q. πολὺ K. 8. ἀνεκομίσαντό A.B.E.F.H.I.L.N.O.Q.R. V.c.d.f.g.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἀνήροσαν γρ. g. vulgo ἀνεκόμισάν. τινα, ζεύγη κομ. N. 9. ὀρνεαῖς A.B.N.V.h. κατοικήσαντες E.H. τοὺς] τῶν e. 11. ὀρνεαίας V. 12. οἴκου d. 13. πολλῶν g. 15. ἐξελθόντες Valla. Haack. Bekk. in ed. min. ταῖς ἐν ὀρνεαῖς, bis gravate, pr. d. τοὺς μὲν ὀρνεάτας correctus d. τοὺς ἐν A.B.E.F.H.N.V.c.g.h. Poppo. Goell. vulgo τοὺς μὲν ἐν, præpositionem om. i. ὀρνεαῖς N.V. 16. στρατοῦ d. 17. ἀποδιδράσκουσιν d.i. ὀρνεῶν V. 18. ὀρνεαῖς V. 19. ἐλθόντες καὶ ἐς μεθ. N. 20. μακεδονίας Q. Λακεδαιμονία I.g.k. ἱππέας καὶ κατὰ d. 21. κομίσαντες οἱ ἀθηναῖοι B.h.

the same thing with ἐψηφίσαντο πέμψαι. The passages quoted in Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 550, by no means justify such a construction.

[Poppo approves of Bekker's correction πέμψαι.]

15. πανστρατία ἐξελθόντων] Scil. τῶν Ἀργείων πανστρατία ἐξελθόντων μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. This strange variation of the construction has been already noticed at V. 33.

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παρὰ Χαλκιδέας τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης, ἄγοντας πρὸς Ἀθηναίους
δεχημέρους σπονδὰς, ξυμπολεμεῖν ἐκέλευον Περδίκκα· οἱ δ'
οὐκ ἤθελον. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἕκτον καὶ δέκατον
ἔτος ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραφεν.

5 VIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους, ἅμα ἦρι, οἱ τῶν Ἀθη-
ναίων πρέσβεις ἦκον ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας, καὶ οἱ Ἑγεσταῖοι μετ'

ATHENS.

A. C. 415.
Olymp. 91. 1.

Return of the am-
bassadors from Si-
cily. The Athe-
nians resolve to
send an expedition
on a large scale to
that island, and
another assembly is
summoned to con-
sider the details of
the armament.

αὐτῶν, ἄγοντες ἐξήκοντα τάλαντα ἀσήμου
ἀργυρίου ὡς ἐς ἐξήκοντα ναὺς μηνὸς μισθόν,
ὥς ἔμελλον δεήσεισθαι πέμπειν. καὶ οἱ Ἀθη- 2

10 ναῖοι ἐκκλησίαν ποιήσαντες, καὶ ἀκούσαντες
τῶν τε Ἑγεσταίων καὶ τῶν σφετέρων πρέσβεων
τά τε ἄλλα ἐπαγωγὰ καὶ οὐκ ἀληθῆ, καὶ περὶ
τῶν χρημάτων, ὡς εἶη ἐτοῖμα ἐν τε τοῖς ἱεροῖς
πολλὰ καὶ ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς, ἐψηφίσαντο ναὺς

15 ἐξήκοντα πέμπειν ἐς Σικελίαν καὶ στρατηγούς αὐτοκράτορας
'Αλκιβιάδην τε τὸν Κλεινίου καὶ Νικίαν τὸν Νικηράτου καὶ
Λάμαχον τὸν Ξενοφάνους, βοηθοὺς μὲν Ἑγεσταίοις πρὸς
Σελινουντίους, ξυγκατοικίσαι δὲ καὶ Λεοντίνους, ἣν τι περι-
γίγνηται αὐτοῖς τοῦ πολέμου, καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ
20 πρᾶξαι ὅπῃ ἂν γινώσκωσιν ἄριστα Ἀθηναίοις. μετὰ δὲ 3

1. πρὸς ἀθην.] om. 48. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους d.

καὶ K. συνέγραψε K.

8. ὥς] om. d.i.

4. ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ τῷδε

ἐς] ἐπ' R.h. om. A.B.F.K.

L.N.O.V.

ναυσὶ h.

μισθοῦ d.i. μισθὸς I.

9. ἔμελλον H.

12. ἐπαγωγὰ

οὐκ g.

καὶ οὐκ] om. prima manu N.

13. ὥς] om B.

14. τοῖς κοινοῖς

A.B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Poppo. Goell. vulgo τῷ κοινῷ.

15. ναυτοκράτορας B.h.

18. ξυγκατοικῆσαι A.R.f.g.h.

ἣν τι περ γίγνηται d.

19. ἄλλα G.

τὰ] om. Q.

τῇ] om. Q.d.i.

20. ὅποι R.d.i.

γινώσκου-

σιν E. γινώσκωσιν V. ἄριστα] om. g.

8. μηνὸς μισθόν.] This supposes the payment of a drachma per day to every seaman of a crew of 200 men. For $200 \times 30 = 6000$, that is to say, 6000 drachmæ, or one talent. This was double of the usual rate, but the distance of Sicily, and the probable length of the service, were thought to call for this addition, which had been made, as we have seen, on a former occasion also, at the siege of Potidæa. See III. 17.

14. ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς.] So Polybius, I.

59. χορηγία μὲν γὰρ οὐχ ὑπῆρχε πρὸς τὴν πρόθεσιν ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς.

18. ἣν τι περιγίγνηται αὐτοῖς, κ. τ. λ.]

"Should they have any spare time with regard to the war;" that is, "time which the war laid no claim to." "Any balance of time or means in their favour, when their account with the war was settled."

["Si quid inde commodi nacti essent, si res prospere cessissent." BAUER. "Recte quidem." POPPO.]

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τοῦτο ἡμέρα πέμπτη ἐκκλησία αὖθις ἐγίγνετο, καθ' ὅτι χρὴ τὴν παρασκευὴν ταῖς ναυσὶ τάχιστα γίγνεσθαι, καὶ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς, εἴ του προσδέοιντο, ψηφισθῆναι ἐς τὸν ἔκπλουν.
 4 καὶ ὁ Νικίας ἀκούσιος μὲν ἡρημένος ἄρχειν, νομίζων δὲ τὴν πόλιν οὐκ ὀρθῶς βεβουλευσθαι, ἀλλὰ προφάσει βραχεία καὶ 5 εὐπρεπεὶ τῆς Σικελίας ἀπάσης, μεγάλου ἔργου, ἐφίεσθαι, παρελθὼν ἀποτρέψαι ἐβούλετο, καὶ παρῆναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοιαύδε.

IX. “ Ἡ ΜΕΝ ἐκκλησία περὶ παρασκευῆς τῆς ἡμετέρας ἦδε ξυνελέγη, καθ' ὅτι χρὴ ἐς Σικελίαν ἐκπλεῖν ἐμοὶ
 SPEECH OF NICIAS. “ μέντοι δοκεῖ καὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ τούτου ἔτι χρῆναι 10
 (9—14.) “ σκέφασθαι, εἰ ἄμεινόν ἐστιν ἐκπέμπειν τὰς
 I am still disposed to consider, not the details of the expedition, but whether it ought to be carried into effect at all: for it seems to me that it is at once ill-timed, and aims at objects which are impracticable. “ ναῦς, καὶ μὴ οὕτω βραχεία βουλῇ περὶ μεγά-
 “ λων πραγμάτων, ἀνδράσιν ἀλλοφύλοις πει-
 “ θομένους, πόλεμον οὐ προσήκοντα ἄρασθαι.
 “ καὶ τοι ἔγωγε καὶ τιμῶμαι ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, 15
 “ καὶ ἦσσον ἐτέρων περὶ τῷ ἐμαυτοῦ σώματι
 “ ὀρρωδῶ, (νομίζων ὁμοίως ἀγαθὸν πολίτην

1. ἐγένετο d.i. 3. που A.E. 4. ἀκούσιος A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.R.V.d.e. f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἀκούσας. 6. ἀπρεπεῖ e. 7. τάδε C.I.R.b.d.e.i.k. 8. ἡμέρας b. 9. ἦδη N.V. ἐσπλεῖν R.d.i. 11. σκέψαι E. καὶ εἰ ἄμεινον C.k. 14. αἰρεσθαι I.P.N.V.d.i.k.m. 15. τοι] τι H. τοιγε h. 16. ἦσσω E. ἐαυτοῦ d.i.

4. ἀκούσιος μὲν, κ.τ.λ.] His verbis indicare vult Niciæ et privatam et publicam causam fuisse, ut bellum dissuaderet. GÖLLER.

5. προφάσει βραχεία καὶ εὐπρεπεῖ] “ On a slight pretence, and one that “ was specious only and not solid.” Ἐδλογος καὶ εὐπρεπής are generally thus distinguished by Thucydides; ἐδλογος is “ that which is fair and reasonable,” εὐπρεπής, “ that which seems to be so, “ but is not so really.” See I. 37. 39. III. 38. 44. IV. 86, 87. VI. 76. 84.

7. τοιάδε] Sic reposui e MSS. atque ita etiam frequentius, quod quidem veritatis studioso magis convenit. In Orationibus fere passim τοιάδε, in Fæderibus τάδε. WASSE. Of the short speech of Teutiaplus, III. 29, Thucydides says, ἔλεξεν αὐτοῖς τάδε, and ὧδε and τοσαῦτα are used in speaking of the short prayer

of Archidamus, II. 74. ὧδε occurs also in giving the short speech of Sthenelaidas, I. 85, but it is followed by τοιαῦτα λέξας, not τοσαῦτα. But τοιάδε is the word used not only with all the longer speeches, but with those given in the Melian conference, and even with the letter of Nicias, VII. 11—15, as Thucydides professes only to give the substance of what was spoken or written, not to report the exact words.

17. νομίζων ὁμοίως, κ.τ.λ.] “ Though “ I think him to be no worse a citizen, “ who does take care both of his person “ and property; inasmuch as he would “ be most apt to wish well to the prosperity of the state also, for his own “ sake.” Men who are careless of their own lives and properties will hardly care for those of their neighbours.

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- “ εἶναι, ὅς ἂν καὶ τοῦ σώματός τι καὶ τῆς οὐσίας προνοῖται·
 “ μάλιστα γὰρ ἂν ὁ τοιοῦτος καὶ τὰ τῆς πόλεως δι’ ἑαυτὸν
 “ βούλοιτο ὀρθοῦσθαι· ὅμως δὲ οὔτε ἐν τῷ πρότερον χρόνῳ
 “ διὰ τὸ προτίμᾶσθαι εἶπον παρὰ γνώμην, οὔτε νῦν, ἀλλὰ ἥ
 5 “ ἂν γιγνώσκω βέλτιστα, ἐρῶ. καὶ πρὸς μὲν τοὺς τρόπους 3
 “ τοὺς ὑμετέρους ἀσθενὴς ἂν μου ὁ λόγος εἴη, εἰ τὰ τε ὑπάρ-
 “ χοντα σώζειν παραινοίην, καὶ μὴ τοῖς ἐτοίμοις περὶ τῶν
 “ ἀφανῶν καὶ μελλόντων κινδυνεύειν· ὥς δὲ οὔτε ἐν καιρῷ
 “ σπεύδετε, οὔτε ῥαδίᾳ ἐστὶ κατασχεῖν ἐφ’ ἃ ὥρμησθε, ταῦτα
 10 “ διδάξω. X. φημὶ γὰρ ὑμᾶς, πολεμίους πολ-
 “ λούς ἐνθάδε ὑπολιπόντας, καὶ ἑτέρους ἐπιθυ-
 “ μείν, ἐκέῖσε πλεύσαντας, δεῦρο ἐπαγαγέσθαι.
 “ καὶ οἴεσθε ἴσως τὰς γενομένας ὑμῖν σπονδὰς 2
 “ ἔχειν τι βέβαιον, αἱ ἡσυχάζοντων μὲν ὑμῶν
 15 “ ὀνόματι σπονδαὶ ἔσονται (οὕτω γὰρ ἐνθένδε
 “ τε ἄνδρες ἔπραξαν αὐτὰ καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἐναντίων), σφαλέντων

1. προνοεῖται K.Q.d.g. πρόηται Stobæus. 2. ἂν] om. d. δ· ὀρθοῦσθαι A.
 3. προτέρῳ b. 4. ἀλλ’ ἢ ἂν V. 5. τὰ βέλτιστα K. 6. ἡμετέρους B.
 10. δηλώσω γρ. h. ἡμᾶς B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. • 11. καὶ
 ἑτέρους—πλεύσαντας] om. C. 12. δεῦρο] δεύτερον A.B.C.E.F.H.I.L.N.O.P.Q.
 V.c.d.g.i.k.m. Haack. 14. αἱ] ἢ A. om. h. μὲν] om. d.k. 16. αὐτὰ
 A.B.E.F.G.H.K.P.Q.R.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2. Elmsleius. αὐτὰ²⁵ [sic] N.
 vulgo, et Bekk. αὐτάς.

13. καὶ οἴεσθε ἴσως τὰς γενομένας] Καὶ ἴσως μὲν οἴεσθε τὰς σπονδὰς εἶναι βεβαίους, καὶ δι’ αὐτὰς μηδὲνα ἐνταῦθα ὑπολειφθῆσεσθαι πολέμιον. οὐκ ἔστι δέ. αἰτινες σπονδαί, μενόντων μὲν ὑμῶν κατὰ χώραν, ἔσονται μέχρι ὀνόματος, τούτεστιν οὐ βέβαιοι, ἐπειδὴ καὶ οἱ ἡμέτεροι ἄνδρες εἰργάσαντο μὴ βεβαίους αὐτὰς εἶναι. οὐ τοῦτο δὲ λέγει, ὅτι, συνθέμενοι περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν, οὕτως ἐσπέσαντο, ὥστε μὴ βεβαίους αὐτὰς τυγχάνειν (ἐπεὶ δόξειεν ἂν καὶ αὐτὸν διαβάλλειν αὐτὸς γὰρ ἦν ὁ πράξας τὰς σπονδὰς) ἀλλ’ ἀποτείνεται πρὸς Ἀλκιβιάδην τε καὶ Κλεόβουλον καὶ Ξεναγόραν. οὗτοι γὰρ ἡνantiοῦντο ταῖς σπονδαῖς, καὶ οὕτως ἔπραττον ὥστε μὴ μένειν αὐτάς. SCHOL.

16. ἔπραξαν αὐτὰ] Hoc non ita intelligendum est, quasi dicat, eos, qui primi hoc foedus fecerunt, illud de industria ita fecisse, ut firmum esse non posset:

nam Plistoanax rex Lacedæmoniorum, et Nicias ipse, qui præcipui illius auctores fuerant, id omnino, quum faciebant, ratum esse cupiebant, ut docet Thucydides, IV. 16. sed deinde alios variis artibus effecisse, ne firmum esset. Sic recte Scholiastes. Et hoc convenit significationi vocis πράσσειν, qua infinitis locis utitur Thucydides de his, qui quocumque dolo, arte ac fraude aliquid moliantur ac machinantur. Etsi alioqui etiam ii, qui id agunt ac student, ut firma fiat pax et societas, recte possunt dici πράσσειν τὰς σπονδὰς. Thucydides, IV. 43. ὅτι οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι διὰ Νικίον καὶ Λάχητος ἔπραξαν τὰς σπονδὰς. Et III. 75. ξυμβασίην τε ἔπρασσε, καὶ πείθει συγχωρῆσαι ἀλλήλοις. Quod autem ad diversitatem scripturæ adtinet, si putabimus retinendum esse αὐτάς, supplementum erit εἶναι: sin hoc minus placet,

- “δέ που ἀξιόχρεω δυνάμει, ταχίαν τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ἡμῖν οἱ
 “ἐχθροὶ ποιήσονται, οἷς πρῶτον μὲν διὰ ξυμφορῶν ἢ ξύμβα-
 “σις, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ αἰσχύονος ἢ ἡμῖν, κατ’ ἀνάγκην ἐγένετο,
 “ἔπειτα ἐν αὐτῇ ταύτῃ πολλὰ τὰ ἀμφισβητούμενα ἔχομεν.
 3 “εἰσὶ δ’ οἱ οὐδὲ ταύτην πω τὴν ὁμολογίαν ἐδέξαντο, καὶ οὐχ 5
 “οἱ ἀσθενέστατοι· ἀλλ’ οἱ μὲν ἄντικρυς πολεμοῦσιν, οἱ δὲ
 “καὶ διὰ τὸ Λακεδαιμονίους ἔτι ἡσυχάζειν δεχημέροις σπον-
 4 “δαῖς καὶ αὐτοὶ κατέχονται. τάχα δ’ ἂν ἴσως, εἰ δίχα ἡμῶν
 “τὴν δύναμιν λάβοιεν, ὅπερ νῦν σπεύδομεν, καὶ πάνυ ἂν
 “ξυνεπιθούτο μετὰ Σικελιωτῶν, οὗς πρὸ πολλῶν ἂν ἐτιμή- 10
 5 “σαντο ξυμμάχους γενέσθαι ἐν τῷ πρὶν χρόνῳ. ὥστε χρῆ

1. δέ recepi ex G.K.d.f. (Sic Haack. Poppo. Goell.) ποι Q. 2. ποιή-
 σονται H. 3. κατὰ ἀνάγκην V. 4. πολλῶν τε ἀμφισβ. K. ἔχομεν] om. O.
 5. πῶ] om. d. πω τὴν] om. Q. οἱ οὐκ K. 6. δὲ διὰ L.O.P. 8. αὐτοὶ
 κατέχονται A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. vulgo
 αὐτοὶ ἔτι κατέχονται. ἂν δ’ A.E.F.H.N.V.g.h. Poppo. ἂν δ’ ἂν d.i. 10. ξυνε-
πιθείντο L.O.P.c.d.i. Goell. Bekk. ξυνεπιθούτο F.K.V. ξυνεπιθούτο A.B.h. ξυνε-
πείθονται E. ἂν πρὸ πολλῶν d. 11. ξυμμάχους γενέσθαι A.B.C.E.
 F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ξυμμάχους σφίσι γενέ-
 σθαι.

cum optimis et plurimis libris, me non invito, præferatur αὐτὰ. Οὕτω ἔπραξαν αὐτὰ, ita illa tractarunt, i. e. et e nostris et ex Lacedæmoniiis quidam ea moliti sunt, et artibus quibusdam effecerunt, ut nomine tenus fœdus, re ipsa minime firmum esset. DUK. The neuter here seems to be used instead of the feminine, because it refers, not exactly to the treaty, but to what was done about the treaty. Ἐπραξαν αὐτὰς would apply to those who framed or arranged for the treaty, such as Nicias himself and Pleistoanax; but ἔπραξαν αὐτὰ is the proper expression for those who so managed about the treaty as to have nearly succeeded in undoing it; that is to say, who inspired mutual suspicions into the minds of the two parties, and made them lose all friendly feeling towards each other. In point of construction, αὐτὰ seems to refer to τὰ περὶ τὰς σπονδὰς, which the writer tacitly substituted in his mind for the simple substantive τὰς σπονδὰς.

2. διὰ ξυμφορῶν ἢ ξύμβασις] Compare V. 46. ἐκείνους δὲ δυστυχοῦσιν ὅτι τάχιστα εὖρημα εἶναι διακινδυνεύσαι.

“Disasters on the enemy’s side led to the treaty, and it was more disgraceful to them than to us, and such an one as they only made because they could not help it; so that they will therefore be ready to break it on the first opportunity.” The comparative αἰσχύονος seems again a confusion for αἰσχροῦ μάλλον. “It was concluded with dishonour to them rather than to us.” See II. 40. The genitive with the preposition ἐκ has the same sense apparently as with διὰ in the line preceding: both denote the accompanying state or circumstances under which the action occurred, rather than the cause of it. See the note on I. 40. §. 4. and compare III. 40. ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου ἀνδραγαθίζεσθαι.

5. εἰσὶ δ’ οἱ οὐδὲ, κ. τ. λ.] Vide V. 26. scil. Corinthii (vide V. 52. 115.) et Chalcidenses; (VI. 7.) δεχημέροις σπονδαῖς, scil. Bœoti. DOBREE. Decem dierum autem induciæ non erant quæ per tam breve spatium obtinebant, sed quæ decimo quoque die renuntiari poterant. GÖLLER.

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- “σκοπεῖν τινὰ αὐτὰ, καὶ μὴ μετεώρῳ τε πόλει ἀξιούν κινδυνεύειν, καὶ ἀρχῆς ἄλλης ὀρέγεσθαι, πρὶν ἢν ἔχομεν βεβαιωσώμεθα, εἰ Χαλκιδῆς γε οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἔτη τοσαῦτα ἀφιστῶτες ἀφ’ ἡμῶν ἐτι ἀχειρώτοί εἰσι, καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς κατὰ τὰς ἡπείρους ἐνδοιαστῶς ἀκροῶνται. ἡμεῖς δὲ Ἐγεσταίοις δὴ οὖσι ξυμμάχοις, ὡς ἀδικουμένοις, ὀξέως βοηθοῦμεν/ὕφ’ ὧν δ’ ταύτων† πάλαι ἀφιστῶτων ἀδικούμεθα, ἐτι μέλλομεν ἀμύνεσθαι. XI. καίτοι τοὺς μὲν κατεργασάμενοι κἂν κατάσχοιμεν· τῶν δ’ εἰ καὶ κρατήσαιμεν, διὰ πολλοῦ γε καὶ πολλῶν ὄντων χαλεπῶς ἂν ἄρχειν δυναίμεθα. ἀνότην δ’ ἐπὶ τοιούτους ἰέναι, ὧν κρατήσας τε μὴ κατασχῆσει τις, καὶ μὴ κατορθώσας μὴ ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ καὶ πρὶν ἐπιχειρήσαι ἔσται. Σικελιῶται δ’ ἂν μοι δοκοῦσιν, ὥς γε νῦν 2

1. μετεώρως d. μετεωροτέρω e.

d.f.g. et correctus C.

χαλκ. τέ γε f.

ἀφιστῶτες ἡμῶν.

ἡμῶν ἀκροῶνται K.

A.B.C.E.R.

κρατήσαντας C.I.K.k. γε h.

L.O.P. σχῆση h.

2. βεβαιωσώμεθα A.B.E.H.I.L.M.O.V.

3. εἰ χαλκ. γε] οἱ χαλκ. γὰρ B.K.L.P. οἱ χαλκ. γε d. εἰ

χαλκ. τέ γε f. ἀφιστῶτες ἀφ’ ἡμῶν A.B.E.F.N.c.g. Poppo. Goell. vulgo

4. ἡμῶν d.k. ὥσι K. 5. ἐνδοιάστω g. ἀκροῶνται]

6. δὴ] δῆθεν Q.f. δὴ οὖσι E. οὖσι d. ξυμμάχοι]

7. αὐτῶν] αὐτοὶ Bekk. 2. 12. τοιούτοις P.k. εἶναι L.O.P.k.

13. κατασχῆση A.K. κατισχῆση M. κατισχύσει

15. δοκῶσιν M.

4. κατὰ τὰς ἡπείρους] “On the several coasts of the main land,” as opposed to the islands whose obedience could more be depended on. Although the Greeks in the time of Thucydides were accustomed to apply the term *ἡπειρος* in a particular sense to what we should call the two continents of Europe and Asia, (Herodot. III. 134. IV. 118.) yet it was applied also to various portions of the coast of the main land as distinguished from the islands which lay off them; just as the term “the Spanish main,” i. e. “main land,” was applied to the north coast of South America in contradistinction to the West Indian islands. It was a term naturally required for distinction’s sake, where so much of the country consisted either of islands, or of land all but islanded, like the Thracian Chersonesus, Peloponnesus, Athos, Pallene, &c.

7. †αὐτῶν†] Bekker, Gölle, and

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bishop Maltby (MSS. notes) read ὕφ’ ὧν δ’ αὐτοὶ πάλαι, instead of αὐτῶν. And the antithesis is thus much more forcible; but otherwise ὕφ’ ὧν δ’ αὐτῶν resembles IV. 126. §. 3. προηγώνισθε ταῖς Μακεδόσιν αὐτῶν, and αὐτῶν seems to be required as well as αὐτοί.

15. ὥς γε νῦν ἔχουσι] The sense seems to be, “Looking at the actual state of Sicily, I should say that the island would be even less formidable to us if the Syracusans were to conquer it all.” The first *ἂν* belongs properly to *ἡσσαν δεινοὶ γενέσθαι*, but the parenthesis *ὥς γε νῦν ἔχουσι* having intervened, the particle is again repeated. The stress on *ὥς γε νῦν ἔχουσι* is explained by what follows, *νῦν μὲν γὰρ—χάριτι*. Had Thucydides meant to say, “Sicily is not formidable, and would be even less so, should the Syracusans conquer it all,” the particle *γε* would wholly lose its meaning.

C

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fixing all your attention on the perpetual hostility of Lacedæmon.

- “ ἔχουσι, καὶ ἔτι ἂν ἦσσαν δεινοὶ ἡμῖν γενέ-
 “ σθαι, εἰ ἄρξειαν αὐτῶν Συρακόσιοι· ὅπερ οἱ
 3 “ Ἐγεσταῖοι μάλιστα ἡμᾶς ἐκφοβοῦσι. νῦν μὲν γὰρ κἂν
 “ ἔλθοιεν ἴσως Λακεδαιμονίων ἕκαστοι χάριτι, ἐκείνως δ’
 “ οὐκ εἰκὸς ἀρχὴν ἐπὶ ἀρχὴν στρατεῦσαι· ὃ γὰρ ἂν τρόπος 5
 “ τὴν ἡμετέραν μετὰ Πελοποννησίων ἀφέλωνται, εἰκὸς ὑπὸ
 “ τῶν αὐτῶν καὶ τὴν σφετέραν διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ καθαιρεθῆναι.
 4 “ ἡμᾶς δ’ ἂν οἱ ἐκεῖ Ἕλληνες μάλιστα μὲν ἐκπεπληγμένοι
 “ εἶεν, εἰ μὴ ἀφικοίμεθα, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ εἰ δείξαντες τὴν δύνα-
 “ μιν δι’ ὀλίγου ἀπέλθοιμεν· εἰ δὲ σφαλείημιν τι, τάχιστ’ 10
 “ ἂν ὑπεριδόντες μετὰ τῶν ἐνθάδε ἐπιθίοντο. τὰ γὰρ διὰ
 “ πλείστου (πάντες ἴσμεν) θαυμαζόμενα, καὶ τὰ πείραν ἥκιστα
 5 “ τῆς δόξης δόντα. ὅπερ νῦν ὑμεῖς, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐς Λακεδαι-
 “ μονίους καὶ τοὺς συμμαχοὺς πεπόνθατε· διὰ τὸ παρὰ γνώ-
 “ μην αὐτῶν, πρὸς ἃ ἐφοβείσθε τὸ πρῶτον, περιγεγενῆσθαι, 15
 6 “ καταφρονήσαντες ἤδη καὶ Σικελίας ἐφίεσθε. χρὴ δὲ μὴ
 “ πρὸς τὰς τύχας τῶν ἐναντίων ἐπαίρεσθαι, ἀλλὰ τὰς δια-
 “ νοίας κρατήσαντας θαρρεῖν· μηδὲ Λακεδαιμονίους ἄλλο τι

1. δεινοὶ ἂν ἡμῖν K. 2. εἰ καὶ ἄρξειαν d. οἱ συρ. K. ὅπερ d. 3. κἂν] ἂν K. 4. ἐκεῖνο g. ἐκείνων d. 5. τόπως E. 6. ἀπὸ d. 7. τῶν σφετέρων g. 8. οἱ] εἰ d. 9. δὲ εἰ K. 10. σφαλείημιν R. 11. ἐνθενδε V. ἐπιθίοντο I.L.N.O.F.d.e.h. Bekker. Goell. ἐπιθίοντο V. τὰ] τὴν h. 13. δέοντα b. ἐνδόντα f. ἡμεῖς F.H.c. 14] ὁ λακεδαιμόνιοι K. 16. καὶ καταφρονήσαντες L.O.P.d.k. καὶ φρονήσαντες K. ἐφίεσθαι A.B.C.E.F.H.K.c.g.h.k.m. 18. θαρρεῖν Porro. Goell.

9. εἰ δείξαντες τὴν δύναμιν] Compare ch. 47. where Nicias again proposes ἐπιδείξαντας τὴν δύναμιν τῆς Ἀθηναίων πόλεως—ἀποπλεῖν οἴκαδε.

11. ἐπιθίοντο] Bekker and Gölle read ἐπιθίοντο. And so Bekker reads ἐνυπεθίοντο in ch. 10. and ἐπιθίμεθα instead of ἐπιθίμεθα in ch. 34. Yet he retains πρόοιτο in I. 120. as he has done also in Demosth. de Pace, p. 61. 3. Reiske. And the form of the second aorist middle optative of verbs in μι ending in οῖτο instead of εῖτο is acknowledged by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 208. 2. and by Buttmann, in his largest Grammar, §. 107. note 35. (vol. I. p. 518. ed. Berlin, 1830.) I have therefore retained the common reading.

16. ἐφίεσθε] Some may be inclined to prefer the reading ἐφίεσθαι, as if the sense were καταφρονήσαντες ἐφίεσθαι, “Being proudly minded to desire the conquest of Sicily.” But none of the three passages in which καταφρονεῖν is used with an infinitive following, Thucyd. III. 83. Herodot. I. 66. Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 5. §. 12. will, if considered, bear out such an interpretation. I have therefore retained the common reading.

17. τὰς διανοίας κρατήσαντας] Gölle interprets this, “Decet confidere, animi potentem;” i. e. “neque nimis fortuna secunda elatum, neque adversa animo nimis demisso.” Dobree suggests, “Sed retuso illorum conatu.”

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“ ἡγήσασθαι ἢ διὰ τὸ αἰσχρὸν σκοπεῖν, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἔτι καὶ
 “ νῦν, ἣν δύνωνται, σφήλαντες ἡμᾶς τὸ σφέτερον ἀπρεπές
 “ εὖ θήσονται, ὅσῳ καὶ περὶ πλείστου καὶ διὰ πλείστου
 “ δόξαν ἀρετῆς μελετῶσι. ὥστε οὐ περὶ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ
 5 “ Ἐγεσταίων ἡμῖν, ἀνδρῶν βαρβάρων, ὁ ἀγὼν, εἰ σωφρο-
 “ νοῦμεν, ἀλλ’ ὅπως πόλιν δι’ ὀλιγαρχίας ἐπιβουλεύουσιν
 “ ὀξέως φυλαξόμεθα. XII. καὶ μεμνήσθαι
 “ χρὴ ἡμᾶς ὅτι νεωστὶ ἀπὸ νόσου μεγάλης καὶ
 “ πολέμου βραχὺ τι λελωφῆκαμεν, ὥστε καὶ
 10 “ χρήμασι καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν ηὔξῃσθαι καὶ
 “ ταῦτα ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν δίκαιον ἐνθάδε εἶναι ἀνα-
 “ λούν, καὶ μὴ ὑπὲρ ἀνδρῶν φυγάδων τῶνδε,
 “ ἐπικουρίας δεομένων, οἷς τό τε ψεύσασθαι καλῶς χρήσιμον,

2. ἣν δύνωνται] om. L. 3. ὅσῳ καὶ B.C.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.
 h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ὅσῳ δὲ καί. 5. ἣν σωφρονῶμεν e.
 6. πόλιν] πολλήν K. ἐπιβουλεύσαντες h. 7. φυλαξόμεθα E.d. Goell. ceteri φυ-
 λαξόμεθα. 8. ὑμᾶς d. 10. καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν] om. L.O.P.k. 11. ταῦτα
 τὰ K. ἡμᾶς V. εἶναι] om. C.K.M.R.b.d.e.f. 12. τῶνδε] τῶν K. τῶν τε d.

Is not the sense rather, “subduing or
 “getting the better of their minds?”
 i. e. our best security is in getting the
 better of our enemy’s mind, and
 making him feel our superiority. Compare
 Livy, IX. 6. “Habere Samnites
 “victoriam, non præclaram solum sed
 “etiam perpetuam; cepisse enim eos
 “non Romam, sicut ante Gallos, sed
 “quod multo bellicosius fuerit, Roma-
 “nam virtutem ferociamque.”

6. δι’ ὀλιγαρχίας ἐπιβουλεύουσιν]
 “Plotting against us in the way of oli-
 “garchy;” i. e. threatening us, not
 with the loss of our conquests, but
 with a change of government.

11. δίκαιον ἐνθάδε εἶναι ἀναλούν]
 “Quidni accipias τὸ, εἶναι hoc loco, ut
 “alibi, pro ἐξείναι? Possis et suspicari
 “ἐνθάδε εἶναι dici ut ἐκὼν εἶναι, τὴν
 “πρώτην εἶναι, τὸ νῦν εἶναι.” REIZ, in
 Hermann’s Notes on Viger, note 177.
 And Hermann adds, “Vid. Pseudode-
 “mosth. p. 1389. 9.” The passage re-
 ferred to is in the funeral oration,
 ὁμοίως μὲντοι διαλεχθῆναι τοῖς πρότερον
 ποτε εἰρηκόσιν ἐνθάδ’, εἰναί μοι δοκεῖ.
 But Dindorf reads ἐνθάδε καὶ μοι δοκεῖ;
 and Schäfer, while he retains the com-

mon reading, justly approves of Reiske’s
 interpretation of it, “εἶναι est id quod
 “εἶναι, datum esse, in potestate mea
 “esse.” There seems indeed no shadow
 of reason for imagining that there is
 any such phrase as ἐνθάδε εἶναι, which
 must signify, according to the analogy
 of ἐκὼν εἶναι, τὸ νῦν εἶναι, &c. “as far
 “as this place is concerned;” and this
 would be nonsense in the present pas-
 sage of Thucydides, nor could the
 article be omitted, τὸ ἐνθάδε εἶναι.
 Δίκαιον εἶναι ἀναλούν, “It is just that
 “we should be permitted to spend,”
 is surely no unjustifiable construction.

13. οἷς τό τε ψεύσασθαι κ. τ. λ.] The
 word χρήσιμον, although applied to
 both members of this sentence, belongs
 properly only to the first of them;
 the true sense being, οἷς ξυμβαίνει, τό
 τε καλῶς ψεύσασθαι χρήσιμον εἶναι, καὶ
 τὸ χάριν μὴ ἀξίαν αὐτοῦς εἰδέναι. Again,
 the dative τῷ τοῦ πέλας κινδύνῳ does
 not properly depend either on κατορθώ-
 σαντας or πταίσαντας, but on some
 more neutral word, such as χρωμένους,
 which must be supplied by the sense.
 In what follows, Bekker, Poppo, and
 Göller have adopted the reading αὐτῶν

- “ καὶ τῷ τοῦ πέλας κινδύνῳ, ταυτοὺς† λόγους μόνον πα-
 “ ρασχομένους, ἢ κατορθώσαντας χάριν μὴ ἀξίαν εἰδέναι, ἢ
 2 “ πταίσαντάς που τοὺς φίλους ξυναπολέσαι. εἴ τε τις ἄρχειν
 “ ἄσμενος αἰρεθεὶς παραινεί ὑμῖν ἐκπλεῖν, τὸ ἑαυτοῦ μόνον
 “ σκοπῶν, ἄλλως τε καὶ νεώτερος ἔτι ὢν ἐς τὸ ἄρχειν, ὅπως 5
 “ θαυμασθῇ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ἱπποτροφίας, διὰ δὲ πολυτέλειαν
 “ καὶ ὠφεληθῇ τι ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς, μηδὲ τούτῳ ἐμπαράσχητε τῷ
 “ τῆς πόλεως κινδύνῳ ἰδία ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι, νομίσατε δὲ
 “ τοὺς τοιούτους τὰ μὲν δημόσια ἀδικεῖν, τὰ δὲ ἴδια ἀναλοῦν,
 “ καὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα μέγα εἶναι καὶ μὴ οἶον νεωτέρῳ βουλευ- 10
 “ σασθαί τε καὶ ὀξέως μεταχειρίσαι. XIII. οὗς
 “ ἐγὼ ὁρῶν νῦν ἐνθάδε τῷ αὐτῷ ἀνδρὶ παρακε-
 “ λευστοὺς καθημένους φοβοῦμαι, καὶ τοῖς

Let us rather leave
 the Sicilians to set-
 tle their own quar-
 rels by themselves,
 and not form alli-

1. αὐτῶν A.B.F.I.g.h. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. μόνον λόγους K. λόγω μόνον e. παρασχομένων Goell. 3. ξυναπολέσαι Poppo. Goell. Dindorf. Reisk. Bekk. 2. εἰ δέ τις K. ἄρχειν] om. P. post ἄσμενος ponunt N.V.g. 4. παραινῇ K. ἐκπλεῖν ὑμῖν τοῦτο μόνον Schol. Aristophan. Pac. 449. 5. ἔτι ὢν A.B.E. Poppo. Goell. ἔτι, omisso ὢν, F. ὢν, omisso ἔτι, C.K.b.e.h. ὢν ἔτι ceteri. 6. μὴ θαυ-
 μασθῇ R. τῆς ὑπεροψίας G. διὰ τε d. 7. τοῦτο e. ἐμπαράσχετε e. ἐμπα-
 ράσχητε pr. ἂν παράσχετε recens d. 8. ἰδία] διὰ τὸ Schol. Aristophan. ἐλλαμ-
 πρύνεσθαι d. ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι Schol. Aristophan. ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι k.m. 12. ἐγὼ ὁρῶν
 A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.c.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ὁρῶ ἐγὼ R. ἐγὼ ὁρῶ
 V.d. Vulgo ὁρῶν ἐγώ. αὐτῷ] om. Q. παρασκευαστοὺς L.O. παρακεκλημένους m.

or αὐτῶν for αὐτοὺς, and Göller has also changed παρασχομένους into the genitive παρασχομένων; very properly, as I think, if he altered αὐτοὺς into the genitive. But I do not see why the common reading is objected to, and the authority of the MSS. is in its favour.

10. μὴ οἶον νεωτέρῳ βουλευσασθαι] “No fit matter for a young man’s ‘planning.’” So in Sophocles, *Ced. Tyr.* 1295. θέαμα δ’ εἰσέψει ἄχα τοιοῦτον οἶον καὶ συγγούνην ἐποικτίσαι: “Thou shalt see a sight meet for an enemy’s ‘pity.’” There is a slight confusion in the use of the dative νεωτέρῳ, arising from the similar expression where it is used properly, μὴ ἐπιτήδειον εἶναι νεωτέρῳ, ὥστε βουλευσασθαι περὶ αὐτοῦ.

11. οὗς ἐγὼ ὁρῶν] The relative refers to τοιούτους. Κατασχευθῆναι is more than αἰσχυρῆσθαι, and means “to be ‘shamed utterly; shamed out of one’s ‘own purpose.’” So in Isocrates, Pa-

negyric. p. 60, e. κατασχευθέντες τὴν ἀρετὴν αὐτῶν—ἡναγκάσθησαν μετασχεῖν τῶν κινδύνων. In what follows, αὐτοὶ is properly applied to the young men, and not ἐκεῖνοι, because of the word δόξει, which refers all that follows to their opinion, and so makes them in fact the principal subject of the clause. “I call upon you not to be shamed out of your better judgment, lest these should think you cowards if you vote not for war; nor to feel, as they may themselves feel, a desperate passion for what you have not got.” Lastly, I agree with Göller, that κατορθοῦνται would be more natural than κατορθοῦνται, as with the plural verb it sounds harsh to omit the nominative οἱ ἄνθρωποι. But ἐλάχιστοι κατορθοῦνται, “men most rarely succeed,” is in itself right enough; as in III. 37. κριταὶ δὲ ὄντες—μᾶλλον ἢ ἀγωνισταὶ ὀρθοῦνται τὰ πλείω.

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ances of which all
the cost will be
ours, but all the
advantage along
to others.

- “πρεσβυτέροις ἀντιπαρακελεύομαι μὴ κατα-
“σχυνθῆναι, εἴ τῳ τις παρακάθῃται τῶνδε,
“ὅπως μὴ δόξει, ἂν μὴ ψηφίζεται πολεμῶν,
“μαλακὸς εἶναι, μηδ’ ὅπερ ἂν αὐτοῖ πάθοιεν, δυσέρωτας
5 “εἶναι τῶν ἀπόντων, γνόντας ὅτι ἐπιθυμία μὲν ἐλάχιστα
“κατορθοῦνται, προνοία δὲ πλείστα, ἀλλ’ ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος,
“ὥς μέγιστον δὴ τῶν πρὶν κίνδυνον ἀναρρίπτουσης, ἀντιχει-
“ροτονεῖν, καὶ ψηφίζεσθαι τοὺς μὲν Σικελιώτας· οἷσπερ νῦν
“ὄροις χρωμένους πρὸς ἡμᾶς, οὐ μεμπτοῖς, τῷ τε Ἰονίῳ
10 “κόλῳ, παρὰ γῆν ἣν τις πλέῃ, καὶ τῷ Σικελικῷ, διὰ πελά-
“γους, τὰ αὐτῶν νεμομένους καθ’ αὐτοὺς καὶ ξυμφέρεσθαι·
“τοῖς δ’ Ἐγεσταίοις ἰδία εἰπεῖν, ἐπειδὴ ἄνευ Ἀθηναίων καὶ
“ξυνῆψαν πρὸς Σελινουντίους †τὸ† πρῶτον πόλεμον, μετὰ
“σφῶν αὐτῶν καὶ καταλύεσθαι· καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ξυμμάχους
15 “μὴ ποιεῖσθαι, ὥσπερ εἰώθαμεν, οἷς κακῶς μὲν πράξασιν
“ἀμυνοῦμεν, ὠφελίας δ’ αὐτοὶ δεθθέντες οὐ τευξόμεθα.
- XIV. Καὶ σὺ, ὦ πρῦτανι, ταῦτα, εἶπερ ἡγεῖ-
σοι προσήκειν κήδεσθαι τε τῆς πόλεως, καὶ
“βούλει γενέσθαι πολίτης ἀγαθός, ἐπιψήφισε,
20 “καὶ γνώμας προτίθει αὐθις Ἀθηναίοις, νομί-
“σας, εἰ ὀρρώδεῖς τὸ ἀναψηφίσαι, τὸ μὲν λύειν

It may be informal
again to discuss a
question already
settled; but in-
formality is not to
be put in compa-
rison with our
country's welfare.

3. δόξει] C.e. vulgo, Poppo, Goell. δόξη. ἂν] κἂν Q. ἦν margo d. μὴ] om. d.
ὑποψηφίζεται K. 4. ὅπερ e. δυσέρωτα d. δυσέρωτες e. 5. ἐπιθυμία K.
μὲν] om. P. 6. κατορθοῦται Goell. πρόνοιαι K. τὰ πλείστα Q.R.f. πα-
τρίδος] τραάδος I. τριάδος C. 7. τῶν] τὸν K.L.M.N.O.g.k. 9. ὄροις] om.
pr. d. χρωμένοις E. ἡμᾶς B.N.Q.R.V.g.h. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἡμᾶς. ἰωνίῳ
E.I.d. 11. ἐαυτοὺς K. καὶ] δὲ καὶ d. 12. δὲ αἰγιστ. V. “Octo libri δὲ
ἐγεσταίοις plene.” Poppo. (sic etiam C.) 13. τὸ d. Levesquius. Poppo. Goell.
vulgo τόν. 15. καλῶς L.O.e. 17. ἡγεῖ E.K. vulgo ἡγή. 21. τῷ ἀνα-
ψηφίσαι τοῦ d.

8. οἷσπερ νῦν ὄροις χρωμένους] That
is to say, the Sicilians were not to sail
in the Grecian seas, nor the Athenians
on the coasts of Sicily, with more than
a single ship of war. For the jealousy
of the ancient states restricted the en-
trance of foreign ships of war into
their harbours, no less than that of
foreign troops into their territory; and
it seems to have been an ordinary sti-

pulation that the ships of one power
should not frequent the coasts of an-
other power, except in certain fixed
numbers. See II. 7. III. 71. IV. 78.
VI. 52. VIII. 56.

21. λύειν τοὺς νόμους] Ex hoc loco
Petitus ad leg. Att. p. 212. colligit,
non licuisse Prytanibus, populum ite-
rum in suffragia mittere de re, de qua
jam psephisma scriptum esset. Est

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“ τοὺς νόμους μὴ μετὰ τοσῶνδ' ἂν μαρτύρων αἰτίαν σχεῖν,
 “ τῆς δὲ πόλεως [κακῶς] βουλευσαμένης ἰατρὸς ἂν γενέσθαι,
 “ καὶ τὸ καλῶς ἄρξαι τοῦτ' εἶναι, ὅς ἂν τὴν πατρίδα ὠφε-
 “ λήσῃ ὥς πλείστα ἢ ἐκὼν εἶναι μηδὲν βλάβῃ.”

XV. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοιαῦτα εἶπε· τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων πα- 5
 ριόντες οἱ μὲν πλείστοι στρατεύειν παρήνουν καὶ τὰ ἐψη-

Alciades is the
 2 warmest advocate
 for the expedition.
 His character, and
 its effect on the in-
 terests of Athens.

φισμένα μὴ λύειν, οἱ δὲ τινες καὶ ἀντέλεγον.

ἐνῆγε δὲ προθυμώτατα τὴν στρατείαν Ἀλκιβιά-

δης ὁ Κλεινίου, βουλόμενος τῷ τε Νικίᾳ ἐναν-

τιοῦσθαι, ὧν καὶ ἐς τᾶλλα διάφορος τὰ πολι- 10

τικά, καὶ ὅτι αὐτοῦ διαβόλως ἐμνήσθη, καὶ μάλιστα στρατη-

γῆσαί τε ἐπιθυμῶν, καὶ ἐλπίζων Σικελίαν τε δι' αὐτοῦ καὶ

Καρχηδόνα λήψεσθαι, καὶ τὰ ἴδια ἅμα εὐτυχήσας χρήμασί

3 τε καὶ δόξῃ ὠφελήσειν. ὧν γὰρ ἐν ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστῶν,

ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις μείζουσιν ἢ κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν οὐσίαν 15

1. μετὰ] με E.F.G.H.K.c.g.h. τε A.B. ἂν] om. d. ἔχειν K.R. 2. κακῶς]
 om. A.B.C.E.F.H.I.L.N.O.P.V.b.c.e.f.g.h.k.m. βουλευσομένης G. 3. τὸ de-
 sinit I. δς] ὡς A.H.g. δς—βλάβῃ om. pr. d. ἂν τὴν] αὐτὴν rec. d. ὠφελή-
 σει E.K. 4. μὴ g. βλάβῃ K. 5. παριόντων K. 7. τινες καὶ] om. P.
 8. τὴν στρατείαν προθυμώτατα i. 10. τᾶλλα K. τᾶλλα Bekk. Goell. ceteri τὰ
 ἄλλα. πολεμικά C.k. 14. ἀστῶν] αὐτῶν B.h.

tamen illustre exemplum in contrarium in decreto de Mytilenæis interficiendis apud Thucydidem, III. 36. seqq. ubi, psephismate jam facto, et Mytilenæ ad Pachetem misso, οἱ ἐν τέλει dicuntur αὐθις γνώμας προθεῖναι. DUK. It can hardly be conceived that Nicias was urging the Prytanis to do what was absolutely illegal; although it might be irregular to put a question to the vote which the assembly had not been called together to consider. And possibly the length to which an amendment, in modern language, might go, was not very clearly fixed; and it would depend very much on the state of public feeling, and on the strength of parties, whether the conduct of the Prytanis in putting any question would expose him to an impeachment or not. Hence the appeal to the number of witnesses, who would be a security against future molestation, as they could bear testimony that the Prytanis had some justification

in the feeling of the assembly for putting to the vote the proposal of Nicias. The proceedings with regard to the Mytilenæans, and Cleon's language on that occasion, sufficiently shew that the immediate reversal of a decree passed by the general assembly was not against any actual law, but would merely subject the person who proposed it to a prosecution on general grounds, as an irregular and mischievous measure.

3. τὸ καλῶς ἄρξαι τοῦτ' εἶναι, ὅς ἂν—ὠφελήσῃ] See the note on II. 44.

12. δι' αὐτοῦ] Supple διὰ τοῦ στρατηγήσαι. GÖLLER.

14. ὧν—ἐν ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστῶν] Compare I. 130. ὧν ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων. Valckenaer compares these passages with the expression in Herodotus, φεύγων θάνατον βίαιον πρὸς Περσέων, I. 159, and others of a similar kind. See also Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 496. 3.

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ἐχρήτο ἔς τε τὰς ἵπποτροφίας καὶ τὰς ἄλλας δαπάνας· ὅπερ
καθεῖλεν ὕστερον τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλιν οὐχ ἥκιστα.
φοβηθέντες γὰρ αὐτοῦ οἱ πολλοὶ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς τε κατὰ τὸ 4
ἑαυτοῦ σῶμα παρανομίας ἐς τὴν δίαιταν, καὶ τῆς διανοίας
5 ὧν καθ' ἑν ἕκαστον, ἐν ὅτῳ γίγνοιτο, ἔπρασσαν, ὥς τυραννί-
δος ἐπιθυμοῦντι πολέμοι καθέστασαν, καὶ δημοσίᾳ κράτιστα
διαθέντα τὰ τοῦ πολέμου, ἰδίᾳ ἕκαστοι τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύμασιν
αὐτοῦ ἀχθεσθέντες, καὶ ἄλλοις ἐπιτρέψαντες, οὐ διὰ μακροῦ
ἔσφηλάν τὴν πόλιν. τότε δ' οὖν παρελθὼν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις 5
10 παρήγει τοιάδε.

XVI. “Καὶ προσήκει μοι μᾶλλον ἐτέρων, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι,

“ ἄρχειν (ἀνάγκη γὰρ ἐντεῦθεν ἄρξασθαι, ἐπεὶ δὴ μου Νικίας

(16—18.)

SPEECH OF

ALCIBIADES.

15 Nicias has insinuated that my personal ambition is the cause of my so urging this expedition. But neither my habits nor my political life are such as ought to inspire mistrust,

“ καθήψατο), καὶ ἄξιος ἅμα νομίζω εἶναι. ὧν

“ γὰρ περί ἐπιβότης εἰμι, τοῖς μὲν προγόνοις

“ μου καὶ ἐμοὶ δόξαν φέρει ταῦτα, τῇ δὲ πα-

“ τρίδι καὶ ὠφελίαν. οἱ γὰρ Ἕλληνες καὶ 2

“ ὑπὲρ δύναμιν μείζω ἡμῶν τὴν πόλιν ἐνόμισαν

“ τῷ ἐμῷ διαπρεπεῖ τῆς Ὀλυμπιάξε θεωρίας,

“ πρότερον ἐλπίζοντες αὐτὴν καταπεπολεμη-

1. ἔς] ὡς i. καὶ] om. N.V.d.i.

Goell. Bekk. 2. τὰ] om. R. d.

8. αὐτοῦ] αὐτοῖς R. ἀχθέντες d.i. ἀλλήλοις

margo d. 9. δ'] om. V.d.

11. μοι] om. M.

12. νικίας μου e.

14. περι-

βότης H. marg.

15. δόξαν] om. K.

16. καὶ] om. V.g.

19. καταπεπο-

λεμείσθαι C.H.K.c. καταπολεμείσθαι d.i.k.m.

3. αὐτοῦ] om. C.e.

7. διαθέντι h. Poppo.

8. αὐτοῦ] αὐτοῖς R.

11. μοι] om. M.

12. νικίας μου e.

14. περι-

βότης H. marg.

15. δόξαν] om. K.

16. καὶ] om. V.g.

19. καταπεπο-

λεμείσθαι C.H.K.c. καταπολεμείσθαι d.i.k.m.

7. διαθέντα τὰ τοῦ πολέμου] Poppo and Goller read διαθέντι, supposing it to depend on ἀχθεσθέντες. But it is the object of the verb, put therefore in the common objective case, the accusative, although the particular verb afterwards employed requires, according to grammatical construction, another case. For τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύμασιν—ἀχθεσθέντες, must be substituted, if we wish to keep the construction regular, διαθέντα—διὰ τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα χαλεπῶς φέροντες. See the note on IV. 56.

11. Καὶ προσήκει μοι] Hæc laudat Aristides Canteri in Alcib. p. 651. De Ludis et certantium pompa vide Sophoclem Elect. 686. De ipsius Alcibiadis

equis, tentorio Persico, et cætero apparatu adeas Andocidem Orat. IV. p. 304. De moribus vero Xenoph. Mem. I. p. 715. et Platonem p. 429. 430. ed. Francof. WASS.

καὶ προσήκει μοι—καὶ ἄξιος ἅμα νομίζω εἶναι] Προσήκει μοι, “on account of my wealth, birth, and magnificent expenditure;” ἄξιος ἅμα νομίζω εἶναι, “on account of my personal merits and tried services.”

14. ἐπιβότης] ἐπιβότης, ὁ μοχθηρὰν ἔχων φήμην. Ammonius, p. 42. See also Valcken. notes, p. 65.

18. τῷ ἐμῷ διαπρεπεῖ τῆς—θεωρίας] Compare II. 61. ἐν τῷ ὑμετέρῳ ἀσθενεῖ τῆς γνώμης.

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but have rather reflected honour on our country and advanced her interests.

“σθαι, διότι ἄρματα μὲν ἐπὶ καθήκα, ὅσα
“οὔδεις πω ιδιώτης πρότερον, ἐνίκησα δὲ, καὶ
“δεύτερος καὶ τέταρτος ἐγενόμην, καὶ τὰλλα

“ἀξίως τῆς νίκης παρεσκευασάμην. νόμῳ μὲν γὰρ τιμῇ

“τὰ τοιαῦτα, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ δρωμένου καὶ δύναμις ἅμα ὑπονοεῖται. 5

3 “καὶ ὅσα αὖ ἐν τῇ πόλει χορηγίαις ἢ ἄλλῳ τῷ λαμπρύνομαι,

“τοῖς μὲν ἀστοῖς φθονεῖται φύσει, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ξένους καὶ

“αὕτη ἰσχὺς φαίνεται. καὶ οὐκ ἄχρηστος ἦδ' ἡ ἄνοια, ὅς ἂν

“τοῖς ἰδίῳις τέλεσι μὴ ἑαυτὸν μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν πόλιν

4. μὲν] om. d. τιμήματα τοιαῦτα i. 5. τὰ] om. Q. δρωμένου ἅμα ἡ
δύναμις e. 6. ὅσα οὖν R. 7. μὲν] om. d.i. ἀστοῖς] αὐτοῖς A.B.E.F.H.
Q.g.h. 8. αὕτη A.B.F.N.V.g. Haack. Poppo. αὕτη ἡ K. αὕτη E. vulgo et
Bekker αὕτη. ἦδ' ἡ ἄνοια H.N.V. marg. C. Poppo. et γρ. e. vulgo ἡ διάνοια.
ἀν τοῖς] ἂν τις d. 9. τέλεσι τοῖς ἰδίῳις e. τὴν] om. d.i.

1. καθήκα] “I sent down into the
“lists;” the spectators being seated
naturally above the course.

2. Ἐνίκησα δὲ] Recte Scholiastes τὰ
πρῶτα. Nam primam, secundam, et
quartam palmam retulisse Alcibiadem
ex hoc loco Thucydides scribunt Plu-
tarchus Alcib. p. 357. et Athenæus I. 3.
At Euripides, quod iidem adnotarunt,
eum primo, secundo, et tertio curru
victorem fuisse tradiderat. Euripidem
sequutus est Isocrates in Orat. de Bigis
p. 353. ed. Steph. Hæc P. Faber Ago-
nist. III. 21. Victorias Olympicas Al-
cibiadis memorat etiam Demosthenes
in Midiana p. 360. ubi etiam alia, quæ
ad Alcibiadis ingenium et res pertinent,
leguntur. Quod ipse hic paullo post
dicit: καὶ τὰλλα ἄξια τῆς νίκης παρε-
σκευασάμην, eo pertinet, quod Athe-
næus l. d. de eo prodit: Ὀλύμπια νική-
σας—θύσας Ὀλυμπίῳ Διὶ τὴν πανήγυριν
ἄπασαν εἰστίασε. Vid. P. Fabrum.
Duk.

6. χορηγίαις] The choregi were ten
in number, one for each tribe. It was
their business to provide the chorus in
all dramatic entertainments, as well as
in the dithyrambic or lyric recitations,
on the festival of the great Dionysia.
They paid the expenses of the training
of the chorus, and also of its main-
tenance during the interval; and they
furnished the dresses, and whatever
else was required by the chorus in the
performance of its part. See on the

whole subject of the χορηγία, Böckh,
Public Econ. of Athens, vol. II. p. 207,
Eng. transl. [vol. I. p. 487. orig. work.]
7. καὶ αὕτη ἰσχὺς φαίνεται] “But, as
“far as foreigners are concerned, this
“appears to be even strength,” i.e. it
increases their idea of our wealth and
power; and this impression, on their
part, is to us a real security. I cannot
understand how the old reading αὕτη
ἰσχὺς φαίνεται can be interpreted or
defended.

8. καὶ οὐκ ἄχρηστος ἦδ' ἡ ἄνοια] Εἰρω-
νεύεται ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, λέγων ὅτι, εἰ καὶ
ἀνόητος φαίνομαι τισιν, ἀλλ' οὖν τῇ πόλει
οὐκ ἄχρηστος μου ἐστὶν ἡ ἄνοια, ἀλλὰ καὶ
ὠφέλιμος. SCHOL.

ἦδ' ἡ ἄνοια] Bekker, in his preface to
his smaller edition of Thucyd. expresses
his regret that he had not restored the
common reading διάνοια; and Göl-
ler has restored it, adding; “nihil eorum,
“de quibus hic Alcibiades dicit, Nicias
“amentię arguerat.” Yet surely νομί-
σατε τοὺς τοιοῦτους τὰ ἴδια ἀναλοῦν, [c.
12. ad fin.] is not very different from a
charge of folly; and ὅπως θαυμασθῇ
μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ἱπποτροφίας is a sneer to
the same effect. And Alcibiades had
just said, ὡν περὶ ἐπιβόητός εἰμι, in allu-
sion to the greatness of his expenditure.
I have no doubt therefore that ἦδ' ἡ
ἄνοια is the true reading, as it was
judged to be by Wasse, Duker, and
Bauer.

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“ὠφελῇ. οὐδέ γε ἄδικον, ἐφ’ ἑαυτῷ μέγα φρονούντα μὴ ἴσιν 4
 “εἶναι, ἐπεὶ καὶ ὁ κακῶς πράσσω πρὸς οὐδένα τῆς ξυμφορᾶς
 “ἰσομοιρεῖ· ἀλλ’ ὥσπερ δυστυχοῦντες οὐ προσαγορευόμεθα,
 “ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ τις ἀνεχέσθω καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν εὐπραγούντων ὑπερ-
 5 “φρονούμενος, ἢ τὰ ἴσα νέμων τὰ ὅμοια ἀνταξιούτω. οἶδά 5
 “δὲ τοὺς τοιούτους, καὶ ὅσοι ἔν τινος λαμπρότητι προέσχον,
 “ἐν μὲν τῷ κατ’ αὐτοὺς βίῳ λυπηροὺς ὄντας, τοῖς ὁμοίοις
 “μὲν μάλιστα, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυνόντας, τῶν δὲ
 “ἔπειτα ἀνθρώπων προσποιήσιν τὲ ξυγγενείας τισὶ καὶ μὴ
 10 “οὔσαν καταλιπόντας, καὶ ἥς ἂν ὦσι πατρίδος, ταύτῃ αὔξη-
 “σιν, ὥς οὐ περὶ ἀλλοτρίων οὐδ’ ἀμαρτύντων, ἀλλ’ ὥς περὶ
 “σφετέρων τε καὶ καλὰ πραξάντων. ὦν ἐγὼ ὀρεγόμενος, καὶ 6
 “διὰ ταῦτα τὰ ἴδια ἐπιβοώμενος, τὰ δημόσια σκοπεῖτε εἴ
 “του χεῖρον μεταχειρίζω. Πελοποννήσου γὰρ τὰ δυνα-
 15 “τώτατα ξυστήσας ἀνευ μεγάλου ὑμῖν κινδύνου καὶ δαπάνης,
 “Λακεδαιμονίους ἐς μίαν ἡμέραν κατέστησα ἐν Μαντινείᾳ
 “περὶ τῶν ἀπάντων ἀγωνίσασθαι· ἐξ οὗ καὶ περιγενόμενοι
 “τῇ μάχῃ/οὐδέπω καὶ νῦν βεβαίως θαρσοῦσι. XVII. καὶ

I. ὠφελεί H.K. ἑαυτὸν g. μὴ] καὶ O. 4. καταφρονούμενος K. 5. ἢ]
 εἶτα ἢ d. 8. μάλιστα μὲν K. δέ] om. d.i. 9. ἀνδρῶν K. τε] om. K.
 II. ἀμαρτανόντων d.h.i. 14. χεῖρω d.e.i.k. χεῖρω C.

5. ἢ τὰ ἴσα νέμων] “Ὡσπερ τῶν δυστυ-
 χούντων καταφρονεῖ τις, οὕτω καὶ αὐτὸς
 ἀνεχέσθω ὑπὸ τῶν εὐτυχοούντων ἐν μέρει
 καταφρονούμενος· ἢ εἰ βούλεται μὴ ὑπερο-
 ρᾶσθαι κακοπραγῶν, μὴδ’ αὐτὸς τῶν ἀτυ-
 χούντων καταφρονήσῃ. SCHOL.

16. ἐς μίαν ἡμέραν] i. e. ἐς μίαν ἡμέραν
 κατέστησα] “I brought them to one
 “single day’s contest for their all.”
 “At similiter,” says Götter, “V. 3. ἐς
 “μίαν βουλὴν dictum, nullo verbo ad-
 “dito tali, quocum ea jungi possint.
 “Amant omnino Græci in multis ἐς,
 “ubi ἐν expectes. Vid. Hemsterh. ad
 “Aristoph. Plut. 1169.” But where ἐς
 does occur in this sense, it is merely a
 sort of abridged expression, like that of
 Herodotus, viii. 71, ἐς τὸν ἰσθμὸν ἵζοντο,
 instead of ἐς τὸν ἰσθμὸν ἐλθόντες ἐν
 αὐτῷ ἵζοντο. So again in Herodotus, I.
 185. καταπλέοντες ἐς τὸν Εὐφρήτην πο-
 τὰμόν, is the same in sense as ἀπικόμενοι

ἐς τὸν Εὐφρήτην κατέπλεον κατ’ αὐτόν.

18. καὶ ταῦτα ἢ ἐμὴ νεότης κ.τ.λ.] ὥμι-
 λησε is the same as ὁμίλησας ἐπραξε,
 just as δεδιήτημαι VII. 77. is the same
 as ἐν τῷ διατᾶσθαι ἐπραξα. Is not the
 sense of the whole passage as follows,
 adopting Bekker’s conjecture of πεφό-
 βησθε for πεφοβῆσθαι, which appears
 to me exceedingly probable? “These
 “are the achievements of my youth,
 “and of what is called my monstrous
 “folly. So I dealt with the Pelopon-
 “nesian power with all discreetness of
 “speech, while my vehemence gained
 “me credit, and won them to listen to
 “what I said.” He means, that he
 “had united the warmth of youth with
 the discretion of age, and that while
 the one had gained for him the confi-
 dence of those with whom he dealt, the
 other had taught him to turn that con-
 fidence to his own purposes.

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“ταῦτα/ἢ ἐμὴ νεότης καὶ ἄνοια παρὰ φύσιν δοκοῦσα εἶναι
 “ἐς τὴν Πελοποννησίων δύναμιν λόγοις τε πρέπουσιν ὤμι-

If then I have served you in my youth, let me serve you in my maturer manhood. And do not be deterred by the imagined difficulties of the enterprise. Sicily is weak, torn by factions, and ripe for change: and your enemies in Greece can do no more than invade Attica, which even if we stay at home we cannot prevent.

3

“λησε, καὶ ὀργῇ πίστιν παρασχομένη ἔπεισε.

“καὶ νῦν μὴ πεφόβησθε αὐτήν, ἀλλ’ ἕως ἐγώ

“τε ἔτι ἀκμάζω μετ’ αὐτῆς καὶ ὁ Νικίας εὐτυ- 5

“χῆς δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἀποχρήσασθε τῇ ἐκατέρου

“ἡμῶν ὠφελίᾳ. καὶ τὸν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν

“πλοῦν μὴ μεταγινώσκετε ὥς ἐπὶ μεγάλην

“δύναμιν ἐσόμενον. ὄχλοις τε γὰρ ξυμμίκτοις

“πολυανδροῦσιν αἱ πόλεις, καὶ ῥαδίας ἔχουσι 10

“τῶν πολιτειῶν τὰς μεταβολὰς καὶ ἐπιδοχάς.

“καὶ οὐδεὶς δι’ αὐτὸ, ὥς περὶ οἰκείας πα-

3. καὶ] καὶ γε C.V.d.e.i.k. ὀργῆς d.i.k.m. παρασχομένη E. 4. καὶ νῦν] om. V. πεφόβησθαι C. pr. manu. H.K.V. φοβείσθαι d. Præstabat πεφόβησθε (quod recepit Goell.) puncto post ἔπεισε posit. Bekker. ταύτην γρ. h. ἕως γε V.N. 5. τε] om. R. ἔτι] om. d.g.i. 6. δοκῇ M.O. om. K. ἀποχρήσεσθε A.C.E.K.M.k. 7. τὴν] om. N.V.d. 8. μεταγινώσκετε vel μεταγινώσκετε A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.R.V.f.g.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo μεταγινώσκητε. 9. γὰρ om. g. συμμίκτοις E. 10. πόλεις τῆς σικελίας καὶ E. ῥαδίως R. 11. πολιτῶν E. καταβολὰς h. 12. ὥσπερ οἰκείας B.E.F.H. N.V.d.f.g. ὥσπερ οἰκίας A.

II. τὰς μεταβολὰς καὶ ἐπιδοχάς]
 “Changes of government effected
 “amongst themselves, and the accept-
 “ing of a constitution imposed upon
 “them from without;” or perhaps,
 “changes of government and the re-
 “ceiving of new ones:” μεταβολὰς re-
 “ferring to modifications of the constitu-
 “tion, while ἐπιδοχάς expresses the entire
 “substitution of a new one. The state-
 “ment with respect to Sicily is incorrect,
 “and so it was proved to be, when the
 “Athenians arrived there. In the time
 “of Gelon, many of the states of Sicily
 “had admitted a number of new citizens
 “to the rights of citizenship. But these
 “were still excluded from holding public
 “offices; and after the expulsion of the
 “tyrants, there was a general struggle
 “throughout Sicily between the new citi-
 “zens and the old on this point. [B. C.
 “463]. After two years, Messina was
 “given up to the former as their settle-
 “ment, and thither they assembled from
 “the several cities, leaving them in the
 “exclusive possession of the old citizens.
 “There was also a general pacification

throughout the island, and the exiles, a numerous body, owing to perpetual party quarrels, were recalled by their respective countries, and were provided for by a distribution of public land amongst them. A popular government was at this time existing at Syracuse; but trembling at the power of the aristocracy; whence arose the famous law of Petalism, (A.C. 454,) like the Athenian Ostracism, for the banishment of all persons whose power or influence rendered them formidable to liberty. But this law being put in practice with excessive severity, was soon repealed; and the government of Syracuse remained a tempered democracy, (Aristotle calls it a πολίτεια, or commonwealth, Politic. V. 4.) till the event of the Athenian expedition, when the Commons having contributed so largely to the national triumph, obtained an extension also of their political influence. See Diodorus Siculus XI. in various places. Herodot. VII. 153. et seqq. Aristotle, Politic. V. 3, 4. et Müller’s “Dorians,” vol. II. p. 157. et seqq.

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“ τρίδος, οὔτε τὰ περὶ τὸ σῶμα ὅπλοις ἐξήρτυται οὔτε
 “ τὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ νομίμοις κατασκευαῖς· ὃ τι δὲ ἕκαστος, ἢ
 “ ἐκ τοῦ λέγων πείθειν οἴεται ἢ στασιάζων ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινου.
 “ λαβὼν ἄλλην γῆν, μὴ κατορθώσας, οἰκήσιν, ταῦτα ἐτοι-
 5 “ μάζεται. καὶ οὐκ εἰκὸς τὸν τοιοῦτον ὁμίλον οὔτε λόγου (μᾶ 4
 “ γνώμῃ) ἀκροᾶσθαι, οὔτε ἐς τὰ ἔργα κοινῶς τρέπεσθαι· ταχὺ
 “ δ’ ἂν ὡς ἕκαστος, εἴ τι καθ’ ἡδονὴν λέγοιτο, προσχωροῖεν,
 “ ἄλλως τε καὶ εἰ στασιάζουσιν, ὥσπερ πυνθανόμεθα. καὶ 5
 “ μὴν οὐδ’ ὅπλῃται οὗτ’ ἐκείνοις ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται, οὔτε —

1. τὰ] τοῖς d. ἐξήρτηται G.Q. 2. τὰ] ταῖς d. 3. λέγειν Q. ἀπὸ]
 ἐκ h. τοῦ κοινου] κοινου τι d. κοινου i. 8. στάσις g. στασιάζειν f. 9. ὅσοι
 περ κομποῦνται A.B.E.F.H.N.P.Q.R.d.f.g.h.i. Poppo. Goell. cum Thoma M.v.
 κομπάζω. vulgo ὅσοι περικομποῦνται.

1. οὔτε τὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ — κατασκευαῖς]
 This would refer not only to public
 works for the defence of the country, such
 as forts, or the fortifications of the city
 itself, but to what we should call ordinary
 improvements, such as roads, bridges,
 &c. and perhaps ornamental buildings,
 whether temples or theatres. Men took
 no pains to spend their money upon
 any thing that must remain in the
 country, and could not be carried with
 them into banishment. That this was
 true, at least as compared with Athens,
 may be gathered from the speech of the
 Syracusan general, ch. 41, from which
 it appears that Syracuse was not well
 provided with arms, horses, and other
 military resources.

2. ὃ τι δὲ ἕκαστος] ‘Ο νοῦς τῶν δημα-
 γωγῶν ἕκαστος οὐ τοῦ κοινῇ συμφέροντος
 στοχάζεται, ἀλλὰ οἰκείου λήμματος, εἴτε
 ἐκ τοῦ λόγῳ πείθειν περιγένοιτο αὐτῷ τὸ
 χαλεπὸν, εἴτε ἐκ τοῦ στασιάζειν. οὐ χαλεπὸν
 γὰρ νομίζεται τῷ μὴ κατορθώσαντι ἐκ-
 πσεῖν τῆς πατρίδος καὶ ἄλλην γῆν οἰκῆ-
 σαι. ἐμφαίνεται γὰρ καὶ ἐντεῖθεν, ὅτι
 οὐδεὶς ὡς πατρίδος τῆς ἰδίας πόλεως πε-
 φρόντικεν. SCHOL. The order is, ἕκα-
 στος δὲ ἐτοιμάζεται ταῦτα ὃ τι ἀπὸ τοῦ
 κοινου λαβὼν, ἢ ἐκ τοῦ λέγων πείθειν ἢ
 στασιάζων, οἴεται οἰκήσιν ἄλλην γῆν μὴ
 κατορθώσας. It should have been τοῦτο
 instead of ταῦτα, but the writer forgot
 that he had used the singular number
 in the beginning of the sentence, ὃ τι.
 So in III. 38, ἄλλο τι ἢ ἐν οἷς ζῶμεν.
 “Ο τι λαβὼν οἰκήσιν οἴεται, is “where-

“ with he thinks to settle in a foreign
 “ country.” If Mosheim was not con-
 sciously imitating Thucydides in the
 following passage, the coincidence is
 curious. He is speaking of the Jewish
 priests about the time of the Christian
 era: “Omnes quum se lubrico et an-
 “ cipiti loco positos esse viderent, tan-
 “ tum opum sive vi sive dolo corra-
 “ debant quantum poterant, quo vel
 “ rerum dominos sibi conciliare, ac
 “ competitores depellere, vel gradu
 “ forte deturbati vitam beatam ducere
 “ possent.” De Reb. Christian. ante
 Constantin. c. 2. §. 4.

5. οὔτε λόγου μᾶ γνώμῃ ἀκροᾶσθαι]
 Οὔτε ὁμοφρονούντας ἐνὸς ἀκούειν λόγου,
 οὔτε ὁμοφρονούντας κοινῇ ἐπὶ τὰ ἔργα
 παραγίγνεσθαι. SCHOL.

9. ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται] The old
 reading was ὅσοι περικομποῦνται, and
 Dr. Bloomfield quotes two passages in
 which περικομπέειν is used, from Jo-
 sephus and the Wisdom of Solomon.
 But it does not appear that it exists in
 any early writer; and the grammarian,
 Thomas Magister quotes the passage
 ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται. In the following
 line, ὅσοι ἕκαστοι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἡρίθμουν,
 is rather suspicious. It is a strange
 confusion if σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἡρίθμουν is
 made to have the same construction
 with ἡριθμοῦντο. Or can τοσοῦτοι refer,
 not to ὅσοι—ἡρίθμουν, but to ὅσοι περ
 κομποῦνται, and can the words ὅσοι—
 ἡρίθμουν signify, “in all the instances
 “ of a people’s counting their own

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“οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες διεφάνησαν τοσούτοι ὄντες, ὅσοι†
 “ἕκαστοι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἡρίθμουν, ἀλλὰ μέγιστον δὴ αὐτοὺς
 “ἐψευσμένη ἡ Ἑλλὰς μόλις ἐν τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ ἱκανῶς
 6 “ὥπλίσθη. τὰ τε οὖν ἐκεῖ, ἐξ ὧν ἐγὼ ἀκοῇ αἰσθάνομαι,
 “τοιαῦτα, καὶ ἔτι εὐπορώτερα ἔσται· βαρβάρους τε γὰρ 5
 “πολλοὺς ἔξομεν, οἱ Συρακοσίων μίσει ξυνεπιθήσονται
 — “αὐτοῖς· καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε οὐκ ἐπικωλύσει, ἣν ὑμεῖς ὀρθῶς
 7 “βουλεύσθε. οἱ γὰρ πατέρες ἡμῶν τοὺς αὐτοὺς τούτους,
 “οὐσπερ νῦν φάσι· πολεμίους ὑπολείποντας ^{ἀν} ἡμᾶς πλεῖν,
 “καὶ προσέτι τὸν Μῆδον ἐχθρὸν ἔχοντες, τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐκτῆ- 10
 “σαντο, οὐκ ἄλλῳ τινὶ ἢ τῇ περιουσίᾳ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἰσχύον-
 8 “τες. καὶ νῦν οὔτε ἀνέλπιστοί πῶ μᾶλλον Πελοποννήσιοι ἐς
 “ἡμᾶς ἐγένοντο, εἴ τε καὶ πάνν ἔρρωνται, τὸ μὲν ἐς τὴν γῆν
 “ἡμῶν ἐσβάλλειν, καὶ μὴ ἐκπλεύσωμεν, ἱκανοὶ εἰσι, τῷ δὲ
 “ναυτικῷ οὐκ ἂν δύναντο βλάπτειν· ὑπόλοιπον γὰρ ἡμῖν 15
^{π. 12}

1. διεφθάρησαν d.i. ὅσους g. et margo d. Haack. Poppo. 2. ἐαυτοὺς
 omisso σφᾶς K. 3. ἡ om.] A.B.E.F.H. μόλις] πόλις Q. 5. ἀπορώ-
 τερα K.Q. 6. συνεπιθήσονται C.E.F.V.d.k.m. 7. ἐνθένδε K.L.N.O.P.Q.
 V.d.k. ἔτι κωλύσει K. 8. βουλεύσθε E. 9. ὑπολείποντας A.B.E.h.
 Goell. vulgo ὑπολιπόντας. 10. ἐκτίσαντο Q. 11. ἄλλο H. ἄλλη e.
 14. ἐμβάλλειν g.i. ἐσβαλεῖν V. ἀν i. πλεύσωμεν P. 15. ὑμῖν M.

“numbers?” i.e. “All who used to
 “speak of their own numbers have
 “been found not to have been so nu-
 “merous as they are made out to be.”
 If neither of these solutions can be
 admitted, I should then agree with
 Haack and Poppo in reading ὅσους—
 ἡρίθμουν.

1. ὅσοι ἕκαστοι σφᾶς] “Ὅσοι ἕκαστοι
 λέγουσι τὸν ἴδιον ἀριθμὸν. SCHOL.

2. αὐτοὺς—ἐψευσμένη] It is clear that
 αὐτοὺς refers to ὀπλίτας, but I am quite
 unable to explain the construction, for
 the expression in Herodotus, VI. 32, to
 which Göller refers, is not a parallel
 case. We have also in Thucydides, V.
 83, ἐψευστο τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, “was false
 “to his alliance,” where ἐψευστο is equi-
 valent to ψευδόμενος ἀπέλιπε; but can
 ἐψευσμένη τοὺς ὀπλίτας mean, “having
 “falsely vaunted its heavy armed sol-
 “diers,” which seems to be the sense
 required? As for the fact, compare V.
 68, τῶν δ’ αὖ (τὸ πλήθος) διὰ τὸ ἀνθρώ-

πειον κομπῶδες ἐς τὰ οἰκεία πλήθη ἡπι-
 στείτο. But Diodorus and Plutarch
 seem to have been the dupes of some
 of these exaggerations; for instance,
 Diodorus states the number of Gelon’s
 heavy armed soldiers, at the battle of
 Himera, at 50,000; and Plutarch
 reckons the army with which Archida-
 mus invaded Attica in the first year of
 the Peloponnesian war, at 60,000. (in
 Pericle, c. 33.)

[Vid. Xenoph. Anab. V. 7. §. 35.
 τὰ δὲ χρήματα ἃ ὑπέσχοντο Τιμασίῳ
 καὶ Θώρακι, ἐψευσμένοι ἦσαν. ubi ἐψευ-
 σμένοι est “quum falso prædicassent.”]
 POPPO.

12. καὶ νῦν οὔτε ἀνέλπιστοι κ. τ. λ.]
 Göller has rightly given the sense of
 these words: “Peloponnesios nunc
 “magis quam unquam spei expertes
 “esse, ac si valde sint animati, (i. e. si
 “maximam spem concipiant,) eos nihil
 “nisi regionem Atticam invasuros.”

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Why then should you recall your determination to help your allies in Sicily? Why should you wish to shrink from that course of enterprise which is now necessary to our very existence, and which is alone congenial to our national character?

“ἐστὶν ἀντίπαλον ναυτικόν. XVIII. ὥστε
 “τί ἂν λέγοντες εἰκὸς ἢ αὐτοὶ ἀποκνοῖμεν, ἢ
 “πρὸς τοὺς ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχους σκηπτόμενοι μὴ
 “βοηθοῖμεν; οἷς χρεῶν, ἐπειδὴ γε καὶ ξυνω-
 “μόσαμεν, ἐπαμύνειν, καὶ μὴ ἀντιτιθέναι ὅτι
 “οὐδὲ ἐκένοι ἡμῖν. οὐ γὰρ ἵνα δεῦρο ἀντιβοη-
 “θῶσι προσεθέμεθα αὐτοὺς, ἀλλ’ ἵνα τοῖς ἐκεῖ
 “ἐχθροῖς ἡμῶν λυπηροὶ ὄντες δεῦρο κωλύωσιν αὐτοὺς ἐπιέ-
 “ναι. τὴν τε ἀρχὴν οὕτως ἐκτησάμεθα καὶ ἡμεῖς καὶ ὅσοι 2
 10 “δὴ ἄλλοι ἥρξαν, παραγιγνόμενοι προθύμως τοῖς αἰὲ βαρ-
 “βάροις ἢ Ἑλλήσιν ἐπικαλουμένοις, ἐπεὶ εἴ γε ἡσυχάζοιεν
 “πάντες ἢ †φυλοκρinoίεν† οἷς χρεῶν βοηθεῖν, βραχὺ ἂν τι
 “προσκτώμενοι αὐτῇ περὶ αὐτῆς ἂν ταύτης μᾶλλον κινδυ-
 “νεύοιμεν. τὸν γὰρ προὔχοντα οὐ μόνον ἐπιόντα τις ἀμύ-
 15 “νέται, ἀλλὰ καὶ †μὴ ὅπως† ἔπεισι, προκαταλαμβάνει. καὶ 3
 “οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῖν ταμιεύεσθαι ἐς ὅσον βουλόμεθα ἄρχειν,
 “ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκη, ἐπειδὴ περ ἐν τῷδε καθέσταμέν, τοῖς μὲν
 “ἐπιβουλεύειν, τοὺς (δὲ μὴ ἀνιέναι, διὰ τὸ ἀρχθῆναι ἂν ὑφ’

5. ἀντιτιθῆναι pr. ἀντιτεθῆναι correctus d. 8. κωλύουσιν C.E.K.Q.R.d.i.k.
 10. δῆ] om. R. αἰὲ βαρβάροις A.B.F.L.M.O.Q.k. Goell. αἰὲ (ῆ) Poppo.
 vulgo αἰὲ ἢ βαρβάροις. 11. ἐπειδὴ L. 12. φυλοκρinoίεν A.B.C.E.F.
 G.H.c.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 2. φιλοκρinoίεν d. vulgo φιλοκρinoίεν. οἷς]
 ἐν οἷς d.i. χρεῶν E. 13. αὐτῇ] αὐτοὶ Q. 14. προέχοντα P. τις] τέως G.
 15. ὅπως μὴ correctus d. Haack. προκαταλαμβάνει E. 16. ἡμῖν παύεσθαι
 G. ἐς] om. K. 17. ἀλλὰ ἀνάγκη C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.g.h.i.k. Poppo.
 vulgo ἀλλ’ ἀνάγκη. 18. τοῖς f.

12. †φυλοκρinoίεν†] It is difficult to decide between this reading and φιλοκρinoίεν. Nicias had said certainly, οὐ περὶ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ Ἑγεσταιῶν ἡμῖν ἀνδρῶν βαρβάρων ὁ ἀγὼν, and this mention of βαρβάρων seems to favour φυλοκρinoίεν, “if we were to make distinctions of race.” But he dwells more on the inability of the Egestæans to be of any use to Athens in their turn, and their inefficiency as allies seems pointed at in φιλοκρinoίεν, “If we are nicely to pick and choose the objects of our succour.” The authority of the grammarians is in favour of φυλοκρinoίεν, although they do not quote the word as occurring in Thucydides.

15. ἀλλὰ καὶ μὴ ὅπως ἔπεισι] Gölle defends this position of the words, “because,” he says, “it increases the “opposition,” οὐ μόνον ἐπιόντα ἀλλὰ καὶ μὴ. I cannot understand this, nor do I know how μὴ ὅπως can signify any thing else than “not only.” Compare Xenoph. Cyropæd. I. 3. §. 10. ἐπεὶ ἀνασταίητε ὀρχησόμενοι, μὴ ὅπως ὀρχεῖσθαι ἐν ῥυθμῷ ἄλλ’ οὐδ’ ὀρθοῦσθαι εἰδύνασθε. But as οὐ μόνον had just preceded it in the present passage, Thucydides could not have intended to use it in this sense here. I have marked it therefore with obeli, as it does not appear that μὴ ὅπως can signify the same thing as ὅπως μὴ.

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- “ ἐτέρων αὐτοῖς κίνδυνον εἶναι, εἰ μὴ αὐτοὶ ἄλλων ἄρχοιμεν.
 “ καὶ οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐπισκεπτέον ὑμῖν τοῖς ἄλλοις τὸ
 “ ἥσυχον, εἰ μὴ καὶ τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα ἐς τὸ ὁμοῖον μεταλή-
 4 “ ψεσθε. λογισάμενοι οὖν τάδε μᾶλλον αὐξήσεις, ἐπ’ ἐκείνα
 “ ἣν ἴωμεν, ποιῶμεθα τὸν πλοῦν, ἵνα Πελοποννησίων τε 5
 “ στορέσωμεν τὸ φρόνημα, εἰ δόξομεν ὑπεριδόντες τὴν ἐν τῷ
 “ παρόντι ἥσυχίαν καὶ ἐπὶ Σικελίαν πλεῦσαι, καὶ ἅμα ἢ τῆς
 “ Ἑλλάδος, τῶν ἐκεῖ προσγενομένων, πάσης τῷ εἰκότι ἄρξομεν,
 “ (ἢ) κακώσομέν γε Συρακοσίους, ἐν ᾧ καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι
 5 “ ὠφελήσομεθα. τὸ δὲ ἀσφαλές, καὶ μένειν, ἣν τι προσχωρῇ, 10
 “ καὶ ἀπελθεῖν, αἱ νῆες παρέξουσιν· ναγκράτορες γὰρ ἐσόμεθα
 6 “ καὶ ξυμπάντων Σικελιωτῶν. καὶ μὴ ἡμᾶς ἢ Νικίου τῶν
 “ λόγων ἀπραγμοσύνη καὶ διάστασις τοῖς νέοις ἐς τοὺς
 “ πρεσβυτέρους ἀποστρέψῃ, τῷ δὲ εἰωθότι κόσμῳ, ὥσπερ
 “ καὶ οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν, ἅμα νέοι γεραῖτοροις βουλευόντες, ἐς 15
 “ τάδε ἦραν αὐτὰ, καὶ νῦν τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ πειράσθε προα-

1. αὐτοῖς] ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς P. ἄλλων] ἂν K. 2. ἐπισκεπτέον τε Q. ὑμῖν A.C. E.F.L.N.O.P.V.d.h.i.k.m. Porpo. Goell. τε ἡμῖν καὶ Q. vulgo ἡμῖν. 3. μὴ] om. H. ἐς τὰ ὅμοια R. 6. στορέσωμεν F. στορέσωμεν c. στερήσωμεν g. ὑπεριδόντες τὴν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. cum Thoma M. v. ὑπερορῶ. vulgo ὑπεριδόντες καὶ οὐκ ἀγαπήσαντες τὴν. 8. ἄρξομεν] ἀρξάμενον E. 9. ἢ] εἰ g. 10. δὲ καὶ ἀσφαλές P. εἴ τι R. προσχωρῇ Q.e. 11. ἐπελθεῖν c. παρέξουσιν· ναγκράτορες Valckenar. ad Herodot. V. 36. [Porpo. Goell.] libri omnes παρέξουσιν αὐτοκράτορες. Bekker. 13. τὰ πρεσβύτερα Q. 14. ἐπιστρέψῃ L.O.P.i.k. ἐπιτρέψῃ d. ἀποτρέψῃ Porpo. 15. βουλευσάντες e. 16. προσαγαγείν C.e.

5. ἵνα—στορέσωμεν—καὶ—ἄρξομεν] The construction is varied, the indicative ἄρξομεν being put as if in an independent sentence, although the conjunction καὶ, in καὶ ἅμα—ἄρξομεν, answers to the τε in the preceding clause, ἵνα Πελοποννησίων τε στορέσωμεν. See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 610.

11. ναγκράτορες γὰρ ἐσόμεθα] This is Valckenaer's correction, which all the later editors have received. Yet ναγκράτορες Σικελιωτῶν seems a harsh expression, to signify ναυσὶ γὰρ κρείσσους ἐσόμεθα Σικελιωτῶν. There can be no doubt, however, that it is preferable to the old reading αὐτοκράτορες Σικελιωτῶν.

13. διάστασις τοῖς νέοις κ. τ. λ.] “Nicias” setting the young at variance

“with the old.” Compare the French idiom, “Faire se ranger en faction avec” “jeunes gens contre les vieillards.” The notion is, that Nicias stood to the young men in the relation of one who was setting them at variance with their elders; and this, like other relations, is expressed by the dative τοῖς νέοις. The instances quoted in Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 396. of a substantive governing the same case as the verb from which it is derived, do not apply to the present passage, because διστάναι does not govern a dative, but an accusative.

15. ἐς τάδε ἦραν αὐτὰ] The pronoun αὐτὰ refers to τὰ πράγματα, although the substantive had not been before expressed. Compare I. 144. §. 5. ἐς

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“γαγεῖν τὴν πόλιν, καὶ νομίζατε νεότητα μὲν καὶ γῆρας
 “ἄνευ ἀλλήλων μηδὲν δύνασθαι, ὁμοῦ δὲ τό τε φαῦλον καὶ
 “τὸ μέσον καὶ τὸ πάνυ ἀκριβὲς ἂν συγκραθὲν μάλιστα ἂν
 “ἰσχύειν, καὶ τὴν πόλιν, ἂν μὲν ἡσυχάζῃ, τρίψεσθαι τε
 5 “αὐτὴν περὶ αὐτὴν, ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλο τι, καὶ πάντων τὴν
 “ἐπιστήμην ἐγγηράσασθαι, ἀγωνιζομένην δὲ αἰεὶ προσλήψε-
 “σθαι τε τὴν ἐμπειρίαν, καὶ τὸ ἀμύνεσθαι οὐ λόγῳ ἀλλ’
 “ἔργῳ μᾶλλον ξύνηθες ἐξείν. παράπαν τε γινώσκω πόλιν
 “μὴ ἀπράγμονα τάχιστ’ ἂν μοι δοκεῖν ἀπραγμοσύνης μετα-
 10 “βολῇ διαφθαρῆναι, καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀσφαλέστατα τού-
 “τους οἰκεῖν, οἱ ἂν τοῖς παροῦσιν ἦθεσι καὶ νόμοις, ἣν καὶ
 “χείρῳ ἢ, ἥκιστα διαφόρως πολιτεύσωιν.”

XIX. Τοιαῦτα μὲν ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης εἶπεν. οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναῖοι
 ἀκούσαντες ἐκείνου τε καὶ τῶν Ἐγεσταίων καὶ Λεοντίνων
 15 The Athenians persist in their original determination to send out the expedition. Nicias then attempts to check their ar-
 φυγάδων, οἱ παρελθόντες ἐδέοντό τε καὶ τῶν
 ὀρκίων ὑπομιμνήσκοντες ἰκέτευσεν βοηθῆσαι
 σφίσι, πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον ὥρμητο
 στρατεῦεν. καὶ ὁ Νικίας, γνούς ὅτι ἀπὸ μὲν 2

1. μὲν νεότητα g. 2. μηδὲν] μὴ P. 3. συγκραθὲν E. 4. τε] om. d.i.
 5. περὶ αὐτὴν g. Haack. Porpo. Goell. περὶ αὐτὴν A.B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.
 om. d.i.k. vulgo περὶ ἑαυτήν. τι] τε h. 6. ἐγγηρασεσθαι E. 8. ξυγγινώ-
 σκω M. γινώσκω V. 9. δοκῇ Q. 13. μὲν] Præstat fortasse δέ. Bekker.
 οἱ δὲ ἀθηναῖοι V.

τάδε προήγαγον αὐτὰ where αὐτὰ refers in the same way rather to τὰ πράγματα understood, than to τὰ ὑπάρχοντα which occurs two lines above.

3. ἂν συγκραθὲν—ἂν ἰσχύειν] “Priore
 “ἂν alterum, quod ad ἰσχύειν addi-
 “tum est, præparari vidimus ad II.
 “41.” PORPO. That is, the particle
 ἂν is not to be taken with the participle,
 even when the participle, as here, has
 a conditional sense; (for συγκραθὲν is
 equivalent to εἰ συγκραθεῖν;) but it
 shows by anticipation that the sentence
 is going to be conditional. Compare
 Kühner, Gr. Gr. §. 455. Anmerk. 2.
 For the sentiment, compare Aristot.
 Politic. III. 7. πάντες μὲν γὰρ ἔχουσι
 συνελθόντες ἱκανὴν αἰσθησιν, καὶ μὲν-
 νου τοῖς βελτίοσι τὰς πόλεις ὠφελοῦσι,
 καθάπερ ἢ μὴ καθαρὰ τροφή μετὰ τῆς

καθαρὰς τὴν πᾶσαν ποιεῖ χρησιμωτέραν
 τῆς ὀλίγης· χωρὶς δ’ ἕκαστος ἀτελής περὶ
 τὸ κρίνειν ἐστίν. And again, a little be-
 low: ἔσται γὰρ ἕκαστος μὲν χείρων κρι-
 τῆς τῶν εἰδόντων ἅπαντες δὲ συνελθόντες
 ἢ βελτίους ἢ οὐ χείρους.

8. παράπαν τε γινώσκω] Παράπαν
 is analogous to παρά πολύ, the one sig-
 nifying “altogether,” as the other
 signifies “in a great degree” Γινώσκω
 in this place seems nearly equivalent to
 “sententiam fero.” “My opinion on
 “this question is, that I think the
 “change from enterprise to quiet would
 “be most speedily fatal to a city,” &c.
 Otherwise γινώσκω δοκεῖν might seem
 tautology.

18. ἀπὸ μὲν τῶν αὐτῶν λόγων] Ἀντὶ
 τοῦ τοῖς αὐτοῖς χρώμενος λόγοις. SCHOL.
 The preposition expresses the notion of

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dour, by representing the magnitude of the force required to ensure success.

τῶν αὐτῶν λόγων οὐκ ἂν ἔτι ἀποτρέψειε, πα-
ρασκευῆς δὲ πλήθει, εἰ πολλὴν ἐπιτάξειε, τάχ'
ἂν μεταστήσειεν αὐτοὺς, παρελθὼν [αὐτοῖς]
αὖθις ἔλεγε τοιαύδε.

XX. "ΕΠΕΙΔΗ πάντως ὁρῶ ὑμᾶς, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥρ- 5

" μημένους στρατεῦειν, ξυνενέγκοι μὲν ταῦτα, ὡς βουλόμεθα,

SPEECH OF NI- " ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ παρόντι ἃ γινώσκω, σημανῶ.
CIAS. (20—23.)

2 Since you are re- " ἐπὶ γὰρ πόλεις, ὡς ἐγὼ ἀκοῇ αἰσθάνομαι,
solved to invade
Sicily, at least con- " μέλλομεν ἰέναι μεγάλας καὶ οὐθ' ὑπηκόους
sider the numbers
and resources of
the states which
you are going to
encounter

" ἀλλήλων οὐτε δεομένας μεταβολῆς, ἥ ἂν ἐκ 10
" βιαίου τις δουλείας ἄσμενος ἐς ῥάω μετά-
" στασιῶν χωροῖ, οὐδ' ἂν τὴν ἀρχὴν τὴν ἡμε-

" τέραν εἰκότως αὐτ' ἐλευθερίας προσδεξαμένας, τό τε πλη-

3 " θος, ὡς ἐν μιᾷ νήσῳ, πολλὰς τὰς Ἑλληνίδας. πλὴν γὰρ

" Νάξου καὶ Κατάνης, ἃς ἐλπίζω ἡμῖν κατὰ τὸ Λεοντίνων 15

" ξυγγενὲς προσέσεσθαι, ἄλλαι εἰσὶν ἐπτὰ, καὶ παρεσκευα-

" σμέναι τοῖς πᾶσιν ὁμοιοτρόπως μάλιστα τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ δυνά-

" μει, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα, ἐπὶ ἃς μᾶλλον πλέομεν, Σελινούς καὶ

4 " Συράκουσαι. πολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ὀπλῖται ἔνεισι, καὶ τοξόται,

" καὶ ἀκοντισταί, πολλὰ δὲ τριήρεις καὶ ὄχλος ὁ πληρώσων 20

" αὐτάς· χρήματά τ' ἔχουσι, τὰ μὲν ἴδια, τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς

" ἱεροῖς ἐστὶ Σελινουντίοις· Συρακοσίοις δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ βαρβά-

1. ἀποτρέψειεν V. 3. αὐτοῖς αὖθις B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.
h.i.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. αὖθις A. Bekk. 2. vulgo αὐτοῖς. 4. τάδε d.
5. πάντας H.K. πάντων Q. πάντως αὖθις ὁρῶ L.O.Q.d.i.k.m. ὑμᾶς ὁρῶ N.V.
ὦ ἀθηναῖοι] om. c. 6. ξυνενέγκοιμεν g. βουλευόμεθα A.B.E.N.V.h.
8. ἀκοῇ] om. R. 10. οὐτε] οὕτω k. malim οὐδὲ Bekk. 13. προσδεξαμένας
A.B.N.V.h.m. vulgo προσδεχομένας. προσευξαμένας K. τε] γε f. 15. τὸ]
om. K. 16. παρασκευασμέναι H.Q.d.k.m. 17. ἡμετέρᾳ L. 19. μὲν] om.
C.L.O.P.d.k.m. 21. τ'] om. B.K.d. τε ἔχουσι V. καί] om. K. 22. ἱεροῖς
in marg. N. ἐστὶ] om. L.

deriving a conclusion of its premises,
" by arguing from the same grounds
" as before, it would now be impos-
sible to deter them." In Aristotle's
language it would be, ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν συλ-
λογιζόμενος: in Thucydides I should
be inclined to write it at full, ἀπὸ τῶν
αὐτῶν λόγων ὁρμώμενος.

16. καὶ παρεσκευασμέναι] The con-
junction is remarkable, because it joins

παρεσκευασμέναι τοῖς ἐπτά. "There are
" other cities, in number as many as
" seven, and provided in all points ac-
" cording to the style of our own
" power."

18. ἐπὶ ἃς μᾶλλον πλέομεν] Συράκου-
σαι, Σελινούς, Γέλα, Ἀκράγας, Μεσσήνη,
Ἱμέρα, Καμάρινα. ταύτας φησὶ τὰς ἐπτὰ
πόλεις ἀντιμάχους εἶναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις.
SCHOL.

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“ ρων τινῶν ἀπαρχὴ ἐσφέρεται. ϕ δὲ μάλιστα ἡμῶν προ-
 “ ἔχουσιν, ἵππους τε πολλοὺς κέκτηνται, καὶ σίτφ οἰκείφ καὶ

You must have “ οὐκ ἐπακτῶ χρώνται. XXI. πρὸς οὖν τοι-
 therefore a large “ αὐτὴν δύναμιν οὐ ναυτικῆς καὶ φαύλου στρα-
 and well equipped
 force of your own,

5 and you must car- “ τιας μόνον δεῖ, ἀλλὰ καὶ πεζὸν πολὺν ξυμ-
 ry every thing “ πλεῖν, εἴπερ βουλόμεθα ἀξιόν τι τῆς διανοίας
 with you, and not
 depend on finding
 it in Sicily. “ δρᾶν, καὶ μὴ ὑπὸ ἱππέων πολλῶν εἰργεσθαι

“ τῆς γῆς, ἄλλως τε καὶ τ είτ ξυστώσιν αἱ πόλεις φοβη-

“ θεῖσαι, καὶ μὴ ἀντιπαράσχωσιν ἡμῖν φίλοι τινὲς γενόμενοι,

10 “ ἄλλοι ἢ Ἐγεσταῖοι, ϕ ἀμυνούμεθα ἱππικόν. αἰσχρὸν δὲ 2

“ βιασθέντας ἀπελθεῖν, ἢ ὕστερον ἐπιμεταπέμπεσθαι, τὸ

“ πρῶτον ἀσκέπτως βουλευσαμένους· αὐτόθεν δὲ παρασκευῇ

“ ἀξιοχρεῶ ἐπιναί, γνόντας ὅτι πολὺ τε ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμετέρας

1. ἀπαρχῆς φέρεται A.B.E.F.G.N.Q.m. ἀπ' ἀρχῆς φέρεται C.K.L.O.P.V.c.e.f.
 g.h.k. Haack. Porpo. ἀπαρχὴ φέρεται H. ἀπαρχὴ φαίνεται d.
 4. ναυτῆς R. 5. πολὺ V. ξυνπλεῖν H. 6. ἀξίως K. τι] om. A.B.C.E.
 F.H.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Porpo. 7. ὑπὸ] om. d.i. 8. εἰ] ἦν L.O.P.d.
 48. Goell. βοηθεῖσαι g. 9. ἡμῖν P. 13. ἀχριοχρεῶ E. ἀπιναι d.i.
 ἐπιβαίνειν Q. πολλοὶ d.i. τε] τι g. ἀπο O. Porpo. Goell. ἡμέρας V.

1. ἀπαρχῇ.] Compare Plato, de Le-
 gibus VII. p. 806. d. γεωργίαι δὲ ἐκδε-
 δομέναι δούλου ἀπαρχὴν τῶν ἐκ τῆς γῆς
 ἀποτελοῦσιν. [Dr. Bloomfield has by

mistake cited this passage from the
 8th book of Plato de Legg. instead of
 the 7th.] The Syracusans had ob-
 tained the sovereignty of the soil in
 some parts of the Sikelian country, but
 left the land in the hands of the old
 possessors, burdened with the payment
 of a certain part of the produce, either
 in kind or in money, to the sovereign.

6. ἀξιόν τι τῆς διανοίας δρᾶν] The
 omission of the indefinite pronoun τι
 in several MSS. is no sufficient reason
 for doubting its genuineness. Compare
 II. 89. μέλλοντας τι ἄξιον τοῦ παρὰ
 πολὺ πράξιν: and VII. 38. οὐδέτεροι
 δυνάμενοι ἀξιόν τι λόγου παραλαβεῖν.
 But ἀξιόν τῆς διανοίας δρᾶν, instead of
 ἀξια, or even ἀξίως, seems to me scarce-
 ly to be Greek.

8. τ είτ ξυστώσιν] It is a difficult
 question to decide whether Thucydides
 wrote εἰ ξυστώσιν or ἦν ξυστώσιν. In
 favour of the former may be urged,
 1st, the authority of all the MSS. ex-

cept four or five of the very worst
 class. 2ndly, The practice of the tra-
 gedians, not only in the lyrical mea-
 sures, but also in the common iambic
 dialogue, as has been acknowledged by
 the later editors. See Sophocl. Œd.
 Colon. 1443. εἰ σου στερεθῶ: and Ajax,
 496. εἰ γὰρ θάνης σύ. 3rdly, The ad-
 mission of Hermann, De Præceptis qui-
 busdam Atticistarum, §. 2. “Apud
 “Atticos quoque, ubi codices consen-
 “tiant, nec sensus prohibeat, εἰ cum
 “quorumcunque verborum conjuncti-
 “vis tolerandum esse.” 4thly, The
 use of εἰ with the subjunctive in other
 dialects of the Greek language, shewing
 that it is not in itself a solecism. But
 on the other hand it may be said,
 1st, that in no other passage of Thucy-
 dides is such a construction to be
 found; and 2ndly, that while it is very
 rare in the early writers, it became
 frequent with those of a later date; so
 that the copyists here, as in other in-
 stances, may have followed the habit
 of their own times, and corrupted the
 genuine reading. I retain εἰ therefore,
 but marked with obeli.

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“ αὐτῶν μέλλομεν πλεῖν, καὶ οὐκ ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ στρατευσά-
 “ μενοι καὶ [οὐκ] ἐν τοῖς τῇδε ὑπηκόοις ξύμμαχοι ἦλθετε
 “ ἐπὶ τινα, ὅθεν ῥάδισαι αἱ κομιδαὶ ἐκ τῆς φιλίας ὧν προσέδει,
 “ ἀλλ’ ἐς ἀλλοτρίαν πᾶσαν ἀπαρτήσαντες, ἐξ ἧς (μηνῶν οὐδὲ
 “ τεσσάρων) τῶν χειμερινῶν ἄγγελον ῥάδιον ἐλθεῖν. XXII. 5
 “ ὀπλίτας τε οὖν πολλοὺς μοι δοκεῖ χρῆναι ἡμᾶς ἄγειν, καὶ
 “ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, τῶν τε ὑπηκόων, καὶ ἥν
 “ τινα ἐκ Πελοποννήσου δυνώμεθα ἢ πείσαι ἢ μισθῷ προσα-
 “ γαγέσθαι, καὶ τοξότας πολλοὺς καὶ σφενδονήτας, ὅπως
 “ πρὸς τὸ ἐκείνων ἱππικὸν ἀντέχωσι, ναυσὶ τε καὶ πολὺ 10
 “ περιεῖναι, ἵνα καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ῥᾶον ἐσκομιζώμεθα· τὸν δὲ
 “ καὶ αὐτόθεν σῖτον ἐν ὀλκάσι, πῦρρους καὶ πεφρυγμένας
 “ κριθὰς, ἄγειν, καὶ σιτοποιοὺς ἐκ τῶν μυλῶνων πρὸς μέρος

1. στρατευσάμενοι A.B.E.F.H.K.R.g. Hermann. ad Viger. p. 774. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. στρατευσόμενοι. 2. οὐκ om. Schol. uncis incluser. Haack. Poppo. et Bekk. 2. εἰ ἐν τοῖς Goell. ἦξετε d. 4. ἀλλὰ ἐς C.N.V. ἀπαρτή-
 σοντες C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.k. ἀπαρτίσαντες f. οὐδὲ μηνῶν L.O.P.
 5. ῥάδιον ἄγγελον Q. διελθεῖν R. 6. τε] om. g. πολλοὺς] om. i. 9. σφεν-
 δονιστάς E. σφενδονήτας d. 10. ναυσὶ τε] Malim ναυσὶ δέ. Bekk. 12. καὶ]
 om. d. αὐτόθι d.e. πεφρυγμένας f. Ceterum glossema vocis genuinæ
 locum occupasse, nec πεφρυγμένας κριθὰς sed κάχυρος legendum arbitratur Pier-
 son. ad Moer. p. 213. Bekk. 13. μυλῶνων] om. A.B. inter versus ponit h.

2. καὶ [οὐκ] ἐν τοῖς τῇδε ὑπηκόοις
 κ. τ. λ.] “ Constructio est, ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ
 “ καὶ ἦλθετε, delete οὐκ.” DOBREE.
 So also Hermann, on Viger, note 224.
 “ Our expedition will be found not of
 “ that sort as when amongst your
 “ subject states in Greece ye have gone
 “ as allies to take part against any,” &c.
 ξύμμαχοι expresses the well known Ro-
 man policy, of never making war in
 any country without having first se-
 cured an ally in it, whose quarrel the
 Romans might profess to maintain.
 And Nicias considered the alliance of
 the Egestæans as purely nominal, and
 incapable of affording the Athenians
 any real assistance.

3. αἱ κομιδαὶ] Αἱ πορίσεις. οὐχ ὁμοίως
 μέλλετε στρατεῦσθαι ἐπὶ Σικελίαν, ἥπερ
 ἐνταῦθα τοῖς ὑπηκόοις συμμαχοῦντες
 στρατεύεσθε ἐπὶ τινας οὐ πολλὰ ἀπέχον-
 τας, ὥστε ῥαδίαν εἶναι τὴν τῶν ἀναγκαίων
 παρακομιδὴν ἐκ τῆς οἰκείας γῆς. SCHOL.

4. ἀπαρτήσαντες] Ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀπαρτη-

θέντες καὶ πολὺ τῆς οἰκείας χωρισθέντες.
 SCHOL.

11. [τὸν δὲ καὶ αὐτόθεν σῖτον—ἄγειν.
 “ Ὁ αὐτόθεν σῖτος est, id frumentum
 “ quod hic suppetit, tantum frumenti
 “ quantum hic (ad usum bellicum) pa-
 “ ratum est.” POPPO. “ We must carry
 “ with us our home supply of corn,”
 according to Poppo’s interpretation;—
 but they would not surely take it all,
 and Poppo’s qualification, “ quantum
 “ hic ad usum bellicum paratum est,” is
 inserted without any authority. Τοῦ δὲ
 καὶ αὐτόθεν σίτου would be a better
 reading; “ We must also carry with us
 some of our home supply of corn,”
 &c.]

13. πρὸς μέρος] “ Verte, pro servo-
 “ rum apud quemque numero.” DO-
 BREE. Compare Demosth. Macartat.
 p. 1068. 4. Reiske: τῇ ἐπικλήρῃ πρὸς
 μέρος ἐπιδιδόμει ἕκαστον. Phormion.
 p. 954. 18. ὅτε γὰρ τὰ μητρώα πρὸς μέ-
 ρος αὐτὸς ἤξιους νέμεσθαι. If any one

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- “ ἡναγκασμένους ἐμίσθους, ἵνα, ἣν που ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας ἀπο-
 “ λαμβανόμεθα, ἔχη ἡ στρατιὰ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια (πολλὴ γὰρ)
 “ οὔσα οὐ πάσης ἔσται πόλεως ὑποδέξασθαι), τὰ τε ἄλλα
 “ ὅσον δυνατόν ἐτοιμάσασθαι, καὶ μὴ ἐπὶ ἐτέροις γίνεσθαι,
 5 “ μάλιστα δὲ χρήματα αὐτόθεν ὥς πλεῖστα ἔχειν. τὰ δὲ
 “ παρ’ Ἑγεσταίων, ἃ λέγεται ἐκεῖ ἔτοιμα, νομίζατε καὶ λόγῳ
 Do what we will, “ ἂν μάλιστα ἔτοιμα εἶναι. XXIII. ἣν γὰρ
 our chance of suc- “ αὐτοὶ ἔλθωμεν ἐνθένδε μὴ ἀντίπαλον μόνον
 cess is doubtful; “ παρασκευασάμενοι, πλὴν γε πρὸς τὸ μάχι-
 but I would fain “ μων αὐτῶν τὸ ὀπλιτικόν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπερβάλ-
 take such precau- “ λοντες τοῖς πᾶσι, μόλις οὕτως οἰοί τε ἐσό-
 10 us least liable to “ μεθα τῶν μὲν κρατεῖν, τὰ δὲ καὶ διασῶσαι. πόλιν τε 2
 the fickleness of “ νομίσαι χρὴ ἐν ἄλλοφύλοις καὶ πολεμίοις οἰκιοῦντας ἵεναι,
 fortune. “ οὓς πρέπει τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, ἣ ἂν κατάσχωσιν, εὐθὺς κρα-
 15 “ τεῖν τῆς γῆς, ἣ εἰδέναι ὅτι, ἣν σφάλλωνται, πάντα πολέμια

1. ὑπὸ] om. d.i. ἀπὸ Q. ὑπολαμβάνομεθα e. ἀποκλειώμεθα i. et γρ. d. ἀπο-
 λαμβανόμεθα L.O. 2. ἔχει H.M.d.i. 4. γίνεσθαι C. 5. πλείστον L.
 6. λέγετε e.f. ἔτυμα h. 8. ἔλθωμεν οὖν ἐνθένδε K. 9. πλὴν] πλείν γρ. h.
 10. ὑπερβαλόντες d.i. 13. χρὴ] om. i. χρὴ καὶ Q. οἰκιοῦντες L.O. οἰκιοῦν-
 τας Haack. Poppo. Goell. Dohræus. vulgo οἰκειοῦντας. 14. κατασχίσωσιν e.
 15. σφάλλωνται A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.R.g.h. Poppo. Goell. vulgo σφάλωνται.

should be at a loss to understand the meaning of ἡναγκασμένους ἐμίσθους, he should read the following extract from a proclamation of Edward the Third, upon the renewal of hostilities with France in 1369, when he wanted workmen to quarry and prepare the stones for his military engines. “Sci-
 “atis, quod assignavimus dilectum
 “nobis Simonem Alte Halle—ad lato-
 “mos, quarrerarios, et omnes alios
 “operarios, qui pro operatione petra-
 “rum prædictarum necessarij fuerint,
 “capendum, et in quarrierijs prædictis
 “ponendum, ibidem ad *Vadia nostra*,
 “super aptatione dictarum petrarum,
 “quamdium indiguerit, moraturos . . .
 “necnon ad omnes illos quos in hac
 “parte contrarios invenerit seu re-
 “belles, arestandum; et prisonis nos-
 “tris committendum, in eisdem mo-
 “raturous, quousque de eorum puni-
 “tione aliter duxerimus ordinandum.”

Rymer, Fœdera, &c. tom. III. pars ii. p. 156. “*Vadia*, stipendia, Gallis Ga-
 “ges.” Glossar. med. et infim. La-
 tinitat. (Adelung), in *Vadium*.

2. πολλὴ γὰρ οὐσα—ὑποδέξασθαι]
 “For large as it is, it will not be an
 “armament for every city to entertain.”
 Compare VI. 42. ἵνα—ῥάους ἄρχειν ὦσι.
 VII. 14. χαλεπαὶ γὰρ αἱ ὑμέτεραι φύσεις
 ἄρξαι. VIII. 96. ἐνυφορώτατοι προσ-
 πολεμῆσαι ἐγένοντο. and Herodot. III.
 72. φυλακάς—εἰσάσας οὐδὲν χαλεπὰς παρ-
 ελθεῖν.

9. πλὴν γε πρὸς τὸ μάχιμον—ὀπλι-
 τικόν] Because as on the one hand it
 was impossible for the Athenian expe-
 dition to match the Syracusan infantry
 in point of numbers, so on the other
 hand they were so superior in disci-
 pline, that even with a great disparity
 of numbers they were fully able to cope
 with them.

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3 " ἔξουσιν. ὅπερ ἐγὼ φοβούμενος, καὶ εἰδὼς πολλὰ μὲν
 " ἡμᾶς δέον βουλευσασθαι, ἔτι δὲ πλείω εὐτυχῆσαι (χαλεπὸν
 " δὲ ἀνθρώπους ὄντας), ὅτι ἐλάχιστα τῇ τύχῃ παραδόους
 " ἐμαυτὸν βούλομαι ἐκπλεῖν, παρασκευῇ δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν εἰκότων
 4 " ἀσφαλὲς ἐκπλεῦσαι. ταῦτα γὰρ τῇ τε ξυμπάσῃ πόλει 5
 " βεβαυότατα ἡγοῦμαι, καὶ ἡμῖν τοῖς στρατευσομένοις σωτή-
 " ρια. εἰ δὲ τῷ ἄλλως δοκεῖ, παρήμι αὐτῷ τὴν ἀρχήν."

XXIV. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοσαῦτα εἶπε, νομίζων τοὺς Ἀθη-
 ναίους τῷ πλήθει τῶν πραγμάτων ἢ ἀποτρέψειν, ἢ εἰ ἀναγ-

But nothing could damp the universal enthusiasm in favour of the expedition. The people enter readily into the views of Nicias.

κάζοιτο στρατεύεσθαι, μάλιστα οὕτως ἀσφα- 10
 λῶς ἐκπλεῦσαι. οἱ δὲ τὸ μὲν ἐπιθυμοῦν τοῦ
 2 πλοῦ οὐκ ἐξηρέθησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ ὀχλῶδους τῆς
 παρασκευῆς, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ὠρμητο, καὶ
 τούναντίον περιέστη αὐτῷ· εὖ τε γὰρ παραι-
 3 νέσαι ἔδοξε, καὶ ἀσφάλεια νῦν δὴ καὶ πολλή· ἔσεσθαι. καὶ 15
 ἔρως ἐνέπεσε τοῖς πᾶσιν ὁμοίως ἐκπλεῦσαι· τοῖς μὲν γὰρ
 πρεσβυτέροις, ὡς ἡ καταστρεψομένοις ἐφ' ἃ ἔπλεον, ἢ οὐδὲν
 ἂν σφαλεῖσαν μεγάλην δύναμιν· τοῖς δ' ἐν τῇ ἡλικίᾳ, τῆς
 τε ἀπούσης πόθῳ ὄψεως καὶ θεωρίας, καὶ εὐέλπιδες ὄντες
 σωθήσεσθαι· ὁ δὲ πολὺς ὄμιλος καὶ στρατιώτης, ἐν τε τῷ 20
 παρόντι ἀργύριον οἶσειν, καὶ προσκτήσασθαι δύναμιν ὅθεν
 4 αἰδίων μισθοφορὰν ὑπάρξειν. ὥστε διὰ τὴν ἄγαν τῶν πλειό-
 νων ἐπιθυμίαν, εἰ τῷ ἄρα καὶ μὴ ἤρεσκε, δεδιὼς μὴ ἀντιχει-

1. εἰδὼς ὡς πολλὰ L.O.Q. ἰδὼν πολλὰ R. 2. δέον βουλευσασθαι A.B.F.H. N.V.g. Poppo. Goell. ceteri δέον εὖ βουλευσασθαι. 3. ὄντας] om. g. ἐλά-
 χιστον d.i. 4. παρασκευῇ A.K. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 5. ἀσφαλεῖς P. τε] om. d.
 6. στρατευσομένοις E.L.N.O.P.V.d.i.k.m. 7. δοκῇ K. 8. καὶ ὁ μὲν i.
 9. ἀποστρέφειν g. εἰ om. A.E.F.H.c.k. 10. Nonne μάλιστ' ἂν? Bekk. 2.
 11. μὲν om. g. ἐπιθυμοῦν—ἐξηρέθησαν] βουλόμενον οὐκ ἀφηρέθησαν Dionys.
 Hal. p. 134. 14. γὰρ] om. B.f., παραιέσας N.V. 15. δὲ A.B.E.F.H.c.g
 et prima manu N. πολὺ ἔσεσθαι G. 17. καταστρεψαμένοις V.g. 18. σφα-
 λεῖσι h. τοῖς] τοὺς A.F.c. 19. ἀπούσης] πρεπούσης e. 21. προσκτήσεσθαι
 L.O. ὅθεν] ὅθεν καὶ f. ὅθεν ἐς i. 22. μισθοφορίαν Q.

16. ἔρως ἐνέπεσε κ. τ. λ.] This expression being equivalent to ἐπέθυμον, the dative passes insensibly into the nominative, εὐέλπιδες ὄντες, and πολὺς ὄμιλος. Compare V. 70. note.

19. πόθῳ ὄψεως καὶ θεωρίας] Τὸ θεωρίας ἀντὶ τοῦ ἱστορίας κείται, ἵνα ἢ, πο-
 θούντες τὴν ἀλλοδαπὴν καὶ ἰδεῖν καὶ ἱστο-
 ρῆσαι. SCHOL.

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ροτονῶν κακόνους δόξειεν εἶναι τῇ πόλει, ἡσυχίαν ἦγε.

They call on him to specify the amount of men and money that he judged necessary ;

XXV. καὶ τέλος παρελθὼν τις τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ παρακαλέσας τὸν Νικίαν, οὐκ ἔφη χρῆναι προφασίζεσθαι οὐδὲ διαμέλλειν, ἀλλ' ἐναντίον

5 ἀπάντων ἤδη λέγειν ἦν τινα αὐτῷ παρασκευὴν Ἀθηναῖοι ψηφίσονται. ὁ δὲ ἄκων μὲν εἶπεν ὅτι καὶ μετὰ τῶν ξυναρ-
χόντων καθ' ἡσυχίαν μᾶλλον βουλεύσοιτο, ὅσα μέντοι ἤδη δοκεῖν αὐτῷ, τριήρεσι μὲν οὐκ ἔλασσον ἢ ἑκατὸν πλευστέα εἶναι· (αὐτῶν δ' Ἀθηναίων ἔσεσθαι ὀπλιταγωγούς ὅσαι ἂν

10 δοκῶσι, καὶ ἄλλας ἐκ τῶν ξυμμάχων μεταπεμπτέας εἶναι·) ὀπλίταις δὲ τοῖς ξύμπασιν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων πεντακισχιλίων μὲν οὐκ ἐλάσσοσιν, ἦν δέ τι δύνωνται, καὶ πλείοσι· τὴν δὲ ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ὥς κατὰ λόγον, καὶ τοξοτῶν τῶν αὐτόθεν καὶ ἐκ Κρήτης, καὶ σφενδονητῶν, καὶ
15 ἦν τι ἄλλο πρέπον δοκῇ εἶναι, ἐτοιμασάμενοι ἄξιεν. XXVI.

and vote every thing according to his suggestion, investing the generals with absolute power in all points relating to the outfit of the expedition.

ἀκούσαντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐψηφίσαντο εὐθὺς αὐτοκράτορας εἶναι καὶ περὶ στρατιᾶς πλήθους καὶ περὶ τοῦ παντὸς πλοῦ τοὺς στρατηγούς πράσσειν ἢ ἂν αὐτοῖς δοκῇ ἄριστα εἶναι Ἀθη-
20 ναίοις. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἡ παρασκευὴ ἐγίνετο, α

καὶ ἔς τε τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἔπεμπον καὶ αὐτόθεν καταλόγους ἐποιοῦντο. ἄρτι δ' ἀνελήφει ἡ πόλις ἑαυτὴν ἀπὸ τῆς νόσου καὶ τοῦ ξυνεχοῦς πολέμου ἔς τε ἡλικίας πλήθος ἐπιγεγενη-
μένης καὶ ἐς χρημάτων ἄθροισιν, διὰ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν, ὥστε
25 ῥᾶον πάντα ἐπορίζετο. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐν παρασκευῇ ἦσαν.

2. παρελθὼν k. 3. παρακαλέσας d.i. 4. διαμέλειν Q. ἐναντίων H.
5. αὐτῷ m. 6. ψηφίσονται A.E.F.H.N.Q.V.c.g. Haack. ψηφίζονται m.
8. δοκεῖ K. ἢ om. E. 11. δὲ καὶ τοῖς g. 14. τῶν] om. K.P.i.
ἀποθεν h. καὶ ἐκ] ἐκ e.i. 15. ἄλλω H.g. δοκεῖ H.K. ἄρξειν g. 16. δὲ
οἱ E.F.H.N.V.f.g.h. Porro. vulgo δ' οἱ. 17. αὐτοκράτορες d.h.i. 18. περὶ
παντὸς d.i. πλοῦ] πλούτου E. τοὺς] τοῦ τοῦς A.B.C.K.N.R.V.m. τοῦτους
F. τοῦτους H.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. (sed in N. τοῦ e secunda manu.) 19. δοκεῖ H.
22. ἂν εἰλήφει E.

6. ἄκων μὲν εἶπεν] This, if put at full length, would be, ἄκων μὲν ὁμῶς δὲ εἶπεν.

15. ἐτοιμασάμενοι ἄξιεν] Scil. ἔφη, which explains the nominative ἐτοιμα-

σάμενοι. "That they," including himself, who was to command the expedition, "were to get them ready, and "take them with them."

ATHENS. A.C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

XXVII. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ, ὅσοι Ἑρμαὶ ἦσαν λίθινοι ἐν τῇ πόλει τῇ Ἀθηναίων (εἰσὶ δὲ κατὰ τὸ ἐπιχώριον ἢ τετράγωνος ἐργασία, πολλοὶ καὶ ἐν ἰδίοις προθύροις καὶ ἐν ἱεροῖς), μᾶ νυκτὶ οἱ πλείστοι περιεκόπησαν τὰ πρόσωπα. καὶ τοὺς δράσαντας ἦδει οὐδεὶς, 5 ἀλλὰ μεγάλοις μηνύτροις δημοσίᾳ οὗτοί τε ἐζητοῦντο, καὶ προσέτι ἐψηφίσαντο, καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλο τι οἶδεν ἀσέβημα γεγενημένον, μηνύειν ἀδεῶς τὸν βουλόμενον καὶ ἀστῶν καὶ ξένων 3 καὶ δούλων. καὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα μειζόνως ἐλάμβανον· τοῦ τε 10 γὰρ ἔκπλου οἰωνὸς ἐδόκει εἶναι, καὶ ἐπὶ ξυνωμοσίᾳ ἅμα νεωτέρων πραγμάτων καὶ δήμου καταλύσεως γεγενῆσθαι.

XXVIII. μηνύεται οὖν ἀπὸ μετοίκων τέ τινων καὶ ἀκολουθῶν περὶ μὲν τῶν Ἑρμῶν οὐδὲν, ἄλλων δὲ ἀγαλμάτων

1. ἐν τούτοις G. ὅσαι f.g. ἑρμαῖοι P. ἑρμᾶ c. 2. τῇ τῶν L.O.P.d.f.i.k.
 3. πολλῇ L.O.P.f.g. ἐν τοῖς ἰδίοις Q. 6. δημοσίᾳ] om. K. τε] om. P.
 7. ἐζητοῦντο A.B. πρὸς ἔτι A. 8. εἶδεν L.O.P.V. 11. εἶναι] αὐτῷ B.
 13. γούν N.Q.V. μὲν οὖν I. 14. ἑρμαίων P. ἐγκλημάτων d.i.

1. ὅσοι Ἑρμαὶ ἦσαν] Ἐπεὶ φασὶ τὸν Ἑρμῆν λόγον καὶ ἀληθείας ἔφορον εἶναι, διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τὰς εἰκόνας αὐτοῦ τετραγώνους καὶ κυβοειδεῖς κατεσκεύαζον, αἰνιττόμενοι ὅτι τὸ τοιοῦτον σχῆμα, ἐφ' ᾧ μέρη πέση, πανταχόσε βάσιμον καὶ ὀρθιὸν ἔστιν. οὕτω καὶ ὁ λόγος καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια ὁμοία ἐστὶ πανταχόθεν αὐτῇ αὐτῇ, τὸ ψεῦδος δὲ πολὺχουν καὶ πολυσχιδὲς καὶ αὐτῷ μάλιστα ἀσύμφωνον. SCHOL.

2. ἡ τετράγωνος ἐργασία] Themistius, Orat. XXVI. p. 316. πρὸ μὲν Δαιδάλου τετράγωνος ἦν οὐ μόνον ἡ τῶν Ἑρμῶν ἐργασία, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ἀνδριάντων. Vid. ibi Petavium, et Menagium ad hæc Diogenis Laërt. V. 82. Ἰδοὺ τετράγωνος Ἑρμῆς, ἔχων σύρμα, κοιλίαν, αἰδοῖον, πάγονα. Ἐργασία, et ἐργάσασθαι θεὸν apud Pollucem, I. 11. et 15. sunt inter vocabula propria de his, qui statuas Deorum faciunt. Cur in προθύροις ædium positi fuerint, exponit Heraldus, II. Adversar. I. Duk. "The well known square piece of carved work." The words seem added as an explanation of Ἑρμαῖ. "The Hermæ are those well known square figures, numerous both in the door-

"ways of private houses and of temples." I have therefore struck out the comma after ἐπιχώριον.

13. ἀπὸ μετοίκων τέ τινων καὶ ἀκολουθῶν περὶ μὲν τῶν Ἑρμῶν οὐδὲν] Plutarchus in Alcibi. scribit, ante profec-tionem Alcibiadis etiam de mutilatis Hermis indicium delatum fuisse. Andocides, loco a Wasse indicato, primum ab Alcibiadis et Phereclei servis de mysteriorum imitatione, deinde a Teucro inquilino de Hermis truncatis, et sacris pollutis, ac denique a Dioclide de Hermis indicium factum. Horum igitur indicia, secundum Thucydidem, posteriora fuerunt discessu Alcibiadis in Siciliam. Servos illos ἀκολουθῶν vocat Thucydides, i. e. pedissequos, qui, dominos sectati, testes et fortassis adju-tores eorum petulantiae ac lasciviae fue-rant. Nam ἀκολουθοὶ proprie dicuntur servi, qui dominos sectantur. Vid. Casaub. et Duport. ad Theophrasti Charact. c. XI. Duport. ibid. ad cap. IX. et Periz. ad Ælian. XIV. V. H. 14. Gloss. ἀκόλουθος, secutor, pedissequus. Duk.

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Alcibiades is suspected of it; and his enemies endeavour to represent it as part of a plot framed by him to subvert the constitution.

περικοπαί τινες πρότερον ὑπὸ νεωτέρων μετὰ παιδιᾶς καὶ οἶνου γεγενημένοι, καὶ τὰ μυστήρια ἅμα ὡς ποιεῖται ἐν οἰκίαις ἐφ' ὕβρει. ὧν καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἐπηγιῶντο· καὶ αὐτὰ ὑπολαμβάνοντες οἱ μάλιστα τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ ἀχθόμενοι,

ἐμποδῶν ὄντι σφίσι μὴ αὐτοῖς τοῦ δήμου βεβαίως προστάναι, καὶ νομίσαντες, εἰ αὐτὸν ἐξελάσειαν, πρῶτοι ἂν εἶναι, ἐμεγάλυνον, καὶ ἐβόων ὡς ἐπὶ δήμου καταλύσει τά τε μυστικά καὶ ἡ τῶν Ἑρμῶν περικοπὴ γένοιτο, καὶ οὐδὲν εἴη αὐτῶν
 10 ὅ τι (οὐ μετ') ἐκείνου ἐπράχθη, ἐπιλέγοντες τεκμήρια τὴν ἄλλην αὐτοῦ ἐς τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα οὐ δημοτικὴν παρανομίαν.

He claims to be put instantly on his trial; but his enemies prevail with the people that he shall sail with the expedition, and be recalled hereafter to be tried, when the evidence was ready.
 15 XXIX. ὁ δ' ἐν τε τῷ παρόντι πρὸς τὰ μηνύματα ἀπελογεῖτο, καὶ ἐτοίμος ἦν πρὶν ἐκπλεῖν κρίνεσθαι, εἴ τι τούτων εἰργασμένος ἦν (ἤδη γὰρ καὶ τὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ἐπεπόριστο), καὶ εἰ μὲν τούτων τι εἴργαστο, δίκην δοῦναι, εἰ δ' ἀπολυθείη, ἄρχειν. καὶ ἐπεμαρτύρετο μὴ ἀπόν-
 20 τῆς πέρι αὐτοῦ διαβολὰς ἀποδέχεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἤδη ἀποκτείνειν, εἰ ἀδικεῖ, καὶ ὅτι σωφρονέστερον εἴη μὴ μετὰ τοιαύτης αἰτίας, πρὶν διαγνῶσι, πέμπειν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τοσοῦτῳ στρατεύματι. οἱ 3
 δ' ἐχθροὶ δεδιότες τό τε στράτευμα, μὴ εὖνουν ἔχῃ, ἦν ἤδη ἀγωνίζηται, ὅ τε δῆμος μὴ μαλακίζηται, θεραπεύων ὅτι

1. πρότερον] om. V. 3. ποιεῖται C.E.F.H.P.Q.R.V.c.f.g.h.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ποιοῦντα i. vulgo ποιῆται. ἐπ' οἰκίας G. οἰκίας A.E.h.k. et sec. man. N. 6. ὄντα P. μὴ αὐτοῖς A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.b.c.d.e.f. g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo αὐτοῖς μὴ. 7. ἐξελάσειαν H. ἐξελάσειεν A.E.F.c. 8. τε] om. L.O. 10. ἐπιλέγοντες τε τεκμήρια P.i.k.m. 11. ἐς] om. B. 12. τῷ τε K. 15. γὰρ τὰ τῆς L.O.i.k. γὰρ τῆς P. 17. ἐπεμαρτύρε E. 19. μὴ] om. c. 20. διαγνῶναι Q. 21. ἔχει e. 22. ὅ τε δῆμος—μαλακίζ.] om. G.

4. Ἐπηγιῶντο] Accusatorum nomina prodit apud Plutarchum, p. 201. Phrynichus: παράσχης διαβολὴν Ἑτέρω Διοκλείδα· dein, Τεύκρω γὰρ οὐχὶ βούλομαι Μήνυτρα δοῦναι, τῷ παλαμναίῳ ξένῳ. ubi legend. προσήκειν. Adde huc sis Andocidem, I. p. 175. Ursini imag. II. 13. Wass.

21. μὴ εὖνουν ἔχῃ] Plutarchus Alcib. Αἰσθόμενοι δὲ (οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην)

τούς τε ναύτας, ὅσοι πλεῖν ἐμελλον εἰς Σικελίαν, εὖνους ὄντας αὐτοῖς. Duk.

22. ὅ τε δῆμος μὴ μαλακίζηται] Plutarchus: ὥστε τοὺς ἐχθροὺς φοβεῖσθαι, μὴ περὶ τὴν κρίσιν ὁ δῆμος ἀμβλύτερος αὐτῷ γένηται διὰ τὴν χρεῖαν. Eadem, qua hic, significacione verbo μαλακίζεσθαι utitur Thucydides, III. 40. ubi vid. Schol. Duk.

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δι' ἐκείνον οἱ τ' Ἀργεῖοι ξυνεστράτευον καὶ τῶν Μαντινέων
τινὲς, ἀπέτρεπον καὶ ἀπέσπευδον, ἄλλους ῥήτορας ἐνιέντες,
οἱ ἔλεγον νῦν μὲν πλεῖν αὐτὸν καὶ μὴ κατασχεῖν τὴν ἀγωγὴν,
ἐλθόντα δὲ κρίνεσθαι ἐν ἡμέραις ῥηταῖς, βουλόμενοι ἐκ μεί-
ζονος διαβολῆς, ἣν ἔμελλον ῥᾶον αὐτοῦ ἀπόντος ποιεῖν, 5
μετάπεμπτον κομισθέντα αὐτὸν ἀγωνίσασθαι. καὶ ἔδοξε
πλεῖν τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην.

XXX. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα, θέρους μεσοῦντος ἦδη, ἡ ἀνα-
γωγὴ ἐγίνετο ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν. τῶν μὲν οὖν ξυμμάχων τοῖς

Olymp. 91. 2. πλείστοις, καὶ ταῖς σιταγωγαῖς ὀλκάσι, καὶ 10
Corcyra is named
as the point of as-
sembling for the
different divisions
of the armament.
The Athenian part
of it embarks at
Piræus. Descrip-
tion of the em-
barkation.
τοῖς πλοίοις, καὶ ὅση ἄλλη παρασκευὴ ξυνεί-
πετο, πρότερον εἶρητο ἐς Κέρκυραν ξυλλέγε-
σθαι, ὡς ἐκείθεν ἀθρόοις ἐπὶ ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν
τὸν Ἰόνιον διαβαλοῦσιν· αὐτοὶ (δ') Ἀθηναῖοι,
καὶ εἴ τινας τῶν ξυμμάχων παρήσαν, ἐς τὸν 15

(30—32.) Πειραιᾷ καταβάντες ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ῥητῇ ἅμα ἔφ
2 ἐπλήρουν τὰς ναῦς ὡς ἀναξόμενοι. ξυγκατέβη δὲ καὶ ὁ ἄλλος
ὄμιλος ἅπας, ὡς εἰπεῖν, ὁ ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ ἀστών καὶ ξένων,
οἱ μὲν ἐπιχώριοι τοὺς σφετέρους αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι προπέμποντες,
οἱ μὲν ἐταίρους, οἱ δὲ ξυγγενεῖς, οἱ δὲ υἱεῖς, καὶ μετ' ἐλπίδος 20
τε ἅμα ἰόντες καὶ ὀλοφυρμῶν, τὰ μὲν ὡς κτήσονται, τοὺς δ'
εἴ ποτε ὄψονται, ἐνθυμούμενοι ὅσον πλοῦν ἐκ τῆς σφετέρας
ἀπεστέλλοντο· (καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι καιρῷ, ὡς ἦδη ἔμελλον
μετὰ κινδύνων ἀλλήλους ἀπολιπεῖν, μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς ἐσθῆι τὰ
δεινὰ ἢ ὅτε ἐψηφίζοντο πλεῖν ὅμως δὲ τῇ παρουσίᾳ 25
διὰ τὸ πλῆθος ἐκάστων ὧν ἐώρων, τῇ ὄψει ἀνεθάρσουν·) οἱ
δὲ ξένοι καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὄχλος κατὰ θέαν ἦκεν, ὡς ἐπὶ ἀξιόχρεων

2. ἐνιόντες Q.

vulgo ἀναγωγὴν.

3. ἀγωγὴν A. B. F. H. K. N. V. b. c. g. h. Poppo. Goell.

6. αὐτὸν κομισθέντα N. V.

8. ἡ] om. E.

13. ἐπὶ

ἄκραν B. C. E. F. G. H. K. L. N. O. P. Q. V. c. d. e. g. h. i. k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo

ἐπὶ τὴν ἄκραν.

ιαπυγίαν k. εὐπυγίαν d. i.

14. διαβάλλουσιν L. O. P. d.

15. οἱ L. N. O. P. d. k. sed in marg. habet N. εἴ τινας.

16. ἕως E.

17. καὶ

ἄλλος g.

18. ὁ ante ἐν om. G.

20. υἱεῖς μετ' Q.

21. μὲν] om. d.

24. κινδύνου d.

ἀλλήλοισ k.

ἀπολείπειν V. g.

25. ὅτε] ὅτι Q.

27. ἀξιόχρεω C. K. f.

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καὶ ἄπιστον διάνοιαν. XXXI. παρασκευὴ γὰρ αὕτη πρώτη
ἐκπλεύσασα μιᾷ πόλεως δυνάμει Ἑλληνικῇ πολυτελεστάτῃ
δὴ καὶ εὐπρεπεστάτῃ τῶν εἰς ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον ἐγένετο.
ἀριθμῷ δὲ νεῶν καὶ ὀπλιτῶν καὶ ἡ ἐς Ἐπίδαυρον μετὰ Περι-
5 κλέους, καὶ ἡ αὐτὴ ἐς Ποτίδαιαν μετὰ Ἀγνωνος, οὐκ ἐλάσ-
σων ἦν· τετράκισ γὰρ χίλιοι ὀπλίται αὐτῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ
τριακόσιοι ἱππῆς, καὶ τριῆρεις ἑκατὸν, καὶ Λεσβίων καὶ Χίων
πεντήκοντα, καὶ ξύμμαχοι ἔτι πολλοὶ ξυνέπλευσαν. ἀλλὰ
ἐπὶ τε βραχεὶ πλὴν ὥρμήθησαν καὶ παρασκευὴ φαύλη. οὗτος
10 δὲ ὁ στόλος, ὥς χρόνιός τε ἐσόμενος καὶ κατ' ἀμφότερα, οὐ
ἂν δέη, καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ ἅμα ἔξαρτυθεῖς, τὸ μὲν ναυτικὸν
μεγάλαις δαπάναις τῶν τε τριηράρχων καὶ τῆς πόλεως
ἐκπονηθὲν, (τοῦ μὲν δημοσίου δραχμὴν τῆς ἡμέρας τῷ ναύτῃ
ἐκάστῳ διδόντος καὶ ναῦς παρασχόντος κενὰς, ἐξήκοντα μὲν
15 ταχείας, τεσσαράκοντα δὲ ὀπλιταγωγούς, καὶ ὑπηρεσίας ταύ-
ταις τὰς κρατίστας τῶν τριηράρχων, ἐπιφοράς τε πρὸς τῷ

4. δὲ καὶ νεῶν R.f.

7. χίων] χιλίων c.

ἐξαρτηθεῖς f.

hic et infra.

Heilman. Dobree.

5. μὲν ἄγνωνος C.

8. ἔτι] om. f.

τῷ μὲν ναυτικῷ k. et. correct. C.

15. ταύτης Q.

τῶν [δὲ] τριηραρχῶν Porpo.

6. ἀγῶνος g. et prim. man. N.

11. καὶ πεζῷ ἅμα καὶ ναυσὶν Q.R.f.

correct. C.

12. τριηραρχῶν E. et

16. τῶν δὲ τριηραρχῶν ἐπιφοράς τε V.

1. παρασκευὴ γὰρ αὕτη, κ. τ. λ.] Legendum videtur αὕτη, ἢ πρώτη. Vide c. 44. init. DOBREE. The only question is as to the meaning and place of the word πρώτη. Göller in his second edition takes it with ἐκπλεύσασα: "For this expedition, which sailed out first, belonging to a single city, and consisting of a force of Greeks, was the most costly &c." πρώτη seems to be used in distinction from the second expedition sent out under Demosthenes and Eurymedon.

4. Περικλέους] See II. 56.

5. Ποτίδαιαν] See II. 58.

9. οὗτος δὲ ὁ στόλος] The verb to this nominative case has been forgotten to be added, owing to the length of the sentence: but it is easy to supply ὥρμήθη.

15. ὑπηρεσίας—τὰς κρατίστας] Ὑπηρεσίαι sunt ὁ κυβερνήτης, ὁ κελουστής, &c. Vide me ad Demosth. Polycl. p. 1208.

20. DOBREE. Every citizen whose

property exceeded eight talents was liable to be called upon to discharge the duties of trierarch. (Böckh, Staatshaush. der Athen. II. p. 122. II. p. 367. Eng. Transl.) Four hundred trierarchs were appointed annually, in the times with which we are now engaged: (Xenoph. Rep. Athen. III. 4.) but no man could be required to serve the office two years successively. (Isæus de Apollod. Hæred. p. 184. Reiske.) The government furnished the ship and the regular pay to the men; but the trierarch provided for the outfit of the ship, and in order to secure a good pilot and good rowers was in the habit of giving an addition to the pay issued by the state. And if any of the men deserted on foreign service, as the trierarch was bound to have his ship effective, he was obliged either to bribe them to return, or to engage others, as he best could, to supply their places; a system which, while it fell heavily on a

ATHENS. A.C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἐκ δημοσίου μισθῷ διδόντων τοῖς θρανίταις τῶν ναυτῶν καὶ ταῖς ὑπηρεσίαις, καὶ τᾶλλα σημείους καὶ κατασκευαῖς πολυτέλεσι χρησαμένων, καὶ ἐς τὰ μακρότατα προθυμηθέντος ἐνὸς ἐκάστου, ὅπως αὐτῷ τινὶ εὐπρεπείᾳ τε ἡ ναὺς μάλιστα προέξει καὶ τῷ ταχυνναυτεῖν) τὸ δὲ πεζὸν καταλόγοις τε χρηστοῖς 5

1. ναυτικῶν L.

3. χρησομένων G.

4. αὐτὸ E.

μάλιστα ἡ ναὺς P.

conscientious trierarch, opened a wide door to corrupt practices, for men of unscrupulous character. See VII. 13. and Demosthenes, Polycles, and "De Corona Trierarchiæ;" and Böckh, II. p. 79. et seqq. (Eng. Transl. II. p. 319, &c.)

ὑπηρεσίας—τριηράρχων] The reading which Heilman, Dobree, and Poppo preferred on conjecture, is now found in the MS. which I have marked V. Yet still I think that the common reading and stopping are correct. As to the grammatical objection, that there is nothing to answer to *μὲν*, in the words τοῦ μὲν δημοσίου, Poppo himself (Prolegom. I. p. 276.) has furnished three instances, II. 70. III. 46. IV. 69, in which *μὲν* is followed by the simple conjunction *τε*, to which may be added V. 71. where τὰ στρατόπεδα ποιεῖ μὲν καὶ ἅπαντα τοῦτο has nothing to answer to it except the words καὶ τότε περιέσχον μὲν οἱ Μαντινῆς. But with regard to the sense, the epithet *κρατίστας* implies a selection, and a picking of the men, to get only the best that were to be had: but this was the business of the trierarchs, each of whom was anxious to get the best for his own ship: and hence the great expense of the office, from one trierarch's outbidding another. So Apollodorus, speaking of his services as trierarch, says, *πρῶτος ἐπληρώσαμην τὴν ναῦν, μισθωσάμενος ναυτας, ὡς οἶόν τ' ἦν ἀρίστους, δωρεὰς καὶ προδόσεις δούς ἐκάστῳ αὐτῶν μεγάλας.* * * * *ὑπηρεσίαν τοίνυν ἦν ἐδυνάμην κρατίστην ἐμισθωσάμην.* Demosth. Polycles, p. 1208. And again the same Apollodorus says in another oration, (De Corona Trierarch. p. 1229.) *ἐτι τοίνυν ὑπηρεσίαν τὴν κρατίστην ἔλαβον, πολλῶ πλείστον ἀργυρίον δούς.* The question now occurs, what are we to understand by *ὑπηρεσία*? For in the speech against Polycles, already referred to, a distinc-

tion is more than once made between *ἡ ὑπηρεσία* and *οἱ ναῦται*; and again in a speech of Nicias, (Defensio Largitionum, p. 702.) a distinction is made between *κυβερνήτης*, *πλήρωμα*, and *ἡ ἄλλη ὑπηρεσία*. So again in Thucydides, I. 143. we have *κυβερνήτας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ὑπηρεσίαν*. I am inclined to think that *ἡ ὑπηρεσία* means very nearly the same thing as the expression in Thucyd. VII. 14. *τῶν ναυτῶν οἱ ἐξορμῶντές τε ναῦν καὶ ξυνέχοντες τὴν εἰρεσίαν*: that is, something nearly equivalent to those who are rated in our ships as "able seamen," or as "captains of the forecandle and of the tops," &c. (See Capt. Hall's Fragments of Voyages, second series, vol. II. p. 77, &c.) Accordingly the additional pay would be given by the trierarchs to the *Thranitæ*, or highest class of rowers, and to the *ὑπηρεσίαις*, or petty officers, including the *κυβερνήτης* and the *κελευστής*, as Dobree rightly supposes, and others whose particular duties are not known to us.

[Göller understands by *αἱ ὑπηρεσίαι* "the servants of the sailors," and Poppo agrees with him, if the text be allowed to be sound. But the servants, i. e. the slaves, of the sailors would never have been especially encouraged by additional pay, while the sailors themselves except the *Thranitæ* received only the state's allowance. What however was meant by the word *ὑπηρεσία* is not so easy to determine, nor do I know of any existing information which can decide the question.]

1. τοῖς θρανίταις] Vide ad IV. 32. DUK.

2. σημείους] The figures affixed to the head of a vessel, both for ornament's sake, and for distinction from other vessels. "Figure heads."

5. καταλόγοις — χρηστοῖς] See the note on V. 8.

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ἐκκριθὲν, καὶ ὅπλων καὶ τῶν περὶ τὸ σῶμα σκευῶν μεγάλην
 σπουδῇ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀμλληθέν. ξυνέβη δὲ πρὸς τε σφᾶς 4
 αὐτοὺς ἅμα ἔριν γενέσθαι, ὃ τις ἕκαστος προσετάχθη, καὶ ἐς
 τοὺς ἄλλους Ἑλληνας ἐπιδείξιν μᾶλλον εἰκασθῆναι τῆς
 5 δυνάμεως καὶ ἐξουσίας ἢ ἐπὶ πολεμίους παρασκευήν. εἰ γάρ 5
 τις ἐλογίσατο τὴν τε τῆς πόλεως ἀνάλωσιν δημοσίαν καὶ
 τῶν στρατευομένων τὴν ἰδίαν, τῆς μὲν πόλεως, ὅσα τε ἦδη
 †προ[σ]ετετέλεκει† καὶ ἃ ἔχοντας τοὺς στρατηγούς ἀπέ-
 στελλε, τῶν δὲ ἰδιωτῶν, ἃ τε περὶ τὸ σῶμά. τις καὶ τριήραρ-
 10 χος ἐς τὴν ναῦν ἀναλώκει, καὶ ὅσα ἔτι ἔμελλεν ἀναλώσειν,
 χωρὶς δ' ἃ εἰκὸς ἦν καὶ ἄνευ τοῦ [ἐκ] δημοσίου μισθοῦ πάντα
 τινὰ παρασκευάσασθαι ἐφόδιον ὡς ἐπὶ χρόνιον στρατείαν, καὶ
 ὅσα ἐπὶ μεταβολῇ τις ἢ στρατιώτης ἢ ἔμπορος ἔχων ἔπλει,

3. αὐτοὺς καὶ ἅμα L.O.P.k.

ὥστις e. ὅστις f.

6. δημοσίαν ἢ καὶ h.

8. προτετελέκει Poppo.

ἐπέστελλε d.

11. δ] om. pr. e. αὐ recens e.

et R. ἀν Q.f.

ἐκ] om. N.V.g. ἐκ τοῦ A.B.E.F.H.h. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 2.

12. στρατίαν C.E.F.K.L.O.P.R.d.e.f.h.i.k.m.

13. ἔμπορος ἔχων] ἐμπροσέχων E.

3. ὃ τις ἕκαστος προσετάχθη] Compare VII. 70. πᾶς τέ τις ἐν ᾧ προσετάχθη αὐτὸς ἕκαστος ἡπείγετο πρῶτος φαίνεσθαι. "Each in their several stations strove to surpass one another."

4. ἐπιδείξιν — εἰκασθῆναι] "Was thought like a display or showing off of power." Compare I. 10. διπλασίαν ἂν τὴν δύναμιν εἰκάσθαι ἢ ἔστιν.

8. †προ[σ]ετετέλεκει†] Ita quidem omnes libri: sed tamen nonnihil suspectum est. Nam προτελεῖν nihil aliud esse potest, quam ad et præter alia aliquid impendere, aut præstare. Ignorant hoc verbum Lexica, sed habet Xenophon VII. Ἀναβ. 6. §. 30. Εἰ δὲ δὴ ὁ συμπαρέχων ὑμῖν ταύτην τὴν ἀσφάλειαν, καὶ πάντων πολὺν μισθὸν προστελεῖ. Sed id huic loco non optime convenit. Stephanus, Acacius, et eos sequutus Portus vertunt: quæ ante erogaverat. Hoc autem est προτελεῖν; quo verbo hac significatione uti Xenophontem VII. Ἀναβ. 7. §. 25. Ἀναμνήσθητι δὲ καὶ σὺν, τί προτελέσας ἡμῖν συμμάχους ἡμᾶς ἔλαβες, ostendit Budæus in Commentar. Ling. Gr. p. 627. Et rursus Xenophon in lib. de Agesilao, p. 654. Ὅστ' οὐδὲν προτελέσαντες οἱ φίλοι αὐτοῦ. DUK. Vulgatam si retinemus, non erit intelli-

genda, quæ præter alia impendit, sed quæ in expeditionem impenderant: id quod ferri posse existimo. GÖLLER.

[Compare the use of the word προσαναγκάζειν in VII. 18. Poppo however prefers προτετελέκει.]

11. ἄνευ τοῦ [ἐκ] δημοσίου μισθοῦ] Several MSS. read ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίου, and Poppo has followed their authority. But τὸ δημόσιον occurs once only in Thucydides, V. 18, and there it signifies the public prison. On the other hand ἐκ δημοσίου without the article can hardly be right, and three MSS. omit the preposition altogether. I am inclined to think that they are right, and that the true reading is ἄνευ τοῦ δημοσίου μισθοῦ.

13. ἐπὶ μεταβολῇ] Compare VII. 13. εἰσὶ δ' οἱ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐμπορευόμενοι — τὴν ἀκρίβειαν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἀφήρηται. This mixing up of trade with war was a natural consequence of the system which made military service rather an interruption to a man's common business than the profession to which his life was devoted. And so we read in the early Roman history, that when a Roman garrison at Anxur was surprised by the enemy, the loss in men was

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πολλὰ ἂν τάλαντα εὐρέθη ἐκ τῆς πόλεως τὰ πάντα ἐξαγό-
 6 μενα. καὶ ὁ στόλος οὐχ ἦσσαν τόλμης τε θάμβει καὶ ὄψεως
 λαμπρότητι περιβόητος ἐγένετο, ἡ στρατιᾶς, πρὸς οὓς ἐπή-
 εσαν, ὑπερβολῇ, καὶ ὅτι μέγιστος ἦδη διάπλους ἀπὸ τῆς
 οἰκείας καὶ ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ ἐλπίδι τῶν μελλόντων πρὸς τὰ ὑπάρ- 5
 χοντα ἐπεχειρήθη.

XXXII. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ αἱ νῆες πλήρεις ἦσαν καὶ ἐσέκειτο
 πάντα ἦδη, ὅσα ἔχοντες ἐμελλον ἀνάξεσθαι, τῇ μὲν σάλπιγγι
 σιωπῇ ὑπεσημάνθη, εὐχὰς δὲ τὰς νομιζομένας πρὸ τῆς ἀνα-
 γωγῆς οὐ κατὰ ναῦν ἐκάστην, ξύμπαντες δὲ ὑπὸ κήρυκος 10
 ἐποιοῦντο, κρατῆράς τε κεράσαντες παρ' ἅπαν τὸ στράτευμα,
 καὶ ἐκπώμασι χρυσοῖς τε καὶ ἀργυροῖς οἱ τε ἐπιβάται καὶ οἱ
 2 ἄρχοντες σπένδοντες. ξυνεπεύχοντο δὲ καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὄμιλος ὁ
 ἐκ τῆς γῆς, τῶν τε πολιτῶν καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος εὐνους παρῆν
 3 σφίσι. παιωνίσαντες δὲ καὶ τελεώσαντες τὰς σπονδάς ἀνή- 15
 γοντο, καὶ ἐπὶ κέρως τὸ πρῶτον ἐκπλεύσαντες ἄμιλλαν ἦδη

I. εὐρεθῇ c.g. 4. ὅτι ὁ μέγιστος P. ἦδη] Usitatus δὴ. Bekk. 5. οἰκίας
 K. 7. ἐπεὶ N.V. ἐπέκειτο G.K.Q.e.f.g. 8. ὅσα ἦδη L.O.P.k. ὅσα
 ἔχοντες ἦδη i. 9. σιωπῇ E.c. ἐπεσημάνθη O. 11. καὶ κρατῆράς τε i.
 παράπαν A.E.K.Q. 13. καὶ ἄλλος K. 15. παιωνίσαντες L.O.c. τελε-
 σάντες E.g. 16. ἐπικαίρως A.B.g.h. ἐπικέρως E.

small, "quia præter ægros lixarum in
 "modum omnes per agros vicinasque
 "urbes negotiabantur." Livy V. 8.
 But when the long civil wars and the
 change of manners had made the army
 a regular profession as in modern times,
 the apostle Paul could justly say, οὐδεὶς
 στρατευόμενος ἐμπλέκεται ταῖς τοῦ βίου
 πραγματείαις· ἵνα τῷ στρατολογήσαντι
 ἀρέσῃ. 2 Tim. ii. 4.

3. στρατιᾶς—ὑπερβολῇ] Compare c.
 86. δυνάμει μείζονι πρὸς τὴν τῶνδε ἰσχύον
 πάρεσμεν. For in the judgment of
 Thucydides, the force of the Athenian
 armament was great enough to over-
 whelm Syracuse, had it been ably and
 vigorously directed. Compare II. 65.
 and VII. 42.

5. ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ—ὑπάρχοντα] "With
 "future prospects the most magnifi-
 "cent ever known if compared with
 "their actual power." For although
 the objects of the great Persian expe-

dition were even more magnificent, yet
 they were less disproportioned to the
 present power of the state which as-
 pired to them.

11. Κρατῆράς τε κεράσαντες — καὶ
 σπένδοντες] Illustrarunt hunc morem
 veterum Muretus XIV. Var. Lect. 2.
 et Cerda ad Virgil. III. Æneid. 776.
 Add. Arrian. de Exped. Alex. VI. 3.
 Καὶ ἐπιβάς τῆς νεῶς, ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης ἐκ
 χρυσοῦς φιάλης ἐσπένδεν ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν,
 τὸν τ' Ἀκείσινην ξυνεπικαλούμενος τῷ
 Ὑδάσπῃ. Εἰ, Ἐπεὶ δὲ Ἡρακλεῖ τε τῷ
 προπάτορι σπείσας, καὶ Ἀμμωνί, καὶ τοῖς
 ἄλλοις θεοῖς, ὅσοις αὐτῷ νόμος, σημῆ-
 ναι ἐς ἀναγωγὴν κελεύει τῇ σάλπιγγι.
 Duk.

16. ἐπὶ κέρως] See the note on II. 90.
 The ships first sailed out in column,
 then when they reached the open sea,
 they no longer kept their original places
 in the column, but tried which could
 get first to Ægina.

SYRACUSE. A.C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

μέχρι Αιγίνης ἐποιοῦντο. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν, ἔνθα περ καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα τῶν ξυμμάχων ξυνελέγετο, ἡπείγοντο ἀφικέσθαι.

Ἐς δὲ τὰς Συρακούσας ἡγγέλλετο μὲν πολλαχόθεν τὰ 4 περὶ τοῦ ἐπίπλου, οὐ μέντοι ἐπιστεύετο ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον

Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

SYRACUSE.

The rumours of the expedition reach Syracuse; and are variously received.

10 Ἐρμοκράτης ὁ Ἑρμῶνος παρελθὼν αὐτοῖς, ὡς σαφῶς οἰόμενος εἰδέναι τὰ περὶ αὐτῶν, ἔλεγε καὶ παρήγει τοιαύδε.

XXXIII. “ἈΠΙΣΤΑ μὲν ἴσως, ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλοι τινές,

“δόξω ὑμῖν περὶ τοῦ ἐπίπλου τῆς ἀληθείας λέγειν, καὶ

SPEECH OF
HERMOCRATES.

15

Let us not deceive ourselves. The Athenians are coming to try to conquer Sicily. Let us not despise them, nor yet be afraid of them; and the very magnitude of their armament makes its failure more probable, as it will make our triumph more glorious.

(33. 34.)

20

“γιγνώσκω ὅτι οἱ τὰ μὴ πιστὰ δοκοῦντα εἶναι

“ἢ λέγοντες ἢ ἀπαγγέλλοντες οὐ μόνον οὐ

“πείθουσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄφρονες δοκοῦσιν εἶναι·

“ὅμως δὲ οὐ καταφοβηθεῖς ἐπισχίσω, κινδυνευ-

“ούσης τῆς πόλεως, πείθων γε ἑμᾶν τὸν σαφέ-

“στερόν τι ἐτέρου εἰδὼς λέγειν. Ἀθηναῖοι 2

“γὰρ ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς, ὃ πάνυ θαυμάζετε, πολλῇ

“στρατιᾷ ὥρμηται καὶ ναυτικῇ καὶ †πεζικῇ†.

“πρόφασιν μὲν Ἑγεσταίων ξυμμαχία καὶ

“Λεοντίνων κατοικίσει, τὸ δὲ ἀληθὲς Σικελίας

2. ξυνελέγοντο R. ἐπείγοντο V. 4. πολλαχόθεν καὶ τὰ L.O.P. πανταχόθεν τὰ N.V.h. 5. ἐπιστεύοντο K. 6. καὶ] om. R. 8. στρατίας E.F.H.L.O. P.V.d.f.g.h.i. τῆς] om. L.f. τῆς ἀπὸ K. τε καὶ e. 9. ἀθηνῶν A.B.E.F.H.c.g. τὰναντία Q. 10. σαφῶς αὐτοῖς g. 11. τάδε d. 14. μὴ τὰ R.f. 17. ὅμως οὐ V. 18. γε] om. i. γέ τε R. 20. ὑμᾶς A.B.E.F.H.K.M.N.R.V. b.c.e.g.h. θαυμάζεται P. 21. πεζῇ g. Bekk. 2. 22. προφάσει e. 23. κατοικήσει A.E.H.N.R. et V. sed i superscripto f.g.h.i.

7. τοιοῦτε λόγοι] i.e. “such as those “that follow from Hermocrates and “Athenagoras.” The first representing the sentiments of those who believed the truth of the reports, the other those of the incredulous party.

21. πεζικῇ] The grammarian Thomas finds fault with this word as poetical, and says, that although Thucydides

has used it, it is better to use πεζὸς instead of it, “as Demosthenes does, and “all other writers.” Πεζικός however is to be found in Xenophon, Memorab. III. 6. §. 9. and Cyropæd. II. 4. §. 18. in Dinarchus, Polycles, p. 96. 5. Reiske; and in Aristotle Rhetor. II. 23, and probably in many other places. But it should be noticed that in the passage

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

- “ἐπιθυμία, μάλιστα δὲ τῆς ἡμετέρας πόλεως, ἡγούμενοι, εἰ
 3 “ταύτην σχοίεν, ῥαδίως καὶ τᾶλλα ἔξειν. ὥς οὖν ἐν τάχει
 “παρεσομένων, ὁρᾶτε ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ὅτῃ τρόπῳ
 “κάλλιστα ἀμυνεῖσθε αὐτοὺς, καὶ μήτε καταφρονήσαντες
 “ἄφρακτοι ληφθήσεσθε, μήτε ἀπιστήσαντες τοῦ ξύμπαντος 5
 4 “ἀμελήσετε. εἰ δέ τῃ καὶ πιστὰ, τὴν τόλμαν αὐτῶν καὶ
 “δύναμιν (μη) ἐκπλαγῇ. οὔτε γὰρ βλάπτειν ἡμᾶς πλείω οἰοί
 “τε ἔσονται ἢ πάσχειν, οὔθ’ ὅτι μεγάλῳ στόλῳ ἐπέρχονται,
 “ἀνωφελεῖς, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τε τοὺς ἄλλους Σικελιώτας πολὺν
 “ἄμεινον (μᾶλλον γὰρ ἐβελήσουσιν ἐκπλαγέστες ἡμῖν ξυμ- 10
 “μαχεῖν), καὶ ἦν ἄρα ἡ κατεργασώμεθα αὐτοὺς, ἢ ἀπράκτους
 “ὦν ἐφίενται ἀπώσωμεν (οὐ γὰρ δὴ, μὴ τύχασί γε ὦν
 “προσδέχονται, φοβοῦμαι), κάλλιστον δὲ ἔργων ἡμῖν ξυμ-
 5 “βήσεται, καὶ οὐκ ἀνέλπιστον ἔμοιγε. ὀλίγοι γὰρ δὴ στόλοι
 “μεγάλοι, ἢ Ἑλλήνων ἢ βαρβάρων, πολὺ ἄπο τῆς ἑαυτῶν 15
 — “ἀπάραντες κατώρθωσαν. οὔτε γὰρ πλείους τῶν ἐνοικούντων
 “καὶ ἀστυγεϊόνων ἔρχονται (πάντα γὰρ ὑπὸ δέους ξυνί-
 “σταται), ἦν τε δι’ ἀπορίαν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἐν ἀλλοτρίᾳ γῇ
 “σφαλῶσι, τοῖς ἐπιβουλευθεῖσιν ὄνομα, καὶ περὶ σφίσιν
 6 “αὐτοῖς τὰ πλείω πταίωσιν, ὅμως καταλείπουσιν. ὅπερ καὶ 20
 “Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοὶ οἶδοι, τοῦ Μήδου παρὰ λόγον πολλὰ

1. μάλιστα K. ἡμετέρας L. 4. καὶ μὴ καταφρ. L.N.V. 5. ληφθήσεσθε
 correct. C.m. ἐπιστήσαντες Q. 6. ἀμελήσετε m. et correct. C. 11. ἢ]
 εἰ g. om. N.V. ἀφράκτους C. 12. ἀπώσωμεν K. μὴ δὴ c.g. 13. προσ-
 εδέχοντο K. ἔργων F.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.f.k. Haack. Porpo. 14. δὴ] ἦδη K.
 15. μεγάλοι om. A.B.h. ἀπο Porpo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. ἀπό. πολλοὶ ἀπὸ V.
 17. γὰρ ὑπὸ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell.
 vulgo γὰρ δὴ ὑπὸ. ξυνίστανται K.Q. 20. πταίωσιν A.B.F.H.V.c.g.h.i.
 Goell. πταί[σ]ωσιν Porpo. vulgo πταίσωσιν. καὶ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι Q.V.

in the Cyropædia, the best MS. reads πεζῇ, and not πεζικῇ; and in Isocrates also, where the old text (Philip. p. 95, C.) was δύναμιν καὶ πεζικὴν καὶ ναυτικὴν, Bekker has altered it to πεζῇ, on the authority of the Codex Urbinas, or G. The more correct our editions of the Greek writers become, the more we find the text in agreement with the rules of the grammarians. Since this note was written, I see that Bekker in

his latest edition of Thucydides, 1832, has here also substituted πεζῇ for πεζικῇ.

19. καὶ περὶ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς—πταίωσιν] See note on I. 69. §. 9.

20. ὅπερ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι] Τρία πραγματεύεται διὰ τούτων ἐν μὲν, ἐν ἐλπίσι ποιῆσαι τοὺς Συρακουσίους τῆς νίκης, ὡς σφαλῆσομένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων περὶ αὐτοὺς, ὅπερ τρόπον ἐσφάλησαν οἱ Μῆδοι στρατεύσαντες ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἔτερον

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“σφαλέντος, ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι ὡς ἐπὶ Ἀθήνας ἦει, ἡξή-
 “θησαν, καὶ ἡμῖν οὐκ ἀνέλπιστον τὸ τοιοῦτο ξυμβῆναι.

“XXXIV. θαρσοῦντες οὖν τὰ τε αὐτοῦ παρασκευαζόμεθα,

“καὶ ἐς τοὺς Σικελοὺς πέμποντες τοὺς μὲν μᾶλλον βεβαιωσώ-

- 5 Let us then apply “μεθα, τοῖς δὲ φιλίαν καὶ ξυμμαχίαν πειρώ-
 for aid in every “μεθα ποιεῖσθαι, ἔς τε τὴν ἄλλην Σικελίαν
 quarter, both in “πέμπωμεν πρέσβεις, δηλοῦντες ὡς κοινὸς ὁ
 Sicily, in Greece, “κίνδυνος, καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν, ὅπως ἡ ξυμ-
 and elsewhere. Let “μαχίαν ποιῶμεθα ἡμῖν, ἢ μὴ δέχονται Ἀθη-
 us prepare our own “ναίους. δοκεῖ δέ μοι καὶ ἐς Καρχηδόνα
 resources. And I “ἄμεινον εἶναι πέμψαι. οὐ γὰρ ἀνέλπιστον
 should urge you to “αὐτοῖς, ἀλλ’ αἰεὶ διὰ φόβου εἰσὶ, μὴ ποτε
 anticipate the ene- “Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν ἔλθωσιν,
 my’s arrival, to “ὥστε τάχ’ ἂν ἴσως νομίσαντες, εἰ τάδε προή-
 10 wait for them at “σονται, καὶ σφέεις ἐν πόλει εἶναι, ἐτελέσειαν
 Tarentum, to dis- “ἡμῖν ἦτοι κρύφα γε ἢ φανερώς, ἢ ἐξ ἐνός γέ του τρόπου,
 pute the very pas- “ἀμῦναι. δυνατοὶ δέ εἰσι μάλιστα τῶν νῦν, βουλευθέντες·
 sage of the Ionian “χρυσὸν γὰρ καὶ ἄργυρον πλείστον κέκτηνται, ὅθεν ὁ τε

1. ἐπὶ] om. G. ἐπὶ ἀθήνας C.E.F.H.K.R.V.e.f.g. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk.
 ἐπ’ ἀθήνας. εἴη C.H.d.e.f.i. ἦκει K.V. 2. τοιοῦτον C.G.K.L.N.O.V.
 d.e.g.i.k.m. cum Thoma M. v. βούλομαι. 7. πέμπομεν E. 8. καὶ] ἢ e.
 ξυμμαχίαν ποιῶμεθα A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.R.V.b.c.e.f.g.i.k. et pr. h.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. ξυμμαχώσιν correctus h. ξυμμαχίδα ποιῶμεθα Coraes :
 vulgo ξυμμαχίαν ποιῶνται. 9. δέχονται V. 14. τάγε d. προσήσονται h.
 προσείσονται d. ποιήσονται g. 15. καὶ K.h. vulgo καὶ ἂν. 16. κρύφα ἢ L.O.
 του] που K.

δὲ, τὸ μόνους Συρακουσίους, ἂν κατορθώ-
 σωσι, δοκεῖν νενικηκέναι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους,
 ἐπεὶ ἐπὶ Συρακουσίους ἐκείνοι προη-
 γουμένως στρατεύοντα (καὶ γὰρ τὸν
 Μῆδον ὑπὸ πάντων νενικημένον τῶν Ἑλ-
 λήνων ὑπὸ μόνων τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἠττήσθαι
 νενομισθαι διὰ τοῦτο, ὅτι ἐπ’ Ἀθήνας
 λόγος ἦν στρατεύειν αὐτὸν). τρίτον δέ,
 ἀπαλλάξαι τοῦ φόβου τοὺς Συρακουσίους.
 ἐπεὶ γὰρ καταπεπλήγασιν ἀκοῇ τοὺς Ἀθη-
 ναίους νενικηκότες τὸν Μῆδον, παραδεί-
 κνυσιν αὐτοῖς ὅτι ὁ Μῆδος αὐτὸς περὶ
 ἑαυτὸν πταίσας τὰ πλείω τὴν δόξαν τῆς
 νίκης ἐκείνους προσέθηκεν. SCHOL. Thu-
 cydides in mente habebat scribere, ὅπερ
 καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔπαθον, sed in fine ipsam
 explicationem ejus verbi, scribens ἡξή-
 θησαν, addit. GÖLLER.

1. ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι] Est “propter
 “istam famam,” “propterea quod ita
 “prædicabatur.” ΗΛΑΚΚ.

16. ἦτοι κρύφα γε ἢ φανερώς] “Se-
 “cretly at least if not openly.” In
 these expressions the Greeks follow a
 different order from ourselves, as with
 them the more likely supposition is put
 before the less likely : whereas we
 should naturally say, “either openly,
 “or at any rate secretly.” Compare
 Herodot. III. 140. ἀναβέβηκε δ’ ἢ τις ἢ
 οὐδείς, “only one or two, if any;” and
 Aristotle Ethic. Nicomach. I. 8. ἐν γέ
 τι ἢ τὰ πλείιστα κατορθοῦν. “In some
 “one point at any rate, if not gene-
 “rally.”

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

- 3 “ πόλεμος καὶ τᾶλλα εὐπορεῖ. ἐμπνῶμεν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακε-
 “ δαίμονα καὶ ἐς Κόρινθον, δεόμενοι δεῦρο κατὰ τάχος βοη-
 4 “ θεῖν, καὶ τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον κινεῖν. ὃ δὲ μάλιστα ἐγὼ τε
 “ νομίζω ἐπικάιρον, ὑμεῖς τε διὰ τὸ ξύνηθες ἥσυχον ἤκιστ’
 “ ἂν ὀξέως πείθοισθε, ὅμως εἰρήσεται. Σικελιῶται γὰρ εἰ 5
 “ θέλομεν ξύμπαντες, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅτι πλείστοι μεθ’ ἡμῶν,
 “ καθελκύναντες ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ναυτικὸν μετὰ δυοῖν
 “ μηνοῖν τροφῆς, ἀπαντῆσαι Ἀθηναίοις ἐς Τάραντα καὶ
 “ ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν, καὶ δῆλον ποιῆσαι αὐτοῖς ὅτι οὐ περὶ
 “ †τῇ Σικελίᾳ† πρότερον ἔσται ὁ ἀγὼν ἢ τοῦ ἐκείνους περαιω- 10
 “ θῆναι τὸν Ἴόνιον, μάλιστ’ ἂν αὐτοὺς ἐκπλήξαιμεν, καὶ ἐς
 “ λογισμὸν καταστήσασιν ὅτι ὁρμώμεθα μὲν ἐκ φιλίας
 “ χώρας φύλακες (ὑποδέχεται γὰρ ἡμᾶς Τάρας), τὸ δὲ πέ-
 “ λαγος αὐτοῖς πολὺν περαιούσθαι μετὰ πάσης τῆς παρα-
 “ σκευῆς, χαλεπὸν δὲ διὰ πλοῦ μήκος ἐν τάξει μέναι, καὶ 15
 “ ἡμῖν ἂν εὐεπίθετος εἴη, βραδεῖά τε καὶ κατ’ ὀλίγον προσπί-

1. καὶ om. R. πέμπωμεν Q.f.k. 2. ἐς τὴν κόρινθον d.i. δεῦρο] om. K.
 βοηθήσει R. 3. ἐγὼ νομίζω g. 4. ὑμεῖς δὲ L.f. 6. θέλομεν g. ὑμῶν
 d.i.k. 7. μεθελκύναντες g. προὑπάρχον i. 8. τάρανταν g. 9. ἄκραν]
 ἄλλην d.i. 10. τῆς σικελίας Haack. πρῶτον e. 10. τοῦ] τὸ i. 12. ὁρμώ-
 μεθα E. 13. γὰρ] δὲ d. ὑμᾶς A.B.F.H.h. 14. περαιούται K.
 15. μέναι] εἶναι C.G.K.L.O.P.e.f.k. 16. εὐεπιθέτως A.B. βραχεῖά A.B.E.
 F.N. pr. manu. Q.c.g.h. Parm. κατ’ ὀλίγον V. margo N. et ita Porpo. Haack.
 Goeller. et Bekk. 2. vulgo κατὰ λόγον. προσιπτόντα k.

9. περὶ †τῇ Σικελίᾳ†.] Semper, ni fallor, genitivo utuntur; hic certe τῆς Σικελίας ob τοῦ DOBREE. But may not the sense be a little different from that of περὶ τῆς Σικελίας? and may it not signify not only “fighting about Sicily,” i. e. concerning Sicily, but “fighting,” as it were, “over Sicily,” i. e. about it, in the double sense of the word “about,” which signifies neighbourhood as well as relation. In Tyrtaeus, the words περὶ ἢ πατρίδι μαρνάμενον do not seem to mean exactly the same with γῆς περὶ τῆσδε μαχώμεθα, which follow a few lines afterwards: the dative appearing to express “fighting in our country to defend it,” while the genitive simply expresses “fighting to defend it.” See Poetæ Minores Græci, vol. I. p. 432. Compare also

Homer, Iliad, XVII. 132:

Λίαν δ’ ἄμφι Μυνοιτιάδῃ σάκος ἐὺρὺ καλύψας
 Ἔσθήνι, ὣς τίς τι λίων περὶ οἷσι τίπτεται.

And Odyssey, XVII. 471:

ἀνὴρ περὶ οἷσι μαχόμενος κτείττεται.

11. καὶ ἐς λογισμὸν καταστήσασιν] Καὶ ποιήσασιν αὐτοὺς ἐν φροντίδι καὶ διαλογισμῷ γενέσθαι. SCHOL.

13. χώρας φύλακες] Λέπει τῆς Σικελίας. SCHOL.

16. εὐεπίθετος εἴη] Εὐεπιχείρητος ἡμῖν ἔσται ἢ δύναμις αὐτῶν, βραδεὺς τε πλέονσα διὰ τὸν ἐν τῷ πελάγει κάματον, καὶ οὐκ ἄθρόα. SCHOL.

εὐεπίθετος] Εὐκόλος εἰς ἐπίθεσιν, ἥτοι εὐεπιχείρητος, exponit Thom. Magister. DUK.

κατ’ ὀλίγον προσσιπτόντα] This reading, which is given in the Venetian

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“ πτουσα. | εἰ δ' αὖ τῷ ταχυναυτοῦντι ἀθροωτέρῳ, κουφίσαν- 5
 “ τες, προσβάλοιν, εἰ μὲν κώπαις χρήσαιτο, ἐπιθούμεθ' ἂν
 “ κεκμηκόσιν, εἰ δὲ μὴ δοκοίη, ἔστι καὶ ὑποχωρῆσαι ἡμῖν ἐς
 “ Τάραντα, οἱ δὲ μετ' ὀλίγων ἐφοδίων ὥς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίᾳ
 5 “ περαιωθέντες ἀποροῖεν ἂν κατὰ χωρία ἔρημα, καὶ ἡ μένον-
 “ τες πολιορκοῦντο ἂν, ἥ, πειρώμενοι παραπλεῖν, τὴν τε ἄλ-
 “ λην παρασκευὴν ἀπολίποιν ἂν, καὶ τὰ τῶν πόλεων οὐκ
 “ ἂν βέβαια ἔχοντες, εἰ ὑποδέξοντο, ἀθυμοῖεν. ὥστε ἔγωγε 6
 “ τούτῳ τῷ λογισμῷ ἡγοῦμαι ἀποκληρομένους αὐτοὺς οὐδ' ἂν
 10 “ ἀπᾶραι ἀπὸ Κερκύρας, ἀλλ' ἡ διαβουλευσαμένους, καὶ κα-
 “ τασκοπαῖς χρωμένους, ὅποσοι τ' ἐσμέν καὶ ἐν ᾧ χωρίῳ,

1. εἰ δ' αὖτῳ C. ταχυνοῦντι P.k. ταχυναυτοῖν τί E. ἀθροωτέρῳ V. 2. προσ-
 βάλλοιεν L.O.d.k. χρῆσαιτο e. ἐπιθούμεθ' L.O.P.d. Bekk. Goell. ἐπιθούμεθ' E.
 4. ναυμαχίαν L.O.k. 5. ἂν om. d. μέλλοντες V. 7. ἀπολίποιν A.B.E.
 F.H.N.Q.R.V.g.h. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἀπολείποιν. πόλεων] πολέμιων Q.
 8. εἰ μὴ ὑποδέξοντο L.O.P.Q. εἰ] om. C.k. ἀθυμοῖεν ἂν Q. ὥστ' ἔγωγε
 E.F.H.N.Q.V.k.m. Poppo. 9. ἀποκληρομένους Poppo. Goell. et Bekk. 2. vulgo
 ἀποκλειόμενους. οὐκ L. 10. βουλευσαμένους L. 11. χρῆσαμένους e.

MS. V, and in the margin of the Cam-
 bridge MS. N, is undoubtedly the true
 one, and has been approved by Duker,
 and admitted into the text by the later
 editors. It was evidently the reading
 of the Scholiast, and is rightly explained
 by him οὐκ ἀθρόα. Compare V. 9. κατ'
 ὀλίγον καὶ μὴ ἅπαντας κινδυνεύειν. Also
 IV. 10. κατ' ὀλίγον γὰρ μαχεῖται.

1. ἀθροωτέρῳ κουφίσαντες] Ἦτοι κού-
 φοι ὄντες, ἡ καταλιπόντες ὀπίσω τὴν
 παρασκευὴν. SCHOL.

3. εἰ δὲ μὴ δοκοίη] Προσβαλεῖν δη-
 λονότι. SCHOL.

5. περαιωθέντες] Εἰς τὸν Τάραντα δη-
 λονότι. SCHOL.
 ἀποροῖεν ἂν] Εἰς ἀπορίαν καταστή-
 σονται τῶν ἐπιτηδείων. SCHOL.

6. πολιορκοῦντο ἂν] “Would be
 “ blockaded,” i.e. would be cut off
 from all provisions, and so obliged to
 surrender. Poppo asks, how could
 they be blockaded by the Syracusans,
 if the Syracusans had retired into the
 harbour of Tarentum? But there
 should only be a comma at Τάραντα,
 and then the difficulty vanishes.—“If
 “when their light squadron arrives on
 “the coast we do not choose to fight,
 “we have only to go into Tarentum,

“and the enemy will then be at a loss
 “what to do;—for if he stays on our
 “coast we should blockade him, em-
 “ploying our ships in cutting off his
 “supplies, without risking a general
 “action.” Hermocrates does not mean
 that his fleet was to be laid up or re-
 main inactive at Tarentum, but that it
 might retire thither when it was con-
 venient, and then come out again to
 harass the enemy without fighting
 him.]

παραπλεῖν] Τὸν Τάραντα δηλονότι.
 SCHOL.

7. καὶ τὰ τῶν πόλεων] Καὶ, οὐκ εἰδό-
 τες βεβαίως, εἰ αἱ πόλεις ὑποδέχονται
 αὐτοὺς, ἀθυμοῖεν ἂν. SCHOL.

8. ἀθυμοῖεν] The Scholiast in his
 interpretation reads ἀθυμοῖεν ἂν, and so
 it is in one MS. of Thucydides. But
 the ἂν with the participle ἔχοντες is
 meant to include the verb also. “As
 “they would not be sure whether the
 “cities would receive them, they would
 “be discouraged;” as if it were οὐκ ἂν
 ἔχοιεν καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἀθυμοῖεν. Compare
 πείθοι' ἂν, εἰ πείθοι, ἀπειθοίης δ' ἴσως.
 Æsch. Agam. 1056. and Herman. de
 Regulis Syntacticis, Append. XI. ad
 Viger. p. 757.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

- 3 “ πόλεμος καὶ τᾶλλα εὐπορεῖ. πέμπωμεν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακε-
 “ δαίμονα καὶ ἐς Κόρινθον, δεόμενοι δεῦρο κατὰ τάχος βοη-
 4 “ θεῖν, καὶ τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον κινεῖν. ὃ δὲ μάλιστα ἐγὼ τε
 “ νομίζω ἐπικαιρον, ὑμεῖς τε διὰ τὸ ξύνηθες ἥσυχον ἥκιστ’
 “ ἂν ὀξέως πείθοισθε, ὅμως εἰρήσεται. Σικελιῶται γὰρ εἰ 5
 “ θέλομεν ξύμπαντες, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅτι πλείστοι μεθ’ ἡμῶν,
 “ καθελκύσαντες ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ναυτικὸν μετὰ δυοῖν
 “ μηνοῖν τροφῆς, ἀπαντήσαι Ἀθηναίοις ἐς Τάραντα καὶ
 “ ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν, καὶ δῆλον ποιῆσαι αὐτοῖς ὅτι οὐ περι-
 “ ττῇ Σικελίᾳ† πρότερον ἔσται ὁ ἀγὼν ἢ τοῦ ἐκείνους περαιω- 10
 “ θῆναι τὸν Ἴόνιον, μάλιστ’ ἂν αὐτοὺς ἐκπλήξαιμεν, καὶ ἐς
 “ λογισμὸν καταστήσαιμεν ὅτι ὁρμώμεθα μὲν ἐκ φιλίας
 “ χώρας φύλακες (ὑποδέχεται γὰρ ἡμᾶς Τάρας), τὸ δὲ πέ-
 “ λαγος αὐτοῖς πολὺν περαιούσθαι μετὰ πάσης τῆς παρα-
 “ σκευῆς, χαλεπὸν δὲ διὰ πλοῦ μήκος ἐν τάξει μέναι, καὶ 15
 “ ἡμῖν ἂν εὐεπίθετος εἴη, βραδεῖά τε καὶ κατ’ ὀλίγον προσπί-

1. καὶ om. R. πέμπωμεν Q.f.k. 2. ἐς τὴν κόρινθον d.i. δεῦρο] om. K.
 βοηθήσει R. 3. ἐγὼ νομίζω g. 4. ὑμεῖς δὲ L.f. 6. θέλομεν g. ὑμῶν
 d.i.k. 7. μεθελκύσαντες g. προὑπάρχον i. 8. τάρανταν g. 9. ἄκραν]
 ἄλλαν d.i. 10. τῆς σικελίας Haack. πρῶτον e. 10. τοῦ] τὸ i. 12. ὁρμω-
 μεθα E. 13. γὰρ] δὲ d. ὑμᾶς A.B.F.H.h. 14. περαιούται K.
 15. μέναι] εἶναι C.G.K.L.O.P.e.f.k. 16. εὐεπιθέτως A.B. βραχεῖά A.B.E.
 F.N. pr. manu. Q.c.g.h. Parm. κατ’ ὀλίγον V. margo N. et ita Porpo. Haack.
 Goeller. et Bekk. 2. vulgo κατὰ λόγον. προσιπτόντα k.

9. περὶ ττῇ Σικελίᾳ†.] Semper, ni fallor, genitivo utuntur; hic certe τῆς Σικελίας ob τοῦ. DOBREE. But may not the sense be a little different from that of περὶ τῆς Σικελίας? and may it not signify not only “fighting about Sicily,” i. e. concerning Sicily, but “fighting,” as it were, “over Sicily,” i. e. about it, in the double sense of the word “about,” which signifies neighbourhood as well as relation. In Tyrtaeus, the words περὶ ἢ πατρίδι μαρναμενον do not seem to mean exactly the same with γῆς περὶ τῆσδε μαχώμεθα, which follow a few lines afterwards: the dative appearing to express “fighting in our country to defend it,” while the genitive simply expresses “fighting to defend it.” See Poetæ Minores Græci, vol. I. p. 432. Compare also

Homer, Iliad, XVII. 132:

Αἴας δ’ ἄμφι Μινωϊτῶν σάκος ἐνὶ καλύφας
 ἔσθηκε, ὡς τίς τε λίαν περὶ οἴσι τίκισσιν.

And Odyssey, XVII. 471:

ἀνὴρ περὶ οἴσι μαχιοόμενος κτιάτισσιν.

11. καὶ ἐς λογισμὸν καταστήσαιμεν]
 Καὶ ποιῆσαιμεν αὐτοὺς ἐν φροντίδι καὶ
 διαλογισμῷ γενέσθαι. SCHOL.

13. χώρας φύλακες] Λεῖπει τῆς Σικελίας. SCHOL.

16. εὐεπίθετος εἴη] Εὐεπιχείρητος ἡμῖν
 ἔσται ἡ δύναμις αὐτῶν, βραδέως τε πλέ-
 οντα διὰ τὸν ἐν τῷ πελάγει κάματον, καὶ
 οὐκ ἄθρόα. SCHOL.

εὐεπίθετος] Εὐκόλος εἰς ἐπίθεσιν, ἦτοι
 εὐεπιχείρητος, exponit Thom. Magister.
 Duk.

κατ’ ὀλίγον προσπίπτοντα] This read-
 ing, which is given in the Venetian

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“ πτουςα. | εἰ δ' αὖ τῷ ταχυναντοῦντι ἀθροωτέρῳ, κουνφίσαν- 5
 “ τες, προσβάλοιεν, εἰ μὲν κώπαις χρήσαιτο, ἐπιθοίμεθ' ἄν
 “ κεκμηκόσιν, εἰ δὲ μὴ δοκοίη, ἔστι καὶ ὑποχωρῆσαι ἡμῖν ἐς
 “ Τάραντα, οἱ δὲ μετ' ὀλίγων ἐφοδίων ὥς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίᾳ
 5 “ περαιωθέντες ἀποροῖεν ἄν κατὰ χωρία ἔρημα, καὶ ἡ μένον-
 “ τες πολιορκοῦντο ἄν, ἡ, πειρώμενοι παραπλεῖν, τήν τε ἄλ-
 “ λην παρασκευὴν ἀπολίποιν ἄν, καὶ τὰ τῶν πόλεων οὐκ
 “ ἄν βέβαια ἔχοντες, εἰ ὑποδέξιντο, ἀθυμοῖεν. ὥστε ἔγωγε 6
 “ τούτῳ τῷ λογισμῷ ἡγούμαι ἀποκληρομένους αὐτοὺς οὐδ' ἄν
 10 “ ἀπᾶραι ἀπὸ Κερκύρας, ἀλλ' ἡ διαβουλευσαμένους, καὶ κα-
 “ τασκοπαῖς χρωμένους, ὅποσοι τ' ἐσμὲν καὶ ἐν ᾧ χωρίῳ,

1. εἰ δ' αὐτῷ C. ταχυνοῦντι P.k. ταχυναντοῖν τί E. ἀθροωτέρῳ V. 2. προσ-
 βάλλοιεν L.O.d.k. χρήσαιτο e. ἐπιθείμεθ' L.O.P.d. Bekk. Goell. ἐπιθοίμεθ' E.
 4. ναυμαχίαν L.O.k. 5. ἄν] om. d. μέλλοντες V. 7. ἀπολίποιν A.B.E.
 F.H.N.Q.R.V.g.h. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἀπολείποιν. πόλεων] πολεμίων Q.
 8. εἰ μὴ ὑποδέξιντο L.O.P.Q. εἰ] om. C.k. ἀθυμοῖεν ἄν Q. ὥστ' ἔγωγε
 E.F.H.N.Q.V.k.m. Poppo. 9. ἀποκληρομένους Poppo. Goell. et Bekk. 2. vulgo
 ἀποκλειομένους. οὐκ L. 10. βουλευσαμένους L. 11. χρησαμένους e.

MS. V, and in the margin of the Cambridge MS. N, is undoubtedly the true one, and has been approved by Duker, and admitted into the text by the later editors. It was evidently the reading of the Scholiast, and is rightly explained by him οὐκ ἀθρόα. Compare V. 9. κατ' ὀλίγων καὶ μὴ ἅπαντας κινδυνεύειν. Also IV. 10. κατ' ὀλίγον γὰρ μαχέται.

1. ἀθροωτέρῳ κουνφίσαντες] Ἦτοι κούφοι ὄντες, ἡ καταλιπόντες ὀπίσω τὴν παρασκευὴν. SCHOL.

3. εἰ δὲ μὴ δοκοίη] Προσβαλεῖν δηλονότι. SCHOL.

5. περαιωθέντες] Εἰς τὸν Τάραντα δηλονότι. SCHOL.

ἀποροῖεν ἄν] Εἰς ἀπορίαν καταστήσονται τῶν ἐπιτηδείων. SCHOL.

6. πολιορκοῦντο ἄν] “Would be ‘‘blockaded,’’ i. e. would be cut off from all provisions, and so obliged to surrender. Poppo asks, how could they be blockaded by the Syracusans, if the Syracusans had retired into the harbour of Tarentum? But there should only be a comma at Τάραντα, and then the difficulty vanishes.—“If ‘‘when their light squadron arrives on ‘‘the coast we do not choose to fight, ‘‘we have only to go into Tarentum,

“and the enemy will then be at a loss ‘‘what to do;—for if he stays on our ‘‘coast we should blockade him, employing our ships in cutting off his ‘‘supplies, without risking a general ‘‘action.” Hermocrates does not mean that his fleet was to be laid up or remain inactive at Tarentum, but that it might retire thither when it was convenient, and then come out again to harass the enemy without fighting him.]

παραπλεῖν] Τὸν Τάραντα δηλονότι. SCHOL.

7. καὶ τὰ τῶν πόλεων] Καὶ, οὐκ εἰδότες βεβαίως, εἰ αἱ πόλεις ὑποδέχονται αὐτοὺς, ἀθυμοῖεν ἄν. SCHOL.

8. ἀθυμοῖεν] The Scholiast in his interpretation reads ἀθυμοῖεν ἄν, and so it is in one MS. of Thucydides. But the ἄν with the participle ἔχοντες is meant to include the verb also. “As ‘‘they would not be sure whether the ‘‘cities would receive them, they would ‘‘be discouraged;” as if it were οὐκ ἄν ἔχοιεν καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἀθυμοῖεν. Compare πείθοι' ἄν, εἰ πείθοι', ἀπειθοίης δ' ἴσως. Æsch. Agam. 1056. and Herman. de Regulis Syntacticis, Append. XI. ad Viger. p. 757.

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- “ ἐξωσθῆναι ἂν τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐς χειμῶνα, ἥ καταπλαγέοντας τῷ
 “ ἀδοκῆτῳ καταλῦσαι ἂν τὸν πλοῦν, ἄλλως τε καὶ τοῦ ἐμ-
 “ πειροτάτου τῶν στρατηγῶν, ὡς ἐγὼ ἀκούω, ἄκοντος ἡγου-
 “ μένου, καὶ ἀσμένου ἂν πρόφασιν λαβόντος, εἴ τι ἀξιοῦσιν
 7 “ ἀφ’ ἡμῶν ὀφθείη. ἀγγελλοίμεθα δ’ ἂν, εὖ οἶδ’ ὅτι, ἐπὶ 5
 “ τὸ πλεῖον τῶν δ’ ἀνθρώπων πρὸς τὰ λεγόμενα καὶ αἱ
 “ γινώμαι ἴστανται, καὶ τοὺς προεπιχειροῦντας, ἥ τοῖς γε
 “ ἐπιχειροῦσι προδηλοῦντας ὅτι ἀμννοῦνται, μᾶλλον πεφό-
 8 “ βηνται, ἰσοκινδύνους ἡγούμενοι. ὅπερ ἂν νῦν Ἀθηναῖοι
 “ πάθοιεν. ἐπέρχονται γὰρ ἡμῖν ὡς οὐκ ἀμννουμένοις, δι- 10
 “ καίως κατεγνωκότες, ὅτι αὐτοὺς οὐ μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίων
 “ ἐφθείρομεν· εἰ δ’ ἴδοιεν παρὰ γνώμην τολμήσαντας, τῷ
 “ ἀδοκῆτῳ μᾶλλον ἂν καταπλαγείεν ἢ τῇ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀληθοῦς
 9 “ δυνάμει. πείθεσθε οὖν, μάλιστα μὲν ταῦτα τολμήσαντες,

2. ἐμπειρωτάτου N. 5. ἀφ’] παρ’ d.i. ἀγγελλοίμεθα A.B.C.E.F.H.N.c.m.
 Porpo. Goell. vulgo ἀγγελοίμεθα. 6. πλείστον L. λεγόμενα αἱ f. 8. προσ-
 δηλοῦντας R.f. ἀμύνονται A.B.F.H.c.g.h. 9. ὥσπερ B.h. νῦν οἱ ἀθηναῖοι K.
 10. ἀμννομένοις ἔργων k. ἀμννομένοις C. 12. τολμήσαντες k. 14. πείθεσθαι
 correctus C.

1. ἐξωσθῆναι ἂν] Ἐκπεσεῖσθαι τὸν
 καιρὸν τοῦ πλοῦ εἰς χειμῶνας. SCHOL.
 ἐξωσθῆναι ἂν τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐς χειμῶνα]
 “To be prevented from acting at the
 “ proper time by the lateness of the
 “ season, and so be obliged to run
 “ their operations into the winter.”
 Compare Herodot. I. 31. ἐκκληϊόμενοι
 τῇ ὥρῃ, and Cæsar, Bell. Gallic. VII.
 11. “Diei tempore exclusus, in pos-
 “terum oppugnationem differt.”

2. τοῦ ἐμπειροτάτου τῶν στρατηγῶν]
 Τὸν Νικίαν λέγει. SCHOL.

4. ἀξιοῦσιν] Ἀξίωμαχον, βέβαιον,
 πιστὸν εἰς αξιομαχίαν. SCHOL.

9. ἰσοκινδύνους ἡγούμενοι] Ἦτοι ἐν
 ὁμοίῳ κινδύνῳ καταστήσαντας αὐτοὺς, ἢ
 ἰσοπαλεῖς. SCHOL.

10. δικαίως] Τὸ δικαίως δύναται μὲν
 καὶ πρὸς τὸ ἐπέρχονται λαμβάνεσθαι,
 δικαίως ἐπέρχονται· δύναται δὲ καὶ πρὸς
 τὸ κατεγνωκότες. SCHOL.

12. τῷ ἀδοκῆτῳ μᾶλλον, κ. τ. λ.]
 Compare II. 89. §. 8. and the note
 there.

13. μᾶλλον ἂν] Μᾶλλον ἂν καταπλα-

γείεν τῷ ἀπροσδοκῆτους ἡμᾶς αὐτοῖς ἀντι-
 τάξασθαι, ἥπερ τῇ δυνάμει ἡμῶν. SCHOL.

14. πείθεσθε οὖν—τολμήσαντες—έτοι-
 μάξιν, καὶ παραστήναι] This is a re-
 markable instance of varied construc-
 tion. “Take my advice; if I could
 “hope so much, take it by venturing
 “on this bold plan; but at any rate,
 “take it so as to provide, &c. and so
 “as to feel that contempt, &c.” Πεί-
 θεσθε παραστήναι παντὶ is indeed no
 very clear construction, but yet the
 sense is clear, “that what Hermocrates
 “said ought to convince them that
 “there was no wisdom in despising
 “their enemies;” the words παραστή-
 ναι παντὶ being intended to depend on
 πείθεσθε, and not on an abstract word
 such as δεῖ or χρή. Duker saw this,
 and translated it accordingly, “Auscultate mihi in eo, ut paretis, et quisque
 “sibi persuadeat vel in animum in-
 “ducat.”

ταῦτα] Τὸ ἀντεξομῶσαι ἐπὶ τοὺς
 Ἀθηναίους. SCHOL.

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“ εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅτι τάχιστα τᾶλλα ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἐτοιμάζειν,
 “ καὶ παραστήναι παντὶ τὸ μὲν καταφρονεῖν τοὺς ἐπιόντας
 “ ἐν τῶν ἔργων τῇ ἀλκῇ δέικνυσθαι, τὸ δ’ ἤδη, τὰς μετὰ
 “ φόβου παρασκευὰς ἀσφαλεστάτας νομίσαντας, ὥς ἐπὶ κιν-
 5 “ δύνου· πράσσειν χρησιμώτατον ἂν ξυμβῆναι. οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες
 “ καὶ ἐπέρχονται, καὶ ἐν πλῶ, εὖ οἶδ’ ὅτι, ἤδη εἰσὶ, καὶ ὅσον
 “ οὐπω παρείσιν.”

XXXV. Καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἑρμοκράτης τοσαῦτα εἶπε. τῶν δὲ
 Συρακοσίων ὁ δῆμος ἐν πολλῇ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔριδι ἦσαν, οἱ
 10 The general opin- μὲν ὥς οὐδενὶ ἂν τρόπῳ ἔλθοιεν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,
 ion however be- οὐδ’ ἀληθῆ ἐστὶν ἃ λέγει, τοῖς δὲ, εἰ καὶ ἔλ-
 lieves the rumours θοιεν, τί ἂν δράσειαν αὐτοὺς ὅ τι οὐκ ἂν μείζον
 to be false; or, if θοιεν, ἀντιπάθοιεν; ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ πάνυ καταφρονούν-
 true, that there is τες ἐς γέλωτα ἔτρεπον τὸ πρᾶγμα. ὀλίγον δ’
 nothing to be fear-
 ed from the Athe-
 nians.
 15 ἦν τὸ πιστεῦον τῷ Ἑρμοκράτῃ καὶ φοβούμενον τὸ μέλλον.
 παρελθὼν δ’ αὐτοῖς Ἀθηναγόρας, ὅς. δήμου τε προστάτης 2

2. παραστήτω L.O.P.Q. περιστῆναι h. 3. ἐν] ἐκ B.Q.R.e.f. cum Thoma
 M. v. καταφρονῶ. τῇ ἀλκῇ τῶν ἔργων C.L.O.P.k.m. δ’ ἤδη] δὴ E. 4. ἐπὶ
 κινδύνου A.B.H.N.g.h. Poppo. Goell. ἐπὶ κινδύνους E.V. 5. χρησιμώτατον
 A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo χρησι-
 μώτατα. 6. ἤδη] om. g. et prima manu N. 9. οἱ] om. E.h. 11. οὐδ’]
 οἱ δ’ A.B.C.K.L.O.P.d.e.f.h.i.k. et, correctus fortasse, E. 15. καὶ] om. g.

2. καὶ παραστήναι παντὶ] Δόξαν εἶναι
 παντὶ ἀνθρώπῳ. SCHOL.

τὸ μὲν καταφρονεῖν τοὺς ἐπιόντας]
 Δεῖ τοὺς καταφρονούντας τῶν ἐπιόντων ἐν
 αὐτῷ τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ τῇ κατ’ αὐτὸν ἀν-
 δρεία φαίνεσθαι καταφρονούντας τῶν
 ἐναντίων. ἔργον γὰρ κἀνταῦθα καὶ πολλὰ-
 χού τὸν πόλεμον λέγει. SCHOL.

καταφρονεῖν] See II. 11.

3. τὸ δ’ ἤδη] Τὸ δὲ, ὡς φοβουμένους
 κίνδυνον, ἀσφαλέστατα παρασκευάζεσθαι
 χρησιμώτατον. SCHOL.

τὸ δ’ ἤδη—ξυμβῆναι] “But at the
 “ present moment, to think that it is
 “ safest to prepare in fear, and to act
 “ as in a season of danger, will be
 “ most for our interest.” “Ὡς ἐπὶ κιν-
 δύνου, tanquam periculo imminente.”
 Valla. But ἐπὶ κινδύνου seems rather
 to signify “with danger,” i. e. “when
 “ danger is present.” It resembles the
 expression ποιεῖν ἐν’ ἀδείας, “with se-

“curity:” the noun and preposition
 being nearly equivalent to the adverb.

9. ἐν—ἐριδι ἦσαν—οἱ μὲν—τοῖς δέ]
 Oratio variatur ut multis locis; scripsit
 οἱ μὲν, in mente habens λέγοντες, et τοῖς
 δέ, cogitans ἔδοκε. GÖLLER.

11. οὐδ’ ἀληθῆ ἐστίν] In illo, quod
 sequitur, τοῖς δέ, major difficultas est.
 Est enim plane durum, nominativis, οἱ
 μὲν, et ἄλλοι δέ, interponi dativum τοῖς
 δέ. Sed, quia primo nominativo οἱ μὲν
 non adponitur verbum, sed supplē-
 dum relinquitur, hic quoque orationem
 potius apto aliquo ad sententiam verbo
 explendam, quam scripturam receptam
 mutandam, arbitror. DUK.

12. ὅ τι οὐκ ἂν μείζον ἀντιπάθοιεν]
 Μείζονα ἀντιπαθεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἢ
 δρᾶσαι. SCHOL.

16. δήμου—προστάτης] Müller sup-
 poses this to have been the title of
 a particular magistrate, whose business

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ἦν καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι πιθανώτατος τοῖς πολλοῖς, ἔλεγε τοιαύδε.

XXXVI. “ΤΟΥΣ μὲν Ἀθηναίους ὅστις μὴ βούλεται
 “οὕτω κακῶς φρονῆσαι, καὶ ὑποχειρίους ἡμῶν γενέσθαι ἐν-
 SPEECH OF A- “θάδε ἐλθόντας, ἢ δειλὸς ἐστὶν ἢ τῇ πόλει οὐκ 5
 THENAGORAS. “εὖνους· τοὺς δὲ ἀγγέλλοντας τὰ τοιαῦτα καὶ
 (36—40.) “περιφόβους ὑμᾶς ποιούντας τῆς μὲν τόλμης
 These rumours are “οὐ θαυμάζω, τῆς δὲ ἀξυνεσίας, εἰ μὴ οἴονται
 tricks too palpable “ἐνδηλοὶ εἶναι. οἱ γὰρ δεδιότες ἰδία τι βού-
 to deceive us. The “λονται τὴν πόλιν ἐς ἑκπληξιν καθιστάναι, 10
 Athenians know
 their interest too
 well to think of
 wantonly provok-
 ing the hostility of
 Sicily. “ὅπως τῷ κοινῷ φόβῳ τὸ σφέτερον ἐπηλυγὰ-

1. πολλοῖς] ἄλλοις K. 4. οὕτως C.F.H.K.e.m. καλῶς e. 6. δὲ ἀγγέλλ.
 C.E.H.K.L.O.c.d.e.g.k. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. δ' ἀγγέλλ. 7. ἡμᾶς N.V.
 11. ἐπιλυγάζονται e. ἐπιλυγάζονται C.R. ἐπηλυγάζονται Q.

it was to look after the interests of the commons, and protect them from injury, like the tribunes at Rome. And he considers this office to have existed in all the Dorian states in which the government was democratical. For instance, we hear of *προστάται τοῦ δήμου* at Corcyra, (Thucyd. III. 70.) at Argos, (*Æneas Tactic.* 11.) at Heraclea on the Euxine, (Ibid.) at Mantinea, (Xenoph. Hellen. V. 2. §. 3.) and at Elis, (Ibid. III. 2. §. 27.) Wachsmuth, on the contrary, thinks that the term is a general one, sometimes implying a particular office, and sometimes not: but that, even in the former case, the title of the magistrate was not *δήμου προστάτης*, but something else, such for instance as *δημιουργός*, which is lost to us under the general appellation. (Wachsmuth, Hellenisch. Alterthumskunde, vol. II. Append. I.) The name “capitano e difensore del popolo” given to a particular magistrate at Florence, whose business was exactly the same with that of the *δήμου προστάτης*; and to Pagano and Martino della Torre, elected to a similar office at Milan in 1240 and 1247; and the occurrence of the term *δήμου προστάτης* in inscriptions would incline me to think that when a particular office is meant to be expressed by the words, they were also its official title. See

Muratori, Dissertazioni sopra le Antichit. Italiane, Dissertaz. 52. [Mr. Keightley has reminded me of several passages where the expression *δήμου προστάτης* is certainly not to be understood of any particular office, and he contends that neither is it to be so understood here. I think he is very probably right, nor did my original note maintain the contrary;—but only that when a particular office was meant, which appears sometimes to be the case, *δήμου προστάτης* and not *δημιουργός*, or any thing else, was the proper title of it.]

1. πιθανώτατος τοῖς πολλοῖς] Δυνάμενος πείθειν τοὺς πολλούς. SCHOL.

4. κακῶς φρονῆσαι] Μαρούς εἶναι. SCHOL.

8. τῆς δὲ ἀξυνεσίας] Ἔνεκα θαυμάζω δηλονότι. SCHOL.

10. ἐς ἑκπληξιν καθιστάναι] Ἦγουν, εἰς φόβον ἐμβαλεῖν. SCHOL.

11. ἐπηλυγάζονται] Τὸ ἐπιλυγάζονται ἐπικρύπτωνται. ὅπως (φησὶ) κοινῇ φοβήσαντες ἅπαντας, τὸν ἴδιον φόβον ἀποκρύφωσιν. SCHOL. “May get themselves and their fear thrown into the “shade.” ἡλυγὴ γὰρ ἡ σκιά καὶ τὸ σκότος. Hesychius. See Ruhnken on the word *ἐπηλυγάζω*, in his notes on Timæus. It is τὸ σφέτερον, and not τὸν σφέτερον, because it refers to *δέος*, repeated from *δεδιότες ἰδία τι*.

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- “ ζῶνται. καὶ νῦν αὐταὶ αἱ ἀγγελίαι τοῦτο δύνανται· οὐκ
 “ ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου, ἐκ δὲ ἀνδρῶν, οἵπερ αἰεὶ τάδε κινουσί,
 “ ξύγκεινται. ὑμεῖς δὲ ἦν εὖ βουλευήσθε, οὐκ ἐξ ὧν οὐτοὶ 3
 “ ἀγγέλλουσι σκοποῦντες λογιεῖσθε τὰ εἰκότα, ἀλλ’ ἐξ ὧν
 5 “ ἂν ἄνθρωποι δεινοὶ καὶ πολλῶν ἔμπειροι, ὥσπερ ἐγὼ Ἀθη-
 “ ναίους ἀξιῶ, δράσειαν. οὐ γὰρ αὐτοὺς εἰκὸς Πελοποννη- 4
 “ σίους τε ὑπολιπόντας, καὶ τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον μήπω βεβαίως
 “ καταλελυμένους, ἐπ’ ἄλλον πόλεμον οὐκ ἐλάσσω ἐκόντας
 “ ἐλθεῖν, ἐπεὶ ἔγωγε ἀγαπᾶν οἶμαι αὐτοὺς, ὅτι οὐχ ἡμεῖς
 10 “ ἐπ’ ἐκείνους ἐρχόμεθα, πόλεις τοσαῦται καὶ οὕτω μεγάλαι.
 “ XXXVII. Εἰ δὲ δὴ, ὥσπερ λέγονται, ἔλθοιεν, ἱκανωτέραν
 “ ἡγοῦμαι Σικελίαν Πελοποννήσου διαπολεμῆσαι, ὅσῳ κατὰ
 And if they were “ πάντα ἄμεινον ἐξήρτυται, τὴν δὲ ἡμετέραν
 to come, so distant from their resources, and op-
 posed to such a “ πόλιν αὐτὴν τῆς νῦν στρατιᾶς, ὥς φασιν,
 15 power as ours, their “ ἐπιούσης, καὶ εἰ δις τοσαύτῃ ἔλθοι, πολὺ
 destruction would be easy and inevitable. “ κρείσσω εἶναι. οἷς γ’ ἐπίσταμαι, οὐθ’ ἵππους
 “ ἀκολουθήσοντας, οὐδ’ αὐτόθεν πορισθησομέ-
 “ νους, εἰ μὴ ὀλίγους τινὰς παρὰ Ἑγεσταίων, οὐθ’ ὀπλίτας
 “ ἰσοπλήθεις τοῖς ἡμετέροις, ἐπὶ νεῶν γε ἐλθόντας, μέγα γὰρ

1. ἐπαγγελίαι h. 2. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. τάδε] τὰ ἐνθάδε K. 3. σύγκειται A.B.
 C.E.F.e.h. σύγκεινται V.c.d.f.g.k.m. εἰ εὖ βουλεύσθε Q. 5. ἂν] om. H.
 πολῶν N. 7. τε] om. g. 13. ἐξήρτηται P.Q. 15. ἔλθῃ P. 17. ἀκο-
 λουθήσαντας R. 18. παρὰ] om. f. παρὰ Ἑγεσταίων C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V.
 d.e.g.k. m. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. παρ’ ἔγεστ’. αἰγεσταίων V. οὐθ’] Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Libri οὐδ’. 19. ἰσοπλήθεις A. Goell. vulgo ἰσοπληθεῖς.

2. ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου] Ἐξ ἀλόγου συμ-
 πτώματος. SCHOL.

3. ξύγκεινται] Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ τὸ ἀγγε-
 λίαι. SCHOL.

οὐκ ἐξ ὧν οὐτοί, κ. τ. λ.] Com-
 pare Aristotle, Rhetor. I. 16. §. 3. πι-
 στώματα δὲ περὶ μαρτυριῶν· μάρτυρας
 μὲν μὴ ἔχοντι, ὅτι ἐκ τῶν εἰκότων δεῖ
 κρινεῖν—καὶ ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν ἐξαπατῆσαι τὰ
 εἰκότα ἐπὶ ἀργυρίῳ.

4. ἀλλ’ ἐξ ὧν ἂν ἄνθρωποι] Ἀλλ’
 ἐξ ὧν ἂν δράσειαν ἄνθρωποι δεινοί.
 SCHOL.

5. δεινοί] Ἀντὶ τοῦ συνετοί, φρόνι-
 μοι. SCHOL.

6. ἀξιῶ] Ἀξιούς ἡγοῦμαι εἶναι.
 SCHOL.

8. καταλελυμένους] Ἀντὶ τοῦ κατα-
 λευκώτας. SCHOL.

12. διαπολεμῆσαι] Διενεγκεῖν τὸν πό-
 λεμον. δηλονότι περιγενέσθαι διὰ πολέ-
 μου. SCHOL.

13. ἄμεινον] Τῆς Πελοποννήσου δηλου-
 ὅτι. SCHOL.

17. αὐτόθεν] Ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας.
 SCHOL.

19. μέγα γάρ κ. τ. λ. [“The ships
 “ will have enough to do to get to
 “ Sicily at all, and to carry such stores
 “ of all sorts as will be needed,—they
 “ cannot therefore carry besides an
 “ army large enough to cope with the
 “ population of a great city.” There is
 no reason therefore to violate the con-

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“ τὸ καὶ αὐταῖς ταῖς ναυσὶ κούφαις τοσοῦτον πλοῦν δεῦρο
 “ κομισθῆναι, τήν τε ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ὅσῃν δεῖ ἐπὶ πόλιν
 2 “ τοσὴνδε πορισθῆναι, οὐκ ὀλίγην οὔσαν. ὥστε, παρὰ τοσοῦ-
 “ τον γινώσκω, μόλις ἂν μοι δοκοῦσιν, εἰ πόλιν ἐτέραν
 “ τοσαύτην, ὅσαι Συράκουσαι εἰσιν, ἔλθοιεν ἔχοντες, καὶ 5
 “ ὅμορον οἰκήσαντες τὸν πόλεμον ποιοῦντο, οὐκ ἂν παντά-
 “ πασι διαφθαρῆναι, ἢ πού γε δὴ ἐν πάσῃ πολεμίᾳ Σικελίᾳ,
 “ (ξυστήσεται γάρ) στρατοπέδῳ τε ἐκ νεῶν ἰδρυθέντι, καὶ
 “ ἐκ σκηνιδίων καὶ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς, οὐκ ἐπὶ πολὺ ὑπὸ
 “ τῶν ἡμετέρων ἱππέων ἐξίοντες. τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν οὐδ’ ἂν κρα- 10
 “ τῆσαι αὐτοὺς τῆς γῆς ἡγοῦμαι τοσοῦτ’ τὴν ἡμετέραν παρα-
 “ σκευὴν κρείσσω νομίζω. XXXVIII. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα, ὥσπερ
 But in truth the “ ἐγὼ λέγω, οἳ τε Ἀθηναῖοι γινώσκοντες, τὰ
 reports are altoge- “ σφέτερα αὐτῶν, εὖ οἶδ’ ὅτι, σώζουσι, καὶ
 ther of Syracusan
 manufacture; a

2. ὅσον B. δεῖ ἐπὶ διέπει A.B.e. δὴ ἐπὶ f. 4. μοι] om. d. τοσαύτην
 ἐτέραν g. τοσαύτην om. N.V. 6. ὅμοροι P. 7. δὴ] om. i. 8. ξυστή-
 σονται d. ξυστήσεται C. ἰδρυθέντι E. 9. σκηνιδίων K. σκηνιδίων Q.
 10. ἐξίοντων L.O.P. οὐκ d. 12. ὅπερ c.

struction by connecting, as I did in my former edition, the clause τήν τε ἄλλην παρασκευὴν κ. τ. λ. with οὐθ’ ὀπίστας ἰσοπλήθεις.]

3. ὥστε, παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω] Τὸ μὲν “παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω” τοσοῦτον διαφέρομαι τοῖς τὰ ἕτερα διαγγέλλουσι· τὸ δὲ ὥστε ὑπερβιβάζει χρῆν, ἵνα μὴ σολοικοφανὲς ᾖ τὸ σχῆμα, καὶ οὕτω συντάξαι· παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω, ὥστε μόγις ἂν μοι δοκοῦσιν οὐκ ἂν παντάπασι διαφθαρῆναι οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. SCHOL.

παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω] I cannot see how these words can bear any other sense than that of, “to such a length “do I carry my opinion;” or, “so “strong is my opinion on the subject.” If γινώσκω could signify “to agree “with Hermocrates,” παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω might mean, as it is commonly interpreted, “so far am I from “agreeing with him.” But it can only signify, if we take παρὰ τοσοῦτον in this sense, “I am so far from think- “ing;” which is nonsense. It seems then that παρὰ τοσοῦτον must be taken to mean, “to such a degree,” “so “strongly,” as in the example given in Viger, παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἡττηθεῖς, “so

“completely defeated.”

7. ἢ πού γε δὴ ἐν πάσῃ πολεμίᾳ Σικελίᾳ γε] Μῆτοι γε ἐν Σικελίᾳ πάσῃ, πολεμία καθεστῶσῃ. SCHOL.

8. στρατοπέδῳ τε] Λεῖπει χρώμενοι. SCHOL.

ἐκ νεῶν ἰδρυθέντι.] “An army settled “in a camp immediately after leaving “it’s ships,” and therefore necessarily ill provided. This is put in contrast with εἰ πόλιν ἐτέραν τοσαύτην ἔλθοιεν ἔχοντες. The words ἐκ σκηνιδίων καὶ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς do not depend on ἐξίοντες, but rather on ὀρμώμενοι, or some similar word, understood. “Be- “ginning their operations with no bet- “ter base on which to rest them, than “a set of wretched tents, and such “means as they only would be content “with who were unable to provide any “thing better.”

9. καὶ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς] Οὐ τῆς ἐκ περιουσίας, ἀλλὰ τῆς οὐδὲ αὐτάρκους. SCHOL.

οὐκ ἐπὶ πολὺ] Εἰργόμενοι τῆς γῆς ὑπὸ τῶν ἡμετέρων ἱππέων. SCHOL.

10. οὐδ’ ἂν κρατῆσαι αὐτοὺς τῆς γῆς ἡγοῦμαι] Οὐδ’ ἂν ἀποβῆναι αὐτοὺς εἰς τὴν γῆν νομίζω δυνήσεσθαι. SCHOL.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

- guilty attempt of the aristocratical party to fill you with vain alarms of foreign enemies, that so they may obtain from you extraordinary commands, to be used for the destruction of your liberty.
- “ ἐνθὲνδε ἄνδρες οὔτε ὄντα οὔτε ἄν γενόμενα
 “ λογοποιούσιν. οὐς ἐγὼ οὐ νῦν πρῶτον, ἀλλ’ ἄ
 “ αἰ ἐπίσταμαι, ἥτοι λόγοις γε τοιοῖσδε, καὶ
 “ ἔτι τούτων κακουργοτέροις, ἢ ἔργοις βουλο-
 “ μένους, καταπλήξαντας τὸ ὑμέτερον πλῆθος,
 “ αὐτοὺς τῆς πόλεως ἄρχειν. καὶ δέδοικα μέντοι
 “ μήποτε πολλὰ πειρώντες καὶ κατορθώσωσιν, ἡμεῖς δὲ κακοὶ
 “ πρὶν ἐν τῷ παθεῖν ὤμεν, προφυλάξασθαι τε, καὶ αἰσθό-
 “ μενοι ἐπέξελθεῖν. τοιγάρτοι δι’ αὐτὰ ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν ὀλι- 3
 10 “ γάκισ μὲν ἡσυχάζει, στάσεις δὲ πολλὰς καὶ ἀγῶνας οὐ
 “ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους πλείονας ἢ πρὸς αὐτὴν ἀναιρεῖται,
 “ τυραννίδας δὲ ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ δυναστείας ἀδίκους. ὦν ἐγὼ 4
 “ πειράσομαι, ἥν γε ὑμεῖς ἐθέλητε ἔπεισθαι, μήποτε ἐφ’ ἡμῶν
 “ τι περιδεῖν γενέσθαι, ὑμᾶς μὲν τοὺς πολλοὺς πείθων, τοὺς
 15 “ δὲ τὰ τοιαῦτα μηχανωμένους κολάζων, μὴ μόνον αὐτοφώ-
 “ ρους (χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἐπιτυχάνειν) ἀλλὰ καὶ ὧν βούλονται
 “ μὲν, δύνανται δ’ οὐ (τὸν γὰρ ἐχθρὸν οὐχ ὦν δρᾶ μόνον,
 “ ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς διανοίας προσαμύνεσθαι χρὴ, εἴπερ καὶ μὴ

1. ὁ ἄνδρες g. 3. ἥτοι] εἴτι Q. γε] om. Q.d. σε c. 4. οὐκ ἔτι g.
 5. καταπλήξοντας correctus C. ἡμέτερον N.Q.V.g. 7. μήποτε] μήτε i. 8. Post
 ὦμεν interpunxi cum E. Bekk. [Ita etiam Elmsleius.] φυλάξασθαι g. αἰσθα-
 νόμενοι L.O.P.k. 9. τὸ γάρ τοι V. 11. αὐτὸν i. 12. δ’ ἔστιν V.
 13. γε] τε K. ἔσεσθαι H. ἐπεσθε V. ἀφ’ g. 15. μόνως L.P. αὐτοφόρους
 A.E. 16. βούλονται C.k. 18. προσαμύνεσθαι M.R.

1. ἐνθὲνδε] Ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως. SCHOL.
 οὔτε ἄν γενόμενα] Οὐχ οἷά τε γε-
 νέσθαι. SCHOL.

2. λογοποιούσι] Ψευδέσι λόγοις συντι-
 θέασι. SCHOL.

4. κακουργοτέροις] Πονηροτέροις.
 SCHOL.

6. καὶ δέδοικα μέντοι] “And I fear
 “too.” See Herodot. I. 96. In the
 following words there is a difficulty, but
 Bekker is probably right in placing a
 comma after ὦμεν, repeating the same
 verb again before προφυλάξασθαι: ἡμεῖς
 δὲ μὴ κακοὶ ὤμεν προφυλάξασθαι, πρὶν
 ἐν τῷ παθεῖν ὤμεν. See VIII. 27. and
 the note there. And so Gölter under-
 stands the passage. Compare for the
 expression πρὶν ὤμεν, πρὶν διαγνώσι,
 VI. 29. and πρὶν διεορτάσωσιν, VIII. 9.

7. ἡμεῖς δὲ κακοὶ] Ἡμεῖς δὲ διὰ κα-
 κίαν ἀδύνατοί ἐσμεν αἰσθασθῆναι
 τοὺς πονηροὺς καὶ αἰσθανόμενοι ἐπέξελ-
 θεῖν αὐτοὺς. SCHOL.

12. ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ δυναστείας ἀδίκους]
 Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ τὸ ἀναιρεῖται. SCHOL.
 δυναστείας ἀδίκους] See III. 62. and
 the note there.

15. τὰ τοιαῦτα μηχανωμένους] Ἡγουν
 τοὺς κακούργους. SCHOL.

μὴ μόνον αὐτοφώρους] Ἐπ’ αὐτο-
 φώρῳ λαμβάνων. χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἐπ’ αὐ-
 τοφώρῳ ἔχειν αὐτοὺς. SCHOL.

16. καὶ ὧν βούλονται μὲν] Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ
 τὸ κολάζων. SCHOL.

ὦν] Ἔνεκα δηλονότι. SCHOL.

18. εἴπερ καὶ μὴ προφυλαξάμενός τις
 προτείσσεται] Εἴπερ καὶ πάσχει τις κα-
 κῶς, πρὶν αἰσθῆται ἄν. SCHOL.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

- “προφυλαξαμένους τις προπείσεται), τοὺς δ’ αὖ ὀλίγους τὰ
 “μὲν ἐλέγχων, τὰ δὲ φυλάσσω, τὰ δὲ καὶ διδάσκων· μά-
 “λιστα γὰρ δοκῶ ἂν μοι οὕτως ἀποτρέπειν τῆς κακουργίας.
 5 “καὶ δῆτα, ὃ πολλάκις ἐσκεψάμην, τί καὶ βούλεσθε, ὦ νεώ-
 “τεροι; πότερον ἄρχειν ἥδη; ἀλλ’ οὐκ ἔννομον. ὃ δὲ νόμος 5
 “ἐκ τοῦ μὴ δύνασθαι ὑμᾶς μᾶλλον, ἢ δυναμένους ἐτέθη ἀτι-
 “μάζειν. ἀλλὰ δὴ μὴ μετὰ πολλῶν ἰσονομείσθαι; καὶ πῶς
 “δίκαιον τοὺς αὐτοὺς μὴ τῶν αὐτῶν ἀξιούσθαι; XXXIX.
 In spite of all the “φήσει τις δημοκρατίαν οὔτε ξυνετὸν οὔτ’ ἴσον
 abuse of the aristocrats, let us uphold “εἶναι, τοὺς δὲ ἔχοντας τὰ χρήματα καὶ ἄρχειν 10
 the comprehensive “ἄριστα βελτίστους. ἐγὼ δέ φημι, πρῶτα μὲν
 fairness of our democracy, against “δῆμον ξύμπαν ὠνομάσθαι, ὀλιγαρχίαν δὲ
 those who in their “μέρος, ἔπειτα φύλακας μὲν ἀρίστους εἶναι
 folly or wickedness seek to overthrow it. “χρημάτων τοὺς πλουσίους, βουλευσάι δ’ ἂν
 “βέλτιστα τοὺς ξυνετοὺς, κρίναι δ’ ἂν ἀκούσαντας ἄριστα 15

1. προπείσεται i. προσπείσεται g. Dukeri, προσπεσείται g. Gailii. 4. τί καὶ]
 καὶ om. Q. 5. ἔννομον P. 7. δῆ] om. L. μὴ] om. g. 9. φήσῃ g. φησὶ G.
 10. δὲ ἔχοντας C.E.H.L.O.V.c.f.g.h.i.k. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. δ’ ἔχοντας.
 11. βελτίους C. πρῶτον N.V. 12. ξύμπαν] om. P. 13. ἔπειτα δὲ φύλα-
 κας d.i. 14. βεβουλευσάι e.

1. τὰ μὲν ἐλέγχων] “Bringing their
 “evil designs to light.”

2. ἐλέγχων] “Ἦγουν φανερώς δεικνύων.
 SCHOL.

4. ἐσκεψάμην] “Ἦγουν κατ’ ἑμαυτὸν
 ἐπὶ συννοίας ἔσχον. SCHOL.

τί καὶ βούλεσθε, ὦ νεώτεροι] Πρὸς
 τὸν Ἑρμοκράτην ἀποτείνει τὸν λόγον.
 SCHOL.

ὦ νεώτεροι] Müller strangely sup-
 poses (Dorier, II. p. 160. note 5.) that
 this word does not so much signify
 “young men,” as, “men desirous of
 “change,” *novarum rerum cupidi*. But,
 in the first place, νεώτεροι cannot have
 such a sense in itself; next, the word
 ἥδη shews that there is a reference in-
 tended to the age of the parties spoken
 of; and thirdly, the young nobility
 were at all times the most violent op-
 posers of the power and interests of the
 commons. Probably the “young men”
 here spoken of were the same with the
 ἑταῖροι of Hermocrates, mentioned VII.
 73; men bound to him and to one

another by the tie of companionship in
 arms, and forming also a political ἑται-
 ρία, or union, for the furtherance of
 the views of their party. See VIII. 65,
 69, and compare Livy, II. 3. III. 11,
 14, 65.

5. ὃ δὲ νόμος, ἐκ τοῦ μὴ δύνασθαι] ‘Ο
 δὲ νόμος κωλύων ἐτέθη διὰ τὸ μὴ δύ-
 νασθαι ὑμᾶς ἄρχειν, μᾶλλον ἢ περὶ ὡς
 δυναμένους ἀτιμάζων. λέγει δὲ περὶ τῶν
 νέων, ὅτι εἰργονται τῆς ἀρχῆς διὰ νόμον
 οὐκ ἀτιμαζόμενοι, ἀλλὰ κωλυόμενοι διὰ
 τὴν ἡλικίαν. τουτέστι, τὴν ἀριστοκρα-
 τίαν. SCHOL.

7. ἰσονομείσθαι] ‘Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ τὸ πολ-
 λάκις ἐσκεψάμην, τί καὶ βούλεσθε.
 SCHOL.

9. ἴσον] Δίκαιον. SCHOL.

11. βελτίστους] i. q. ἐπιτιθειοτάτους.

13. μέρος] Λέπει τῆς πόλεως. SCHOL.

15. κρίναι δ’ ἂν ἀκούσαντας, κ. τ. λ.]
 Compare Aristotle, Politics, III. 7. τοὺς
 γὰρ πολλοὺς, ὧν ἕκαστός ἐστιν οὐ σπου-
 δαῖος ἀνὴρ, ὅμως ἐνδέχεται συνελθόντας
 εἶναι βελτίους ἐκείνων, οὐχ ὡς ἕκαστον,

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

- “ τοὺς πολλοὺς, καὶ ταῦτα ὁμοίως καὶ κατὰ μέρη καὶ ξύμ-
 “ παντα ἐν δημοκρατία ἰσομοιρεῖν. ὀλιγαρχία δὲ τῶν μὲν
 “ κινδύνων τοῖς πολλοῖς μεταδίδωσι, τῶν δ’ ὠφελίμων οὐ
 “ πλεονεκτεῖ μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ξύμπαν ἀφελομένη ἔχει· ἃ
 5 “ ὑμῶν οἱ τε δυνάμενοι καὶ οἱ νέοι προθυμοῦνται, ἀδύνατα
 “ ἐν μεγάλῃ πόλει κατασχεῖν. XL. ἀλλ’ ἔτι καὶ νῦν, ὃ
 “ πάντων [ἀξυνετώτατοι,] εἰ μὴ μανθάνετε
 “ κακὰ σπεύδοντες, ἢ ἀμαθέστατοί [έστε] ὧν
 “ ἐγὼ οἶδα Ἑλλήνων, ἢ ἀδικώτατοι, εἰ εἰδότες
 10 “ τολμᾶτε—ἀλλ’ ἦτοι μαθόντες γε ἢ μετα-
 “ γνόντες, τὸ τῆς πόλεως ξύμπασιν κοινὸν
 “ αὔξετε, ἡγήσάμενοι τοῦτο μὲν ἂν καὶ ἴσον
 “ καὶ πλεον οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ὑμῶν ἥπερ τὸ τῆς πόλεως πλήθος
 “ μετασχεῖν, εἰ δ’ ἄλλα βουλήσεσθε, καὶ τοῦ παντὸς κινδυν-

1. κατὰ] τὰ M. κατὰ τὰ E.F.H.N.R.V.c.f.g. Poppo, [τὰ] μέρη. 4. καὶ] om.
 Q.R. 8. κακὰ σπεύδοντες] κατασπεύδοντες O. 10. γε] om. L.O. 12. ἂν
 καὶ ἴσον B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 vulgo ἂν ἴσον. 14. κινδυνεύετε L.O.P.

ἀλλ’ ὥς σύμπαντας. “ And these
 “ things,” Athenagoras goes on to
 say, “ each and all together, have their
 “ just place allotted them in a demo-
 “ cracy.” By ταῦτα he means the claim
 of the rich to have the care of the pub-
 lic purse, of the enlightened to direct
 the measures of government, and of
 the people at large to decide on the
 adoption or rejection of the measures
 proposed to them.

2. ἰσομοιρεῖν] Ἰσοτιμίας ἀξιοῦνται ἐν
 δημοκρατία οἱ τε πλούσιοι καὶ οἱ συνετοί.
 SCHOL.

4. ξύμπαν ἀφελομένη ἔχει] Τῆς ὠφε-
 λίας δηλονότι. SCHOL.

ἃ ὑμῶν οἱ τε δυνάμενοι καὶ οἱ νέοι]
 “ Ἀπερ ὑμῖν οἱ τε ὀλιγαρχικοὶ καὶ οἱ νέοι
 προθυμοῦνται πάντα ἔχειν, ἀδύνατον ὄν-
 τος ἐν μεγάλῃ πόλει πάντα τούτους ἔχειν.
 SCHOL.

6. [ἀλλ’ ἔτι καὶ νῦν κ. τ. λ. That
 something here is corrupt seems cer-
 tain; I think also that the words ἀλλ’
 ἔτι καὶ νῦν belong to what follows, τὸ
 κοινὸν αὔξετε.—The simplest correction
 would be to strike out the words ἢ ἀμα-
 θέστατοι—Ἑλλήνων, or else to omit the

two words ἀξυνετώτατοι and έστε. The
 present text seems to have been made
 out of the original text and its marginal
 gloss, both of which seem mixed up
 together. Thucydides could scarcely
 have written both ἀξυνετώτατοι and
 ἀμαθέστατοι.]

12. τοῦτο μὲν ἂν—μετασχεῖν] “That
 “ in the prosperity of the whole coun-
 “ try you would share in equal, or even
 “ in larger measure than the mass of
 “ the people.” Τοῦτο μετέχειν ἴσον καὶ
 πλέον resembles the construction, V. 59,
 αὐτοὶ οὐ πολλῶς πλείους διεφθάρησαν,
 and V. 115. Ἀργεῖοι—διεφθάρησαν ὥς
 ὀδηγούκοντα. And for the use of μετέχε-
 ρειν with an accusative, see Matthiæ
 Gr. Gr. §. 359. obs. 2.

13. καὶ πλέον οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ὑμῶν] Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ
 ὑμῶν ἡγήσθωσαν ταῦτα καὶ ἴσον εἶναι,
 καὶ πλέον τοῦ ἴσου, τὸ τῶν αὐτῶν με-
 τασχεῖν, ὧν καὶ πᾶσα ἡ πόλις. SCHOL.
 τὸ τῆς πόλεως] Τὸ πᾶσι κοινῶς
 ὠφέλιμον τῆς πόλεως, τοῦτο αὔξετε.
 SCHOL.

14. εἰ δ’ ἄλλα βουλήσεσθε] Εἰ δὲ μει-
 ζόνων ἐφέεσθε, πάντων στερηθήσεσθε.
 SCHOL.

SYRACUSE. A.C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

“νεῦσαι στερηθῆναι· καὶ τῶν τοιῶνδε ἀγγελίων, ὥς πρὸς
 2 “αἰσθομένους καὶ μὴ ἐπιτρέφοντας, ἀπαλλάγητε. ἡ γὰρ
 “πόλις ἦδε, καὶ εἰ ἔρχονται Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀμυνεῖται αὐτοὺς
 “ἀξίως αὐτῆς, καὶ στρατηγοὶ εἰσιν ἡμῖν, οἱ σκέφονται αὐτά.
 “καὶ εἰ †μή† τι αὐτῶν ἀληθές ἐστιν, ὥσπερ οὐκ οἶμαι, οὐ 5
 “πρὸς τὰς ὑμετέρας ἀγγελίας καταπλαγεῖσα, καὶ ἐλομένη
 “ὑμᾶς ἄρχοντας αὐθαίρετον δουλείαν ἐπιβαλεῖται, αὐτὰ δ’
 “ἐφ’ αὐτῆς σκοποῦσα, τοὺς τε λόγους ἀφ’ ὑμῶν ὥς ἔργα
 “δυναμένους κρινεῖ, καὶ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν ἐλευθερίαν οὐχὶ
 “ἐκ τοῦ ἀκούειν ἀφαιρεθήσεται, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἔργῳ φυλασσο- 10
 “μένη μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν, πειράσεται σώζειν.”

XLI. Τοιαῦτα μὲν Ἀθηναγόρας εἶπε. τῶν δὲ στρατη-
 γῶν εἰς ἀναστὰς ἄλλον μὲν οὐδένα ἔτι εἶασε παρελθεῖν,
 2 One of the generals αὐτὸς δὲ πρὸς τὰ παρόντα ἔλεξε τοιαύδε. “Δια-
 of the common- “βολὰς μὲν οὐ σῶφρον οὔτε λέγειν τινὰς ἐς 15
 wealth puts an end “ἀλλήλους, οὔτε τοὺς ἀκούοντας ἀποδέχεσθαι,
 to the debate, by “πρὸς δὲ τὰ ἐσαγγελλλόμενα μᾶλλον ὀρᾶν,
 deprecating all par-
 ty insinuations, and
 advising that pre-

1. πρὸς αἰσθομένους c. g. Porpo. Goell. προαισθησθόμενος B.E. προαισθημέ-
 νους H.h. πρὸς αἰσθανομένους C.F.K. ὥσπερ αἰσθανομένους N.V. vulgo προαισθα-
 νομένους. 2. ἐπιστρέφοντας A.E.R. ἐπιτρέποντας d.e.i.k. ἡ] εἰ A. 3. ἦδε
 A. 4. ἀξίους e.k. σκίφονται N. 5. μὴ] μὲν Q. om. pr. E. post τι ponit
 recens E. 6. ἐκπλαγεῖσα G. 7. ἐπιβαλεῖτε C.M. ἐπικαλεῖται G.K.
 8. ἐφ’] ἀφ’ L.O.P.Q. αὐτῆς A.B.C.E.F.K.c.d.h.i.m. Porpo. Goell. ceteri ἐαυτῆς.
 ὥς] om. g. 10. ἔργου c. 12. τοιαῦτα μὲν ἀθ. A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.R.c.d.f.g.h.i.k.
 Haack. Porpo. Goell. τοιαῦτα μὲν ὁ ἀθ. N. τοιαῦτα δὲ ἀθ. C.e. ταῦτα μὲν ὁ ἀθ. V.
 13. εἰς] τις K. 15. ἐς] om. K. 16. ὑποδέχεσθαι Q. 17. ἐπαγγελλό-
 μενα L.O.P.

1. ὥς πρὸς αἰσθομένους] Ἀντὶ τοῦ ὡς
 προαισθησθόμενος καὶ μὴ ἐπιτρέφόντων
 ἡμῶν. SCHOL.

5. καὶ εἰ †μή† τι αὐτῶν, κ. τ. λ.]
 This is an unusual expression, instead
 of εἰ μὴδὲν αὐτῶν. Yet the negative
 seems required by the sense, in oppo-
 sition, as the Scholiast rightly observes,
 το εἰ ἔρχονται Ἀθηναῖοι.

εἰ †μή† τι αὐτῶν] Τοῦτο ἀνταποδίδοται
 πρὸς ἐκεῖνο, ἡ γὰρ πόλις ἦδε, καὶ εἰ
 ἔρχονται Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀμυνεῖται. καὶ εἰ μὴ
 τι αὐτῶν ἀληθές ἐστιν. οὐ διὰ τὰς ὑμετέ-
 ρας ἀγγελίας αὐθαίρετον δουλείαν ἐλεῖται
 τοῦτο γάρ ἐστι τὸ αὐθαίρετον δουλείαν
 ἐπιβαλεῖται. SCHOL.

8. τοὺς τε λόγους ἀφ’ ὑμῶν] Ἀπὸ

κοινου τὸ, οὐκ οἶμαι. οὐκ οἶμαι γὰρ,
 (φησὶν,) ὅτι τοὺς λόγους ὑμῶν ἴσα ἔρ-
 γους δύνασθαι ἡ πόλις κρινεῖ. SCHOL.

9. ὑπάρχουσαν ἐλευθερίαν] Οὐχὶ διὰ
 διὰ τὸ ἀκούειν καταπλαγεῖσα ἀπορήσεται.
 SCHOL.

10. ἐκ δὲ τοῦ, ἔργῳ φυλασσομένη] Τὴν
 ἐλευθερίαν πειράσεται σώζειν ἐκ τοῦ δι’
 ἔργων μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν τοῖς ἀφαιρουμένοις
 αὐτήν. SCHOL.

11. μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν] “By being on its
 “guard in its actions, and not suffer-
 “ing you thus to act with impunity.”
 This sense of ἐπιτρέπειν, “to allow, or
 “to tolerate,” is not unusual. Com-
 pare I. 71. οἱ ἀν-ῆν ἀδικῶνται, δηλοῖ
 ὡς μὴ ἐπιτρέφοντες. So I. 82, 95.

SYRACUSE. A.C. 415. Olymp. 91. 1. 2.

parations should be made to meet the rumoured invasion, whether it were announced truly or falsely.

“ὅπως εἰς τε ἕκαστος καὶ ἡ ξύμπασα πόλις
“καλῶς τοὺς ἐπιόντας παρασκευασόμεθα ἀμύ-
“νεσθαι. καὶ ἦν ἄρα μηδὲν δεήσει, οὐδεμία 3
“βλάβη τοῦ †τε† τὸ κοινὸν κοσμηθῆναι καὶ ἱπ-

- 5 “ποις καὶ ὄπλοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, οἷς ὁ πόλεμος ἀγάλλεται τὴν
“δ’ ἐπιμέλειαν καὶ ἐξέτασιν αὐτῶν ἡμεῖς ἔξομεν, καὶ τῶν πρὸς
“τὰς πόλεις διαπομπῶν ἅμα, ἔς τε κατασκοπὴν καὶ ἦν τι
“ἄλλο φαίνεται ἐπιτήδειον. τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐπιμεμελῆμεθα ἤδη,
“καὶ ὅ τι ἂν αἰσθώμεθα, ἐς ὑμᾶς οἴσομεν.” Καὶ οἱ μὲν 4
10 Συρακόσιοι, τοσαῦτα εἰπόντος τοῦ στρατηγοῦ, διελύθησαν
ἐκ τοῦ ξυλλόγου.

XLII. Οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναῖοι ἤδη ἐν τῇ Κερκύρᾳ αὐτοὶ τε καὶ

οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἅπαντες ἦσαν· καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἐπεξέτασιν τοῦ

OL. 91. 2.

PROGRESS OF
15 THE ATHENIAN
EXPEDITION.

It assembles at Corcyra, and is formed into three divisions.

στρατεύματος καὶ ξύνταξιν, ὥσπερ ἔμελλον
ὀρμεισθῆναι τε καὶ στρατοπεδεύεσθαι, οἱ στρα-
τηγοὶ ἐποιήσαντο, καὶ τρία μέρη νεύμαντες ἐν
ἐκάστῳ ἐκλήρωσαν, ἵνα μήτε ἅμα πλείοντες
ἀπορώσιν ὕδατος καὶ λιμένων καὶ τῶν ἐπιτη-

- δείων ἐν ταῖς καταγωγαῖς, πρὸς τε τᾶλλα εὐκοσμότεροι καὶ
20 ῥάους ἄρχειν ὦσι, κατὰ τέλη στρατηγῶν προστεταγμένοι·

1. πόλις] om. Q. 2. παρασκευασόμεθα A.B.C.E.K.h.i. Goell. παρασκευα-
σώμεθα F.H.L.M.N.O.R.V.b.c.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. vulgo παρασκευάζωμεθα.
3. δεήσει H. 4. τοῦ †τε† τοῦτο P.d.i. τοῦ γε Poppo. Bekk. 2. καὶ ὄπλοις
καὶ ἱπποῖς e. 5. ἄλλης ἤs H. ἀγγέλλεται C. 6. δὲ ἐπιμέλ. V. ἄξομεν P.
7. κατασκοπεῖν A. 8. φαίνεται E.H. ἐπιμελῆθῆναι i. ἐπιμελῆμεθα C.K.M.
V.k. 9. εἰσοίσομεν h. 11. συλλόγου K. 12. οἱ δ’ Ἀθηναῖοι] Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ
N.V. 13. ἐπ’ ἐξέτασιν H.K.V.g.h. 15. ὀρμεισθῆναι Q. τε] om. L.
16. ἐποιήσαν g. ἐν Reiskius. Haack. Poppo. Goell. legebatur ἐν. Correxerit etiam
Valckenar. ad Herodot. VII. 49. 17. ἅμα πλείοντες Valckenar. ad Herodot.
VII. 49. Poppo. Goell. Libri omnes ἀναπλείοντες. 19. τὰ ἄλλα E.F.H.N.Q.
V.f.g.h. 20. στρατηγῶν K.

3. μηδὲν δεήσει] Μάχης δηλονότι.
SCHOL.

οὐδεμία βλάβη—κοσμηθῆναι] “There
“is no harm in the city’s being fur-
“nished,” &c.; or, the harm of the
“city’s being furnished, &c. is no-
“thing.” The conjunction τε appears
superfluous, and Poppo reads γε. This
is but cutting the knot: it is possible,
however, that Thucydides intended to
write τοῦ τε τὸ κοινὸν κοσμηθῆναι, καὶ

τοῦ διαπέμψαι ἐς τὰς πόλεις, but that
the insertion of the words τὴν δ’ ἐπι-
μέλειαν—ἔξομεν made him alter the
construction to διαπομπῶν.

5. οἷς ὁ πόλεμος ἀγάλλεται] Οἷς χαί-
ρει πόλεμος, ὡν χρῆζει. SCHOL.

13. ἐπεξέτασιν] “A second review
“of it;” i.e. -upon its being now
united: there had been probably an
ἐξέτασις of the several parts of it before
they left their respective ports.

CORCYRA, &c. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

² ἔπειτα δὲ προὔπεμψαν καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν καὶ Σικελίαν τρεῖς ναῦς, εἰσομένας αἵτινες σφᾶς τῶν πόλεων δέξονται. καὶ εἴρητο αὐταῖς προαπαντᾶν, ὅπως ἐπιστάμενοι καταπλέωσι.

XLIII. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοσῆδε ἤδη τῇ παρασκευῇ Ἀθηναῖοι ἄραντες ἐκ τῆς Κερκύρας ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐπεραιοῦντο, τριή- 5

CORCYRA, &c. *ρεσι μὲν ταῖς πάσαις τέσσαρσι καὶ τριάκοντα*

The expedition crosses the Ionian gulph to Iapygia. The details of its force are given. *καὶ ἑκατὸν, καὶ δυοῖν Ῥοδίων πεντηκοντόροι* (τούτων Ἀττικά μὲν ἦσαν ἑκατὸν, ὧν αἱ μὲν ἐξήκοντα ταχεῖαι, αἱ δ' ἄλλαι στρατιώτιδες· τὸ

δὲ ἄλλο ναυτικὸν Χίων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων,) ὀπλίταις 10

δὲ τοῖς ξύμπασι μὲν ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντακισχιλίους (καὶ τούτων

Ἀθηναίων μὲν αὐτῶν ἦσαν πεντακόσιοι μὲν καὶ χίλιοι ἐκ

καταλόγου, ἑπτακόσιοι δὲ θῆτες, ἐπιβάται τῶν νεῶν, ξύμμα-

χοι δὲ οἱ ἄλλοι ξυνεστράτευον, οἱ μὲν τῶν ὑπηκόων, οἱ δ'

Ἀργείων, πεντακόσιοι, καὶ Μαντινέων καὶ μισθοφόρων πεν- 15

τήκοντα καὶ διακόσιοι), τοξόταις δὲ τοῖς πᾶσι ὀγδοήκοντα

καὶ τετρακοσίους (καὶ τούτων Κρήτες οἱ ὀγδοήκοντα ἦσαν,)

καὶ σφενδονήταις Ῥοδίων ἑπτακοσίους, καὶ Μεγαρεῦσι ψιλοῖς,

φυγάσιν, εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν, καὶ ἱππαγωγῶ μιᾷ, τριάκοντα

ἀγούσῃ ἱππέας.

20

1. ἐς τὴν σικ. N.V. 2. δέξονται Q. 4. ἤδη] ἦδε e. τῇ] om. K.e.
οἱ ἀθηναῖοι h. 6. τέτταρσι A.C.E.F.H.K.L.O.c.f.g.h.i.k.m. 7. ῥοδίων πεν-
τηκοντέρων c. πεντηκοντέρων C. 10. ὀπλίται B.E.F.h. 11. δὲ] om. K.

12. αὐτῶν] om. i. μὲν] om. Q.d. et pr. manu N. 13. ἑπτακόσιοι h.
16. τοξόται A.B.E.F. 17. τριακοσίους K. οἱ] om. R. 19. καὶ ante ἱππ. om. P.

13. ἑπτακόσιοι δὲ θῆτες, ἐπιβάται] Hence Aristotle observes, ἡ δὲ ψιλὴ δύναμις καὶ ναυτικὴ, δημοκρατικὴ πάμπαν, as even the Epibatæ, although reckoned among the heavy-armed soldiers, were yet taken from the class of Thetes. On one occasion, an Athenian fleet was manned by Epibatæ taken from the higher classes, ἐκ καταλόγου, (Thucyd. VIII. 24.) but this is mentioned because it was unusual, and was done in a season of extraordinary danger. It is probable that the state furnished arms to the Thetes, when serving as heavy-armed soldiers. See Böckh, Staats-haush. vol. II. p. 35. (Eng. Translat. II. p. 266.) I have already confessed

(note on III. 95.) that I know not how to explain the number of seven hundred Epibatæ for a fleet of one hundred ships. The ships for carrying soldiers would seem to have needed no Epibatæ on the actual passage; and possibly the circumstance of there being a large force of heavy-armed men ἐκ καταλόγου on the expedition, who might help to man the ships if required, may have induced the Athenians to reduce the number of regular Epibatæ for each ship from ten to seven.

19. ἱππαγωγῶ] Scribit Schefferus de Milit. Nav. IV. i. pag. 258. naves ἱππαγωγούς etiam στρατιώτιδας et ὀπλιταγωγούς vocari. Vix credo. Quemadmo-

IAPYGIA and ITALIA. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

XLIV. Τοσαύτη ἡ πρώτη παρασκευὴ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον
διέπλει. τούτοις δὲ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἄγουσαι ὀλκάδες μὲν τριά-

IAPYGIA and κουντα σιταγωγοί, καὶ τοὺς σιτοποιοὺς ἔχουσαι
ITALIA.

It proceeds along the coast to Rhegium. Its reception there, and from the other Italian cities.

καὶ λιθολόγους καὶ τέκτονας καὶ ὅσα ἐς τει-
χισμὸν ἐργαλεία, πλοῖα δὲ ἑκατὸν [ᾧ] ἐξ
ἀνάγκης μετὰ τῶν ὀλκάδων ξυνέπλει· πολλὰ
δὲ καὶ ἄλλα πλοῖα καὶ ὀλκάδες ἐκούσιοι ξυνη-
κολούθουν τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐμπορίας ἕνεκα· ᾧ τότε πάντα ἐκ τῆς
Κερκύρας ξυνδιέβαλλε τὸν Ἴόνιον κόλπον. καὶ προσβαλοῦσα
ἡ πᾶσα παρασκευὴ πρὸς τε ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν καὶ πρὸς Τά-
ραντα, καὶ ὡς ἕαστοι εὐπόρησαν, παρεκομίζοντο τὴν Ἰτα-
λίαν, τῶν μὲν πόλεων οὐ δεχομένων αὐτοὺς ἀγορᾷ οὐδὲ

1. τοσαύτη δὲ ἡ i. 4. ὅσα δὲ ἐπὶ L.O.P.k. ὅσα ἐπὶ m. 5. ᾧ om. N.V.
Uncis inclusit Poppo. 8. ξύμπαντα e. 9. ξυνδιέβαλλε A.B.C.E.F.H.O.R.
V.h. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ξυνδιέβαλε. προσβάλλουσα Q. 10. ἡ παρασκευὴ
πᾶσα L.O.P. πᾶσα om. k. τάραντα ὡς i.

dum non iidem sunt ὀπλίται et ἱππεῖς, ita etiam aliæ ὀπλιταγωγοί, aliæ ἱππαγωγοί. Hoc apertum est e Thucydide, II. 56. de expeditione Periclis in Peloponnesum anno secundo Belli Peloponnes. Ἦγε δ' ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν ὀπλίτας Ἀθηναίων τετρακισχίλους, καὶ ἱππέας τετρακοσίους, ἐν ναυσὶν ἱππαγωγούς, πρῶτον τότε ἐκ τῶν παλαιῶν νεῶν ποιηθείσας. Et IV. 42. Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὴν Κορινθίαν ἐστράτευσαν ναυσὶν ὀγδοήκοντα, καὶ δισχίλους ὀπλίταις ἐαυτῶν, καὶ ἐν ἱππαγωγαῖς ναυσὶ, διακοσίους ἱππεῦσι. Nam ibi distinguunt naves, quæ ὀπλίτας vehunt, i. e. ὀπλιταγωγοί, ab iis, quæ equos et equites. Idem ostendit hic locus, in quo præter naves XL. στρατιωτίδας, una ἱππαγωγὸς memoratur: illæ autem στρατιωτίδες sunt cædem, quas cap. 31. XL. ὀπλιταγωγούς dixerat Thucydides. Et sic etiam Diodorus Sicul. lib. XX. pag. 775. alias facit naves στρατιωτικὰς, alias ἱππηγούς. Et Polyb. I. 26. seqq. ἱππηγούς, quæ aliis navibus adligatæ remulco trahebantur, ab iis, in quibus milites et ἐπιβάται erant, distinguit. Duk.

5. πλοῖα δὲ ἑκατὸν—ξυνέπλει] I agree with Duker that the relative ᾧ is better omitted. Ἐξ ἀνάγκης μετὰ τῶν ὀλκάδων I interpret, “pressed for the service as well as the ships of

“burden;” for by what follows, ὀλκάδες ἐκούσιοι, it is clear that both the πλοῖα and ὀλκάδες first spoken of were employed by the government.

ᾧ ἐξ ἀνάγκης] Articulus ᾧ impeditam reddit orationem. Hoc vidit Æm. Portus, ob eamque causam, ξυνέπλει tantum ad πλοῖα referendum, et in his, τοῖσι δὲ, ἡκολούθουν supplendum relinqui, putavit. Mihi magis probatur scriptura Cod. Clar. qui ᾧ ignorat. Ita sine ullo supplemento oratio recte procedet, et omnia pendebunt ab uno verbo ξυνέπλει. Verba ἐξ ἀνάγκης Acacius in interpretatione præterit: Valla vertit necessario: Portus, vi necessitatis coacta. Non liquet, quæ illa necessitas fuerit. An hoc vult Thucydides, hæc privatorum navigia fuisse, et auctoritate publica classem sequi coacta, quod comprehendere naves dicunt Latini? Ita sane videtur; nam, si publica fuissent, nulla causa esset, cur id magis de his solis diceret, quam de omnibus aliis. Ita quoque fortassis intelligendum est, quod supra cap. 22. dicit, σιτοποιοὺς ἐκ τῶν μυλῶνων ἡναγκασμένους ἐμίσθους. Duk.

12. ἀγορᾷ οὐδὲ ἄσται] “Would neither sell them provisions, nor allow them to enter their walls.”

IAPYGIA and ITALIA. SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἄσται, ὕδατι δὲ καὶ ὄρμῳ, Τάραντος δὲ καὶ Λοκρῶν οὐδὲ
τούτοις, ἕως ἀφίκοντο ἐς Ῥήγιον τῆς Ἰταλίας ἀκρωτήριον.
3 καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἦδη ἠθροίζοντο, καὶ ἕξω τῆς πόλεως, ὡς αὐτοὺς
εἶσω οὐκ ἐδέχοντο, στρατόπεδόν τε κατεσκευάσαντο ἐν τῷ
τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος ἱερῷ, οὐδ' αὐτοῖς καὶ ἀγορὰν παρέιχον, καὶ τὰς 5
ναῦς ἀνελκύσαντες ἡσύχασαν· καὶ πρὸς [τε] τοὺς Ῥηγίους
λόγους ἐποιήσαντο, ἀξιοῦντες Χαλκιδέας ὄντας Χαλκιδεῦσιν
4 οὖσι Λεοντίνοις βοηθεῖν. οἱ δὲ οὐδὲ μεθ' ἐτέρων ἔφασαν
ἔσεσθαι, ἀλλ' ὅ τι ἂν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἰταλιώταις ξυνδοκῇ,
5 τοῦτο ποιήσῃ. οἱ δὲ πρὸς τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πράγματα 10
ἐσκόπουν, ὅτ' τρόπῳ ἄριστα προσοίσονται· καὶ τὰς πρό-
πλους ναῦς ἐκ τῆς Ἐγέστης ἅμα προσέμενον, βουλόμενοι
εἰδέναι περὶ τῶν χρημάτων, εἰ ἔστιν ἃ ἔλεγον ἐν ταῖς Ἀθή-
ναις οἱ ἄγγελοι.

XLV. Τοῖς δὲ Συρακοσίοις ἐν τούτῳ πολλαχόθεν τε ἦδη 15
καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν κατασκόπων σαφῇ ἠγγέλλετο ὅτι ἐν Ῥηγίῳ αἱ

SYRACUSE. νῆες εἰσὶ, καὶ ὡς ἐπὶ τούτοις παρεσκευάζοντο

On the news of the
2 arrival of the arma-
ment at Rhegium,
the Syracusans pre-
pare in earnest to
defend themselves.

πάσῃ τῇ γνώμῃ, καὶ οὐκέτι ἠπίσταντο. καὶ ἔς
τε τοὺς Σικελοὺς περιέπεμπον, ἔνθα μὲν φύ-
λακας, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς, πρέσβεις· καὶ ἐς τὰ 20
περιπόλια τὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ φρουρὰς ἐσεκόμιζον· τὰ τε ἐν τῇ

2. ῥίγιον e.
ἐδέχετο Q.

om. Q.

12. ἐν τῇ d.i.

om. B.F.

17. παρασκευάζοντο γρ. h.
H.N. et γρ. A. et F. et correctus h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. περιπλοία. Conf. Tour. in Suid. 4. p. 255.

3. ἦδη] non habet Thomas M. v. ἐνταῦθα.

6. τε] om. N.V.

10. τῇ om. N.R.

14. ἄγγελοι] αἰγισταῖοι h.

16. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h.

21. περιπόλια K.O.V. et margo

φρουρὰς Q.e.f. ἐκόμιζον i.

6. πρὸς [τε] τοὺς Ῥηγίους] The omission of the conjunction τε in two MSS. has induced me to enclose it in brackets, as according to the present construction it is superfluous. But perhaps here also Thucydides meant to write πρὸς τε τοὺς Ῥηγίους—ἐποιήσαντο, —καὶ πρὸς τὰ—πράγματα ἐσκόπουν, and then changed the construction of the latter clause, because of the words οἱ δὲ οὐδὲ—ποιήσῃ, which had interrupted the original course of the sentence.

15. πολλαχόθεν τε ἦδη—ἠγγέλλετο] “Reports came in from all quarters; “and from their own officers, whom “they had sent to see how things were “going on, there came not mere re- “ports, but actual information to be “depended on.”

17. ὡς ἐπὶ τούτοις] “On the suppo- “sition that these accounts were true.” So at the end of the chapter, ὡς ἐπὶ ταχεῖ πολέμῳ καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρόντι.

21. περιπόλια] “Stations of the περι- “πολοι, or national guard.” See the

RHEGIUM. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

πόλει, ὅπλων ἐξετάσει καὶ ἵππων, ἐσκόπουν εἰ ἐντελῇ ἐστί·
καὶ τᾶλλα, ὥς ἐπὶ ταχεῖ πολέμῳ καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρόντι, καθί-
σταντο.

XLVI. Αἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς Ἐγέστης τρεῖς νῆες αἱ πρόπλοι
5 παραγίγνονται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὸ Ῥήγιον, ἀγγέλλουσαι

RHEGIUM.

The Athenians at Rhegium are joined by the ships which had been sent to Eggesta to see what aid in money might be expected from thence. It is found that the Athenian people had been deceived by the Eggestan ambassadors, and that the pretended wealth of Eggesta was mere trickery.

10 ὅτι τὰ μὲν ἄλλα οὐκ ἔστι χρήματα, ἃ ὑπ-
έσχοντο, τριάκοντα δὲ τάλαντα μόνα φαίνεται.
καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ εὐθὺς ἐν ἀθυμίᾳ ἦσαν, ὅτι
αὐτοῖς τοῦτό τε πρῶτον ἀντεκεκρούκει, καὶ οἱ
Ῥηγῖνοι οὐκ ἐβελήσαντες ξυστρατεύειν, οὓς
πρῶτον ἤρξαντο πείθειν καὶ εἰκὸς ἦν μάλιστα,
Λεοντίνων τε ξυγγενεῖς ὄντας καὶ σφίσιν αἰ
ἐπιτηδεῖους. καὶ τῷ μὲν Νικίᾳ προσδεχομένῳ
ἦν τὰ παρὰ τῶν Ἐγεσταίων, τοῖν δὲ ἐτέροι
15 καὶ ἀλογώτερα. οἱ δὲ Ἐγεσταῖοι τοιόνδε τι 3
ἐξετεχνήσαντο τότε, ὅτε οἱ πρῶτοι πρέσβεις τῶν Ἀθηναίων
ἦλθον αὐτοῖς ἐς τὴν κατασκοπὴν τῶν χρημάτων. ἔς τε τὸ ἐν
Ἐρυκί ἱερὸν τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ἀγαγόντες αὐτοὺς ἐπέδειξαν τὰ
ἀναθήματα, φιάλας τε καὶ οἰνοχόας, καὶ θυμιατήρια, καὶ
20 ἄλλην κατασκευὴν οὐκ ὀλίγην, ἃ ὄντα ἀργυρᾷ πολλῷ πλείω
τὴν ὄψιν ἀπ' ὀλίγης δυνάμεως χρημάτων παρείχετο· καὶ ἰδία
ξενίσσεις ποιούμενοι τῶν τριηριτῶν, τά τε ἐξ αὐτῆς Ἐγέστης
ἐκπώματα καὶ χρυσᾶ καὶ ἀργυρᾶ ξυλλέξαντες, καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῶν

1. ἐσκόπουν in marg. habet N. ἐντέλει F. 2. τὰ ἄλλα K. 4. αἱ δ' ἐκ δὲ L. πρόπλοι k. 6. τὰ μὲν ἄλλα N.V. ceteri τᾶλλα μὲν. 7. μόνα τάλαντα N.Q.V.g. τάλαντα μόνον i. 10. Ῥήγιοι K. 11. ἤρξαντο πρῶτον K. 14. παρὰ A.C.E. F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri περί. τῶν δὲ ἐτέρων i. 16. ἐξετεχνήσαντο L.O.k.m. τότε] τε K.L. πρώτοι] om. f. 18. ἀπέδειξαν V. 19. καὶ τὴν ἄλλην O. 22. τριηριτῶν i. τριηριτῶν Q. 23. ἐκπώματα χρυσᾶ P. recte, opinor. Bekker. ξυλλέ-
ξαντες K.

note on IV. 67. The temple of Jupiter Olympius was made one of these posts : see ch. 70. Dionysius applies the term to the several forts in the Roman territory to which the inhabitants used to retire for refuge during the inroads of the Æqui, Volsci, &c. See Antiqq. Roman. IX. 56. See also Thucyd. VII. 48.

9. καὶ οἱ Ῥηγῖνοι] Scil. ἀντεκεκρούκεισαν. "And the Rhegians had also "disappointed them, [or had run "counter to their hopes,] by refusing "to join them." For what follows, τῷ μὲν Νικίᾳ προσδεχομένῳ ἦν, compare II. 60. and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 391. e.

RHEGIUM. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἐγγὺς πόλεων καὶ Φοινικικῶν καὶ Ἑλληνίδων αἰτησάμενοι,
 4 ἐσέφερον ἐς τὰς ἐστιάσεις ὡς οἰκεία ἕκαστοι. καὶ πάντων ὡς
 ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ τοῖς αὐτοῖς χρωμένων, καὶ πανταχοῦ πολλῶν
 φαινομένων, μεγάλην τὴν ἐκπληξιν τοῖς ἐκ τῶν τριήρων
 Ἀθηναίοις παρεῖχε, καὶ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας διεθρόησαν 5
 5 ὥς χρήματα πολλὰ ἴδοιεν. καὶ οἱ μὲν αὐτοὶ τε ἀπατηθέντες,
 καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τότε πείσαντες, ἐπειδὴ διήλθεν ὁ λόγος ὅτι
 οὐκ εἴη ἐν τῇ Ἐγέστῃ τὰ χρήματα, πολλὴν τὴν αἰτίαν εἶχον
 ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ πρὸς τὰ παρόντα
 ἐβουλεύοντο, XLVII. καὶ Νικίου μὲν ἦν γνώμη πλείν ἐπὶ 10
 Σελινούντα πάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ, ἐφ' ὅπερ μά-
 λιστα ἐπέμφθησαν, καὶ ἦν μὲν παρέχωσι
 χρήματα παντὶ τῷ στρατεύματι Ἐγεσταῖοι,
 πρὸς ταῦτα βουλεύεσθαι, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ταῖς ἐξήκοντα ναυσὶν,
 ὅσασπερ ᾗτήσαντο, ἀξιοῦν διδόναι αὐτοὺς τροφήν, καὶ παρα- 15
 μέιναντας Σελινουντίους ἢ βία ἢ ξυμβάσει διαλλάξαι αὐτοῖς,
 καὶ οὕτω παραπλεύσαντας τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις, καὶ ἐπιδεί-
 ξαντας μὲν τὴν δύναμιν τῆς Ἀθηναίων πόλεως, δηλώσαντας
 δὲ τὴν ἐς τοὺς φίλους καὶ ξυμμάχους προθυμίαν, ἀποπλεῖν
 οἴκαδε, ἦν μή τι δι' ὀλίγου καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀδοκῆτου ἢ Λεοντί- 20
 νους οἰοί τε ὥσιν ὠφελῆσαι ἢ τῶν ἄλλων τινὰ πόλεων
 προσαγαγέσθαι, καὶ τῇ πόλει δαπανῶντας τὰ οἰκεία μὴ

1. φοινικῶν c.g.k. φοινίκων B. 3. ἐπὶ πολὺ B.F.K.h. 4. ἐκ] om. Q.
 τριήρων E.F.H.V. Porpo. Goell. vulgo τριηρῶν. 5. ἐς] om. i. 7. ἦλθεν
 L.O.P.h. 8. τὰ] om. O. πολλοὶ P. 10. ἐπεβουλεύοντο G. ἦν ἢ
 γνώμη h.i. ἦν γνώμη μὴ B. 11. τῇ om. i. 13. τὰ χρήματα L.O.P.
 15. ὅσασπερ G.K. αὐταῖς i. αὐτοῖς V. παραμείναντες Q.f. 16. ξυμβι-
 βάσει L. διαλέξαι P.k. αὐτοὺς A.B.E.F.R.c.f.g.h. 18. τῆς] τῶν L.O.
 20. ἀπὸ] ἐκ g.h.

22. καὶ τῇ πόλει — κινδυνεύειν] The infinitive, as Göller rightly explains it, depends on ἦν γνώμη at the beginning of the chapter. "His opinion was, "that they should not endanger the "very safety of their country by wast- "ing its nearest and dearest resources "in the fond hope of foreign conquest." For κινδυνεύειν τῇ πόλει, compare VI. 10. μετεώρω τῇ πόλει κινδυνεύειν: and

13. ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος, ὡς μέγιστον δὴ τῶν πρὶν κίνδυνον ἀναρριπτοῦσης, ἀντι- χειροτονεῖν. And for δαπανῶντας τὰ οἰκεία, compare again VI. 12. ταῦτα ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν δίκαιον ἐνθάδε εἶναι ἀναλοῦν, καὶ μὴ ὑπὲρ ἀνδρῶν φυγάδων τῶνδε: and VII. 42. ἀπάξειν τὴν στρατιάν καὶ οὐ τρίψεσθαι ἄλλως Ἀθηναίους τε τοὺς ξυ- στρατευομένους καὶ τὴν ξύμπασαν πόλιν: and VII. 47. ad finem.

RHEGIUM. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

κινδυνεύειν. XLVIII. Ἀλκιβιάδης δὲ οὐκ ἔφη χρῆναι,

PLAN OF
ALCIBIADES.

τοσαύτῃ δυνάμει ἐκπλεύσαντας, αἰσχροῦς καὶ
ἀπράκτους ἀπελθεῖν, ἀλλ' ἔς τε τὰς πόλεις

ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι, πλὴν Σελινούντος καὶ Συρακουσῶν, τὰς
5 ἄλλας, καὶ πειρᾶσθαι καὶ τοὺς Σικελοὺς τοὺς μὲν ἀφι-
στάναι ἀπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων, τοὺς δὲ φίλους ποιῆσθαι,
ἵνα σῖτον καὶ στρατιὰν ἔχωσι, πρῶτον δὲ πείθωιν Μεσση-
νίους (ἐν πόρῳ γὰρ μάλιστα καὶ προσβολῇ εἶναι αὐτοὺς
τῆς Σικελίας, καὶ λιμένα καὶ ἐφόρμησιν τῇ στρατιᾷ ἱκανῶ-
10 τάτῃν ἔσεσθαι)· προσαγαγομένους δὲ τὰς πόλεις, εἰδότες μεθ'

ὧν τις πολεμήσει, οὕτως ἤδη Συρακούσας καὶ Σελινούντι
ἐπιχειρεῖν, ἣν μὴ οἱ μὲν Ἑγεσταίοις ξυμβαίνωσιν, οἱ δὲ
Λεοντίνους ἐώσι κατοικίξιν. XLIX. Λάμαχος δὲ ἄντικρυς

PLAN OF
LAMACHUS.
15

ἔφη χρῆναι πλεῖν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας, καὶ πρὸς
τῇ πόλει ὡς τάχιστα τὴν μάχην ποιῆσθαι, ἕως
ἔτι ἀπαράσκευοί τε εἰσὶ καὶ μάλιστα ἐκπεπληγμένοι. τὸ γὰρ 2

1. δέ] om. d. 5. πειρᾶσθαι προσάγεσθαι correctus h. 9. ἐφόρμωσιν
G.d.e.g.k. correctus C. Poppo. 10. προσαγομένους N.P.V.g. ἰδόντας
L.O.i.k.m. et correctus C. 11. τολμήσει L.O.P.Q. 12. συμβαίνωσιν E.
14. ἔφη] om. L.O.P. ante ἄντικρυς ponunt N.V.g. συρακούσας P.g.i.
16. καὶ] om. Q.

9. ἐφόρμησιν] Göller, in a very good note upon the word ὁρμός and its derivatives, (on the word ἐφορμισθέντας in ch. 49.) contends that we should here read ἐφόρμωσιν. He says that "ἐφόρμωσις, i.e. *obsidio navium*, ibi quidem "ferri non potest;" and he interprets ἐφόρμωσιν, "stationis opportunitatem." But can ἐφόρμωσις express any thing more than is already expressed in the word λιμένα; We read in IV. 8. §. 5. of the Lacedæmonians wishing to prevent the Athenians ἐφορμίσασθαι ἐς τὸν λιμένα, that is, "from taking their station, or coming to their moorings, "within the harbour." Now if the Athenians were in possession of Messina, and found it a most convenient harbour, it was quite certain, and need- less to be added, that they would find it a convenient station, that is, "con- venient for the mere purpose of ac- commodating their own ships," for

such is the meaning of ἐφόρμωσις. But if Göller means, "convenient for at- tacking an enemy, or watching move- ments," which is the true sense re- quired, this is ἐφόρμησιν, and not ἐφόρμωσιν. The Syracusans, ten years before this, had feared lest the Athe- nians should occupy Messina, and μὴ ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὁρμώμενοί ποτε σφίσι ἐπέλθω- σιν. IV. 1. And when the Athenians used Rhegium for the same purpose, Hermocrates said of them, τὰς ἀμαρτίας ἡμῶν τηροῦσιν, ὀλίγαις ναυσὶ παρόντες. So at this time Alcibiades advised the taking possession of Messina, "as a "convenient harbour, and an excellent "post from whence to watch the course "of affairs in Sicily, and proceed to "hostile operations when opportunity "should serve." That is, λιμένα καὶ ἐφόρμησιν τῇ στρατιᾷ ἱκανωτάτῃν ἔσε- σθαι. Compare II. 89. §. 13. and the note there.

RHEGIUM. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

πρῶτον πᾶν στράτευμα δεινότατον εἶναι· ἣν δὲ χρονίσῃ πρὶν
 εἰς ὄψιν ἐλθεῖν, τῇ γνώμῃ ἀναθαρσύνοντας ἀνθρώπους, καὶ τῇ
 ὄψει καταφρονεῖν μᾶλλον. αἰφνίδιοι δὲ ἦν προσπέσωσι,
 ἕως ἔτι περιδεῖς προσδέχονται, μάλιστα ἂν †σφᾶς† περι-
 γενέσθαι καὶ κατὰ πάντα ἂν αὐτοὺς ἐκφοβῆσαι, τῇ τε ὄψει 5
 (πλείστοι γὰρ ἂν νῦν φανῆναι) καὶ τῇ προσδοκίᾳ ὧν πεί-
 3 σονται, μάλιστα δ' ἂν τῷ αὐτίκα κινδύνῳ τῆς μάχης. εἰκὸς
 δὲ εἶναι καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς πολλοὺς ἀποληφθῆναι ἔξω, διὰ
 τὸ ἀπιστεῖν σφᾶς μὴ ἤξειν καὶ ἐσκομιζομένων αὐτῶν, τὴν

1. πᾶν] om. i. χρονίσει K. 2. ἀναθαρσύνοντας E. 3. αἰφνίδιον
 A.B.C.E.F.G.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h. Bekk. προσπαίωσι d.i. 4. σφεῖς
 Goell. Bekker. Præfat. ad ed. min. pag. v. 5. τε] δὲ L.O.P.k. 6. νῦν]
 om. P. πῆσονται i.k. 8. ἐν] om. Q. ἀπολειφθῆναι A.B.N.P.R.V.h.i.
 Bekk. 9. τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀπορήσειν Q.

2. τῇ γνώμῃ—καταφρονεῖν μᾶλλον] “Men recovering confidence in their
 “minds, when they see the armament
 “with their eyes are inclined rather to
 “despise it:” i. e. having had time to
 regain their courage, even the actual
 sight of the enemy, when he does at
 last appear, is regarded with indiffer-
 ence. It seems to me quite wrong to
 join τῇ ὄψει with ἀναθαρσύνοντας, for
 Lamachus did not mean that the Athe-
 nian armament would be *really* less
 imposing or numerous after two or
 three months’ interval, but that it would
appear so, because the enemy would
 look at it less under the influence of
 alarm, and so their minds would affect
 their eyes.

3. αἰφνίδιοι] I agree with Poppo in
 preferring this reading to that adopted
 by Bekker and Göller, αἰφνίδιον. The
 adverb αἰφνιδίως occurs five times in
 Thucydides, but αἰφνίδιον is nowhere
 found used adverbially; for in IV. 78,
 αἰφνίδιον παραγενόμενον, it is the accu-
 sative masculine of the adjective. But
 we have κατελθόντος αἰφνιδίου τοῦ ρέυ-
 ματος, IV. 75. ἀφικνούνται αἰφνίδιοι,
 VIII. 14. and προσβαλόντες αἰφνίδιοι,
 VIII. 28. And the neuter singular of
 the adjective used as an adverb, with
 some well known exceptions, is not
 common in the older writers. See IV.
 112. §. 1. and the note there.

4. μάλιστα ἂν †σφᾶς† περιγενέσθαι]
 One is strongly tempted here to read

σφεῖς with Bekker and Göller. But
 as I have defended the reading in V. 71.
 δέισας—μὴ σφῶν κυκλωθῇ τὸ εὐάνημον,
 because the word σφῶν is meant both
 to include the general who was speak-
 ing, and the soldiers also; so here
 σφᾶς may be excused perhaps on the
 ground of its expressing the army rather
 than the speaker: Lamachus not in-
 tending to include himself particularly,
 but advising for the expedition as dis-
 tinct from himself. And the nomina-
 tive πλείστοι may have been used rather
 than πλείστους, in order, as Poppo says,
 to prevent ambiguity. I have retained
 σφᾶς therefore, although not without
 much doubt as to its genuineness.

8. ἀποληφθῆναι] This surely must be
 the true reading, rather than ἀπολει-
 φθῆναι. The words are so constantly
 confounded, that the authority of the
 MSS. is hardly worth any thing on this
 occasion; but the sense seems rather to
 be, “that many would be surprised
 “outside of the town,” than “that
 “many would be left behind,” a term
 which would rather apply to those who,
 endeavouring to get in the city, came
 too late, and found the gates closed
 against them. See V. 8, 59. VII. 51.

9. ἐσκομιζομένων αὐτῶν] “While they
 “were carrying their property into the
 “city.” Compare II. 18. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι ἐσκομίζοντο ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ,
 καὶ ἐδόκουν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐπελθόντες
 ἂν διὰ τάχους πάντα ἔτι ἔξω καταλαβεῖν.

COAST OF SICILY. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

στρατιὰν οὐκ ἀπορήσειν χρημάτων, ἣν πρὸς τῇ πόλει κρα-
 τοῦσα καθέζεται. τοὺς τε ἄλλους Σικελιώτας οὕτως ἤδη 4
 μᾶλλον καὶ ἐκείνοις οὐ ξυμμαχήσειν καὶ σφίσι προσιέναι,
 καὶ οὐ διαμελλήσειν περισκοποῦντας ὁπότεροι κρατήσουσι.
 5 ναύσταθμον δὲ ἐπαναχωρήσαντας καὶ ἐφορμισθέντας Μέγαρα
 ἔφη χρῆναι ποιέισθαι, ἃ ἦν ἔρημα, ἀπέχοντα Συρακουσῶν
 οὔτε πλοῦν πολὺν οὔτε ὁδόν.

Λ. Λάμαχος μὲν ταῦτα εἰπὼν, ὅμως προσέθετο καὶ αὐτὸς
 τῇ Ἀλκιβιάδου γνώμῃ. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Ἀλκιβιάδης τῇ αὐτοῦ

- 10 COAST OF SICILY. νῆϊ διαπλεύσας ἐς Μεσσήνην, καὶ λόγους ποιη-
 σάμενος περὶ ξυμμαχίας πρὸς αὐτοὺς, ὡς οὐκ
 ἔπειθεν, ἀλλ' ἀπεκρίναντο πόλει μὲν ἂν οὐ
 δέξασθαι, ἀγορὰν δ' ἔξω παρέξιν, ἀπέπλει ἐς
 τὸ Ῥηγίον. καὶ εὐθὺς συμπληρώσαντες ἐξή- 2
 15 κοντα ναῦς ἐκ πασῶν οἱ στρατηγοὶ, καὶ τὰ
 ἐπιτήδεια λαβόντες, παρέπλεον ἐς Νάξον, τὴν
 ἄλλην στρατιὰν ἐν Ῥηγίῳ καταλιπόντες καὶ
 ἓνα σφῶν αὐτῶν. Ναξίῳν δὲ δεξαμένων τῇ 3

2. καθέζεται F. 3. προΐεναι A.B.E.F. 5. δέ] om. e.h. ἐφορ-
 μισθέντας Poppo. ἐφορμῆν τὰ μέγαρα γρ. h. 8. μὲν] δὲ μὲν K. τοσαῦτα
 N.V. καὶ] om. B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. 9. ταῦτα
 L.O.Q. ταῦτα οὕτω P. τῇ αὐτῇ d.h.i. 10. μεσσήνην C.E.F.H.N.V.g.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo μεσσήνη. μεσσήνην λόγους i. 13. δέξασθαι
 A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.R.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo δέξασθαι.

5. [ἐφορμισθέντας. It seems to shew the difficulty of coming to a certain decision as to some passages in Thucydides, that my former note, defending the old reading ἐφορμισθέντας, should have seemed satisfactory to Göller, and should have induced him to restore ἐφορμισθέντας in his 2nd edition, whereas I myself on farther consideration believe it to be faulty. The aorist participle may not be confounded with the present, and the sense of ἐπαναχωρήσαντας cannot be "whilst retiring," or "in order to retire," but "having retired." The sense must be, "When they had retreated from their display of their force under the walls of Syracuse, and had brought their ships to land, Megara was to be the place which should be made the chief naval

"station." Lamachus did not expect the war to last till winter, but the fleet after landing the army could not remain off Syracuse, and it must retreat to some point where it might lie safely. And such a point Lamachus thought was to be found at Megara, as in fact the Athenians afterwards did find such an one at Thapsus.] It appears from this place, as well as from VI. 94. VII. 25. that Megara was on the sea-coast. And Cluverius says that the walls of an ancient city, of about a mile in circuit, and built of square blocks of stone of immense size, were existing in his time on the very sea-shore, close to the mouth of the river Alabus; and he considers it as certain that these were the ruins of the ancient Megara. Cluverius, Sicilia, p. 133.

CATANA. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

πόλει, παρέπλεον ἐς Κατάνην. καὶ ὥς αὐτοὺς οἱ Καταναῖοι οὐκ ἐδέχοντο (ἐνῆσαν γὰρ αὐτόθι ἄνδρες τὰ Συρακοσίων 4 βουλόμενοι), ἐκομίσθησαν ἐπὶ τὸν Τηρίαν ποταμόν. καὶ αὐλισάμενοι, τῇ ὑστεραῖα ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἔπλεον ἐπὶ κέρως, ἔχοντες τὰς ἄλλας ναῦς· δέκα δὲ τῶν νεῶν προὔπεμψαν ἐς 5 τὸν μέγαν λιμένα πλεῦσαί τε, καὶ κατασκέψασθαι εἴ τι ναυτικόν ἐστι καθειλκυσμένον, καὶ κηρῦξαι ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν, προσπλεύσαντας, ὅτι Ἀθηναῖοι ἤκουσι Λεοντίνους ἐς τὴν ἑαυτῶν κατοικιοῦντες κατὰ ξυμμαχίαν καὶ ξυγγένειαν· τοὺς οὖν ὄντας ἐν Συρακούσαις Λεοντίνων ὥς παρὰ φίλους καὶ 10 5 εὐεργέτας † Ἀθηναίους † ἀδεῶς ἀπιέναι. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐκηρύχθη, καὶ κατεσκέψαντο τὴν τε πόλιν καὶ τοὺς λιμένας καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν χώραν, ἐξ ἧς αὐτοῖς ὀρμωμένοις πολεμητέα ἦν, ἀπέπλευσαν πάλιν ἐς Κατάνην. LI. καὶ ἐκκλησίας γενομένης τὴν 15 μὲν στρατιὰν οὐκ ἐδέχοντο οἱ Καταναῖοι, τοὺς 15 δὲ στρατηγούς ἐσελθόντας ἐκέλευον, εἴ τι βούλονται, εἰπεῖν. καὶ λέγοντος τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου, καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει πρὸς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν 20 τετραμμένων, οἱ στρατιῶται πυλίδα τινὰ ἐνφοκοδομημένην κακῶς ἔλαθον διελόντες, καὶ ἐσελ-

CATANA.

The soldiers accidentally effect an entrance. Catana becomes the ally of Athens. The whole armament takes up its quarters at Catana.

3. τήριον B.h. τυρίαν e. 4. ἐπικαίρως A.B.C.F.G.H.R.e.g.h. 5. δέ] om. d.k. 8. ὅτι ἀθηναῖοι A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ὅτι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι. 9. κατοικιοῦντες B.K.O.V.g.h.i. 10. ὥσπερ φίλους N.V. 11. ἀθηναίους P. Poppo. ceteri ἀθηναίων. 12. κατεσκάψαντο B.R.g. 13. χώραν] πόλιν O. ἐξῆς F. ὠρμωμένοις V.g. πολεμώτεα e. 15. οἱ] om. f. 16. ἐξελθόντας K. εἴ τι B.C.E.F.G.H. K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri δ τι. βούλονται e. 19. τετραμμένων καὶ οἱ H. ἐνφοκοδομημένων C.E.F.c.g.k. 20. διελθόντες B.h.

3. τὸν Τηρίαν ποταμόν] Now "Fiume di Santo Leonardo." Cluver. Sicil. I. 10. Captain Smyth's Survey of Sicily, p. 158.

4. ἔπλεον ἐπὶ κέρως κ. τ. λ.] "They sailed on towards Syracuse in a single file, having with them all the rest of their ships except ten, but ten they had sent on before," &c.

11. † Ἀθηναίους †] I have followed Bekker and Poppo in adopting this reading, although Gölle defends Ἀθηναίων, and connects it with ἀδεῶς, "without fear of the Athenians." But this

is, I think, too harsh a construction to be admitted in a simple historical narrative like this part of Thucydides. The copyists who wrote the MSS. N and V read ὥσπερ φίλους, which would be well enough if εὐεργέτας did not follow it; but how could the Leontines be called "the benefactors" of the Athenians? The meaning is, "they called on the Leontines to come away without fear, as they would find friends and benefactors in the Athenians."

19. ἐνφοκοδομημένην κακῶς] Ill walled

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91, 2.

θόντες ἡγόραζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν. τῶν δὲ Καταναίων οἱ μὲν τὰ 2
τῶν Συρακοσίων φρονούντες, ὥς εἶδον τὸ στράτευμα ἔνδον,
εὐθὺς περιδεῖς γενόμενοι ὑπεξήλθον, οὐ πολλοὶ τινές· οἱ δὲ
ἄλλοι ἐψηφίσαντό τε ξυμμαχίαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ τὸ ἄλλο
5 στράτευμα ἐκέλευον ἐκ Ῥηγίου κομίζειν. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο 3
πλεύσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὸ Ῥήγιον, πάσῃ ἤδη τῇ στρατιᾷ
ἄραντες ἐς τὴν Κατάνην, ἐπειδὴ ἀφίκοντο, κατεσκευάζοντο τὸ
στρατόπεδον.

LII. Ἐσηγγέλλετο δὲ αὐτοῖς ἕκ τε Καμαρίνης ὥς, εἰ
10 ἔλθοιεν, προσχωροῖεν ἂν, καὶ ὅτι Συρακοσίοι πληροῦσι
ναυτικόν. ἀπάσῃ οὖν τῇ στρατιᾷ παρέπλευ-
σαν, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας· καὶ ὥς οὐδὲν
εὗρον ναυτικὸν πληρούμενον, παρεκομίζοντο αὖθις ἐπὶ Καμα-
ρίνης, καὶ σχόντες ἐς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν ἐπεκηρυκεύοντο. οἱ δ' οὐκ
15 ἐδέχοντο, λέγοντες σφίσι τὰ ὄρκια εἶναι μιᾷ νηὶ καταπλεόν-
των Ἀθηναίων δέχεσθαι, ἣν μὴ αὐτοὶ πλείους μεταπέμπωσιν.

1. τὰ] τὸ K. 2. τῶν] om. V. 4. τε] om. d. τοῖς] om. i.
5. ἐκ Ῥηγίου ἐκέλευον Q. 6. διαπλεύσαντες B.h. Bekker, Goell. τῇ]
om. A.B.Q.h. 7. κατεσκευάζον R. 9. ἐσηγγέλλετο e. 12. καί]
om. g. 13. παρεσκευάζοντο Q. 14. χόντες F. 15. σφίσι καὶ τὰ O.P.
σφίσι κατὰ τὰ L.

ur. Arrian, Expedit. Alexand. VI. 29.
§. 16. τὴν θυρίδα δὲ ἀφανίσαι, [of the
monument of Cyrus.] τὰ μὲν αὐτῆς
λίθῳ ἐνοικοδομήσαντα, τὰ δὲ πηλῷ ἐμ-
πλάσαντα. BLOOMFIELD. So also Do-
bree. The carelessness of the Anec-
dote collectors under the Roman empire
is well exemplified by the version which
Frontinus gives of this story: (Strate-
gemat. III. 2.) "Alcibiades dux Athe-
niensium, cum civitatem Agrigenti-
" *porum* egregie munitam *obsideret*,
" *petito ab iis consilio*," &c.

1. ἡγόραζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν] i. e. ἐς τὴν
πόλιν ἐσελθόντες ἡγόραζον ἐν αὐτῇ.
Ἀγοράζειν expresses the flocking to the
market-place, and standing or walking
about there to learn what was going
on, after the fashion of ancient times,
when the market-place, in the absence
of newspapers, was the general centre
of intelligence.

6. πλεύσαντες] Bekker and Göl-
ler read διαπλεύσαντες, and Poppe refers

to the first clause of ch. 50, διαπλεύσα
ἐς Μεσσήνην, as favouring the altera-
tion. But there Thucydides is speak-
ing of merely crossing the Strait from
Rhegium to Messina, which is prop-
erly διαπλεύσαι; whereas in going
from Catana to Rhegium the fleet would
keep along under the coast of Sicily for
the greater part of the distance, and
would only have to cross the Strait at
the end of the voyage. The simple
term πλεύσαντες seems therefore to suit
the description better than the com-
pound διαπλεύσαντες; as in fact the
Athenians first παρέπλευσαν τὴν Σικε-
λίαν, and only afterwards διέπλευσαν ἐς
τὸ Ῥήγιον.

13. αὖθις] That is, "they again con-
tinued to coast along from Syracuse
" to Camarina, as they had coasted
" from Catana to Syracuse." Παρε-
κομίζοντο is exactly equivalent to παρέ-
πλευσαν.

15. τὰ ὄρκια εἶναι, κ. τ. λ.] See II. 7.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἄπρακτοι δὲ γενόμενοι ἀπέπλεον· καὶ ἀποβάντες κατὰ τι τῆς Συρακοσίας, καὶ ἄρπαγὴν ποιησάμενοι, καὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἱππέων βοηθησάντων καὶ τῶν ψιλῶν τινὰς ἐσκεδασμένους διαφθειράντων, ἀπεκομίσθησαν ἐς Κατάνην. LIII. καὶ καταλαμβάνουσι τὴν Σαλαμινίαν ναῦν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθη- 5
 νῶν ἥκουσαν ἐπὶ τε Ἀλκιβιάδην, ὡς κελεύ-
 σοντας ἀποπλεῖν ἐς ἀπολογία ὧν ἡ πόλις
 ἐνεκάλει, καὶ ἐπ' ἄλλους τινὰς τῶν στρατιωτῶν
 τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ, μεμνημένων περὶ τῶν μυστη-
 ρίων ὡς ἀσεβούντων, τῶν δὲ καὶ περὶ τῶν 10
 Ἑρμῶν. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπειδὴ ἡ στρατιὰ
 ἀπέπλευσεν, οὐδὲν ἦσσαν ζήτησιν ἐποιοῦντο
 τῶν περὶ τὰ μυστήρια καὶ τῶν περὶ τοὺς Ἑρμᾶς δρασθέντων,
 καὶ οὐ δοκιμάζοντες τοὺς μηνυτὰς, ἀλλὰ πάντας ὑπόπτως
 ἀποδεχόμενοι, διὰ πονηρῶν ἀνθρώπων πίστιν πάνυ χρηστοὺς 15
 τῶν πολιτῶν ξυλλαμβάνοντες κατέδουν, χρησιμώτερον ἡγού-
 μενοι εἶναι βασανίσαι τὸ πρᾶγμα καὶ εὔρεῖν, ἢ διὰ μηνυτοῦ
 πονηρίαν τινὰ καὶ χρηστὸν δοκοῦντα εἶναι αἰτιαθέντα ἀνέ-

1. τι] om. P. τε L.O. 5. ναῦν] om. O. 6. κελεύσοντας A.B.F.H.g.h.
 κελεύοντας i. 8. ἐπεκάλει G.K. 10. ὧς] om. f. περὶ Ἑρμῶν h.
 12. ἵππων E. 13. τῶν—καὶ] om. Q. καὶ τῶν] τῶν om. d. 14. τὰς
 L.O.d.k. πάντα C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.V.c.d.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. 15. ὑπο-
 δεχόμενοι P.g. 17. εὔρεῖν διὰ e. 18. αἰτιασθέντα d. ἀνέλεκτον V.g.

14. πάντας—ἀποδεχόμενοι] I agree with Bekker in preferring this reading to πάντα. It seems to me that πάντα ὑπόπτως λαμβάνειν at the end of the chapter cannot mean the same thing as πάντα—ἀποδέχεσθαι. Ἀποδέχεσθαι is not simply to take, but to approve, or, in old English, to allow. It is fitly opposed to δοκιμάζοντες. "Not sifting" the character of the informers, but in "their suspicious humour listening to" [allowing as credible] all who came "forward." Compare I. 44. III. 57. and particularly VI. 29. διαβολὰς ἀποδέχεσθαι. Poppo says that ὑπόπτως cannot signify δι' ὑποψίαν; in other words, that ὑπόπτως must refer only to the action of the verb joined with it, and not to other things. Yet surely, as every one would understand an English writer who were to say, "suspi-

ciously allowing the evidence of every "informer"—the very word "allowing" shewing that the suspicion was not directed towards them, but towards others—so πάντα ὑπόπτως ἀποδέχεσθαι is equally free from ambiguity, although the adverb is not used with exact propriety. There is a similar incorrectness in the use of δικαίως in IV. 62. τιμωρία οὐκ εὐτυχῇ δικαίως, where δικαίως means ὡς ἂν βούλοιο τὸ δίκαιον. If any alteration was required, I should prefer πάντα ὑπόπτως ὑποδεχόμενοι, as ὑποδέχεσθαι is a neutral word, signifying no more than λαμβάνειν; and the sense would then be, what it cannot be if we keep ἀποδεχόμενοι, "taking every "thing that happened suspiciously." Compare III. 12. ἀλλήλους παρὰ γνώμην ὑπεδεχόμεθα.

ATHENS.

λεγκτον διαφυγεῖν. ἐπιστάμενος γὰρ ὁ δῆμος ἀκοῇ τὴν³
Πεισιστράτου καὶ τῶν παίδων τυραννίδα χαλεπὴν τελευτῶ-
σαν γενομένην, καὶ προσέτι οὐδ' ὑφ' ἑαυτῶν καὶ Ἀρμοδίου
καταλυθεῖσαν ἀλλ' ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων, ἐφοβεῖτο αἰεὶ καὶ
5 πάντα ὑπόπτως ἐλάμβανε.

LIV. Τὸ γὰρ Ἀριστογείτονος καὶ Ἀρμοδίου τόλμημα δι'
ἐρωτικὴν ξυντυχίαν ἐπεχειρήθη, ἣν ἐγὼ ἐπὶ πλέον διηγη-
[Here follows a dig- σάμενος ἀποφανῶ οὔτε τοὺς ἄλλους οὔτε αὐ-
gression, in which
Thucydides takes
occasion to correct
10 some popular errors
as to the conspiracy
of Harmodius and
Aristogiton, and as
to the age of the
sons of Pisistratus.
54—59.] τοὺς Ἀθηναίους περὶ τῶν σφετέρων τυράννων,
οὐδὲ περὶ τοῦ γενομένου, ἀκριβὲς οὐδὲν λέγου-
τας. Πεισιστράτου γὰρ γηραιοῦ τελευτήσαν-²
τος ἐν τῇ τυραννίδι, οὐχ Ἱππαρχος, ὥσπερ οἱ
πολλοὶ οἴονται, ἀλλὰ Ἱππίας, πρεσβύτατος
ὦν, ἔσχε τὴν ἀρχήν. γενομένου δὲ Ἀρμοδίου ὥρα ἡλικίας
15 λαμπροῦ, Ἀριστογείτων, ἀνὴρ τῶν ἀστῶν, μέσος πολίτης,

4. καταλυθεῖσαν] om. K. ὑπὸ λακεδαιμονίων A.B.E.F.G.H.K.N.R.V.c.f.g.h.
Poppo. Goell. vulgo ὑπὸ τῶν λακεδαίμ. 8. ἐπιφανῶ i. αὐτοὺς] τοὺς L.O.P.
13. ἀλλὰ C.F.H.L.O.V.c.d.e.g.m. ["et haud dubie plures." Poppo.] Poppo.
vulgo ἀλλ' ἱππίας.

13. Ἱππίας—ἔσχε τὴν ἀρχήν] How-
ever unimportant may be the question
in itself, whether Hippias or Hipparchus
were the elder brother, yet that it should
have been made a question even in mo-
dern times is a curious instance of the
inability of persons in general to appre-
ciate historical evidence aright. The
author of the dialogue "Hipparchus,"
which used to be ascribed to Plato, calls
Hipparchus the elder son of Pisistratus.
Now even if Plato had been the writer
of it, still its historical authority would
be good for very little, because the
philosophers did not think themselves
bound to ascertain the truth of the
statements introduced into their dia-
logues, but merely took them as they
found them, when they agreed with the
general belief. And how little weight
is to be given to the popular belief on
this subject, may be seen from the fa-
mous ode in praise of Harmodius and
Aristogiton, in which the assassins are
said not only to have slain "the tyrant,"
but "to have given their country
"liberty:"

ὅτε τὸν τύραννον κτανέτην
ἰσονόμους τ' Ἀθήνας
ἐποιήσάτην.

Ælian, who, in his "Various History,"
VIII. 2, also calls Hipparchus "the
eldest son of "Pisistratus," is an au-
thority of no more value than the phi-
losopher and the poet; being one of
that class of Anecdote-mongers, whose
carelessness I have just noticed in the
note on ch. 51. With Thucydides, on
the other hand, agree Herodotus, V. 55.
Ἱππαρχον—Ἱππίῳ δὲ τοῦ τυράννου ἀ-
δελφεόν, and Clidemus, or Clitodemus,
an old historian of the affairs of Athens,
(Pausanias, X. 15. §. 3. and Clinton,
Fasti Hellen. vol. I. Append. p. 236.)
who says, καὶ Χάρμου—θυγατέρα ἔλαβεν
[ὁ Πεισιστράτος] Ἱππία, —τῷ μετ' αὐτὸν
τυραννέουσιν. (quoted by Athenæus,
XIII. 89. p. 609.)

15. μέσος πολίτης] Lucianus de Para-
sit. p. 262. τί δέ; οὐχὶ καὶ Ἀριστογεί-
των, δημοτικὸς ὢν καὶ πύνης, ὥσπερ
Θουκυδίδης φησὶ, παράσιτος ἦν Ἀρμοδίου;
Videtur verba Thucydidis ad argumen-
tum, in quo versabatur, adcommodasse.

3 ἐραστῆς ὃν εἶχεν αὐτόν. πειραθεῖς δὲ ὁ Ἀρμόδιος ὑπὸ Ἰπ-
 πάρχου τοῦ Πεισιστράτου, καὶ οὐ πεισθεὶς, καταγορεύει τῷ
 Ἀριστογείτονι. ὁ δὲ ἐρωτικῶς περιαλγῆσας, καὶ φοβηθεὶς
 τὴν Ἰππάρχου δύναμιν μὴ βία προσαγάγηται αὐτόν, ἐπιβου-
 λεύει εὐθὺς, ὥς ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ἀξιώσεως, κατάλυσιν 5
 4 τῇ τυραννίδι. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ὁ Ἰππαρχος, ὥς αὖθις πειράσας
 οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἔπειθε τὸν Ἀρμόδιον, βίαιον μὲν οὐδὲν ἐβού-
 λετο δρᾶν, ἐν †τόπῳ† δέ τινι ἀφανεῖ, ὥς οὐ διὰ τοῦτο δὴ,
 5 παρεσκευάζετο προπηλακιῶν αὐτόν. οὐδὲ γὰρ τὴν ἄλλην
 ἀρχὴν ἐπαχθὴς ἦν ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς, ἀλλ' ἀνεπιφθόνως κατε- 10
 στήσατο· καὶ ἐπετῆδευσαν ἐπὶ πλείστον δὴ τύραννοι οὗτοι

1. πειρασθεὶς R.g. 4. προσάγεται Q.k. 6. τῆς τυραννίδος Q. 7. ἐβου-
 λεύετο E.F. 8. ἐν τόπῳ] τρόπῳ Levesquius. τούτῳ N.R. ὥς] om. pr.
 manu N. δῆ] om. R.f. 10. ἐς] πρὸς d. ἐπιφθόνως Q. κατεστή-
 σαιτο] E. 11. δῆ] om. G.

Nam Aristoteles, IV. Polit. 11. et 12. μέσους πολίτας medios inter πλουσίους et πένητας ponit, et, eos esse, dicit, qui neque nimis divites, neque nimis pauperes sunt. Et Plutarchus Solon. princ. ἀνδρὸς οὐσία μὲν, ὡς φασι, καὶ δυνάμει μέσου τῶν πολιτῶν. Fortassis ex hoc genere civium sunt, quos Latini *patres familias* dicunt. Livius, I. 45. II. 36. Suetonius Aug. cap. 59. Calig. 26. et Domit. 10. et e Livio Valerius M. VII. 3. 1. Duk.

5. ὥς ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ἀξιώσεως] Ὡς κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν αὐτῷ δύναμιν. ἦν γὰρ μέσος πολίτης. SCHOL.

8. ἐν †τόπῳ† δέ τινι ἀφανεῖ] Levéque conjectures that for τόπῳ we should read τρόπῳ, and this conjecture is approved of by Poppo and Göller. The same correction had also occurred to Dobree, who quotes VIII. 66. ἐκ τρόπου τινὸς ἐπιτηδείου τεθῆκε. Göller also refers to I. 97. ἐν οἷῳ τρόπῳ κατέστη. It certainly does not sound like the Greek of Thucydides, to say ἐν τόπῳ τινὶ ἀφανεῖ, as meaning, "on an occasion that should not be observed;" and the facts of the story do not allow us to interpret it literally, "in a place where it should not be observed." Yet χωρίον occurs in Herodotus, as signifying, "a passage in a book," II. 117. and although Valckenaer and others suspect the genuineness of the text, yet it seems to me that this sus-

picion has nothing to justify it, except the unusual use of this single word. I have not therefore thought right to alter the text in the present passage, although τρόπῳ seems much more in agreement with the style of Thucydides.

[τρόπῳ is confirmed almost beyond a doubt by a passage quoted by Poppo from Dion Cassius, XLIII. 13. p. 349 Reimar, where speaking of Cæsar's conduct towards those whom he wished to get rid of, he says, ὅσους μηδενὶ ἀξίῳ χρεῶ ἐγκλήματι μετελθεῖν ἐδύνατο, ἐν τρόπῳ δὲ τινι ἀφανεῖ ὑπέστηρε.]

10. κατεστήσατο] Scil. τὴν ἀρχήν. Immediately below we have τύραννοι οὗτοι, without the article. This, according to Poppo, cannot be right, and he has accordingly inserted it. See Middleton on the Gr. Article, p. 141. ed. 1808. But does τύραννοι οὗτοι signify the same thing as οἱ τύραννοι οὗτοι? The latter would mean, "these tyrants," "being a part of the general notion of "tyrants;" which in common English is simply expressed by the words "these tyrants." But τύραννοι οὗτοι seems rather to be equivalent to οὗτοι δὲ τύραννοι ἐπικαλούμενοι, "these tyrants, as they are called; these individuals, "who bear the name of the tyrants of "Athens." And in this sense I conceive that the absence of the article is perfectly defensible.

[Göller in his second edit. interprets

ATHENS.

ἀρετὴν καὶ ξύνεσιν, καὶ Ἀθηναίους εἰκοστὴν μόνον πρᾶσ-
 σόμενοι τῶν γιγνομένων τήν τε πόλιν αὐτῶν καλῶς διεκό-
 σμησαν καὶ τοὺς πολέμους διέφερον καὶ ἐς τὰ ἱερὰ ἔθνον.
 τὰ δὲ ἄλλα αὐτὴ ἡ πόλις τοῖς πρὶν κειμένοις νόμοις ἐχρήτο, 6
 5 πλὴν καθ' ὅσον αἰεὶ τινα ἐπεμέλοντο σφῶν αὐτῶν ἐν ταῖς
 ἀρχαῖς εἶναι. καὶ ἄλλοι τε αὐτῶν ἥρξαν τὴν ἐνιαυσίαν Ἀθη-
 ναίοις ἀρχὴν καὶ Πεισίστρατος ὁ Ἰππίου τοῦ τυραννεύσαντος
 υἱὸς, τοῦ πάππου ἔχων τοῦνομα, ὃς τῶν δώδεκα θεῶν βωμὸν
 τὸν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ἀρχῶν ἀνέθηκε, καὶ τὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος ἐν
 10 Πυθίου. καὶ τῷ μὲν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ προσοικοδομήσας ὕστερον 7
 ὁ δῆμος Ἀθηναίων μείζον μῆκος, τοῦ βωμοῦ ἠφάνισε τοῦπί-
 γραμμα· τοῦ δὲ ἐν Πυθίου ἔτι καὶ νῦν δῆλόν ἐστιν, ἀμυδροῖς
 γράμμασι, λέγον τάδε·

μνήμα τόδ' ἦς ἀρχῆς Πεισίστρατος Ἰππίου υἱὸς

15 θῆκεν Ἀπόλλωνος Πυθίου ἐν τεμένει.

2. τε] δὲ L. 4. αὐτῇ A.F.H.g. 6. ἐνιαύσιαν A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.g.h.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekker. vulgo ἐνιαύσιον. 8. δε] Delendum censeo. Bekker.
 θεῶν] ἐθνῶν k. 9. τὸν] τῶν L. ἀρχῶν] om. K. ἐκ πυθίου K. 10. τῷ]
 τὸν P.h. ἐν] om. g. 12. τοῦ δὲ C.E.F.H.L.O.V.d.e.f.g.k.m. Poppo. ["et
 fortasse plures." Poppo.] vulgo et Bekk. τοῦ δ' ἐν. ἐκ K. 13. λέγων R.

the words as meaning ἐπετήδευσαν—
 καίπερ τύραννοι ὄντες οὗτοι. "These
 "men for tyrants, i. e. considered as
 "tyrants, paid very great attention to
 "virtue." ἐπὶ πλείστον δὲ τύραννοι,
 "in the greatest degree for tyrants,"
 or, "considered as tyrants."]

1. εἰκοστὴν — τῶν γιγνομένων] That
 is, only half as much as had been levied
 by Pisistratus himself, and was usually
 paid to kings, who, as sovereigns of
 the soil, claimed the tithe of the pro-
 duce for themselves. That this sove-
 reignty was not coeval with the exist-
 ence of the nation, but arose out of
 times of distress or misgovernment,
 which compelled the free proprietors to
 sell their estates to the crown, is ren-
 dered probable, in the absence of direct
 general testimony, by what we know
 to have happened in particular cases;
 in Egypt, for instance, (Genesis xlvii.
 19, &c.) and again in the ninth and
 tenth centuries of the Christian æra,
 when the small allodial proprietors fre-
 quently made over their lands to some

powerful baron, to be held of him in
 future as a fief, for the sake of obtain-
 ing his protection. Compare Böckh,
 Staatshaushalt. d. Athen. I. 351. (Eng.
 Translat. II. 42.)

4. αὐτὴ ἡ πόλις] Ipsa per se, nihil a
 tyrannis impedimenti experta. HAACK.

9. Ἀπόλλωνος ἐν Πυθίου] Πύθιον
 templum Apollinis apud Athenienses
 memorat Thucydides, II. 15. De eo
 plura legi possunt in Meursii Pisistr.
 cap. 9. 17. et Athen. Attic. II. 12. Portus
 quidem pro Πυθίου conjicit Πυθίῳ, sed
 addit etiam retineri posse Πυθίου, nempe
 τεμένει, ut infra in Epigrammate; vel,
 ἱερῷ. Hoc præferendum est coniec-
 turæ. Philostratus I. de Vitis Sophistar.
 9. apud Meursium, ἐν τῷ τοῦ Πυθίου
 ἱερῷ. DUK.

11. τοῦ βωμοῦ ἠφάνισε τοῦπίγραμμα]
 I have followed Haack and Poppo in
 joining τοῦ βωμοῦ with τοῦπίγραμμα
 rather than with μῆκος: "Nam quid
 est," says Haack, "τῷ βωμῷ προσοικο-
 "δομεῖν μείζον μῆκος τοῦ βωμοῦ?"

LV. Ὅτι δὲ πρεσβύτατος ὢν Ἰππίας ἤρξεν, εἰδὼς μὲν καὶ ἀκοῇ ἀκριβέστερον ἄλλων ἰσχυρίζομαι, γνοίῃ δ' ἂν τις καὶ αὐτῷ τούτῳ· παῖδες γὰρ αὐτῷ μόνῳ φαίνονται τῶν γνησίων ἀδελφῶν γενόμενοι, ὥς ὁ τε βωμὸς σημαίνει καὶ ἡ στήλη περὶ τῆς τῶν τυράννων ἀδικίας, ἡ ἐν τῇ Ἀθηναίων 5 ἀκροπόλει σταθεῖσα, ἐν ᾗ Θεσσαλοῦ μὲν οὐδ' Ἰππάρχου οὐδεὶς παῖς γέγραπται, Ἰππίου δὲ πέντε, οἱ αὐτῷ ἐκ Μυρρίνης τῆς Καλλίου τοῦ Ὑπερεχίδου θυγατρὸς ἐγένοντο· εἰκὸς 2 γὰρ ἦν τὸν πρεσβύτατον πρῶτον γῆμαι. καὶ ἐν τῇ †πρώτῃ† στήλῃ πρῶτος γέγραπται μετὰ τὸν πατέρα, οὐδὲ τοῦτο 10 ἀπεοικότως, διὰ τὸ πρεσβεύειν τε ἀπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ τυραννεύσαι. 3 οὐ μὴν οὐδ' ἂν κατασχεῖν μοι δοκεῖ ποτὲ Ἰππίας τὸ παραχρήμα ῥαδίως τὴν τυραννίδα, εἰ Ἰππαρχος μὲν ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ ὢν ἀπέθανεν, αὐτὸς δὲ αὐθημερὸν καθίστατο· ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὸ πρότερον ξύνηθες τοῖς μὲν πολίταις φοβερόν, ἐς δὲ τοὺς 15

3. μόνον A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.k.m. Porpo. 4. γιγνώμενοι d. 5. περὶ] An ἡ περὶ? Bekk. 2. τῆς δὲ Q. ἐν τῇ θεσσ. C. 6. ἰππάρχου καὶ οὐδεὶς L.O. 7. αὐτοὶ E. μυρρίνης g. 8. ὑπερεχίδου A.B.E.F.H. N.V.c.f.g.h.k.m. Porpo. Goell. ὑπερεχίου Q. vulgo ὑπεροχίδου. 9. πρῶτον] om. N.V. πρώτῃ] αὐτῇ γρ. h. 12. δοκῇ E.F.H.N.Q.V.c.f.g. 14. ἀλλὰ διὰ C.e.

3. τῶν γνησίων ἀδελφῶν] Quatuor Pisistratidas fuisse, dicit Scholiastes Aristoph. ad Vesp. v. 500. et Lysistr. 619. Ex his unus erat nothus, Hegesistratus. Meursius in Pisistr. c. 10. Duk.

7. ἐκ Μυρρίνης] Vide Meursii Pisistratum, cap. 16. Duk.

9. ἐν τῇ †πρώτῃ† στήλῃ] Πρώτῃ quid sibi velit nemo videt, quum una tantum columna affuerit. Valla, in ipso titulari lapide. Αὐτῇ verum videri jam in Ephemm. Lips. a. 1820. p. 401. declaravimus. Porpo.

[ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ στήλῃ. Is it possible that this can mean "on the first face or "front of the monument," supposing it to have been like a square pedestal, with the inscription continued in all the four sides.]

14. ἀλλὰ καὶ διὰ τὸ πρότερον] Ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸ ἐκ μακροῦ χρόνου τοῖς μὲν πολίταις

σύνηθες ἐμπεποιηκέναι τοῦ φοβεῖσθαι αὐτόν, τοῖς δορυφόροις δὲ τοῦ φυλάττειν ἐπιμελῶς, ἐκ πολλοῦ τοῦ περιόντος ἀσφαλῶς ἐκράτει. SCHOL.

διὰ τὸ πρότερον ξύνηθες, κ. τ. λ.] "Owing to his habitually making the "people afraid of him, and keeping his "guards effective." Ξύνηθες refers equally to φοβερόν and to ἀκριβές; and the latter word signifies taking all possible pains to keep his guards in an efficient state, by picking his men carefully, and conciliating them by regular pay and good treatment. Πολλῷ τῷ περιόντι τοῦ ἀσφαλούς signifies, "with "superabundant security." Compare V. 7. §. 3. and Livy, II. 27. "Adeo "supererant animi ad sustinendam in- "vidiam." After κατεκράτησε I should supply τῆς ἀρχῆς, "mastered the go- vernment;" i. e. kept fast hold on it.

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ἐπικούρους ἀκριβές, πολλῶ τῷ περιόντι τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς κατε-
κράτησε, καὶ οὐχ ὡς ἀδελφὸς νεώτερος ὢν ἡπόρησεν, ἐν ᾧ
οὐ πρότερον ξυνεχῶς ὠμυλῇκει τῇ ἀρχῇ. Ἱππάρχῳ δὲ 4
ξυνέβη τοῦ πάθους τῇ δυστυχίᾳ ὀνομασθέντα καὶ τὴν δόξαν
5 τῆς τυραννίδος ἐς τὰ ἔπειτα προσλαβεῖν.

LVI. Τὸν δ' οὖν Ἀρμόδιον ἀπαρνηθέντα τὴν πείρασιν,
ὥσπερ διανοεῖτο, προὔπηλάκισεν· ἀδελφὴν γὰρ αὐτοῦ, κόρην,
ἐπαγγεῖλαντες ἦκειν κανοῦν οἴσουσαν ἐν πομπῇ τινὶ, ἀπήλα-

1. τῷ πολλῷ K. 2. νέος K. 3. ἡπόρησεν H. 4. δυσταχίαι E. 5. ὀνομασθέντι P.Q.d.e.f.i.k.m. 6. ὡμυλῇσε g.
αὐ L.O.P.Q. 7. πειρασίαν E. 8. ἀπαγγεῖλαντες B.h. 9. ἐπὶ πρὸς d. 10. οὖν]

2. ἐν ᾧ οὐ — τῇ ἀρχῇ] Valla ita ver-
tit, ac si negationem post ἐν ᾧ non in-
venisset. POPPO. There is a difficulty
in the negative οὐ, which may seem
hardly to belong to a case purely hypo-
thetical, and expressed besides in a
subordinate clause of the sentence.
But possibly Thucydides avoided writ-
ing ἐν ᾧ μὴ πρότερον, κ. τ. λ. lest his
meaning should have been supposed to
be, "Unless he had been before familiar
"with the exercise of supreme power:"
whereas what he does mean is, "He
"was not at a loss, as a younger bro-
"ther must have been, because he had
"not previously become familiar with
"power." In fact, the whole sentence,
from ὡς ἀδελφὸς down to τῇ ἀρχῇ, must
be taken as one single proposition
which the negative at the beginning
denies altogether. And then the use
of οὐ in the words ἐν ᾧ οὐ πρότερον is
right, because the meaning is, not,
"that a younger brother would be per-
"plexed what to do, supposing he had
"not been in power before;" but,
"because he had not been in power be-
"fore." Göller, I think, cannot be
right in saying, "ἐν ᾧ est dum ut sem-
"per apud Thucyd., nisi quod ἐν ᾧ μὴ
"in loco suspecto est dictum pro εἰ μὴ,
III. 84." It seems to me that ἐν ᾧ
signifies simply, "in which case," or
"in which thing," the meaning being
qualified by the words which accom-
pany it. Thus in this passage, and
again in VIII. 89. ἐν ᾧ περ — ὀλιγαρχία

— ἀπόλλυται, the assertion is simply
positive, "in which case he had not
"been familiar;" "in which thing
"lies the ruin of an oligarchy." But
in VIII. 86. the imperfect tense follow-
ing ἐν ᾧ gives a conditional sense to
the passage; ἐν ᾧ σφεύσονται Ἰωνίαν
εὐθύς εἶχον οἱ πολέμοι: "In which
"case the enemy was going immedi-
"ately to get possession of Ionia," i. e.
"would have got possession of it."
And again in VII. 29. τὸ γένος ἐν ᾧ ἂν
θαρσῇ φονικώτατόν ἐστιν: "The
"race, in whatever case it is in spirits,
"is most bloody," i. e. "wherever it is
"in spirits."

8. κανοῦν οἴσουσαν] Φιλόχορος [an
Athenian historian, who flourished
about 306 B. C. See Clinton's Fasti
Hellenici, B. C. 306. Olymp. 118. 3.]
ἐν δευτέρᾳ Ἀτθίδος φησὶν ὡς Ἐριχθονίου
βασιλεῦοντος πρῶτον κατέστησαν αἱ ἐν
ἀζιώματι παρθενοὶ φέρειν τὰ κανὰ τῇ
θεῷ, ἐφ' οἷς ἐπέκειτο τὰ πρὸς θυσίαν,
τοῖς τε Παναθηναίοις καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις
πομπαῖς. Harpocration, in κανηφόροι.
Αὗται δὲ [αἱ κανηφόροι] τῶν ἀστῶν καὶ
τῶν εὐγενῶν ἦσαν. Photius, in κανη-
φόροι. According to Herodotus, the
assassins of Hipparchus were of Phœ-
nician extraction, and their ancestors
having migrated from Boeotia to A-
thens, and being received there as citi-
zens, were yet excluded from several
privileges enjoyed by the pure Athe-
nians. Now if the κανηφόροι were se-
lected, according to Photius, ἐξ εὐγενῶν,

ATHENS.

σαν, λέγοντες οὐδὲ ἐπαγγεῖλαι τὴν ἀρχὴν διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀξίαν
 εἶναι. χαλεπῶς δὲ ἐνεγκόντος τοῦ Ἀρμοδίου, πολλῶ δὴ
 μᾶλλον δι' ἐκείνον καὶ ὁ Ἀριστογείτων παρωξύνετο· καὶ
 αὐτοῖς τὰ μὲν ἄλλα πρὸς τοὺς ξυνεπιθησομένους τῷ ἔργῳ
 ἐπέπρακτο, περιέμενον δὲ Παναθήναια τὰ μέγала, ἐν ᾗ μόνον 5
 ἡμέρα οὐχ ὑποπτον ἐγίγνετο ἐν ὅπλοις τῶν πολιτῶν τοὺς τὴν
 πομπὴν πέμψαντας ἀθρόους γενέσθαι· καὶ ἔδει ἄρξαι μὲν
 αὐτοὺς, ξυνεπαμύνειν δὲ εὐθύς τὰ πρὸς τοὺς δορυφόρους
 3 ἐκείνους. ἦσαν δὲ οὐ πολλοὶ οἱ ξυνομωμοκότες, ἀσφαλείας
 ἔνεκα· ἥλπιζον γὰρ καὶ τοὺς μὴ προειδότας, εἰ καὶ ὅποσοι οὖν 10
 τολμήσειαν, ἐκ τοῦ παραχρήμα, ἔχοντάς γε ὅπλα, ἐθελήσειν
 σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ξυνελευθεροῦν. LVII. Καὶ ὡς ἐπῆλθεν ἡ
 ἑορτὴ, Ἰππίας μὲν ἔξω ἐν τῷ Κεραμεικῷ καλουμένῳ μετὰ

3. καὶ ὁ ἀριστογείτων A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. δι' ἐκείνον post ἀριστογ. transponunt Q.R. vulgo καὶ ἀριστογείτων. 4. τῶν ἔργων K. 6. ἐγένετο G.V. 7. πέμψοντας F.L.O.Q.c. 9. δὲ πολλοὶ ξυνομωμοκότες L.O.P.k.m. articulum om. et Q.R. ξυνομωκότες H. ξυνομωκότες K. 10. ἔνεκα H.K. Haack. Poppo. Goell. εἰ] om. B.h. καὶ] om. d.i. ὅποσοι οὖν A.B.N.O.V.b.c.f.g. Poppo. Goell. ὅπόσοι οὖν F.H.K.h. Haack. ὅπόσοι οὐ E. ὅπόσοι ἂν L. ὅποσοῦν P. ὅπωσοῦν C.d.i.k. vulgo ὅπωσσιον. 11. γε δὴ ὅπλα h.

the sister of Harmodius, being in some respects ἄτιμος, could not properly be eligible to that office; and this may be the meaning of the objection made by the tyrants, μὴ ἀξίαν εἶναι: her foreign blood disqualified her from ministering in the worship of the gods of Athens.

6. ἐν ὅπλοις] Etiam apud alias gentes morem fuisse, ut solennibus quibusdam sacris pompæ ab armatis ducerentur, ostendit e Dionysio Halic. VII. 72. et Polybio, IV. 35. Luisinus, II. Parerg. I. Duk.

9. ἀσφαλείας ἔνεκα] Θουκυδίδης δει, ἔνεκα. Thom. Magist. And in this matter, to use Bekker's words in the preface to his smaller edition, although in the present instance he has not complied with them himself, "grammaticis sine controversia obtemperandum "esse duxi." Οὐνεκα occurs nowhere else in Thucydides, and even here two of the MSS. read ἔνεκα. Besides

οὐνεκα has a different meaning, and one which does not suit the present passage, although in the instances quoted by Wasse it has been carelessly used for ἔνεκα, unless the text, as here in Thucydides, should be corrupt.

οὐνεκα] Gr. ἔνεκα, quomodo semper Thucydides, inquit T. Magister, pro οὐ ἔνεκα: sed hæc ejus interpretatio huic loco disconvenit. Apud Homerum, sed in capite sententiæ, valet quoniam. Aristoph. Plut. v. 991. ἀλλὰ φιλίας οὐνεκα. et sic Bat. 1461. Lysias, τῆς ἀδελφῆς οὐνεκα. Et pro quia Sophocles Ajax. Noster vix alibi. Wasse. Itaque non in universum verum est, quod scribit Ammonius: οὐνεκα μὲν σημαίνει τὸ ὅτι, "Ἐνεκα δὲ χάριν. Duk.

10. εἰ καὶ ὅποσοι οὖν τολμήσειαν] "If any number, however small, should venture on any attempt." Ὅποσοι οὖν refers to what was said just above, ἦσαν δὲ οὐ πολλοὶ οἱ ξυνομωμοκότες.

τῶν δορυφόρων διεκόσμει, ὡς ἕκαστα ἐχρῆν τῆς πομπῆς προ-
 ἰέναι· ὁ δὲ Ἀρμόδιος καὶ ὁ Ἀριστογείτων, ἔχοντες ἤδη τὰ
 ἐγχειρίδια, ἐς τὸ ἔργον προήεσαν. καὶ ὡς εἰδόν τινα τῶν²
 ξυνωμοτῶν σφίσι διαλεγόμενον οἰκείως τῷ Ἰππία (ἦν δὲ
 5 πᾶσιν εὐπρόσδοτος ὁ Ἰππίας), ἔδεισαν, καὶ ἐνόμισαν μεμη-
 νῦσθαί τε καὶ ὅσον οὐκ ἤδη ξυλληφθῆσεσθαι. τὸν λυπή-³
 σαντα οὖν σφᾶς, καὶ δι' ὅνπερ πάντα ἐκινδύνευον, ἐβούλοντο
 πρότερον, εἰ δύναιτο, προτιμωρήσεσθαι, καὶ ὥσπερ εἶχον,
 ὥρμησαν εἴσω τῶν πυλῶν, καὶ περιέτυχον τῷ Ἰππάρχῳ
 10 †παρὰ† τὸ Λεωκόριον καλούμενον, καὶ εὐθὺς ἀπερισκέπτως
 προσπεσόντες καὶ ὡς ἂν μάλιστα δι' ὀργῆς, ὁ μὲν ἐρωτικῆς,
 ὁ δὲ ὕβρισμένος, ἔτυπτον, καὶ ἀποκτείνουσιν αὐτόν. καὶ ὁ⁴
 μὲν τοὺς δορυφόρους τὸ αὐτίκα διαφεύγει ὁ Ἀριστογείτων,
 ξυνδραμόντος τοῦ ὄχλου, καὶ ὕστερον ληφθεὶς οὐ ράδιως

2. καὶ ἀριστογείτων B.R.h. 3. ὡς] om. d.i. 4. σφίσι] om. d. οἰκείως]
 om. Q. 6. τι καὶ Q. οὖν λυπήσαντα h. 7. ὅνπερ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.Q.
 R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo οἷπερ. 8. προτιμωρήσεσθαι
 A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.V.e.f.g.h.k.m. Poppo. Goell. πρότερον τιμωρήσεσθαι K. ceteri
 προτιμωρήσασθαι. 10. περὶ h. κατὰ Q. καὶ N.V.g. Poppo. Goell. vulgo
 omittitur. 14. ὕστερον δὲ G.

8. προτιμωρήσασθαι] In Gr. πρότε-
 ρον τιμωρ. est apertum vitium librarii:
 nam sufficiebat, semel poni πρότερον.
 πρότερον προτιμωρήσασθαι eodem pleo-
 nasmo dicit, quo I. 3. πρὸ γὰρ τῶν
 Τρωϊκῶν οὐδὲν φαίνεται πρότερον κοινῇ
 ἐργασαμένη ἡ Ἑλλάς. Et V. 84. πρὶν
 ἀδικεῖν τι τῆς γῆς λόγους πρῶτον ποιησο-
 μένους ἐπεμψαν πρέσβεις. Sophocles
 Ajac. v. 108. πρὶν ἂν—μάστιγι πρῶτον
 νῶτα φοινιχθεὶς θάνῃ. Sic Virg. IV.
 Æn. 24. prius ante quam. Duk.

10. †παρὰ† τὸ Λεωκόριον] This is
 suspicious, παρὰ not often occurring
 with an accusative case, in the simple
 sense of "at" or "near," unless the
 idea of juxta-position, being *by the side*
 of a thing, is intended to be insisted
 on. Παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν πόλιν ἦν πυραμὶς
 (Xenoph. Anab. III. 4. §. 9.) is, I ima-
 gine, "close by the side of the city
 "stood a pyramid." In Xenoph. Anab.
 I. 4. 3. where the common reading was
 παρὰ τὴν σκηνὴν, Schneider and Schäfer
 rightly, as I think, read κατὰ τὴν σκη-
 νήν. The passage quoted by Thom.
 Magister from Thucyd. IV. 11, ἐτάξαντο

παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν θάλασσαν, has clearly a
 different meaning, and signifies, not
 simply "by the sea-side," but, "along
 "the edge of the sea." Perhaps we
 should read here, as in I. 20, περὶ τὸ
 Λεωκόριον; the two prepositions being
 frequently confused in the MSS.

Λεωκόριον] Leocorium (ut dicit Æli-
 anus Var. Hist. lib. XII. c. 28.) Athe-
 nis erat templum filiarum Leo, (sc.)
 Praxithææ, Theopææ, Eubulæ. Has pro
 salute civitatis Minervæ occisas esse
 fama est, quum Leos pater eas tradi-
 disset propter oraculum Delphicum,
 quod monebat, aliter non posse servari
 urbem, nisi illæ mactarentur. Vide
 Suidam, Ciceronem, lib. III. de Nat.
 Deor. Meursii Panath. p. 30. et Cera-
 micum Gem. c. 17. HUDS.

14. οὐ ράδιως διετέθη] "Ἦτοι χαλεπῶς
 διετέθη, ἡ οὐ ράδιως οὐδὲ εὐκόλως ἀνη-
 ρέθη. ἦγον οὐ διάθεσιν τιμωριῶν ἐλάμ-
 βανεν ράδιαν ἐνεγκεῖν. SCHOL. Accord-
 ing to the grammarians, "was roughly
 "dealt with." οὐ ράδιως, κακῶς, Θουκυ-
 δίδης. Hesychius. Photius.

διετέθη· Ἀρμόδιος δὲ αὐτοῦ παραχρῆμα ἀπόλλυται. LVIII. ἀγγελθέντος δὲ Ἰππία ἐς τὸν Κεραμεικὸν, οὐκ ἐπὶ τὸ γενόμενον ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοὺς πομπέας τοὺς ὀπλίτας, πρότερον ἢ αἰσθῆσθαι αὐτοὺς ἄποθεν ὄντας, εὐθὺς ἐχώρησε, καὶ ἀδήλως τῇ ὄψει πλασάμενος πρὸς τὴν ξυμφορὰν ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοὺς, 5² δείξας τι χωρίον, ἀπελθεῖν ἐς αὐτὸ ἄνευ τῶν ὀπλων. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀνεχώρησαν, οἰόμενοι τι ἐρεῖν αὐτόν· ὁ δὲ τοῖς ἐπικούροις φράσας τὰ ὄπλα ὑπολαβεῖν, ἐξελέγετο εὐθὺς οὐς ἐπηγιάτο καὶ εἴ τις εὐρέθη ἐγχειρίδιον ἔχων· μετὰ γὰρ ἀσπίδος καὶ δόρατος εἰώθεσαν τὰς πομπὰς ποιεῖν. 10

LIX. Τοιούτῳ μὲν τρόπῳ δι' ἐρωτικὴν λύπην ἥ τε ἀρχὴ τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς, καὶ ἡ ἀλόγιστος τόλμα ἐκ τοῦ παραχρῆμα 2² περιδεοῦς, Ἀρμοδίῳ καὶ Ἀριστογείτονι ἐγένετο. τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις χαλεπωτέρα μετὰ τοῦτο ἡ τυραννὶς κατέστη, καὶ ὁ Ἰππίας διὰ φόβου ἤδη μᾶλλον ὢν τῶν τε πολιτῶν πολλοὺς 15² ἔκτεινε, καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἔξω ἅμα διεσκοπεῖτο, εἰ πόθεν ἀσφάλειάν τινα ὀρήῃ μεταβολῆς γενομένης ὑπάρχουσάν οἱ. Ἰπτόκλου γοῦν τοῦ Λαμψακηνοῦ τυράννου Αἰαντίδῃ τῷ παιδὶ θυγατέρα ἑαυτοῦ μετὰ ταῦτα Ἀρχεδίκην, Ἀθηναῖος ὢν Λαμψακηνῷ, ἔδωκεν, αἰσθανόμενος αὐτοὺς μέγα παρὰ βα- 20² σιλεῖ Δαρεῖω δύνασθαι. καὶ αὐτῆς σῆμα ἐν Λαμψάκῳ ἐστὶν, ἐπίγραμμα ἔχον τόδε·

ἄνδρὸς ἀριστεύσαντος ἐν Ἑλλάδι τῶν ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ
Ἰππίου Ἀρχεδίκην ἦδε κέκευθε κόνις·

2. τὸ L.O. 3. αἰσθεσθαι A.E.F. 6. τε d.i. 7. τι] τε L. εὐρεῖν C.i.k.
8. ἀπολαβεῖν L.O.P.i.k. φέρειν Q.R.f. 9. εὐρεθείη L. 10. εἰώθεσαν A.B.
F.G.H.K.N.P.R.V.g.h.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. vulgo εἰώθησαν. πομπὰς
A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.g.h. Porpo. Goell. ceteri προπομπάς. πέμπειν γρ. h. 13. τοῖς
δὲ ἀθην. V. 15. ἦδη] om. L.O.P.d.i.k. 17. τινα] om. g. ὀρώι F. γνω-
μῆνς e. ὑπόκλου f. 18. αἰαντίδι C.K.P.V.b.f.k. 20. αἰσθόμενος O.
αὐτὸς F. 21. λαψάκῳ F.H. 22. τάδε i. 24. ἀρχεδίκης A.F. κεύθει K.

4. ἀδήλως—ξυμφορὰν] “Without
“betraying any thing in his counte-
“nance, having composed it upon the
“news of his loss.” Αὐτήν, scil. τὴν
ὄψιν, is to be supplied after πλασάμενος.
Ἀδήλως τῇ ὄψει πλασάμενος resembles

III. 59. φείσασθαι οἴκῳ σώφρονι λα-
βόντας, where see the note. For the
device practised on this occasion by
Hippias, compare the notes on II. 2.
and IV. 74.

23. ἀνδρός] Epig. Simonidis. Hephæst.

ATHENS.

ἡ πατρός τε καὶ ἀνδρὸς ἀδελφῶν τ' οὐσα τυράννων
παίδων τ', οὐκ ἤρθη νοῦν ἐς ἀτασθαλίην.

τυραννεύσας δὲ ἔτη τρία Ἰππίας ἔτι Ἀθηναίων, καὶ πανθεῖς 4
ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀλκμαιωνιδῶν τῶν

5 Olymp. 67. 3. φευγόντων, ἐχώρει ὑπόσπονδος ἕς τε Σίγειον
A. C. 510. καὶ παρ' Αἰαντίδην ἐς Λάμψακον, ἐκείθεν δὲ
ὡς βασιλέα Δαρεῖον, ὅθεν καὶ ὁρμώμενος ἐς Μαραθῶνα
ὕστερον ἔτει εἰκοστῷ, ἤδη γέρων ὢν, μετὰ Μήδων ἐστρά-
τευσεν.

10 LX. Ὡν ἐνθυμούμενος ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ
μυνησκόμενος ὅσα ἀκοῇ περὶ αὐτῶν ἠπίστατο, χαλεπὸς ἦν
A. C. 415. τότε καὶ ὑπόπτῃς ἐς τοὺς περὶ τῶν μυστικῶν
Olymp. 91. 2. τὴν αἰτίαν λαβόντας, καὶ πάντα αὐτοῖς ἐδόκει
Information given about the plot of the Mercuries. ἐπὶ ξυνωμοσίᾳ ὀλιγαρχικῇ καὶ τυραννικῇ πε-
Those imprisoned
5 on suspicion are πρᾶχθαι. καὶ ὡς, αὐτῶν διὰ τὸ τοιοῦτον ὀργι- 2
released, and the ζομένων, πολλοὶ τε καὶ ἀξιόλογοι ἄνθρωποι
persons implicated in the information ἤδη ἐν τῷ δεσμοτηρίῳ ἦσαν, καὶ οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ
are arrested. ἐφαίνετο, ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡμέραν ἐπεδίδοσαν μᾶλλον ἐς τὸ ἀγριώ-

1. καὶ] om. G.R. τ'] om. i. 2. νοῦν ἐασαστασθαλίην E. 3. πανθεῖς

A.B.L.O.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. vulgo πανσθεῖς. 4. ἀλδ' B. ἀλδων h. qui
supra. γρ. ἀλκμαιωνιδῶν. ἀλκμεωνιδῶν C. 5. ὑπεχώρει h. 7. καὶ] om. R.
8. μετὰ μῆδον P. om. k. 10. δῆμος] μῆδος P. 11. αὐτὸν g. ὑφίστατο e.
12. ὑπόπτος B.K.h. sed margo B. σημ. ὑπόπτῃς. 14. καὶ τυραννικῇ] om. Q.
καὶ τυραννίδι correctus h. 15. αὐτὸν m. 17. ἐν παύλῃ] ἀνάπαυλα Toupus
(1. p. 257.) post Reiskium.

et hic legit ἀτασθαλίαν. WASS. Vide
Casauboni Epistolam CCCCLXVII.
Edit. Roterod. DUK.

4. ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Ἀλκμαιωνι-
δῶν. See the story in Herodotus, V.
55, &c.

5. ἐς Σίγειον] Sigæum had been
taken from the Mitylenæans by Pisis-
tratus, and given by him to his natural
son Hegesistratus; and it was still in his
possession, although the Mitylenæans
had long tried to recover it. See Hero-
dot. V. 94, 95.

12. ὑπόπτῃς] Imitatur Ælianus Var.
Hist. 4, 18. ὑπόπτῃς ὢν εἰς πάντας ὁ
Διονύσιος. De iis, quæ Scholiastes hic

adnotat, adi Interpretes Pollucis, I. 197.
DUK.

17. οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ ἐφαίνετο] The word
παῦλα is condemned by the gram-
marian Thomas Magister: τὸ δὲ παῦλα,
ἀδόκιμον. But the commentators on
his work quote instances of its occur-
rence in Sophocles, Xenophon, Plato,
and Theophrastus. And for the con-
struction ἐν παύλῃ ἐφαίνετο, Poppo re-
fers to a similar expression in III. 33.
ἐν καταλήψει ἐφαίνετο.

18. ἐπεδίδοσαν — ἐς τὸ ἀγριώτερον]
Compare Herodotus, II. 13. ἦν οὕτω ἡ
χώρα ἐπιδιδόει ἐς ὕψος.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

τερὸν τε καὶ πλείους ἔτι ξυλλαμβάνειν, ἐνταῦθα ἀναπείθεται
εἰς τῶν δεδεμένων, ὅσπερ ἐδόκει αἰτιώτατος εἶναι, ὑπὸ τῶν
ξυνδесμωτῶν τινὸς, εἴτε ἄρα καὶ τὰ ὄντα μηνῦσαι εἴτε καὶ
οὐ· ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα γὰρ εἰκάζεται, τὸ δὲ σαφὲς οὐδεὶς οὔτε
τότε οὔτε ὕστερον ἔχει εἰπεῖν περὶ τῶν δρασάντων τὸ ἔργον. 5
3 λέγων δὲ ἔπεισεν αὐτὸν, ὡς χρῆ, εἰ ἢ μὴ καὶ ἢ δέδρακεν, αὐτόν
τε ἄδειαν ποιησάμενον σῶσαι καὶ τὴν πόλιν τῆς παρούσης
ὑποψίας παῦσαι· βεβαιωτέραν γὰρ αὐτῷ σωτηρίαν εἶναι
4 ὁμολογήσαντι μετ' ἀδείας, ἢ ἀρνηθέντι διὰ δίκης ἔλθειν. καὶ
ὁ μὲν αὐτός τε καθ' ἑαυτοῦ καὶ κατ' ἄλλων μηνύει τὸ τῶν 10
Ἑρμῶν· ὁ δὲ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἄσμενος λαβὼν, ὡς
ᾤετο, τὸ σαφὲς, καὶ δεινὸν ποιούμενοι πρότερον, εἰ τοὺς
ἐπιβουλεύοντας σφῶν τῷ πλήθει μὴ εἴσονται, τὸν μὲν μηνυ-
τὴν εὐθὺς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους μετ' αὐτοῦ, ὅσων μὴ κατηγορή-
κει, ἔλυσαν, τοὺς δὲ κατατιθαθέντας, κρίσεις ποιήσαντες, τοὺς 15
μὲν ἀπέκτειναν, ὅσοι ξυνελήφθησαν, τῶν δὲ διαφυγόντων
θάνατον καταγνόντες ἐπανεῖπον ἀργύριον τῷ ἀποκτείναντι.

2. ὅσπερ A.B.L. ὅπερ m. 3. εἴτε οὐ P. 4. δικάζεται E. οὐδεὶς L.O.
Poppo. Goell. cæteri οὐδεὶς. Conf. Lobeck. ad Phrynich. p. 181. 6. εἰ καὶ μὴ
δέδρακεν αὐτὸν δὲ d. αὐτόν F.H.K.L.N.O.m. 8. παῦσαι] σῶσαι γρ. h.
βεβαιωτέραν m. Poppo. Goell. vulgo βεβαιωτέραν. γὰρ] om. O. 9. μετὰ
ἀδείας V. ἀρθέντι O. διὰ] μετὰ g. δίκης] θήκης k.m. 10. ἐαυτὸν A.B.C.
E.F.P. κατὰ τῶν ἄλλων Q. 12. ᾤετο σαφὲς δεινὸν καὶ δεινὸν ποιούμενοι e.
ποιησάμενοι L. 13. οἴσονται g. 14. προκατηγορήκει L. 15. κατατιθαθέν-
τας A.E.F.H.c.g.h. 16. ὅσοι] om. k.

2. εἰς τῶν δεδεμένων] Andocides Ora-
tor. Plutarchus Alcib. qui ei Timæum
quemdam, singularis calliditatis et au-
daciae hominem, hujus consilii aucto-
rem fuisse, et decreto publico iis, qui
se ipsi indicassent, impunitatem pro-
missam, scribit. Duk. Vid. de tota
hac historia Andocidis de Mysteriis ora-
tionem.

6. εἰ ἢ μὴ καὶ ἢ δέδρακεν] I agree with
Poppo in thinking that this order of
the words cannot be the right one.
It would mean, not what the sense of
the passage requires, "even if he had
"not done it," but, "unless he had
"done it," the conjunction καὶ being
expressed in English by a stress laid on
the auxiliary verb. See note on IV.

92. §. 2. I have no doubt therefore
that the true reading is εἰ καὶ μὴ δέ-
δρακεν.

17. ἐπανεῖπον ἀργύριον τῷ ἀποκτείναντι] Ad hunc locum fortassis res-
pexit Pollux, II. 118. ἐπανεῖπον ἀργύ-
ριον, οἷον ἐπικηρύξας. Videtur pro eo-
dem habuisse ἐπανεῖπειν et ἐπικηρύττειν
ἀργύριον τινί. Sed est inter hæc discrimen.
Nam in illo dativus refertur ad eum,
cui præmium promittitur, in hoc
ad eum, in cujus caput pecunia statuitur;
nam usitatus est de hac re ἐπικη-
ρύξαι. Vide Ammonium in ἐπικηρύξαι,
et Valesium ad notas Maussaci in Har-
pocrationem, v. ἐπικηρύχηναι. Pollux,
IV. 93. ἐπικηρύττειν χρήματα τινί.
Duk.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

καὶν τούτῳ οἱ μὲν παθόντες ἄδηλον ἦν εἰ ἀδίκως ἐτετιμώρητο, 5
ἢ μέντοι ἄλλη πόλις ἐν τῷ παρόντι περιφανῶς ὠφέλητο.

LXI. περὶ δὲ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου, ἐναγόντων τῶν ἐχθρῶν,
οἵπερ καὶ πρὶν ἐκπλεῖν αὐτὸν ἐπέθεντο, χαλεπῶς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
ἐλάμβανον· καὶ ἐπειδὴ τὸ τῶν Ἑρμῶν ῥοντο
σαφὲς ἔχειν, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον καὶ τὰ μυστικά,
ὧν ἐπαίτιος ἦν, μετὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λόγου καὶ
τῆς ξυνωμοσίας ἐπὶ τῷ δήμῳ ἀπ' ἐκείνου ἐδόκει
πραχθῆναι. καὶ γάρ τις καὶ στρατιὰ Λακεδαι- 2
μονίων οὐ πολλὴ ἔτυχε κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ-
τον, ἐν ᾧ περὶ ταῦτα ἐθορυβοῦντο, μέχρι ἰσθμοῦ
παρελθοῦσα, πρὸς Βοιωτοὺς τι πράσσοντες. ἐδόκει οὖν
ἐκείνου πράξαντος, καὶ οὐ Βοιωτῶν ἕνεκα, ἀπὸ ξυνθήματος
ἦκειν, καὶ εἰ μὴ ἔφθασαν δὴ αὐτοὶ κατὰ τὸ μήνυμα ξυλλα-
βόντες τοὺς ἄνδρας, προδοθῆναι ἂν ἡ πόλις. καὶ τινα μίαν
νύκτα καὶ κατέδαρθον ἐν Θησείῳ τῷ ἐν πόλει ἐν ὅπλοις. οἷ 3
τε ξένοι τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου οἱ ἐν Ἀργεὶ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον
ὑπωπτεύθησαν τῷ δήμῳ ἐπιτίθεσθαι· καὶ τοὺς ὁμήρους τῶν

1. καὶν] καὶ e. παθόντες K. πείθοντες e. ἐνδίκως L.O.P. 2. περι-
φανῶς ἐν τῷ παρόντι e. 4. ἐπετίθεντο γρ. h. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι χαλεπῶς N.V.
6. σαφῶς G.L.O.P.d.k.m. 9. παραχθῆναι g. τις στρατιὰ E. 10. πολὺ
k.m. 12. πρὸς] ὡς g. πρὸς τοὺς h. πράσσοντας A.E.F.h. 13. πράξαντος m.
ἐκείνου] om. h. 14. ἔφθασαν B.h. 16. καὶ] om. R.d.e. τῇ πόλει G.
17. οἷ] om. R. 18. καὶ ὁμήρους O. καὶ δὴ ὁμήρους Q.

7. μετὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λόγου καὶ τῆς ξυν-
ωμοσίας] "With the same meaning
"and connected with the plot against
"the commons' government;" namely,
the plot which they so firmly believed
to have a real existence, and to which
they attributed the mutilation of the
Mercuries. ἐδόκει—ἐπὶ ξυνωμοσίᾳ—δή-
μου καταλύσεως γεγενῆσθαι. VI. 27.

12. πρὸς Βοιωτοὺς τι πράσσοντες]
Valla πρὸς Βοιωτοὺς vertit, cum Bæotis.
Recte accepit de clandestino aliquo con-
silio et conatu cum Bæotis adversus
Athenienses, quibus utrique inimici,
ipsi eum inter se socii et amici erant,
ut e lib. V. constat. Sic, πρὸς τινα
πράσσειν, adversus alium scilicet, dixit
Thucydides, III. 28. IV. 68, 74, 103,

et 114. DUK.

16. ἐν Θησείῳ τῷ ἐν πόλει] This is
the temple of Theseus now in existence,
and converted into a Christian church.
Its situation in the north-west part of
the city, near the gates which led to
Corinth and Eleusis, pointed it out on
this occasion as the fittest place in
which the Athenians could keep their
watch. Of course the men slept, not in
the actual temple, but within the sacred
precinct, τέμενος: and the expression
ἐν ὅπλοις means that the spears and
shields were piled as in a camp, in
an open space within the τέμενος, while
the men lay, either in some of the sac-
red buildings, or on the ground, close
at hand.

ATHENS. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

Ἀργείων τοὺς ἐν ταῖς νήσοις κειμένους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τότε
 παρέδωσαν τῷ Ἀργείῳ δήμῳ διὰ ταῦτα διαχρήσασθαι.
 4 πανταχόθεν τε περιεστήκει ὑποψία ἐς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην. ὥστε
 βυλόμενοι αὐτὸν ἐς κρίσιν ἀγαγόντες ἀποκτείνειν, πέμπουσιν
 οὕτω τὴν Σαλαμινίαν ναῦν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐπὶ τε ἐκείνῳ
 5 καὶ ὧν περί ἄλλων ἐμεμήνυτο. εἴρητο δὲ προειπεῖν αὐτῷ
 ἀπολογησομένῳ ἀκολουθεῖν, ξυλλαμβάνειν δὲ μὴ, θεραπεύ-
 οντες τό τε πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ στρατιώτας τε σφετέ-
 ρους καὶ πολεμίους μὴ θορυβεῖν, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα τοὺς Μαν-
 τινέας καὶ Ἀργείους βυλόμενοι παραμεῖναι, δι' ἐκείνου
 6 νομίζοντες πεισθῆναι τσφᾶς ξυστρατεύειν. καὶ ὁ μὲν, ἔχων
 τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ναῦν, καὶ οἱ ξυνδιαβεβλημένοι ἀπέπλεον μετὰ
 τῆς Σαλαμινίας ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας ὡς ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας. καὶ
 ἐπειδὴ ἐγένοντο ἐν Θουρίοις, οὐκέτι ξυνείποντο, ἀλλ' ἀπελ-
 θόντες ἀπὸ τῆς νεὼς οὐ φανεροὶ ἦσαν, δέισαντες τὸ ἐπὶ
 7 διαβολῇ ἐς δίκην καταπλεῦσαι. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς Σαλαμινίας τέως
 μὲν ἐζήτουν τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην καὶ τοὺς μετ' αὐτοῦ ὡς δ'
 οὐδαμῷ φανεροὶ ἦσαν, ὥχοντο ἀποπλέοντες. ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιά-

1. τότε] om. Q. 2. διαχρήσεσθαι A.C.E.F.H.K.V.d.e.g.k.m. χρήσεσθαι
 B.h.i. 3. περιεστήκει F.L.O.Q.h.k. 6. προειπεῖν N.V. 7. ἀπολογη-
 σαμένῳ A.B.E.F.H.K.R.g.h. ἀκολουθησομένῳ d.i. 8. πρὸς] om. f. τῇ] om.
 d.i.m. στρατιώτας σφετέρους L. στρατιώτας τε τοὺς σφετέρους f. 11. πει-
 σθῆναι σφᾶς] om. d.i. suspectum utique σφᾶς. Bekker. σφᾶς—ἐς τὰς] om. N.
 in textu, sed habet in marg. a manu recentiori addita. ξυστρατεύειν C.
 13. ὡς] om. H.V.i. 14. ἐπελθόντες C.

1. τοὺς ἐν ταῖς νήσοις κειμένους] See V. 84.

3. περιεστήκει — ἐς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην] "Gathered round against Alcibiades;" i. e. "beset Alcibiades." Compare III. 54. φόβος περιέστη τὴν Σπάρτην. Or the construction may be, "From every side there resulted suspicion against Alcibiades." And this the order of the words seems to favour.

6. εἴρητο — θεραπεύοντες] Compare V. 70. ἔνυδος ἦν, — χωρύντες, κ. τ. λ. and Herodot. III. 16. Πέρσῃσι μὲν, δι' ὅπερ εἴρηται λέγοντες, κ. τ. λ.

11. πεισθῆναι τσφᾶς ξυστρατεύειν] Here, as in V. 49, σφᾶς, if the text be genuine, is clearly equivalent to αὐτοῦς; for neither in that passage nor in this

can I admit the most forced interpretations by which some have tried to make the word keep its proper meaning. But I do not believe that the text is genuine; and as in V. 49 I should read σφῶν instead of σφᾶς, so here I should read σφίσι, according to the conjecture of Lindau and of Dobree; or else omit both the words πεισθῆναι σφᾶς, with two of the Paris MSS., d. and i.

15. τὸ ἐπὶ διαβολῇ — καταπλεῦσαι] "The going home to trial with a pre-judice existing against him." Compare the expression ζῆν ἐπὶ πασίν, "to live with a family of children;" i. e. having a family. See Hermann on Viger, note 397. and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 586.

SICILY. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

δης, ἤδη φυγὰς ὦν, οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον ἐπὶ πλοίου ἐπεραιώθη
ἐς Πελοπόννησον ἐκ τῆς Θουρίας· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἐρήμη
δίκη θάνατον κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ τε καὶ τῶν μετ' ἐκείνου.

LXII. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οἱ λοιποὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρα-
τηγοὶ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ, δύο μέρη ποιήσαντες τοῦ στρατεύματος

SICILY. καὶ λαχὼν ἑκάτερος, ἔπλεον ξὺν παντὶ ἐπὶ

Various unimportant movements of the Athenian armament. Its head quarters still continue at Catana.

Σελινούντος καὶ Ἐγέστης, βουλόμενοι μὲν εἰ-
δέναι τὰ χρήματα εἰ δώσουσιν οἱ Ἐγεσταῖοι,
κατασκέψασθαι δὲ καὶ τῶν Σελινουντίων τὰ

10 πράγματα, καὶ τὰ διάφορα μαθεῖν τὰ πρὸς Ἐγεσταίους.
παραπλέοντες δ' ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τὴν Σικελίαν, τὸ μέρος τὸ πρὸς 2
τὸν Τυρσηνικὸν κόλπον, ἔσχον ἐς Ἰμέραν, ἥπερ μόνῃ ἐν
τούτῳ τῷ μέρει τῆς Σικελίας Ἑλλὰς πόλις ἐστὶ καὶ ὡς οὐκ

1. πολὺ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
vulgo πολλῶ. 3. τε] om. i. 4. μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ K. ἐν τῇ σικ.
στρατηγοὶ N.V. 6. ξύμπαντι k. 7. μὲν] δὲ Q. 8. οἱ] om. K.f.
10. παρ' C.K.R.e. πρὸς παρ' d.i.k. 11. παραπλεύσαντες A.B.V.h. et correct. N.
ἐπ' ἀριστερᾷ V. 12. ἰμέραν K.L.f. ἡμέραν g.

2. ἐκ τῆς Θουρίας] Poppo under-
stands this as meaning "the country
"of Thurii." But τὴν Θουρίαν in ch.
104. must mean the city, and the coun-
try is rightly called in VII. 35. ἡ Θου-
ρίας. Stephanus Byzantinus says that
the name was written *Θουρία*, and *Θού-
ριον*, as well as *Θούριοι*; and Eckhel
describes a coin in which the inscrip-
tion is ΘΟΥΡΙΑ. Whether Thucydides
wrote the name variously, or whether
Θουρία is owing to the copyists, cannot
be decided: but I think that the town
is certainly meant, and not the country.
ἐρήμη δίκη] "Trying him when
"he was not forthcoming." Under
similar circumstances in England, of
the non-appearance of a person when
indicted for treason, he is outlawed;
and the "outlawing in treason or felony
"amounts to a conviction and attainder
"of the offence charged in the indict-
"ment, as much as if the offender had
"been found guilty by his country."
[Blackstone, Comment. IV. p. 319.]
And any one may arrest him, even
without a warrant, in order to bring
him to execution; but he may not kill
him, because, according to Bracton's

most admirable words, "licet juste
"occidatur iste, tamen occisor peccat
"mortali, propter intentionem cor-
"ruptam." (Blackstone, IV. p. 178.)
Now this was the judgment of religion
even in heathen countries; for in the
famous definition of "Sacer," (Festus
in voce,) it is said expressly, "Neque
"fas est eum immolari, sed qui occidit,
"parricidii non damnatur, nam lege
"tribunicia prima cavetur, Si quis eum
"qui eo plebeiscito sacer sit, occiderit,
"parricida ne sit." The difference
then is, that with us the law has learnt
the wisdom of religion, and punishes
as murder what religion declares to be
sinful: whereas in heathen countries
the two being distinct, religion vainly
declared "that it was wicked to slay
"an outlaw," since the law, acting on
other principles, adjudged the *religious*
wickedness to be no *legal crime*.

For the construction θάνατον κατέ-
γνωσαν αὐτοῦ, see the note on I. 95.
vol. I. p. 112.

13. Ἑλλὰς πόλις] Compare Herodot.
V. 93. περὶ πόλιν Ἑλλάδα. VII. 22.
Σάνη πόλις Ἑλλάς. VI. 98. κατὰ Ἑλλάδα
γλώσσαν. Compare the forms Ὀλυμπιάς,

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3 ἐδέχοντο αὐτοὺς, παρεκομίζοντο. καὶ ἐν τῷ παράπλῳ αἰρου-
 σιν Ὑκκαρα, πόλισμα Σικανικὸν μὲν, Ἑγεσταίοις δὲ πολέ-
 μιον· ἦν δὲ παραθαλασσίδιον. καὶ ἀνδραποδίσαντες τὴν
 πόλιν παρέδωσαν Ἑγεσταίοις (παρεγένοντο γὰρ αὐτῶν ἱπ-
 πῆς), αὐτοὶ δὲ πάλιν τῷ μὲν πεζῷ ἐχώρου διὰ τῶν Σικελῶν, 5
 ἕως ἀφίκοντο ἐς Κατάνην, αἱ δὲ νῆες περιέπλευσαν, τὰ ἀν-
 4 δράποδα ἄγουσαι. Νικίας δὲ εὐθὺς ἐξ Ὑκκάρων ἐπὶ Ἑγέ-
 στης παραπλεύσας, καὶ τᾶλλα χρηματίσας καὶ λαβὼν τά-
 λαντα τριάκοντα παρῆν ἐς τὸ στράτευμα· καὶ τὰνδράποδα
 †ἀπέδωσαν,† καὶ ἐγένοντο ἐξ αὐτῶν εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν τά- 10
 5 λαντα. καὶ ἐς τοὺς τῶν Σικελῶν ξυμμάχους περιέπλευσαν,
 στρατιὰν κελεύοντες πέμπειν· τῇ τε ἡμισείᾳ τῆς ἑαυτῶν
 ἦλθον ἐπὶ Ὑβλαν τὴν Γελεᾶτιν, πολεμίαν οὖσαν, καὶ οὐχ
 εἶλον. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

LXIII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος εὐθὺς τὴν ἔφοδον 15
 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ Συρακούσας παρεσκευάζοντο, οἱ δὲ Συρα-
 2 **The Syracusans are** κόσιοι καὶ αὐτοὶ ὡς ἐπ' ἐκείνους ἰόντες. ἐπειδὴ
emboldened by the γὰρ αὐτοῖς πρὸς τὸν πρῶτον φόβον καὶ τὴν
inactivity of the προσδοκίαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ εὐθὺς ἐπέκειντο,
enemy. κατά τε τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκάστην προοιοῦσαν ἀνεθάρσουν μᾶλλον, 20

1. ἐδέχετο K.d. 2. ὕκαρα g.i. ὕκαρα O. σικανὸν C.G.K.R.e.f.
 4. τοῖς ante ἐγείσ. inserunt. K.N.V. γάρ] δὲ d. 5. αὐτοῖς f. σι-
 κελικῶν P. 7. ἔχουσαι d. εὐθὺς] om. i. 8. καὶ ante τᾶλλα om. G.
 10. "Malim ἀπέδωσαν." Bekk. 2. αὐτοῦ f. 11. τοὺς] om. K. 12. τῇ
 ἑαυτῶν N.V. 13. πολεμίων P. οὖσαν] πόλιν L.O.P. 18. τὴν]
 om. e.

Τρῶας, &c. which, like Ἑλλάς, are properly adjectives. So *μαῖνās*, *φοιβās*. See Buttmann, Gr. Gr. vol. I. p. 252. ed. 1830.

2. Σικανικὸν μὲν—πολέμιον] "This is mentioned, because, as being of Sicanian origin, it might have been expected to have been on good terms with Egēsta, seeing that it was of the same origin." BLOOMFIELD.

10. †ἀπέδωσαν†] Bekker, in the preface to his smaller edition, suggests that we should read ἀπέδοντο. There is no authority, that I am aware of, for giving to the active voice the significa-

tion of "selling." If the text be genuine, the sense would seem to be, "they produced, or gave up their slaves;" i. e. produced them to be disposed of for the public benefit, instead of keeping them as their own property. Compare VII. 85. τὸ μὲν οὖν ἀθροισθὲν τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐς τὸ κοινὸν οὐ πολὺ ἐγένετο, τὸ δὲ διακλαπὲν πολὺ.

ἐγένοντο—τάλαντα] A departure from the common practice of joining a singular verb to a plural nominative case, when of the neuter gender. Compare I. 126. and V. 26.

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καὶ ἐπειδὴ πλείοντες τὰ τετ' ἐπέκεινα τῆς Σικελίας πολὺ ἄπο σφῶν ἐφαίνοντο, καὶ πρὸς τὴν Ὑβλαν ἐλθόντες καὶ πειράσαντες οὐχ εἶλον βία, ἔτι πλέον κατεφρόνησαν, καὶ ἡξίουσαν τοὺς στρατηγούς, οἷον δὴ ὄχλος φιλεῖ θαρσύνειν, ἄγειν σφᾶς ἐπὶ Κατάνην, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἐκεῖνοι ἐφ' ἑαυτοὺς ἔρχονται. ἱππῆς τε προσελαύνοντες αἰὲ κατὰσκοποι τῶν Συρακοσίων πρὸς τὸ στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἐφύβριζον ἄλλα τε καὶ εἰ ξυνοικήσαντες σφίσιν αὐτοὶ μᾶλλον ἤκοιεν ἐν τῇ ἀλλοτρίᾳ, ἢ Λεοντίους ἐς τὴν οἰκίαν κατοικιοῦντες.

10 LXIV. Ἄ γινώσκοντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ βουλόμενοι αὐτοὺς ἄγειν πανδημεὶ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ὅτι πλεί-

15 Which leads the Athenian generals to form and successfully execute a plan for drawing away the Syracusans to Catana, στον, αὐτοὶ δὲ ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐν τοσοῦτῳ ὑπὸ νύκτα παραπλεύσαντες στρατόπεδον καταλαβεῖν ἐν ἐπιτηδεῖα καθ' ἡσυχίαν, εἰδότες οὐκ ἂν ὁμοίως δυνηθέντες καὶ εἰ ἐκ τῶν νεῶν πρὸς

2. ἐφαίνοντο A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.R.V.c.d.g.h. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἐφαίνετο. 3. πλέον] μᾶλλον Q. 5. ἐπειδὴ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἐπειδὴ γε. 6. καὶ ἱππεῖς προσελαύνοντες L.O.Q. ἱππῆς (vel ἱππεῖς) προσελαύνοντες A.B.E.F.H.K.R.b.c.d.e.g.k.m. ἱππεῖς δὲ N.V. 8. καὶ εἰ] καὶ A.B.k. ὥς O.P. καὶ ὥς C.d.e.m. αὐτοὶ Bekk. 2. Libri αὐτοῖς. 9. κατοικιοῦντες B. 11. πανδημὶ Q. 13. καταλαβεῖν A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo καταλαμβάνειν. 14. ἐν] om. V. 15. εἰ] om. Q. οἱ B.h. νεῶν] ἀθηναίων d. ἀθηνῶν i. πρὸς παρασκευασμένους C.d.k.m. προπαρασκευασμένους N.f.

I. πλείοντες τὰ τετ' ἐπέκεινα] "Ma-
"lim πλείοντες τε ἐς τὰπέκεινα, κ. τ. λ.
DOBREE. "Es te τὰ ἐπέκεινα was the
conjecture of Reiske. What, if we
read πλείοντες τότε ἐς τὰπέκεινα? But
πλείν τὰ ἐπέκεινα τῆς Σικελίας is as sus-
picious as the old reading in V. 2. περιέ-
πεμψε δέκα τὸν λιμένα περιπλεῖν, where
all the later editors read ἐς τὸν λιμένα.
So in the Acts of the Apostles, xxvii. 2,
where the common reading is μέλλοντες
πλείν τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν τόπους, both
the Alexandrian and Vatican MSS.
read εἰς τοὺς—τόπους. The expression
in Herodotus, IV. 42, ἐπλεον τὴν νοτίην
θάλασσαν, must not be confounded with
the cases which I have alluded to.

[At Thucydides hic non vult dicere,
navigare in partem ulteriorem Siciliæ,
sed præternavigare oram Siciliæ ulte-
riorem. — ** Hæc autem significatione
πλείν τὰ ἐπέκεινα τῆς Σικελίας æque

Græcum videtur ac περιοριζέσθαι τὸ
πρὸς νότον, περιορμεῖν τὰ πρὸς τὸ πέλα-
γος, et similia, de quibus vid. adnot. ad
III. 6. Perspexit idem nuper Goeller.
POPPO.]

14. καθ' ἡσυχίαν, εἰδότες] Ἀπὸ κοινοῦ
τὸ στρατόπεδον καταλαβεῖν' εἰδότες ὅτι
οὐχ ὁμοίως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δύνανται στρα-
τόπεδον καταλαβεῖν, οὐτ' εἰ κατὰ θάλασ-
σαν φανερώς καὶ προσησθημένων τῶν
Συρακουσίων ἐπιπλείονει, (χαλεπὴν γὰρ
ἔσεσθαι τὴν ἀπόβασιν, ἀντιταχθησομένων
τῶν ἐναντίων, καὶ οὐκ ἀπαρασκευῶν ὄν-
των,) οὐτ' εἰ κατὰ γῆν ἐπίοιεν ἐκ τοῦ
φανeroῦ (καὶ γὰρ καὶ οὕτως ἐδόκουν
βλαβήσεσθαι) διὰ ταῦτα δὴ ἀπᾶν ἐβού-
λοντο χρῆσασθαι, καὶ παρασχεῖν δόκησιν
τοῖς Συρακουσίοις ὥς κατὰ γῆν ἰόντες,
ὅπως ἐπέξελεθόντες ἐκείνοι πανδημεὶ παρα-
τάξονται. SCHOL.

15. καὶ εἰ—ἐκβιβάζοιεν ἢ—γνωσθεῖ-
σαν] The Scholiast interprets this, οὐτ'

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while they, availing themselves of their absence, land their whole army without opposition under the walls of Syracuse.

(64, 65.)

παρεσκευασμένους ἐκβιάζοιεν ἡ κατὰ γῆν ἰόντες
γνωσθείσαν (τοὺς γὰρ ἂν ψιλούς τοὺς σφῶν
καὶ τὸν ὄχλον τῶν Συρακοσίων τοὺς ἱππέας
πολλοὺς ὄντας, σφίσι δ' οὐ παρόντων ἱππέων,
βλάπτειν ἂν μεγάλα,) οὕτω δὲ λήψεσθαι χωρίον 5
ὅθεν ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων οὐ βλάψονται ἄξια λόγου (ἐδίδασκον
δ' αὐτοὺς περὶ τοῦ πρὸς τῷ Ὀλυμπικῷ χωρίου, ὅπερ καὶ
κατέλαβον, Συρακοσίων φυγάδες, οἱ ξυνείποντο), τοιόνδε τι
οὖν, πρὸς ᾧ ἐβούλοντο, οἱ στρατηγοὶ μηχανῶνται. πέμπουσιν 10
ἄνδρα σφίσι μὲν πιστὸν, τοῖς δὲ τῶν Συρακοσίων στρατη-
γοῖς τῇ δοκῇσιν οὐχ ἡσσον ἐπιτήδειον ἦν δὲ Καταναῖος
ὁ ἀνὴρ, καὶ ἀπ' ἀνδρῶν ἐκ τῆς Κατάνης ἦκειν ἔφη, ὧν ἐκείνοι
τὰ ὀνόματα ἐγίνγνωσκον, καὶ ἡπίσταντο ἐν τῇ πόλει ἔτι ὑπο-
3 λοίπους ὄντας τῶν σφίσιν εὐνώνων. ἔλεγε δὲ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους
αὐλίζεσθαι ἅπο τῶν ὅπλων ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ εἰ βούλονται 15
ἐκείνοι πανδημεὶ ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ῥητῇ ἅμα ἔφ' ἐπὶ τὸ στράτευμα

1. ἐκβιάζοιεν A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.c.f.g. et pr. manu N. βιάζοιεν G. 2. γνω-
σθείμεν e. τοὺς σφῶν] τῶν σφῶν K.R.V.g. 3. καὶ ὄχλον καὶ τῶν σ. Q.
καὶ τὸν ὄχλον σ. R.f. τοὺς] καὶ τοὺς L.O.P.Q. 5. βλάπτειν—ἱππέων] om.
L.O. 6. ἀξιολόγον V. 7. ὀλυμπικῷ O. ὀλυμπικῷ L.Q.R. καὶ om.
L.O.P.k. 9. πέμπουσι δ' ἄνδρα A.B. 11. τῇ om. G. 12. ἔφη
A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἔφησεν.
14. σφίσι τῶν e. εὐνώνων A.B.C.E.F.H.N.V.d.e.g.k. Poppo. Goell. vulgo
εὐνών. 15. ἅπο Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἀπό. 16. στρατόπαιδον Q.

εἰ—ἐπιπλέοιεν—οὐτ' εἰ κατὰ γῆν ἐπίοιεν. But can καὶ εἰ—ἡ be equivalent to εἴτε—εἴτε, “both if they were to land from their ships, or to be known to be coming by land?” Poppo has marked the conjunction καὶ with brackets, adding, “hæc depravant sententiam.”

[Göller also has inclosed the conjunction καὶ in brackets, in his 2nd edition.]

15. ἅπο τῶν ὅπλων] The regular camp of the Athenians, in which the spears and shields were kept piled as usual in an open space within the inclosure, was on the outside of the city of Catana; but the men were mostly in the habit of getting quarters in the town, and sleeping there. Accordingly the plan proposed was that the Catanæans should cut off all the Athenians that were in

the town, while the Syracusans forced the entrenchments of the camp, and made themselves masters of all within it. The text varies, and the words τὸ στράτευμα are suspicious. Perhaps the true reading is, προσβαλόντας τῷ στρατεύματι αἰρήσιν. The word στράτευμα had been used in ch. 63. to express the Athenians in their camp as distinguished from those who might happen to be in Catana. Another correction has also been suggested to me, that we should read τῷ στρατεύματι for τὸ στράτευμα, “that they with their army should attack the palisade, and take it.” This suits very well with the order of the words, and is rendered probable by a similar passage in IV. 11. §. 2. which has also been pointed out to me, τῷ—στρατῷ προσέβαλλον τῷ τειχίσματι.

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ἐλθεῖν, αὐτοὶ μὲν ἀποκλήσειν τοὺς παρὰ σφίσι καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐμπρήσειν, ἐκείνους δὲ ῥαδίως τὸ στράτευμα† προσβαλόντας† τῷ σταυρώματι† αἰρήσειν· εἶναι δὲ ταῦτα τοὺς ξυνδράσοντας πολλοὺς Καταναίων, καὶ ἡτοιμάσθαι ἤδη, ἀφ' ὧν 5 αὐτὸς ἦκειν. LXV. οἱ δὲ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων, μετὰ τοῦ καὶ ἐς τὰ ἄλλα θαρσεῖν καὶ εἶναι ἐν διανοίᾳ καὶ ἄνευ τούτων ἰέναι† παρεσκευάσθαι† ἐπὶ Κατάνην, ἐπίστευσάν τε τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ πολλῷ ἀπερισκεπτότερον, καὶ εὐθὺς ἡμέραν ξυνθέμενοι ἢ παρέσονται, ἀπέστειλαν αὐτὸν, καὶ αὐτοὶ (ἤδη 10 γὰρ καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων Σελινούντιοι καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς παρήσαν) προεῖπον πανδημεὶ πᾶσιν ἐξίεναι Συρακοσίους. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐτοῖμα αὐτοῖς καὶ τὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ἦν, καὶ αἱ ἡμέραι ἐν αἷς ξυνέθεντο ἥξειν ἐγγὺς ἦσαν, πορευόμενοι ἐπὶ Κατάνης ἠύλισαντο ἐπὶ τῷ Συμαίθῳ ποταμῷ ἐν τῇ Λεοντίνῃ. οἱ δ' 15 Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς ἦσθοντο αὐτοὺς προσιόντας, ἀναλαβόντες τότε στράτευμα ἅπαν τὸ ἐαυτῶν καὶ ὅσοι Σικελῶν αὐτοῖς, ἢ ἄλλος τις προσεληλύθει, καὶ ἐπιβιβάσαντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς καὶ τὰ πλοῖα, ὑπὸ νύκτα ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὰς Συρακούσας. καὶ οἱ τε

1. ἀποκλήσειν C.F.H.K.N.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἀποκλείσειν. τοὺς] αὐτοὺς A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.e.f.g.h.k.m. παρὰ σφίσι] om. L.
3. στρατεύματι C.K.L.O.P.R.e.f.i.m. ξυνδράσαντας i. ξυνδράσοντας P.
ξυμπράσσοντας G. 5. μετ' αὐτοὺς k. 6. καὶ ἐς] καὶ om. R. 7. παρασκευάσθαι G.K.k.m. παρεσκευάσθαι N.V.e.f. παρεσκευᾶσθαι C. 9. αὐτοὶ δὴ ἦδη h. 12. καὶ τὰ] κατὰ C.H.K. αἱ] om. G. ἐν] om. f. 13. ξυνέθετο G.H. ἐγγὺς ἦσαν] ἤγγισαν E. [ἤγγισαν secundum alios.] 14. ἐπὶ τῷ] ἐν τῷ e. σιμαίθῳ N.g. συμμαίθῳ e. σημαίθῳ L. 15. αὐτοὺς] τοὺς i. προσιόντες F. 16. τε] om. V.

7. ἰέναι παρεσκευάσθαι ἐπὶ Κατάνην] Portus: cum apparatu proficisci, sequutus Vallam. Considerent alii, an Graeca ita verti possint. Mihi, si ea est sententia, quam illi expresserunt, potius participium, quam infinitivus παρεσκευάσθαι, requiri videtur. Acacius nullam illius rationem habuit: nam vertit, *Catanam ducere*. Unde colligere licet, ei suspectum fuisse παρεσκευάσθαι, tamquam ab aliquo intrusum. Et sufficiebat ἰέναι ἐπὶ Κατάνην. Nam, hoc sine adparatu fieri non potuisse, facile quilibet intelligit. Thucydides, III. 62. τῇ μέντοι αὐτῇ ἰδέᾳ, ὕστερον

Ἀθηναίων ἰόντων ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας. Et IV. 93. ἔπεισεν ἰέναι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. Omnino suspectum habeo hunc locum. Duk.

[Quidni vero recte dictum sit; und ausserdem dass sie auch ohnedies gedachten, mit der Rüstung fertig zu seyn (perfect.), um nach Katana zu gehen? Quare statim subjicit, ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐτοῖμα αὐτοῖς καὶ τὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς ἦν. GÖLLER. Göller's German translation runs thus in English, "And besides that they purposed even without this, to be in readiness with their baggage to march to Catana."]

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

Ἀθηναῖοι ἅμα ἔφ' ἐξέβαινον ἐς τὸ κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον, ὡς τὸ στρατόπεδον καταληψόμενοι, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς οἱ Συρακοσίων πρῶτοι προσελάσαντες ἐς τὴν Κατάνην, καὶ αἰσθόμενοι ὅτι τὸ στράτευμα ἅπαν ἀνήκται, ἀποστρέψαντες ἀγγέλλουσι τοῖς πεζοῖς, καὶ ξύμπαντες ἤδη ἀποτρεπόμενοι ἐβόηθουν ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν. LXVI. ἐν τούτῳ δ' οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, μακρὰς οὔσης τῆς ὁδοῦ αὐτοῖς, καθ' ἡσυχίαν καθίσαν τὸ στράτευμα ἐς

SYRACUSE.

The Syracusans, on their return from Catana, find the enemy already established in a favourable position, and in vain offer them battle.

χωρίον ἐπιτηδεῖον, καὶ ἐν ᾧ μάχης τε ἄρξειν ἔμελλον ὅποτε βούλονται, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων ἤκιστ' ἂν αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ καὶ πρὸ αὐτοῦ λυπήσειν· τῇ μὲν γὰρ τειχία τε καὶ οἰκίαι· εἶργον καὶ δένδρα καὶ λίμνη,

2 παρὰ δὲ τὸ κρημνοί. καὶ τὰ ἐγγὺς δένδρα κόψαντες καὶ

1. τὸ E.k. Poppo. vulgo τόν. τὸν μέγαν λιμένα R.g.h. inter versus. δόλυμπιοι K.L. δόλυμπιοι O. ὡς τὸ στρατόπεδον A.B.E.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Haack. vulgo ὡς στρατόπεδον. 3. τὴν] om. Q. 5. ἀποτρεπόμενοι Q. ἀποστρεφόμενοι i. 7. καθίσαν Poppo. Goell. καθίσαν C.E.F.H.K.L.O.P. b.c.g.k.m. καθέισαν h. καθίσαντο d. καθίσαντες e. vulgo ἐκάθισαν. ἐς] om. B. 10. ἔργῳ πρὸ L.O. 11. λυπήσαι m. 12. τε] om. K. οἰκία E.c. d.m. οἰκίαι f. 13. καὶ τὰ] τὰ δὲ d.

1. ἐς τὸν κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον] Scholiastes vulgatus, (nam in Cass. hoc scholion non legitur,) ita scribit, quasi putaverit, deesse τόπον idque in interpretatione sua expressit Portus. Hoc quoque non magnopere probo, ob eam causam, quod, quum hæc vox κατ' ἔλ- λειψιν deest, fere adjectivum aut pronomen ponitur, cum quo conjungi possit, ut ἐν φανερώ, ἐν ἐπιτηδεῖω, et alia, non articulus solus. Fortassis legendum est, ἐς τὸ κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον, per ellipsin τοῦ χωρίου, vel μέρος, ut IV. 78. et alibi, τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης. Cap. seq. τῇ μὲν, τειχία τε καὶ οἰκία· εἶργον—παρὰ δὲ τὸ, κρημνοί. Cap. 75. παρὰ πάν τὸ πρὸς τὰς Ἐπιπολάς ὁρών. Cap. 64. περὶ τοῦ πρὸς τῷ Ὀλυμπεῖω χωρίου. Duk.

ἐς τὸ κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον] Such, I think, must be the true reading, for ἐς τὸν κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον can signify nothing. See Duker's note. The preposition, if taken strictly, would express that the point where the Athenians landed was exactly in a line with the Olympiæum; i. e. that a straight line drawn from the Olympiæum at

right angles with the coast would exactly fall on the landing place. See Herodot. I. 76. ἡ Πτερίη ἐστὶ κατὰ Σινώπην πόλιν τὴν ἐν Εὐδείῳ πόντῳ μάλιστα κη κειμένη.

ὡς τὸ στρατόπεδον καταληψόμενοι] "As with a view to secure their camp."

Τὸ στρατόπεδον, with reference to what had been said in ch. 64. βούλομενοι στρατόπεδον καταλαβεῖν.

7. καθίσαν] This is the regular form of the augment in the verb καθίζω, as it occurs in the older Attic writers: imperf. καθίζον, aorist καθίσα. See Buttman, Gr. Gr. §. 114. in ἴζω.

10. ἤκιστ' ἂν—λυπήσειν] Dele ἂν. DOBREE.

11. τῇ μὲν γὰρ τειχία, κ. τ. λ.] See the memoir on the map of the neighbourhood of Syracuse.

13. παρὰ δὲ τὸ] This is an unusual position for the article, to be placed in a situation where the voice must rest on it, and where it becomes entirely equivalent to a pronoun. Compare, however, III. 61. πρὸς μὲν τὰ, ἀντειπεῖν, and III. 82. ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ, ἀγάλλονται.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

κατενεγκόντες ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, παρά τε τὰς ναῦς σταύρωμα ἔπηξαν, καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ Δάσκωνι ἔρυμά τε, ἣ ἐφοδώτατον ἦν τοῖς πολεμίοις, λίθοις λογάδην καὶ ξύλοις διὰ ταχέων ὠρθωσαν, καὶ τὴν τοῦ Ἀνάπου γέφυραν ἔλυσαν. παρασκευα-
 5 ζομένων δὲ, ἐκ μὲν τῆς πόλεως οὐδείς ἐξὼν ἐκώλυε, πρῶτοι δὲ οἱ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων προσεβοήθησαν, ἔπειτα δὲ ὕστερον καὶ τὸ πεζὸν ἅπαν ξυνελέγη. καὶ προσήλθον μὲν ἐγγὺς τοῦ στρατεύματος τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ, ὡς οὐκ ἀντιπροήεσαν αὐτοῖς, ἀναχωρήσαντες καὶ δια-
 10 βάντες τὴν Ἑλωρινὴν ὁδὸν ἠλίσσαντο.

LXVII. Τῇ δ' ὕστεραία οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς ἐς μάχην, καὶ ξυνετάξαντο ὧδε. δεξιὸν

On the next day, however, both parties prepare for action. The dispositions of the two
 15 armies. μὲν κέρας Ἀργεῖοι εἶχον καὶ Μαντινῆς, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ τὸ μέσον, τὸ δὲ ἄλλο οἱ ξύμμαχοι οἱ ἄλλοι. καὶ τὸ μὲν ἥμισυ αὐτοῖς τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν ἦν τεταγμένον ἐπὶ ὀκτῶ, τὸ δὲ ἥμισυ ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐναῖς ἐν πλαισίῳ, ἐπὶ ὀκτῶ καὶ τοῦτο

1. μετενεγκόντες L. τὴν] om. h. περί h. σταυρώματα g. 2. τε] om. d. ἐφοδώτατον A. B. C. E. F. H. L. N. O. P. Q. R. V. d. e. g. h. i. m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἐνεφοδῶτατον K. vulgo εὐεφοδῶτατον. "An εὐοδῶτατον?" Bekk. 2. 3. λογάσι N. V. 4. ἀνάπλου A. B. E. F. H. L. O. R. f. g. k. 5. ἐκ τῆς μὲν πόλεως K. ἐκ μὲν τῶν πόλεων g. οὐδείς L. O. P. Poppo. Goell. vulgo οὐθείς. ἐκώλυσε h. 7. ὕστερον] om. G. 9. ἀντιπροήεσαν A. B. C. E. F. H. K. N. c. f. g. k. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἀντιπροσῆεσαν. 10. ἐλωρινὴν H. N. g. Poppo. Goell. ἐλωρινὴν A. B. E. F. L. O. P. V. Bekk. ἐλωρίκην Q. ἐλωρίδην C. K. ἐλωρίδην e. k. ἐλωρίδα f. vulgo ἐλωρίνην. 16. τεταγμένον ἦν ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν N. V. ἐπὶ] ἐν f. g. 17. πλησίῳ A. B. C. F. g. k.

3. λογάδην] See the note on IV. 4.
 17. ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐναῖς ἐν πλαισίῳ] Because the Athenians not having yet completely fortified their camp, the followers of the army might have been exposed to danger during the action, had they not been received into the square of the heavy-armed infantry. The words ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐναῖς are interpreted by Photius, (in εὐνάς,) "the cables run out from the stems of the vessels when drawn up on the beach, by which they were made fast to the land." But Thucydides twice uses the word in its common sense, III. 112. IV. 32. and there seems no reason why it should not be so understood here:

"Drawn up close upon their tents, or places where they slept." Πλαίσιον is a hollow square, of which the front and rear were lines drawn up eight deep, and the sides were columns, each consisting of eight files; so that if the square were attacked in flank, the men facing about formed a line of eight deep also. Within this square the non-combatants of the army were received for shelter. See IV. 125. VII. 78. and Xenoph. Anab. III. 2. §. 36. 3. §. 6. 4. §. 19, &c. For the reason why the Syracusan line was formed sixteen deep, while the Athenians and Lacedæmonians usually formed theirs only eight deep, see the note on IV. 93.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

τεταγμένον· οἷς εἴρητο, ἥ ἂν τοῦ στρατεύματός τι πονῇ
 μάλιστα, ἐφορῶντας παραγίγνεσθαι. καὶ τοὺς σκευοφόρους
 2 ἐντὸς τούτων τῶν ἐπιτάκτων ἐποίησαντο. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι
 ἔταξαν τοὺς μὲν ὀπλίτας ἐφ' ἐκκαίδεκα, ὄντας πανδημεὶ
 Συρακοσίους καὶ ὅσοι ξύμμαχοι παρήσαν (ἐβοήθησαν δὲ 5
 αὐτοῖς Σελινούντιοι μὲν μάλιστα, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ Γελῶν
 ἱππῆς, τὸ ξύμπαν ἐς διακοσίους, καὶ Καμαριναίων ἱππῆς
 ὅσον εἴκοσι, καὶ τοξόται ὥς πεντήκοντα), τοὺς δὲ ἱππέας
 ἐπετάξαντο ἐπὶ τῷ δεξιῷ, οὐκ ἔλασσον ὄντας ἢ διακοσίους
 3 καὶ χιλίους, παρὰ δ' αὐτοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἀκοντιστάς. μέλλουσι 10
 δὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις προτέροις ἐπιχειρήσειν ὁ Νικίας, κατὰ τε
 ἔθνη ἐπιπαριῶν ἕκαστα καὶ ξύμπασι, τοιαύδε παρεκελεύετο.

LXVIII. “ΠΟΛΛΗι μὲν παραινέσει, ὧ ἄνδρες, τί δεῖ
 “ χρῆσθαι, οἱ πάρεσμεν ἐπὶ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀγῶνα; αὐτὴ γὰρ ἡ
 SPEECH OF NI- “ παρασκευὴ ἱκανωτέρα μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι θάρσος 15
 CIAS, encourag- “ παρασχεῖν, ἢ καλῶς λεχθέντες λόγοι μετὰ
 ing his men. 2 “ ἀσθενοὺς στρατοπέδου. ὅπου γὰρ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Μαντινῆς,
 “ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ νησιωτῶν οἱ πρῶτοί ἐσμεν, πῶς οὐ χρῆ
 “ μετὰ τοιῶνδε καὶ τοσῶνδε ξυμμάχων πάντα τινὰ μεγάλην
 “ τὴν ἐλπίδα τῆς νίκης ἔχειν, ἄλλως τε καὶ πρὸς ἄνδρας 20
 “ πανδημεὶ τε ἀμυνομένους καὶ οὐκ ἀπολέκτους, ὥσπερ καὶ
 “ ἡμᾶς, καὶ προσέτι Σικελιώτας, οἱ ὑπερφρονοῦσι μὲν ἡμᾶς,
 “ ὑπομενοῦσι δὲ οὐ, διὰ τὸ τὴν ἐπιστήμην τῆς τόλμης ἥσσω
 3 “ ἔχειν. παραστήτω δέ τινα καὶ τότε, πολὺ τε ἄπο τῆς ἡμε-

2. σκευοφόρους τούτων ἐνδὸν τῶν d. 3. ἐπιτάκτων A.C.F.H.P.g.m. Porpo.
 Goell. ceteri ἐπιτακτῶν. 4. ἐτάξαντο h. ὀπλίτας] ὀπλίτας πάντας
 G.K.Q.R. ἐπ' ἐκκαίδεκα A.C.E.F.N.V.e.g.k.m. ἐς ἐκκαίδεκα B.h. ἐπτακαί-
 δεκα d.i. 6. δε] om. R.f. καὶ] om. i. 7. τὸ—ἱππῆς] om. K.
 9. διεπετάξαντο i. ἐλάσσους f. 11. κατὰ τε] om. f. 12. ἔθνη]
 om. B.i. 13. μὲν οὖν παραινέσει P. 14. αὐτὸν] om. d.i. αὐτῇ
 A.B.E.F.K.L.M.N.O.V.g. Haack. Porpo. Goell. vulgo αὐτῇ. 15. εἶναι] om. i.
 18. χρῆ μετὰ] χρήματα B. 20. τὴν] om. G. 21. ἐπὶλεκτους h. 22. ἡμεῖς f.
 ὑμᾶς L. οἷδ' Q. 23. ὑπομένουσι A.F.H.f.g.m. 24. παραστήσω i.

2. καὶ τοὺς σκευοφόρους—ἐποίησαντο]
 Suidas in ἐπιτακτοί. Huic ἐπιτακτοί
 sunt οἱ προτεταγμένοι τὴν μάχην ἐφορᾶν,
 καὶ τῷ πονοῦντι μέρει βοηθεῖν. Portus,
 laudante Kustero, ἐπιτεταγμένοι· imo

προεπιτεταγμένοι. WASS.

14. οἱ πάρεσμεν ἐπὶ τὸν αὐτὸν ἀγῶνα]
 “ We are all engaged in one common
 “ cause, and the sight of each other
 “ should mutually encourage us.”

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

“τέρας αὐτῶν εἶναι, καὶ πρὸς γῇ οὐδεμιᾷ φιλίᾳ ἦντινα μὴ
 “αὐτοὶ μαχόμενοι κτήσεσθε. καὶ τούναντίον ὑπομιμήσκω
 “ὑμᾶς, ἣ οἱ πολέμιοι σφίσιν αὐτοῖς εὖ οἶδ’ ὅτι παρακελεύον-
 “ται· οἱ μὲν γὰρ ὅτι περὶ πατρίδος ἔσται ὁ ἀγὼν, ἐγὼ δὲ ὅτι
 5 “οὐκ ἐν πατρίδι, ἐξ ἧς κρατεῖν δεῖ ἢ μὴ ῥαδίως ἀποχωρεῖν·
 “οἱ γὰρ ἱππῆς πολλοὶ ἐπικεῖσονται. τῆς τε οὖν ὑμετέρας 4
 “αὐτῶν ἀξίας μνησθέντες ἐπέλθετε τοῖς ἐναντίοις προθύμως,
 “καὶ τὴν παροῦσαν ἀνάγκην καὶ ἀπορίαν φοβερωτέραν
 “ἡγησάμενοι τῶν πολεμίων.”

10 LXIX. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοιαῦτα παρακελευσάμενος ἐπῆγε
 τὸ στρατόπεδον εὐθύς. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι ἀπροσδόκητοι μὲν
 ἐν τῷ καιρῷ τούτῳ ἦσαν ὡς ἤδη μαχοῦμενοι,
 καὶ τινες αὐτοῖς ἐγγὺς τῆς πόλεως οὔσης καὶ
 †ἀπεληλύθεσαν† οἱ δὲ καὶ διὰ σπουδῆς προσ-
 15 βοηθοῦντες δρόμῳ ὑστέριζον μὲν, ὥς δὲ
 ἕκαστός πη τοῖς πλείοσι προσμίξειε, καθίσταντο· (οὐ γὰρ δὴ
 προθυμίᾳ ἐλλιπεῖς ἦσαν οὐδὲ τόλμῃ, οὐτ’ ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ μάχῃ
 οὐτ’ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις, ἀλλὰ τῇ μὲν ἀνδρίᾳ οὐχ ἥσσους, ἐς
 ὅσον ἢ ἐπιστήμῃ ἀντέχοι, τῷ δὲ ἐλλείποντι αὐτῆς καὶ τὴν
 20 βούλῃσιν ἄκοντες προϋδίδουσιν) ὁμῶς δὲ οὐκ ἂν οἰόμενοι
 σφίσι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους προτέρους ἐπελθεῖν, καὶ διὰ τάχους
 ἀναγκαζόμενοι ἀμύνεσθαι, ἀναλαβόντες τὰ ὅπλα εὐθύς ἀντε-
 πῆσαν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν αὐτῶν ἐκατέρων οἱ τε λιθοβόλοι 2

1. αὐτὴν e.	3. ἡμᾶς C.K.M.b.k.m.	4. οἱ] ὁ A.F.	γὰρ περὶ Q.
6. τε] om. d.i.	7. ἀπέλθετε k.	10. τοσαῦτα Q.	12. ὥς] om. e.
13. αὐτῶν V.	14. ἀπεληλύθεσαν d.i.	Reisk. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἐπεληλύ-	
θεσαν.	15. μὲν] om. d.i.	16. ποι e. τις d.g.i.	προσμίξειεν C.E.
H. K. c. προσμίξει h. k. προσμίξοιεν f.		ἐκαθίσταντο L. k. ἐκαθίσταντο A.	
ἐκαθίσταντο h.	17. προθυμία γε h.	ἐλλιπεῖς A.	18. ταῖς] om. O.
ἀνδρία L.O.V. g. k.	ἥσσον e.	19. ἀντέχει g. k. m.	αὐτοῖς i.
20. ἀκοντὶ i.	21. ἀπελθεῖν A. B. C. F. e. h.	22. ἀμύνεσθαι h. i.	
23. ἐαυτῶν R.			

1. ἦντινα μὴ—κτῆσεσθε] “Nisi quam
 “quæsieritis.”

5. οὐκ ἐν πατρίδι] i. e. ἐν οὐ πατρίδι.
 Compare IV. 126.

20. οὐκ ἂν οἰόμενοι, κ.τ.λ.] “Though
 “they never thought that the Athe-

nians would be the first to attack,
 “and though they were obliged to
 “oppose them on short notice, they
 “took up their arms, and advanced to
 “meet them.”

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

καὶ σφενδονῆται καὶ τοξόται προὔμαχοντο, καὶ τροπὰς, οἷας
 εἰκὸς ψιλοῦς, ἀλλήλων ἐποίουν· ἔπειτα δὲ μάντις τε σφάγια
 προὔφερον τὰ νομιζόμενα, καὶ σαλπικται ξύνοδον ἐπώτρυνον
 3 τοῖς ὀπλίταις. Οἱ δ' ἐχώρουν, Συρακόσιοι μὲν περί τε πα-
 τρίδος μαχοῦμενοι καὶ τῆς ἰδίας ἕκαστος τὸ μὲν αὐτίκα σωτη- 5
 ρίας, τὸ δὲ μέλλον ἐλευθερίας· τῶν δὲ ἐναντίων Ἀθηναῖοι
 μὲν περί τε τῆς ἀλλοτρίας οἰκίαν σχεῖν, καὶ τὴν οἰκίαν μὴ
 βλάψαι ἡσώμενοι, Ἀργεῖοι δὲ καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων οἱ αὐτό-
 νομοι ξυγκτήσασθαι τε ἐκείνοις ἐφ' ἃ ἦλθον, καὶ τὴν ὑπάρ-
 χουσιν σφίσι πατρίδα νικήσαντες πάλιν ἐπιδεῖν· τὸ δ' 10
 ὑπήκουον τῶν ξυμμάχων μέγιστον μὲν περὶ τῆς αὐτίκα ἀνελ-
 πίστου σωτηρίας, ἣν μὴ κρατῶσι, τὸ πρόθυμον εἶχον, ἔπειτα
 δὲ ἐν παρέργῳ καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο ξυγκαταστρεψαμένοις ῥᾶον
 αὐτοῖς ὑπακούσεται. LXX. γενομένης δ' ἐν χερσὶ τῆς
 μάχης ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντείχον ἀλλήλοις, καὶ ξυνέβη 15
 βροντάς τε ἅμα τινὰς γενέσθαι καὶ ἀστραπαὺς
 καὶ ὕδωρ πολὺ, ὥστε τοῖς μὲν πρῶτον μαχο-
 μένοις καὶ ἐλάχιστα πολέμῳ ὠμιληκόσι καὶ τοῦτο ξυνεπιλα-
 βέσθαι τοῦ φόβου, τοῖς δ' ἐμπειροτέροις τὰ μὲν γιγνόμενα
 καὶ ὥρα ἔτους περαίνεσθαι δοκεῖν, τοὺς δὲ ἀνθεστῶτας πολὺν 20

The Syracusans,
 after an obstinate
 conflict, are defeat-
 ed.

1. οἷα A.B.E.F.H.V.g.h.i. Poppo. οἷα Q. 2. ἀλλήλων ψιλοῦς L.O.R.c.f.
 k.m. ἀλλήλους ψιλοῦς P. ἐποίουντο h. τε] καὶ Q. 5. ἰδίας
 ἕκαστος A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ὡς
 ἕκαστος. 6. ἀντίων A.E.F.H.R. 7. οἰκίαν K.Q. 9. τε] τι L.
 11. ξυμμάχων καὶ οἱ αὐτόνομοι μέγιστον f. ἀνελπίστου] om. B.h. 12. τὸ]
 om. d.i. ἔχειν Q. 13. εἰ μὴ τι d. συγκαταστρεψαμένοις F. συγκατα-
 στρεψομένοις B.H.f.g. sic et m. sed cum ξ et ita V. συγκαταστρεφόμενοι E. [sed,
 teste Frommelio, ξυγκαταστρεψάμενοι.] 14. ὑπακούσαι Q. 16. τινὰς om. d.
 18. ξυνεπιβαλέσθαι Goell. ed. 2. 19. τοῦ φόβου] om. P.

13. εἴ τι ἄλλο—ὑπακούσεται] “If by
 “having aided the Athenians to sub-
 “due others, their own yoke should be
 “any the lighter.” This is the general
 sense, but there is some uncertainty
 about particular words, and the Scho-
 liast and Valla appear to have read the
 passage somewhat differently.

[There can be no doubt that ὑπακού-
 σεται is here used in a passive and im-
 personal sense, and αὐτοῖς is probably

the dative of the agent, and not of the
 object: εἰ ῥᾶον αὐτοῖς ὑπακούσεται is,
 “If they should have to obey on easier
 “terms.”]

18. ξυνεπιβαλέσθαι τοῦ φόβου] “Help-
 “ed their fear,” i. e. tended to increase
 it. Compare III. 36. §. 1. προσξυνε-
 βάλετο τῆς ὁρμῆς, and VIII. 26. Com-
 pare Milton, Paradise Lost, VI. 656.
 “Their armour help’d their harm.”

SICILY. A. C. 415. Olymp. 91. 2.

μείζω ἔκπληξιν μὴ νικωμένους παρέχειν. ὥσαμένων δὲ τῶν 2
 Ἀργείων πρῶτον τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας τῶν Συρακοσίων, καὶ
 μετ' αὐτοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, παρερρή-
 γνυτο ἤδη καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ἐς
 5 φυγὴν κατέστη. καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ μὲν οὐκ ἐδίωξαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι 3
 (οἱ γὰρ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων πολλοὶ ὄντες καὶ ἀήσθητοι
 εἶργον, καὶ ἐσβαλόντες ἐς τοὺς ὀπλίτας αὐτῶν, εἴ τινας προ-
 διώκοντας ἴδοιεν, ἀνέστελλον), ἐπακολουθήσαντες δὲ ἀθρόοι
 ὅσον ἀσφαλῶς εἶχε, πάλιν ἐπανεχώρουν καὶ τροπαῖον ἵστα-
 10 σαν. οἱ δὲ Συρακοσῖοι, ἀθροισθέντες ἐς τὴν Ἐλωρινὴν ὁδὸν 4
 καὶ ὥς ἐκ τῶν παρόντων ξυνταξάμενοι, ἔς τε τὸ Ὀλυμπίειον
 ὁμῶς σφῶν αὐτῶν παρέπεμψαν φυλακὴν, δέισαντες μὴ οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι τῶν χρημάτων, ἃ ἦν αὐτόθι, κινήσωσι, καὶ οἱ
 λοιποὶ ἐπανεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν. LXXI. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι
 15 SICILY. πρὸς μὲν τὸ ἱερὸν οὐκ ἦλθον, ξυγκομίσαντες
 δὲ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νεκροὺς καὶ ἐπὶ πυρὰν ἐπιθέντες
 ὑπὸ λίσαντο αὐτοῦ. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία τοῖς μὲν
 Συρακοσίοις ἀπέδωσαν ὑποσπόνδους τοὺς νε-
 κροὺς, (ἀπέθανον δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων

1. μείζω N.V.g. τῶν ἀργείων πρῶτον A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.R? V.d.e.f.
 g.h.k.m. Poppo. Goell. 3. παρερρήγνυτο K. περιρρήγνυτο h. 5. ἐπὶ]
 om d. ἐξεδίωξαν V. 7. τινες A.B.C.F.H.K.R.f.g.k.m. 8. ἀνέστελλον f. 9. ἐπανεχώρησαν L. ἔστησαν Q. 10. ἐλωρινὴν
 A.L.R. Bekk. ἐλωρικὴν B. 11. ταξάμενοι d.i. Ὀλυμπίειον A.F.H.L.f.g.
 Poppo. Goell. Ὀλυμπίειον O. Ὀλύμπιον G.K. 12. οἱ] om. b. 14. λοιποὶ]
 πολλοὶ O. 19. αὐτῶν τε καὶ f.

3. παρερρήγνυτο] See notes on IV.
 96. V. 73.

12. ὁμῶς] "Although they were de-
 feated, still they were not so dismayed
 as to neglect what was required to be
 done."

15. ξυγκομίσαντες δὲ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νε-
 κροὺς] Acacius et Portus recte: "con-
 gestis suorum cadaveribus." Xeno-
 phon. VI. Ἀναβ. pag. 384. ἐπεὶ δὲ εἰς
 τὴν ὁδὸν ἦγον τὴν ἐκ τῶν κωμῶν, ἔνθα
 ἔκειντο ἀθρόοι, συνενεγκόντες αὐτοὺς
 ἔθαψαν. Nam ita mos erat in bello.

Livius, XXVII. 2. "Spolia per otium
 legere, et congestos in unum locum
 cremavere suos." Et. cap. 42. "Spolia
 legi cæsorum hostium, et suorum
 corpora collata in unum sepeliri jus-
 sit." Add. XXXVI. 8. Et sic ac-
 cipiendum puto locum Plutarchi in
 Agesil. p. 606. ed. Francof. οὐ πρότερον
 ἐπὶ σκηνὴν ἀπῆλθεν, ἢ φοράδην ἐνεχθῆναι
 πρὸς τὴν φάλαγγα, καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἰδεῖν
 ἐντὸς τῶν ὅπλων συγκεκομισμένους.
 DUK.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

περὶ ἐξήκοντα καὶ διακοσίους), τῶν δὲ σφετέρων τὰ ὅσα
 ξυνέλεξαν (ἀπέθανον δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων ὡς πεντή-
 κοντα), καὶ τὰ τῶν πολεμίων σκῦλα ἔχοντες ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς
 2 Κατάνην. χειμῶν τε γὰρ ἦν, καὶ τὸν πόλεμον αὐτόθεν
 ποιεῖσθαι οὐπω ἐδόκει δυνατόν εἶναι, πρὶν ἂν ἱππέας τε 5
 μεταπέμψωσιν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν καὶ ἐκ τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμά-
 χων ἀγείρωσιν, ὅπως μὴ παντάπασιν ἱπποκρατῶνται, καὶ
 χρήματα δὲ ἅμα αὐτόθεν τε ξυλλέξωνται καὶ παρ' Ἀθηναίων
 ἔλθῃ, τῶν τε πόλεων τινὰς προσαγάγωνται, ἃς ἡλπίζον μετὰ
 τὴν μάχην μᾶλλον σφῶν ὑπακούσεσθαι, τὰ τε ἄλλα καὶ 10
 σῆτον καὶ ὅσων δέοι παρασκευάζονται, ὥς ἐς τὸ ἔαρ ἐπιχει-
 ρήσοντας ταῖς Συρακούσαις.

LXXII. Καὶ οἱ μὲν ταύτῃ τῇ γνώμῃ ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς τὴν
 Νάξον καὶ Κατάνην διαχειμάζοντες· Συρακόσιοι δὲ τοὺς
 A. C. 415—4. σφετέρους αὐτῶν νεκροὺς θάψαντες ἐκκλησίαν 15
 Olymp. 91. 2.

2 SYRACUSE. ἐποιοῦν. καὶ παρελθὼν αὐτοῖς Ἑρμοκράτης ὁ
 Proceedings at Sy- Ἑρμωνος, ἀνὴρ καὶ ἐς τὰλλα ξύνεσιν οὐδενὸς
 racuse. Hermocra-
 tes encourages the
 Syracusans. λειπόμενος, καὶ κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἐμπειρία τε
 ἱκανὸς γενόμενος καὶ ἀνδρία ἐπιφανῆς, ἐθάρσυνέ τε καὶ οὐκ

1. περὶ—ξυμμάχων] om. P. περὶ ἐξήκοντα] ὡς πεντήκοντα K. 2. συνέ-
 λεξαν B.E.F.V.d.h.k. ἀνέλεξαν C.G.K.e. αὐτῶν ἀθηναίων καὶ f. καὶ τῶν
 ξυμμάχων] om. N.V. 3. σκῦλα E. Porro. Goell. vulgo σκῦλα. 4. αὐ-
 τόθι e. 6. ἀθηναίων K. καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν N. pr. manu. 8. ἅμα]
 om. h. αὐτόθεν τε ἅμα N.V. τε] om. K.R. ξυλλέγονται E. συλλέ-
 ξονται h. 9. πολεμίων Q. προσαγάγονται E. προσάγονται k. ἡλπίζον
 καὶ μετὰ K. 10. σφῶν αὐτῶν ὑπακούσεσθαι c. 11. ὅσον K.f. παρα-
 σκευάζονται E.R.m. et correctus C. ἐς] τε A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.
 c.d.e.k.m. 14. διαχειμάσαντες C.P.f. 16. ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης ὁ K. 19. ἀνδρία
 N.V.g.m. vulgo ἀνδρεία.

1. τὰ ὅσα ξυνέλεξαν] Ut in patriam
 relata ibi sepelirentur, ut arbitror : quod
 et de Themistoclis ossibus quidam pro-
 diderunt, I. 88. et de Eumene Plu-
 tarchus et Corn. Nepos Eum. in fin.
 Notus est ex omnibus scriptoribus hic
 mos veterum. Duk.

19. οὐκ εἶα] "Apud Herodotum οὐκ
 "εἶα nuspiam est imperantis, at miti-
 "bus verbis dissuadentis." Valckenaer
 on Herodot. II. 30. He should have

said, "οὐκ εἶα nuspiam est imperantis ;"
 for the peculiarity of the signification
 belongs entirely to the tense. Οὐκ εἶα
 is literally, "was not for letting, tried
 "not to let," the tense properly ex-
 "pressing an incomplete rather than a
 complete action. But οὐκ εἶασε is a
 very different thing, and signifies abso-
 lutely, "did not let." See VI. 41, 80,
 &c.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

εἶα τῷ γεγενημένῳ ἐνδιδόναι· τὴν μὲν γὰρ γνώμην αὐτῶν οὐχ ἡσῆσθαι, τὴν δὲ ἀταξίαν βλάψαι. οὐ μέντοι τοσοῦτόν γε λειψθῆναι ὅσον εἰκὸς εἶναι, ἄλλως τε τοῖς πρώτοις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐμπειρία, ἰδιώτας, ὥς εἰπεῖν, χειροτέχναις, ἀντα-
5 γωνισαμένους. μέγα δὲ βλάψαι καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν στρατη-
γῶν καὶ τὴν πολυαρχίαν (ἦσαν γὰρ πεντεκαίδεκα οἱ στρα-
τηγοὶ αὐτοῖς) τῶν τε πολλῶν τὴν ἀξύντακτον ἀναρχίαν. ἦν
δὲ ὀλίγοι τε στρατηγοὶ γένωνται ἔμπειροι, καὶ ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι
τούτῳ παρασκευάσωσι τὸ ὀπλιτικόν, οἷς τε ὅπλα μὴ ἔστιν,
10 ἐκπορίζοντες, ὅπως ὥς πλείστοι ἔσονται, καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ μελέτῃ
προσαναγκάζοντες, ἔφη κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς κρατήσῃ σφᾶς τῶν
ἐναντίων, ἀνδρίας μὲν σφίσιν ὑπαρχούσης, εὐταξίας δὲ ἐς

3. ληφθῆναι c. εἶναι] ἦν K. τε καὶ τοῖς G. et correctus h. 4. ἐμ-
πειρία] ἐν πείρᾳ γρ. h. χειροτέχναις corr. F. et γρ. m. Goell. Dobree.
Bloomf. ceteri χειροτέχναις. 5. στρατιωτῶν L.O.P. 6. γὰρ καὶ πεντεκαίδεκα c.
8. τε] om. L. ἔμπειροι] om. P. 10. ἐκπορίζοντες g. ἔσονται f.

1. τὴν μὲν γὰρ γνώμην, κ. τ. λ.] Compare II. 87. οὐδὲ δίκαιον τῆς γνώμης τὸ μὴ κατὰ κράτος νικηθῆναι—ἀμβλυνεσθαι.

3. ἄλλως τε] “Et insuper.” Quasi dicas, *per se*, (quod non additum cogitatione suppletur, *alioque modo*. Quod cum denique nihil aliud sit quam *et insuper*, sive *adde quod*, eundem sensum præbet quem ἄλλως τε καὶ, sed alio modo enunciatum. HERMANN, on Viger, note 232.

4. ἰδιώτας, ὥς εἰπεῖν, χειροτέχναις] “If one may so speak, like men with “no knowledge of a trade opposed to “those who have made it their business.” So Valla seems to have understood the passage, and also Polux, I. 156. Compare Aristotle, Ethics, III. 11. ed. Bekker, where he says that disciplined soldiers fighting with undisciplined ones are like ἀθληταὶ ἰδιώταις—μαχόμενοι. It is objected, that χειροτέχνης is continually opposed to a soldier, as signifying a mere artizan. So Herodot. II. 167. where χειροτέχναις is opposed to τοὺς ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἀναιμένους. But ἰδιώτης being “a person “not trained to the business,” let that business be what it will, χειροτέχνης is taken simply as “a workman,” or one who has had practice in the use of his hands, distinguished from one who has

not. And the point of inferiority in the Syracusans not being a want of courage, but of familiarity with their arms, it was appropriate enough to compare their awkwardness to that of men who should take up a workman’s tools for the first time; whilst the complete practice of the Athenians resembled the skill of the regularly bred workman.

9. οἷς τε ὅπλα μὴ ἔστιν, ἐκπορίζοντες] It should be remembered that the poorer citizens in the ancient commonwealths were not exempted from military service, but from the obligation of providing themselves with arms. When arms were furnished to them, they served, as a matter of course, like other citizens. But it was a natural consequence of arms being put into their hands on this occasion, that they obtained greater political influence, and that the constitution of Syracuse after the war became more democratical. Aristot. Politic. V. 4.

12. ἀνδρίας μὲν σφίσιν, κ. τ. λ.] Compare I. 121. ὅταν τὴν ἐπιστήμην ἐς τὸ ἴσον καταστήσωμεν, κ. τ. λ. And for the words τὴν μὲν μετὰ κινδύνων μελετωμένην, compare I. 18. ἐμπειρότεροι ἐγένοντο, μετὰ κινδύνων τὰς μελέτας ποιούμενοι.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

τὰ ἔργα προσγενομένης· ἐπιδώσειν γὰρ ἀμφοτέρα αὐτὰ, τὴν μὲν μετὰ κινδύνων μελετωμένην, τὴν δ' εὐφυχίαν αὐτὴν ἑαυτῆς μετὰ τοῦ πιστοῦ τῆς ἐπιστήμης θαρσαλεωτέραν ἔσεσθαι. 4 τοὺς τε στρατηγούς καὶ ὀλίγους καὶ αὐτοκράτορας χρῆναι ἐλέσθαι, καὶ ὁμόσαι αὐτοῖς τὸ ὄρκιον ἢ μὴν ἑάσειν ἄρχειν 5 ὅπῃ ἂν ἐπίστανται· οὕτω γὰρ ἃ τε κρύπτεσθαι δεῖ, μᾶλλον ἂν στέγασθαι, καὶ τᾶλλα κατὰ κόσμον καὶ ἀπροφασίστως παρασκευασθῆναι. LXXIII. καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι αὐτοῦ

He himself, with two colleagues, is created general, and invested with sovereign command. Ambassadors, requesting aid, are sent to Corinth and to Lacedæmon. ἀκούσαντες ἐψηφίσαντό τε πάντα ὡς ἐκέλευε, καὶ στρατηγὸν αὐτὸν τε εἵλοντο τὸν Ἑρμοκράτην, καὶ Ἡρακλείδην τὸν Λυσιμάχου, καὶ Σικανὸν τὸν Ἐξηκέστου, τούτους τρεῖς, καὶ ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλαν, ὅπως ξυμμαχία τε αὐτοῖς παραγένηται, καὶ τὸν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πόλεμον βεβαιότερον 10 πείθωσι ποιεῖσθαι ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς ὑπὲρ σφῶν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, ἵνα ἢ ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας ἀπαγάγωσιν αὐτοὺς, ἢ πρὸς τὸ ἐν Σικελίᾳ στράτευμα ἦσσαν ὠφελίαν ἄλλην ἐπιπέμπωσιν.

LXXIV. Τὸ δ' ἐν τῇ Κατάνῃ στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων· ἔπλευσεν εὐθὺς ἐπὶ Μεσσήνην ὡς προδοθησομένην. καὶ ἃ

SICILY. μὲν ἐπράσσετο, οὐκ ἐγένετο· Ἀλκιβιάδης γὰρ, Fruitless attempt of the Athenians to gain possession of Messana. ὅτε ἀπῆει ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἥδη μετάπεμptos, ἐπιστάμενος ὅτι φεύξειτο, μηνύει τοῖς τῶν

1. γενομένης B.h. αὐτὰ ἀμφοτέρα f. ἀμφοτέρα ταῦτα γρ. h. 2. μετὰ τῶν κινδύνων h. μεμετωμένην f. 5. αὐτοῖς] om. N.V. 6. ὅπῃ] ὅσοι Q. ἐπιστάνται A. 8. αὐτοῦ] om. i. 9. ἐψηφίσαντο πάντα N.P.V. ἐκέλευσε L. 10. αὐτὸν εἵλοντο g. 12. τούτους τοὺς τρεῖς P. 13. ἐς τὴν] om. g. 15. καὶ πρὸς Q. 16. ποιεῖσθαι] προεῖσθαι B. 17. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 18. τό τε ἐν Q. 23. ὅταν K.b. ἀπείη C.P.d.k.m.

5. τὸ ὄρκιον] *The usual oath of unlimited obedience, taken when any commander was invested with unlimited powers.*

12. τοὺς τρεῖς] “These as three;” i. e. they elected Hermocrates, Heraclides, and Sicanus, as being three, to

which number they wished their generals now to be reduced.

14. ξυμμαχία—παραγένηται] *The abstract is here used for the concrete, as ἡ δουλεία in V. 23. and φυγὴ in VIII. 64. “that an allied force might join them.”*

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

- Συρακοσίων φίλοις τοῖς ἐν τῇ Μεσσήνῃ ξυνειδὼς τὸ μέλλον· οἱ δὲ τοὺς τε ἄνδρας διέφθειραν πρότερον, καὶ τότε στασιάζοντες καὶ ἐν ὅπλοις ὄντες ἐπεκράτουν μὴ δέχεσθαι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οἱ ταῦτα βουλόμενοι. ἡμέρας δὲ μέιναντες περὶ 2
5 τρεῖς καὶ δέκα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥς ἐχειμάζοντο καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια οὐκ εἶχον καὶ προὔχῳ οὐδὲν, ἀπελθόντες ἐς Νάξον καὶ σταύρωμα περὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ποιησάμενοι, αὐτοῦ διεχείμαζον· καὶ τριήρη ἀπέστειλαν ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐπὶ τε χρήματα καὶ ἱππέας, ὅπως ἅμα τῷ ἦρι παραγένωνται.
- 10 LXXV. Ἐτείχιζον δὲ καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι πρὸς τε τῇ πόλει, τὸν Τεμενίτην ἐντὸς ποιησάμενοι, τείχος
- The Syracusans begin to extend and strengthen their line of defence. They send Hermocrates with others to Camarina, to dissuade the Camari-
15 neans from joining the Athenians.
- παρὰ πᾶν τὸ πρὸς τὰς Ἐπιπολὰς ὁρῶν, ὅπως μὴ δι' ἐλάσσονος εὐαποτείχιστοι ὦσιν, ἣν ἄρα σφάλλονται, καὶ τὰ Μέγαρα φρούριον, καὶ ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιεῶ ἄλλο· καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν προσ-
σταύρωσαν πανταχῇ, ἣ ἀποβάσεις ἦσαν. καὶ 2
τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἰδότες ἐν τῇ Νάξῳ χειμάζοντας, ἐστράτευσαν πανδημεὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Κατάνην, καὶ τῆς τε γῆς αὐτῶν ἔτεμον, καὶ τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων σκηνὰς καὶ τὸ

1. τοὺς L.O. ? ἐν τῇ Μεσσήνῃ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.f.g. h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo omittunt articulum. 2. διέφθειρον Q.g.
4. περὶ τρεῖς μέιναντες καὶ δέκα N.V.g. μέιναντες περὶ τρεῖςκαίδεκα E.H.K.d.i. vulgo μέιναντες περὶ τρισκαίδεκα. 6. καὶ σταύρωμα g. ceteri καὶ θρᾶκας σταύρωμα. fuisse χάρακας hujus σταύρωμα interpretamentum probabiliter opinatur F. Portus. σταυρώματα C.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. 12. παράπαν A.F. ἐπιβολὰς G.K.R. 14. σφάλλονται A.B.C.E.F.H.Q.e.f.g.m. Poppo. Goell. σφάλλονται jam prius ediderat Elmsleius. vulgo σφάλονται. 18. ἐς d. τε] γε N.g. 19. αὐτῶν] om. P. τὸ] om. L.O.

4. ἡμέρας δὲ μέιναντες] This answers to the sentence at the beginning of the chapter, ἃ μὲν ἐπράσσετο οὐκ ἐγένετο. The words from Ἀλκιβιάδης γὰρ down to οἱ ταῦτα βουλόμενοι are a sort of parenthesis, to explain why the Athenians failed in their attempt on Mes-sana, and the narrative then proceeds as before.

11. τὸν Τεμενίτην] The statue of Apollo Temenites, of considerable size and beauty, which stood in this quarter. See Cicero, Verres, IV. 53. Suetonius

in Tiber. Cæsar. 74. As the quarter was not yet built over, the extent of the new walls could not be better marked than by saying that they were carried far enough to include this statue. For this manner of speaking of the statue, as if it were the god himself, compare the notes on IV. 67. and IV. 118.

14. τὰ Μέγαρα φρούριον] Scil. ἐτείχιζον. "They fortified Megara to serve as a garrison." The place was at this time in ruins. See ch. 49. and the note.

SICILY. A.C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

3 στρατόπεδον ἐμπρήσαντες ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου. καὶ πυν-
 θανόμενοι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐς τὴν Καμάριναν κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ
 Λάχηςτος γενομένην ξυμμαχίαν πρεσβεύεσθαι, εἴ πως προσα-
 γάγοντο αὐτοὺς, ἀντεπρεσβεύοντο καὶ αὐτοί. ἦσαν γὰρ
 ὑποπτοὶ αὐτοῖς οἱ Καμαριναῖοι μὴ προθύμως σφίσι μῆτ' ἐπὶ 5
 τὴν πρώτην μάχην πέμψαι ἃ ἔπεμψαν, ἔς τε τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ
 οὐκέτι βούλονται ἀμύνειν, ὀρώντες τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐν τῇ
 μάχῃ εὖ πράξαντας, προσχωρῶσι δ' αὐτοῖς κατὰ τὴν προτέ-
 4 ραν φιλίαν πεισθέντες. ἀφικομένων οὖν ἐκ μὲν Συρακουσῶν
 Ἑρμοκράτους καὶ ἄλλων ἐς τὴν Καμάριναν, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν 1
 Ἀθηναίων Εὐφήμου μεθ' ἐτέρων, ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης ξυλλόγου
 γενομένου τῶν Καμαριναίων, βουλόμενος προδιαβαλεῖν τοὺς
 Ἀθηναίους, ἔλεγε τοιαύδε.

LXXVI. “ ΟΥ τὴν παρούσαν δύναμιν τῶν Ἀθηναίων,

“ ὃ Καμαριναῖοι, μὴ αὐτὴν καταπλαγῆτε, δέισαντες ἐπρεσ- 1

SPEECH OF
 HERMOCRATES. (76—80.) “ βενσάμεθα, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον τοὺς μέλλοντας
 I fear the words of
 the Athenians more
 2 than their power. “ ἀπ' αὐτῶν λόγους, πρὶν τι καὶ ἡμῶν ἀκοῦσαι,

“ μὴ ὑμᾶς πείσωσιν. ἤκουσι γὰρ ἐς τὴν Σικε-
 They call them-
 selves the protec-
 2 tors of the Ionians
 against the Dori-
 ans : but see how
 they have enslaved
 the Ionians in
 Greece and Asia,
 whom they profess-
 ed to deliver from
 the power of Persia.

“ λίαν προφάσει μὲν ἢ πυνθάνεσθε, διανοία
 “ δὲ ἦν πάντες ὑπονοοῦμεν· καί μοι δοκοῦσιν οὐ 2

“ Λεοντίνους βούλεσθαι κατοικίσαι, ἀλλ' ἡμᾶς
 “ μᾶλλον ἐξοικίσαι. οὐ γὰρ δὴ εὐλογον τὰς μὲν

“ ἐκεῖ πόλεις ἀναστάτους ποιεῖν, τὰς δὲ ἐνθάδε
 “ κατοικίζειν, καὶ Λεοντίνων μὲν Χαλκιδέων

“ ὄντων κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς κήδεσθαι, Χαλκιδεάς δὲ τοὺς ἐν 2

3 “ Εὐβοίᾳ, ὧν οἷδε ἄποικοι εἰσι, δουλωσαμένους ἔχειν. τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ

“ ἰδέα ἐκεῖνά τε ἔσχον καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε νῦν πειρῶνται· ἡγεμόνες

1. ἀνεχώρουν g. 3. προσάγοντο L.O.k. προσάγαγον e.i. 5. αὐτῆς Q.
 om. P. οἱ] αἰὶ οἱ correctus h. 6. ἔς] ὥς P. μῆ] om. K. μήτε f.

7. βούλονται R. 8. εὖ] οὐ E. πράξαντας b. προσχωροῦσι E.f. 9. μὲν
 τῶν sup. K. 12. προδιαβαλεῖν F.G.K.f. Goell. προδιαβάλλειν A.B.C.E.H.L.
 N.O.P.c.g.h.k. Haack. Poppo. προδιαβάλλειν V. vulgo προδιαβαλεῖν. 15. ὃ
 καμαριναῖοι] om. g. 17. καὶ] om. Q. 20. δέ] μὲν g. 21. βουλευέσθαι i.
 κατοικῆσαι Q.g. 22. ἐξοικῆσαι g. δῆ] om. N.V. 26. οἷδε] οἱτο R. f.

2. κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ Λάχηςτος—ξυμμαχίαν] See III. 86.

SICILY. A. C. 415-4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ γὰρ γενόμενοι ἐκόντων τῶν τε Ἰώνων, καὶ ὅσοι ἀπὸ σφῶν
 “ ἦσαν ξύμμαχοι, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ Μήδου τιμωρία, τοὺς μὲν, λιπο-
 “ στρατίαν, τοὺς δὲ, ἐπ’ ἀλλήλους στρατεύειν, τοῖς δ’ ὡς ἐκά-
 “ στοις τινὰ εἶχον αἰτίαν εὐπρεπῇ, ἐπενεγκόντες, κατεστρέ-
 5 “ ψαντο. καὶ οὐ περὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἄρα, οὔτε οὗτοι τῶν Ἑλλή- 4
 “ νων οὔθ’ οἱ Ἕλληνες τῆς ἐαυτῶν, τῷ Μήδῳ ἀνέστησαν, περὶ
 “ δὲ οἱ μὲν σφίσιν ἀλλὰ μὴ ἐκείνῳ καταδουλώσεως, οἱ δ’ ἐπὶ
 “ δεσπότης μεταβολῇ, οὐκ ἀξυνετωτέρου, κακοξυνετωτέρου δέ.]
 “ LXXVII. ἀλλ’ οὐ γὰρ δὴ τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, εὐκατηγό-
 10 “ ρητον οὖσαν, πόλιν νῦν ἤκομεν ἀποφανοῦντες ἐν εἰδόσιν
 “ ὅσα ἀδικεῖ, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς
 “ αἰτιασόμενοι, ὅτι ἔχοντες παραδείγματα τῶν
 “ τε ἐκέισε Ἑλλήνων, ὡς ἐδουλώθησαν οὐκ
 “ ἀμύνοντες σφίσιν αὐτοῖς, καὶ νῦν ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς
 “ ταῦτα παρόντα σοφίσματα, Λεοντίνων τε
 15 “ ξυγγενῶν κατοικίσεις καὶ Ἐγεσταίων ξυμ-
 “ μάχων ἐπικουρίας, οὐ ξυστραφέντες βουλό-
 “ μεθα προθυμότερον δεῖξαι αὐτοῖς ὅτι οὐκ
 “ Ἴωνες τάδε εἰσὶν, οὐδ’ Ἑλλησπόντιοι καὶ νησιῶται, αἱ

2. ἦσαν] om. b. μίδου Q. δήμου M.O.k. τιμωρία] om. g. λιποστρατίαν
 A.E.G.K.R.f. Bekk. 2. λιποστρατείαν c. vulgo λιποστρατίαν. 3. ἀλλήλων f.
 ἄλλους g. 4. εὐπρεπῇ] om. d. 5. οὔτοι] οἷδε Dionysius, pag. 161. Wechel.
 6. οἱ] οὐ e.k. 8. κακοξυνετωτέρου] om. Q.f.g. et pr. manu N. cum cod. Dio-
 nysii. 9. τὴν] om. d.i. τῶν] om. Dionysius. 11. αὐτοὺς ἡμᾶς R.f.
 12. παράδειγμα L.O. τῶν L.O.P. cum Dionysio, Bekker. Goell. 13. ἐκεῖ
 C.G.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g. et Dionysius, Bekker. Haack. ἐδουλώθησαν ὡς G.
 14. ἀμύνοντες L.g. ἀμύνοντες F. ἀμύνοντας M.O.Q.i. ἀμύναντες K. ἀμύνονται
 G.P.k. ἀμύνεσθε d. qui et ὑμῖν, non σφίσιν. 15. ταῦτα C.E.H.T. Porpo. Goell.
 cum Dionysio: vulgo ταῦτα. 16. κατοικήσεις Q.f. 17. βουλευσόμεθα c.
 19. τάδε] ταῦτα Dionysius et Aristides 3. p. 651. ed. Canter. ἑλλησπόντιοι V.

1. ὅσοι ἀπὸ σφῶν ἦσαν ξύμμαχοι]
 “ All who were allies from their own
 “ free choice.” So Götter; while the
 Scholiast and Portus translate the
 words, “All who being descended from
 “ them became their allies.” The ex-
 pression, if taken in the former way,
 resembles V. 60. ἀφ’ ἐαυτῶν — εἶπον,
 and VIII. 47. ἀπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν — ὄρ-
 μνητο ἐς τὸ καταλύειν τὴν δημοκρατίαν.
 If taken in the latter way, it is like VII.
 57. Ἴωνες ὄντες καὶ ἀπ’ Ἀθηναίων.

[And this is probably the true sense;

the islanders of the Ægean being chiefly
 alluded to, most of whom were of Athe-
 nian origin. See Thucyd. I. 12.]

12. τῶν τε ἐκέισε Ἑλλήνων] The
 conjunction is merely a little out of its
 place; the construction being, ἔχοντες
 παραδείγματά τε τῶν ἐκέισε Ἑλλήνων,
 καὶ νῦν ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς ταῦτα παρόντα σο-
 φίσματα. For the confused use of
 ἐκέισε instead of ἐκεῖ, see Lobbeck on
 Phrynich. p. 44.

18. οὐκ Ἴωνες τάδε εἰσὶν] Verbum
 sequitur structuram prædicati Ἴωνες.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“δεσπότην ἢ Μῆδον ἢ ἓνα γέ τινα αἰὲ μεταβάλλοντες δου-
 “λύνται, ἀλλὰ Δωριῆς ἐλεύθεροι ἀπ’ αὐτονόμου τῆς Πελο-
 2 “ποννήσου τὴν Σικελίαν οἰκοῦντες. ἡ μένομεν ἕως ἂν ἕκα-
 “στοι κατὰ πόλεις ληφθῶμεν, εἰδότες ὅτι ταύτῃ μόνον ἄλω-
 “τοί ἐσμεν, καὶ ὀρῶντες αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦτο τὸ εἶδος τρεπο- 5
 “μένους, ὥστε τοὺς μὲν λόγοις ἡμῶν διστάναι, τοὺς δὲ ξυμ-
 “μάχων ἐλπίδι ἐκπολεμοῦν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, τοῖς δὲ ὥς ἐκά-
 “στοις τι προσηγὲς λέγοντες δύνανται κακουργεῖν; καὶ
 “οἴομεθα, τοῦ ἄποθεν ξυνοίκου προαπολλυμένου, οὐ καὶ ἐς
 “αὐτὸν τινα ἥξειν τὸ δεινόν, πρὸ δὲ αὐτοῦ μᾶλλον τὸν 10
 “πάσχοντα καθ’ αὐτὸν δυστυχεῖν; LXXVIII. καὶ εἴ τῳ
 You may say, “ἄρα παρέστηκε τὸν μὲν Συρακόσιον, ἑαυτὸν
 “This is the quar- “δ’ οὐ, πολέμιον εἶναι τῷ Ἀθηναίῳ, καὶ δει-
 “of the Syracus- “νὸν ἡγεῖται ὑπὲρ γε τῆς ἐμῆς κινδυνεύειν,
 “ans, and not ours:” “ἐνθυμηθῆτω οὐ περὶ τῆς ἐμῆς μᾶλλον, ἐν 15
 but in truth it is “νὸν ἡγεῖται ὑπὲρ γε τῆς ἐμῆς κινδυνεύειν,
 yours also. You “ἐνθυμηθῆτω οὐ περὶ τῆς ἐμῆς μᾶλλον, ἐν 15
 may wish us to be “ἴσφ δὲ καὶ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἅμα ἐν τῇ ἐμῇ μαχού-
 humbled, though “μενος, τοσούτῳ δὲ καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον, ὅσφ,
 not conquered; but “οὐ προδιεφθαρμένου ἐμοῦ, ἔχων δὲ ξύμμαχον
 you cannot fix so “
 nicely the exact
 point at which our
 humiliation shall
 stop, if you once

1. ἡ δεσπότην e. Dionys. μεταβαλόντες B.h. μεταβάλλονται Q. omisso δου-
 λούνται, pro quo deloūntai habet i. 3. ἢ οἱ L.g.i. 6. διεστάναι K. 9. οὐ
 καὶ ἐς E.F.H.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.f.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 2. οὐδὲ ἐς h.
 vulgo οὐκ ἐς. 10. αὐτὸν τέ τινα E. 11. αὐτὸν A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.R.V.f.g.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἑαυτὸν. 12. ἄρα] om. K. τῶν μὲν συρακουσίων
 ἑαυτοῦ δ’ οὐ πολέμιον εἶναι τὸν ἀθηναῖον P. 14. κινδυνεύει] μᾶλλον κινδυνεύειν
 C.Q.f. χώρας μᾶλλον κινδυνεύειν L.O.d.e.i.k.m. 16. καὶ] om. Q. μαχόμε-
 νος A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V.f.g.h. 17. ἀσφαλέστατον e. ὅσον Dionys. Halic.
 18. προσδιεφθαρμένου R.

Hæc in memoriam revocant columnam
 illam a Theseo in Isthmo erectam cum
 his inscriptionibus, τὰδ’ οὐχὶ Πελοπόν-
 νησος ἀλλ’ Ἰωνία, et, τὰδ’ ἐστὶ Πελο-
 πόννησος οὐκ Ἰωνία. Apud Plutarch.
 Vit. Thes. c. 25. Τάδε in his Græcis
 usitatum, ubi dicere volunt; hæc quæ
 hic vides circum te jacentia, sive præ-
 sentia, et tragicis maxime consuetum.
 GÖLLER.

7. τοῖς δὲ—κακουργεῖν] The con-
 struction is, τοῖς δὲ προσηγὲς τι λέγον-
 τες, κακουργεῖν, ὥς ἐκάστοις δύνανται
 λέγειν. The participle and verb λέ-
 γοντες κακουργεῖν both referring to the

same object, that object is put in the
 case required by the former word, and
 not in that which answers to the latter.
 See note on V. 1.

9. ἀποθεν] For the orthography of
 this word, see Lobeck on Phrynichus,
 p. 10.

11. καθ’ αὐτὸν δυστυχεῖν] “Keeps his
 “misfortune to himself;” “is unfor-
 “tunate for himself alone, without
 “transmitting his ill fortune to others.”
 Compare Aristot. Ethic. Nicom. IX.
 9. οὐθεὶς γὰρ ἔλοιτ’ ἂν καθ’ αὐτὸν τὰ
 πάντ’ ἔχειν ἀγαθὰ. See Viger, ch. IX.
 sect. 5. §. 4.

allow the Athenians to get the better of us. Aid us then as you would wish us to aid you, if you were the first invaded.

SICILY. A. C. 415-4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ ἐμὲ καὶ οὐκ ἔρημος ἀγωνιεῖται· τὸν τε Ἀθη-
 “ ναίων μὴ τὴν τοῦ Συρακοσίου ἔχθραν κολά-
 “ σασθαι, τῇ δ' ἐμῇ προφάσει τὴν ἐκείνου
 “ φιλίαν οὐχ ἥσσον βεβαιώσασθαι βούλεσθαι.

5 “ εἴ τίς τις φθονεῖ μὲν ἢ καὶ φοβεῖται (ἀμφοτέρω γὰρ τάδε
 “ πάσχει τὰ μεῖζω), διὰ δὲ αὐτὰ τὰς Συρακούσας κακωθῆναι
 “ μὲν ἵνα σωφρονισθῶμεν βούλεται, περιγενέσθαι δὲ ἔνεκα
 “ τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀσφαλείας, οὐκ ἀνθρωπίνης δυνάμεως βούλησιν
 “ ἐλπίζει. οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τε ἅμα τῆς τε ἐπιθυμίας καὶ τῆς
 10 “ τύχης τὸν αὐτὸν ὁμοίως ταμίαν γενέσθαι. καὶ εἰ γνώμη
 “ ἀμάρτοι, τοῖς αὐτοῦ κακοῖς ὀλοφυρθεῖς, τάχ' ἂν ἴσως καὶ
 “ τοῖς ἐμοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ποτὲ βουλευθεῖν αὐθις φθονῆσαι. ἀδύ-
 “ νατον δὲ προεμένειν, καὶ μὴ τοὺς αὐτοὺς κινδύνους, οὐ περὶ
 “ τῶν ὀνομάτων ἀλλὰ περὶ τῶν ἔργων, ἐβέλησαντι προσλα-

1. ἔρημον A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.R.T.V.b.c.e.f.g.h.i.k. cum Dionysio, Haack. et Poppon. 4. οὐχ] οὐς A.C.E.F.d.e.h.i.k. βούλεσθε P. 5. εἴτε καὶ τις d. ἡ φοβεῖται L.R. γάρ] om. N.V. 6. πάσχει τάδε g. αὐτὸ f. 8. αὐτοῦ L. cum Dionysio. ἀνθρωπίνης A.B.C.E.R.V.d.e.f.h.i.k.m. Poppo. ceteri ἀνθρωπείας. 9. ἐλπίζειν E. 11. αὐτοῦ] αὐτοῖς Q.i. 12. ἀγαθοῖς] om. d.i. βουλευθεῖς P. 14. βέλησαντι E.

1. οὐκ ἔρημος] Almost all the MSS. read ἔρημον, and the same error has crept into some at least, if not all, the MSS. of Dionysius, who quotes the passage at length. (De Thucyd. Historic. Judicium, c. 48.) It is strange that Poppo and Haack should have adopted a reading so evidently corrupt; for to suppose that ἔρημον can refer to ἐμὲ, and to interpret it, “he will have me as his ally, and an ally not destitute of friends,” seems to me not only unnatural in itself, but inconsistent with the words of the sentence, which, had Thucydides meant this, would surely have run, καὶ τοῦτο οὐκ ἔρημον, or ἐγὼ δὲ οὐκ ἔρημον. The mistake of the copyists arose from the similar termination of the word ξύμμαχον; unless perhaps some of them, possessed with the notion that a neuter adjective might be used as an adverb, supposed οὐκ ἔρημον to be equivalent, as far as the sense goes, to οὐκ ἔρημος. Compare the false reading in IV. 111. ἐμβόησαντας ἀθρόον, which seems to

have arisen from the same notion, that the neuter ἀθρόον might be used as an adverb. See the note there.

3. τὴν ἐκείνου φιλίαν—βεβαιώσασθαι] i. e. “The Athenians do not so much care to chastise our enmity” [compare IV. 61. οὐ γὰρ τοῖς ἐχθεσιν—τοῦ ἐτέρου ἔχθει ἐπίαςιν] “as to secure for ever the friendship of him who is their friend now;” that is, “so to reduce the power of every state in the island, that none shall have any alternative but to remain the faithful ally of Athens.” [τῶν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἀγαθῶν ἐφίεμενοι, ἃ κοινῇ κεκτήμεθα. IV. 61.]

9. οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τε, κ. τ. λ.] Compare IV. 64. μηδὲ μωρία φιλονεικῶν ἡγήσασθαι τῆς τε οἰκείας γνώμης ὁμοίως αὐτοκράτωρ εἶναι, καὶ ἥς οὐκ ἄρχω τύχης.

10. καὶ εἰ γνώμη ἀμάρτοι] Καὶ εἰ, ὡν ἐπιθυμεῖ, τούτων διαμάρτοι δυστυχίας, βουλευθεῖν ἂν ποτε τοῖς νῦν ἡμετέροις ἀγαθοῖς φθονῆσαι αὐτὸν, ἐπὶ ταῖς ἰδίαις συμφοραῖς ὀλοφυρόμενος. SCHOL.

SICILY. A. C. 415-4. Olymp. 91. 2.

- “ βεῖν λόγῳ μὲν γὰρ τὴν ἡμετέραν δύναμιν σώζοι ἄν τις,
 4 “ ἔργῳ δὲ τὴν αὐτοῦ σωτηρίαν. καὶ μάλιστα εἰκὸς ἦν, ὑμᾶς,
 “ ὦ Καμαριναῖοι, ὁμόρους ὄντας, καὶ τὰ δεύτερα κινδυνεύ-
 “ σοντας, προορᾶσθαι αὐτὰ, καὶ μὴ μαλακῶς ὥσπερ νῦν
 “ ξυμμαχεῖν, αὐτοὺς δὲ πρὸς ἡμᾶς μᾶλλον ἰόντας, ἅπερ εἰ ἐς 5
 “ τὴν Καμαριναίαν πρῶτον ἀφίκοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, δεόμενοι
 “ ἂν ἐπεκαλείσθε, ταῦτα ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου καὶ νῦν παρακελευο-
 “ μένους, ὅπως μηδὲν ἐνδῶσομεν, φαίνεσθαι. ἀλλ’ οὐθ’
 “ ὑμεῖς νῦν γέ πω, οὐθ’ οἱ ἄλλοι ἐπὶ ταῦτα ὥρμησθε.
 “ LXXIX. δειλία δὲ ἴσως τὸ δίκαιον πρὸς τε ἡμᾶς καὶ πρὸς 10
 “ τοὺς ἐπίοντας θεραπεύσετε, λέγοντες ξυμμαχίαν εἶναι ὑμῖν
 “ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους· ἦν γε οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῖς φίλοις
 “ ἐποιήσασθε, τῶν δὲ ἐχθρῶν ἦν τις ἐφ’ ὑμᾶς
 “ ἦ, καὶ τοῖς γε Ἀθηναίοις βοηθεῖν, ὅταν ὑπ’
 “ ἄλλων, καὶ μὴ αὐτοῖς ὥσπερ νῦν τοὺς πέλας 15
 “ ἀδικῶσιν. ἐπεὶ οὐδ’ οἱ Ῥηγῖνοι, ὄντες Χαλ-
 “ κιδῆς, Χαλκιδέας ὄντας Λεοντίνους ἐθέλουσι
 “ ξυγκατοικίζειν. καὶ δεινὸν, εἰ ἐκεῖνοι μὲν τὸ
 “ ἔργον τοῦ καλοῦ δικαιώματος ὑποπτεύοντες
 “ ἀλόγως σωφρονοῦσιν, ὑμεῖς δ’ εὐλόγῳ προ- 20
 “ φάσει τοὺς μὲν φύσει πολεμίους βούλεσθε

2. αὐτοῦ] ἐαντῶν h. ἦν] om. g. 3. τὰ] om. G.K.e. κινδυνεύσαντας f.
 5. ἅπερ εἰ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἅπερ
 ἂν εἰ. 6. ἀφίκοντο A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.V.f.g.h. οἱ] om. f.g. 7. ἐπεκαλείσθε
 P.g. ἐπεκαλείσθαι E. 8. μὴ Q. ἐνδῶσομεν C.E.F.H.K.L.M.O.R.m. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἐνδῶσωμεν. 10. καὶ πρὸς] πρὸς om. i. 11. θεραπεύετε
 L.O.P.e. ἡμῖν L. 12. ἦν] οἱ Q. 13. εἰ τις V. ἡμᾶς g. 14. βοη-
 θῆ e. ἐπ’ P.k.m. 15. ἀλλήλων h. 20. δ’ A.B.E.F.G.H.K.N.R.V.c.d.e.
 f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo δ’ ἐν. εὐλόγῳ λόγου προφάσει L.O.P.
 οὐ λόγῳ προφάσει E. 21. φύσει] om. L.O.P.

5. ἅπερ εἰ ἐς τὴν Καμαριν. κ. τ. λ.]
 “ The prayer which you would have
 “ addressed to us, had the Athenians
 “ attacked your country first, you
 “ ought now to put into the form of
 “ an encouragement to us, not to yield
 “ to the enemy.”

12. ἦν γε οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῖς φίλοις, κ. τ. λ.]

Compare III. 63. οὐκοῦν χρὴν τὰ πρὸς
 ἡμᾶς μόνον ὑμᾶς ἐπάγεσθαι αὐτοὺς, καὶ
 μὴ ξυνηπείναι μετ’ αὐτῶν ἄλλοις.

20. ἀλόγως σωφρονοῦσιν] “ They
 “ are wise without reason; you, with a
 “ seeming reasonable pretext, act fool-
 “ ishly.”

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

- “ὠφελειν, τοὺς δὲ ἔτι μᾶλλον φύσει ξυγγενεῖς μετὰ τῶν
 “ἐχθίστων διαφθεῖραι. ἀλλ’ οὐ δίκαιον, ἀμύνειν δὲ καὶ μὴ³
 “φοβεῖσθαι τὴν παρασκευὴν αὐτῶν· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ἡμεῖς ξυστῶ-
 “μεν πάντες, δεινὴ ἐστίν, ἀλλ’ ἦν ὅπερ οὗτοι σπεύδουσι,
 5 “τάναντία διαστῶμεν, ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ πρὸς ἡμᾶς μόνους ἐλθόντες,
 “καὶ μάχη περιγενομένοι, ἔπραξαν ἃ ἡβούλonto, ἀπῆλθον δὲ
 “διὰ τάχους. LXXX. ὥστε οὐκ ἀθρόους γε ὄντας εἰκὸς
 Nor shelter your- “ἀθυμεῖν, ἰέναι δὲ ἐς τὴν ξυμμαχίαν προθυμό-
 selves under a spe- “τερον, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου πα-
 cious neutrality; “ρεσομένης ὠφελίας, οἱ τῶνδε κρείσσους εἰσὶ
 for if we fall, for 10 “τὸ παράπαν τὰ πολέμια· καὶ μὴ ἐκείνην τὴν
 want of your aid, “προμήθειαν δοκεῖν †τῷ† ἡμῖν μὲν ἴσην εἶναι,
 you will be the “ὑμῖν δὲ ἀσφαλῆ, τὸ μηδετέροις δὴ, ὥς καὶ
 cause of our ruin, “ἀμφοτέρων ὄντας ξυμμάχους, βοηθεῖν. οὐ²
 and the Athenians “γὰρ ἔργῳ ἴσον ὥσπερ τῷ δικαιώματί ἐστιν.
 will reward you by “εἰ γὰρ δι’ ὑμᾶς μὴ ξυμμαχήσαντας ὁ τε
 making you their 15 “παθὼν σφαλῆσεται καὶ ὁ κρατῶν περιέσται, τί ἄλλο ἢ τῇ
 slaves. Should we “αὐτῇ ἀπουσίᾳ τοῖς μὲν οὐκ ἡμύνατε σωθῆναι, τοὺς δὲ οὐκ
 triumph, the des- “ἐκωλύσατε κακοὺς γενέσθαι; καίτοι κάλλιον τοῖς ἀδικου-
 sertion which soag- “μένους καὶ ἅμα ξυγγενεῖσι προσθεμένους τὴν τε κοινὴν
 gravated our dan- 20
 ger shall be repaid
 by our lasting en-
 mity.

1. ξυγγενείας A.B.F.h. ξυγγενεῖς φύσει N.V. 2. μὴ] om. C.L.O.P.d.e.i.k.m.
 4. ὅπερ] om. A.B.E.F.H.N. prima manu, g.h. ὥς οἷπερ f. σπεύδωσι B.
 5. ἐπειδὴ i. μόνον i. 6. ἐβούλonto V. 8. ἐς] πρὸς g. προθυμότεροι L.
 9. ἀπὸ] ἐκ h. 12. προμήθειαν A.B.E.G.N.d.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. προμη-
 θίαν C. pr. manu, F.H.K.c.f.g. προμυθίαν M. vulgo προθυμίαν. δοκεῖν τῷ Du-
 ker. Reiske. Haack. Poppo. Goell. δοκείτω correctus H. vulgo δοκεῖν τῷ. 16. μὴ]
 om. e. ὁ τε] ὥστε g. 18. αὐτοῦ Q. ἀπουσία om. g. οὐκ] om. e.
 20. προθεμένους g.

10. οἱ τῶνδε κρείσσους εἰσὶ, κ. τ. λ.] Another construction, πρὸς τὸ σημαίνον-
 μενον, for ὠφελίας being equivalent to
 ξυμμάχων, the relative is naturally put
 in the plural masculine.

11. καὶ μὴ ἐκείνην, κ. τ. λ.] “And
 “let none consider that boasted pru-
 “dence of yours to be fair to us, while
 “it is safe to you; your profession, I
 “mean, of aiding neither party, be-
 “cause you are the allies of both.”
 Such is the sense of the passage ac-
 cording to Duker’s correction, adopted

by the later editors, of δοκεῖν τῷ instead
 of δοκεῖν, τῷ—εἶναι. Dobree proposes
 to read, μὴ ἐκείνην προμήθειαν δοκεῖν,
 τῷ—ἴσην εἶναι, “Judge not that to be
 “prudence, because you say it is fair
 “to us, and safe for you; I mean your
 “aiding neither party,” &c. But might
 not nearly the same sense be drawn
 from the words even without omitting
 the article? “Judge not that to be your
 “wisdom,” &c. i. e. the wisdom which
 your circumstances require. Dobree
 compares VI. 16. αὕτη ἰσχὺς φαίνεται.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ὠφελίαν τῇ Σικελίᾳ φυλάξαι, καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, φί-
 3 “λους δὴ ὄντας, μὴ εἶσαι ἀμαρτεῖν. ξυνελόντες τε λέγομεν
 “οἱ Συρακόσιοι, ἐκδιδάσκειν μὲν οὐδὲν ἔργον εἶναι σαφῶς,
 “οὔτε ὑμᾶς οὔτε τοὺς ἄλλους, περὶ ὧν αὐτοὶ οὐδὲν χεῖρον
 “γινώσκετε· δεόμεθα δὲ, καὶ μαρτυρόμεθα ἅμα, εἰ μὴ πεί- 5
 “σομεν, ὅτι ἐπιβουλευόμεθα μὲν ὑπὸ Ἰώνων αἰὲ πολεμίων,
 4 “προδιδόμεθα δὲ ὑπὸ ὑμῶν Δωριῆς Δωριέων. καὶ εἰ κατα-
 “στρέφονται ἡμᾶς Ἀθηναῖοι, ταῖς μὲν ὑμετέροις γνώμαις
 “κρατήσουσι, τῷ δ' αὐτῶν ὀνόματι τιμηθήσονται, καὶ τῆς
 “νίκης οὐκ ἄλλον τινὰ ἄθλον ἢ τὸν τὴν νίκην παρασχόντα 10
 “λήψονται· καὶ εἰ αὖ ἡμεῖς περιεσόμεθα, τῆς αἰτίας τῶν
 5 “κινδύνων οἱ αὐτοὶ τὴν τιμωρίαν ὑφέξετε. σκοπεῖτε οὖν,
 “καὶ αἰρεῖσθε ἥδη ἢ τὴν αὐτίκα ἀκινδύνως δουλείαν, ἢ κἂν
 “περιγεγόμενοι μεθ' ἡμῶν· τοῦσδε τε μὴ αἰσχροῦς δεσπότας
 “λαβεῖν, καὶ τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἔχθραν, μὴ ἂν βραχεῖαν γενο- 15
 “μένην, διαφυγεῖν.”

LXXXI. Τοιαῦτα μὲν ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης εἶπεν· ὁ δ' Εὐφρη-
 μος, ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πρεσβευτῆς, μετ' αὐτὸν τοιάδε.

LXXXII. “ΑΦΙΚΟΜΕΘΑ μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς πρότερον οὔσης
 “ξυμμαχίας ἀνανεώσει, τοῦ δὲ Συρακοσίου καθαλαγμένου, 20

2. ὄντας] om. K. ξυνελόντες] ἐλθόντες γρ. h. 3. ἐκδιδάκειν h. 4. χεῖρον
 R.f. 5. δεῖ] οὖν Dionysius, qui mox om. ἅμα. 6. εἰ 7. προδιδόμεθα Q. εἰ μὴ
 καταστρέφονται K. 9. αὐτῷ L.O.P.Q. 11. αὖ g. αὖ εἰ N.V. 13. αὐτί-
 κα] αἰτίαν Q. 15. βραχεῖαν καὶ γενομένην e. 17. μὲν] om. e. εἶπεν]
 om. d. ἔφημος R. 19. πρότερον μὲν k.m.

3. οὐδὲν ἔργον εἶναι] “There is no
 “use, nothing to be gained by doing
 “it. Compare Herodotus, I. 17. ὥστε
 ἐπέδρης μὴ εἶναι ἔργον, and III. 127.
 βίης ἔργον οὐδέν.

11. τῆς αἰτίας τῶν κινδύνων, κ. τ. λ.]
 “You will no less have to suffer the
 “penalty of having been the authors of
 “our dangers,” that is, according to
 Hermocrates’ reasoning, because τῇ
 ἀπουσίᾳ οὐκ ἡμύνετε ἡμῖν σωθῆναι.

13. ἢ κἂν περιγεγόμενοι μεθ' ἡμῶν,
 κ. τ. λ.] “Or choose to run the chance
 “of escaping with us the threatened

“danger, and so to avoid disgracefully
 “submitting to the yoke of Athens,
 “and that enmity on our parts which
 “would be likely to be neither slight
 “nor short-lived.” Αἰρεῖσθε κἂν μὴ
 λαβεῖν, “Choose the chance of not
 “having the Athenians for your mas-
 “ters.” Αἰρεῖσθε μὴ λαβεῖν would sig-
 nify, “choose not to have.” Τὴν
 πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἔχθραν, i. e. ὅσον ὑμῖν πρὸς
 ἡμᾶς ἐστὶ, τὴν ἀφ' ἡμῶν ἔχθραν. Com-
 pare for the condensed construction,
 IV. 51. and V. 105. with the notes
 there.

SICILY. A.C. 415-4. Olymp. 91. 2.

SPEECH OF
EUPHEMUS, the
Athenian ambas-
sador, in reply.

(82-87.)

We might defend
our alleged ambi-
tion on the grounds
of justice; but it is
enough to plead its
necessity. Self-de-
fence made us ac-
quire a dominion
in Greece, lest we
should become
slaves to the Do-
rians of Pelopon-
nesus; and the
same cause makes
it needful for us to
strengthen our
power in Sicily.

(82, 83.)

- “ἀνάγκη καὶ περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς εἰπεῖν, ὥς εἰκό-
“ τως ἔχομεν. τὸ μὲν οὖν μέγιστον μαρτύριον
“ αὐτὸς εἶπεν, ὅτι οἱ Ἴωνες αἰεὶ ποτε πολέμοιοι
“ τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν εἰσὶν. ἔχει δὲ καὶ οὕτως
“ ἡμεῖς γὰρ Ἴωνες ὄντες Πελοποννησίοις Δω-
“ ριεῦσι, καὶ πλείοσιν οὔσι καὶ παροικοῦσιν,
“ ἐσκεψάμεθα ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἥκιστα αὐτῶν ὑπα-
“ κουσόμεθα, καὶ μετὰ τὰ Μηδικὰ ναῦς κτησά-
“ μενοι τῆς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀρχῆς καὶ ἡγε-
“ μονίας ἀπηλλάγημεν, οὐδὲν προσῆκον μάλ-
“ λόν τι ἐκείνους ἡμῖν ἢ καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐκείνοις
“ ἐπιτάσσειν, πλὴν καθ’ ὅσον ἐν τῷ παρόντι
“ μεῖζον ἴσχυον· αὐτοὶ δὲ τῶν ὑπὸ βασιλεῖ πρότερον ὄντων
“ ἡγεμόνες καταστάντες οἰκοῦμεν, νομίσαντες ἥκιστ’ ἂν ὑπὸ
15 “ Πελοποννησίοις οὕτως εἶναι, δύναμιν ἔχοντες ἢ ἀμυνού-
“ μεθα, καὶ ἐς τὸ ἀκριβὲς εἰπεῖν, οὐδὲ ἀδίκως καταστρεψά-
“ μενοι τοὺς τε Ἴωνας καὶ νησιώτας, οὓς ξυγγενεῖς φασὶν
“ ὄντας ἡμᾶς Συρακόσιοι δεδουλώσθαι. ἦλθον γὰρ ἐπὶ τὴν
“ μητρόπολιν, ἐφ’ ἡμᾶς, μετὰ τοῦ Μήδου, καὶ οὐκ ἐτόλμησαν
20 “ ἀποστάντες τὰ οἰκεία φθεῖραι, ὥσπερ ἡμεῖς ἐκλιπόντες
“ τὴν πόλιν, δουλείαν δὲ αὐτοὶ τε ἐβούλοντο καὶ ἡμῖν τὸ
“ αὐτὸ ἐπενεργεῖν. LXXXIII. Ἄνθ’ ὧν ἄξιοί τε ὄντες

4. εἰσι τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν d. καὶ] om. K.Q.f. 6. καὶ παροικοῦσιν] om. Q.
7. ἥκιστ’ ἂν αὐτῶν F.H.Q.c.g. ἥκιστ’ [ἂν] αὐτῶν Poppo. 8. κτησάμενοι] om. P.
10. μάλλον] om. Q. 13. ὑπὸ βασιλεῖ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.O.P.R.b.c.d.e.f.g.
h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ὑπὸ τῷ βασιλεῖ. 15. ἀμυνόμεθα A.B.C.F.
G.H.L.O.R.V.c.e.h.i. 19. μῆδου] δημον g.k. 21. δουλεύειν h. δὲ] τε
A.B.h. τε] γε P. ἡμῖν A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.m.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ὑμῖν.

5. Πελοποννησίοις — ὑπακουσόμεθα]
The genitive αὐτῶν is added to make it
more clear what is the object to which
the verb ὑπακουσόμεθα refers. But
when the sentence was begun, the da-
tive Πελοποννησίοις was intended to be
made dependent on some word similar
in sense to ὑπακουσόμεθα, and it is only
owing to the length of the sentence

that the pronoun αὐτῶν was inserted.
The verb ὑπακούειν is used either with
the genitive or the dative, as is also the
verb πείθεσθαι.

14. οἰκοῦμεν] “We having been ap-
pointed chiefs of the confederacy,
“continue to go on so,” &c. Οἰκεῖν is
equivalent to “vitam degere,” διάγειν.
See the note on II. 37. §. 2.

SICILY. A. C. 415-4. Olym. p. 91. 2.

- “ ἅμα ἄρχομεν, ὅτι τε ναυτικὸν πλείστον τε καὶ προθυμίαν
 “ ἀπροφάσιστον παρεσχόμεθα ἐς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, καὶ διότι
 “ καὶ τῷ Μῆδῳ ἐτοίμως τοῦτο δρῶντες οὗτοι ἡμᾶς ἐβλαπτον,
 2 “ ἅμα δὲ τῆς πρὸς Πελοποννησίου ισχύος ὀρεγόμενοι. καὶ
 “ οὐ καλλιεπούμεθα, ὥς ἢ τὸν βάρβαρον μόνοι καθελόντες 5
 “ εἰκότως ἄρχομεν, ἢ ἐπ’ ἐλευθερίᾳ τῇ τῶνδε μᾶλλον ἢ τῶν
 “ ξυμπάντων τε καὶ τῇ ἡμετέρα αὐτῶν κινδυνεύσαντες. πᾶσι
 “ δὲ ἀνεπίφθορον τὴν προσήκουσαν σωτηρίαν ἐκπορίζεσθαι.
 “ καὶ νῦν τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀσφαλείας ἔνεκα καὶ ἐνθάδε παρόντες,
 3 “ ὀρώμεν καὶ ὑμῖν ταῦτα ξυμφέροντα. ἀποφαίνομεν δὲ ἐξ 10
 “ ὧν οἶδε τε διαβάλλουσι καὶ ὑμεῖς μάλιστα ἐπὶ τὸ φοβερῶ-
 “ τερὸν ὑπονοεῖτε, εἰδότες τοὺς περιδεῶς ὑποπτεύοντάς τι,
 “ λόγου μὲν ἡδονῇ τὸ παραντικά τερπομένους, τῇ δ’ ἐγχει-
 4 “ ρήσει ὕστερον τὰ ξυμφέροντα πράσσοντας. τὴν τε γὰρ
 “ ἐκεῖ ἀρχὴν εἰρήκαμεν διὰ δέος ἔχειν, καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε διὰ τὸ 15
 “ αὐτὸ ἡκεῖν μετὰ τῶν φίλων ἀσφαλῶς καταστησόμενοι, καὶ
 “ οὐ δουλωσόμενοι, μὴ παθεῖν δὲ μᾶλλον τοῦτο κωλύσοντας.

1. πλείστον καὶ L.O.P. 2. καὶ] om. Q. 3. οὗτω καὶ ἡμᾶς H. ἔβλεπον k.
 4. τῇ πρὸς Q. πρὸς τοὺς πελοποννησίους i. 5. οὐ καλλιεπούμεθα G.K.f. Haack.
 Porpo. Goell. (Conf. Valckenar. Diatr. in Euripid. p. 291. B.) οὐκ ἄλλο ἐπό-
 μεθα A.N.V. οὐκ ἄλλο ἐπόμεθα B. οὐκ ἄλλο ἐπομεθα E. vulgo οὐκ ἄλλω ἐπόμεθα.
 6. ἄρχομεν f. τῶνδε] τῶν B.F.g. 10. ἡμῖν C.L.M.O.P.i.k. ταῦτά E.
 Haack. Porpo. 12. ὑπενόεῖτε i. 13. λόγων i. 15. τὸ] om. G.
 16. τὰ τῶν φίλων C. 17. τοῦτο μᾶλλον V.f.g.

4. ἅμα δὲ τῆς πρὸς Πελοποννησίου, κ. τ. λ.] Compare for the whole of this argument, the speech of the Athenian ambassadors at Sparta, I. 75, &c. Immediately below, the correction οὐ καλλιεπούμεθα for οὐκ ἄλλω ἐπόμεθα is one of those which every one would admit as soon as it was presented to him. Compare V. 89. ἡμεῖς τοῖνυν οὕτε αὐτοὶ μετ’ ὀνομάτων καλῶν, ὥς ἢ δικαίως τὸν Μῆδον καταλύσαντες ἄρχομεν, κ. τ. λ.

8. τὴν προσήκουσαν σωτηρίαν] “Their ‘own safety;’” i. e. the safety that it belongs to them to endeavour to maintain.

10. ἐξ ὧν οἶδε τε διαβάλλουσι, κ. τ. λ.] Hermocrates had endeavoured to excite the jealousy of the Camarinæans, by telling them, that the Athenians did

but pretend to aid the Leontines, while their real object was the subjugation of all Sicily. “Such language,” says Euphemus, “may possibly beguile you ‘for the moment;’ but when you come ‘to act, you will follow your real interests. And then you will prefer ‘our alliance to that of the Syracusans, ‘as it is your clear interest to join with ‘those who may save you from the ‘ambition of Syracuse. Nor have you ‘any thing to fear from us, seeing ‘that our interest, which Hermocrates ‘taxes us with always pursuing, di- ‘rects us to promote your power to ‘the utmost, in order that you may be ‘a balance to the power of the Syra- ‘cusans.’”

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“LXXXIV. ὑπολάβῃ δὲ μηδεὶς ὡς οὐδὲν προσήκον ὑμῶν
“κηδόμεθα, γνούς ὅτι σωζομένων ὑμῶν, καὶ διὰ τὸ, μὴ ἀσθε-

Now it is our interest that you should be powerful, to balance the power of our enemy Syracuse; and as our interest makes us subjugate the Ionians in Greece, so the same motive leads us to desire the independence of those in Sicily.

“νεῖς ὑμᾶς ὄντας, ἀντέχειν Συρακοσίοις, ἥσσον
“ἀν, τούτων πεμφάντων τινὰ δύναμιν Πελο-
“ποννησίοις, ἡμεῖς βλαπτοίμεθα. καὶ ἐν τούτῳ
“προσῆκετε ἤδη ἡμῖν τὰ μέγιστα. διόπερ
“καὶ τοὺς Λεοντίνους εὐλογον κατοικίξιν, μὴ
“ὑπηκόους ὥσπερ τοὺς ξυγγενεῖς αὐτῶν τοὺς
“ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ, ἀλλ’ ὡς δυνατωτάτους, ἵνα ἐκ τῆς
“σφετέρας ὁμοροὶ ὄντες τοῖσδε ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν
“λυπηροὶ ὦσι. τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐκεῖ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀρκοῦμεν πρὸς
“τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς, ὃν ἀλόγως ἡμᾶς φησὶ
“δουλωσαμένους τοὺς ἐνθάδε ἐλευθεροῦν, ξύμφορος ἡμῖν
“ἀπαράσκευος ὢν καὶ χρήματα μόνον φέρων, τὰ δὲ ἐνθάδε,
“καὶ Λεοντῖνοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι φίλοι, ὅτι μάλιστα αὐτονομού-
“μενοι. LXXXV. Ἀνδρὶ δὲ τυράννῳ ἢ πόλει ἀρχὴν
“ἐχούσῃ οὐδὲν ἄλογον ὅ τι ξυμφέρον, οὐδ’ οἰκεῖον ὅ τι μὴ

1. ὑπολάβοι H.f. ἡμῶν Q.g.k. 2. μὴ] om. e. 4. πεμφάντων] om. g. 11. λυπηροὶ] λαμπροὶ B.h. 12. φησὶν ἡμᾶς Q.R.f. 13. ἡμῖν] ἡμῶν Thomas M. v. συμφέρων. 15. ὅτι μάλιστα] om. B.h.

2. διὰ τὸ—Συρακοσίοις] The construction varies, from the genitive absolute, σωζομένων ὑμῶν, to the infinitive with a preposition, διὰ τὸ ἀντέχειν Συρακοσίοις. I have separated the words μὴ ἀσθενεῖς ὑμᾶς ὄντας, in order to make the construction regular; “and “from your resisting the Syracusans, “not being too weak to do so.” But I believe that the participle ὄντας is confused with the infinitive εἶναι, as in V. 7. διὰ τὸ—καθήμενους, and that the construction was meant to be, διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀσθενεῖς ὑμᾶς εἶναι ἀντέχειν Συρακοσίοις, “by your not being too weak “to resist the Syracusans.”

7. μὴ ὑπηκόους ὥσπερ τοὺς ξυγγενεῖς] Μὴ οὕτως ὑπηκόους αὐτοὺς γενέσθαι, ὥσπερ οἱ συγγενεῖς αὐτῶν ὑπακούουσιν Εὐβοεῖς. ὑποπτος γὰρ ὢν ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἐπὶ τῷ τοὺς Λεοντίνους ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι κα-

τοικίξιν, φησὶν ὅτι οὐχ ὁμοίως αὐτοὺς κατοικιοῦμεν τοῖς ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Χαλκιδεῦσιν, ἀλλ’ ὡς ἐλευθέρους καὶ δυνατωτάτους. SCHOL.

11. τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐκεῖ] Τοῦ Ἐρμοκράτους Ἀθηναίου διαβαλόντος ὡς οὐχ ἡγῶν τοὺς μὲν ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Χαλκιδεῖς καταδουλωμένους, τοῖς δὲ ἐν Σικελίᾳ ἐπαγγελλομένους ἐλευθερίαν, ὁ Ἀθηναῖος οὐκ ἀρνούμενος, ἀλλὰ ὁμολογῶν, τεχνικῶς διαλύει τὸ ἐπιχείρημα. SCHOL.

καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀρκοῦμεν] Πρὸς μὲν γὰρ τὸν ἐκεῖ (φησὶ) πόλεμον αὐτοὶ τε ἀρκοῦμεν καὶ οἱ ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Χαλκιδεῖς, οὕτως ἡμῖν δεδουλωμένοι, ὥστε δύναμιν μὲν καὶ παρασκευὴν οὐκ ἔχουν, δι’ ἧς ἐπιθήσονται ἡμῖν, χρήματα δὲ ἔχοντες εἰσφέρουν εἰς τὸν πρὸς Πελοποννησίου πόλεμον. οἱ δὲ ἐνθάδε, ἐλευθεροὶ τε καὶ αὐτόνομοι ὄντες καὶ δύναμιν ἔχοντες, μάλιστα ἡμῖν εἰσὶν ὠφελίμοι. SCHOL.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

Neglect not then the opportunity of strengthening yourselves, through our aid, against the Syracusans. Their power is far more dangerous to you than ours can be; and if they force us to relinquish our enterprise for want of your aid, you will hereafter bitterly repent your inactivity. (85, 86.)

“πιστόν· πρὸς ἕκαστα δὲ δεῖ ἢ ἐχθρόν ἢ φίλον
 “μετὰ καιροῦ γίνεσθαι. καὶ ἡμᾶς τοῦτο ὠφε-
 “λεῖ ἐνθάδε, οὐκ ἦν τοὺς φίλους κακώσωμεν,
 “ἀλλ’ ἦν οἱ ἐχθροὶ διὰ τὴν τῶν φίλων ρώμην
 “ἀδύνατοι ὦσιν. ἀπιστεῖν δὲ οὐ χρή. καὶ 5
 “γὰρ †τοὺς ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχους,† ὥς ἕκαστοι
 “χρήσιμοι, ἐξηγούμεθα, Χίους μὲν καὶ Μη-
 “θυμναίους νεῶν παροχῇ αὐτονόμους, τοὺς δὲ
 “πολλοὺς χρημάτων βιαιότερον φορᾶ, ἄλλους
 “δὲ καὶ πάνυ ἐλευθέρως ξυμμαχοῦντας, καίπερ νησιώτας 10
 “ὄντας καὶ εὐλήπτους, διότι ἐν χωρίῳς ἐπικαίροις εἰσὶ περὶ
 3 “τὴν Πελοπόννησον. ὥστε καὶ τὰνθάδε εἰκὸς πρὸς τὸ λυσι-
 “τελοῦν, καὶ ὃ λέγομεν, ἐς Συρακοσίους δέος, καθίστασθαι.
 “ἀρχῆς γὰρ ἐφίενται ὑμῶν, καὶ βούλονται ἐπὶ τῷ ἡμετέρῳ
 “ξυστήσαντες ὑμᾶς ὑπόπτῳ, βία ἢ κατ’ ἐρημίαν, ἀπράκτων 15
 “ἡμῶν ἀπελθόντων, αὐτοὶ ἄρξαι τῆς Σικελίας. ἀνάγκη δὲ,
 “ἦν ξυστήτε πρὸς αὐτούς· οὔτε γὰρ ἡμῖν ἔτι ἔσται ἰσχύς
 “τοσαύτη ἐς ἐν ξυστᾶσα εὐμεταχείριστος, οὔθ’ οἷδ’ ἀσθενεῖς

1. δεῖν Stobæus, Gaisf. vol. II. p. 118. omissa ἦ. 2. ὑμᾶς M. 3. τοῖς φίλοις Q. 4. οἱ] om. G.L.R.f. 5. τοῖς ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχοις A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P. c.d.f.g.h.k. Poppo. Goell. ξυμμάχοις τοῖς ἐκεῖ R. 6. τὰ δὲ πολλὰ i. 7. βεβαιώτερον B. βιαιότερα h.i. φθορὰ i. φθορὰ F. 8. ἐλευθέρους i. ξυμμάχους f. 9. καὶ] om. Q. 10. ἐν] ἐπὶ g. 11. ἐνθάδε E.F.H.V.c.g.h. 12. φ g. 13. ἐς—ὑμῶν] om. E. καθίσταται A.B.C.K.L.M.O.b.d.e.f.h.i.k. καθίστανται F.H. P.g. 14. ἀφίενται ἡμῶν g. βούλονται ἐπὶ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.V.f.g. h.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo βούλονται μὲν ἐπὶ. 15. ἦ] καὶ A. ἦ καὶ B.E.F. H.P.c.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. 16. ἦν] εἰ L. 17. συστᾶσα B.E.F.G.h.i.k. ξυστᾶσα g.

6. τοὺς ἐκεῖ ξυμμάχους—ἐξηγούμεθα] Ἐξηγούμεαι ea significatione, quam hic locus postulat, sine dubio usitatus genitivum adjunctum habet. Accusativum tamen ei etiam I. 71. adponit Thucydides: τὴν Πελοπόννησον πειράσθε μὴ ἐλάσσω ἐξηγεῖσθαι, ἢ οἱ παρέρξαι ἡμῖν παρέδοσαν ubi Scholiastes ἐξηγεῖσθαι exponit ἀρχειν, κρατεῖν, ἢ ἀγειν. Sed ibi Stephanus probat scripturam Marg. τῆς Πελοποννήσου. Cum dativo est in Thucydide, III. 55. ἃ δὲ ἐκάτεροι ἐξηγεῖσθε τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, quod Interpretes itidem imperandi, ducendi, et præeundi notione accipiunt. Verum

hic τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, quod est in plerisque MSS. non potest recipi propter sequentes accusativos, Χίους, Μηθυμναίους, et alios. DUK.

18. εὐμεταχείριστος] “Easy to deal with or to manage.” So in Herodotus, VII. 236. δυσμεταχείριστος signifies, “Hard to deal with or to manage.” “Neither shall we be any longer able readily to manage,” i. e. to get the better of, “so great a force when united; nor would they, so soon as we were gone, find themselves at a loss how to deal with you.”

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

- “ ἂν, ἡμῶν μὴ παρόντων, πρὸς ὑμᾶς εἶεν LXXXVI. καὶ
 “ ὅτῳ ταῦτα μὴ δοκεῖ, αὐτὸ τὸ ἔργον ἐλέγχει. τὸ γὰρ πρό-
 “ τερον ἡμᾶς ἐπηγάγεσθε οὐκ ἄλλον τινὰ προσείοντες φόβον,
 “ ἢ εἰ περισφόμεθα ὑμᾶς ὑπὸ Συρακοσίοις γενέσθαι, ὅτι καὶ
 5 “ αὐτοὶ κινδυνεύσομεν. καὶ νῦν οὐ δίκαιον, ᾧπερ καὶ ἡμᾶς
 “ ἡξιούτε λόγῳ πείθειν, τῷ αὐτῷ ἀπιστεῖν, οὐδ’ ὅτι δυνάμει
 “ μέizonι πρὸς τὴν τῶνδε ἰσχὺν πάρεσμεν, ὑποπτεύεσθαι,
 “ πολὺν δὲ μᾶλλον τοῖσδε ἀπιστεῖν· ἡμεῖς μὲν γε οὔτε ἐμμεῖ- 3
 “ ναι δυνατοὶ μὴ μεθ’ ὑμῶν, εἴ τε καὶ γενόμενοι κακοὶ κατερ-
 10 “ γασαίμεθα, ἀδύνατοι κατασχεῖν, διὰ μῆκός τε πλοῦ, καὶ
 “ ἀπορίᾳ φυλακῆς πόλεων μεγάλων καὶ τῇ παρασκευῇ ἡπει-
 “ ρωτίδων· οἶδε δὲ οὐ στρατοπέδῳ, πόλει δὲ μέizonι τῆς
 “ ἡμετέρας παρουσίας ἐποικούντες ὑμῖν, αἰεὶ τε ἐπιβουλεύ-
 “ ουσιν, καὶ ὅταν καιρὸν λάβωσιν ἐκάστου, οὐκ ἀνιάσιν
 15 “ (ἔδειξαν δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ἤδη καὶ τὰ ἐς Λεοντίνους), καὶ νῦν
 “ τολμῶσιν ἐπὶ τοὺς ταῦτα κωλύοντας, καὶ ἀνέχοντας τὴν
 “ Σικελίαν μέχρι τοῦδε μὴ ὑπ’ αὐτοὺς εἶναι, παρακαλεῖν ὑμᾶς
 “ ὥς ἀναισθήτους. πολὺν δὲ ἐπὶ ἀληθεστέραν γε σωτηρίαν 4
 “ ἡμεῖς ἀντιπαρακαλοῦμεν, δεόμενοι τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν ἀπ’ ἀλ-
 20 “ λήλων ἀμφοτέροις μὴ προδιδόναι, νομίσαι τε τοῖσδε μὲν
 “ καὶ ἄνευ ξυμμάχων αἰεὶ ἐφ’ ὑμᾶς ἐτοίμην διὰ τὸ πλῆθος

1. μὴ om. O. ἦεν E. 2. δοκῇ A.B.Q.h. κατὰ τὸ m. 3. προσείοντες
 A.B.E.F.K.L.M.Q.V.h.i. 4. συρακουσίους E. συρακουσιῶν g. 5. ᾧπερ
 H.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ᾧπερ. καὶ] om. Q. 6. ἀξιούτε B.e.h.
 ἡξιούται E.F. 8. ἡμεῖς μὲν γὰρ N.V. μὲν] δὲ d.i. 9. μὴ] om. H.R.f.g.m.
 εἴγε i. κακοὶ καὶ κατεργ. L.O.Q.k. 12. οὔτε] οἱ b. πολὺν d. 13. ἡμῖν
 Q.R.f.g. 14. καὶ] om. M. ἀνιάσιν A. ἀνιῶσιν d. 15. ἄλλα εἶδη V. et
 marg. N. τὰ] om. P. 16. κωλύσαντες B. κωλύοντας h. 19. δεόμενοί
 τε G. ἐπ’ K. 20. ἀμφοτέροις g. ἐκατέροις γρ. h. τε] δὲ f. 21. καὶ
 εἰ ἄνευ e. αἰεὶ] εἰ A.B.C.E.F.e.k.g.m. εἰς d.i. om. N.O.Q.V.

3. προσείοντες φόβον] Προσεῖον dicuntur pastores, quum, frondem manu quatientes, pecus, quo volunt, ducunt. Vid. Casaubonum ad Athen. I. 19. Hinc fortassis potest duci προσεῖον φόβον, quasi dicas, metu ostenso aliquo compellere. DUK. In addition to Duker's note on the word προσεῖον, the reader may consult Ruhnken's excel-

lent explanation of its origin and various meanings in his note on the word θαλλός, in the Lexicon Platonicum of Timæus.

12. τῆς ἡμετέρας παρουσίας] i.e. τοῦ ἡμετέρου στρατοπέδου νῦν παρόντος, the abstract term being again used for the concrete. See the note on ch. 73. ὅπως ξυμμαχία παραγίνεται.

SICILY. A.C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ εἶναι ὁδὸν, ὑμῖν δ' οὐ πολλάκις παρασχῆσιν μετὰ τοσῆσδε
 “ ἐπικουρίας ἀμύνασθαι. ἦν εἰ τῷ ὑπόπτῳ ἢ ἄπρακτον ἐά-
 “ σετε ἀπελθεῖν, ἢ καὶ σφαλεῖσαν, ἔτι βουλήσεσθε καὶ πολ-
 “ λοστον μόριον αὐτῆς ἰδεῖν, ὅτε οὐδὲν ἔτι περανεῖ παραγενό-
 “ μενον ὑμῖν. LXXXVII. Ἀλλὰ μήτε ὑμεῖς, ὧ Καμαρι- 5

Remember, then, that if we act only from selfish motives, yet our very interest will lead us to protect your independence. If we are restless in our interference with foreign nations, it is for you to turn this disposition of ours to your own account, by availing yourselves of the aid we offer.

“ ναῖοι, ταῖς τῶνδε διαβολαῖς ἀναπείθεσθε,
 “ μήτε οἱ ἄλλοι. εἰρήκαμεν δ' ὑμῖν πᾶσαν τὴν
 “ ἀλήθειαν περὶ ὧν ὑποπτεύομεθα, καὶ ἔτι ἐν
 “ κεφαλαίοις ὑπομνήσαντες ἀξιόσομεν πείθειν.
 “ φαμέν γὰρ ἄρχειν μὲν τῶν ἐκεῖ, ἵνα μὴ ὑπα- 10
 “ κούωμεν ἄλλου, ἐλευθεροῦν δὲ τὰ ἐνθάδε,
 “ ὅπως μὴ ὑπ' αὐτῶν βλαπτώμεθα, πολλὰ δ'
 “ ἀναγκάζεσθαι πράσσειν, διότι καὶ πολλὰ
 “ φυλασσόμεθα, ξύμμαχοι δὲ καὶ νῦν καὶ πρό-

“ τερον τοῖς ἐνθάδε ὑμῶν ἀδικουμένοις οὐκ ἄκλητοι παρακλη- 15
 3 “ θέντες δὲ ἤκειν. καὶ ὑμεῖς μήθ' ὥς δικασταὶ γενόμενοι τῶν
 “ ἡμῖν ποιουμένων μήθ' ὥς σωφρονισταὶ, ὃ χαλεπὸν ἤδη,
 “ ἀποτρέπειν πειρᾶσθε, καθ' ὅσον δέ τι ὑμῖν τῆς ἡμετέρας
 “ πολυπραγμοσύνης καὶ τρόπου τὸ αὐτὸ ξυμφέρει, τούτῳ

2. ἀμύνεσθαι E.d.i. εἰ] ἐν f. εἴσατε Q. 3. καὶ τὴν σωτηρίαν σφαλεῖ-
 σαν A. καὶ σωτηρίαν σφαλεῖσαν h. βουλευσεσθε g. καὶ] ποτε καὶ G.f.h.
 πολλοστον μόριον A.B.C.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Porpo. Goell. vulgo
 πολλοστημόριον. 4. ὅτε] οὔτε A.B.C.R.e.k. οὔτε E.F. Sed Frommelio teste,
 E. habet οὔτε. ὅτι i. 11. ἐλευθεροῦντες L. 18. δ' ἔτι B. ὑμετέρας
 C.e.k.

2. ἢ ἄπρακτον — ἢ καὶ σφαλεῖσαν. Compare ch. 33. §. 4. ἦν ἄρα ἢ κατεργασώμεθα αὐτοὺς, ἢ ἀπράκτους ὧν ἐφίενται ἀπόσωμεν.

3. πολλοστον μόριον] Πολλοστός signifies, “one of many;” ὀλιγοστός, “one of few.” Πολλοστον μόριον therefore is, “a part out of many parts;” in other words, “a fraction with a large “denominator;” which must necessarily be a proportionably small part of the integer, or whole number. See Buttmann's Gr. Grammar, §. 71. 7. obs. 5.

12. πολλὰ δ' ἀναγκάζεσθαι πράσσειν] Erat quidem in hac expeditione Atheniensium in Siciliam πολυπραγμοσύνη

reprehendenda: sed legatus Atheniensis hic πολλὰ πράσσειν, et paullo post πολυπραγμοσύνην Atheniensium, non magis in vitio videtur ponere, quam, quum πολυπράγμονες prima et propria significatione vocabuli dicuntur, quos reipublicæ, vel cujuscumque muneris, administratio multis negotiis implicat, et multarum rerum varietate distrahit. Suidas in πολυπραγμοσύνη] Ὁ πολυπράγμων οὐδέπω φανεράν ἀμαρτίαν σημαίνειν δοκεῖ· εἶγε πολυπράγμων μὲν ἔστιν ὁ ἐν πολλοῖς κυλιόμενος πράγμασι. δύναται δὲ τοῦτο καὶ ἀπὸ τύχης τινὶ περιγενέσθαι. DUK.

19. πολυπραγμοσύνης] Multarum rerum studium πολυπραγμοσύνην appello,

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“ἀπολαβόντες χρήσασθε, καὶ νομίζατε μὴ πάντας ἐν ἴσῳ
 “βλάπτειν αὐτὰ, πολὺ δὲ πλείους τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ ὠφε-
 “λεῖν. ἐν παντὶ γὰρ πᾶς χωρίῳ, καὶ ὃ μὴ ὑπάρχομεν, ὃ τε 4
 “οἴμενος ἀδικήσεσθαι καὶ ὁ ἐπιβουλεύων, διὰ τὸ ἐτοίμην
 5 “ὑπείναι ἐλπίδα τῷ μὲν ἀντιτυχεῖν ἐπικουρίας ἀφ’ ἡμῶν, τῷ
 “δὲ, εἰ ἥξομεν, μὴ †ἀδεεῖς† εἶναι κινδυνεύειν, ἀμφότεροι
 “ἀναγκάζονται ὁ μὲν ἄκων σωφρονεῖν, ὁ δ’ ἀπραγμόνως
 “σώζεσθαι. ταύτην οὖν τὴν κοινὴν τῷ τε δεομένῳ καὶ ὑμῖν 5
 “νῦν παροῦσαν ἀσφάλειαν μὴ ἀπώσσησθε, ἀλλ’ ἐξισώσαντες
 10 “τοῖς ἄλλοις, μεθ’ ἡμῶν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, ἀντὶ τοῦ αἰεὶ φυ-
 “λάσσεσθαι αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἀντεπιβουλεύσαι ποτε ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου
 “μεταλάβετε.”

1. ἀπολαύοντες L. 3. ἄρχομεν γρ. h. 5. εἶναι K. ἀντισχεῖν g. τὸ E.
 τῶνδε Q. 7. ἄκων] ἀν i. 8. τε] δὲ Q.m. om. L.O. 10. τοῖς] om. g.
 12. λάβετε G.

quæ non potest uno exprimi vocabulo Latino: ut A. Gellius, lib. XI. cap. 16. docet. Is ibidem πολυπραγμοσύνην ait esse ad multas res aggressionem earumque actionem. ACAC.

τὸ αὐτὸ ξυμφέρει] Idem simul. “So far as any thing of our enterprising and restless spirit is also advantageous to you, take it, and make the most of it.”

3. καὶ ὃ μὴ ὑπάρχομεν] “Even where we are not at hand.” In Greece they were at hand, ready on the spot to answer any appeal that might be made to them. In Sicily they were not at hand indeed, in the common course of things, but their well known readiness to interfere wherever they were applied to for aid, made it almost the same as if they had been previously on the spot. And ὑπάρχειν thus keeps its proper meaning, “to be at hand to begin with,” just as εἶναι is simply “to be,” and γίγνεσθαι, the opposite to ὑπάρχειν, signifies “to come into being,” as opposed to that which was in being beforehand. Compare the famous passage in Philippians ii. 6, 7. ἐν μορφῇ Θεοῦ ὑπάρχων—ἐν ὁμοιώματι ἀνθρώπων γενόμενος.

6. μὴ ἀδεεῖς εἶναι κινδυνεύειν] Lege

ἀδεεῖς, ut Demosth. pro Megalop. p. 207. 22. Reiske, οὐ γὰρ ἀδεεῖς τοῦθ’ ὑπολαμβάνω. Verte, “Huic autem in promptu sit expectare ut si venerimus periculum sit ne id sibi sit formidabile.”

DOBREE. If the common reading be kept, the sense seems to be as follows: “Both he who expects to suffer wrong, and he who is meditating to do it, having a near prospect ever at hand, the one, of getting aid from us, the other, that, if we come, we are likely to put him in some jeopardy, are equally forced, the one to forbear against his will, the other to be saved with no trouble of his own.” “That we are likely to be not unalarming to him.” Suidas interprets the word ἀδεεῖς by οὐ φοβερὸν, and ἀδεέστερον seems to be used actively in Thucydides, I. 36. But I should greatly prefer Dobree’s correction ἀδεεῖς.

8. τῷ τε δεομένῳ] The conjunction is again out of its place: it should be τὴν κοινὴν τε τῷ δεομένῳ καὶ ὑμῖν νῦν παροῦσαν ἀσφάλειαν. A little below, ἐξισώσαντες is taken in a neutral sense; “making yourselves like others; doing as others do.” So in Sophocles, Electr. 1194. μητρὶ δ’ οὐδὲν ἐξισοί.

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Π LXXXVIII. Τοιαῦτα δὲ ὁ Εὐφρημος εἶπεν. οἱ δὲ Καμα-
ριναῖοι ἐπεπόνθεσαν τοιόνδε. τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις εὖνοι ἦσαν,

The Camarinæans,
being nearly equal-
ly suspicious of
both parties, re-
solve to remain
neutral.

πλὴν καθ' ὅσον εἰ τὴν Σικελίαν φροντο αὐτοὺς
δουλώσεσθαι, τοῖς δὲ Συρακοσίοις ἀεὶ κατὰ τὸ
ὁμορον διάφοροι· δεδιότες δ' οὐχ ἦσσαν τοὺς 5

Συρακοσίους ἐγγὺς ὄντας, μὴ καὶ ἄνευ σφῶν
περιγέωνται, τό τε πρῶτον αὐτοῖς τοὺς ὀλίγους ἱππέας ἔπεμ-
ψαν, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ὑπουργεῖν μὲν τοῖς Συρα-
κοσίοις μᾶλλον ἔργῳ, ὥς ἂν δύνωνται μετρίωτατα, ἐν δὲ τῷ
παρόντι, ἵνα μὴδὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἔλασσον δοκῶσι νείμει, 10
ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐπικρατέστεροι τῇ μάχῃ ἐγένοντο, λόγῳ ἀποκρί-
νασθαι ἴσα ἀμφοτέροις. καὶ οὕτω βουλευσάμενοι ἀπεκρί-
ναντο, ἐπειδὴ τυγχάνει ἀμφοτέροις οὖσι ξυμμάχοις σφῶν
πρὸς ἀλλήλους πόλεμος ὢν, εὖορκον δοκεῖν εἶναι σφίσιν ἐν
τῷ παρόντι μηδετέροις ἀμύνειν. καὶ οἱ πρέσβεις ἐκατέρων 15
ἀπήλθον.

3 Καὶ οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι τὰ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐξηρτύνοντο
ἐς τὸν πόλεμον· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐν τῇ Νάξῳ ἐστρα-

1. τοιαῦτα δὲ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.c.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo μὲν.
3. εἰ] εἰς P.c. καὶ R. 5. δ'] om. R. 6. καὶ] om. Q. 9. μετριοτάτῳ f.
10. ἑλάσσων P. δοκῶσι νείμει Valcken. Diatr. in Euripid. p. 77. C. Poppo.
Goell. vulgo δοκῶσιν εἶναι. 11. ἐπεὶ g. 13. ξυμμάχοις οὖσι i. 14. δοκεῖ
A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.R.V.g. 17. τὸ H.P.d.g.m. 18. τὸν] om. L.O.

3. καθ' ὅσον εἰ] Reiske and Poppo object to the conjunction εἰ, and it may have crept in as an explanation of καθ' ὅσον, just as we have ἡ ἐν τῷ μετὰ τοῦ μαλακισθῆναι κάκωσις in II. 43. where the words ἐν τῷ were a mere marginal interpretation of μετὰ τοῦ. Yet I do not see why it may not be said, "Except so far as they might think there was a danger of their conquering Sicily"—for this is the exact sense of εἰ φροντο—meaning, not that they positively did think that such would be the case, but that the possibility of it might have occurred to them; and so far as it might have occurred to them, so far did it damp their good-will towards the Athenians.

4. κατὰ τὸ ὁμορον διάφοροι] Com-

pare IV. 92. πρὸς γὰρ τοὺς ἀστυγέ-
τονας πᾶσι τὸ ἀντίπαλον καὶ ἐλεύθερον
καθίσταται.

7. τοὺς ὀλίγους ἱππέας] "The few
"horsemen whom they had sent," name-
ly, twenty. See chap. 67. §. 2.

10. δοκῶσι νείμει] This certain cor-
rection of Valckenaer's is confirmed by
the expressions III. 3. §. 1. and 48.
§. 1.

17. τὰ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐξηρτύνοντο] In
scriptura MSSorum, qui habent τὸ
καθ' ἑαυτοὺς, hic sensus est: pro virili,
vel omni ope; ut hic Valla; ut in τὸ
κατ' ἐμέ, et aliis hujus generis. Vul-
gata tamen satis defendi potest. He-
rodianus, III. 1. ὁ μὲν δὴ Νίγρος οὕτως
ἐξήρτνε τὰ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀσφαλίστατα καὶ
προμηθέστατα. Duk.

SICILY. A.C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

The Athenians during the winter try to gain over the Sicel tribes to their cause; and solicit the alliance of Tuscany and Carthage. τοπεδευμένοι, τὰ πρὸς τοὺς Σικελοὺς ἔπρασσον, ὅπως αὐτοῖς ὡς πλείστοι προσχωρήσονται. καὶ οἱ μὲν πρὸς τὰ πεδία μᾶλλον τῶν Σικελῶν, ὑπήκοοι ὄντες τῶν Συρακοσίων, οἱ πολλοὶ ἀφεστήκεσαν· τῶν δὲ τὴν μεσόγαιαν ἐχόντων αὐτόνομοι οὖσαι καὶ πρότερον αἰεὶ [αἰ] οἰκήσεις εὐθύς, πλὴν ὀλίγοι, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἦσαν, καὶ σῖτόν τε κατεκόμιζον τῷ στρατεύματι, καὶ εἰσὶν οἱ καὶ χρήματα. ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς μὴ προσχωροῦντας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι στρατεύοντες τοὺς μὲν προσηνάγκαζον, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων φρουροὺς τε πεμπόντων καὶ βοηθούντων ἀπεκωλύοντο. τὸν τε χειμῶνα μεθορμισάμενοι ἐκ τῆς Νάξου ἐς τὴν Κατάνην, καὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ὃ κατεκαύθη ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων αὖθις ἀνορθώσαντες, διεχείμαζον. καὶ ἔπεμψαν μὲν ἐς Καρχηδόνα τριήρη περιῶ

2. προσχωρήσονται A.C.E.F.N.V.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo προσχωρήσονται. 4. οὐ πολλοὶ Conject. Canter. 5. ἀφεστήκεσαν A.B.E.F.N.Q.R.V.c.f.g. Poppo. Goell. ἀφειστήκεισαν e. vulgo ἀφειστήκεσαν. μεσόγειαν Q. ἐχόντων] οἰκούντων P. 6. αἰεὶ αἰ Bekk. 2. vulgo αἰ deest. 7. ὀλίγων R. τε] γε g. om. V. κατεκόμιζον] κόμιζον E. 8. τὰ χρήματα R. 9. στρατεύσαντες C.e. 10. ὑπὸ] ἀπὸ F. Portus. φρουροὺς ἐσπεμπόντων C.G.K.Q.e. 11. ἀπεκωλύοντο Bekk. 2. Sic Poppo. Goell. Dobræus. vulgo ἀπεκώλυον. 12. τῆς om. R. τὸ] om. e. 13. τῶν] om. Q.

2. καὶ οἱ μὲν πρὸς τὰ πεδία] Οὐ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἀφειστήκεσαν, ἀλλ' οἱ ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις οἰκούντες ἀφειστήκεσαν καὶ οὐ προσεχώρουν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. SCHOL.

5. ἀφεστήκεσαν] The Scholiast explains this word rightly, stood aloof." Compare VII. 7. ἀφειστήκει τοῦ πολέμου, and VIII. 2. The absence of any genitive case following is more remarkable; but τῶν Ἀθηναίων must be supplied from what immediately follows, μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἦσαν. Compare Demosthen. de male gesta Legat. p. 355. 20. Reiske, ἐγὼ δὲ ἀφίσταμαι, "I will have nothing to do with the matter."

6. [αἰ] οἰκήσεις] I have followed Bekker's proposed correction, by inserting the article before οἰκήσεις, which probably dropped out owing to the word αἰ preceding it, as in III. 81. ὦμῃ στάσις is the present reading instead of ὦμῃ ἡ στάσις. Dobree is again extravagant in his alterations, and with-

out any reason. The word οἰκήσεις is purposely chosen rather than πόλεις, or even κῶμαι, to denote the absolutely barbarian habits of these Sikeliens, whose habitations had nothing in them approaching to civil union. And it is accordingly the term used by Plato to describe the first assemblage of dwellings formed by men in the very infancy of society: τῶν οἰκήσεων τούτων μειζόνων αὐξανομένων ἐκ τῆς ἐλαττόνων καὶ πρώτων. De Legibus, III. p. 681, a.

11. ἀπεκωλύοντο] This most certain conjecture of Bekker's had occurred also to Dobree, and has been received by Poppo and Goller. Τοὺς μὲν προσηνάγκαζον, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἀπεκωλύοντο, scil. τοῦ προσαναγκάζειν. Compare VI. 102. τὸ μὲν προτείχισμα αἰρούσι, —αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν κύκλον Νικίας διεκώλυσε; scil. αἰρεῖν. See also VII. 56. οὐ περὶ τοῦ αὐτοῖ σωθῆναι—τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐποιούντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅπως ἐκείνους κωλύσωσι. scil. σωθῆναι.

SICILY. A. C. 415-4. Olymp. 91. 2.

φιλίας, εἰ δύναιτό τι ὠφελείσθαι, ἔπεμψαν δὲ καὶ ἐς Τυρ-
σηνίαν, ἔστιν ὧν πόλεων ἐπαγγελλομένων καὶ αὐτῶν ξυμπο-
λεμῆν. περιήγγελλον δὲ καὶ τοῖς Σικελοῖς, καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἑγε-
σταν πέμψαντες ἐκέλευον ἵππους σφίσιν ὡς πλείστους πέμ-
πειν, καὶ τᾶλλα ἐς τὸν περιτειχισμὸν, πλινθία καὶ σίδηρον
ἡτοίμαζον, καὶ ὅσα ἔδει, ὡς ἅμα τῷ ἡρι ἐξόμενοι τοῦ πολέμου
7 Οἱ δ' ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον καὶ Λακεδαίμονα τῶν Συρακοσίων
ἀποσταλέντες πρέσβεις τοὺς τε Ἰταλιώτας ἅμα παραπλέοντες
PELOPONNE- ἐπειρῶντο πείθειν μὴ περιορᾶν τὰ γινόμενα
SUS. ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὡς καὶ ἐκείνοις ὁμοίω.
The Syracusan ἐπιβουλευόμενα, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῇ Κορίνθῃ
ambassadors [see ch. 73.] arrive at ἐγένοντο, λόγους ἐποιοῦντο ἀξιούντες σφίσι
Corinth. The Co- κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς βοηθεῖν. καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι
rinthians espouse their cause warm- εὐθὺς ψηφισάμενοι αὐτοὶ πρῶτοι ὥστε πᾶσι
ly, and send am- εὐθυμία ἀμύνειν, καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα
bassadors with them to Sparta. They meet Alci-
biades there, who joins them in ex-
citing the Spartans to enter into the
quarrel. cious ξυναναπείθοιεν τὸν τε αὐτοῦ πόλεμον σα
φέστερον ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἐς τὴν Σικελία
9 ὠφελίαν τινὰ πέμπειν. καὶ οἱ τε ἐκ τῆς Κορίνθου πρέσβει
παρήσαν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης μετὰ τῷ
ξυμφυγάδων, περαιωθεὶς τότε εὐθὺς ἐπὶ πλοίου φορτηγικοῦ

1. ὠφελῆσθαι Q. ἐς τὴν τυρσηνίαν K.L.O.P.k. 3. περιήγγελλον A.B.C.
E.H.K.e.k. Poppo. Goell. περιήγγειλαν P. vulgo περιήγγελλον. ἐγεσταίαν R
5. ἄλλα N.V.c.g. 6. τῷ om. f.g. 7. καὶ λακεδαίμονα A.B.C.E.F.H.K.I
N.O.V.b.c.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. vulgo καὶ τὴν λακεδαίμονα. 8. παρ-
ελεύσαντες e. 9. πείθειν καὶ μὴ L. γινόμενα C.E.F.G.K.N.Q.R.V.d.e.f.g.I
Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo γινόμενα. 10. ὡς ἐκείνοις k. ὁμοίως] om. f
15. ἀμύνειν K. 16. ἐκείνοις f. 17. ξυναναπείθοιεν γρ. h. 20. τὴν] om. R.
21. φορτηγικοῦ A.B.F.H.K.N.V.g.h.k.m. φορτηγῷ f. φορτηγικοῦ Q. φορτικῷ
C.E.G.d.e.i.

1. ἐς Τυρσηνίαν] We should like to know which of the Etruscan cities offered their aid to Athens in this war. Cære was probably among the number, perhaps Populonia and Cosa; the more inland cities were not likely to feel so much enmity towards the Syracusans, as they would come less in their way. Τυρσηνία is properly Etruria, that is, the country to the north of the Tiber: south of the Tiber, the general name,

as we have seen before, was Ὀπικὴ of which Latium formed a part. See VI. 4. and Aristotle, as quoted by Dicaeus Halicarn. I. 72. τόπον τοῦτον τῇ Ὀπικῇ, ὃς καλεῖται Λάτιον.

14. ψηφισάμενοι—ῶστε] Vid. Matti Gr. Gr. p. 761. not. 2. [§. 531. obs. 2 VIII. 45. πείσαι ῶστε. 79. δόξαν—ῶστε διανυμαγεῖν. 86. ἐπαγγελλόμενοι—ῶστε βοηθεῖν. GÖLLER.

SPARTA. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

ἐκ τῆς Θουρίας ἐς Κυλλήνην τῆς Ἡλείας πρῶτον, ἔπειτα
ὑστερον ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, αὐτῶν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων
μεταπεμψάντων, ὑπόσπονδος ἐλθόν· ἐφοβεῖτο γὰρ αὐτοὺς
διὰ τὴν περὶ τῶν Μαντινικῶν πρᾶξιν. καὶ ξυνέβη ἐν τῇ 10
ἐκκλησίᾳ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τοὺς τε Κορινθίους καὶ τοὺς
Συρακοσίους τὰ αὐτὰ καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην δεομένους πείθειν
τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. καὶ διανοουμένων τῶν τε ἐφόρων καὶ
τῶν ἐν τέλει ὄντων πρέσβεις πέμπειν ἐς Συρακούσας κωλύ-
οντας μὴ ξυμβαίνειν Ἀθηναίους, βοηθεῖν δὲ οὐ προθύμων
10 ὄντων, παρελθὼν ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης παρώξυνέ τε τοὺς Λακεδαί-
μονίους καὶ ἐξώρμησε λέγων τοιαύδε.

LXXXIX. “ΑΝΑΓΚΑΙΟΝ περὶ τῆς ἐμῆς διαβολῆς
“ πρῶτον ἐς ὑμᾶς εἰπεῖν, ἵνα μὴ χεῖρον τὰ κοινὰ τῷ ὑπόπτῳ
SPEECH OF “ μου ἀκροάσησθε. τῶν δ’ ἡμῶν προγόνων 2
ALCIBIADES.
15 (89—92.) “ τὴν προξενίαν ὑμῶν κατὰ τι ἔγκλημα ἀπει-
You look on me as “ πόντων, αὐτὸς ἐγὼ πάλιν ἀναλαμβάνων
your enemy, Lace- “
dæmonians; but it “ ἐθεράπευον ὑμᾶς ἄλλα τε καὶ περὶ τὴν ἐκ
was yourselves who

1. τὴν κυλλήνην Q. 4. τὴν περὶ] om. d. περὶ om. g. τὴν μαντινικὴν R.
6. ταυτὰ γρ. h. 8. κωλύοντας A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.
Goell. κωλύ[σ]οντας Porpo. ceteri κωλύουσας. 14. μου] μὲν h. δ’ ἡμῶν]
δὴ ἐμῶν Reiskius. 15. κατὰ τε d. 17. καὶ om. G.

3. μεταπεμψάντων] Thomas Mag. h.v. et hunc et alium locum Thucydides e lib. VII. 8. profert, in quo μεταπέμψω, forma activa, usus est; sed tamen, potius μεταπέμπομαι dicendum esse, præcipit. Et Scholiastes Aristophanis in hoc, quod legitur Vesp. v. 678. παρ’ Εὐχαρίδου καὶ τὸς τρεῖς ἀγλίδας μετέπεμψα, reprehendit μετέπεμψα, tamquam εὐηθές, id est, ut puto, imperite dictum, vel, ut Florens Christianus, ὑποσδολικόν, pro μετεπεμψάμην. Idemque Florens, μεταπέμπομαι non solum usitatus, sed etiam Ἀττικώτερον esse, putat, quam μεταπέμψω. Si, quo sæpius Scriptores Attici vocabulo aliquo utuntur, illud eo Ἀττικώτερον dici debet, recte sentit. Sed non credo, ea, quæ rarius in iis leguntur, ideo desinere esse Attica. Μεταπέμψω etiam IV. 30. VII. 15. et 42. dicit Thucydides. DUK.
14. τῶν δ’ ἡμῶν προγόνων] Reiske,

Porpo, and Gøller propose to read δὴ ἐμῶν or δ’ ἐμῶν, objecting to the use of the plural pronoun instead of the singular. Yet the plural occurs several times in the course of the chapter, ἡ προστασία ἡμῖν τοῦ πλήθους,—ἐπειρώμεθα,—προέστημεν. But I think that his fellow-exiles may be understood to have accompanied him to Lacedæmon, (see ch. 88. §. 9.) and of these, some at least were his personal friends, (τῶν φίλων αὐτοῦ τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν τοὺς δ’ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξέβαλον. Isocrat. de Bigis, p. 348, b.) and one was his namesake and cousin. (Xenophon, Hellenic. I. 2. §. 13.) The plural then may possibly be correct, even when speaking of his family; as he may have had more than one relation banished with him, and may have properly been supposed to speak of them together with himself.

SICILY. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

φιλίας, εἰ δύναντό τι ὠφελείσθαι, ἔπεμψαν δὲ καὶ ἐς Τυρ-
σνηίαν, ἔστιν ὧν πόλεων ἐπαγγελλομένων καὶ αὐτῶν ξυμπο-
λεμῖν. περιήγγελλον δὲ καὶ τοῖς Σικελοῖς, καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἑγε-
σταν πέμψαντες ἐκέλευον ἵππους σφίσιν ὡς πλείστους πέμ-
πειν, καὶ τὰλλα ἐς τὸν περιτειχισμὸν, πλινθία καὶ σίδηρον, 5
ἡτοίμαζον, καὶ ὅσα ἔδει, ὡς ἅμα τῷ ἥρι ἐξόμενοι τοῦ πολέμου.

7 Οἱ δ' ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον καὶ Λακεδαίμονα τῶν Συρακοσίων
ἀποσταλέντες πρέσβεις τοὺς τε Ἰταλιώτας ἅμα παραπλέοντες
PELOPONNE- ἐπειρῶντο πείθειν μὴ περιορᾶν τὰ γιγνόμενα
SUS. ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὡς καὶ ἐκείνοις ὁμοίως 10
ἐπιβουλευόμενα, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῇ Κορίνθῳ
ἐγένοντο, λόγους ἐποιοῦντο ἀξιούντες σφίσι
κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς βοηθεῖν. καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι
εὐθὺς ψηφισάμενοι αὐτοὶ πρῶτοι ὥστε πάσῃ
προθυμίᾳ ἀμύνειν, καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα 15
ξυναπέστελλον αὐτοῖς πρέσβεις, ὅπως καὶ ἐκεί-
νους ξυαναπείθοιεν τὸν τε αὐτοῦ πόλεμον σα-
φέστερον ποιῆσθαι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν
9 ὠφελίαν τινὰ πέμπειν. καὶ οἱ τε ἐκ τῆς Κορίνθου πρέσβεις
παρήσαν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης μετὰ τῶν 20
ξυμφυγάδων, περαιωθεὶς τότε εὐθὺς ἐπὶ πλοίου φορτηγικοῦ

1. ὠφελῆσθαι Q. ἐς τὴν τυρσνηίαν K.L.O.P.k. 3. περιήγγελλον A.B.C.
E.H.K.e.k. Poppo. Goell. περιήγγειλαν P. vulgo περιήγγελλον. ἔγεσταιαν K.
5. ἄλλα N.V.c.g. 6. τῷ] om. f.g. 7. καὶ λακεδαίμονα A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.
N.O.V.b.c.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. vulgo καὶ τὴν λακεδαίμονα. 8. παρα-
πλέοντες e. 9. πείθειν καὶ μὴ L. γιγνόμενα C.E.F.G.K.N.Q.R.V.d.e.f.g.k.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo γινόμενα. 10. ὡς ἐκείνοις h. ὁμοίως] om. g.
15. ἀμύνειν K. 16. ἐκείνοις f. 17. ξυαναπείθοιεν γρ. h. 20. τὴν] om. R.f.
21. φορτηγικοῦ A.B.F.H.K.N.V.g.h.k.m. φορτηγοῦ f. φορητικοῦ Q. φορτικοῦ
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as we have seen before, was Ὀπικῇ, of which Latium formed a part. See VI. 4. and Aristotle, as quoted by Dionysius Halicarn. I. 72. τόπον τούτων τῆς Ὀπικῆς, ὃς καλεῖται Λάτιον.

14. ψηφισάμενοι—ὥστε] Vid. Matth. Gr. Gr. p. 761. not. 2. [§. 531. obs. 2. VIII. 45. πείσαι ὥστε. 79. δόξαν—ὥστε διανασταλέναι. 86. ἐπαγγελλόμενοι—ὥστε βοηθεῖν. GÖLLER.

SPARTA. A. C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

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 ὕστερον ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, αὐτῶν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων
 μεταπεμψάντων, ὑπόσπονδος ἐλθών· ἐφοβεῖτο γὰρ αὐτοὺς
 διὰ τὴν περὶ τῶν Μαντινικῶν πράξιν. καὶ ξυνέβη ἐν τῇ 10
 5 ἐκκλησίᾳ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τοὺς τε Κορινθίους καὶ τοὺς
 Συρακοσίους τὰ αὐτὰ καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην δεομένους πείθειν
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LXXXIX. “ΑΝΑΓΚΑΙΟΝ περὶ τῆς ἐμῆς διαβολῆς

“πρῶτον ἐς ὑμᾶς εἰπεῖν, ἵνα μὴ χεῖρον τὰ κοινὰ τῷ ὑπόπτῳ
 SPEECH OF “μου ἀκροάσθησθε. τῶν δ’ ἡμῶν προγόνων 2
 ALCIBIADES. “τὴν προξενίαν ὑμῶν κατὰ τι ἔγκλημα ἀπει-
 15 (89—92.) “πόντων, αὐτὸς ἐγὼ πάλιν ἀναλαμβάνων
 You look on me as “πόντων, αὐτὸς ἐγὼ πάλιν ἀναλαμβάνων
 your enemy, Lace- “ἐθεράπευον ὑμᾶς ἄλλα τε καὶ περὶ τὴν ἐκ
 dæmonians; but it was yourselves who

1. τὴν κυλλήνην Q.

4. τὴν περὶ] om. d. περὶ om. g.

τὴν μαντινικὴν R.

6. ταυτὰ γρ. h.

8. κωλύοντας A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.

Goell. κωλύ[σ]οντας Poppo. ceteri κωλύσοντας.

14. μὺν] μὲν h.

δ’ ἡμῶν]

δὴ ἐμῶν Reiskius.

15. κατὰ τε d.

17. καὶ om. G.

3. μεταπεμψάντων] Thomas Mag. h.v. et hunc et alium locum Thucydidis e lib. VII. 8. profert, in quo μεταπέμπω, forma activa, usus est; sed tamen, potius μεταπέμπομαι dicendum esse, præcipit. Et Scholiastes Aristophanis in hoc, quod legitur Vesp. v. 678. παρ’ Εὐχαρίδου καὶ τῶς τρεῖς ἀγλίδας μετέ-
 πεμψα, reprehendit μετέπεμψα, tam-
 quam εὐθες, id est, ut puto, imperite
 dictum, vel, ut Florens Christianus,
 υποσπλοικον, pro μετεπεμψάμην. Idem-
 que Florens, μεταπέμπομαι non solum
 usitatius, sed etiam Ἀττικώτερον esse,
 putat, quam μεταπέμπω. Si, quo sæpius
 Scriptores Attici vocabulo aliquo utun-
 tur, illud eo Ἀττικώτερον dici debet,
 recte sentit. Sed non credo, ea, quæ
 rarius in iis leguntur, ideo desinere
 esse Attica. Μεταπέμπω etiam IV. 30.
 VII. 15. et 42. dicit Thucydides. Duk.

14. τῶν δ’ ἡμῶν προγόνων] Reiske,

Poppo, and Gøller propose to read δὴ
 ἐμῶν or δ’ ἐμῶν, objecting to the use of
 the plural pronoun instead of the sin-
 gular. Yet the plural occurs several
 times in the course of the chapter, ἡ
 προστασία ἡμῖν τοῦ πλήθους,—ἐπειρώ-
 μεθα,—προέστημεν. But I think that
 his fellow-exiles may be understood to
 have accompanied him to Lacedæmon,
 (see ch. 88. §. 9.) and of these, some at
 least were his personal friends, (τῶν
 φίλων αὐτοῦ τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν τοὺς δ’
 ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξέβαλον. Isocrat. de
 Bigis, p. 348, b.) and one was his
 namesake and cousin. (Xenophon, Hel-
 lenic. I. 2. §. 13.) The plural then
 may possibly be correct, even when
 speaking of his family; as he may have
 had more than one relation banished
 with him, and may have properly been
 supposed to speak of them together
 with himself.

SPARTA. A.C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

forced me to be- “ Πύλου ξυμφοράν. καὶ διατελοῦντός μου
come so, by your “ προθύμου, ὑμεῖς πρὸς Ἀθηναίους καταλασ-
preference of my “ σόμενοι τοῖς μὲν ἐμοῖς ἐχθροῖς δύναμιν, δι’
political enemies. “ ἐκείνων πράξαντες, ἐμοὶ δὲ ἀτιμίαν περιέθετε.
You suspect me “ καὶ διὰ ταῦτα δικαίως ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ, πρὸς τε τὰ 5
for my democrati- “ Μαντινέων καὶ Ἀργείων τραπομένου, καὶ
cal principles; but “ ὅσα ἄλλα ἡναντιούμεν ὑμῖν, ἐβλάπτεσθε· καὶ νῦν, εἴ τις
how was I to set “ καὶ τότε ἐν τῷ πάσχειν οὐκ εἰκότως ὠργίζετό μοι, μετὰ
myself against the 4 “ τοῦ ἀληθοῦς σκοπῶν ἀναπειθέσθω. ἢ εἴ τις, διότι καὶ τῷ
institutions of my “ δῆμῳ προσεκέιμην μᾶλλον, χεῖρῳ με ἐνόμιζε, μηδ’ οὕτως 10
country? “ ἡγήσεται ὀρθῶς ἄχθεσθαι. τοῖς γὰρ τυράννοις αἰεὶ ποτε
“ διάφοροί ἐσμεν, πᾶν δὲ τὸ ἐναντιούμενον τῷ δυναστεύοντι
“ δῆμος ὠνόμασται· καὶ ἀπ’ ἐκείνου ξυμπαρέμεινεν ἡ προ-
“ στασία ἡμῖν τοῦ πλήθους· ἅμα δὲ τῆς πόλεως δημοκρα-
5 “ τουμένης τὰ πολλὰ ἀνάγκη ἦν τοῖς παροῦσιν ἔπεσθαι. τῆς 15
“ δὲ ὑπαρχούσης ἀκολασίας ἐπειρώμεθα μετριώτεροι ἐς τὰ
“ πολιτικὰ εἶναι. ἄλλοι δ’ ἦσαν, καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν πάλαι καὶ νῦν,
“ οἱ ἐπὶ τὰ πονηρότερα ἐξῆγον τὸν ὄχλον· οὔπερ καὶ ἐμὲ

1. συμφορὰν g. 2. καταλασσόμενοι C.k.m. 3. ἐμοῖς] om. L.O.P.e.k.
4. περιέθεσθε Q. 9. ἀναπειθέσθω σκοπῶν P. 10. πρὸς ἐκείνην B.
ἐνόμιζε A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.d.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἐνόμιζε τε R. vulgo
ἐνόμισε. οὗτος N.V.d.g.m. 11. ἡγήσεται K.b. ἔχεσθαι h. 14. δὲ
τῆς A.B.E.F.H.N.c.g.h. Poppo. Goell. vulgo δὲ καὶ τῆς. 15. κατὰ πολλὰ K.
16. μετριώτερον C.K.M.g. ἐς] om. K.g. 17. πολεμικά L. 18. πονη-
ρώτατα H. καί με K.

13. ἀπ’ ἐκείνου—τοῦ πλήθους] “From
“ that cause, because one naturally
“ associates enmity to tyrants with
“ popular rights and power, we con-
“ tinued to act as the heads of the
“ popular party in opposition to the
“ aristocratical.” Ἡ προστασία τοῦ
πλήθους, “Our heading the party of
“ the multitude.” Compare Herodot.
I. 59. τῶν ὑπερακρίων προστάς, and III.
82. ἐς δ’ ἂν προστάς τις τοῦ δήμου τοὺς
τοιούτους παύσῃ. And, though the
sense is a little different, Thucyd. II.
65. §. 12. περὶ τῆς τοῦ δήμου προστα-
σίας. See also the note on VI. 35.

15. τῆς—ὑπαρχούσης ἀκολασίας] Com-
pare I. 76. δικαιοτέροι ἢ κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρ-
χουσαν δύναμιν.

17. ἄλλοι δ’ ἦσαν, κ. τ. λ.] Namely,
the high aristocratical party; for The-
salus, the son of Cimon, was the person
who accused him; (Plutarch, Alcibiad.
22.) see also what Thucydides himself
says as to the motives of his enemies,
VI. 15, 28, 29. And with regard to
the charge of instigating the people to
unjust and unworthy measures, com-
pare the language of Phrynichus, VIII.
48. where he expressly taxes the aris-
tocratical party, τοὺς καλοὺς κἀγαθοὺς
ὀνομαζομένους, with pandering to the
excesses of the people for their own
advantage, ποριστάς θύτας καὶ ἐσηγητάς
τῶν κακῶν τῷ δήμῳ, ἐξ ὧν τὰ πλείω αὐ-
τοὺς ὠφελείσθαι.

SPARTA. A.C. 415—4. Olymp. 91. 2.

“ ἐξήλασαν. ἡμεῖς δὲ τοῦ ξύμπαντος προέστημεν, δικαιοῦν-
 “ τες, ἐν ᾧ σχήματι μεγίστη ἡ πόλις ἐτύγχανε καὶ ἐλευθε-
 “ ρωτάτῃ οὔσα, καὶ ὅπερ ἐδέξατό τις, τοῦτο ξυνδιασώζειν.
 “ ἐπεὶ δημοκρατίαν γε καὶ ἐγινώσκουμεν οἱ φρονούντες τι, καὶ
 5 “ αὐτὸς οὐδενὸς ἂν χεῖρον, ὅσῳ καὶ †λοιδορήσαιμι.† ἀλλὰ
 “ περὶ ὁμολογουμένης ἀνοίας οὐδὲν ἂν καινὸν λέγοιτο· καὶ
 “ τὸ μεθιστάναι αὐτὴν οὐκ ἐδόκει ἡμῖν ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι, ὑμῶν
 “ πολεμίων προσκαθημένων.

XC. “ Καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐς τὰς ἐμὰς διαβολὰς τοιαῦτα ξυνέβη·

2. μεγίστη] om. d. 3. ξυνδιασώζει C.e.k.m. 4. ἐπειδὴ L.O.P.k.m.
 γινώσκουμεν V. 5. ἂν] ἂν h. ὅσῳ A.B.C.E.F.H.I.L.N.O.P.Q.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ὅσον. 6. ὁμολογ.] ὁμολογ. τε h. ἀνοίας
 A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἀγ-
 νοίας. γένοιτο g. 8. προκαθημένων P.g.

1. τοῦ ξύμπαντος προέστημεν] Compare VI. 39. §. 1. ἐγὼ δὲ φημι, πρῶτα μὲν δῆμον ξύμπαν ὠνομάσθαι, ὀλιγαρχίαν δὲ μέρος. Compare also II. 37. ὄνομα μὲν, διὰ τὸ — ἐς πλείονας οἰκεῖν, δημοκρατία κέκληται.

4. ἐπεὶ δημοκρατίαν γε] Ἐπεὶ οἱ γε φρόνιμοι ἴσασι, ὅποιόν τι ἐστὶ δημοκρατία (τουτέστιν ὡς πονηρόν) καὶ αὐτὸς ἂν ἐγὼ οὐδενὸς ἦττον λοιδορήσαιμι αὐτήν, ὅσῳ καὶ μέγιστα ἢ αὐτῆς ἡδίκημαι. SCHOL.

καὶ αὐτὸς — λοιδορήσαιμι] “And I
 “ too myself could tell this better than
 “ any one, in proportion as I could
 “ more revile it.” So Hermann, Duker,
 and Göller. Yet the particle ἂν, as
 Poppo observes, is more wanted with
 λοιδορήσαιμι than with οὐδενὸς χεῖρον,
 and the interpretation of the Scholiast
 makes it probable that some words
 have been lost before λοιδορήσαιμι, so
 that the words οὐδενὸς ἂν χεῖρον pro-
 perly belong to that verb, and after ὅσῳ
 καὶ there should be supplied μάλλον
 ἢ αὐτῆς ἡδίκημαι. In what follows,
 the words καὶ τὸ μεθιστάναι αὐτήν, κ.τ.λ.
 are properly a continuation of the sen-
 tence, δικαιοῦντες — τοῦτο ξυνδιασώζειν,
 all between being a sort of parenthesis.

5. ὅσον καὶ λοιδορήσαιμι] Si pro
 ὅσον, cum plerisque MSS. et Scholiaste,
 ὅσῳ legas, locus satis sanus, et tantum
 μάλλον supplendum; hic enim sensus
 hujus periodi esse videtur: Nam, cu-

jusmodi popularis status esset, cum
 omnes, qui aliquid sapimus, tum ego
 non minus, quam ullus alius, intelligen-
 bam. Verba, καὶ αὐτὸς οὐδενὸς ἂν χεῖρον,
 non refero cum Scholiaste et Latinis
 Interpretibus ad λοιδορήσαιμι, sed ad
 præcedentia, et ἀπὸ κοινοῦ repeto γινώ-
 σκω. Dativo ὅσῳ autem eodem modo,
 quo hic, etiam aliis locis utitur Thucy-
 dides, III. 45. ἀδοκῶτως γὰρ ἔστιν ὅτε
 παρισταμένη (ἡ τύχη) καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑποδε-
 εστέρων κινδυνεύειν τινὰ προάγει, καὶ
 οὐχ ἥσσαν τὰς πόλεις, ὅσῳ περὶ τῶν
 μεγίστων, ἐλευθερίας, ἢ ἄλλων ἀρχῆς,
 nempe κινδυνεύουσι, vel, ut Stephanus,
 κινδυνεύειν αὐτὰς προάγει. V. 90. καὶ
 πρὸς ὑμῶν οὐχ ἥσσαν τοῦτο, ὅσῳ καὶ ἐπὶ
 μεγίστη τιμωρίᾳ, σφαλέντες ἂν, τοῖς ἄλ-
 λοις παράδειγμα γένοισθε. VI. 92. γνόν-
 τας, τοῦτον δὴ τὸν ὑφ' ἀπάντων προβαλ-
 λόμενον λόγον, ὡς, εἰ πολέμιός γε ἂν
 σφόδρα ἐβλαπτον, καὶ ἂν φίλος ἂν ἰκανῶς
 ὠφελοῖν ὅσῳ τὰ μὲν Ἀθηναίων οἶδα, τὰ
 δ' ὑμέτερα εἰκάζον. Sic V. 108. et VI.
 11. Nec abhorret hoc Luciani Phalar.
 1. pag. 735. ἡμῖν δὲ τοῦτο πολλὰ ἀναγ-
 καύτερον τοῖς τυράννοις, ὅσῳ πρὸς ἀνάγ-
 κην ἐξηγουμένα. Et similia apud eum-
 dem, pro laps. inter salut. p. 500.
 Pseudom. p. 747. et alibi. Anacreon
 quoque Carm. XI. τοῦτο δ' οἶδα, ὧς τῷ
 γέροντι μάλλον Πρέπει τὸ τερπνὰ παίζειν,
 Ὅσῳ πέλας τὰ Μοῖρης. Quæ omnia
 per ellipsin τοῦ μάλλον dici, apertum
 est. DUK.

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“περὶ δὲ ὧν ὑμῖν τε βουλευτέον, καὶ ἐμοὶ, εἴ τι πλεόν οἶδα,
 2 Listen to me at “ἐσηγητέον, μάθετε ἥδη: ἐπλεύσαμεν ἐς Σικε-
 any rate as to the “λίαν πρῶτον μὲν, εἰ δυναίμεθα, Σικελιώτας.
 question now be- “καταστρεψόμενοι, μετὰ δ’ ἐκείνους αὖθις καὶ
 fore you. It was “Ἱταλιώτας, ἔπειτα καὶ τῆς Καρχηδονίων 5
 our design in going “ἀρχῆς καὶ αὐτῶν ἀποπειράσονται. εἰ δὲ
 to Sicily, to make “προχωρήσειε ταῦτα ἢ πάντα ἢ καὶ τὰ πλείω,
 our conquests in “ἥδη τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ ἐμέλλομεν ἐπιχειρήσειν, κομίσαντες
 the westa stepping- “ξύμπασαν μὲν τὴν ἐκείθεν προσγενομένην δύναμιν τῶν
 stone to the con- “Ἑλλήνων, πολλοὺς δὲ βαρβάρους μισθωσάμενοι, καὶ Ἰβήρας 10
 quest of Pelopon- “καὶ ἄλλους τῶν ἐκεῖ, ὁμολογουμένως νῦν βαρβάρων †μαχι-
 nesus. “μωτάτους,† τριήρεις τε πρὸς ταῖς ἡμετέραις πολλὰς ναυ-
 “πηγησάμενοι, ἐχούσης τῆς Ἱταλίας ξύλα ἄφθονα, οἷς τὴν
 “Πελοπόννησον πέριξ πολιορκοῦντες, καὶ τῷ πεζῷ ἅμα ἐκ
 “γῆς ἐφορμαῖς, τῶν πόλεων τὰς μὲν βίᾳ λαβόντες, τὰς δ’ 15
 “ἐντειχισάμενοι, ῥαδίως ἡλπίζομεν καταπολεμήσειν, καὶ

1. ἡμῖν F.H.R.c.g.h.m.

4. αὖθις καὶ] om. d.

6. αὐτῆς ἀποπειρά-

σονται g.

7. προσχωρήσειε h.

8. ὁμολογουμένων Q.

Bekk. 2.

ceteri ἀφορμαῖς.

9. μαχιμωτάτων Q.

10. Poppo.

11. δὲ O.

12. αἷς Duker.

13. ἐφορμαῖς A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.f.g.h.m.

14. Haack. Poppo. Goell.

15. ἐντειχισόμενοι K.

16. ἐλπίζομεν K.

17. ἡλπίσαμεν E.

6. ἀρχῆς καὶ αὐτῶν] “Their domi-
 nion,” i. e. their provinces of Sar-
 dinia and Corsica, and possibly some
 of their subject states in Africa; “and
 “themselves,” i. e. Carthage itself,
 which Agathocles, with far inferior
 means, was afterwards so near conquer-
 ing; and which one consular army
 under M. Regulus, in the first Punic
 war, brought to the very verge of sub-
 jugation. Compare V. 110. ἐνμαχίδος
 τε καὶ γῆς.

10. καὶ Ἰβήρας — †μαχιμωτάτους †]
 Spaniards or Iberians are mentioned
 by Herodotus, as forming part of the
 famous Carthaginian expedition, which
 invaded Sicily in the time of Gelon.
 See Herodot. VII. 165. In what fol-
 lows Poppo reads μαχιμωτάτων, which
 undoubtedly affords an easier sense.
 But if we put a comma after ἐκεῖ, the
 text may perhaps be retained as it is,

referring μαχιμωτάτους both to Ἰβήρας
 and to ἄλλους; although in that case
 the omission of the participle ὄντας be-
 fore ὁμολογουμένως is sufficiently harsh.

13. ξύλα ἄφθονα] Idem de Italia pro-
 didisse multos veterum, observat Cas-
 saubonus ad Athen. V. 11. Add. Thu-
 cyd. VII. 25. DUK.

οἷς — πολιορκοῦντες] The relative
 refers neither to ξύλα singly, nor to
 τριήρεις, but to all that had been men-
 tioned: δύναμιν τῶν Ἑλλήνων, — πολλοὺς
 δὲ βαρβάρους, — τριήρεις τε πολλὰς.

15. [ἐφορμαῖς. — “And at the same
 “time by attacks with our soldiers on
 “the land side.”]

16. ἐντειχισάμενοι] “Having walled
 “them in.” Compare Dionysius Hali-
 carn. Antiqq. Rom. III. 43. ἐντειχίσας
 τὸν Ἀδεντίων. Compare also the mean-
 ing of ἐνφοκοδομένην, VI. 51.

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- “ μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ τοῦ ξύμπαντος Ἑλληνικοῦ ἄρξιν. | χρή- 4
 “ ματα δὲ καὶ σῖτον, ὥστε εὐπορώτερον γίγνεσθαι τι αὐτῶν,
 “ αὐτὰ τὰ προσγεγόμενα ἐκείθεν χωρία ἔμελλε διαρκῆ ἄνευ
 “ τῆς ἐνθένδε προσόδου παρέξιν. XCI. τοιαῦτα μὲν περὶ
 5 Such were our “ τοῦ νῦν οἰχομένου στόλου παρὰ τοῦ τὰ ἀκρι-
 plans, and without “ βέστατα εἰδότος, ὥς διενόηθημεν, ἀκηκόατε·
 your speedy inter- “ καὶ ὅσοι ὑπόλοιποι στρατηγοὶ, ἦν δύνωνται,
 ference they will “ ὁμοίως αὐτὰ πράξουσιν. ὥς δὲ εἰ μὴ βοηθή-
 all be accomplish- “ σετε, οὐ περιέσται τάκεϊ, μάθετε ἦδη. Σικε- 2
 ed. Send aid to “ λιῶται γὰρ ἀπειρότεροι μὲν εἰσιν, ὅμως δ’
 Syracuse; above “ ἂν ξυστραφέντες ἀθρόοι καὶ νῦν ἔτι περι-
 all, send a Spartan, “ γένοντο. Συρακόσιοι δὲ μόνοι, μάχῃ τε
 to command their “ ἦδη πανδημεὶ ἡσσημένοι καὶ ναυσὶν ἅμα
 soldiers. Renew “ κατειργόμενοι, ἀδύνατοι ἔσονται τῇ νῦν Ἀθηναίων ἐκεῖ
 10 the war in Greece, “ παρασκευῇ ἀντισχεῖν. καὶ εἰ αὕτη ἡ πόλις ληφθήσεται, 3
 and strike a fatal “ ἔχεται καὶ ἡ πᾶσα Σικελία, καὶ εὐθὺς καὶ Ἰταλία· καὶ ὃν
 blow to your ene- “ ἄρτι κίνδυνον ἐκείθεν προεῖπον, οὐκ ἂν διὰ μακροῦ ὑμῖν
 mies by occupying “ ἐπιπέσοι. ὥστε μὴ περὶ τῆς Σικελίας τις οἰέσθω μόνον 4
 and fortifying De- “ βουλεύειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ περὶ τῆς Πελοποννήσου, εἰ μὴ ποιή-
 celea in Attica. “ σετε τάδε ἐν τάχει, στρατιάν τε ἐπὶ νεῶν πέμψετε τοιαύτην
 20 “ ἐκέισε, οἷτινες αὐτερέται κομισθέντες καὶ ὀπλιτεύσουσιν
 “ εὐθὺς, καὶ ὃ τῆς στρατιᾶς ἔτι χρησιμώτερον εἶναι νομίζω,
 “ ἄνδρα Σπαρτιάτην ἄρχοντα, ὥς ἂν τοὺς τε παρόντας ξυν-
 “ τάξῃ, καὶ τοὺς μὴ θέλοντας προσαναγκάσῃ. οὕτω γὰρ οἱ
 25 “ τε ὑπάρχοντες ὑμῖν φίλοι θαρσήσουσι μᾶλλον, καὶ οἱ

2. τ. A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.V.c.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo τινά. 4. περὶ
 b.h. 5. τὰ] om. N. 7. ὅσοι] ὥς οἱ E. 9. ἦδη] om. L.O.P.
 11. ξυστραφέντες B. 12. μόνῃ d.e. 13. ἡσσημένοι P. 16. ἔχεται
 ἡ πᾶσα Q. 18. περὶ σικελίας O. βουλεύειν μόνον N.V. 20. τάδε]
 om. V. 21. αὐθαίρεται g. ὀπλιτεύουσιν L.M.O.P.Q.b.d.i.k. 23. ὅς
 L.O.V.N. συντάξῃ Q. 24. θέλοντας A.B.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.
 V.d.e.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἐθέλοντας.

23. ὥς ἂν—ξυντάξῃ] The meaning of
 ὥς ἂν seems to be very nearly the same
 with that of the other reading, ὅς ἂν.
 In both cases the particle renders the
 expression more doubtful: ὥς ἂν ξυν-

τάξῃ is, “that he may, if possible,
 “organize;” ὅς ἂν ξυντάξῃ, would sig-
 nify, “if a man can be found to organ-
 “ize.” See Hermann on Viger, note
 285.

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5 “ ἐνδοιάζοντες ἀδεέστερον προσίασι. καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε χρὴ ἅμα
 “ φανερώτερον ἐκπολεμεῖν, ἵνα Συρακόσιοί τε, νομίζοντες
 “ ὑμᾶς ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, μᾶλλον ἀντέχωσι, καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς
 6 “ εαυτῶν ἦσσον ἄλλην ἐπικουρίαν πέμπωσι. τειχίζειν δὲ
 “ χρὴ Δεκέλειαν τῆς Ἀττικῆς, ὅπερ Ἀθηναῖοι μάλιστα αἰεὶ 5
 “ φοβούνται, καὶ μόνου αὐτοῦ νομίζουσι τῶν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ
 “ οὐ διαπεπειρᾶσθαι· βεβαιότατα δ’ ἂν τις οὕτω τοὺς πολε-
 “ μίους βλάπτοι, εἰ ἂ μάλιστα δεδιότας αὐτοὺς αἰσθάνοιτο,
 “ ταῦτα σαφῶς πυνθανόμενος ἐπιφέρει· εἰκὸς γὰρ αὐτοὺς
 “ ἀκριβέστατα ἐκάστους τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν δεινὰ ἐπιστα- 10
 7 “ μένους φοβεῖσθαι. ἃ δ’ ἐν τῇ ἐπιτειχίσει αὐτοὶ ὠφελού-
 “ μενοι τοὺς ἐναντίους κωλύσετε, πολλὰ παρὲς τὰ μέγιστα
 “ κεφαλαιώσω. οἷς τε γὰρ ἡ χώρα κατεσκευάσται, τὰ πολλὰ
 “ πρὸς ὑμᾶς, τὰ μὲν ληφθέντα τὰ δ’ αὐτόματα, ἥξει· καὶ
 “ τὰς τοῦ Λαυρίου τῶν ἀργυρείων μετᾶλλων προσόδους, καὶ 15
 “ ὅσα ἀπὸ γῆς καὶ δικαστηρίων νῦν ὠφελούνται, εὐθὺς ἀπο-
 “ στερησονται, μάλιστα δὲ τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμμάχων προσόδου
 “ ἦσσον διαφορουμένης, οἷ, τὰ παρ’ ὑμῶν νομίσαντες ἤδη

3. ἀντέχωσι μᾶλλον ε. καὶ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι K.N.V. 4. πέμπουσι C.E.Q.e.k.
 τε χρὴ C. 6. μόνον L.O. 7. τοὺς πολεμίους οὕτω N.V. 8. βλάπτει k.m.
 9. πυνθανομένους A.B.F. 10. δεινὰ] om. P. 11. ἐπιχειρήσει Q. αὐτῇ
 B.h. 12. κωλύετε A.C.K.N.V.d.e.i.k.m. 13. τε] om. L.d. 14. ἡμᾶς E.
 15. λαυρίου E.F.H.N.Q.V.f.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo λαυρείου. ἀρ-
 γυρίων E.F.K.R.e.f. 17. δέ] om. A.

1. προσίασι] “This verb εἶμι, has
 “ the peculiar anomaly, that the pre-
 “ sent tense usually, and in the Attic
 “ writers *always*, has the signification
 “ of the future.” Buttmann. Gr. Gr.
 §. 108. 10.

13. οἷς—ἡ χώρα κατεσκευάσται] “The
 “ live and dead stock of the country;
 “ slaves, cattle, sheep, farm-houses,
 “ trees, &c.”

15. καὶ ὅσα ἀπὸ γῆς καὶ δικαστηρίων
 νῦν] ἐζήτῃται πῶς, Δεκελείας ἐπιτειχι-
 ζομένης, ἐμελλον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῆς ἀπὸ
 τῶν δικαστηρίων προσόδου στερησεσθαι.
 φαμέν οὖν ὥς ἦν τις πρόσσδος ἀπὸ τῶν
 δικαστηρίων, οἷα ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν γραφῶν δω-
 ροδοκίας, ὕβρεως, συκοφαντίας, μοιχείας,
 ψευδογραφίας, παραπρεσβείας, λειπο-
 στρατίου. οὐ γὰρ πάσαις ἀτιμία προσε-

τιμᾶτο ἢ θάνατος, ἀλλὰ πολλαῖς καὶ χρη-
 μάτων εἰσπραξίς· ὁ γὰρ ἐν αὐταῖς νικηθεὶς
 ἐζημιούτο. ταύτης οὖν τῆς πάσης προσό-
 δου στερησεσθαι ἐμελλον Ἀθηναῖοι, πο-
 λεμίων αὐτοῖς ἰδρυμένων ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ, καὶ
 σχολὴν οὐ παρεχόντων δικάζεσθαι. καὶ
 γὰρ τὰ ἐκ τῶν τοιούτων ἀφορμῶν χρή-
 ματα τῇ πόλει ἐδίδοδο. SCHOL.

16. δικαστηρίων] See the note of the
 Scholiast, and compare Böckh, Staats-
 haushalt. der Athener. I. p. 250, &c.,
 and p. 368, &c. [Eng. Transl. vol. I.
 p. 311, &c., and vol. II. p. 63, &c.]
 See also Thucyd. VII. 28, and VIII. 69.

18. διαφορουμένης] “An hic valet
 “ διαφέρειν, i. e. *constanter ferre, per-
 “ ferre*.” DOBREE. This seems to
 be the sense, “less brought over so
 “ as to reach Athens.” Or are several

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“κατὰ κράτος πολεμείσθαι, ὀλιγωρήσουσι. γίγνεσθαι δέ τι 8
 “αὐτῶν καὶ ἐν τάχει καὶ προθυμότερον, ἐν ὑμῖν ἐστὶν, ὧ
 “Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἐπεὶ ὧς γε δυνατὰ, (καὶ οὐχ ἁμαρτήσεσθαι
 “οἶμαι γνώμης,) πάνν θαρσῶ. XCII. Καὶ χείρων οὐδενὶ

- 5 This seems strange “ἀξιῶ δοκεῖν ὑμῶν εἶναι, εἰ τῇ ἐμᾶντοῦ μετὰ
 counsel to come “τῶν πολεμωτάτων, φιλόπολις ποτε δοκῶν
 from an Athenian; “εἶναι, νῦν ἐγκρατῶς ἐπέρχομαι, οὐδὲ ὑπο-
 but Athens, as it “πτεύεσθαι μου ἐς τὴν φυγαδικὴν προθυμίαν
 now is, is no more “τὸν λόγον. φυγὰς τε γάρ εἰμι τῆς τῶν ἐξε- 2
 my country. I am
 endeavouring to
 make it such as
 that I may again
 return to it. And
 10 for you, the mis- “λασάντων πονηρίας, καὶ οὐ τῆς ὑμετέρας, ἣν
 chief which you “πεῖθισθέ μοι, ὠφελίας· καὶ πολεμιώτεροι
 sustained from me “οὐχ οἱ τοὺς πολεμίους που βλάψαντες ὑμεῖς,
 as an enemy is the “ἡ οἱ τοὺς φίλους ἀναγκάσαντες πολεμίους
 measure of the be- “γενέσθαι. τό τε φιλόπολι οὐκ ἐν ᾧ ἀδικοῦμαι 3
 nefits you will re-
 ceive from me as a
 friend.
 15 “ἔχω, ἀλλ’ ἐν ᾧ ἀσφαλῶς ἐπολιτεύθην. οὐδ’ ἐπὶ πατρίδα
 “οὔσαν ἔτι ἡγοῦμαι νῦν ἰέναι, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον τὴν οὐκ οὔσαν
 “ἀνακτᾶσθαι. καὶ φιλόπολις οὗτος ὀρθῶς, οὐχ ὅς ἂν τὴν

4. χείρων A.B.E.F.H.L.O.g.k. χείρω R. 6. ποτε] τε M.N.V.e.f.g.
 12. οὐχὶ τοὺς O.P.i.m. βλέψαντες Q. 13. οἱ] om. Q. 14. φιλόπολιν E.F.H.R.c.d.f.g.m. φιλόπολις e. φιλόπονον
 A.B. 16. ἡγοῦμαι νῦν ἰέναι] A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo omittunt νῦν. 17. ἀναχθήσασθαι B. ἀναχθήσεσθαι h.

states said *διαφορεῖν χρήματα*, “to pay
 “their several sums of money,” as a
 number of men are said *διαψηφίζεσθαι*,
 “to give their several votes without
 “omitting any?” See note on IV. 88.

7. *ὑποπτεύεσθαι* — *ἐς* — *προθυμίαν*]
 “Suspected with regard to its shewing
 “the common forwardness of an exile.”
 Compare VIII. 88. *ἐς τὴν Ἀθηναίων*
φιλίαν διαβάλλειν, and Matthiæ, Gr.
 Gr. §. 578.

9. *φυγὰς* — *ὠφελίας*] The play on
 the word *φυγὰς* is not easy to express
 in another language: “I am not ban-
 “ished from rendering you service.”

10. *καὶ οὐ τῆς ὑμετέρας*] *οὐκ εἰμι φυγὰς*
τῆς ὑμετέρας ὠφελείας, τουτέστιν οὐ
φεύγω τὸ ὠφελεῖν ὑμᾶς. SCHOL.

14. *οὐκ ἐν ᾧ ἀδικοῦμαι*] “I keep not
 “my patriotism in a state where I am
 “wronged; it belonged to a state
 “where I enjoyed securely the rights

“of a citizen:” *ἐν ᾧ* is, “in a case in
 “which,” “under circumstances in
 “which.” See the note on VI. 55.

17. *φιλόπολις οὗτος ὀρθῶς κ.τ.λ.*] This
 strange argument is repeated again by
 Isocrates, in the speech written for the
 son of Alcibiades, where he is made to
 say of his father, *ἡγοῦμαι δ’ αὐτὸν παρ’*
ὑμῶν δικαίως ἂν πλείστης συγγνώμης
τυγχάνειν, “because,” he goes on to
 say, “you yourselves, when you were
 “driven from your country by the
 “Thirty, scrupled at nothing in order
 “to effect your return; you destroyed
 “the corn in the country, you laid
 “waste the land, you burnt the sub-
 “urbs, and even attacked the very
 “walls of the city; so that you cannot
 “in reason think ill of those who, when
 “in exile, endeavoured to get back
 “again to their country.” De Bigis,
 p. 349. b. c.

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“ἐαυτοῦ ἀδίκως ἀπολέσας μὴ ἐπὶ, ἀλλ’ ὅς ἂν ἐκ παντὸς
 4 “τρόπου διὰ τὸ ἐπιθυμῆν πειραθῇ αὐτὴν ἀναλαβεῖν. οὕτως
 “ἔμοιγε ἀξιῶ ὑμᾶς καὶ ἐς κίνδυνον καὶ ἐς τάλαιπωρίαν πᾶσαν
 “ἀδεῶς χρῆσθαι, ὧ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, γνόντας τοῦτον δὴ τὸν
 “ὑφ’ ἀπάντων προβαλλόμενον λόγον, ὥς εἰ πολέμιός γε 5
 “ὦν σφόδρα ἔβλαπτον, καὶ φίλος ὦν ἱκανῶς ὠφελοῖν, ὅσῳ
 “τὰ μὲν Ἀθηναίων οἶδα, τὰ δ’ ὑμέτερα ἤκαζον· καὶ αὐτοὺς
 “νῦν νομίσαντας περὶ μεγίστων δὴ τῶν διαφερόντων βου-
 “λεύεσθαι, μὴ ἀποκνεῖν τὴν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν τε καὶ ἐς τὴν
 “Ἀττικὴν στρατείαν, ἵνα τὰ τε ἐκεῖ βραχεὶ μορίῳ ξυμπα- 10
 “ραγενόμενοι μεγάλα σώσητε, καὶ Ἀθηναίων τὴν τε οὔσαν
 “καὶ τὴν μέλλουσαν δύναμιν καθέλῃτε, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα
 “αὐτοὶ τε ἀσφαλῶς οἰκῇτε, καὶ τῆς ἀπάσης Ἑλλάδος ἐκού-
 “σης, καὶ οὐ βία, κατ’ εὖνοιαν δὲ ἡγήσθε.”

XCIII. Ὁ μὲν Ἀλκιβιάδης τοσαῦτα εἶπεν. οἱ δὲ Λακε- 15
 δαιμόνιοι διανοούμενοι μὲν καὶ αὐτοὶ πρότερον στρατεύειν
 ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας, μέλλοντες δ’ ἔτι καὶ πέρι-
 ορώμενοι, πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἐπερρώσθησαν διδά-
 ξαντος ταῦτα ἕκαστα αὐτοῦ, καὶ νομίσαντες
 20 παρὰ τοῦ σαφέστατα εἰδότος ἀκκοεῖναι. ὥστε
 τῇ ἐπιτειχίσει τῆς Δεκελείας προσείχον ἥδη
 τὸν νοῦν, καὶ τὸ παραντῖκα καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πέμπειν

1. αὐτοῦ B.h. μὴ] om. d. 2. πειρασθῇ i. 3. ἔμοιγε] ἐμοί τε,
 Bekk. 2. 5. γε] ἐγὼ Q. 6. καὶ B.h. Goell. probante Poppon. vulgo
 καὶ ἄν. 7. ἤκαζον B.E.F.H.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri εἵκαζον.
 8. νῦν] ὑμᾶς Q. 9. ἀποκνεῖν P. 11. μεγάλα σώσητε] μεγαλώσητε i.
 12. τὴν τε μέλλουσαν R. 13. οἰκείτε E. πάσης B.h. ἐκούσης οὐ g.
 14. ἡγήσθε B.h. Poppo. Goell. ἡγήσεσθε A. E. F. H. R. g. vulgo ἡγήσθησθε.
 15. μὲν οὖν ἀλκιβ. L.O.Q.d.i.k.m. τοιαῦτα h. 17. ἔτι] τι A.B.E.F.Q.
 18. ἐπερρώσθησαν g. 20. τοῦ τὰ σαφέστατα i. 21. τῇ om. k. 22. τὸ]
 om. L.O.P. ἐν σικελίᾳ K.Q.d.e.i.

17. περιωρώμενοι] Id est, περισκο-
 πούντες. Thomas Mag. in περιωρῶ.
 Scholiastæ καταφρονούντες hic locum
 habere non potest. Et rectius Valla,
 quam vel Stephanus, vel Acacius. Vid.
 cap. 103. Duk.

22. πέμπειν] The infinitive either
 depends on some verb like διενεμήσαν,

which must be supplied from προσείχον
 τὸν νοῦν, or else the dative τοῖς ἐν τῇ
 Σικελίᾳ depends on προσείχον τὸν νοῦν,
 and the words πέμπειν τινὰ τιμωρίαν
 are added by way of explanation, to
 shew what their attention to the Sici-
 lians was to consist in.

ATHENS. SICILY. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2.

τινὰ τιμωρίαν. καὶ Γύλιππον τὸν Κλεανδρίδου προστάξαν-
τες ἄρχοντα τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, ἐκέλευον μετ' ἐκείνων καὶ τῶν
Κορινθίων βουλευόμενοι ποιεῖν, ὅπῃ ἐκ τῶν παρόντων μά-
λιστα καὶ τάχιστα τις ὠφελία ἦξει τοῖς ἐκεῖ. ὁ δὲ δύο μὲν
5 ναῦς τοὺς Κορινθίους ἤδη ἐκέλευεν οἱ πέμπειν ἐς Ἀσίην,
τὰς δὲ λοιπὰς παρασκευάζεσθαι, ὅσας διανοοῦνται πέμπειν,
καὶ ὅταν καιρὸς ᾖ, ἐτοίμας εἶναι πλεῖν. ταῦτα δὲ ξυνθέμενοι
ἀνεχώρουν ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαίμονος.

Ἀφίκετο δὲ καὶ ἡ ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας τριήρης τῶν Ἀθηναίων,
10 ἣν ἀπέστειλαν οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐπὶ τε χρήματα καὶ ἵππείας. καὶ
οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀκούσαντες ἐψηφίσαντο τὴν τε
τροφὴν πέμπειν τῇ στρατιᾷ καὶ τοὺς ἵππείας.
καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἑβδομον καὶ δέκα-
τον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυ-
15 δίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

XCIV. Ἄμα δὲ τῷ ἡρι εὐθὺς ἀρχομένῳ τοῦ ἐπιγιγνο-
μένου θέρους, οἱ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ Ἀθηναῖοι ἄραντες ἐκ τῆς

SICILY.

A. C. 414.

Olymp. 91. 2.

20 Petty operations of
the armament in
Sicily.

Κατάνης παρέπλευσαν ἐπὶ Μεγάρων τῶν ἐν
τῇ Σικελίᾳ, οὓς ἐπὶ Γέλωνος τοῦ τυράννου,
ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερόν μοι εἴρηται, ἀναστήσαντες
Συρακόσιοι αὐτοὶ ἔχουσι τὴν γῆν. ἀποβάντες
2 δὲ ἐδήλωσαν τοὺς τε ἀγροὺς, καὶ ἐλθόντες ἐπὶ ἔρυμά τι τῶν
Συρακοσίων, καὶ οὐχ ἐλόντες, αὖθις καὶ πεζῇ καὶ ναυσὶ πα-
ρακομισθέντες ἐπὶ τὸν Τηρίαν ποταμὸν τό τε πεδῖον ἀνα-

1. γύλιππον B. κλεαρίδου C.L.O.P.e.k.m. sed in margine γρ. κλεανδρίδου
eadem manu. κλεανδρίδου d.i. κλεάρχου Diodorus Siculus 15. 3. βουλευόμενοι
Q. βουλευόμενων H. βουλόμενον e.g. μάλιστα] κάλλιστα B. 5. ναῦς]
om. d.i. τοὺς] τὰς L.O. ἥδη] om. F.d.i. 7. ἡ καιρὸς h. καιρὸς ἦκε d.
εἶναι] om. P. 9. καὶ ἐκ K. 12. πέμπειν καὶ ἵππείας d.i. 14. τῷ πολέμῳ]
om. d. post ἐτελεύτα ponit B. 16. δὲ] om. d. ἀρχομένῳ τοῦ ἐ. θ.] ἀρχο-
μένου θέρους d. 17. ἄρξαντες V. 18. μεγαρέων B. 22. τοὺς ἀγροὺς
B.K.h. 24. τηρία g. τυρέα c. τηρίαν Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. τηρέαν. vid. c. 50.

22. ἔρυμα] See VI. 75.

24. Τηρέαν] Τηρίαν Codices omnes
p. 378. Terias Plinio [lib. III. c. viii.
s. 14], Τηρίας Diodor. in Ecl. pag. 868.
et Hesychio. Hinc corrige Diodorum,

qui lib. XIV. p. 402. Τυρίαν vocat. De
Turia flumine, quod Valentiam præter-
fluit, adi Vibium Seq. pag. 83. v. et
Scylacem, pag. 4. WASS. De Teria
Siciliæ Cluver. I. Sicil. 10. DUK.

SICILY. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2.

βάντες ἐδῆουν καὶ τὸν σῖτον ἐνεπίμπρασαν, καὶ τῶν Συρακο-
 σίων περιτυχόντες τισὶν οὐ πολλοῖς, καὶ ἀποκτείναντές τε
 τινὰς καὶ τροπαῖον στήσαντες, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς.
 3 καὶ ἀποπλεύσαντες ἐς Κατάνην, ἐκεῖθεν δὲ ἐπισιτισάμενοι,
 πᾶσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐχώρουν ἐπὶ Κεντόριπα Σικελῶν πόλισμα, 5
 καὶ προσαγαγόμενοι ὁμολογία ἀπήεσαν, πιμπράντες ἅμα τὸν
 4 σῖτον τῶν τε Ἰησσαιῶν καὶ τῶν Ὑβλαίων. καὶ ἀφικό-
 μενοι ἐς Κατάνην καταλαμβάνουσι τοὺς τε ἱππέας ἦκοντας
 ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν πεντήκοντα καὶ διακοσίους, ἄνευ τῶν ἵππων,
 μετὰ σκευῆς, ὥς αὐτόθεν ἵππων πορισθησομένων, καὶ ἵππο- 10
 τοξότας τριάκοντα καὶ τάλαντα ἀργυρίου τριακόσια.

XCV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ ἦρος καὶ ἐπ' Ἄργος στρατεύσαντες
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι μέχρι μὲν Κλεωνῶν ἦλθον, σεισμοῦ δὲ γενο-
 2 GREECE. μένου ἀπεχώρησαν. καὶ Ἀργεῖοι μετὰ ταῦτα
 Plundering war-
 fare between Ar-
 gos and Lacedæ-
 mon. Unsuccess-
 ful attempt to ef-
 fect a democrati-
 cal revolution at The-
 3 piæ.
 σίων ἐσβαλόντες ἐς τὴν Θυρεάτιν ὁμορον οὖσαν, 15
 λείαν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων πολλὴν ἔλαβον, ἣ
 ἐπράθη τάλαντων οὐκ ἔλασσον πέντε καὶ εἴ-
 κοσι. καὶ ὁ Θεσπιδίων δῆμος ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει,
 οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον, ἐπιθέμενος τοῖς τὰς ἀρχὰς ἔχουσιν οὐ κα-
 τέσχεν, ἀλλὰ βοηθησάντων Θηβαίων, οἱ μὲν ξυνηλθήθησαν, 20
 οἱ δ' ἐξέπεσον Ἀθήναξ.

XCVI. Καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους, ὥς ἐπύθοντο
 τοὺς τε ἱππέας ἦκοντας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ μέλλοντας ἦδη

1. ἐνεπίπρασεν A.B.H.N.V.g. ἐνεμπίπρασεν K. ἐμπίπρασεν Q. 2. τισιν
 περιτυχόντες B.h. καὶ] om. B.h. τε] om. C.K.O.P.R.V.k.m. 3. τρο-
 παῖον οὐ στήσαντες P. ἀνεχ.—ἀποπλεύσαντες] om. K. 4. ἐκεῖθεν] ἐκ h.
 ἐπισιτισάμενοι g. 5. ἐχώρει e. κεντορριπα B. κεντόροπα L. κεντορριππα i.
 σικελὸν A.E.F.G.H.K. σικελικὸν B.Q.h. 6. προσαγόμενοι L.f.g.i.k.m. ὁμο-
 λογία] om. g. ἐπήεσαν g. πιπράντες A. πιπράσαντες g. πιμπράσαντες Q.
 ἐμπιπράντες B.h. 7. τε ἰησσαιῶν] γενησιῶν B.h. 8. ἄνευ] ἄνδρας k.m.
 11. τριακόσια ἀργυρίου B.h. 15. ἐμβαλόντες R. θυρεάτιν E. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. θυρατίην V. et correct. N. θυράτιν P.k. θυρεάτην d.i. vulgo θυρεάτιν
 17. ἔλασσον B.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἔλαττον. 20. βοησάντων h.
 βοηθησάντων τῶν K.Q. θηβαίων B.N.V.h. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἀθηναίων. Conf.
 V. 17. VII. 30. 21. ἐξέφυγον B.h. 22. καὶ οἱ] οἱ δὲ d. 23. τε] om. B.e.h.

19. οὐ κατέσχεν] "Did not get the τικῶ ὥπερ πάντα κατέσχον, and the note
 "better." Compare VII. 66. τῷ ναυ- on IV. 92. §. 3.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

A. C. 414.
Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

SYRACUSE.

The Syracusans
take measures to
prevent the Athe-
nians from occu-
pying Epipolæ.

ἐπὶ σφᾶς ἰέναι, νομίσαντες, ἐὰν μὴ τῶν Ἐπι-

πολῶν κρατήσωσιν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, χωρίου ἀπο-

κρήμνου τε καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως εὐθὺς κει-

μένου, οὐκ ἂν ῥαδίως σφᾶς, οὐδ' εἰ κρατοῖντο

μάχῃ, ἀποτειχισθῆναι, διανοοῦντο τὰς προσβά-

σεις αὐτῶν φυλάσσειν, ὅπως μὴ κατὰ ταύτας λάθωσι σφᾶς

ἀναβάντες οἱ πολέμιοι· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἄλλῃ γε αὐτοὺς δυνη-

θῆναι. ἐξήρτηται γὰρ τὸ ἄλλο χωρίον, καὶ μέχρι τῆς πόλεως²

ἐπικλινές τε ἐστὶ καὶ ἐπιφανές πᾶν εἶσω· καὶ ὠνόμασται ὑπὸ

10 τῶν Συρακοσίων διὰ τὸ ἐπιπολῆς τοῦ ἄλλου εἶναι, Ἐπι-

πολαί. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐξεληθόντες πανδημεὶ ἐς τὸν λειμῶνα παρὰ³

τὸν Ἀναπον ποταμὸν ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ (ἐτύγχανον γὰρ αὐτοῖς

καὶ οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἑρμοκράτην στρατηγοὶ ἄρτι παρεληφότες

1. ἐπιπολλῶν F.H.V.e.k.

2. ἀπὸ κρηνοῦ g.

4. κρατοῖντο τῇ μάχῃ O.

5. προσβάσεις K.g.

6. ταῦτα A.E.F.H.K.Q.e.g. Haack. Porro.

8. ἐξήρ-

τητο B.h. ἐξήρτται g.

ἄλλον d.

11. ξυνέλθοντες d.i.

λιμένα B.R.h.

12. ἀναπον k.

13. ἄρτι] om. Q.

2. χωρίου ἀποκρήμνου] Descripsit
ex hoc loco Stephanus in Ἐπιπολαί.
Duk.

4. οὐκ ἂν ῥαδίως σφᾶς—ἀποτει-
χισθῆναι] It is owing to the participle
νομίσαντες that σφᾶς is here allowable;
for it would not be right to say, νομί-
σαντες οὐκ ἂν σφεῖς ἀποτειχισθῆναι, but
either σφᾶς ἀποτειχισθῆναι, or simply
οὐκ ἂν ἀποτειχισθῆναι. The cases in VI.
49. and VII. 21. where Bekker pro-
poses to alter σφᾶς into σφεῖς, are not
similar to the present passage.

5. [τὰς προσβάσεις] The surface of
Epipolæ, speaking generally, may be
called a triangle on an inclined plane,
of which the city was the base. The
sides of the triangle are two lines of
steep descent, more or less precipitous;
and it appears that no road led up to
them from the country below, either on
the north or south of Syracuse. All
approach to Epipolæ, therefore, was by
the apex of the triangle, where the high
ground breaks off abruptly, being di-
vided by a gap from the Hyblæan hills
beyond; and here the roads from the
plains of Syracuse and of Thapsus

meet, joining the road which came in
along the Hyblæan ridge from Leon-
tini and the interior of the island. The
προσβάσεις then, or ways of approach-
ing Epipolæ, were the roads or paths
which ascended the ridge in particular
places, through openings in the line of
the cliffs. There were, perhaps some
such on the northern side, as for in-
stance, what is now called the Scala
Greca, by which the Catania road as-
cends from the plain of Thapsus. But
the principal approaches were by the
apex of the triangle, by the gap under
Eurvelus, from whence they mounted
to the summit of the ridge.]

8. ἐξήρτηται γὰρ] Μὴ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐξηρ-
τῆσθαι καὶ μετεωρίσθαι ἀκούεσθω, οὔσης
τῆς διανοίας τοιαύτης· τὸ γὰρ ἄλλο χωρίον,
πλὴν τῶν προσβάσεων, ἅπαν ὑψηλὸν
ἐστὶ καὶ κρημνώδες, καὶ ἐπικέκλιται πρὸς
τὴν πόλιν, ὥστε καταφανές ἔσθωεν εἶναι.
SCHOL.

12. ἐτύγχανον γὰρ αὐτοῖς, κ. τ. λ.]
“As they had now got their new gene-
rals just come into office.” Compare
for the dative αὐτοῖς the note on III. 98.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

τὴν ἀρχὴν) ἐξέτασιν τε ὅπλων ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ ἐξακοσίους
 λογάδας τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ἐξέκριναν πρότερον, ὧν ἦρχε Διόμιλος,
 φυγὰς ἐξ Ἀνδρου, ὅπως τῶν τε Ἐπιπολῶν εἴησαν φύλακες,
 καὶ ἦν ἐς ἄλλο τι δέη, ταχὺ ξυνεστῶτες παραγίγνονται.

XCVII. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ταύτης τῆς νυκτὸς τῇ ἐπιγιγνομένη 5
 ἡμέρᾳ ἐξητάζοντο, (καὶ ἔλαθον αὐτοὺς παντὶ ἤδη τῷ στρα-

But the Athenians
 arrive suddenly
 from Catana, em-
 bark at Thapsus,
 surprise Epipolæ,
 and establish
 themselves on high
 ground.

τεύματι ἐκ τῆς Κατάνης σχόντες κατὰ τὸν
 Λέοντα καλούμενον, ὃς ἀπέχει τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν
 ἐξ ἧ ἐπὶ σταδίου, καὶ τοὺς πεζοὺς ἀποβιβά-
 σαντες, ταῖς τε ναυσὶν ἐς τὴν Θάψον καθορ- 10
 μισάμενοι· ἔστι δὲ χερσόνησος μὲν ἐν στενῷ

ισθμῷ προῦχουσα ἐς τὸ πέλαγος, τῆς δὲ Συρακοσίων πόλεως
 2 οὔτε πλοῦν οὔτε ὁδὸν πολλὴν ἀπέχει.) καὶ ὁ μὲν ναυτικὸς
 στρατὸς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν τῇ Θάψῳ, διασταυρωσάμενος τὸν
 ισθμὸν, ἡσύχαζεν· ὁ δὲ πεζὸς ἐχώρει εὐθὺς δρόμῳ πρὸς τὰς 15

1. ἐξακοσίους] Ita Valla, Haack. Poppo. Goell. Conf. c. 97. et VII. 43. vulgo
 ἑπτακοσίους. 3. τε] om. i. ἐπιπλων f.m. 4. ξυνεστῶτες] om. C.K.
 παραγίγνονται f. 5. νυκτὸς καὶ τῇ L.O. γιγνομένη Q. 7. σχόντες καὶ
 κατὰ K. 8. καλούμενον] om. k. 10. θάψον] θάλασσαν L.O.P.Q.k. κα-
 θορμισάμενοι E.f. 14. τῶν ἀθηναίων] om. d.

5. ταύτης τῆς νυκτὸς—ἡμέρᾳ] “On
 “this same night’s morrow,” i. e. the
 night which had been implied by the
 words ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ: τῇ ἐπιγιγνομένη
 ἡμέρᾳ is to be regarded as one word,
 like the Latin “postridie.” Compare
 for the use of the genitive νυκτὸς, the
 words in II. 79. τῇ τῶν Πλαταιέων ἐπι-
 στρατεία.

6. ἐξητάζοντο, καὶ ἔλαθον, κ. τ. λ.]
 There is here some difficulty, and Do-
 bree proposes to read ἀνίγοντο instead
 of ἐξητάζοντο: but that is merely cut-
 ting the knot. Thucydides, I believe,
 means to say, that, whilst the Syracu-
 sans were reviewing their men on the
 bank of the Anapus at day-break, the
 Athenians were doing the same thing
 with theirs at the same time on the
 shore to the west of Thapsus: for they
 had landed their men unobserved dur-
 ing the night, and had then stationed
 their ships at Thapsus; while the sol-
 diers, as soon as it was light, after
 a brief muster of their force, hastened

to ascend to the Hog’s Back behind
 Epipolæ; and having less than a third
 of the distance to accomplish which the
 Syracusans had to perform starting
 from the bank of the Anapus, they
 gained the vantage ground first, and
 were enabled to repel the enemy. For
 the putting to shore under cover of the
 darkness, see the note on IV. 42; for
 the distances and the nature of the
 ground, see the map and memoir on
 Syracuse.

7. κατὰ τὸν Λέοντα] “Opposite to
 “Leon,” i. e. a straight line drawn
 from Leon to the shore would fall upon
 the point where the Athenians landed:
 but the expression implies nothing as
 to the distance of Leon from the sea;
 it only shews that there was no place
 with a name between it and the coast,
 by which the spot where the landing
 took place could be marked more dis-
 tinctly.

11. ἐν στενῷ ισθμῷ] Compare the
 note on IV. 113. §. 2.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olym. 91. 2. 3.

Ἐπιπολὰς, καὶ φθάνει ἀναβαῖς κατὰ τὸν Εὐρύηλον, πρὶν τοὺς
 Συρακοσίους αἰσθομένους ἐκ τοῦ λειμῶνος καὶ τῆς ἐξετάσεως
 παραγενέσθαι. ἐβοήθουν δὲ οἱ τε ἄλλοι, ὥς ἕκαστος τάχους 3
 εἶχε, καὶ οἱ περὶ τὸν Διόμιλον ἐξακόσιοι· στάδιοι δὲ, πρὶν
 5 προσμῖξαι ἐκ τοῦ λειμῶνος, ἐγίνοντο αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἔλασσον ἢ
 πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι. προσπεσόντες οὖν αὐτοῖς τοιοῦτῳ τρόπῳ 4
 ἀτακτότερον, καὶ μάχῃ νικηθέντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐπὶ ταῖς
 Ἐπιπολαῖς, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν· καὶ ὁ τε Διόμιλος
 ἀποθνήσκει καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὥς τριακόσιοι. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο 5
 10 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαῖόν τε στήσαντες καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑπο-
 σπόνδους ἀποδόντες τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, πρὸς τὴν πόλιν αὐτὴν
 τῇ ὕστεραίᾳ ἐπικαταβάντες, ὥς οὐκ ἐπεξήρσαν αὐτοῖς, ἐπανα-
 χώρησαντες φρούριον ἐπὶ τῷ Λαβδαλῷ ὠκοδόμησαν, ἐπ’
 ἄκροις τοῖς κρημνοῖς τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν, ὁρῶν πρὸς τὰ Μέγαρα,
 15 ὅπως εἴη αὐτοῖς, ὅποτε †προῖοιεν,† ἢ μαχοῦμενοι ἢ τειχιούν-
 τες, τοῖς τε σκεύεσι καὶ τοῖς χρήμασιν ἀποθήκη. XCVIII.
 The Athenians, having received some reinforce-
 ments of cavalry, commence their lines of circumval-
 lation, and defeat a party of the Syracusan cavalry.
 Καὶ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον αὐτοῖς ἦλθον ἐκ τε
 Ἐγέστης ἱππῆς τριακόσιοι, καὶ Σικελῶν καὶ
 Ναξίων καὶ ἄλλων τινῶν ὥς ἑκατόν· καὶ Ἀθη-
 ναίων ὑπῆρχον πεντήκοντα καὶ διακόσιοι, οἷς
 ἵππους τοὺς μὲν παρ’ Ἐγεσταίων καὶ Κατα-

1. τὸν A.B.C.E.F.G.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vul-
 go τό. πρὶν] πλὴν L.O. 2. ἐκ] ἔχων O. λειμῶνος καὶ τῆς A.B.C.E.F.G.
 H.K.L.O.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo omittunt καί. 3. δέ] τε
 L.O.k. 4. διόμιλον Q.R. διόμιον b. ἐξακόσιοι A.B.C.E.F.N.Q.V.b.c.d.e.
 f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo in edd. recentioribus ἑπτακόσιοι. Conf. VII.
 43. δέ] om. G. 6. προσπεσόντες g. αὐτοῖς L. 7. ἀτακτότεροι B.
 ἀπρακτότερον K. οἱ συρ.] om. P. 10. τε] om. B.E.F.g.h. 12. ἐπι-
 βάντες Q. ἐξήρσαν G. 13. λαβδαλῷ L.O.P.Q.e. λαυδαλῷ F.c.g. δαβδαλῷ d.i.
 14. ὁρων E.F.g. 15. προῖοιεν F. Portus. Poppo. Goell. libri προσῖοιεν.
 18. ἱππῆς B.h. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἐγέστης τριακόσιοι. 19. καὶ ἄλλων τινῶν]
 om. N.V. ἑκατόν] ἕκαστα e. ἕκαστον C. 20. διακόσια g. οἷς C.E.F.H.
 K.N.V.c.e.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo οἱ.

15. †προῖοιεν†] I have not restored
 the old reading *προσῖοιεν*, because in
 the compounds of the two prepositions
πρὸ and *πρὸς* the authority of the MSS.
 is of little value, and all the recent edi-
 tors have adopted the correction *προῖ-*

οιεν: yet I believe that *προσῖοιεν* is as
 likely to be the true reading, signifying,
 “whenever they approached the town.”
 See the notes on IV. 36. §. 2. and IV.
 108. §. 1.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

ναίων ἔλαβον, τοὺς δ' ἐπρίαντο, καὶ ξύμπαντες πεντήκοντα
 2 καὶ ἑξακόσιοι ἱππῆς ξυνελέγησαν. καὶ καταστήσαντες ἐν τῷ
 Λαβδάλῳ φυλακὴν ἐχώρουν πρὸς τὴν Συκὴν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,
 ἵνα περ καθεζόμενοι ἐτείχισαν τὸν κύκλον διὰ τάχους. καὶ
 ἔκπληξιν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις παρέσχον τῷ τάχει τῆς οἰκοδο- 5
 μίας· καὶ ἐπεξελθόντες μάχην διενοοῦντο ποιεῖσθαι καὶ μὴ

2. ἐπὶ B.h.
 ἐκύκλωσαν h.

3. τυκὴν correct. F. συκὴν K. σικὴν L.O.d.i.
 5. οἰκονομίας d.

4. ἐτείχισαν]

6. ἐξελθόντες h.

3. πρὸς τὴν Συκὴν] Whether this be the same word as Τύχην, the well known name of one of the quarters of Syracuse at a later period, derived from an ancient temple of Fortune, (Cicero, Verres IV. 53.) it seems impossible to decide. The situation of Τύχα would certainly agree with that of the place here mentioned; and there are instances certainly in which the Dorians substituted Σ for Τ, as in the instance of σά, the Megarian form of τά, and of σά μάν for τὴ μὴν. (Gregor. de Dialect. ed. Schäfer. p. 236.) It is possible also that Thucydides may have adopted the Doric form of the word, and have written πρὸς τὴν Συκὴν, i.e. "to the temple and statue of Fortune," as he has elsewhere spoken simply of ὁ Τεμενίτης, meaning the statue of Apollo so called. But is there any reason to believe that the Syracusans ever did write or pronounce Συκὴ for Τύχη? and had they done so, would not a record of it have been preserved by some of the many writers who have mentioned the quarters of Syracuse, just as Livy has preserved the Doric form in speaking of Ortygia, and calls it Nasos, not Nesus? Again, Stephanus Byzantinus speaks of Συκὴ as a place near Syracuse, connecting it with many other places of the same name in various countries, all so named from the *fig-trees* that abounded in their neighbourhood, and having nothing at all to do with the goddess Fortune. And if it be said that Τύχην in the text of Thucydides has been corrupted into συκὴν, I think that this is a most improbable supposition, because the former name was well known as one of the quarters of Syracuse, while the latter was altogether obscure. And how are we to

explain the change of accent also?

[4. ἐτείχισαν τὸν κύκλον. If ὁ κύκλος is the Athenian circumvallation, with which they proposed to surround Syracuse, the aorist here appears out of place, inasmuch as the circumvallation was never completed at all, and much less in this early part of the siege. Yet that the aorist is genuine, and that what is here called ὁ κύκλος was not only begun but finished, appears from ch. 99, and c. 101, where Thucydides first says ἐτείχιζον τὸ πρὸς βορέαν τοῦ κύκλου τείχος, and then in c. 101, he adds ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου ἐτείχιζον τὸν κρημνὸν τὸν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἔλους. Here ὁ κύκλος is assumed to be finished, and the Athenians begin to raise their walls, ἐτείχιζον, to the north and south of it. Yet again, in VII. 2. ὁ κύκλος is the Athenian circumvallation, and is spoken of as *not finished*: τῷ ἄλλῳ τοῦ κύκλου * * * ἔστιν ἂ καὶ ἡμέτερα τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐξεργασμένα κατελείπετο. The solution seems to be that ὁ κύκλος which is spoken of as finished, was on the one hand a part of the circumvallation, but was also a complete work in itself,—something that is of an entrenched camp, which was to be the point of junction and key of the two lines which were to run respectively to the sea by Trogius, and to the great harbour. It was the central point of the whole line, from which the works to the right and left were to commence; and therefore it was neither a single wall nor a double wall, but something of a fortified enclosure, whether circular or square or oblong, from which the double wall of the lines was to be carried out on each side, just as the Athenian long walls contract into a mere line from the wide fortified enclosure of Piræus.]

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- περιορᾶν. καὶ ἤδη ἀντιπααρατασσομένων ἀλλήλοις οἱ τῶν³
 Συρακοσίων στρατηγοὶ, ὥς ἐώρων σφίσι τὸ στράτευμα διε-
 σπασμένον τε καὶ οὐ ῥαδίως ξυντασσόμενον, ἀνήγαγον πά-
 λιν ἐς τὴν πόλιν, πλὴν μέρους τινὸς τῶν ἱππέων· οὗτοι δὲ⁵
 ὑπομένοντες ἐκώλουν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους λιθοφορεῖν τε καὶ ἀπο-
 σκίδνασθαι μακροτέραν. καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων φυλὴ μία τῶν⁴
 ὀπλιτῶν, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς μετ' αὐτῶν πάντες, ἐτρέψαντο τοὺς
 τῶν Συρακοσίων ἱππέας προσβαλόντες, καὶ ἀπέκτεινάν τε
 τινὰς καὶ τροπαῖον τῆς ἵππομαχίας ἔστησαν.
- 10 XCIX. Καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ μὲν ἐτείχιζον τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 τὸ πρὸς Βορέαν τοῦ κύκλου τεῖχος, οἱ δὲ λίθους καὶ ξύλα
 ξυμφοροῦντες παρέβαλλον, ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον
 καλούμενον, αἰὲν ἥπερ βραχύτατον ἐγίγνετο αὐ-
 τοῖς ἐκ τοῦ μεγάλου λιμένος ἐπὶ τὴν ἐτέραν
 15 θάλασσαν τὸ ἀποτείχισμα. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι,²
 οὐχ ἥκιστα Ἑρμοκράτους τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐση-
 γησαμένον, μάχαις μὲν πανδημεὶ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους οὐκέτι

5. τε] om. d.g. 6. μακροτέραν A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.c.f.g. Haack.
 Porpo. Goell. vulgo μακρότερον. 7. πάντων d.i. 8. τε] om. L. 10. τὸ
 πρὸς Βορέαν τῶν ἀθηναίων ε. 11. τεῖχος τοῦ κύκλου d.i. 12. φοροῦντες γρ. h.
 παρέβαλον C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.R.V.c.d.e.k.m. τρωγίλον E.F.H.L.O.g. τρώ-
 γιλον Porpo. 17. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους B.h.

6. φυλὴ μία] Adnotat hic Acacius
 e Sigonio IV. de Republ. Athen. 5.
 Athenienses in sua quemque tribu in-
 structos in acie adversus hostes pug-
 nasse. Hoc bene ostendit Sigonius ex
 Herodoti VI. 111. de pugna Maratho-
 nia, et ex Plutarchi Aristide. Et ex
 hoc loco, quem itidem ibi laudat Sigo-
 nius, intelligitur, Athenienses non so-
 litos fuisse inter se miscere diversarum
 tribuum milites. Eandem rationem
 etiam alios in bellis sequutos fuisse,
 credibile est. Sic de Messeniis Thu-
 cyd. III. 90. "Ἐτχον δὲ δύο φυλαὶ ἐν
 ταῖς Μυλαῖς τῶν Μεσσηνίων φρουροῦσαι.
 Et paullo post hic cap. 100. de Syra-
 cusanis: φυλὴν μίαν καταλιπόντες φύ-
 λακα τοῦ οἰκοδομηματος. Hinc φύλις
 pro μάχη, ἐκ τῆς ὁπός, ἥτοι βοῆς τῶν
 φύλων, Eustathius in Homer. Iliad. α'.
 p. 140. et β'. p. 247. Suidas: Φυλὴ καθ'
 αὐτὴν ἐστὶ μύριοι στρατιῶται. Non scio,

cui e vetustis Rebuspublicis hoc con-
 veniat. Si χῆλοι dixisset, posset re-
 ferri ad prima initia Reipubl. Romanæ.
 Duk.

12. ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγίλον καλούμενον]
 Traces of this name apparently still ex-
 ist in the little places "Targia" and
 "Targetta," which may be seen on the
 map. I have placed a comma after
 παρέβαλλον, because the words ἐπὶ τὸν
 Τρωγίλον apply no less to ἐτείχιζον,
 "some were actually building the wall,
 "others laying along the line of its in-
 tended course stones and timber,
 "towards Trogilus." Ἐτείχισαν ἐπὶ
 τὸν Τρωγίλον could not have been said
 with truth, but ἐτείχιζον ἐπὶ τὸν Τρωγί-
 λον, "they began to fortify their wall to
 "Trogilus," is equivalent to saying,
 "they fortified their wall towards Tro-
 gilus."

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

ἐβούλοντο διακινδυνεύειν, ὑποτειχίζειν δὲ ἄμεινον ἐδόκει εἶναι, ἢ ἐκείνοι ἔμελλον ἄξειν τὸ τεῖχος, καὶ εἰ φθάσειαν, ἀποκλήσεις γίνεσθαι, καὶ ἅμα καὶ ἐν τούτῳ εἰ ἐπιβοηθοῖεν, μέρος ἀντιπέμπειν ταῦτοισι τῆς στρατιᾶς, καὶ φθάνειν ἂν τοῖς σταυροῖς προκαταλαμβάνοντες τὰς ἐφόδους, ἐκείνους δὲ ἂν παυομένους τοῦ ἔργου πάντας ἂν πρὸς σφᾶς τρέπεσθαι. 3. ἐτειχίζον οὖν ἐξελθόντες, ἀπὸ τῆς σφετέρας πόλεως ἀρξάμενοι, κάτωθεν τοῦ κύκλου τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος ἄγοντες, τὰς τε ἐλάας ἐκκόπτοντες τοῦ Τεμένους καὶ πύρ-

2. αἴξειν F.H.g. ἀποκλήσεις C. pr. manu, E.F.H.K.g. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἀποκλείσεις. 3. καὶ ἅμα καὶ A.B.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo καὶ [ἅμα]. ἐπιβοηθεῖν G.N.V. 4. ταῦτοισι αὐτοῖς Bekk. Poppo. Goell. Libri omnes αὐτούς. ἂν τοῖς σταυροῖς προκαταλ.] αὐτοὶ προκαταλ. τοῖς σταυροῖς B. Bekk. 2. 5. δὲ ἀναπαυομένους B. 9. ἐλάας A.E. F.H.K. et marg. N. c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἐλαίας.

1. ὑποτειχίζειν δὲ ἄμεινον ἐδόκει εἶναι] Οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι (φησὶν) ἐβούλοντο, ἐκ θαλάττης εἰς θάλατταν τεῖχος οἰκοδομησάμενοι, Συρακουσίους εἰρᾶς τῆς ἕξω γῆς, κατακλείσαντες εἰς τὴν χερρόνησον οἱ δὲ Συρακούσιοι ὄρθιον τεῖχος διὰ μέσον τοῦ ἰσθμῶδους ὑπετειχίζον, κώλυμα ἐσόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοῦ δύνασθαι διατειχίσαι. καὶ ἐνόμζον, εἰ φθάσαιεν περιτειχίσαντες αὐτοὶ, ἀποκλείσαι ἂν ἐκείνους τοῦ ἔτι διατειχίσαι δύνασθαι. εἰ γὰρ δὴ καὶ κωλύειν αὐτοὺς ἀποτειχίζοντας οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐθέλοιεν, μέρος μὲν ἂν τινι τῆς αὐτῶν στρατιᾶς ἀντιτάξασθαι τοῖς ἐπιούσι τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἱ λοιποὶ δὲ ἐν τούτῳ προαποσταυρώσειν τὰ βάσιμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων. ἐφόδους γὰρ τὰ βάσιμα λέγει.

SCHOL.

ὑποτειχίζειν, κ. τ. λ.] For the probable direction of this wall, see the memoir on Syracuse. Ὑποτειχίζειν is, "to build a wall to intercept that of 'the enemy.'"

2. ἀποκλήσεις γίνεσθαι] The construction here is sufficiently confused. But αὐτοὺς is clearly wrong, and ἀποκλήσεις is, I think, the nominative, supplying either ἐδόκουν or ἔμελλον, for if it were the accusative, ἂν could hardly be omitted. For αὐτοὺς Bekker proposes to read αὐτοῖς: I am inclined to prefer αὐτοὶ, as opposed to ἐκείνοι just above, and to supply διευοῦντο, or

some similar word, from ἄμεινον ἐδόκει. The nominative also seems to me to agree better with φθάνειν ἂν προκαταλαμβάνοντες. [If αὐτοῖς be genuine it must refer to the Athenians, and be governed by ἀντιπέμπειν. But Poppo objects that the Athenians are called ἐκείνοι, and that to apply the pronoun αὐτοῖς to them in the same sentence would create confusion. He therefore now prefers αὐτοί, but I doubt whether his objection to αὐτοῖς is valid, and it seems doubtful whether the nominative or the dative is to be preferred.] Immediately below, the sense seems to be, "they should secure beforehand with 'their palisades'" (i. e. the palisades which would naturally form a part of their fortification, but which were on this occasion to be raised before the wall could be completed altogether) "those points by which the enemy 'could most readily assail them.'"

8. ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος] "A cross wall," i. e. that should cross the intended line of the Athenians. It would not follow that it should cross it at right angles, but merely meet and intercept it, as opposed to the wall of the city, which ran parallel to it.

9. τοῦ Τεμένους] Probably belonging to Apollo Temenites. See ch. 75.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

γους ξυλίνους καθιστάντες. αἱ δὲ νῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐπω
ἐκ τῆς Θάψου περιεπεπλεύκεσαν ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα, ἀλλ'
ἔτι οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐκράτουν τῶν περὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, κατὰ
γῆν δὲ ἐκ τῆς Θάψου οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἐπήγοντο.

5 C. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις ἀρκούντως ἐδόκει ἔχειν ὅσα
τε ἐσταυρώθη καὶ ὠκοδομήθη τοῦ ὑποτείχισματος, καὶ οἱ

The Athenians attack the counter-
work, and destroy
it.
'Αθηναῖοι αὐτοὺς οὐκ ἤλθον κωλύσοντας, φο-
βούμενοι μὴ σφίσι δίχα γιγνομένοις ῥᾶον μά-
χωνται, καὶ ἅμα τὴν καθ' αὐτοὺς περιτείχισιν

10 ἐπειγόμενοι, οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι φυλὴν μίαν καταλιπόντες
φύλακα τοῦ οἰκοδομήματος ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν, οἱ δὲ
'Αθηναῖοι τοὺς τε ὀχετοὺς αὐτῶν, οἱ ἐς τὴν πόλιν ὑπονομηδὸν
ποτοῦ ὕδατος ἡγμένοι ἦσαν, διέφθειραν, καὶ τηρήσαντες τοὺς
τε ἄλλους Συρακοσίους κατὰ σκηναὺς ὄντας ἐν μεσημβρίᾳ,
15 καὶ τινὰς καὶ ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἀποκεχωρηκότας, καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῷ
σταυρώματι ἀμελῶς φυλάσσοντας, τριακοσίους μὲν σφῶν
αὐτῶν λογάδας καὶ τῶν ψιλῶν τινὰς ἐκλεκτοὺς ὀπλισμένους
προὔταξαν θεῖν δρόμῳ ἐξαπιναίως πρὸς τὸ ὑποτείχισμα,

2. περιεπλεύκεσαν K. περιέπλευσαν H. Goell. μέγα H.K. 4. δὲ ἐκ C.E.
F.H.K.L.O.V.f.g.k. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. δ' ἐκ. ἐπιτήδεια σιτία ἐπήγοντο
B.h. ἐπείγοντο E.H. 6. ἐπιτείχισματος Q.g. τεύχισματος L.O.k. περιτει-
χίσματος E. καὶ] om. L. 7. οὐκ ἤλθον αὐτοὺς L. αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἤλθον d.i. om.
pronomen B.P.h. φοβούμενοι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι μὴ B.h. 8. δίχα σφίσι N.Q.V.g.
γενόμενοις g. 9. καθ' ἑαυτοὺς B. κατ' αὐτοὺς F.H.Q. 10. φυλὴν] φυλα-
κὴν C.G.K.e. 12. αὐτῶν] om. K. cum Suida v. ὑπονομηδόν, qui mox non
ποτοῦ sed τοῦ, nec διέφθειραν sed κατέστρεψαν. 14. κατὰ] καὶ τὰς H.
15. ἀνακεχωρηκότας L. 16. στρατεύματι i. 17. αὐτῶν] om. d. ἐκλεκτοὺς
B.h.

10. φυλὴν μίαν] I believe there is no information as to the number of tribes existing at Syracuse. At Corinth there were eight: (Suidas in πάντα ὀκτώ:) but this would afford no rule for its colony, placed as it was under such different circumstances, and receiving from time to time such numbers of new citizens. May we not imagine, from what is said VI. 72. of the ordinary number of στρατηγοί, that the tribes were fifteen, as the number of tribes generally in the democratical constitutions regulated that of the generals of the commonwealth?

15. ἐν τῷ σταυρώματι] Apparently a stockade in advance of the cross wall, ὑποτείχισμα, and covering the approach to it, according to the plan of the Syracusans mentioned in the last chapter: φθάνειν ἂν τοῖς σταυροῖς προκαταλαμβάνοντες τὰς ἐφόδους. "The rest of the Syracusans who were in tents," are the main body of the tribe which had been left to guard the cross wall and stockade, as distinguished from the party who were stationed in the stockade, and who, as being most exposed to the enemy's attacks, were obliged to be more on the alert.

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ἡ δὲ ἄλλη στρατιὰ δίχα, ἡ μὲν μετὰ τοῦ ἐτέρου στρατηγοῦ
 πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, εἰ ἐπιβοηθοῖεν, ἐχώρουν, ἡ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ
 2 ἐτέρου πρὸς τὸ σταύρωμα τὸ παρὰ τὴν πυλίδα. καὶ προσβα-
 λόντες οἱ τριακόσιοι αἰρούσι τὸ σταύρωμα· καὶ οἱ φύλακες
 αὐτὸ ἐκλιπόντες κατέφυγον εἰς τὸ προτείχισμα τὸ περὶ τὸν 5
 Τεμενίτην. καὶ αὐτοῖς ξυνεσέπεσον οἱ διώκοντες, καὶ ἐντὸς
 γενομένοι βία ἐξεκρούσθησαν πάλιν ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων,
 καὶ τῶν Ἀργείων τινὲς αὐτόθι καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐ πολλοὶ
 3 διεφθάρησαν. καὶ ἐπαναχωρήσασα ἡ πᾶσα στρατιὰ τὴν τε
 ὑποτείχισιν καθεῖλον καὶ τὸ σταύρωμα ἀνέσπασαν, καὶ διεφθό- 10
 ρησαν τοὺς σταυροὺς παρ' ἑαυτοῦς, καὶ τροπαῖον ἔστησαν.

CI. Τῇ δ' ὕστεραία ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου ἐτείχιζον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι

1. ἡ] οἱ g. 2. εἰ] ὅπως μὴ L.O.P.Q. et γρ. F. ἐπιβοηθεῖεν V. οἱ δὲ L.g.

3. στράτευμα K. τὸ ante παρὰ om. B.h. πυραμίδα B.h. 5. αὐτὸ] om.
 L.O.P.k. ἐς E.H.V.c.d.g.h. Poppo. vulgo εἰς. περιπροτείχισμα B.h.
 6. ξυνεσέπεσον B.E.h. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ξυνέπεσον. 8. οὐ πολλοὶ δὲ N.
 9. πᾶσα ἡ g. 11. παρ'] ἐφ' L.O.P.k.m. ἑαυτοῖς Q.

3. τὸ σταύρωμα τὸ παρὰ τὴν πυλίδα] This must not be confounded with the stockade just mentioned, for *that* was attacked by the detached party of 300 men, *this* was observed by half of the main army. This latter seems to have been the stockade or palisade which I imagine to have existed generally as an exterior defence to cover the postern gates of the Greek towns. For instance, we read of "the gates leading "to the palisade" at Amphipolis, where it appears by the context that the gates in question were at the back of the town, in a situation, in fact, exactly analogous to the postern here spoken of at Syracuse. When then the garrison of the stockade belonging to the cross wall were dislodged by the Athenian assaulting party, they naturally fled to the postern which opened into the newly inclosed quarter of Apollo Temenites. But the division of the main Athenian army, which had advanced upon the stockade covering this postern for the very purpose of forcing their way in along with the fugitives from the outer stockade of the cross wall, were accordingly now at hand to avail themselves of the op-

portunity, and did effect an entrance through the postern into the quarter of Temenites. This appears from the circumstance of some Argives being mentioned among the slain, who could not have belonged to the detached party employed against the cross wall; for that party consisted wholly either of Athenians, or of *light-armed* auxiliaries furnished with heavy armour for this particular occasion; and the Dorian Argives were, as was natural, only *heavy-armed* soldiers. See VI. 43.

12. ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου] Gölter translates these words, "*inde ab ambitu opus con- tinuantes.*" I do not think it would follow that the line was continuous; indeed the words of Thucydides rather seem to imply the contrary. I understand ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου to be equivalent to ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου ὁρμώμενοι, that is, that they set out from the part of the line already completed on Epipolæ, and began to work on the cliff, which formed the southern extremity of the high ground, above the valley of the Anapus. The work here begun was undoubtedly in the same line as that part already completed, and was intended to be joined to it hereafter:

SYRACUSE. A.C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

τὸν κρημνὸν τὸν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἔλους, ὃς τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν ταύτη

Further progress of the siege. The Syracusans again defeated in their attempts to interrupt the Athenian works. Lamachus is killed.

πρὸς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα ὄρᾳ, καὶ ἥπερ αὐτοῖς βραχύτατον ἐγένετο καταβάσι διὰ τοῦ ὀμαλοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἔλους ἐς τὸν λιμένα τὸ περιτείχισμα. καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐν τούτῳ ἐξελθόν-²

⁵ τες καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀπεσταύρουν αὖθις, ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως, διὰ μέσου τοῦ ἔλους· καὶ τάφρον ἅμα παρώρυσσον, ὅπως μὴ οἶόν τε ἢ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις μέχρι τῆς θαλάσσης ἀποτείχισαι. οἱ δ', ἐπειδὴ τὸ πρὸς τὸν κρημνὸν ³
¹⁰ αὐτοῖς ἐξείργαστο, ἐπιχειροῦσιν αὖθις τῷ τῶν Συρακοσίων σταυρώματι καὶ τάφρῳ, τὰς μὲν ναῦς κελεύσαντες περιπλεῦσαι ἐκ τῆς Θάψου ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα τὸν τῶν Συρακοσίων· αὐτοὶ δὲ περὶ ὄρθρον καταβάντες ἀπὸ τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν ἐς τὸ ὀμαλὸν, καὶ διὰ τοῦ ἔλους, ἥ πηλῶδες ἦν καὶ

1. τὸν ante ὑπὲρ om. R. 2. μέγα E.i. 9. ἀποτείχισεν V. τὸ] τὸν E.
10. τὸ τῶν V. 11. στρατεύματι H. καὶ τάφρῳ] om. f. παραπλεῦσαι h.
περιπλεῦσαι κελεύσαντες N.V. 12. μέγα Q.i. 13. περὶ ὄρθρον]
om. i.

perhaps also the foundations of the walls were dug along the whole distance, and some slight beginning of the work made between the finished wall and the cliff. But the Athenians hastened to complete their lines below Epipolæ, from the cliff to the sea, because it was here that the Syracusans were naturally attempting to carry their counterwall. To carry a counterwall from the city through the Athenian lines on Epipolæ, was attended with the disadvantage of working up hill; and it was not therefore till the arrival of Gylippus had so greatly encouraged them, that the Syracusans thought of attempting to cut the enemy's lines in this direction. And the Athenians, for the same reason, neglected to complete their walls on Epipolæ: for not apprehending an attack on their rear from the side of Euryelus, they considered that their advantage of ground sufficiently secured them in front, and that they might therefore keep the Syracusans in on this side, even without

blockading them by a wall, till they had finished their work in other quarters. Nor would this calculation have failed, had they been sufficiently on their guard against what was going on in their rear, and had hindered Gylippus from turning their whole position, by establishing himself unopposed on the summit of Epipolæ.

9. τὸ πρὸς τὸν κρημνόν] "The work " which had been carried as far as the " cliff, and built at the cliff." Τὸ πρὸς τῷ κρημνῷ would have signified simply, "the fortification about or upon the " cliff:" τὸ πρὸς τὸν κρημνόν, seems to allude to the words a little above, ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλου ἐτείχιζον τὸν κρημνόν; and at the same time to contain so much of the sense of πρὸς τῷ κρημνῷ, as to imply that the principal part of the work was at the cliff itself. I do not think that the words can bear, or that the sense will allow of, the interpretation proposed by Dobree, "up the " crag."

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 92. 3.

στεριφώτατον, θύρας καὶ ξύλα πλατέα ἐπιθέντες καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῶν διαβαδίσαντες, αἰρουῦσιν ἅμα ἔφ' τό τε σταύρωμα πλὴν ὀλίγου καὶ τὴν τάφρον, καὶ ὕστερον καὶ τὸ ὑπολειφθὲν εἶλον· καὶ μάχη ἐγένετο, καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ ἐνίκων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι· καὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων οἱ μὲν τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας ἔχοντες πρὸς τὴν πόλιν 5 ἔφυγον, οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ παρὰ τὸν ποταμόν. καὶ αὐτοὺς βουλόμενοι ἀποκλήσασθαι τῆς διαβάσεως οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων τριακόσιοι λογάδες δρόμῳ ἠπείγοντο πρὸς τὴν γέφυραν. δέισαντες δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι (ἦσαν γὰρ καὶ τῶν ἱππέων αὐτοῖς οἱ πολλοὶ ἐνταῦθα) ὁμόσε χωροῦσι τοῖς τριακοσίοις τούτοις, 10 καὶ τρέπουσί τε αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐσβάλλουσιν ἐς τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας τῶν Ἀθηναίων. καὶ προσπεσόντων αὐτῶν ξυνεφοβήθη καὶ ἡ πρώτη †φυλῆ† τοῦ κέρως. ἰδὼν δὲ ὁ Λάμαχος παρεβοήθει ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐωνύμου τοῦ ἑαυτῶν, μετὰ τοξοτῶν τε οὐ πολλῶν καὶ τοὺς Ἀργεῖους παραλαβόν· καὶ ἐπιδιαβὰς τάφρον τινὰ 15 καὶ μονωθεὶς μετ' ὀλίγων τῶν ξυνδιαβάντων ἀποθνήσκει αὐτός τε καὶ πέντε ἡ ἕξ τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ. καὶ τούτους μὲν οἱ Συρακόσιοι εὐθὺς κατὰ τάχος φθάνουσιν ἀρπάσαντες πέραν

1. στεριφώτατον A.B.E.F.H.L.O.Q.f.g.k.m. θύρας καὶ ξύλα] vulgo καὶ θύρας καὶ ξύλα: sed καὶ ante θύρας om. A.B.C.E.F.G.L.N.O.V.f.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell. ἐπ' δ' B.h. 2. διαβαδίσαντες A. βαδίσαντες c. 3. τάφρον καὶ ὕστερον καὶ B.h. Poppo. Goell. vulgo omittunt καὶ ὕστερον. ὑπολειφθὲν d.m. 4. ἐν αὐτῇ ante καὶ ponit B. om. e. καὶ om. h. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι ἐνίκων Q. 6. ἔφυγον B.h. Bekk. Goell. 7. ἀποκλήσασθαι C. prima manu, F.c.g. Poppo. Goell. ἀποκλήσεσθαι H.K.N. ceteri ἀποκλείεσθαι. 8. ἠπείγοντο K. 9. δέ] γὰρ d.i. 12. ξυνεσοβήθη Q. ξυνεβοήθη d. ξυνεβοήθει i. 13. φυλακὴ καὶ τοῦ d.i. φυλακὴ τοῦδε τοῦ margo i. 14. εὐωνύμου ἑαυτῶν h. 16. τῶν διαβάντων d. 17. αὐτὸς καὶ K. αὐτῶν A.F. 18. ἀναρπάσαντες καὶ διαβαδίσαντες B.h. παρὰ K.

1. ξύλα πλατέα] "Planks," or as Herodotus calls them, ξύλα τετράγωνα. (I. 186.)

6. ἔφυγον] The Aorist here is to be preferred to the imperfect, because the flight to the city was not only attempted, but effected without interruption; and accordingly at the beginning of the next chapter we have, οἱ καταφυγόντες πρὸς τὴν πόλιν.

13. Ἡ πρώτη φυλακὴ τοῦ κέρως] Velim doceri, quænam in pugna sit πρώτη φυλακὴ cornuum. Interim suspicari licebit, fortassis legendum esse φυλή.

Vide ad cap. 98. Φυλακὴν pro φυλὴν habet etiam Cod. Gr. cap. 130. Valla et Portus hic vertunt cohortem, ut supra φυλὴν. Duk. I have followed Duker's suggestion in reading φυλὴ here instead of φυλακὴ. The latter cannot apply to a portion of an army not defending a fortification, but drawn out in the field for battle. For φυλὴ compare the well known description of the Athenian line of battle at Marathon; ἡγεομένου δὲ τοῦ πολεμάρχου, ἐξεδέκοντο ὡς ἀριθμέοντο αἱ φυλαὶ ἐχόμεναι ἀλλήλων. Herodot. VI. 111.

SYRACUSE. A.C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐς τὸ ἀσφαλές, αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐπίοντος ἤδη καὶ τοῦ
ἄλλου στρατεύματος τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπεχώρουν. CII. ἐν

The Syracusans
try to take the A-
thenian works on
Epipolæ, but with-
out effect. The
Athenian fleet en-
ters the great har-
bour.

τούτῳ δὲ οἱ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν αὐτῶν τὸ πρῶτον
καταφυγόντες, ὥς ἐώρων ταῦτα γιγνόμενα,
αὐτοὶ τε πάλιν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀναθαρσήσαν-
τες ἀντετάξαντο πρὸς τοὺς κατὰ σφᾶς Ἀθη-
ναίους, καὶ μέρος τι αὐτῶν πέμπουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν

κύκλον τὸν ἐπὶ ταῖς Ἐπιπολαῖς, ἡγούμενοι ἔρημον αἰρήσειν.
καὶ τὸ μὲν δεκάπλεθρον προτείχισμα αὐτῶν αἰρούσι καὶ διεπόρ- 2

10 θησαν, αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν κύκλον Νικίας διεκώλυσεν· ἔτυχε γὰρ
ἐν αὐτῷ δι' ἀσθένειαν ὑπολελειμμένος· τὰς γὰρ μηχανὰς, καὶ
ξύλα ὅσα πρὸ τοῦ τείχους ἦν καταβεβλημένα, ἐμπρῆσαι
τοὺς ὑπηρέτας ἐκέλευσεν, ὥς ἔγνω ἀδυνάτους ἐσομένους
ἐρημιά· ἀνδρῶν ἄλλω τρόπῳ περιγενέσθαι. καὶ ξυνέβη οὕτως· 3

15 οὐ γὰρ ἔτι προσῆλθον οἱ Συρακοσίοι διὰ τὸ πῦρ, ἀλλὰ
ἀπεχώρουν πάλιν. καὶ γὰρ πρὸς τε τὸν κύκλον βοήθεια ἤδη
κάτωθεν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἀποδιωξάντων τοὺς ἐκεῖ, ἐπανήει,
καὶ αἱ νῆες ἅμα αὐτῶν ἐκ τῆς Θάψου, ὥσπερ εἶρητο, κατέ-
πλεον ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα. ἃ ὁρῶντες οἱ ἄνθρωποι κατὰ τάχος 4

20 ἀπήεσαν, καὶ ἡ ξύμπασα στρατιὰ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐς τὴν
πόλιν, νομίσαντες μὴ ἂν ἔτι ἀπὸ τῆς παρούσης σφίσι

1. τοῦ] om. k. ἥδη] om. P. καὶ] om. Q. 5. πάλιν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως]
om. K. ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως om. e. θαρσήσαντες K. 7. αὐτῶν] om. i. 9. δέκα
πλέθρων i. τείχισμα f. 11. ἀπολελειμμένος N.V. 12. πρὸς τοῦ τείχους
Q. ἦν πρὸ τοῦ τείχους e. 13. ἐκέλευεν g. ἀδυνάτους ἐσομένους A.B.E.F.G.
H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἀδυνάτους αὐτοὺς ἐσομένους.
17. ἀποδιωξάντων A.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.e.k.m. Haack. Poppo. 18. εἶρηται Q.f.
19. μεγαλιμένα Q.i. ἀπήεσαν κατὰ τάχος B.h. κατὰ τάχος ἐπήεσαν A.E.
F.H.Q.f.g. 21. σφίσι] om. i.

1. ἐς τὸ ἀσφαλές] For the Syracusan garrison at Olympieum gave them the command of the whole country on the right or southern bank of the Anapus. Compare Ch. 75.

9. τὸ δεκάπλεθρον προτείχισμα] A sort of redoubt, or covering outwork of 1000 feet in length, raised before that part of the line on which the Athenians were at work, to protect the workmen,

and to cover the stones, timber, cranes, scaffoldings, and other things used for the building.

10. διεκώλυσεν] i.e. τὸ μὴ αἰρεῖν καὶ διαπορθῆσαι διεκώλυσεν. Compare the note on VI. 89. §. 5.

21. ἀπὸ τῆς παρούσης δυνάμεως] Compare II. 77. §. 1. νομίσαντες ἀπορον εἶναι ἀπὸ τῶν παρόντων δεινῶν ελεῖν τὴν πόλιν.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

δυνάμεως ἱκανοὶ γενέσθαι κωλύσαι τὸν ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν τειχισμόν.

CIII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τροπαῖον ἔστησαν, καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἀπέδοσαν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις, καὶ τοὺς μετὰ Λαμάχου καὶ αὐτὸν ἐκομίσαντο. καὶ παρόντος ἤδη σφίσι παντὸς τοῦ στρατεύματος, καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ καὶ τοῦ πεζοῦ, ἀπὸ τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν καὶ τοῦ κρημνώδους ἀρξάμενοι ἀπετείχιζον μέχρι τῆς θαλάσσης τείχει διπλῶ τοὺς

2 Συρακοσίους. τὰ δ' ἐπιτήδεια τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐσήγετο ἐκ τῆς 10 Ἰταλίας πανταχόθεν. ἦλθον δὲ καὶ τῶν Σικελῶν πολλοὶ ξύμμαχοι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, οἱ πρότερον περιεωρῶντο, καὶ ἐκ 3 τῆς Τυρσηνίας νῆες πεντηκόντοροι τρεῖς. καὶ τᾶλλα προὔχῳρει αὐτοῖς ἐς ἐλπίδας. καὶ γὰρ οἱ Συρακόσιοι πολέμῳ μὲν οὐκέτι ἐνόμιζον ἂν περιγενέσθαι, ὥς αὐτοῖς οὐδὲ ἀπὸ τῆς 15 Πελοποννήσου ὠφελία οὐδεμία ἦκε, τοὺς δὲ λόγους ἐν τε σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐποιοῦντο ξυμβατικούς, καὶ πρὸς τὸν Νικίαν· οὗτος γὰρ δὴ μόνος εἶχε Λαμάχου τεθνεώτος τὴν ἀρχήν. 4 καὶ κύρωσις μὲν οὐδεμία ἐγένετο, οἷα δὲ εἰκὸς ἀνθρώπων ἀπορούντων καὶ μᾶλλον ἢ πρὶν πολιορκουμένων, πολλὰ 20 ἐλέγετο πρὸς τε ἐκείνους καὶ πλείῳ ἔτι κατὰ τὴν πόλιν. καὶ γάρ τινα καὶ ὑποψίαν ὑπὸ τῶν παρόντων κακῶν ἐς ἀλλήλους εἶχον, καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς τε, ἐφ' ὧν αὐτοῖς ταῦτα ξυνέβη, ἔπαυσαν, ὥς ἡ δυστυχία ἢ προδοσία τῇ ἐκείνων βλαπτόμενοι, καὶ ἄλλους ἀνθείλοντο, Ἡρακλείδην καὶ Εὐκλέα καὶ Τελλίαν. 25

5. λάχνητος P. μαλάχου k. αὐτοὶ L.O.P. αὐτῶν g. 6. σφίσι] om. i.
9. τῆς] om. e. τείχει διπλῶ μέχρι τῆς θαλάσσης R.f. 11. πολλαχόθεν Q.
δὲ] om. f. σικελιωτῶν B.h. 12. ξύμμαχοι om. L.O. καὶ τοῖς K.
περιωρῶντο g. 13. πεντηκόντοροι A.E.F.k.m. τᾶλλα] πάντα B.h. 14. ἐλ-
πίδα B.f.h. 15. ἐνόμιζον αὐτῶν G. οὐδὲ] om. Q.f. οὐδέν F. 17. ξυμβα-
τικούς] om. d. 18. ἥδη B.E.h. 20. πρὶν] om. C.K.R.b.e. 21. ἐκείνων
τὸν νικίαν καὶ E. τὴν] om. Q. 22. ἀπὸ F.H.N.R.V.c.g. κακῶς C.K.k.
23. τε] om. L. γὰρ Haack. ἀφ' ὧν V. 25. εὐρυκλέα B.h. πελίαν L.O.

14. ἐς ἐλπίδας] "So as to give them hopes."

23. τοὺς στρατηγούς τε] The conjunc-

tion is again out of its place, the true construction being ἔπαυσαν τε τοὺς στρατηγούς καὶ ἄλλους ἀνθείλοντο.

ITALY. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

CIV. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ Γύλιππος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος καὶ αἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Κορίνθου νῆες περὶ Λευκάδα ἤδη ἦσαν, βουλόμενοι ἐς

ITALY.

Gylippus, hearing that Syracuse was completely block-
5 aded, thought only of saving the cities of Italy. He arrives at Tarentum.

τὴν Σικελίαν διὰ τάχους βοηθῆσαι. καὶ ὥς αὐτοῖς αἱ ἀγγελίαι ἐφοίτων δειναὶ καὶ πᾶσαι ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ἐψευσμέναι, ὥς ἤδη παντελῶς ἀποτετειχισμένοι αἱ Συράκουσαι εἰσι, τῆς μὲν Σικελίας οὐκέτι ἐλπίδα οὐδεμίαν εἶχεν ὁ Γύλιπ-

πος, τὴν δὲ Ἰταλίαν βουλόμενος περιποῖναι, αὐτὸς μὲν καὶ Πυθὴν ὁ Κορίνθιος ναυσὶ δυοῖν μὲν Λακωνικαῖν δυοῖν δὲ
10 Κορινθίαν ὅτι τάχιστα ἐπεραιώθησαν τὸν Ἴόνιον ἐς Τάραντα, οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι, πρὸς ταῖς σφετέραις δέκα Λευκαδίας δύο καὶ Ἀμπρακιώτιδας τρεῖς προσπληρώσαντες, ὕστερον ἐμελλον πλεύσεσθαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν Γύλιππος, ἐκ τοῦ Τάραντος ἐς τὴν Θουρίαν πρῶτον πρεσβευσάμενος κατὰ τὴν τοῦ
15 πατρὸς ποτε πολιτείαν, καὶ οὐ δυνάμενος αὐτοὺς προσαγαγέσθαι, ἄρας παρέπλει τὴν Ἰταλίαν, καὶ ἀρπασθεὶς ὑπ' ἀνέμου κατὰ τὸν Τεριναιὸν κόλπον, ὃς ἐκπνεῖ ταύτῃ μέγας, κατὰ

1. γύλιππος B. ut solet. αἱ] om. m. 2. περὶ τὴν λευκάδα Q. ἤδη] om. R. βουλόμενος f. 9. λακωνικῶν Q. 10. ἰόνιον E.d.i.m. 11. λευκαδίας E.c.g. 12. πληρώσαντες A.f. ὕστερον] om. i. 13. πλεύσασθαι Q. 14. κατὰ καὶ B.h. Bekk. 2. 15. ποτε] ἀνανεωσάμενος B.h. om. K. Bekk. 2. καὶ] om. L.O.k. οὐδὲ g. 16. παρέπλευσε B. ἀρπασθεὶς A.B.C.E.F. G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἀναρπασθεὶς. 17. τυρριναῖον O. τερινναῖον c. τεριναιὸν V. ἐκπλεῖ e. et prima manu C.

14. κατὰ τὴν—πολιτείαν] Nam Gylippus pater Cleandridas in expeditione contra Athenienses Plistoanacti adolescenti adjunctus, [see Thucyd. I. 114. Plutarch. in Pericle 22.] et pecuniæ a Pericle ob reditum acceptæ postea insimulatus damnatusque, Thuriis exul non solum vitam egerat, sed etiam, ut hoc loco patet, civitatem adeptus erat. HAACK. Compare Diodor. Sicul. XIII. p. 389.

17. κατὰ τὸν Τεριναιὸν κόλπον] "When
"opposite the Terinæan gulf." Poppo's proposed correction, Ταραντῖνον, cannot be admitted; for what copyist would have gone out of his way, and substituted an obscure name in the place of one so well known as that of Tarentum? But the mention of the Terinæan gulf,

situated as it is on the northern side of the extreme point of Italy, while Gylippus was coasting along the southern side, is exceedingly perplexing. Possibly some local peculiarities may account for it, which can only be ascertained by an exact acquaintance with the Calabrian coast, and with the phenomena of the winds in that quarter. The words do not at all imply that Gylippus was in the Terinæan gulf; the difficulty is, why the longitude at which he was arrived should be expressed by a place on the northern or western coast, rather than that of the southern or eastern; as if a vessel sailing along the back of the Isle of Wight, and being in Freshwater Bay,

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

Βορέαν ἐστηκώς, ἀποφέρεται ἐς τὸ πέλαγος, καὶ πάλιν χει-
μασθεὶς ἐς τὰ μάλιστα τῷ Τάραντι προσμίσγει· καὶ τὰς
ναῦς, ὅσαι ἐπόνησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ χειμῶνος, ἀνελκύσας ἐπεσκεύ-
3 αζεν. ὁ δὲ Νικίας πυθόμενος αὐτὸν προσπλέοντα ὑπερεΐδε
τὸ πλῆθος τῶν νεῶν, ὅπερ καὶ οἱ Θούριοι ἔπαθον, καὶ ληστι- 5
κώτερον ἔδοξε παρεσκευασμένους πλεῖν, καὶ οὐδεμίαν φυλα-
κὴν πω ἐποιεῖτο.

CV. Κατὰ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τούτου τοῦ θέρους καὶ
Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐς τὸ Ἄργος ἐσέβαλον αὐτοὶ τε καὶ οἱ ξύμ-
PELOPONNE- μαχοι, καὶ τῆς γῆς τὴν πολλὴν ἐδήλωσαν. καὶ 10
SUS.

The Athenians, as allies of the Ar-
gives, send a fleet to ravage the coast
of Laconia. This was considered by
2 the Lacedæmonians as a manifest
violation of the treaty, and as au-
thorizing reprisals against Athens.
'Αθηναῖοι Ἀργείοις τριάκοντα ναυσὶν ἐβοήθη-
σαν· αἵπερ τὰς σπονδὰς φανερώτατα τὰς
πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους αὐτοῖς ἔλυσαν.
πρότερον μὲν γὰρ ληστεΐαις ἐκ Πύλου, καὶ
περὶ τὴν ἄλλην Πελοπόννησον μᾶλλον ἢ ἐς 15
τὴν Λακωνικὴν ἀποβαίνοντες, μετὰ τε Ἀργείων
καὶ Μαντινέων ξυνεπολέμουν· καὶ πολλάκις
'Αργείων κελευόντων ὅσον σχόντας μόνον ξὺν ὅπλοις ἐς τὴν
Λακωνικὴν καὶ τὸ ἐλάχιστον μετὰ σφῶν δηώσαντας ἀπελ-
θεῖν, οὐκ ἤθελον· τότε δὲ, Πυθοδώρου καὶ Λαισποδίου καὶ 20
Δημαράτου ἀρχόντων, ἀποβάντες ἐς Ἐπίδαυρον τὴν Λιμηράν

2. προσμίσγει E.F.H.K.L.Q.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. 3. ὅσαι μάλιστα ἐπόνησαν B.h.
ἀπὸ Q.g. ἀπεσκεύαζεν H. 4. προσπλέοντα B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo πλέοντα.
6. παρεσκευασμένους A.E.F.R. φυλακὴν που f. πως φυλακὴν h. 7. πω]
om. B. ἐποιοῦντο B.h. 8. δέ] om. O. χρόνους καὶ τούτου τοῦ θέρους
λακεδαιμόνιοι E. 11. ἐβοήθησαν g. 13. πρὸς] τὰς πρὸς τοὺς B.h. Bekk. 2.
vulgo omitt. articulos. 14. ληστεΐαι E. καὶ] om. g. 17. ξυνεπολέμουν
B.h. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἐπολέμουν. 18. ἔχοντας B.h. ἐν τῇ λακωνικῇ g.
19. μετ' αὐτῶν Q. δηώσαντες A.E.F.H.h. 20. δὴ] L.O.k. 21. ἐς] om. E.
λιμέραν A.C.E.F.H.N.V.g.

were to be described as being opposite to Yarmouth; which, although true, would yet be rather an extraordinary way of describing her situation. Can it be that when the land of Italy becomes so mere a promontory, the north wind is felt as an off-shore wind on the southern coast, much more than when it is broken by all the high land

of the Apennines; so that to say that Gylippus was opposite the Terinæan gulf, is no more than saying that he had reached the narrow point of Italy, where the north wind was felt more severely, as there was no sufficient mass of intervening land to break its violence.

PELOPONNESUS. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 2. 3.

καὶ Πρασιὰς καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα, ἐδήωσαν τῆς γῆς, καὶ τοῖς
 Λακεδαιμονίοις ἤδη εὐπροφάσιστον μᾶλλον τὴν αἰτίαν ἐς
 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τοῦ ἀμύνεσθαι ἐποίησαν. ἀναχωρησάντων³
 δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους ταῖς ναυσὶ καὶ τῶν Λακε-
 5 δαιμονίων, οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἐσβαλόντες ἐς τὴν Φλιασίαν τῆς τε
 γῆς αὐτῶν ἔτεμον, καὶ ἀπέκτεινάν τινας, καὶ ἀπῆλθον ἐπ'
 οἴκου.

1. πρᾶσιαν A.E.K.L.O.V.g.m. πρᾶσιὰς B. Bekk. 2. πρᾶσσιαν F.H.c. vulgo
 πρᾶσιάν. ὅσα ἄλλα] ἄλλα ἅττα B. 3. ἀμύνασθαι Q. 4. ἐξ ἄργους B.
 5. τε] γε g. 6. ἀπέκτεινάν τέ τινας B.h.

1. ὅσα ἄλλα] "Wherever else they "Laconia," as ὅσα ἔτη signifies, "every
 "landed," according to Porpo; or, "year," and ὅσαι ἡμέραι, or ὅσαι ἡμέραι,
 "at all the other maritime places of "every day." See Viger, c. 3. §. 9.

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ.

H.

Ὁ ΔΕ Γύλιππος καὶ ὁ Πυθὴν ἐκ τοῦ Τάραντος, ἐπεὶ
 ἐπεσκεύασαν τὰς ναῦς, παρέπλευσαν ἐς Λοκροὺς τοὺς Ἐπι-
 ζεφυρίους· καὶ πυνθανόμενοι σαφέστερον ἥδη
 ὅτι οὐ παντελῶς πω ἀποτετευχισμένοι αἱ
 Συράκουσαί εἰσι, ἀλλ' ἔτι οἷόν τε κατὰ τὰς 5
 Ἐπιπολὰς στρατιᾷ ἀφικομένους ἐσελθεῖν,
 ἐβουλευόντο εἴτ' ἐν δεξιᾷ λαβόντες τὴν Σικε-
 λίαν διακινδυνεύσωσιν ἐσπλεύσαι, εἴτ' ἐν ἀρι-
 στερᾷ ἐς Ἱμέραν πρῶτον πλεύσαντες, καὶ
 αὐτοὺς τε ἐκείνους καὶ στρατιὰν ἄλλην προσλαβόντες, οὓς 10
 2 αὖν πείθωσι, κατὰ γῆν ἔλθωσι. καὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς
 Ἱμέρας πλεῖν, ἄλλως τε καὶ τῶν Ἀττικῶν τεσσάρων νεῶν
 οὐπω παρουσῶν ἐν τῷ Ῥηγίῳ, ἃς ὁ Νικίας ὁμως, πυνθανό-
 μενος αὐτοὺς ἐν Λοκροῖς εἶναι, ἀπέστειλε. φθάσαντες δὲ τὴν
 φυλακὴν ταύτην περαιοῦνται διὰ τοῦ πορθμοῦ, καὶ σχόντες 15
 3 Ῥηγίῳ καὶ Μεσσήνῃ, ἀφικνοῦνται ἐς Ἱμέραν. ἐκεῖ δὲ ὄντες

1. δέ] μὲν B.h. 2. ἐπαρεσκεύασαν i. παρεσκεύασαν R. ἐπιζεφερίους T.
 4. ἀποτετευχισμένοι—στρατιᾷ] om. T. 6. πανστρατιᾷ R.i. 8. διακιν-
 δυνεύωσιν d.i. διακινδυνεύουσιν C.e.m. ἐκπλεύσαι D.g. 11. τὴν ἡμέραν
 L.O. 13. παρουσῶν ἐν τῷ A.B.C.D.F.H.K.N.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack.
 Porpo. Goell. vulgo omittunt præpositionem. ὁμως] ἄμα D.Q.g. post
 αὐτοὺς ponit B. 15. σχόντες ἐν Ῥηγίῳ P. Ῥηγίῳ T.

13. ἃς ὁ Νικίας ὁμως, πυνθανόμενος] 15. καὶ σχόντες Ῥηγίῳ] Thucydides
 τὸ ὁμως διὰ τοῦτο πρόσκειται, ὅτι ἐν τῇ plerumque huic verbo addit præposi-
 ἕκτῃ ὀλιγωρεῖν ἔφη τὸν Νικίαν τῆς φυλα- tionem εἰς. III. 34. πάλιν ἔσχε καὶ ἐς
 κῆς τοῦ κατὰ πλὺν Πελοποννήσου. SCHOL. Νότιον. IV. 3. ἐς τὴν Πύλον πρῶτον

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τούς τε Ἱμεραίους ἔπεισαν ^{βοῦκας} ξυμπολεμῆν, καὶ αὐτούς τε ἔπε-
σθαι καὶ τοῖς ἐκ τῶν νεῶν τῶν σφετέρων ναύταις, ὅσοι μὴ
εἶχον ὄπλα, παρασχεῖν (τὰς γὰρ ναὺς ἀνείλκυσαν ἐν Ἱμέρᾳ),
καὶ τοὺς Σελινουντίους πέμψαντες ἐκέλευον ἀπαντὰν παν-
5 στρατιᾷ ἔς τι χωρίον. πέμψειν δέ τινα αὐτοῖς ὑπέσχοντο 4
στρατιὰν οὐ πολλὴν καὶ οἱ Γελῶοι καὶ τῶν Σικελῶν τινὲς,
οἳ πολὺ προθυμότερον προσχωρεῖν ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν τοῦ τε
Ἀρχωνίδου νεωστὶ τεθνηκότος, ὃς τῶν ταύτῃ Σικελῶν βασι-
λεύων τινῶν, καὶ ὧν οὐκ ἀδύνατος, τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις φίλος
10 ἦν, καὶ τοῦ Γυλίππου ἐκ Λακεδαιμόνος προθύμως δοκοῦντος
ἦκειν. καὶ ὁ μὲν Γύλιππος, ἀναλαβὼν τῶν τε σφετέρων 5
ναυτῶν καὶ ἐπιβατῶν ^{πολλῶν} τοὺς ὠπλισμένους, ἑπτακοσίους μά-
λιστα, Ἱμεραίους δὲ ὀπλίτας καὶ ψιλοὺς ξυναμφοτέρους
χιλίους, καὶ ἱππέας ἑκατὸν, καὶ Σελινουντίων τέ τινας ψιλοὺς
15 καὶ ἱππέας, καὶ Γελῶων ὀλίγους, Σικελῶν τε ἔς χιλίους τοὺς
πάντας, ἐχώρει πρὸς τὰς Συρακούσας. II. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς

SYRACUSE. Λευκάδος Κορίνθιοι ταῖς τε ἄλλαις ναυσὶν, ὡς

εἶχον τάχους, ἐβοήθουν, καὶ Γόγγυλος, εἷς τῶν
Κορινθίων ἀρχόντων, μᾶ νηὶ τελευταῖος ὁρμη-
20 θεὶς πρῶτος μὲν ἀφικνεῖται ἐς τὰς Συρακούσας,
ὀλίγον δὲ πρὸ Γυλίππου· καὶ καταλαβὼν αὐ-

1. τε] om. g. 2. ναύταις] ταύταις καὶ R.d. ὅσοι] ὅσα B.h. 3. γὰρ]
μὲν A.C.D.E.F.G.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.g.k.m. δὲ Q. 4. στρατιᾷ A.C.D.E.F.
G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.e.g.k.m. 5. τινες h. om. R.d.i. τιν' αὐτοῖς V.
6. πολλοὶ d.f.i. 7. τοῦ τε ἀρχωνίδου B.h. Porro. Goell. vulgo omitt. par-
ticulam. 8. βασιλευόντων K. 10. τοῦ ἐκ λακ. T. δοκοῦντος προ-
θύμως B. 11. τῶν σφετέρων B.O.h. 13. ὀπλίτας ψιλοὺς A.C.D.E.F.
H.K.R.T.d.e.g.m. 14. σελινουντίους A. τέ ex B.h. receperunt Bekk.
Goell. 17. ἄλλαις] λοιπαῖς γρ. h. 18. γόγγυλλος B.h. γογγύλος Boi-
ssonad. ad Herodiani Epimer. p. 33. qui fallitur. εἷς] om. g. post ἀρχόντων
habent N.V. 20. πρῶτων f.

ἐκέλευε σχόντας αὐτούς. Sic IV. 25. V. 2. et alibi. Cum dativo effert III. 33. οὐ σχήσων ἄλλῃ, ἢ Πελοποννήσῃ. Itaque ἐν, quod hic habet Dan. ab imperito correctore inculcatum est. DUK.

11. τῶν τε σφετέρων ναυτῶν] The pronoun, I think, refers not to Gylippus only, but to Pythen, as a few lines

above we have ἔπεισαν—τοῖς ἐκ τῶν νεῶν τῶν σφετέρων ναύταις. See also the note on V. 71. §. 3.

18. Γόγγυλος] Primo conflictu, inquit Plutarchus p. 536. occisus est. De ejus uxore Xenophon Anab. p. 425. WASS.

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Athenian lines
were nearly com-
pleted.

τοὺς περὶ ἀπαλλαγῆς τοῦ πολέμου μέλλοντας
ἐκκλησιάσειν, διεκώλυσέ τε καὶ παρεθάρσυνε,
λέγων ὅτι νῆές τε ἄλλαι ἔτι προσπλέουσι, καὶ Γύλιππος ὁ
2 Κλεανδρίδου, Λακεδαιμονίων ἀποστειλάντων, ἄρχων. καὶ οἱ
μὲν Συρακόσιοι ἐπερρώσθησάν τε, καὶ τῷ Γυλίππῳ εὐθὺς 5
πανστρατιᾷ ὡς ἀπαντησόμενοι ἐξῆλθον· ἥδη γὰρ καὶ ἐγγὺς
3 ὄντα ἡσθάνοντο αὐτόν. ὁ δὲ †'Ιέτας τότε† τεῖχος ἐν τῇ
παρόδῳ τῶν Σικελῶν ἐλὼν, καὶ ξυνταξάμενος ὡς ἐς μάχην,
ἀφικνεῖται ἐς τὰς Ἐπιπολάς· καὶ ἀναβάς κατὰ τὸν Εὐρύηλον,
ἥπερ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ πρῶτον, ἐχώρει μετὰ τῶν Συρακο- 10
4 σίων ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος τῶν Ἀθηναίων. ἔτυχε δὲ κατὰ τοῦτο

1. μέλλοντος f. 2. ἐκκλησιάζειν K.k. διεκώλυσέ h. 3. ἔτι] om. G.H.
K.R.i. ἐπὶ γρ. h. 4. κλεάνδρου P. ἀποσταλέντων P.Q. 5. ἐπερρώσθησάν
F. ἐπεραιώθησαν g. ἐπερρώθησαν L.O. 6. καὶ] om. P.g. ante γὰρ ponunt
H.T. 7. αὐτοὶ d. γε τὰ A.B. γέτας E.e.k. et margo A. γέγας G. γε D.F.
H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.g.m. γέτας τὸ τεῖχος C. ιέτας Goell. ὁ δὲ γε τό τε† τεῖχος,
superscripto δὲ γέτα[s]. Poppo. om. c.d.f. vulgo ιέγας. τότε] τέ τι K.R. τότε
τί B.h. τότε τὸ 1. 8. ξυνταξόμενος A.E. 9. ἐς τὰς] πρὸς τὰς B. Bekk. 2.
εὐθύηλον i. εὐρυκλον k.m. ἐρυκλον K.Q. 10. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι] ἐκεῖνοι G.
11. ἐτίγχανε δὲ κατὰ τοῦτο τοῦ καιροῦ B.h. Poppo. Goell. κατὰ τοῦ καιροῦ V.

4. Κλεανδρίδου] De furto utriusque
vid. Diodorum XIII. p. 389. Athenæ-
um p. 234. vid. etiam Frontinum II. p.
197. Wass. De nomine patris Gylippi
vid. VI. 93. Gylippum, ab Ephoris
peculatus damnatum, inedia vitam fini-
visse, scribit Athenæus VI. 5. in exsil-
ium abiisse, Plutarchus et Diodorus.
Duk.

7. ὁ δὲ †'Ιέτας τότε†, κ.τ.λ.] The
text here is hopelessly corrupt, τό τε
τεῖχος being nonsense, and τότε being
so flat, that we cannot conceive it to be
the true reading. The name of the
fort is of no consequence, and is equally
obscure whether we read Geta, Jetæ,
or Jegas; Jetæ however has most in
its favour, as a place of that name oc-
curs in a fragment of Philistus, as
Pliny mentions amongst the states of
Sicily, both the Etini and the Jetenses,
(III. 8.) and Cicero names the Jetini,
(for so Zumpt properly reads instead of
the corrupt form Letini,) next to the
people of Elorus or Helorus, as if they
were both in the same part of Sicily.
I should be inclined to read, ὁ δὲ Ἰέτας
τε τεῖχος ἐν παρόδῳ τῶν Σικελῶν ἐλὼν,

καὶ ξυνταξάμενος ὡς ἐς μάχην. Some of
the best MSS. read, ὁ δὲ γε τό τε τεῖχος;
now if we suppose that in the words γε
τὸ there is a mere corruption of the
name of the place, we arrive at once at
the reading, ὁ δὲ Γέτα τε τεῖχος ἐν τῇ
παρόδῳ, κ.τ.λ. or, ὁ δὲ Ἰέτας τε τεῖχος.
“He having both taken on his passage
“Geta, (or Jetæ,) a fort belonging to
“the Sikelians, and having drawn up
“his men to be ready for battle, arrives
“at Epipolæ.”

9. κατὰ τὸν Εὐρύηλον] See the me-
moir on the map of Syracuse. Gylip-
pus thus turned at once the Athenian
position, by getting to the high ground
which commanded their rear.

11. κατὰ τοῦτο καιροῦ] Poppo and
Göller read, κατὰ τοῦτο τοῦ καιροῦ, in
compliance with the rule of Phrynichus,
(p. 279. ed. Lobeck.) that we should
write, κατ' ἐκεῖνο τοῦ καιροῦ, and not
κατ' ἐκεῖνο καιροῦ. But Lobeck has
shewn that the article in similar expres-
sions is sometimes used and sometimes
omitted by the best writers, according
to the meaning which they wished to
convey; and it seems to me that in

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καιροῦ ἐλθὼν, ἐν ᾧ ἑπτὰ μὲν ἢ ὀκτὼ σταδίων ἤδη ἀπετετέ-
λεστο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα διπλοῦν τείχος,
πλὴν κατὰ βραχὺ τι τὸ πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν· τοῦτο δ' ἔτι
ᾠκοδόμουν. τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ τοῦ κύκλου πρὸς τὸν Τρώγιλον ἐπὶ
5 τὴν ἐτέραν θάλασσαν λίθοι τε παραβεβλημένοι τῷ πλέονι
ἤδη ἦσαν, καὶ ἔστιν ἂ καὶ ἡμίεργα, τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐξεργασμένα
κατελείπετο. παρὰ τοσοῦτον μὲν Συράκουσαι ἦλθον κιν-
δύνου.

III. Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι αἰφνιδίως, τοῦ τε Γυλίππου καὶ τῶν
10 Συρακοσίων σφίσιν ἐπιόντων, ἐθορυβήθησαν μὲν τὸ πρῶτον,
He summons the Athenians to eva-
cuate Sicily; offers them battle, which
they decline, and takes the fort of
Labdulum. παρατάξαντο δέ. ὁ δὲ θέμενος τὰ ὄπλα ἐγγὺς,
κήρυκα προπέμπει αὐτοῖς λέγοντα, εἰ βούλουν-
ται ἐξιέναι ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας πέντε ἡμερῶν,
λαβόντες τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν, ἐτοῖμος εἶναι

1. ἐξελθὼν e. ἤδη] om. N.V.e. ἀπετετέλεστο B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo
ἐπετετέλεστο. 3. κατὰ] παρὰ h. κατάβραχύ Scholiasta, ut videtur Lobeckio
ad Phrynich. p. 540. τὸ] om B. πρὸς] παρὰ B. τὴν] om. K. 4. τὸ
δὲ ἄλλο T. ἄλλο H.K. τρώγιλον A.F. 5. παραβεβλημένοι L.O.P.Q.
k.m. περιβεβλημένοι h. τὸ πλέον d.e. 7. κατελείπετο A.E.F.H.T.c.d.e.f.
correct. C. μὲν συράκουσαι A.D.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.g.k.m.
Poppo. Goell. vulgo μὲν αἰ συράκουσαι. καὶ ἦλθον Q. 10. ἐθορύβησαν T.
μὲν τὸ πρῶτον B.T.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo μὲν πρῶτον. 12. προσπέμπει B.e.h.
Bekk. Goell. 13. ἐκ] om. B.G.h. 14. λαβόντας N.V. ἐτοῖμοι L.O.P.k.

this passage the article is not required,
—the sense being simply, he happened
“to arrive at a moment so critical,” or,
“so critically,” without any particular
reference to “the crisis, or turning
“point, of the Sicilian war.” Com-
pare Demosth. Olynth. II. p. 20. l. 12.
Reisk. καιροῦ μὲν δὴ πρὸς τοῦτο παρέστη
Φιλίππου τὰ πράγματα: and just below,
in this very chapter, παρὰ τοσοῦτον
κινδύνου.

7. παρὰ τοσοῦτον — κινδύνου.] See
the note on III. 49. ad finem.

12. προσπ.] Scriptura hujus verbi
multis locis variat. Mihi ita videtur:
quum sententia postulat, ut dicatur
præmittere, vel prius mittere, scriben-
dum esse προπέμπειν quum, ad aliquem
mittere, προσπέμπειν. Thucydides I.
29. προπέμψαντες κήρυκα πρότερον πό-
λεμον προερόντα Κερκυραίοις. III. 100.
προπέμψαντες πρότερον ἔς τε Κόρινθον
καὶ ἐς Λακεδαιμόνα πρέσβεις. IV. 36.

Κλέων δὲ ἐκείνῳ προπέμψας ἄγγελον, ὡς
ἦκων. Sic eod. lib. cap. 78. et 111. et
VIII. 77. in quibus omnibus προπέ-
μειν, pro præmittere, constanter habent
MSS. et Edd. Unde, hic quoque προ-
πέμειν legendum adsentior Wassio. At
I. 53. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς ἄνδρας — ἀνευ
κηνυκίου προπέμψαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. II.
79. προπεμψάντων δὲ ἐς Ὀλυμπον τῶν
μὴ ταῦτα βουλομένων. III. 52. προσ-
πέμπει δὲ αὐτοῖς κήρυκα. IV. 114. τοῖς
δὲ Ἀθηναίοις κήρυκα προσπέμψας, vari-
ant libri: sed tamen omnia illa loca
potius requirunt προσπέμπειν, quam
προπέμπειν. Nec VIII. 47. καὶ Ἀλ-
κιβιάδου προσπέμψαντος λόγους ἐς τοὺς
δυνατωτάτους αὐτῶν ἄνδρας, admitto
scripturam Marg. προπέμψαντος etsi
V. 76. est, λόγους προὔπεμπον ἐς τὸ
Ἄργος ξυμβατηρίου: nam hic est præ-
mittere, ibi mittere. Duk.

14. ἐτοῖμος εἶναι σπένδεσθαι] The
nominative, as Gölter rightly observes,

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2 σπένδεσθαι. οἱ δὲ ἐν ὀλιγωρίᾳ τε ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπο-
 κρινάμενοι ἀπέπεμψαν. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἀντιπαρεσκευάζοντο
 3 ἀλλήλοις ὡς ἐς μάχην. καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος, ὁρῶν τοὺς Συρακο-
 σίους ταρασσομένους καὶ οὐ ῥαδίως ξυντασσομένους, ἐπανήγε
 τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν μᾶλλον. καὶ ὁ Νικίας 5
 οὐκ ἐπῆγε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἀλλ' ἡσύχαζε πρὸς τῷ ἑαυτοῦ
 τείχει. ὡς δ' ἔγνω ὁ Γύλιππος οὐ προσιόντας αὐτοὺς, ἀπή-
 γαγε τὴν στρατιὰν ἐπὶ τὴν ἄκραν τὴν Τεμενίτιν καλουμένην,
 4 καὶ αὐτοῦ ἠύλισαντο. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ ἄγων τὴν μὲν πλεί-
 στην τῆς στρατιᾶς παρέταξε πρὸς τὰ τείχη τῶν Ἀθηναίων, 10
 ὅπως μὴ ἐπιβοηθοῖεν ἄλλοσε, μέρος δέ τι πέμψας πρὸς τὸ
 φρούριον τὸ Λάβδαλον αἰρεῖ, καὶ ὅσους ἔλαβεν ἐν αὐτῷ,
 πάντας ἀπέκτεινεν· ἦν δὲ οὐκ ἐπιφανὲς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὸ
 5 χωρίον. καὶ τριήρης τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀλίσκεται τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων, ἐφορμούσα τῷ λιμένι. 15

IV. Καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐτείχιζον οἱ Συρακοῖσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμ-
 μαχοι διὰ τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν, ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀρξάμενοι, ἄνω

The Syracusans πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον, τείχος ἀπλοῦν, ὅπως οἱ
 commence a new counter-work, to Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰ μὴ δύναιτο κωλύσαι, μηκέτι οἰοί
 interrupt the pro- τε ὥσιν ἀποτειχίσαι. καὶ οἱ τε Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνα- 20
 gress of the Athe-

1. ἀποκρινάμενοι] om. m. 2. καὶ] om. K. ἀντεπαρεσκευάζοντο D.E.F.G.
 H.V.c.g. 3. ὁρῶν ὁ γύλ. V. 4. καὶ οὐ ῥαδίως ξυντ.] om. O.Q. 6. τὸ T.
 ἑαυτῶν B.h. 8. τεμενίτιν A.B.C.D.F.H.N.c.d.e.g.h.i. Poppo. Goell. vulgo
 τεμενίτην. 11. βοηθοῖεν E.d.i. ἐπιβοηθεῖεν V. τὸν φρουρὸν k. 12. λαίβ-
 δαλον g. λάμδαλον G. λάβδακον L.O.Q. ὁπόσους L.O. 13. οὐδ' O. τὸ
 χωρίον τοῖς ἀθηναίοις K. 15. ἐφορμῶσα D.E.F.H.Q.R.T.f.g.i. τῷ μεγάλῳ
 λιμένι B.h. Bekk. 2. 16. ἐτείχισαν K. 19. εἰ] οἱ f. 20. ἀναβεβήκασιν
 C.L.O.P.k.

supposes the construction of the earlier part of the sentence to have been προ-πέμψας λέγει, instead of προπέμπει λέγοντα. Compare a similar confusion, V. 41. οὐκ ἔδωναν μεμνήσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐτοίμοι εἶναι. See the note there.

8. τὴν ἄκραν τὴν Τεμενίτιν καλουμένην] See the map and memoir on Syracuse.

18. πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον, τείχος ἀπλοῦν] An πρὸς ἐγκάρσιον, τείχος ἀπλοῦν? ut πρὸς ὄρθιον. Xenoph. Hellen. II. 4.

§. 15. ὄρθιον et ἄναντες. V. 4. §. 54. πρὸς τὸ σιμὸν idem IV. 3. §. 23. DOBREE. This seems to me undoubtedly the true interpretation; "they began to carry a single wall," (the Athenian circumvallation was a "double wall," ch. 2. §. 4.) "up the hill of "Epipolæ, in a cross direction;" that is, "to cross the line of the Athenian wall;" as we had ἐγκάρσιον τείχος in a similar sense, VI. 99. §. 3.

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nian lines. Nicias occupies Plemurium, and establishes three forts on it, and sends a squadron to intercept any further reinforcements to the enemy from Greece.

5 βεβήκεσαν ἤδη ἄνω, τὸ ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ τείχος ἐπιτελέσαντες· καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος (ἦν γάρ τι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοῦ τείχους ἀσθενὲς) νυκτὸς ἀναλαβὼν τὴν στρατιὰν ἐπήει πρὸς αὐτό. οἱ 3
δ' Ἀθηναῖοι (ἔτυχον γὰρ ἔξω αὐλιζόμενοι) ὡς ἦσθοντο, ἀντεπήεσαν· ὁ δὲ γνούς κατὰ τάχος ἀπήγαγε τοὺς σφετέρους πάλιν. ἐποικοδομήσαντες δὲ αὐτὸ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὑψηλότερον, αὐτοὶ μὲν ταύτῃ ἐφύλασσον, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους 10
ξυμμάχους κατὰ τὸ ἄλλο τείχισμα ἤδη διέταξαν, ἥπερ ἔμελλον ἕκαστοι φρουρεῖν. Τῷ δὲ Νικίᾳ ἐδόκει τὸ Πλημύ- 4
ριον καλούμενον τειχίσαι· ἔστι δὲ ἄκρα ἀντιπέρας τῆς πόλεως, ἥπερ προὔχουσα τοῦ μεγάλου λιμένος τὸ στόμα στενὸν ποιεῖ, καὶ εἰ τειχισθεῖη, ῥᾶον αὐτῷ ἐφαίνετο ἢ ἔσκο-
μιδὴ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἔσεσθαι· δι' ἐλάσσονος γὰρ πρὸς τῷ 15
λιμένι τῷ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐφορμῆσειν σφᾶς, καὶ οὐχ ὥσπερ νῦν ἐκ μυχοῦ τοῦ λιμένος τὰς ἐπαναγωγὰς ποιήσεσθαι, ἣν 4
τι ναυτικῷ κινῶνται. προσεῖχέ τε ἤδη μᾶλλον τῷ κατὰ

1. ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ B.N.R.d.f.h. 4. ἀπῆει B.h. 5. γὰρ ἦδη ἔξω G.
6. ἐπήγαγε L.O.T. 10. πλημύριον K. Bekk. vulgo πλημμύριον. Sic et infra
(c. 23, 31, 32, 36.) D.G.K.c. 12. ἥπερ A. 13. ῥᾶον B.D.E.F.G.H.R.T.
V.g.k.m. Bekk. 2. Cf. c. 28. vulgo ῥᾶων. αὐτὸ T. 14. πρὸς λιμένι τῷ
τῶν Q. πρὸς τῷ λιμένι τῶν H.L.O.P.T.V. 15. ἐφορμῆσειν D.P.g. 16. ἐπα-
ναγωγὰς B.h. Porpo. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἐπαγωγὰς. ποιήσασθαι C.f. ἦν τι E,
τινα B.h. 17. νικῶνται L.O.P.

6. τοὺς σφετέρους] Here undoubtedly σφετέρους seems to refer to Gylippus; and so again, ch. 8. §. 1, τὴν σφετέραν ἀπορίαν refers to Nicias alone. Yet is not the sense rather "the men belonging to his side," "the distress of his own side," than his men," or, "his distress?" that is, is not there always something of a plural notion retained in the word, so that αὐτοῦ could not be substituted for it without some change of the meaning?

13. ῥᾶον] Compare θάσσον οὔσα, ch. 28, and μὴ ῥαδίως οὔσης τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως, with the note there. I have there followed the best MSS. in reading ῥᾶον instead of ῥᾶων.

16. τὰς ἐπαναγωγὰς] So the text

should undoubtedly be corrected, as Bekker has corrected it in ch. 34. τὰς ἐπαναγωγὰς signifies, "their getting under weigh to meet the enemy;" τὰς ἐπαγωγὰς can signify nothing but "their calling or bringing in." I agree with the Scholiast in considering οἱ Συρακοῖοι to be the nominative to κινῶνται. The word applies more naturally to the stirring of a party undergoing blockade, than to the mere locomotion of the ships of the blockaders from one point to another. So VIII. 100. σκοποὺς κατεστήσαντο—εἰ ἄρα ποικινούνο αἱ νῆες, ὅπως μὴ λάθοιεν. Compare also IV. 76, where for the same reason κινούμενα is to be preferred to the old reading κινούμενοι.

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θάλασσαν πολέμῳ, ὁρῶν τὰ ἐκ τῆς γῆς σφίσιν, ἐπειδὴ
 5 Γύλιππος ἤκεν, ἀνελπιστότερα ὄντα. διακομίσας οὖν στρα-
 τὴν καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐξετείχισε τρία φρούρια· καὶ ἐν αὐτοῖς
 τὰ τε σκευὴ τὰ πλείστα ἔκειτο, καὶ τὰ πλοῖα ἤδη ἐκεῖ τὰ
 6 μεγάλα ὄρμει καὶ αἱ ταχεῖαι νῆες. ὥστε καὶ τῶν πληρωμά- 5
 των οὐχ ἥκιστα τότε πρῶτον κάκωσις ἐγένετο· τῷ τε γὰρ
 ὕδατι σπανίῳ χρώμενοι καὶ οὐκ ἐγγύθεν, καὶ ἐπὶ φρυγανι-
 σμὸν ἅμα ὁπότε ἐξέλθοιεν οἱ ναῦται, ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων τῶν
 Συρακοσίων, κρατούντων τῆς γῆς, διεφθείροντο. τρίτον γὰρ
 μέρος τῶν ἱππέων τοῖς Συρακοσίοις διὰ τοὺς ἐν τῷ Πλημν- 10
 ρίῳ, ἵνα μὴ κακουργήσουντες ἐξίοιεν, ἐπὶ τῇ ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμ-
 7 πείῳ πολίχυνι ἐτετάχατο. Ἐπυνθάνετο δὲ καὶ τὰς λοιπὰς
 τῶν Κορινθίων ναῦς προσπλεούσας ὁ Νικίας· καὶ πέμπει
 ἐς φυλακὴν αὐτῶν εἰκοσι ναῦς, αἷς εἴρητο ^{νῶν}περί τε Λοκρούς
 καὶ Ῥήγιον καὶ τὴν ^{οὐρροσίου}προσβολὴν τῆς Σικελίας ναυλοχεῖν 15
 αὐτάς.

V. Ὁ δὲ Γύλιππος ἅμα μὲν ἐτείχιζε τὸ διὰ τῶν Ἐπιπο-

1. τῆς] om. V. γῆς ἥδη σφίσιν B.h. ἐπειδὴ ὁ γ. B.h. 2. τὴν
 στρατὴν N. 3. ἐξετείχισε C.D.E.F.H.K.R.T.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo.
 vulgo et Bekk. ἐξετείχιζε. αὐτοῖς τε K. 5. ὄρμιζετο B.h. 9. γῆς οἱ
 πολλοὶ] B.h. Bekker. 11. κακουργήσουντες C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.
 c.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo κακουργήσαντες. τῇ ἐν] om. B.h.
 Ὀλυμπίῳ L.e. 12. πολίχυνι D.g. Πολίχυνι cum majuscula litera, Poppo. et
 Goell. 14. εἴρηται i. 17. διετείχιζε B.

6. τῷ τε γὰρ ὕδατι, κ. τ. λ.] The words τῷ ὕδατι—χρώμενοι οὐκ ἐγγύθεν are equivalent to ἐφ' ὕδατος οὐκ ἐγγύθεν ὅν ἐξελθόντες, and therefore may be coupled with what follows, καὶ ἐπὶ φρυγανισμῶν. The words οἱ πολλοὶ, which Bekker and Göller have inserted, appear to me a most manifest and most ill-judged interpolation. It is absurd to suppose that the majority of the Athenian seamen were cut off by the Syracusan cavalry; but speaking of these seamen, Thucydides says, that “they were in the habit of being cut off” by the cavalry, when they straggled “into the country for wood and water;” the very tense sufficiently shewing that all were not actually cut off, but that

they were in the habit of being cut off; meaning of course that some of the whole number were constantly cut off. But οἱ πολλοὶ would not be sense; for it is neither true that the majority of the individual seamen were killed actually, nor that only the majority were in the habit of losing some of their number; for this is true not of the majority, but of the whole body.

15. ναυλοχεῖν αὐτάς] “To be on the look-out for them.” Compare Ap-
 pian. Bell. Civil. IV. 82. Μούρκος δὲ ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ ναυλοχῶν Κλεοπάτραν. To this passage Photius refers, ναυλοχεῖν—ναῦς λοχῶν καὶ ἐνεδρεύειν. Θουκυδίδης ἐβδόμῳ. Göller has quoted these words from Photius.

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λὼν τείχος, τοῖς λίθοις χρώμενος οὗς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προπαρε-

The Syracusans are
worsted in an ac-
tion between their
city and the ene-
my's lines. Gy-
lippus encourages
5 them to a second
attempt by taking
the blame of their
repulse on himself.

βάλλοντο σφίσιν, ἅμα δὲ παρέτασσε ἐξάγων
ἀεὶ πρὸ τοῦ τειχίσματος τοὺς Συρακοσίους καὶ
τοὺς ξυμμάχους· καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀντιπαρε-
τάσσοντο. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἔδοξε τῷ Γυλίππῳ καιρὸς α

εἶναι, ἦρχε τῆς ἐφόδου· καὶ ἐν χερσὶ γενόμενοι
ἐμάχοντο μεταξὺ τῶν τειχισμάτων, ἧ τῆς ἵπ-

που τῶν Συρακοσίων οὐδεμία χρήσις ἦν. καὶ νικηθέντων 3

τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, καὶ νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους
ἀνελομένων, καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων τροπαίων στησάντων, ὁ μὲν
Γύλιππος, συγκαλέσας τὸ στράτευμα, οὐκ ἔφη τὸ ἀμάρτημα
ἐκείνων ἀλλ' ἑαυτοῦ γενέσθαι· τῆς γὰρ ἵππου καὶ τῶν ἀκον-

τιστῶν τὴν ὠφελίαν τῇ τάξει, ἐντὸς λίαν τῶν τειχῶν ποιή-
σας, ἀφελέσθαι· νῦν οὖν αὖθις ἐπάξειν. καὶ διανοεῖσθαι 4

οὕτως ἐκέλευεν αὐτοὺς, ὥς τῇ μὲν παρασκευῇ οὐκ ἔλασσον

ἔχοντας, τῇ δὲ γνώμῃ οὐκ ἀνεκτὸν ἐσόμενον εἰ μὴ ἀξιώσουσι,
Πελοποννησιοὶ τε ὄντες καὶ Δωριῆς, Ἰώνων καὶ νησιωτῶν
καὶ ξυγκλύδων ἀνθρώπων κρατήσαντες ἐξελάσασθαι ἐκ τῆς
χώρας.] VI. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα, ἐπειδὴ καιρὸς ἦν, αὖθις ἐπήγε-
20 αὐτούς. ὁ δὲ Νικίας καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, νομίζοντες καὶ εἰ ἐκείνοι

They are success-
ful in a second
engagement, and

μὴ ἐθέλοιεν μάχης ἄρχειν, ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι
σφίσιν μὴ περιορᾶν παροικοδομούμενον τὸ

1. προπαρεβάλλοντο A.B.C.F.H.K.T.h. Haack. Porpo. Goell. προπαρεβάλλοντο
N.V.g.i. προσπαρεβάλλοντο D. παρεβάλλοντο G. vulgo προσπαρεβάλλοντο. 2. πα-
ρέτασσε V. 3. καὶ ξυμμάχους h. 4. ἀντεπαρετάσσοντο C.E.F.R.V.f.g.h.i.
5. ἔδοξε τῷ γυλίππῳ B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo τῷ deest. 8. συρ. οὐδεμία A.B.D.
E.F.G.H.N.T.V.c.d.f.g.h. Haack. Porpo. Goell. συρ. καὶ ξυμμάχων οὐδεμία i.
vulgo συρ. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων οὐδεμία. 10. ὁ μὲν γυλίππος B.D.h. Bekk. 2.
vulgo ὁ γυλίππος. 11. συγκαλέσας C. 12. ἑαυτοῦ B.h. Goell. ceteri αὐτοῦ.
14. ἐπανήξειν d. ἐπανεῖξειν i. 15. ἔλαττον g. 18. ξυγκληδων F. ξυγκλεί-
δων f. ξυγκλίδων k.m. ἐξελάσσεσθαι B. 19. αὖθις] om. R.i. 20. καὶ εἰ]
καὶ om. εἰ ἐκείνοι A.B.C.D.F.G.K.Q.N.c.d.e.f.g.i.m. Parm. Haack. Porpo.
Goell. εἰ μὴ ἐκείνοι h. οἱ ἐκείνοι H.T. εἰ om. V. vulgo ἐκείνοι εἰ. 21. θέλοιεν
L. σφίσιν εἶναι B.h. Bekk. 2. 22. μὴ] om. E. τῷ] om. G.H.T.

13. τῇ τάξει—ἀφελέσθαι] “He had
“deprived them of the services of their
“cavalry, by his disposition of their
“line of battle, inasmuch as he had
“made it too much within the works
“carried on by the two parties.” Αὐτὴν

is to be supplied after ποιήσας. Com-
pare III. 59. §. 1. φείσασθαι οἴκτῳ
σώφρονι, λαβόντας, i. e. λαβόντας αὐ-
τόν. See the note there. Compare also
the end of this very chapter, Ἰώνων—
κρατήσαντες, ἐξελάσασθαι, i. e. αὐτούς.

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carry their counter-
work beyond the
proposed line of the
Athenian circum-
vallation.

τείχος (ἤδη γὰρ καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρεληλύθει τὴν
τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοῦ τείχους τελευτὴν ἢ ἐκείνων
τείχισις, καὶ εἰ προέλθοι, ταὐτὸν ἤδη ἐποίει
αὐτοῖς νικᾶν τε μαχομένοις διὰ παντὸς καὶ μηδὲ μάχεσθαι),
ἀντεπήρῃσαν οὖν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις. καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος τοὺς μὲν 5
ὀπλίτας ἔξω τῶν τειχῶν μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον προαγαγὼν
ξυνέμισγεν αὐτοῖς, τοὺς δ' ἱππέας καὶ τοὺς ἀκοντιστὰς ἐκ
πλαγίου τάξας τῶν Ἀθηναίων, κατὰ τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν, ἣ τῶν
3 τειχῶν ἀμφοτέρων αἱ ἐργασίαι ἔλγουν. καὶ προσβαλόντες οἱ
ἱππῆς ἐν τῇ μάχῃ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ κέρα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὅπερ 10
κατ' αὐτοὺς ἦν, ἔτρεψαν· καὶ δι' αὐτὸ καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στρά-
τευμα νικηθὲν ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων κατηράχθη ἐς τὰ τειχί-
4 σματα. καὶ τῇ ἐπιούσῃ νυκτὶ ἔφθασαν παροικοδομήσαντες
καὶ παρελθόντες τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἰκοδομίαν, ὥστε μηκέτι
μήτε αὐτοὶ κωλύεσθαι ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ἐκείνους τε καὶ παντάπασιν 15
ἀπεστερηκέναι, εἰ καὶ κρατοῖεν, μὴ ἂν ἔτι σφᾶς ἀποτειχίσαι.

VII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο αἱ τε τῶν Κορινθίων νῆες καὶ Ἀμ-
πρακιωτῶν καὶ Λευκαδίων ἐσέπλευσαν αἱ ὑπόλοιποι δώδεκα,
λαβοῦσαι τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων φυλακὴν (ἦρχε
δὲ αὐτῶν Ἐρασινίδης Κορίνθιος), καὶ ξυνετεί- 20
χισαν τὸ λοιπὸν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις ἄχρι τοῦ

3. τὸ αὐτὸ B.h. 4. μὴ διαμάχεσθαι i. μὴδὲ ἀμύνεσθαι B.h. 5. ὁ] om. g.
6. προαγαγὼν B.C.D.E.F.H.N.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Porro. προαγαγὼν A.L.O.P.
Q.m. vulgo προεξαγαγὼν. 7. ξυνέμισγεν L. δὲ ἱππέας V. καὶ ἀκον-
τιστὰς h. 10. κέρατι B. κέρατι h. 11. διὰ τοῦτο B. 12. τῶν] om. h.
κατερράχθη C. κατηράχθη i. κατερράχθη A.D.E.F.H.R.T.V.g.k.m. Haack. κατε-
ράχη L.O.P. 14. καὶ παρελθόντες] om. h. τῶν] om. L.O.b.k.m.
15. μήτε] om. D.K.e.g. ἀπ' B. 16. κρατεῖεν V. ἂν] om. L. 17. τε]
om. L.O.P.d. 18. ἐπέπλευσαν T. αἱ om. V. 20. ἔρρασινίδης O.
ἔρρασινίδης L. θρασωνίδης B. ὁ κορίνθιος L.O.P.

3. καὶ εἰ προέλθοι] Τοῦ τῶν Συρακου-
σίων ὑποτειχίσματος μὴ παραλλάξαντος
τῇ οἰκοδομήσει, οὐδὲν ἔτι ὄφελος ἦν τοῦ
τῶν Ἀθηναίων διατειχίσματος. οἱ γὰρ
Συρακοῦσιοι ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ ἔμελλον ἔσσεσθαι
μετὰ ταῦτα εἴτε μάχονται καὶ νικῶν τοὺς
Ἀθηναίους, εἴτε καὶ ἡσυχάζοιεν ἐπὶ τῶν
αὐτῶν. SCHOL.

8. κατὰ τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν] The Syra-
cusans fronted towards the west; their

cavalry, therefore, being on their right,
was on the north of their line. And it
was the northern side of Epipolæ which
presented the greatest extent of clear
ground, the finished part of the Athe-
nian line being on the southern side,
towards the cliffs looking to the south.
21. μέχρι τοῦ ἐγκαρσίου τείχους] See
the memoir and map of Syracuse.

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cily for fresh forces,
and advises the Sy-
racusans to prepare
to encounter the
enemy by sea.

ἐγκαρσίῳ τείχους.† καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος ἐς τὴν²
ἄλλην Σικελίαν ἐπὶ στρατιάν τε ὄχρετο, καὶ
ναυτικὴν καὶ πεζὴν ξυλλέξων, καὶ τῶν πόλεων
ἅμα προσαζόμενος εἴ τις ἢ μὴ πρόθυμος ἦν, ἢ παντάπασιν
5 ἔτι ἀφεστήκει τοῦ πολέμου. πρέσβεις τε ἄλλοι τῶν Συρακο- 3
σίων καὶ Κορινθίων ἐς Λακεδαίμονα καὶ Κόρινθον ἀπεστά-
λησαν, ὅπως στρατιὰ ἔτι περαιωθῇ, τρόπῳ δὲ ἂν ἐν ὁλκάσιν
ἢ πλοίοις, ἢ ἄλλως ὅπως ἂν προχωρῇ, ὥς καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων
ἐπιμεταπεμπομένων. οἱ τε Συρακόσιοι ναυτικὸν ἐπλήρουν⁴
10 καὶ ἀνεπειρώντο, ὥς καὶ τούτῳ ἐπιχειρήσונτες, καὶ ἐς τὰλλα
πολὺ ἐπέρρωντο. VIII. ὁ δὲ Νικίας αἰσθόμενος τοῦτο, καὶ
ὁρῶν καθ' ἡμέραν ἐπιδιδούσαν τὴν τε τῶν
πολεμίων ἰσχὺν καὶ τὴν σφετέραν ἀπορίαν,
ἔπεμπε καὶ αὐτὸς ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, ἀγγέλλων
15 πολλάκισ μὲν καὶ ἄλλοτε καθ' ἕκαστα τῶν
γιννομένων, μάλιστα δὲ καὶ τότε, νομίζων ἐν
δεινοῖς τε εἶναι, καὶ εἰ μὴ ὥς τάχιστα ἢ σφᾶς μεταπέμψου-
σιν ἢ ἄλλους μὴ ὀλίγους ἀποστελοῦσιν, οὐδεμίαν εἶναι
σωτηρίαν. φοβούμενος δὲ μὴ ὅτι πεμπόμενοι ἢ κατὰ τοῦ²
20 λέγειν ἀδυνασίαν, ἢ καὶ ἄγνώμης† ἐλλιπεῖς γινόμενοι, ἢ

2. στρατιάν C.F.H.L.O.P.R.V.c.e.f.h.k. τε] om. i. 3. πεζὴν B.h.
ceteri πεζικὴν. ξυλλέγων D.F. συλλέγων d. συλλέξων f. 4. ἢ μὴ] εἰ μὴ
K.L.O.Q.g. 5. ἀφεστήκει A.B.D.H.N.T.V.d.g.h.i. Poppo. Goell. ceteri
ἀφειστήκει. 6. ἐς τὴν λακεδαίμονα B.h. 8. πλοῖα A.D.E.F.H.R.V.c.d.
g.i. ὅπως] om. b. προχωρεῖ D.H.T. προσχωρῇ N.V.g.i. προσχωρεῖ K.
10. ἀνεπειρώντο V. τοῦτο A.K. τούτῳ F. 11. ἐπέρρωνται d.i. τού-
των h. 13. πολεμίων] πελοποννησίων Q. 14. ἀγγέλλων A.D.F.H.L.N.
O.V.c.d.f.g.h.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἄγγελον C.G.K.e. ἀγγέλους T. ἀγγελλόν-
των Q. vulgo ἀγγέλλοντας. 15. καὶ ἄλλοτε] om. g. 16. ἐν δεινοῖς A.B.C.
D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἐν τοῖς δεινοῖς.
17. εἰ B.L.O.h. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἦν. μεταπέμψουσιν A.E.F.G.K.Q.d.f.k.
Poppo. Goell. vulgo μεταπέμψωσιν. 18. ἀποστελοῦσιν A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.
K.P.Q.T.d.e.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. ἀποστελλοῦσιν f. ἀποστελλῶσιν N.V.c.h. vulgo
ἀποστελλῶσιν. 19. φοβούμενοι E.T. κατὰ τοῦ A.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.T.
V.b.c.d.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri κατὰ τὴν τοῦ. 20. ἀδυναμίαν P.
μνήμης B.h. Valla. Bekk. Poppo. γνώμη V. γενόμενοι f.h.i.

7. τρόπῳ δὲ ἂν] That is, "in what-
ever manner it might be." He re-
peats it a little afterwards; ὅπως ἂν
προχωρῇ: so that προχωρῇ must be
supplied after πλοίοις.

20. ἄγνώμης† ἐλλιπεῖς γινόμενοι]
Two MSS. and Valla's translation read
μνήμης, which Bekker, Poppo, and
Göller, have admitted into the text.
The alteration appears to me to be far

AMPHIPOLIS. A. C. 414. Olym. 91. 3.

τῷ ὄχλῳ πρὸς χάριν τι λέγοντες, οὐ τὰ ὄντα ἀπαγγέλλωσιν, ἔγραψεν ἐπιστολὴν, νομίζων οὕτως ἂν μάλιστα τὴν αὐτοῦ γνώμην, μηδὲν ἐν τῷ ἀγγέλῳ ἀφανισθεῖσαν, μαθόντας τοὺς 3 Ἀθηναίους βουλευσασθαι περὶ τῆς ἀληθείας. καὶ οἱ μὲν ὄχοντο φέροντες, οὓς ἀπέστειλε, τὰ γράμματα καὶ ὅσα ἔδει 5 αὐτοὺς εἰπεῖν· ὁ δὲ κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον †διὰ φυλακῆς μᾶλλον ἤδη ἔχων ἢ δι' ἐκουσίῳ κινδύνῳ ἐπεμελεῖτο.†

IX. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει τελευτῶντι, καὶ Εὐετίῳ στρατηγὸς Ἀθηναίων, μετὰ Περδίκκου στρατεύσας ἐπ' Ἀμφί-

AMPHIPOLIS. πολιν Θραξὶ πολλοῖς, τὴν μὲν πόλιν οὐχ 10
Fruitless attempt εἶλεν, ἐς δὲ τὸν Στρυμόνα περικομίσας τριήρεις
of the Athenians to ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐπολιόρκει, ὁρμώμενος ἐξ
recover Amphipolis. Ἱμεραίου. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

X. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος ἦκοντες ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας

1. ἀπαγγέλλωσιν A. B. D. F. H. N. V. c. f. g. m. Poppo. Goell. ἀπαγγέλωσιν T. i. ceteri ἀπαγγείλωσιν. 2. οὕτως ἂν om. i. μάλιστα] μόλις B. εἰ αὐτοῦ K. 3. τοὺς] om. E. h. 4. βουλευσασθαι C. e. 6. ὁ] ὅσα D. g. δὲ κατὰ B. D. L. O. P. g. h. k. Bekk. 2. vulgo δὲ τὰ κατὰ. μετὰ L. φυλακῆς μᾶλλον B. h. Bekk. 2. vulgo μᾶλλον deest. 7. ἐκουσίῳ] ἀκουσίῳ Wyttenbach. ad Julian. Or. pag. 163. ed. Schaefer. post Reiskium: ἢ δι' ἐκουσίῳ B. h. Bekk. 2. ἢ διὰ κουσίῳ K. ἤδη ἐκουσίῳ A. C. D. E. F. R. V. g. Poppo. ἢ δι' ἐκουσίῳ f. vulgo ἔχων ἐκουσίῳ. 8. τελευτῶν V. εὐεστίῳ D. g. εὐεστίῳ L. O. 13. Ἱμεραίου L. O. g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo Ἱμεραίου. τοῦτο post ἐτελεύτα om. A. D. F. H. N. T. V. c. d. f. g. i. Poppo. Goell. uncis inclusit Bekk.

from certain. A man's memory must have been bad indeed, if he could not remember as many particulars of the state of the armament as are contained in Nicias' letter. On the other hand, the sense and presence of mind of a messenger, exposed to the questioning of the orators before the assembly of the people, might be very likely to fail, so that they might be quite unable to give an intelligent opinion as to the state of affairs in Sicily. And for these reasons both Bauer and Haack have retained the common reading γνώμης.

[Haack now reads μνήμης, and Gölle on the contrary has restored γνώμης, but he understands it as signifying "Nicias' meaning;" γνώμης ἐλλιπεῖς γιγνόμενοι, "falling short of expressing "his meaning perfectly." But then surely we should have had τῆς αὐτοῦ γνώμης, and not simply γνώμης.]

3. ἐν τῷ ἀγγέλῳ] See the note on IV. 113. §. 2. and Herodotus, VIII. 100. with Valckenaer's and Schweighæuser's notes.

6. [ὁ δὲ κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον κ. τ. λ. "Nicias magis castris custodiendis "quam ultro adeundo pericula, curabat "exercitum." Poppo. Gölle retains the old reading, ὁ δὲ τὰ κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον διὰ φυλακῆς ἤδη ἔχων ἐκουσίῳ κινδύνῳ ἐπεμελεῖτο, and interprets it as Reiske had done, joining διὰ φυλακῆς with ἐκουσίῳ κινδύνῳ, "He was looking to the state of his camp, keeping "it on its guard against running into "dangers voluntarily." Bekker in his various readings suggests the substitution of σφῶν for ἔχων.]

12. ἐξ Ἱμεραίου] Nothing whatever is known of this place beyond the mention of it by Thucydides on this occasion.

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οἱ παρὰ τοῦ Νικίου, ὅσα τε ἀπὸ γλώσσης εἶρητο, αὐτοῖς,
 ΑΘΕΝΣ. εἶπον, καὶ εἴ τις τι ἐπηρώτα ἀπεκρίνοντο, καὶ
 The bearer of Ni- cias' dispatch ar- rives at Athens. It is read to the as-
 5 sembled people. τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἀπέδωσαν. ὁ δὲ γραμματεὺς ὁ
 τῆς πόλεως παρελθὼν ἀνέγνω τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις,
 δηλοῦσαν τοιαύδε.

XI. “Τὰ μὲν πρότερον πραχθέντα, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐν ἄλ-
 “λαις πολλαῖς ἐπιστολαῖς ἵστε· νῦν δὲ καιρὸς οὐχ ἦσσαν
 LETTER OF “μαθόντας ὑμᾶς, ἐν ᾧ ἐσμέν, βουλευσασθαι.
 NICIAS.

(11—15.)

10 The arrival of Gy- lippus has com- pletely altered our prospects. Our lines are effectually interrupted, and owing to the ene- my's numerous cav- alry we are more like men besieged than besieging
 15 others.

“κρατησάντων γὰρ ἡμῶν μάχαις ταῖς πλείοσι 2
 “Συρακοσίους, ἐφ' οὓς ἐπέμφθημεν, καὶ τὰ
 “τείχη οἰκοδομησάμενων, ἐν οἷσπερ νῦν ἐσμέν,
 “ἦλθε Γύλιππος Λακεδαιμόνιος, στρατιὰν
 “ἔχων ἔκ τε Πελοποννήσου καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν
 “Σικελίᾳ πόλεων ἔστιν ὢν. καὶ μάχῃ τῇ μὲν
 “πρώτῃ νικᾶται ὑφ' ἡμῶν, τῇ δ' ὑστεραία
 “ἱππεύσί τε πολλοῖς καὶ ἀκοντισταῖς βιασθέντες ἀνεχωρή-
 “σαμεν ἐς τὰ τεῖχη. νῦν οὖν ἡμεῖς μὲν παυσάμενοι τοῦ 3
 “περιτειχισμού διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐναντίων ἡσυχάζομεν
 “(οὐδὲ γὰρ ξυμπάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ δυναίμεθ' ἂν χρήσασθαι,

1. τοῦ] om. O. 2. τι] om. g. ἐπηρώτα B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἡρώτα. ἀπεκρί-
 νατο A.D.E.F.H.Q.T.V.g.k.m. 3. γραμματεὺς ὁ τῆς B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo
 omittunt articulum. 5. τοιάνδε e. τοιάδε λην 1. τοιάδε ἐπιστολῇ d. 6. πῶτον f.
 7. πολλαῖς] om. B.h. ἦσσαν B.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἦττον.
 9. κρατησάμενων d.i. 11. οἰκοδομημένων H. οἰκοδομησάντων i. ἐνοικοδομη-
 σάμενων V. νῦν] om. C.L.O.P.R.d.e.i.k.m. 12. γύλιππος ὁ λακεδαι-
 μόνιος B.h. 13. τε B.h. Bekk. Goell. ἀπὸ] om. B.h. Bekk. 2. ἐν
 τῇ σικελίᾳ Q.R.f. 14. πόλεων ante ἀπὸ ponit e. 15. τὴν δὲ ὑστεραίαν h.
 17. μὲν] τε O. 18. τὸ] om. C.K.e.h. 19. συμπάσῃ B.h. δυνησόμεθα E.
 χρήσεσθαι A.F.H.L.O.Q.R.T.g.k. Poppo. Goell. χρήσεσθε D. χρήσθαι h.

3. γραμματεὺς τῆς πόλεως] Pollux, VII. 98. non omnes scribas, sed tantum primum genus, sorte lectos, dicit; secundum a senatu; tertium a populo. DUK. There were three sorts of γραμματεῖς at Athens; one already mentioned, IV. 118. (vol. II. p. 155.); another elected by the council of five hundred, to take charge of the official copies of the laws; and a third, here spoken of, elected by the people to read aloud any public documents to the council and to the general assembly.

Hence I have followed two MSS. in inserting the article before τῆς πόλεως, in order to specify more exactly what sort of γραμματεὺς was meant. See Pollux, VIII. 98. Böckh Staatshaush. der Athener, I. p. 200, &c. (Eng. transl. vol. I. p. 249.) and Schömann de Comitibus Athen. p. 320.

19. δυναίμεθ' ἂν χρήσασθαι] Poppo and Gölle have followed several MSS. in substituting the future for the aorist in this passage. And it is allowed that the grammarians' rule, “that δύναμαι

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- “ἀπαναλωκυίας τῆς φυλακῆς τῶν τειχῶν μέρος τι τοῦ
 “ὀπλιτικῷ), οἱ δὲ παρφοδομήκασιν ἡμῖν τείχος ἀπλοῦν,
 “ὥστε μὴ εἶναι ἔτι περιτειχίσαι αὐτοὺς, ἣν μὴ τις τὸ παρα-
 4 “τείχισμα τοῦτο πολλῇ στρατιᾷ ἐπελθὼν ἔλη. ξυμβέβηκέ
 “τε πολιορκεῖν δοκοῦντας ἡμᾶς ἄλλους αὐτοὺς μᾶλλον, ὅσα 5
 “γε κατὰ γῆν, τοῦτο πάσχειν· οὐδὲ γὰρ τῆς χώρας ἐπὶ
 “πολὺ διὰ τοὺς ἱππέας ἐξερχόμεθα. XII. πεπόμεφασιν δὲ καὶ
 “ἐς Πελοπόννησον πρέσβεις ἐπ’ ἄλλην στρα-
 “τιὰν, καὶ ἐς τὰς ἐν Σικελίᾳ πόλεις Γύλιππος
 “οἴχεται, τὰς μὲν καὶ πείσων ξυμπολεμεῖν, 10
 “ὅσαι νῦν ἡσυχάζουσιν, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν ἔτι καὶ
 “στρατιὰν πεζὴν καὶ ναυτικῷ παρασκευῇν,
 “ἣν δύνηται, ἄξων. διανοοῦνται γὰρ, ὥς ἐγὼ
 “πυνθάνομαι, τῷ τε πεζῷ ἅμα τῶν τειχῶν
 3 “ἡμῶν πειρᾶν καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. καὶ δεινὸν 15
 “μηδενὶ ὑμῶν δόξῃ εἶναι, ὅτι καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. τὸ γὰρ
 “ναυτικὸν ἡμῶν, ὅπερ κακεῖνοι πυνθάνονται, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
 “ἡκμαξε καὶ τῶν νεῶν τῇ ξηρότητι καὶ τῶν πληρωμάτων
 “τῇ σωτηρίᾳ· νῦν δὲ αἱ τε νῆες διάβροχοι, τοσοῦτον χρόνον
 4 “ἥδη θαλασσεύουσιν, καὶ τὰ πληρώματα ἐφθαρται. τὰς 20
 “μὲν γὰρ ναῦς οὐκ ἔστιν ἀνελκύσαντας διαψύξαι, διὰ τὸ
 “ἀντιπάλους [καὶ] τῷ πλήθει καὶ ἔτι πλείους τὰς τῶν

1. ἐπαναλωκυίας Q. 3. μὴ δυνατόν εἶναι B.h. περιτειχίσαι V.
 5. ἡμᾶς] om. h. 10. καὶ] om. Q. 11. καὶ στρατιὰν ἔτι B. 14. τε] om.
 B.Q.h.i. 15. ταῖς] om. h. καὶ δεινὸν—θάλασσαν] om. T. δεινὸν μὲν
 μηδενὶ K. 16. μηδενὶ τῷ V. δόξει e. 17. ἥπερ B.C.D.H.L.N.O.P.Q.
 T.V.g.k.m. Haack. Porppo. ἥπερ A.E.F. καὶ ἐκείνοι A.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.
 T.V.g.k.m. 19. τοσοῦτον ἥδη χρόνον T. 21. γὰρ] om. g. ἀναψύξαι d.i.
 διαψύξαι Porppo. Goell. 22. τῷ G.K.T.e.h. Bekker. Porppo. τῷ τε B. ἔτι
 πλείους d.h. ὅτι πλείους A.B.C.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.T.V.c.e.f.g.k. Porppo.
 Goell. vulgo ἐπιπλείους.

“is never followed by the future tense,” is not universally observed. See Loebbeck on Phrynichus, Parerg. p. 748. Yet though not an universal rule, it is a general one, and one which several of the best MSS. (B. C. E. and N.) observe in this very passage. I do not see therefore why, when the MS. authority is balanced, we should make the text violate a general rule rather

than conform to it.

6. τῆς χώρας ἐπὶ πολὺ] “To any distance in the country.” See the note on II. 76. §. 4. τοῦ μεγάλου οἰκοδομήματος ἐπὶ μέγα.

14. τῶν τειχῶν ἡμῶν πειρᾶν] Thucyd. I. 61. καὶ πεπράσαντες πρῶτον τοῦ χωρίου. Adde IV. 25. et 70. DUK.

22. ἀντιπάλους [καὶ] τῷ πλήθει] If the conjunction be genuine, it signifies,

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- “πολεμίων οὔσας αἰε προσδοκίαν παρέχειν ὡς ἐπιπλεύσονται. φανεραὶ δὲ εἰσιν ἀναπειρώμεναι, καὶ αἱ ἐπιχειρήσεις 5
 “ἐπ’ ἐκείνους, καὶ ἀποξηρᾶναι τὰς σφετέρας μᾶλλον ἔξουσία
 “οὐ γὰρ ἐφορμοῦσιν ἄλλοις. XIII. ἡμῖν δ’ ἐκ πολλῆς ἀν
 5 and by the gradual “περιουσίας νεῶν μόλις τοῦτο ὑπῆρχε, καὶ
 wasting of our “μὴ ἀναγκαζομένοις, ὥσπερ νῦν, πάσαις φυ-
 crews, either from “λάσσειν. εἰ γὰρ ἀφαιρήσομέν τι καὶ βραχὺ
 the sword or from “τῆς τηρήσεως τὰ ἐπιτήδεια οὐχ ἔξομεν, παρὰ τὴν ἐκείνων
 desertion. “πόλιν χαλεπῶς καὶ νῦν ἐσκομίζομενοι. τὰ δὲ πληρώματα 2
 10 “διὰ τὸδε ἐφθάρη τε ἡμῖν καὶ ἔτι νῦν φθείρεται, τῶν ναυτῶν
 “τῶν μὲν, διὰ φρυγανισμὸν καὶ ἄρπαγὴν καὶ ὑδρείαν μακρὰν,
 “ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων ἀπολλυμένων· οἱ δὲ θεράποντες, ἐπειδὴ ἐς
 “ἀντίπαλα καθεστήκαμεν, αὐτομολοῦσι, καὶ οἱ ξένοι οἱ μὲν
 “ἀναγκαστοὶ ἐσβάντες εὐθὺς κατὰ τὰς πόλεις ἀποχωροῦσιν,
 15 “οἱ δὲ ὑπὸ μεγάλου μισθοῦ τὸ πρῶτον ἐπαρθέντες, καὶ
 “οἴομενοι χρηματιεῖσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ μαχεῖσθαι, ἐπειδὴ παρὰ
 “γνώμην ναυτικόν τε δὴ καὶ τᾶλλα ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων

1. ἔχειν N.V.

2. φανοεὶ B.k.

ἀναπειρώμεναι h. Porpo. Goell.

ἀναπληρῶμεναι i. ceteri ἀποπειρώμεναι.

II. 84. III. 12. IV. 20. VIII. 58.

ἔξουσία M. ἔξουσιν R. om. i.

V.c.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Porpo. vulgo

8. στερήσεως D.g.

10. ἔτι] om.

ἐπιφθείρεται h. φθείρεται καὶ f.

καὶ ὑδρείαν L.O.P. ἱδρείαν T. vulgo μακρὰν καὶ ὑδρείαν.

θεράποντες B.C.D.F.G.H.K.L.N.Ö.P.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Porpo. Goell. vulgo θερα-

πείοντες. 14. κατὰ πόλεις d.i.

15. μισθοῦ μεγάλου k.

17. γνώμης P.

ἀπεχώρουν h. ἀναχωροῦσιν L.Q.R.

δὴ] om. h. τὰ ἄλλα V.

“not only in the condition of their ships,
 “but also in the number of them.”

ib. καὶ ἐπιπλείουσιν] Stephanus et alii
 Lexicorum conditores ἐπιπλείων, pro
 ἀπρὸν, adferunt ex Aristotele II. de
 Caelo: περὶ δὲ τούτων ζητεῖν μὲν καλῶς
 ἔχει ἐπιπλείω σύνεσιν. Est I. d. cap.
 12. Sed in Pacii Ed. Læmariana 1597.
 et Du Vallii divisivis vocibus editum est:
 καλῶς ἔχει καὶ τὴν ἐπὶ πλείω σύνεσιν.
 Nec facile fortassis ostendi poterit, ὅτι
 πλείων, quod hic MSS. exhibent, sic
 dici, ut cum superlativo ὅτι πλείστος.
 Conjici potest, καὶ ἔτι πλείους. Thucy-
 dides I. 120. πολλὰ γὰρ κακῶς γνω-

σθέντα—κατωρθώθη· ἔτι πλείω—ἐς τοῦ-
 ναντίον αἰσχυρῶς περισσῆ. Et cum
 aliis comparativis I. 1. τὰ γὰρ πρὸ
 αὐτῶν, καὶ τὰ ἔτι παλαιότερα. Et III.
 81. οὐδὲν δ, τι οὐ ξυνέβη, καὶ ἔτι περαι-
 τέρω. In aliis Edd. ante verba καὶ
 ἐπιπλείους rectius est distinctio minima.
 Duk.

2. ἀναπειρώμεναι] This is undoubt-
 edly the true reading. See Herodot.
 VI. 12. and Thucyd. VII. 51. Ἀποπει-
 ρώμεναι would signify, “trying their
 “fortune:” ἀναπειρώμεναι is, “prac-
 “tising or exercising themselves.”

13. καθεστήκαμεν] See I. 143.

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“ἀνθεστῶτα ὀρώσιν, οἱ μὲν ἐπ’ αὐτομολίας προφάσει ἀπέρ-
 “χονται, οἱ δὲ ὡς ἕκαστοι δύνανται πολλή δ’ ἡ Σικελία·
 “εἰσὶ δ’ οἱ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐμπορευόμενοι, ἀνδράποδα Ὑκκαρικὰ
 “ἀντεμβιβάσαι ὑπὲρ σφῶν πείσαντες τοὺς τριηράρχους,
 “τὴν ἀκρίβειαν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἀφῆρηνται. XIV. ἐπισταμέ- 5

Yet we are obliged “νοῖς δ’ ὑμῖν γράφω ὅτι βραχεῖα ἀκμὴ πλη-
 to depend wholly “ρώματος, καὶ ὀλίγοι τῶν ναυτῶν οἱ ἐξορ-
 on our own re-

1. αὐτομολίας] λιθολογίας vel ὑλοκοπίας Reiskius.
 Goell. ceteri αὐτοῦ. ἡκαρικὰ g. καρικὰ L.O.P.k.
 τριηράρχας P.k. 7. ἐξορμούντες D.F.H.T.g.

3. αὐτοὶ B.h. Poppo.
 4. ἀντιβιβάσαι i.

1. οἱ μὲν ἐπ’ αὐτομολίας προφάσει ἀπέρχονται] Gøller takes the preposition with αὐτομολίας, and considers προφάσει to be opposed to ὡς ἕκαστοι δύνανται, as if the sense were, “some go over to the enemy with some excuse or other, and others, if they can get no excuse, make their escape in any manner that they can.” And in illustration of the word προφάσει, he quotes what Plutarch says of the followers of Perseus, after his defeat at Pydna, τῶν δὲ ὁ μὲν τις ὑπόδημα προσποιούμενος λελυμένον συνάπτειν, ὁ δὲ ἵππον ἄρδειν, ὁ δὲ ποτοῦ χρῆζειν, ὑπολείπόμενοι κατὰ μικρὸν ἀπεδίδρασκον. Æmil. Paull. 23. But this is said of soldiers in a retreat, and when all discipline was nearly at an end, not of men who were quietly living within their own lines. And the order of the words seems to me to distinguish ἐπ’ αὐτομολίας προφάσει, from ὡς ἕκαστοι δύνανται. I should therefore understand ἐπ’ αὐτομολίας προφάσει to signify, “finding some excuse for going over to the enemy,” that is, availing themselves of the irregular intercourse which constantly takes place between the outposts of two armies, when they are stationed for any length of time in each other’s neighbourhood, and so getting within the enemy’s lines, and then remaining there. The other clause, ὡς ἕκαστοι δύνανται, implies that they got away sometimes on the rear of the Athenian lines, and thus, instead of going over to the Syracusans, effected their escape to any of the cities in other parts of Sicily; to which Nicias alludes by saying, πολλή ἡ Σικελία, there were so many points of refuge open to them in

every direction, that their escape was easily effected. It may be observed that Herodotus uses πρόφασιν in one place, IV. 79, simply in the sense of “an occasion.” If we take it in this sense in the present passage, it will remove every appearance of difficulty; but even in its ordinary meaning, what I have said above will, I think, sufficiently explain it.

3. αὐτοὶ ἐμπορευόμενοι] “While they themselves followed their traffic.” Compare VI. 31. §. 5, and the note there.

6. βραχεῖα ἀκμὴ πληρώματος] Compare ch. 12. τὸ ναυτικόν—τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἤκαμζε—νῦν δὲ—τὰ πληρώματα ἔφθαρται.

7. οἱ ἐξορμῶντες — καὶ ξυνέχοντες, κ. τ. λ.] “There are but few of our seamen who can either set off a ship into her way, or can keep the rowing in time.” Ἐξορμᾶν ναῦν seems to be, in familiar English, “to start a ship,” that is, “to set her in motion.” ξυνέχειν τὴν εἰρσίαν, “to keep the rowing in order,” like the business of the man who pulls what is called the stroke oar, in our river navigation. The latter, as Duker supposes, was probably the business of the κελυσταί, in one sense: but there must also have been some of the rowers themselves who seemed as a guide and rule to the rest, and who both set the stroke in the first instance, ἐξώρμησαν τὴν ναῦν, and by keeping exact time themselves to the song or call of the κελυσταί, caused the rest of the crew to keep time also.

ἐξορμῶντες τε ναῦν] Pollux I. 123. inter ea, quæ ad rem nauticam pertinent, recenset ἐξορμᾶν τὴν ναῦν quod,

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sources, insufficient as they are; while the enemy are being reinforced continually.

“ μῶντές τε ναῦν καὶ ξυνέχοντες τὴν εἰρεσίαν.
“ τούτων δὲ πάντων ἀπορώτατον τό τε μὴ οἶόν α
“ τε εἶναι ταῦτα ἐμοὶ κωλύσαι τῷ στρατηγῷ

“ (χαλεπαὶ γὰρ αἱ ὑμέτεραι φύσεις ἄρξαι), καὶ ὅτι οὐδ’
5 “ ὀπόθεν ἐπιπληρωσόμεθα τὰς ναῦς ἔχομεν, ὃ τοῖς πολεμίοις
“ πολλαχόθεν ὑπάρχει, ἀλλ’ ἀνάγκη, ἀφ’ ὧν ἔχοντες ἦλθο-
“ μεν, τὰ τε ὄντα καὶ ἀπαναλισκόμενα γίνεσθαι· αἱ γὰρ νῦν
“ οὔσαι πόλεις ξύμμαχοι ἀδύνατοι, Νάξος καὶ Κατάνη. εἰ 3
“ δὲ προσγενήσεται ἐν ἔτι τοῖς πολεμίοις, ὥστε τὰ τρέφοντα
10 “ ἡμᾶς χωρία τῆς Ἰταλίας, ὁρῶντα ἐν ᾧ τε ἐσμέν, καὶ ὑμῶν
“ μὴ ἐπιβοηθούντων, πρὸς ἐκείνους χωρῆσαι, διαπεπολεμή-
“ σεται αὐτοῖς ἀμαχεὶ ἐκπολιορκηθέντων ἡμῶν ὁ πόλεμος.

“ Τούτων ἐγὼ ἡδίω μὲν ἂν εἶχον ὑμῖν ἕτερα ἐπιστέλλειν, 4
“ οὐ μέντοι χρησιμώτερά γε, εἰ δεῖ σαφῶς εἰδότας τὰ ἐνθάδε
15 You must then “ βουλευσασθαι. καὶ ἅμα τὰς φύσεις ἐπιστά-
either recall your “ μενος ὑμῶν, βουλομένων μὲν τὰ ἡδιστα
armament or speed- “ ἀκούειν, αἰτιωμένων δὲ ὕστερον, ἣν τι ὑμῖν
ily and effectually “ ἀπ’ αὐτῶν μὴ ὁμοῖον ἐκβῆ, ἀσφαλέστερον
reinforce it. But “ ἡγησάμην τὸ ἀληθὲς δηλῶσαι. XV. καὶ
in either case, I “ νῦν ὥς, ἐφ’ ᾧ μὲν ἦλθομεν τὸ πρῶτον, καὶ
entreat you to al- “ τῶν στρατιωτῶν καὶ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ὑμῖν μὴ
low me to resign
the command, for
which my health
20 totally disqualifies
me.

3. εἶναι] om. N.V.

4. ἡμέτεραι D.Q.g.

6. πανταχόθεν i.

ἐφ’

ὧν T.

7. καὶ] om. L.

αἱ τε γὰρ οὔσαι e.

10. χωρία ἡμᾶς B.

11. ἐσβοηθούντων L.

διαπεπολεμήσεται B.L.N.Q.V. et correctus A. Goell.

vulgo διαπολεμήσεται.

14. σαφῶς εἰδότας τὰς ἐνθάδε βουλ. B. Bekk. 2.

σαφῶς εἰδότας τὰ ε. σαφῶς εἰδότας βουλ. h. vulgo σαφῶς ὑμᾶς εἰδότας.

15. βουλευσασθαι C.

17. ἀντιωμένων K. ἐναντιωμένων O.

20. τὸ] om.

A.D.E.F.H.Q.T.V.d.f.g.i. uncis inclusit Poppon.

probabile est, hinc descriptum esse. Omnes hic vertunt, *agere navem*. Fortassis est, *navem e statione, vel portu, in altum deducere*. Συνέχειν τὴν εἰρεσίαν Vallæ est, *navem moderari*; Aca-cius vertit, *remis uti*. Magis placet interpretatio Porti. Nec tamen certo scio, quid sit; sed suspicor, ad eos pertinere, qui *κελευσται* dicuntur, quos nautis requiemque modumque remi-gandi dare, dicit Ovidius, III. Metam. 619. Duk.

4. χαλεπαὶ—ἄρξαι] See the note on

VI. 22. οὐ πάσης ἔσται πόλεως ὑποδέ-
ξασθαι.

7. τὰ τε ὄντα καὶ τὰ ἀπαναλισκόμενα]
“ Our stock in hand and our daily con-
“ sumption are both furnished out of
“ the supplies which we brought with
“ us; for here in Sicily we can get
“ nothing.”

12. ἐκπολιορκηθέντων ἡμῶν] “ By our
“ being starved out.” The full expres-
sion, *ἐκπολιορκεῖν λιμῷ*, occurs in Thu-
cyd. I. 134. §. 4.

21. μὴ μεμπτῶν γεγενημένων] “ That

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“ μεμπτῶν γεγεννημένων, οὕτω τὴν γνώμην ἔχετε· ἐπειδὴ δὲ
 “ Σικελία τε ἅπασα ξυνίσταται, καὶ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ἄλλη
 “ στρατιὰ προσδόκιμος αὐτοῖς, βουλευέσθε ἤδη ὥς τῶν γ’
 “ ἐνθάδε μηδὲ τοῖς παροῦσιν ἀνταρκούντων, ἀλλ’ ἢ τούτους
 “ μεταπέμπειν δέον ἢ ἄλλην στρατιὰν μὴ ἐλάσσω ἐπιπέμπειν,⁵
 “ καὶ πῆξῃν καὶ ναυτικὴν, καὶ χρήματα μὴ ὀλίγα, ἐμοὶ δὲ
 “ διάδοχόν τινα, ὥς ἀδύνατός εἰμι διὰ νόσον νεφρίτιν παρα-
 “ μένειν. ἀξιώ δ’ ὑμῶν ξυγγνώμης τυγχάνειν· καὶ γὰρ ὅτ’
 “ ἐρρώμην, πολλὰ ἐν ἡγεμονίαις ὑμᾶς εὖ ἐποίησα. ὅ τι δὲ
 “ μέλλετε, ἅμα τῷ ἡρι εὐθὺς καὶ μὴ ἐς ἀναβολὰς πράσσετε,¹⁰
 “ ὥς τῶν πολεμίων τὰ μὲν ἐν Σικελίᾳ δι’ ὀλίγου ποριου-
 “ μένων, τὰ δ’ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου σχολαίτερον μὲν, ὅμως δ’,
 “ ἣν μὴ προσέχητε τὴν γνώμην, τὰ μὲν λήσουσιν ὑμᾶς,
 “ ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον, τὰ δὲ φθήσονται.”

XVI. Ἡ μὲν τοῦ Νικίου ἐπιστολὴ τοσαῦτα ἐδήλου. οἱ¹⁵
 δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀκούσαντες αὐτῆς, τὸν μὲν Νικίαν οὐ παρέλυσαν

1. πέμπτων R. δὲ] om. B. 2. σικελία A.B.D.E.F.H.T.V.c.d.g. Poppo.
 Goell. ceteri ἢ σικελία. καὶ] om. H.T. 3. αὐτοὶ B.h. βουλευέσασθε
 B.h. 4. μὴ D.g. ἀνταρκούντων D.E.F.d. Poppo. Bekk. 2. μὴ ἀνταρ-
 κούντων h. vulgo αὐταρκούντων. τοῖς A.B.E.F.i. 5. ἐλάσσω B.Q.h.
 Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἐλάττω. 6. πῆξῃν R.f.i. δὲ] τε B.h. 7. ὥς
 οὐ δυνατός O. νόσον μὲν φρενίτιν B. νεφρίτιν T. 8. συγγνώμης
 H.T. om. h. 10. εὐθὺς] om. V. πράσσετε B.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 vulgo πράττετε. 12. σχολαίτερον N.V. ἀσχολαίτερον C. 13. ἣν] ἀν O.
 μὴ] om. C. προσέχετε E.F.H.K.

“ they have not become inadequate.”
 There is this peculiarity in the mean-
 ing of μέφομαι, that it signifies not
 generally “to blame,” but “to depre-
 ciate,” “to consider as inefficient or
 “of no account.” Thus Herodotus, I.
 77. μεμφεῖς κατὰ τὸ πλῆθος τὸ ἐωυτοῦ
 στρατεύμα. And again, VII. 48, 49.
 And this probably was the true mean-
 ing of the line of Simonides, Κορινθίους
 δ’ οὐ μέμφεται τὸ Ἴλιον. Compare a
 somewhat similar meaning of the word
 ὀνόω in Homer, Odyssey XVII. 378. ἢ
 ὄνοσαι, ὅτι τοι βίοντον κατέδουσιν ἄνακτος;
 “Seemeth it a small thing to thee?
 “Dost thou count it nothing?”

10. μὴ ἐς ἀναβολὰς πράσσετε] Com-
 pare Herodotus, VIII. 21. οὐκέτι ἐς

ἀναβολὰς ἐποיעύντο τὴν ἀποχώρησιν· and
 II. 121. οὐκ ἐς μακρὴν ἔργον ἔχεσθαι.
 In all these cases the preposition refers
 properly to some word understood,
 such as τρεπόμενοι, as in the well known
 expression, ἐς ἀλκὴν τρέπεσθαι. And
 thus in Thucyd. III. 108. μήτε ἐς ἀλκὴν
 ὑπομείναι: the expression, if written at
 length, would probably have been, ἐς
 ἀλκὴν τραπομένους ὑπομείναι.

12. σχολαίτερον] Clar. [N] σχολαιό-
 τερον. Etiam alibi in hac voce variant
 MSS. Vid. ad IV. 47. Sed comparatio
 in αἰτερος Atticorum est. Eustathius
 in Hom. Odys. φ’. p. 1905. et Etymo-
 log. M. in αἰδοίστατος et γεραιτερος.
 Duk.

16. οὐ παρέλυσαν τῆς ἀρχῆς] Suidas

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The Athenians refuse to recall Nicias, but appoint two of his officers to share the labours of the command with him. They resolve to send a second expedition to reinforce him, early in the ensuing spring, and dispatch a supply of money to him immediately.

τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἀλλ' αὐτῷ, ἕως ἂν ἕτεροι ξυνάρχοντες αἰρεθέντες ἀφίκωνται, τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκεῖ δύο προσείλοντο, Μένανδρον, καὶ Εὐθύδημον, ὅπως μὴ μόνος ἐν ἀσθενείᾳ ταλαιπωροίῃ στρατιὰν δὲ ἄλλην ἐψηφίσαντο πέμπειν, καὶ ναυτικὴν καὶ πεζικὴν, Ἀθηναίων τε ἐκ καταλόγου καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων. καὶ ξυνάρχοντας αὐτῷ εἶλοντο Δημοσθένην τε τὸν Ἀλκισθέ-

10 δοντα εὐθὺς περὶ ἡλίου τροπὰς τὰς χειμερινὰς ἀποπέμπουσιν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, μετὰ δέκα νεῶν, ἄγοντα εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν τάλαντα ἀργυρίου, καὶ ἅμα ἀγγελοῦντα τοῖς ἐκεῖ ὅτι ἤξει βοήθεια καὶ ἐπιμέλεια αὐτῶν ἔσται. XVII. ὁ δὲ Δημο-

The Athenians and Corinthians fit out 15 squadrons, the one

σθένης ὑπομένων παρεσκευάζετο τὸν ἑκπλουν, ὥς ἅμα τῷ ἡρι ποιησόμενος, στρατιὰν τε ἐπαγ-

1. αὐτῷ] οὕτως h. ξυνάρχοντες αἰρέθεντες A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.Q. T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ξυνάρχοντες b. vulgo [αἰρέθεντες] ξυνάρχοντες. 2. ἀφίκοντο i. 3. εὐθύμον H.T. 4. ἐν ἀσθενείᾳ μὴ μόνος i. 5. ἐψηφίσαντο B.h. 6. πέμπειν ναυτικὴν καὶ πεζικὴν B.h. πέμπειν καὶ πεζικὴν καὶ ναυτικὴν d.i. vulgo πεζικὴν. 7. ἀθηναῖοι ἐκ d. ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐκ i. 8. θουκλέως P. 9. Ceteri et Bekk. 2. omittunt. 10. τροπὰς χειμερινὰς A. 11. καὶ ἑκατὸν h. Haack. Poppo. 12. ἐκπλουν καὶ ὥς L.O.P. 13. ἀπαγγέλλων P. ἐπαγγέλων Q.

in h. v. et explicat, οὐκ ἀπῆλλαξαν, μετέστησαν. Hesychius: Παρέλυσσε, καθεῖλεν, ἐξέβαλεν. WASS. Habet ex hoc loco Aristides, tom. II. Orat. I. p. 4. DUK.

2. τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκεῖ] "Of those who "were on the spot in Sicily." See the note on V. 83.

11. εἴκοσι] Diodor. p. 335. b. Τάλαντα ἑκατοντεσσαράκοντα. Nostri Codd. nihil movent. WASS.

εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν] The old reading, which made the sum sent only twenty talents, is not easily defensible. Twenty talents would have been a month's pay for twenty ships (VI. 8.); but as the armament consisted of above an hundred ships, to say nothing of the land forces, so small a sum would not have been enough for a single week. Besides, in the spring of this same year, we read of 300 talents having been sent to Sicily at one time (VI. 94.),

so that it is unlikely that now, after Nicias had pressed so strongly for "a "large sum of money," he should have received so poor a supply as only twenty talents. Again, Diodorus states the sum brought by Eurymedon to have been 140 talents: nor can he have meant to include in this sum the money afterwards brought over by Demosthenes, because he mentions "money" again, when speaking of the outfit of the second armament. The inscription which Böckh refers to this year, and a fragment of which, where are to be found the letters ΣΙ, he proposes to supply by reading ΣΙΚΕΛΙΑΝ, is much too uncertain to be used as an argument; and even if it did relate to the Sicilian expedition, it would not, I think, give any support to the old reading of the present passage.

15. στρατιὰν — ἐπαγγέλλων] "Announcing to them that soldiers were

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to intercept, the other to protect the passage of troops from Peloponnesus to Syracuse.

- 2 γέλλων ἐς τοὺς ξυμμαχούς, καὶ χρήματα αὐτόθεν καὶ ναῦς καὶ ὀπλίτας ἐτοιμάζων. Πέμπουσι δὲ καὶ περὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἴκοσι ναῦς, ὅπως φυλάσσοιεν μηδένα ἀπὸ Κορίνθου καὶ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν περαιοῦσθαι. οἱ γὰρ 5 Κορίνθιοι, ὡς οἱ τε πρέσβεις αὐτοῖς ἦκον καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ βελτίῳ ἤγγελλον, νομίσαντες οὐκ ἄκαιρον καὶ τὴν πρότεραν πέμψιν τῶν νεῶν ποιήσασθαι, πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἐπέρρωντο, καὶ ἐν ὁλκάσι παρεσκευάζοντο αὐτοὶ τε ἀποστελοῦντες ὀπλίτας ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, καὶ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Πελοποννήσου οἱ 10 4 Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ πέμποντες. ναῦς τε οἱ Κορίνθιοι πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν ἐπλήρουν, ὅπως ναυμαχίας τε ἀποπει-

2. ἐτοιμάζων] om. V.

6. ὡς αὐτοῖς οἱ πρέσβεις B.h. Bekk. 2.

νομίζοντες G.

10. ἐς τὴν σικελίαν B.h. Goell. Poppo.

A.D.E.F.R.c.d.f.g.

4. ἀπὸ τῆς κορίνθου d.i.

ἐν σικελίᾳ h.

8. πολλὰ R.

10. ἐν τῇ σικελίᾳ.

τε καὶ οἱ f.

12. ναυμαχίαν f.

κορίνθου καὶ] om. G.

7. ἤγγελλον F.T.

9. καὶ ὁλκάσι Q.

11. πέμψαντες

"wanted from them;" or, in Latin, "Milites sociis imperat." Compare VIII. 108. ἐπαγγείλας στρατιὰν αὐτῶν τοῖς βελτίστοις. And lest we should be tempted to alter *στρατιὰ* into *στρατεία* in both these passages, compare III. 16. ἐπήγγελλον τεσσαράκοντα νεῶν πλήθος. In these places ἐπαγγέλλειν *στρατιὰν*, and ἐπαγγέλλειν *ναῦς* signify, "to give notice that soldiers and ships were wanted; to give an order for soldiers and ships." Compare the well-known Latin expressions, "impe- rare milites civitatibus," "imperare pedites, naves, pecunias, arma, frumentum," &c.

9. ἀποστελοῦντες ὀπλίτας ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ] Congessit quædam hujus generis Stephanus in Append. ad Scripta al. de Dialect. Att. p. 124. DUK.

10. ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν] Ἐν Σικελίᾳ pro eis Σικελίαν sæpe dici apud Thucydidem etsi scriberent quidquid est Hudsonorum, non crederem. Lege ὀπλίτας τοῖς ἐν—ut mox c. 18. DOBREE. This correction, which Poppo also suggests, seems to me in itself more probable than the reading ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, but as the latter is supported by MS. authority, I have followed Bekker, Poppo, and Göller, in preferring it. I quite

agree with Dobree as to the indefensibility of the common reading, ἀποστελοῦντες ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ. The examples of this construction quoted from later writers, e.g. Dionys. Halicarn. Ant. Rom. I. 73. πρὶν Αἰνείαν ἐλθεῖν ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ, are of little weight, even if we could be satisfied that the passages themselves had not been corrupted by the copyists of a still later age; a question which it is not easy to answer, until the text of Dionysius and other writers of that period shall have been submitted to a more critical revision than it has yet undergone. It may be said that we find such a construction, however, in a writer almost as old as Thucydides himself; for in the fragments of Ctesias, c. 5, we read, ἀποστέλλει ἐν Περσίδι Περισάκων. Now I notice this as an instance of the caution which is required in making quotations; for what we possess of Ctesias is merely a brief abstract of the contents of his history given by Photius in his Bibliotheca; so that the language is not that of Ctesias, but of Photius,—not that of a cotemporary of Xenophon, but of a Greek of Constantinople of the ninth century.

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ράσωσι πρὸς τὴν ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ φυλακὴν, καὶ τὰς ὀλκάδας αὐτῶν ἦσσαν οἱ ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ Ἀθηναῖοι κωλύοιεν ἀπαίρειν, πρὸς τὴν σφετέραν ἀντίταξιν τῶν τριήρων τὴν φυλακὴν ποιοῦμενοι.]

5 XVIII. Παρεσκευάζοντο δὲ καὶ τὴν ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβολὴν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ὥσπερ τε προεδέδοκτο αὐτοῖς, καὶ

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SPARTA.

The Lacedæmonians prepare to invade Attica. They enter on the renewal of the war with great alacrity, conceiving that the Athenians had now put themselves completely in the wrong in the quarrel.

τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ Κορινθίων ἐναγόντων, ἐπειδὴ ἐπυνθάνοντο τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων βοήθειαν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, ὅπως δὴ ἐσβολῆς γενομένης διακωλυθῇ. καὶ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης προσκείμενος ἐδίδασκε τὴν Δεκέλειαν τειχίζειν καὶ μὴ ἀνιέναι τὸν πόλεμον. μάλιστα δὲ τοῖς² Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐγεγένητό τις ῥώμη, διότι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐνόμιζον διπλοῦν τὸν πόλεμον ἔχοντας, πρὸς τε σφᾶς καὶ Σικελιώτας, εὐκα-

15 θαιρετωτέρους ἔσεσθαι, καὶ ὅτι τὰς σπονδὰς προτέρους λελυκέναι ἡγούντο αὐτούς· ἐν γὰρ τῷ προτέρῳ πολέμῳ σφέτερον τὸ παρανόμημα μᾶλλον γενέσθαι, ὅτι τε ἐς Πλάταιαν ἦλθον Θηβαῖοι ἐν σπονδαῖς, καὶ εἰρημένον ἐν ταῖς πρότερον ξυνθη-
20 κας ὅπλα μὴ ἐπιφέρειν, ἣν δίκας θέλωσι διδόναι, αὐτοὶ οὐχ ὑπήκουον ἐς δίκας προκαλουμένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων· καὶ διὰ τοῦτο εἰκότως δυστυχεῖν τε ἐνόμιζον, καὶ ἐνεθυμοῦντο τὴν τε περὶ Πύλον ξυμφορὰν καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλη αὐτοῖς γένοιτο. ἐπειδὴ³

1. φυλακὴν—ναυπάκτῳ] om. D.F.H.T.c.g. τῇ om. f. 3. τριήρων V.
5. καὶ ἐς G.Q. 7. καὶ κορινθίων A.B.D.E.F.H.Q.T.V.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo.
Goell. vulgo καὶ τῶν κορινθίων. 8. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπυνθ. f. ἀπὸ] om. R.
“ἀθηνῶν malim” Bekk. 2. 10. καὶ ἀλκιβιάδης L. 11. ἐδίδασκε K. τὴν]
om. C.L.O.i.k.m. 12. ἀνιέναι B. δὲ καὶ τοῖς K. 13. ἐγένετο R. 18. τε
B.h. Bekker. Goell. 19. εἰρημένον V. 20. ἐθέλωσι K. φέρωσι C.e.
21. ἐς] om. c. 22. εἰκότως δυστυχεῖν τε A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.T.V.
c.e.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. δυστυχεῖν τε Q. vulgo δυστυχεῖν τε εἰκότως.
23. ἐγένετο K.R.f. ἐγεγένετο B

6. προεδέδοκτο] See VI. 93.

11. Δεκέλειαν] Vid. Scholiasten Aristoph. Eir. v. 450. WASS.

22. ἐνεθυμοῦντο] Acacius vertit, in memoriam revocabant. Quæ interpretatio satis ferri potest; nec alia significatio verbi ἐνθυμείσθαι hic quærenda

est, quam, quæ est in Thucyd. V. 32. Δηλίου δὲ κατήγαγον πάλιν ἐς Δῆλον, ἐνθυμούμενοι τὰς τε ἐν ταῖς μάχαις ξυμφορὰς et aliis locis, ubi ἐνθυμείσθαι est reputare, considerare. DUK.

23. καὶ εἴ τις—γένοιτο] The aorist is made sometimes to assume the force of

SPARTA. A.C. 414—3. Olymp. 91. 3.

δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσὶν ἔξ Ἀργους† ὁρμώ-
 μενοι Ἐπιδαύρου τέ τι καὶ Πρασιῶν καὶ ἄλλα ἐδήωσαν, καὶ
 ἐκ Πύλου ἅμα ἐλυστεύοντο, καὶ ὅσakis περί του διαφοραὶ
 γένοιτο τῶν κατὰ τὰς σπονδὰς ἀμφισβητουμένων, ἐς δίκας
 προκαλουμένων τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων οὐκ ἤθελον ἐπιτρέπειν, 5
 τότε δὴ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι νομίσαντες τὸ παρανόμημα, ὅπερ
 καὶ σφίσι πρότερον ἡμάρτητο, αὖθις ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τὸ
 4 αὐτὸ περιεστάναι, πρόθυμοι ἦσαν ἐς τὸν πόλεμον. καὶ ἐν
 τῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ σίδηρόν τε περιήγγελλον κατὰ τοὺς ξυμ-
 μάχους, καὶ τᾶλλα ἐργαλεῖα ἡτοίμαζον ἐς τὸν ἐπιτειχισμόν. 10
 καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἅμα ὡς ἀποπέμψοντες ἐν ταῖς ὀλκάσιν
 ἐπικουρίαν, αὐτοὶ τε ἐπόριζον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Πελοποννη-
 σίους προσηνάγκαζον. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ὄγδοον
 καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυδίδης
 ξυνέγραψεν.

15

1. ναυσὶν ἐξ ἄργους ὁρμώμενοι B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo ναυσὶν ὁρμώμενοι. 2. τί
 τέ τι B. Bekk. 2. τε h. vulgo. τε deest. πρασιῶν A.D.E.F.H.T.V.m. 3. ἐλή-
 στεον B. Bekk. 2. του] τούτου vel τούτων pr. D. διαφορὰ γένοιτο h.
 4. κατὰ σπονδὰς B. 6. νομίσαντες V. 9. περιήγγελλον Q.f. 10. τᾶλλα
 Q. vulgo τὰ ἄλλα. 11. ἐν σικελίᾳ h. ἐν ὀλκάσιν L.O.Q. 12. ἐπόριζοντο
 N.V. 13. καὶ τὸ ὄγδοον k.m. 14. ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ B.h.

the pluperfect, as in II. 98. ἐπορεύετο
 τῇ ὁδῷ ἣν πρότερον αὐτὸς ἐποίησατο.
 VIII. 93. τὸν Ἀλεξικλέα, ὃν ξυνέλαβον,
 ἀφέντες. Compare Poppo, Prolegom.
 I. p. 157. Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 498.
 Obs. And the optative mood is known
 to express any indefiniteness in the
 action or thing spoken of, whether as
 to time, place, frequency of recurrence,
 number, &c. Thus εἰ τις—γένοιτο,
 and ὅσakis διαφοραὶ γένοιτο, immedi-
 ately below, combine these two mean-
 ings of the mood and tense, so as to
 signify (as Dobree rightly translates
 the former), “what—had ever hap-
 pened;” “whenever, wherever, and
 “how many times soever, such a thing
 “may have occurred.” Compare the
 remarkable expression in I. 50. §. 1.
 τὰ σκάφη τῶν νεῶν ὥς καταδύσειαν, “the
 “hulls of the ships which they had
 “sunk, how many soever they might
 “have been.”

1. ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσὶν] Vide supra
 VI. 105. BEKK.

† ἐξ Ἀργους† ὁρμώμενοι] Bekker, in
 his last edition of 1832, has inserted
 the words ἐξ Ἀργους, from the two
 MSS. B.h. I think that they are
 rightly added, because the fact, although
 not expressly mentioned in the passage
 referred to, VI. 105, is yet implied by
 what is said there, ἀναχωρησάντων δὲ
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τοῦ Ἀργους, which
 seems to shew that the ships were first
 sent over from Athens to Argos, and
 proceeded from Argos on their expedi-
 tion to the coasts of Laconia.

3. ἐκ Πύλου ἐλυστεύοντο] “They, the
 “Lacedæmonians, were continually
 “being plundered from Pylus.” Com-
 pare V. 14. ληστευομένης τῆς χώρας ἐκ
 τῆς Πύλου.

13. προσηνάγκαζον] Ad idem facien-
 dum adigebant. PORTUS. Compare
 VI. 91. §. 4. Perhaps this word affords
 some support to Göller’s interpretation
 of προσετετελέκει in VI. 31. §. 5. where
 see the note.

ATTICA, &c. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

XIX. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου ἥρος, εὐθύς ἀρχομένου, πρῶ-
 τατα δὴ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν
 ἐσέβαλον. ἡγεῖτο δὲ Ἅγις ὁ Ἀρχιδάμου,
 Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῆς
 χώρας τὰ περὶ τὸ πεδίον ἐδῆωσαν, ἔπειτα
 Δεκέλειαν ἐτείχιζον, κατὰ πόλεις διελόμενοι τὸ
 ἔργον. ἀπέχει δὲ ἡ Δεκέλεια σταδίου μᾶ-
 λιστα τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλεως εἴκοσι καὶ
 ἑκατὸν, παραπλήσιον δὲ καὶ οὐ πολλῶ πλεόν καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς
 Βοιωτίας. ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ πεδίῳ καὶ τῆς χώρας τοῖς κρατίστοις

A. C. 413.
 Olymp. 91. 3.
 ATTICA, &c.

5 The Peloponnesi-
 ans occupy DE-
 CELEIA in At-
 tica, and dispatch
 several ships with
 troops on board to
 Sicily.

10 Βοιωτίας. ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ πεδίῳ καὶ τῆς χώρας τοῖς κρατίστοις

1. θέρουσ e. πρῶτατα C.e. et γρ. F.H. Goell. πρῶτατα A.D.E.F.H.T.g.
 Porpo. πρῶτατα γρ. A. vulgo πρῶτατα. 2. δὴ οἱ] om. B. οἱ solum om. h.
 4. πρῶτα h. 7. δεκελία Q. 8. ἀθηνῶν h. 9. δὲ καὶ οὐ B.h.i. Porpo.
 Goell. vulgo δὲ οὐ. ἀπὸ d.h. Porpo. Goell. τὰ ἀπὸ T. vulgo ἐπὶ. τῆς]
 om. V.

7. σταδίου μάλιστα — εἴκοσι καὶ
 ἑκατὸν] This would make the distance
 of Decelia from Athens nearly 23000
 yards; but Sir W. Gell reckons it at
 only 19000. His description is as
 follows: "Having passed Pentelicus,
 "leaving it on the right, begin to
 "ascend the foot of Parnes by a bushy
 "slope. Then, after 4500 yards, after
 "a steeper ascent among pines, on the
 "right is a round detached hill, Dece-
 "leia, connected by a sort of isthmus
 "with mount Parnes, a little north of
 "which is the fountain of Tatoi. * * *
 "From the top of Decelia is an ex-
 "tensive view both of the plains of
 "Athens and Eleusis. The fortress
 "is at the mouth of a pass through
 "Parnes to Oropus, and lay conveni-
 "ently for intercepting the supplies
 "from Eubœa." Itinerary of Greece,
 p. 106. Dodwell speaks of Decelia as
 "being visible from Athens at a dis-
 "tance of about fifteen miles," (vol. I.
 p. 502.) but this is evidently said at
 random, judging merely from the eye.
 There is no computation of the dis-
 tance from Decelia to Oropus and
 Delium given, so far as my knowledge
 goes, by any modern traveller; but we
 may suppose that Thucydides calcu-
 lates the distance by the ordinary road;
 and if the road described by Mr. Gandy
 as leading from Oropus to Athens be

ordinarily used at present, instead of
 the more direct line over mount Parnes,
 I do not know why we should imagine
 the direct but more mountainous line
 to have been preferred formerly. Now
 by the present road, the high ground
 between Parnes and Pentelicus, at the
 head of the Cephissus and of the plain
 of Athens, is described as very nearly
 half way between Oropus and Athens;
 and on this line, on the high ground
 above mentioned, we may perhaps have
 to look for Decelia. The apparent
 strangeness of the expression, παραπλή-
 σιον καὶ οὐ πολλῶ πλεόν, would be less-
 ened if we considered οὐ πολλῶ to be
 exactly equivalent to ὀλίγῳ, "and it is
 "about the same distance, and a little
 "more, from Bœotia."

["Till it was accidentally stumbled
 "upon two years ago by the French
 "surveyors, no one had ever seen the
 "ruins of Decelia. They stand on
 "the west side of a gap in the hills,
 "like Dunmairaise, between Steil Fell
 "and Seat Sandal, in Westmorland,
 "and the gap is plainly visible from
 "Athens, though to see the fortress
 "itself must have been very difficult if
 "not impossible. The only road to
 "Oropus passes immediately under the
 "ruins, through a very narrow gorge."
 —MS. Letter from Greece, January
 1841.]

ATTICA, &c. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

ἐς τὸ κακουργεῖν ὥκοδομεῖτο τὸ τεῖχος, ἐπιφανὲς μέχρι τῆς
 3 τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλεως. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ Πελοπον-
 νήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐτείχιζον· οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Πελοπον-
 νήσῳ ἀπέστελλον περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ταῖς ὁλκάσι
 τοὺς ὀπλίτας ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν τῶν τε 5
 Εἰλώτων ἐπιλεξάμενοι τοὺς βελτίστους καὶ τῶν Νεοδα-
 μωδῶν, ξυναμφοτέρων ἐς ἐξακοσίους ὀπλίτας, καὶ Ἐκκριτον
 Σπαρτιάτην ἄρχοντα, Βοιωτοὶ δὲ τριακοσίους ὀπλίτας, ὧν
 ἦρχον Ξένων τε καὶ Νίκων Θηβαῖοι καὶ Ἡγήσανδρος Θε-
 10 σπιεύς. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν ἐν τοῖς πρώτοι ὀρμήσαντες ἀπὸ τοῦ
 Ταινάρου τῆς Λακωνικῆς ἐς τὸ πέλαγος ἀφήκαν· μετὰ δὲ
 τούτους Κορίνθιοι οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον πεντακοσίους ὀπλίτας,
 τοὺς μὲν ἐξ αὐτῆς Κορίνθου, τοὺς δὲ προσμισθωσάμενοι
 Ἀρκάδων, καὶ ἄρχοντα Ἀλέξανδρον Κορίνθιον προστάξαν-
 15 τες, ἀπέπεμψαν. ἀπέστειλαν δὲ καὶ Σικυώνιοι διακοσίους
 ὀπλίτας ὁμοῦ τοῖς Κορινθίοις, ὧν ἦρχε Σαργεὺς Σικυώνιος.
 5 αἱ δὲ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι νῆες τῶν Κορινθίων, αἱ τοῦ χειμῶνος
 πληρωθεῖσαι, ἀνθῶρμον ταῖς ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ εἴκοσιν Ἀτ-
 τικαῖς, ἕωςπερ αὐτοῖς οὗτοι οἱ ὀπλίται ταῖς ὁλκάσιν ἀπὸ τῆς

1. καταφανὲς i. 3. οἱ ante ξύμμαχοι om. h. σύμμαχοι K. 4. ἀπέστελλον Q.
 5. τε] om. Q. 6. βελτίους D.E.F.H.N.T.V.b.c.f.g. τῶν] om. D.E.F.H.L.
 N.O.P.Q.R.T.V.c.g.k.m. Poppo. 7. ἐς B. Bekker. Goell. ἐξακοσίους] χι-
 λίους e. καὶ ἔκκριτον—ὀπλίτας] om. T. 8. ἄρχοντα σπαρτιάτην f. βιοιωτῶν f.
 9. ἀγέσανδρος θεσπεσιεύς h. θεσπιεύς T. 10. οὖν] om. h. πρώτοι Reiz.
 de acc. incl. p. 20. Haack. Poppo. Goell. libri omnes πρώτοις. τοῦ] om. C.G.
 K.Q.e. 13. ἐξ] ἀπ' B. δὲ πως μισθωσάμενοι h. δὲ προμισθωσάμενοι E.i.
 14. ἀλέξανδρον L.O.d.h.i.k.m. cum Thoma M. v. προστάττα. 18. ταῖς τῇ h.
 ταῖς ἐν τῷ P. 19. αὐτοῖς οὗτοι B. οὗτοι A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.R.T.V.c.g.k.m.
 Poppo. Goell. vulgo αὐτοῖς. οἱ] om. K.

10. ἐν τοῖς πρώτοι ὀρμήσαντες] "Were
 "of those who started the first." I do
 not object to the correction ἐν τοῖς πρώ-
 τοι, instead of ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις, as the
 latter expression seems to me hardly to
 be Greek in the present passage. But
 I must again dissent from the notion
 that ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις is a stronger super-
 lative than πρώτοι, and its meaning ap-
 pears to me to be exactly, "were on
 "the first party," rather than "were
 "the very first party of all." Compare
 the note on III. 17. §. 1.

11. ἐς τὸ πέλαγος ἀφήκαν] "Put off
 "into the open sea;" as distinguished
 from following the line of the coast.
 For this use of the word ἀφήκαν, com-
 pare Herodotus, VII. 193. ἐνθεύτην γὰρ
 ἐμελλον—ἐς τὸ πέλαγος ἀφήσειν] ἐπὶ
 τούτου δὲ τῷ χώρῳ σὺννομα γέγονε Ἀ-
 φέται.

19. ἕωςπερ—ἀπῆραν] Prorsus inau-
 ditum est. ELMSELY. (Ædip. Colon.
 1360.) Yet the word occurs not only
 in this passage of Thucydides, but also
 in Plato, (Meno. p. 97. c.) ὁ αἰεὶ ἔχων

ATHENS, &c. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

Πελοποννήσου ἀπήραν· οὐπερ ἔνεκα καὶ τὸ πρότερον ἐπληρώθησαν, ὅπως μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς τὰς ὀλκάδας μᾶλλον ἢ πρὸς τὰς τριήρεις τὸν νοῦν ἔχωσιν.

XX. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἅμα τῆς Δεκελείας 5 τῷ τειχισμῷ καὶ τοῦ ἥρος εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου, περί τε Πελοπόννησον ναῦς τριάκοντα ἔστειλαν καὶ Χαρίκλέα τὸν Ἀπολλοδώρου ἄρχοντα, ᾧ εἶρητο καὶ ἐς Ἄργος ἀφικομένῳ κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν πα-
10 ρακαλεῖν Ἀργείων τε ὀπλίτας ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, καὶ τὸν Δημοσθένην ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, ὥσπερ ἔμελλον, ἀπέστελλον ἐξήκοντα μὲν ναυσὶν

1. καὶ τὸ πρῶτον B.h. Bekk. 2. καὶ πρότερον L.O.P.Q.g. 2. πρὸς ὀλκάδας C.D. E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.R.V.c.e.f.g.i.k.m. 3. πρὸς τριήρεις k. τὸν A.B.C.D.F. H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. 4. ἅμα τῆς δεκελείας B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo om. τῆς. 5. τε dederunt B.h. 7. φ] ὡς P. εἶρηται Q. 10. τὸν] om. T. δημοσθένη e.

ὀρθὴν δόξαν, οὐκ αἰεὶ τυγχάνει, ὥσπερ ἂν ὀρθὰ δοξάζοι; and in Demosthenes, (contra Conon. p. 1257. v. 11. Reiske.) No man's memory is sufficient to establish a negative; yet Elmsley's observations are never to be slighted; and the remark of Schäfer on the passage in Demosthenes is probably well founded; "Tragicos si Anglus intellexit, videntur ne vere præcepit." For the dative αὐτοῖς, see the note on III. 98. "Till they had got these soldiers on board of the merchant vessels fairly on their voyage from Peloponnesus," ib. αὐτοῖς] Vide ad III. 98. et IV. 25. Sic VI. 34. αἰεὶ διὰ φόβου εἰσὶ, μὴ ποτε Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν ἔλθωσι. Et ib. 105. Ἀθηναῖοι Ἀργείοις τριάκοντα ναυσὶν ἐβοήθησαν, ἀπὲρ τὰς σπονδὰς φανερώτατα πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους αὐτοῖς ἔλυσαν. Infra c. 25. ὅπως αὐτοῖς αἱ νῆες ἐντὸς ὁρμίουεν. DUKER.

9. Ἀργείων τε ὀπλίτας] The conjunction here is objected to by Haack, Poppo, and Göller. But is not this a similar passage to I. 9. §. 3. καὶ ναυτικῷ τε ἅμα—ισχυσας, where also the later editors have inclosed the conjunction in brackets as superfluous? I have explained it there by the English word "also," an explanation which Poppo also, in his note on the passage, considers as allowable. It is true, that in MSS. written in the small character,

and full of contractions and abbreviations as they sometimes are, a mere mistake may have sometimes led to the insertion of such a little word as τε, if the copyist did not rightly decypher the manuscript before him. But this cannot be supposed when the word occurs in a great many MSS. evidently not copied from one another, nor from any one common source; and it would be impossible when the MSS. were written in the larger or uncial character. It is manifest that we do not fully understand all the uses of the conjunction τε: we do not know its etymology, and who will explain it when appended to other words, as in ὅστε, ὥστε, or in the well-known expression οἶόν τε? Hermann's notion, that "rem reddit incertam," seems to me utterly unfounded and unreasonable, as Böckh rightly judges of it in his preface to the first vol. of the Greek Inscriptions, p. xxiii. In the absence then of positive knowledge, we may conjecture as we best can; and, till some more satisfactory explanation is given, or some reasons are brought against me, I shall continue to think that to translate τε, in this and similar passages, by "also," "moreover," is the least violent method of removing the difficulty, and the most agreeable to analogy, of any that I have yet seen.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

Ἀθηναίων καὶ πέντε Χίαις, ὅπλίταις δὲ ἐκ καταλόγου Ἀθηναίων διακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις, καὶ νησιωτῶν ὅσοις ἕκασταχόθεν οἷόν τ' ἦν πλείστοις χρήσασθαι, καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων τῶν ὑπηκόων, εἴ ποθέν τι εἶχον ἐπιτήδειον ἐς τὸν πόλεμον, ξυμπορίσαντες. εἴρητο δ' αὐτῷ πρῶτον μετὰ τοῦ 5
Χαρικλέους ἅμα περιπλέοντα ξυστρατεύεσθαι περὶ τὴν Λακωνικὴν. καὶ ὁ μὲν Δημοσθένης ἐς τὴν Αἴγιναν πλεύσας, τοῦ στρατεύματός τε εἴ τι ὑπελείπετο, περιέμενε, καὶ τὸν Χαρικλέα τοὺς Ἀργεῖους παραλαβεῖν.

XXI. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Σικελίᾳ ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τούτου 10 τοῦ ἥρος καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος ἦκεν ἐς τὰς Συρακούσας, ἄγων ἀπὸ

SYRACUSE. Gylippus brings to τῶν πόλεων ὧν ἔπεισε στρατιὰν ὄσσην ἑκα-
2 Syracuse reinforcements from some of the states of Sicily. He and Her- σταχόθεν πλείστην ἐδύνατο. καὶ ξυγκαλέσας
mocrates urge the τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἔφη χρῆναι πληροῦν ναῦς
Syracusans to at- ὥς δύνανται πλείστας καὶ ναυμαχίας ἀπό- 15
tack the Atheni- πειραν λαμβάνειν· ἐλπίζειν γὰρ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τι
ans by sea. ἔργον ἄξιον τοῦ κινδύνου ἐς τὸν πόλεμον κατεργάσασθαι.
3 ξυνέπειθε δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης οὐχ ἥκιστα, τοῦ ταῖς ναυσὶ μὴ
ἀθυμῶν ἐπιχειρήσειν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, λέγων οὐδὲ ἐκεί-
νους πάτριον τὴν ἐμπειρίαν οὐδὲ αἰδίδιον τῆς θαλάσσης ἔχειν, 20
ἀλλ' ἡπειρώτας μᾶλλον τῶν Συρακοσίων ὄντας, καὶ ἀναγκα-
σθέντας ὑπὸ Μήδων, ναυτικούς γενέσθαι. καὶ πρὸς ἄνδρας

1. χίων P. 5. ξυμπορήσαντες C.E.F. 6. ἅμα] om. L.O.P. περιπλέοντι f. παραπλέοντα h. ξυστρατεύσασθαι B.h. στρατεύσασθαι c. ξυστρατεύεσθαι T. 7. ἐς] πρὸς d.i. πλεύσας A.E.F.H.N.T.V.e.f.g. Poppo. Goell. ceteri προσπλεύσας. 9. χαρικλέα καὶ τοὺς L.O.Q.k.m. 10. δέ] om. b. μὲν δὴ f. ὑπὸ] om. D.g. τούτου τοῦ ἥρος A.B.G.H.L.O.V.d.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. τούτους τοῦ ἥρος C.D.E.F.T.e.k. τοῦ ἥρος Q. vulgo τοῦ ἥρος τούτου. 11. ἐν ταῖς συρακούσας T. 13. συγκαλέσας K. 16. λαμβάνειν] om. h. 17. κατεργάσασθαι A.B.D.F.H.N.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo κατεργάσεσθαι. 18. ξυνέπειθε A.D.F.H.N.T.V.c.f.g. Goell. ξυναναπείθει B.K.b.h. Dobree. vulgo ξυνανέπειθε. τοῦ] om. L.O.R.i.k.m. Poppo. 19. ἐπιχειρήσαι K. ἐκείνοις A.C.D.E.F.H.K.R.T.V.b.c.m. 21. ἀλλ'] om. B. καὶ] om. L.O.k.

18. ξυνέπειθε—τοῦ μὴ ἀθυμῶν] Poppo omits the article before ἀθυμῶν: but it may be explained as the *object* of the persuasion; “Hermocrates joined earnestly in trying to persuade them, “to the end that they might not fear to

“venture on an attack by sea.” Compare II. 4. ἐμπείρους ἔχοντες τοὺς διώκοντας, τοῦ μὴ ἐκφεύγειν. II. 22. ἐκκλησίαν οὐκ ἐποίει αὐτῶν, τοῦ μὴ ἔξαμαρτεῖν. and Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 539. Obs. 1.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413, Olymp. 91.3.

τολμηροὺς, οἷους καὶ Ἀθηναίους, τοὺς ἀντιτολμῶντας χαλεπω-
τάτους [ἀν] αὐτοῖς φαίνεσθαι· ὃ γὰρ ἐκεῖνοι τοὺς πέλας, οὐ δυ-
νάμει ἔστιν ὅτε προὔχοντες, τῷ δὲ θράσει ἐπιχειροῦντες, κατα-
φοβοῦσι, καὶ σφᾶς ἂν τὸ αὐτὸ ὁμοίως τοῖς ἐναντίοις ὑποσχέιν·
5 καὶ Συρακοσίους εὖ εἰδέναι ἔφη, τῷ τολμῆσαι ἀπροσδοκῆτως 4
πρὸς τὸ Ἀθηναίων ναυτικὸν ἀντιστήναι, πλεον τι διὰ τὸ
τοιούτου ἐκπλαγέτων αὐτῶν περιγενησομένους, ἢ Ἀθηναίους
τῇ ἐπιστήμῃ τὴν Συρακοσίων ἀπειρίαν βλάψοντας. ἰέναι οὖν
ἐκέλευεν ἐς τὴν πείραν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ καὶ μὴ ἀποκνεῖν. καὶ οἱ 5
10 μὲν Συρακόσιοι, τοῦ τε Γυλίππου καὶ Ἑρμοκράτους καὶ εἰ
του ἄλλου πειθόντων, ὥρμητό τε ἐς τὴν ναυμαχίαν καὶ τὰς
ναῦς ἐπλήρουν. XXII. ὁ δὲ Γύλιππος, ἐπειδὴ παρεσκευά-
Land and sea en-
gagement at Syra-
cuse. The Syracu-
sans are defeated
by sea, but by land
15 they take the three
forts on Plemyri-
um.
(22, 23.) ἀπὸ ξυνθήματος πέντε μὲν καὶ τριάκοντα ἐκ. τοῦ

2. ἀν] om. A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.Q.T.V.d.e.g.k. Poppo, αἰτούς A.F. 3. προῦ-
χοντας T. tom. I. p. 130. καταφρονούσι V. 4. "Nonne σφεῖς?" Bekk. 2.
τῷ αὐτῷ g. ὑπάρχειν h. 5. ἔφη τολμῆσαι L.O.P.d.k. 6. τι B.h. Bekker.
Poppo. Goell. vulgo om. 7. περιγενησομένους B. Bekk. 2. vulgo περιεσομένους.
8. τὴν τῶν συρ. N.V. οὖν] δὲ H.T. 9. ἐκέλευεν] om. C.L.O.P.k.m. 10. καὶ
Ἑρμοκράτους B.h. Goell. ceteri καὶ τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτους. καί] om. G. 11. πεί-
θονται E. 12. παρεσκευάστο K.h. παρασκευάσας G. 14. πεζικὴν R.f.
15. προβαλεῖν P.

4. τὸ αὐτὸ—ὑποσχέιν] "They would
"occasion the same thing to their ene-
"mies." "The same thing," i. e. ter-
ror that should get the better of them;
the substantive being supplied from
the verb καταφοβοῦσι. Ὑποσχέιν is
well explained by one of the Scholiasts
to signify ὑποβάλλειν. Or is Dobree
right in supposing that σφᾶς here is
equivalent to αὐτοὺς ἐκεῖνους? in which
case the accusative would be right, and
we should not need Bekker's con-
jecture, σφεῖς, and the verb ὑποσχέιν
would keep its proper signification.
For the notion of ὑπέχειν seems to be,
"To submit something to another for
"him to act upon it, or take advantage
"of it." Thus, in Herodot. II. 151.
Ψαμμίτιχος περιελάμενος τὴν κυνὴν ὑπ-
έσχε, "took off his helmet, and held it

"for the wine to be poured into it;"
and thus Thucyd. III. 53. 81. δίκην
ὑφέξειν, where the notion seems pro-
perly to be, "to offer satisfaction," as
it is expressed more fully by Plato,
Phædo, p. 99. a. ὑπέχειν τῇ πόλει δίκην.
So in the present passage, if σφᾶς
could be referred to the Athenians, it
would signify, "they would themselves
"offer the same advantage to their
"enemies."

15. κατὰ γῆν ἔμελλε προσβαλεῖν] He
marched out of the city by Epipolæ,
descended into the plain on the rear of
the Athenian lines, crossed the Ana-
pus, and came upon Plemyrium along
the table-land which extends from the
sea to the fort and temple of Olympi-
eum. See the map and view.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

μεγάλου λιμένος ἐπέπλεον αἱ δὲ πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ἐκ
 τοῦ ἐλάσσονος, οὗ ἦν καὶ τὸ νεώριον αὐτοῖς, [καὶ] περιέ-
 πλεον βουλόμενοι πρὸς τὰς ἐντὸς προσμίζαι καὶ ἅμα ἐπι-
 πλεῖν τῷ Πλημυρίῳ, ὅπως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀμφοτέρωθεν θορυ-
 2 βῶνται. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι διὰ τάχους ἀντιπληρώσαντες ἐξή- 5
 κοντα ναῦς, ταῖς μὲν πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι πρὸς τὰς πέντε καὶ
 τριάκοντα τῶν Συρακοσίων, τὰς ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ λιμένι,
 ἐναυμάχουν, ταῖς δ' ἐπιλοίποις ἀπῆντων ἐπὶ τὰς ἐκ τοῦ
 3 νεωρίου περιπλεύσας. καὶ εὐθὺς πρὸ τοῦ στόματος τοῦ
 μεγάλου λιμένος ἐναυμάχουν, καὶ ἀντεῖχον ἀλλήλοις ἐπὶ 10
 πολὺν, οἱ μὲν βιάσασθαι βουλόμενοι τὸν ἔσπλουν, οἱ δὲ
 κωλύειν. XXIII. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ὁ Γύλιππος, τῶν ἐν τῷ
 Πλημυρίῳ Ἀθηναίων πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν ἐπικαταβάντων
 καὶ τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ τὴν γνώμην προσεχόντων, φθάνει προσ-
 πεσὼν ἅμα τῇ ἑῷ αἰφνιδίως τοῖς τείχεσι, καὶ αἰρεῖ τὸ μέ- 15
 γιστον πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐλάσσω δύο, οὐχ ὑπομει-
 νάντων τῶν φυλάκων, ὥς εἶδον τὸ μέγιστον ῥαδίως ληφθέν.
 2 καὶ ἐκ μὲν τοῦ πρώτου ἀλόντος χαλεπῶς οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ὅσοι
 καὶ ἐς τὰ πλοῖα καὶ ὀλκάδα τινα κατέφυγον, ἐς τὸ στρατό-
 πεδον ἐξεκομίζοντο· τῶν γὰρ Συρακοσίων ταῖς ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ 20
 λιμένι ναυσὶ κρατούντων τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ, ὑπὸ τριήρους μῖας

2. τὸ] om. d. καὶ post αὐτοῖς om. h. Bekk. 2. 3. προμίζαι A.F. 4. τῷ
 τε πλ. e. ὅπως—θορυβῶνται] ὅπως μὴ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι προφθάσαντες κωλύσωσιν N.V.
 ἀμφοτέρωθεν] om. g. ἀμφοτ. θ. οἱ δ' ἀθηναῖοι om. D. θορυβοῦνται L.O.P.
 5. οἱ δὲ ἀθην. V. ἀποπληρώσαντες d. 7. ἐν] om. i. 8. ἐπιλοίποις D.F.H.T.
 ἐπὶ] om. T. 10. ἐναυμάχησαν Q. ἀλλήλους F.T.c. 11. ἐπὶ πλουν O. ἐκπλουν B.
 εὐπλουν g. 13. ἐπιβάντων g. 14. τῇ] om. L. τῇ γνώμῃ C.K.L.N.O.P.d.e.k.m.
 προσαγόντων D.g. προσεαγόντων V. προσεσχόντων B. 15. αἰφνιδίως] om. P.
 μέγιστον τείχος T. 16. τοὺς ἐλάσσω C.e. 18. ἀλόντος] ἀλώματος g. 19. ἐς
 τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐξεκομίζοντο A.B.D.E.F.H.T.V.c.f.g. Porro. Goell. ἐς τὸ στρα-
 τόπεδον ἐκομίζοντο Q. vulgo ἐξεκομίζοντο ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον. 20. γὰρ] om. E.h.
 ἐν] om. P. 21. ναυμαχία καὶ ὑπὸ h.

I. αἱ δὲ πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα] Thucydides had just said that the whole Syracusan fleet was employed; αἱ τριήρεις τῶν Συρακοσίων, and its number he knew to have amounted to eighty ships, (see ch. 37.) although he had not expressly stated it. He writes therefore as if the reader knew this

also; and having first mentioned "thirty-five," he goes on to speak of "the forty-five," as the necessary remainder out of the whole number of eighty. See Blume, *de posito ante numeralia Articulo*, quoted by Gölter, in his *Index Grammaticus*, under the word "*Articulus*."

SYRACUSE. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

καὶ εὖ πλεούσης ἐπεδιώκοντο· ἐπειδὴ δὲ τὰ δύο τειχίσματα
 ἡλίσκετο, ἐν τούτῳ καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐτύγγανον ἤδη νικώ-
 μενοι, καὶ οἱ ἐξ αὐτῶν φεύγοντες ῥᾶον παρέπλευσαν. αἱ γὰρ 3
 τῶν Συρακοσίων αἱ πρὸ τοῦ στόματος νῆες ναυμαχοῦσαι,
 5 βιασάμεναι τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦς, οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ ἐσέπλεον,
 καὶ ταραχθεῖσαι περὶ ἀλλήλας παρέδωσαν τὴν νίκην τοῖς
 Ἀθηναίοις. ταύτας τε γὰρ ἔτρεψαν, καὶ ὑφ' ὧν τὸ πρῶτον
 ἐνικῶντο ἐν τῇ λιμένι. καὶ ἔνδεκα μὲν ναῦς τῶν Συρακοσίων 4
 κατέδυσαν, καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀπέκτειναν,
 10 πλὴν ὅσον ἐκ τριῶν νεῶν οὗς ἐξώγρησαν· τῶν δὲ σφετέρων
 τρεῖς νῆες διεφθάρησαν. τὰ δὲ ναυάγια ἀνελκύσαντες τῶν
 Συρακοσίων, καὶ τροπαῖον ἐν τῇ νησιδίῳ στήσαντες τῇ πρὸ
 τοῦ Πλημυρίου, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὸ ἐαυτῶν στρατόπεδον.

XXIV. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι κατὰ μὲν τὴν ναυμαχίαν οὕτως
 15 ἐπεπράγεσαν, τὰ δ' ἐν τῇ Πλημυρίῳ τείχῃ εἶχον, καὶ τρο-
 παῖα ἔστησαν αὐτῶν τρία. καὶ τὸ μὲν ἕτερον
 τοῖν δυοῖν τειχοῖν τοῖν ὕστερον ληφθέντοι
 κατέβαλον, τὰ δὲ δύο ἐπισκευάσαντες ἐφρού-
 ρουν. ἄνθρωποι δ' ἐν τῶν τειχῶν τῇ ἀλώσει ἀπέθανον καὶ 2
 20 ἐξωγρήθησαν πολλοὶ, καὶ χρήματα πολλὰ τὰ ξύμπαντα
 ἔάλω· †ὥστε† γὰρ ταμιεῖω χρωμένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοῖς
 τείχεσι, πολλὰ μὲν ἐμπόρων χρήματα καὶ σῖτος ἐνῆν, πολλὰ
 δὲ καὶ τριηράρχων, ἐπεὶ καὶ ἰστία τεσσαράκοντα τριήρων καὶ

Great inconveniences resulting to the Athenians from the loss of Plemyrium.

1. ἀπεδιώκοντο g. 5. ναῦς] om. h. ἐπέπλεον Q.d.e. 6. παρέδωσαν V.
 7. αὐτάς h. τε] om. C.G.K.T.e. ἔτρεψαν] ἔπεψαν L.O. 15. εἶχον] om.
 L.O.P.k. εἶλον Q. 17. τυχῶν T. ληφθέντοι A.D.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.T.V.
 c.f.g.h.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo λειφθέντοι. 18. κατέλαβον i. 21. ἀτε
 h. Bekker. 23. δὲ τριηράρχων L.O.P. δὲ καὶ τριηραρχῶν A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.
 P.Q.T.V.d.e.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri δὲ καὶ τῶν τριηράρχων. τετ-
 ταράκοντα A.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.Q.T.f.g.i.k.m. et correctus C.

12. ἐν τῇ νησιδίῳ] This is a mere rock rather than an island; which lies just off the point of Plemyrium. It may be seen, as it exists at present, on the map of Syracuse, at the end of this volume.

21. †ὥστε† γὰρ ταμιεῖω] The use of ὥστε for ἀτε is common in Herodotus, and Lobeck quotes instances of it from three Attic writers, Thucydides in the

present passage, Isocrates, Panegyric. p. 73, and Aristophanes, Ecclesiazusæ, 783. (Lobeck on Phrynich. p. 427). The reference to Isocrates is incorrect, nor can I find the place alluded to; and if the present passage be genuine in Thucydides, it is at least the only one of the kind. I have retained the common reading, though it seems to be justly liable to suspicion.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 473. Olymp. 91. 3.

τᾶλλα σκευή ἐγκατελήφθη, καὶ τριήρεις ἀνελκυσμέναι τρεῖς.
 3 μέγιστον δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρῶτον ἐκάκωσε τὸ στράτευμα τὸ
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἢ τοῦ Πλημυρίου λήψις· οὐ γὰρ ἔτι οὐδ' οἱ
 ἔσπλοι ἀσφαλεῖς ἦσαν τῆς ἐπαγωγῆς τῶν ἐπιτηδείων (οἱ γὰρ
 Συρακόσιοι ναυσὶν αὐτόθι ἐφορμοῦντες ἐκώλυνον, καὶ διὰ 5
 μάχης ἤδη ἐγίγοντο αἱ ἐσκομιδαί), ἔς τε τὰ ἄλλα κατά-
 πληξιν παρέσχε καὶ ἀθυμίαν τῷ στρατεύματι.

XXV. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ναὺς τε ἐκπέμπουσι δώδεκα οἱ
 Συρακόσιοι, καὶ Ἀγάθαρχον ἐπ' αὐτῶν Συρακόσιον ἄρχοντα.

Various active operations conducted by both parties. The Syracusans urge the other states of Sicily to fresh exertions, in order to destroy the armament of Nicias before the arrival of the second expedition under Demosthenes. καὶ αὐτῶν μία μὲν ἐς Πελοπόννησον ὄχρετο, 10
 πρέσβεις ἄγουσα, οἵπερ τά τε σφέτερα φρά-
 σωσιν ὅτι ἐν ἐλπίσιν εἰσὶ, καὶ τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον
 ἔτι μᾶλλον ἐποτρύνωσι γίνεσθαι· αἱ δὲ ἔνδεκα
 νῆες πρὸς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐπλευσαν, πυνθανόμεναι
 πλοῖα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις γέμοντα χρημάτων προσ- 15
 2 πλεῖν. καὶ τῶν τε πλοίων ἐπιτυχοῦσαι τὰ
 πολλὰ διέφθειραν, καὶ ξύλα ναυπηγήσιμα ἐν τῇ Καυλωνιά-
 3 τιδι κατέκαυσαν, ἃ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐτοῖμα ἦν. ἔς τε Λοκροὺς
 μετὰ ταῦτα ἦλθον, καὶ ὀρμουσῶν αὐτῶν κατέπλευσε μία τῶν
 ὀλκάδων τῶν ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου, ἄγουσα Θεσπιδίων ὀπλί- 20
 4 τας. καὶ ἀναλαβόντες αὐτοὺς οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐπὶ τὰς ναὺς
 παρέπλεον ἐπ' οἴκου. φυλάξαντες δ' αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
 εἴκοσι ναυσὶ πρὸς τοῖς Μεγάροις, μίαν μὲν ναὺν λαμβά-
 νουσιν αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι, τὰς δ' ἄλλας οὐκ ἡδυνήθησαν, ἀλλ'

1. ἐγκατελήφθη A.B.C.D.E.F.H.Q.T.c.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἐγκατελείφθη. ἀνελκυσμέναι A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.T.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἀνελκυσμέναι. 2. δέ] τε B. τὸ post στράτευμα om. B.L.e.h. 3. οἱ] om. B.h. 4. ταῖς ἐπαγωγαῖς γρ. g. 5. εἰσκομιδαί C. τε] om. d. τᾶλλα L.O.d.i.k.m. Bekker. 8. ναὺς] om. h. 9. συρακονσίων ἄρχ. G. 10. μὲν μία A.D.F.V.f.g. 11. οἵπερ] ὅπως B.h, qui mox dederunt τε. vulgo omissum. 12. ἐλπίδι e. 13. ἔτι] om. K. μᾶλλον] om. G. 14. πρὸς ἰταλίαν Q. 15. χρήματα V. χρημάτων γέμοντα B.h. 20. ἀγουσα] om. C. 22. ἐπλεον B.h. αὐτοῖς A.D.E.F.T.g. 23. μεγαρεῦσι h. 24. ἀνδράσιν οὐκ ἡδυνήθησαν δὲ τὰς ἄλλας V. ἐδυνήθησαν B.G.

4. τῆς ἐπαγωγῆς] "The entrance into "the harbour was not secure for the "getting in of provisions." The genitive here seems strictly explanatory, as in the passage, I. 36. τῆς Ἰταλίας—κα-

λῶς παράπλου κείται: but it belongs to the substantive, not to the verb. "The "sailings in, about the getting in of "provisions; connected with the get- "ting in of provisions."

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

ἀποφεύγουσιν ἐς τὰς Συρακούσας. Ἐγένετο δὲ καὶ περὶ τῶν 5
σταυρῶν ἀκροβολισμὸς ἐν τῷ λιμένι, οὓς οἱ Συρακόσιοι πρὸ
τῶν παλαιῶν νεωσοίκων κατέπηξαν ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ, ὅπως
αὐτοῖς αἱ νῆες ἐντὸς ὁρμοῖεν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπιπλέοντες
5 μὴ βλάπτοιεν ἐμβάλλοντες. προσαγαγόντες γὰρ ναὺν μυριο-
φόρον αὐτοῖς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, πύργους τε ξυλίνους ἔχουσιν καὶ
παραφράγματα, ἕκ τε τῶν ἀκάτων ὠνευον ἀναδύμενοι τοὺς

2. σταυρωμάτων B.h. 4. οἱ] om. R. 5. ἐμβάλλοντες A.B.C.D.F.H.
K.N.Q.T.V.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἐσβαλόντες L.O.P. vulgo ἐμβαλόντες.
προσάγοντες c. γάρ] om. T. μυριάμφορον Lobeck. ad Phrynich. p. 663.
7. ἀκάτων A.B.C.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo
ἀκατίον. ὠχμευον h. ἔνευον P.c. ἀναλούμενοι B. ἀναδύμενος T.

3. νεωσοίκων] "Docks under cover," like boathouses for smaller vessels. Of these νεώσοικοι there were a great many in a single νεώριον, or "dockyard," and the town in which such a νεώριον was situated, was itself called ἐπίνειον, (I. 30. II. 84.) Such seems to be the distinction between these three words. Polycrates of Samos shut up the wives and children of some Samians whose fidelity he suspected, ἐς τοὺς νεωσοίκους, intending there to burn them alive, boathouses and all, if his suspicions proved well founded, (Herodot. III. 45.) Boathouses may be burned well enough, but not a dockyard. Compare Demosth. de Symmoriis, p. 184. Reiske: φημί τοὺς στρατηγούς δεῖν διανείμαι τόπους δέκα τῶν νεωρίων, σκεψαμένους ὅπως ὡς ἐγγύτατ' ἀλλήλων κατὰ τριάκοντ' ὧσι νεώσοικοι. ἐπειδὴν δὲ τοῦτο ποιήσωσι, δύο συμμορίας καὶ τριάκοντα τριῆρεις τούτων ἐκάστω προσεῖναι τῶν τόπων. See also Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 4. §. 12. ἀπέθανον—ἐπὶ τὰ τέγη τῶν νεωσοίκων ἀναβάντες.

5. ναὺν μυριοφόρον] The word μυριοφόρος occurs in Strabo, XVII. 1. §. 26. (p. 805.) βάθος δ' ὅσον ἀρκεῖ μυριοφόρῃ νηϊ; and its synonym, μυριαγωγός, occurs also, III. 3. §. 1. (p. 151.) I am not inclined therefore to adopt Lobeck's conjecture, μυριάμφορον. As in money matters the Athenians spoke of χιλίας, μυρίας, &c., without adding the substantive, because every one knew that their calculations were made in drachmæ, so a ship might be called μυριοφόρος, every one understanding what

measure was used in estimating a vessel's burden. I believe that this measure was the talent, as I find that vessels are sometimes described as being of so many talents' burden; as in Thucyd. IV. 118. §. 4, where it appears that a vessel of 500 talents' burden was considered a very small one: and in Herodotus, I. 194, where it is said that the largest of the Coracle-built barges that navigated the Euphrates were of 5000 talents' burden: and again, II. 96, where some of the boats on the Nile are said to be "of many thousand talents' burden." I interpret ναὺν μυριοφόρον, therefore, as "a ship of 10,000 talents' burden."

7. ὠνευον] Vide Suidam h. v. Thomas Magister in ὠνευον etiam ἀκάτων habet, ut plerique MSS. WASS. In Suida etiam alia quædam melius leguntur, quam in Scholiaste. "ὠνευον Ælius Dionysius apud Eustathium in Homer. II. λ'. p. 862. exponit ἐκίνουν καὶ περιήγον. Et sic Suidas et Thomas. De voce ὄνος, unde ὠνεύειν, habet quædam Is. Vossius ad Catullum p. 326. Suculam vertunt Lexica, et hic Acacius. Sed ἀνακλᾶν hic non est, quod Idem, et Portus, putarunt, frangere, verum, sursum attollendo convellere et educere. Suidas et Scholiastes exponunt: e fundo evellere. Sic Thucydides II. 76. et alii apud Lipsium V. Poliorceticor. 8. ἀνακλᾶν machinam muro incussam, dicunt, eos, qui laqueis injectis eam attollunt, et avertunt. Et in aliis generibus loquendi non frangendi, sed infectendi et in altum tollendi, significationem habet.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3—4.

σταυρούς καὶ ἀνέκλων, καὶ κατακολυμβῶντες ἐξέπριον. οἱ δὲ
 Συρακόσιοι ἀπὸ τῶν νεωσοίκων ἔβαλλον· οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς ὀλ-
 κάδος ἀντέβαλλον· καὶ τέλος τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν σταυρῶν
 7 ἀνείλον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. χαλεπωτάτῃ δ' ἦν τῆς σταυρώσεως ἡ
 κρύφιος· ἦσαν γὰρ τῶν σταυρῶν οὓς οὐχ ὑπερέχοντας τῆς 5
 θαλάσσης κατέπηξαν, ὥστε δεινὸν ἦν προσπλεύσαι, μὴ οὐ
 προῖδῶν τις ὥσπερ περὶ ἔρμα περιβάλλῃ τὴν ναῦν. ἀλλὰ καὶ
 τούτους κολυμβηταὶ δυόμενοι ἐξέπριον μισθοῦ. ὅμως δ' αὖθις
 8 οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐσταύρωσαν. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα πρὸς ἀλλή-
 λους, οἷον εἰκὸς τῶν στρατοπέδων ἐγγὺς ὄντων καὶ ἀντιτε- 10
 ταγμένων, ἐμηχανῶντο, καὶ ἀκροβολισμοῖς καὶ πείραις παν-
 9 τοίαις ἐχρῶντο. ἔπεμψαν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὰς πόλεις πρέσβεις οἱ
 Συρακόσιοι Κορινθίων καὶ Ἀμπρακιωτῶν καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων,
 ἀγγέλλοντας τήν τε τοῦ Πλημυρίου λῆψιν, καὶ τῆς ναυμα-
 χίας πέρι, ὡς οὐ τῇ τῶν πολεμίων ἰσχύϊ μᾶλλον ἢ τῇ σφε- 15
 τέρᾳ ταραχῇ ἦσσηθείεν, τά τε ἄλλα αὖ δηλώσοντας ὅτι ἐν
 ἐλπίσιν εἰσὶ, καὶ ἀξιῶσοντας ξυμβοηθεῖν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς καὶ
 ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ, ὡς καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων προσδοκίμων ὄντων
 ἄλλῃ στρατιᾷ, καὶ ἦν φθάσωσιν αὐτοὶ πρότερον διαφθεύραν-
 τες τὸ παρὸν στράτευμα αὐτῶν, †διαπεπολεμησόμενον.† καὶ 20
 οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ταῦτα ἔπρασσον.

1. ἀνέκλων T. 2. νεωσοίκων] om. T. hiatus relicto satis amplo ad vocem capiendam. ἔβαλλον K.f. ἔσβαλλον T. 3. ἀντέβαλλον f. 3. et 5. σταβρῶν T. 4. εἶλον A.D.F.H.T.V.g. 7. περὶ ἔρμα] om. D.F.H.T.g. περιβάλλει L.O. P.k. περιβάλλῃ V. 8. τοῖσι A.D.E.F. 12. οἱ συρρακούσιοι πρέσβεις V. 13. ἀμβρακιωτῶν T.V. 14. ἀγγέλλοντας A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.O.P.e.f.g.h.k.m. Poppo. Goell. ἀγγέλοντας G.b.d. ἀγγέλλοντες T. vulgo ἀγγελοῦντας. τε] om. d. 15. σφετέρων h. 16. αὖ] om. B.G.K.R.c.e.f.h. δηλώσοντας f. δηλώσαντας d. 17. ἀξιῶσονται F.H.T.g. αὐτῶν K. 19. πρότεροι g. 20. διαπεπολεμησόμενον B. Bekk. Goell. διαπεπολεμησόμενων h. ceteri διαπολεμησόμενον. 21. ἐπραττον B.

Aristænetus I. Epist. 3. ὡς ἀνακλᾶν ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ πολὺ τὸν αὐχένα πρὸς θεῶν τῶν κύκλῳ συναϊωρουμένων βοτρυῶν. Lucianus de Gymnas. p. 272. ἡ δεξιὰ ὑπὲρ τῆς κεφαλῆς ἀνακεκλασμένη. DUKER.

20. †διαπεπολεμησόμενον†] Although it is well known that what is called in the common grammars the future of the middle voice has often a passive signification, yet in this particular verb,

where the future πολεμήσομαι is used in an active or middle sense, (notwithstanding the passage, I. 68. εἴ ποτε πολεμήσονται, in which Poppo and Göller understand it passively,) it seems to me best to use the decidedly passive form διαπεπολεμησόμενον. But I am quite willing to allow that much may be said for the other form, retained by almost all the MSS., διαπολεμησόμενον.

COAST OF PELOPONNESUS. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3—4.

XXVI. Ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης, ἐπεὶ ξυνελέγη αὐτῷ τὸ στρα-
τευμα ὃ ἔδει ἔχοντα ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν βοηθεῖν, ἄρας ἐκ τῆς
Αἰγίνης καὶ πλεύσας πρὸς τὴν Πελοπόννησον
τῷ τε Χαρικλεῖ καὶ ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσὶ τῶν
Ἀθηναίων ξυμμίσγει, καὶ παραλαβόντες τῶν
Ἀργείων ὀπλίτας ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς ἔπλεον ἐς τὴν
Λακωνικὴν, καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῆς Ἐπιδαύρου τι
τῆς Λιμηρᾶς ἐδήωσαν, ἔπειτα σχόντες ἐς τὰ
καταντικρὺ Κυθήρων τῆς Λακωνικῆς, ἔνθα τὸ
ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνός ἐστι, τῆς τε γῆς ἔστιν ἃ
ἐδήωσαν, καὶ ἐτείχισαν ἰσθμῶδές τι χωρίον, ἵνα δὴ οἱ τε
Εἰλωτες τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων αὐτόσε αὐτομολῶσι καὶ ἄμα φ
λησται ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὥσπερ ἐκ τῆς Πύλου ἀρπαγὴν ποιῶνται.
καὶ ὁ μὲν Δημοσθένης εὐθύς, ἐπειδὴ ξυγκατέλαβε τὸ χωρίον, 2
15 ἔπέπλει ἐπὶ τῆς Κερκύρας, ὅπως καὶ τῶν ἐκείθεν ξυμμά-
χων παραλαβὼν τὸν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν πλοῦν ὅτι τάχιστα
ποιῆται· ὁ δὲ Χαρικλῆς περιμείνας ἕως τὸ χωρίον ἐξετείχισε,
καὶ καταλιπὼν φυλακὴν αὐτοῦ, ἀπεκομίζετο καὶ αὐτὸς ὅστε-
ρον ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσὶν ἐπ' οἴκου, καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἅμα.

20 XXVII. Ἀφίκοντο δὲ καὶ Θρακῶν τῶν μαχαιοφόρων

1. ἐπειδὴ h. ἐπὶ—αὐτὸ T. τῷ] om. K. 3. πρὸς] ἐς L. 5. τῶν] om. L.O.
6. ὀπλίτας A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.T.V.f.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo
ὀπλίτας τινάς. ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς] om. G. 7. τι] om. d. 8. λιμηρᾶς A.D.E.F.
H.T.V. λυμηρᾶς K.R. τὰ] τὸ d. 9. κατ' ἀντικρὺ A. 10. ἔστιν δ] τι h.
11. ἰσθμῷ δὲ T. ἵνα μὴ E. 12. αὐτόσε] om. G. ἅμα B.h. Bekker. Goell.
vulgo deest. 13. αὐτῶν L.O.P. 14. εὐθύς] om. d.h. ξυγκατέβαλε C.G.
P.i.k. 15. ἐπιπαρέπλει B. παρέπλει h. Bekker. Poppo. Goell. ἐκεῖ L.O.k.m.
16. ἐν τῇ σικελίᾳ L.O.P.k.m. 17. ποιεῖται A.F.H.K.T. ποιῆσαι G. ἕως]
ὡς A.C.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.f.g.i.k.m. 18. καταλείπων E. 19. οἱ] om. h.
20. καὶ θραικῶν B.h. Goell. ceteri καὶ τῶν θρακῶν.

15. ἔπέπλει] “Sailed on towards Corcyra.” It does not seem quite correct to say that this word always signifies a hostile advance. See I. 51, where it is used simply in the sense of “coming up,” or, “coming on.” And the genitive, ἐπὶ τῆς Κερκύρας, would shew that direction was meant, rather than any purpose of hostility. It does not therefore seem to me necessary to adopt the reading παρέπλει, which is

furnished by one MS., but which appears to me an evident correction of a word used in an unusual sense, as ἐπέπλει is used in the present passage.

20. τῶν μαχαιοφόρων, κ. τ. λ.] Compare II. 96. παρεκάλε δὲ [δ Σιτάλης] καὶ τῶν ὀρεινῶν Θρακῶν πολλοὺς τῶν αὐτονόμων καὶ μαχαιοφόρων, οἱ Δῖοι καλοῦνται, τὴν Ῥοδόπην οἱ πλείστοι οἰκοῦντες.

ATTICA, &c. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3-4.

τοῦ Διακοῦ γένους ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας πελτασταὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ

ATTICA, &c.

Some Thracian mercenaries arriving at Athens too late to sail with Demosthenes, are sent home to their own country, the Athenians being unable to keep them in their pay, owing to the heavy losses and distress brought upon them by the occupation of Deceleia. (Energy which they shewed amidst their difficulties.)

(27, 28.)

θέρει τούτῳ τριακόσιοι καὶ χίλιοι, οὓς ἔδει τῷ Δημοσθένει ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ξυμπλεῖν. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥς ὕστερον ἦκον, διεννοοῦντο αὐτοὺς πάλιν ὅθεν ἦλθον, ἐς Θράκην, ἀποπέμπειν. τὸ γὰρ ἔχειν πρὸς τὸν ἐκ τῆς Δεκελείας πόλεμον αὐτοὺς πολυτελὲς ἐφαίνετο· δραχμὴν γὰρ τῆς ἡμέρας ἕκαστος ἐλάμβανεν. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἡ Δεκέλεια τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὑπὸ πάσης τῆς στρατιᾶς ἐν τῷ θέρει τούτῳ τειχισθεῖσα, ὕστερον δὲ φρουραῖς ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων κατὰ διαδοχὴν χρόνου ἐπιούσαις, τῇ χώρᾳ ἐπ'οκείτο, πολλὰ

ἔβλαπτε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις χρημάτων τ' ὀλέθρῳ καὶ ἀνθρώπων φθορᾷ ἐκάκωσε τὰ πράγματα. πρότερον μὲν γὰρ βραχεῖαι γιγνόμεναι αἱ ἐσβολαὶ τὸν ἄλλον χρόνον τῆς γῆς ἀπολαύειν οὐκ ἐκώλυν· τότε δὲ ξυνεχῶς ἐπικαθημένων, καὶ ὅτε μὲν καὶ πλεόνων ἐπιόντων, ὅτε δ' ἐξ ἀνάγκης τῆς ἴσης φρουρᾶς καταθεούσης τε τὴν χώραν καὶ

1. τοῦ] τῶν C.L.O.P.Q.k. δακικοῦ C.V.e. πελταστοὶ V. τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρουσ τοῦτον B.h. 3. σικελίαν] ἐκκλησίαν e. συμπλεῖν C.D.F.H.T.V.i.k. 6. πρὸς τὸν] om. G. ἐκ δεκελείας O. cum Suida v. πολυτελές. 7. δραχμὴν γὰρ] om. G. τῆς ἡμ. ἐκ. ἐλάμβ.] om. D.F.H.g. ἐκάστης ἡμέρας ἐλάμβανον B. ἐλάμβανον et e. ἐλάμβ. ἕκαστ. τῆς ἡμέρ. V. 9. στρατείας V. 11. ἀπὸ B.h. Goell. ceteri ὑπό. 12. ἐπιούσαις A.C.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἐπιουσῶν. 13. πρῶτον Bekk. χρημάτων τε V. 15. αἱ] om. R. τῶν ἄλλων τῆς γῆς d.e.i.k. 16. χρόνον] om. C. ἐκωλύοντο T.h. δὲ χρόνον συνεχῶς i.k.m. συνεχῶς V. 17. πλεόνων B.h. ἐπιόντων] om. Q. 18. φρουρᾶς καὶ καταθεούσης B.H.h.

12. τῇ χώρᾳ ἐπ'οκείτο] "Now that "Deceleia was regularly occupied for "the annoyance of their territory." Compare VI. 86. ἐποικουῦντες ὑμῖν, and V. 51. οὐ γὰρ ἐπ' ἄλλη τινὶ γῇ τὸ χωρίον ἐτείχισθη. Also Pausanias, IV. 26. §. 5. ἀξιόμαχον πόλιν ἐποικῆσαι Λακεδαιμονίοις. Göller objects to the conjunction δὲ after ὕστερον, but some such participle as κατεχομένη may be easily supplied from the context. Immediately below Bekker's alteration of ἐν τοῖς πρώτον, for ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις, seems to me unnecessary. There is no reason for always excluding the form ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις, because the other form, ἐν τοῖς

πρῶτος, &c., is often used also.

14. ἀνθρώπων φθορᾷ] *Valla* verterat, *hominum amissione*; *Portus* maluit, *interitu*: sine causa. Thucydides II. 47. φθορὰν ἀνθρώπων dicit de pestilentia; sed hic sermo est de jactura mancipiorum, quæ ad hostem transfugiebant, ut ostendunt sequentia. Duxer. 17. ὅτε μὲν—ὅτε δὲ] This form instead of ποτὲ μὲν—ποτὲ δὲ, is not very common. Aristotle uses it, *Rhetor.* I. 7. p. 39. (ed. Oxon. 1809.), and ὅτε δὲ, as "sometimes," occurs in *Xenoph. de Venat.* V. 8. See Hermann on Viger, note 258.

18. τῆς ἴσης φρουρᾶς] "The regular

ATTICA, &c. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

ληστείας ποιουμένης, βασιλέως τε παρόντος τοῦ τῶν Λακε-
δαιμονίων Ἀγιδος, ὃς οὐκ ἐκ παρέργου τὸν πόλεμον ἐποιεῖτο,
μεγάλα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβλάπτουντο. τῆς τε γὰρ χώρας ἀπάσης 5
ἐστέρηντο, καὶ ἀνδραπόδων πλέον ἢ δύο μυριάδες ἡτομολή-
κεσαν, καὶ τούτων πολὺ μέρος χειροτέχναι, πρόβατά τε
πάντα ἄπολώλει† καὶ ὑποζύγια· ἵπποι τε, ὅσημέραι ἐξε-
λαυνόντων τῶν ἱππέων, πρὸς τε τὴν Δεκέλειαν καταδρομὰς
ποιουμένων καὶ κατὰ τὴν χώραν φυλασσόντων, οἱ μὲν ἀπε-
χωλοῦντο ἐν γῇ ἀποκρότῳ τε καὶ ξυνεχῶς ταλαιπωροῦντες,
10 οἱ δ' ἐτιτρώσκοντο. XXVIII. ἥ τε τῶν ἐπιτηδείων παρα-
κομιδὴ ἐκ τῆς Εὐβοίας, πρότερον ἐκ τοῦ Ὀρωποῦ κατὰ
† γῆς† διὰ τῆς Δεκελείας θάσσον οὔσα, περὶ Σούνιον κατὰ
θάλασσαν πολυτελὴς ἐγίνετο· τῶν τε πάντων ὁμοίως ἐπα-
κτῶν ἐδεῖτο ἡ πόλις, καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ πόλις εἶναι φρούριον κατ-

3. γὰρ] om. e. ἀπάσης] om. i. 4. ἡτομολήσαν P. 5. τὸ πολὺ B. et Bekker. 6. ἀπολώλει A.k. Bekk. Goell. et, postposito πάντα, B.h. ὑπο-
ζύγια] ζεύγη B.h. 7. τε] om. h. 8. χώραν] om. K. 9. συνεχῶς D.F.g.
12. γῆν i. Porpo. θάσσον A.B.D.E.F.H.T.V.g. Haack. οὔσα τότε περὶ N.V.
13. βάλατταν B. ἐγένετο Q.g. 14. καὶ—πόλις] om. V.

“garrison,” with its numbers in a manner “at par,” neither more nor less than ordinary. So Abreschius, Göller, and the Scholiast.

6. ἄπολώλει†] There is no reason why Bekker should have admitted ἀπολώλει here, and retained ἀπολώλει in IV. 133, there being nearly the same MS. authority in both cases for the change. According to Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 168. Obs. 2, ἀπολώλει would be the true form in both places. In his last edition Bekker has retained ἀπολώλει.

8. ἀπεχωλοῦντο—ταλαιπωροῦντες] Suidas ἀποκρότῳ explicat τραχέα Hesych. ἀπόκροτον, σκληρόν. Glossæ, rigidus. Hunc locum respicit etiam Pollux I. 186. Χωρία τραχέα, ἐφίθια, ὀρενὰ, ἀπόκροτα. Philo III. de Vita Mosis λιθῖνον καὶ ἈΠΟΚΡΟΤΟΝ ψυχὴν ἔχειν et Xenoph. [de Mag. Eq. III. 14.] WASS. Schol. Cass. καταξήρῳ. Plutarchus de Educat. Liberor. pag. 3. ἀπόκροτος καὶ τραχυτέρα τοῦ δέοντος (γῆ). DUKER.

11. κατὰ †γῆς†] That this cannot signify simply “by land,” is evident; if that therefore be the meaning, Poppo

is right in reading κατὰ γῆν. And such is the sense in Xenophon. Anab. V. 6. §. 5. where therefore κατὰ γῆς should certainly be corrected into κατὰ γῆν. But it is possible that κατὰ γῆς in the present passage may rather mean, “over land,” than “by land,” and may be intended to express the descent from the high grounds about Decelia, down the plain to Athens. And in this sense the genitive, I imagine, would be used with propriety, as in the well-known line of Homer, βῆ δὲ κατ’ Οὐλύμποιο καρῆνων, χωόμενος κῆρ.

13. ἐπακτῶν ἐδεῖτο] “Required every “thing from abroad,” as the resources of Attica were completely in the power of the enemy. Compare Plato, Republic. III. p. 405. 6. ἡ οὐκ αἰσχροὺν δοκεῖ—τὸ ἐπακτῶ παρ’ ἄλλων τῷ δικαίῳ ἀναγκάζεσθαι χρῆσθαι. “To be obliged to “import our justice.”

14. ἀντὶ τοῦ πόλις εἶναι φρούριον κατέστη] Ad hæc verba in marg. Cod. Cass. adscripti erant versus, Tragici alicujus, ut puto: Κἀγὼ σε θρηνῶ καὶ κατοικτεῖρω, πόλις· Καὶ γὰρ πατρὶς πέφυκας τῆς ἐμῆς φύλης. DUKER.

ATTICA, &c. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

ἔστη. πρὸς γὰρ τῇ ἐπάλλξει τὴν μὲν ἡμέραν κατὰ διαδοχὴν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι φυλάσσοντες, τὴν δὲ νύκτα καὶ ξύμπαντες, πλὴν τῶν ἱππέων, οἱ μὲν ἐφ' ὅπλοις ποιοῦμενοι, οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τοῦ 3 τείχους, καὶ θέρους καὶ χειμῶνος ἐταλαιπωροῦντο. μάλιστα δ' αὐτοὺς ἐπέβλεπεν, ὅτι δύο πολέμους ἅμα εἶχον, καὶ ἐς φιλο- νεικίαν καθέστασαν τοιαύτην, ἣν πρὶν γενέσθαι ἠπίστησεν ἂν τις ἀκούσας. τὸ γὰρ αὐτοὺς πολιορκουμένους ἐπιτειχισμῷ ὑπὸ Πελοποννησίων μηδ' ὥς ἀποστῆναι ἐκ Σικελίας, ἀλλὰ ἐκεῖ Συρακούσας τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ ἀντιπολιορκεῖν, πόλιν οὐδὲν ἐλάσσω αὐτὴν γε καθ' αὐτὴν τῆς Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τὸν παρά- 10 λογον τοσοῦτον ποιῆσαι τοῖς Ἑλλησι τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ τόλμης, ὅσον κατ' ἀρχὰς τοῦ πολέμου οἱ μὲν ἐνιαυτὸν, οἱ δὲ

1. μὲν] τε K. 3. ποιοῦμενοι] που B.h. 5. εἶχον ἅμα g. 7. ἐπὶ τειχισμῷ V.g. 8. ἐκ τῆς σικελίας K. ἀλλ' ἐκεῖ F.H.V.f.g.h. Poppo. 9. οὐδένα C.D.E.F.H.K.c.e.m. οὐδενός R. 10. ἐλάσσω h. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἐλάσσονα. γε h. Poppo. Goell. ceteri τε. τῆς B. ceteri τῶν. ἀθηναίων A.B. D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἀθηνῶν. τὸ παρά λόγον h. 11. καὶ τῆς τολμῆς c.

1. πρὸς—τῇ ἐπάλλξει] “Employed on “the city’s line of defence.” Compare II. 13. τῶν παρ’ ἐπαλξιν, where ἐπαλξιν expresses the whole extent of fortification which required defence, including the city walls, the long walls, and the walls of Piræus. Ἐπαλξιν is a parapet or bulwark; and if we could use such an expression as “on parapet duty,” it would be most nearly equivalent to πρὸς τῇ ἐπάλλξει φυλάσσοντες.

3. ἐφ' ὅπλοις ποιοῦμενοι, scil. τὴν φυλακὴν, which is to be supplied from the preceding participle φυλάσσοντες. We must, in order to understand this expression, recollect that Athens, as Thucydides says, was become as in a state of siege, and may be considered as a great entrenched camp. Accordingly, as in an actual camp, there would be a place, or several probably, considering the size of the town, where the spears and shields were piled, to be ready for immediate action. The defenders of this great camp passed the night either in actual duty on the ramparts, or ἐφ' ὅπλοις, that is, either in houses, or under the open air close to the places where the arms were piled, with sentinels probably regularly stationed; so

that on the first alarm all might at once arm themselves and proceed to action; avoiding the delay and confusion of wandering each man from his own house through the streets of an unlighted city, in order to reach his place of rendezvous. Compare VIII. 69, and the notes on II. 2, and IV. 130.

7. τὸ γὰρ αὐτοὺς, κ. τ. λ.] There is no regular construction, the length of the sentence having made Thucydides forget the apodosis, as in VI. 31. §. 3, the nominative οὗτος ὁ στόλος, is from the same cause left without a verb. The Scholiast would repeat from the preceding sentence, ἠπίστησεν ἂν τις ἀκούσας, but perhaps Thucydides meant to vary the expression, and to end the sentence with something of this sort, πῶς οὐ ταῦτα ἀπίστης φιλονεικίας σημείον δεῖ νομίζειν. A few lines below I have followed Bekker in reading τῆς Ἀθηναίων, as I cannot think that πολὺν οὐδὲν ἐλάσσω τῶν Ἀθηναίων is a correct mode of speaking. Nor do I think that Livy would have called Veii, “Urbem “non minorem Romanis,” although Poppo seems to think that such an expression would be Latin.

10. τὸν παράλογον τοσοῦτον—δύον—

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δύο, οἱ δὲ τριῶν γε ἔτων, οὐδεὶς πλείω χρόνον, ἐνόμιζον περι-
οίσειν αὐτοὺς, εἰ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐσβάλοιν ἐς τὴν χώραν,
ὥστε ἔτει ἑπτακαίδεκάτῳ μετὰ τὴν πρώτην ἐσβολὴν ἦλθον ἐς
Σικελίαν, ἥδη τῷ πολέμῳ κατὰ πάντα τετρυχωμένοι, καὶ πό-
5 λεμον οὐδὲν ἐλάσσῳ προσανείλοντο τοῦ πρότερον ὑπάρχον-
τος ἐκ Πελοποννήσου. δι' αὐτὰ καὶ τότε, ὑπὸ τε τῆς Δεκελείας 4
πολλὰ βλαπτούσης, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀναλωμάτων μεγάλων
προσπιπτόντων, ἀδύνατοι ἐγένοντο τοῖς χρήμασι. καὶ τὴν
εἰκοστὴν ὑπὸ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον τῶν κατὰ θάλασσαν ἀντὶ
10 τοῦ φόρου τοῖς ὑπηκόοις ἐποίησαν, πλείω νομίζοντες ἂν
σφίσι χρήματα οὕτω προσιέναι. αἱ μὲν γὰρ δαπάναι οὐχ
ὁμοίως καὶ πρὶν, ἀλλὰ πολλῷ μείζους καθέστασαν, ὅσῳ καὶ
μείζων ὁ πόλεμος ἦν· αἱ δὲ πρόσοδοι ἀπώλλυντο.

XXIX. Τοὺς οὖν Θραῖκας τοὺς τῷ Δημοσθένει ὑστερή-
15 σαντας, διὰ τὴν παροῦσαν ἀπορίαν τῶν χρημάτων οὐ βουλό-
μενοι δαπανᾶν, εὐθὺς ἀπέπεμπον, προστάξαν-
τες κομίσαι αὐτοὺς Διῦτρέφει, καὶ εἰπόντες ἅμα
ἐν τῷ παράπλῳ (ἐπορεύοντο γὰρ δι' Εὐρύππου)
καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, ἣν τι δύνηται, ἀπ' αὐτῶν
20 βλάψαι. ὁ δὲ ἔς τε τὴν Τάναγραν ἀπεβίβασεν 2

MYCALESSUS.

The Thracians, on
their way home,
are landed on the
coast of Boeotia,
and surprise and
sack the town of
Mycalessus.

20 (29, 30.)

1. γε] om. Q. οὐδ' εἰς B. οὐδεὶς δὲ πλείω V. ἐνόμιζε e.h. 4. τῷ αὐτῷ
πολέμῳ κατατρυχόμενοι h. 6. τε] om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.
k.m. 9. ὑπὸ] κατὰ B.h. τῶν] τὸν A.D.F.T.k.m. τὴν H. τῇ Q. τοῖς cor-
rectus A. τοῖς κατὰ θάλ. ὑπηκόοις ἀντὶ τοῦ φ. ἐποίησαν N.V. 12. μείζους] μάλ-
λον h. καὶ] om. R. 13. ἀπώλλυνται Q.T. 14. ὑστερίσαντας F. 16. προσ-
τάξαντες προσμίσαι T. 17. διῦτρέφει E. Poppo. Goell. vulgo διῦτρέφει. 18. εὐ-
ρύππου F.H.T. 19. δύνηται B.h. Poppo. Goell. ceteri δύνωνται. 20. ἔς τε
τὴν h. Bekk. ceteri om. τε.

ὥστε] Both these last words give the
measure of the παράλογος. For the
measure of the disappointment of men's
expectations is the distance between
their calculations and the event; and
this distance becomes greater in pro-
portion as the calculations went very
far in one direction, and the event is no
less extreme in the opposite direction.

1. περιόισιν] Id est, περιέσεσθαι καὶ
ἀνδέξιν] Suidas hunc locum laudans
v. περιόισιν et iterum v. ψᾶν. DUKER.

8. τὴν εἰκοστὴν] "An ad valorem
"duty of five per cent on all commodi-
"ties carried by sea to or from any
"port within the Athenian dominion."

Like all other taxes it was farmed, and
the farmers of it were called εἰκοστολό-
γοι. Aristophanes speaks of them in
the Frogs, v. 366. Kuster. See Böckh
Staatshaush. der Athen. I. 348. (Eng-
lish Transl. II. 38. 139.)

14. τῷ Δημοσθένει ὑστερήσαντας]
"Who came too late for Demosthenes:"
i. e. too late to be of any use to him.
Had it been τοῦ Δημοσθένους, the sense
would have been different; and would
have meant, "that they missed Demo-
"sthenes," "that they came to Athens
"after he was gone." See Phrynich.
Lobeck. p. 237.

19. ἀπ' αὐτῶν βλάψαι] "To do any

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αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἀρπαγὴν τινα ἐποιήσατο διὰ τάχους, καὶ ἐκ Χαλκίδος τῆς Εὐβοίας ἀφ' ἐσπέρας διέπλευσε τὸν Εὐριπον, καὶ ἀποβιβάσας ἐς τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἤγεν αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ Μυκαλησσόν. καὶ τὴν μὲν νύκτα λαθὼν πρὸς τῇ Ἑρμαίῳ ἠύλισατο (ἀπέχει δὲ τῆς Μυκαλησσοῦ ἑκκαίδεκα μάλιστα σταδίου), 5 ἅμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ πόλει προσέκειτο, οὔσῃ οὐ μεγάλη, καὶ αἰρεῖ, ἀφυλάκτοις τε ἐπιπεσὼν καὶ ἀπροσδοκῆτοις μὴ ἂν ποτέ τινα σφίσιν ἀπὸ θαλάσσης τοσοῦτον ἐπαναβάντα ἐπιθέσθαι, τοῦ δὲ βραχέος ὠκοδομημένου, καὶ πυλῶν ἅμα διὰ τὴν 10 ἄδειαν ἀνεωγμένων. ἐσπεσόντες δὲ οἱ Θρᾶκες ἐς τὴν Μυκαλησσὸν τὰς τε οἰκίας καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ ἐπόρθουν, καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐφόνεον, φειδόμενοι οὔτε πρεσβυτέρας οὔτε νεωτέρας ἡλικίας, ἀλλὰ πάντας ἐξῆς, ὅτῳ ἐντύχοιεν, καὶ παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας κτείνοντες, καὶ προσέτι καὶ ὑποζύγια καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα 15 ἐμψυχα ἴδοιεν. τὸ γὰρ γένος τὸ τῶν Θρακῶν, ὁμοῖα τοῖς

1. ἐποιήσαντο L.O.P.c. 2. διαπλεύσας B. διαπλεύσας h. 3. μυκαλισσόν D.e.g. 4. μὲν] om. Q. τὸ ἑρμαῖον T. ἠύλισατο B.h. Porro. Goell. vulgo ἠύλιετο. 6. οὐ μεγάλη B.h. Porro. Goell. ceteri μεγάλη. 8. τινὰς B.Q.g.m. ἐπαναβάντας A.B.D.E.F.H.Q.T.V.f.g.h.i. 10. βραχέως B.F.K.V. 11. ἐπιπεσόντες L. θρᾶκες] ἄνδρες O. 14. πάντα E. γυναῖκας καὶ παῖδας B. καὶ γυναῖκας om. h. 15. ἀποκτείνοντες R. προσέτι ὑποζύγια L.O.k.m. 16. γεγόνος K. τὸ] om. B. τοῖς φονικοῖς δηλονότι μάλιστα L.

"hurt by their means." Ἀπό expresses the instrument, that *from* which the hurt proceeded. Compare the notes on I. 17. ἐπράχθη ἀπ' αὐτῶν, on III. 82. τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων καλῶς λεγόμενα, and on IV. 115. μηχανῆς μελλούσης προσάξεσθαι αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων. Compare also Demosth. Philipp. I. p. 49. Reiske. ἀπὸ τῶν ὑμετέρων ὑμῖν πολεμει συμμαχῶν, and Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 401. Obs. 2. and Viger. ch. IX. sect. i. §. 16. note.

6. οὔσῃ οὐ μεγάλῃ] That the negative here is rightly inserted, seems to me to be proved by the language at the end of the thirtieth chapter, ὡς ἐπὶ μεγέθει, which must be understood most naturally of the size of the town. It is shewn also by the little mention made of the place in history; but I do not think that much stress can be laid on the words of Strabo, who calls it "a village of the district of Tanagra," because in his time so many towns in

Greece, formerly of importance, had sunk to the condition of villages.

7. καὶ ἀπροσδοκῆτοις, μὴ ἂν ποτε] Particula μὴ ex supervacuo additur, ut multis aliis, in quibus implicita, vel expressa negatio est II. 49. ἀπορία τοῦ μὴ ἡσυχάζειν. V. 25. ἀέσυχοντο μὴ ἐπὶ τὴν ἑκατέρων γῆν στρατεύουσαι. III. 32. καὶ ἐλπίδα οὐδὲ τὴν ἐλαχίστην εἶχον, μὴ ποτε, τῶν Ἀθηναίων τῆς θαλάσσης κρατούντων, ναὺς Πελοποννησίων ἐς Ἰωνίαν παραβαλεῖν. Eadem ratio est in his, quæ ἀπαγορευτικὰ dicuntur. Vid. ad II. 101. et III. 1. DUKER.

12. τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐφόνεον] Vide Pausaniam Atticor. Cap. 23. DUK.

15. καὶ ὑποζύγια] Compare what Polybius says of the conduct of the Roman soldiers, when a town was taken by assault. Polyb. X. 15. §. 5.

16. ὁμοῖα τοῖς μάλιστα, i. e. τοῖς μάλιστα φονικοῖς] Compare Herodot. III. 8, and Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 289.

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μάλιστα τοῦ βαρβαρικοῦ, ἐν ᾧ ἂν θαρσῇσῃ, φονικώτατον
 ἐστὶ. καὶ τότε ἄλλη τε ταραχὴ οὐκ ὀλίγη καὶ ἰδέα πᾶσα
 καθεστήκει ὀλέθρου, καὶ ἐπιπεσόντες διδασκαλείῳ παίδων,
 ὅπερ μέγιστον ἦν αὐτόθι καὶ ἄρτι ἔτυχον οἱ παῖδες ἐσεληλυ-
 5 θότες, κατέκοψαν πάντας· καὶ ξυμφορὰ τῇ πόλει πάσῃ
 οὐδεμιᾶς ἦσσαν μᾶλλον ἐτέρας ἀδόκητός τε ἐπέπεσεν αὕτη
 καὶ δεινὴ. XXX. οἱ δὲ Θηβαῖοι αἰσθόμενοι ἐβοήθουν, καὶ
 καταλαβόντες προκεχωρηκότας ἤδη τοὺς Θρᾶκας οὐ πολλῶν,
 τῇν τε λείαν ἀφείλουντο, καὶ αὐτοὺς φοβήσαντες καταδιώ-
 10 κουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν Εὐριπον καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, οὗ αὐτοῖς τὰ
 πλοῖα, ἃ ἤγαγεν, ὥρμει. καὶ ἀποκτείνουσιν αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ
 ἐσβάσει τοὺς πλείστους, οὔτε ἐπισταμένους νεῖν, τῶν τε ἐν
 τοῖς πλοίοις, ὡς ἐώρων τὰ ἐν τῇ γῇ, ὀρμισάντων ἔξω τοξεύ-

1. θρασύσῃ C.D.L.V.d.e.g.i. φονικώτατον h. φωνικώτερον T. 2. ἄλλη] ἄλλως Q. τε] om. g. ἅπαντα h. 3. καθεστήκει A.B.D.E.F.H.T. Poppo. Goell. vulgo καθεστιάθει. 4. οἱ παῖδες ἀπεληλυθότες e. ἐσεληλυθότες οἱ παῖδες B.h. 5. πάσῃ πόλει B. 6. ἦσσαν D.H.T.e. μᾶλλον] om. L.O.P.Q. ἀδόκητόν O. αὐτῇ K. αὐτῇ B.m. 8. προκεχωρηκότας post θρᾶκας ponunt d.i. προσκεχωρηκότας N.V. 9. βοήσαντες O.P. 11. ἤγαγον g. 13. πλείους L.O.P. τὰ ἐν τῇ γῇ] τὴν φυγὴν B.h. et Schol. ὀρμισάντων D.Q.d.g.i. ἀνορμισάντων h. et Schol. ἔξω τοξεύματος K.h. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. ἔξω τοῦ ζεύγματος.

5. καὶ ξυμφορὰ τῇ πόλει, κ. τ. λ.] The words μᾶλλον ἐτέρας must be connected with what follows, or the μᾶλλον must be struck out altogether. "And "this disaster, in its wide sweeping "extent inferior to none, was a visitation unparalleled in suddenness and "in horror."

12. τοὺς πλείστους] "There were "three different scenes of action in "which the Thracians had suffered "some loss, first in the town, then on "the retreat, and lastly in the embarkation; and Thucydides means, that "of these three the embarkation was "that in which the loss was greatest." HAACK. Compare IV. 44. κατὰ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας οἱ πλείστοι ἀπέθανον αὐτῶν, and the note there.

13. ἔξω τοξεύματος] This is a most certain correction; for ἔξω τοῦ ζεύγματος can have no defensible meaning. It cannot signify, "the bridge over the "Euripus;" for the erection of such a

bridge did not take place till a later period; (see Diodorus, XIII. p. 355.) indeed it is absurd to suppose that the Athenians would have made Eubœa accessible to an invader by land, when it was of such great importance to them to keep it wholly under the protection of their naval superiority. Nor can it signify, as Haack imagines, "the being "reached by the landing board, ἀπο- "βάθρα, from the shore," for this would be, if any thing, ἔξω τοῦ ζεύγματος; nor can it be the landing board itself, because ζεύγμα is not its proper name, and it is not consistent with the language of plain narrative to designate a common object by any other than its proper name. The corrupt reading maintained its hold on the MSS. the more easily, because in the time of the lower empire there was a bridge over the Euripus, which, as was natural, was called ζεύγμα, (see the quotation from Procopius, de Edificiis, 36, 32, in Dr.

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ματος τὰ πλοῖα, ἐπεὶ ἔν γε τῇ ἄλλῃ ἀναχωρήσει οὐκ ἀτόπως
οἱ Θρᾶκες πρὸς τὸ τῶν Θηβαίων ἱππικόν, ὅπερ πρῶτον προσ-
έκειτο, προεκθέοντες καὶ ξυστρεφόμενοι ἐν ἐπιχωρίῳ τάξει
τὴν φυλακὴν ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ ὀλίγοι αὐτῶν ἐν τούτῳ διεφθά-
ρησαν. μέρος δέ τι καὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει αὐτῇ δι' ἀρπαγὴν ἐγκα- 5
3 ταληφθὲν ἀπώλετο. οἱ δὲ ξύμπαντες τῶν Θρακῶν πεντή-
κοντα καὶ διακόσιοι ἀπὸ τριακοσίων καὶ χιλίων ἀπέθανον.
διέφθειραν δὲ καὶ τῶν Θηβαίων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων, οἱ ξυνεβοή-
θησαν, ἐς εἴκοσι μάλιστα ἱππέας τε καὶ ὀπλίτας ὁμοῦ, καὶ
Θηβαίων τῶν βουλευτῶν Σκιρφώνδαν τῶν δὲ Μυκα- 10
4 λησιῶν μέρος τι ἀπαναλώθη. τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν Μυκαλησ-
σὸν, πάθει χρησαμένων οὐδενός, ὥς ἐπὶ μεγέθει, τῶν κατὰ
τὸν πόλεμον ἦσαν ὀλοφύρασθαι ἀξία, τοιαῦτα ξυνέβη.

XXXI. Ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης τότε ἀποπλέων ἐπὶ τῆς Κερ-
κύρας μετὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς τείχισιν, ὁλκάδα ὁρμούσαν 15

ἐν Φειᾷ τῇ Ἡλείῳ, ἐν ᾗ οἱ Κορίνθιοι ὀπλῆται
ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἔμελλον περαιοῦσθαι, αὐτὴν
μὲν διαφθείρει· οἱ δ' ἄνδρες ἀποφυγόντες

WESTERN GREECE. Progress of the expedition under De-
1. ἐν τε τῇ T. Θηβαίων] ἀπὸ τῶν γρ. h. 3. προεκθέοντες L.O.R.
ἀπὸ τῶν G. προελθόντες i. καὶ A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.
i.k. Porro. Goell. vulgo τε καὶ. συστρεφόμενοι D.F.T.d.i. 4. ἐποή-
σαντο h. 5. ἐγκαταλείφειν c.g. 6. διεφθαρσάν L.h.i. 9. ἱππέας
μάλιστα h.i. τε om. B.R. καὶ Θηβαίων καὶ τῶν K. 10. βουλευτῶν O.
11. μὲν δὲ κατὰ D.T.V.g.m. 12. ἐπὶ om. e. 13. τῶν] om. e. ταῦτα i.
14. ἐπὶ B.Q. Haack. Porro. Goell. vulgo ἐκ. 16. ἐν Φειᾷ] ἐφεσθαι A. ἐν Φειᾷ
B.h. Vulgo Ἡλείῳ λαζῶν ἐν ᾗ, sed λαζῶν om. A.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.
T.V.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Porro. Goell. εἰρῶν B.h. Bekk. 2. 18. μὲν] om. e.

Bloomfield's note on this passage in his translation.) and the copyists, careless or ignorant of the date of the first erection of such a bridge, found no difficulty in supposing that Thucydides meant to speak of it on the present occasion.

11. μέρος τι? See the note on I. 23.

12. ὥς ἐπὶ μεγέθει? "Considering its 'scale.'" Whether τῆς πύλωνος or τῶν πύλωνος be supplied, the sense is the same; inasmuch as the scale of the calamity was small, only because the city was small: in relation to that particular city it was not small, but most unusually great; no state in

Greece having sustained, in proportion to its size, a greater loss of citizens.

15. τῶν ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς τείχισιν] "After having built the fort already 'moved' (ch. 26.) on the side of La-
"conia." Compare I. 64. and V. 80. with the notes there.

10. ἐν Φειᾷ τῇ Ἡλείῳ] Vide ad II. 25. λαζῶν cur invictis omnibus libris scriptis retineatur, nulla causa est. Videtur intrusum ab iis, qui putabant, ita peculiare sequens αἰτήν. Sed satis valeret oratio eo demto, hoc modo: αἰτῶν — αἰτήν μὲν διαφθείρει, οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες. D.K.

WESTERN GREECE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

mosthenes. Eurymedon, on his return from Sicily, joins him off Acarnania, and assumes his share of the command.

ὕστερον λαβόντες ἄλλην ἔπλεον. καὶ μετὰ 2
τοῦτο ἀφικόμενος ὁ Δημοσθένης ἐς τὴν Ζά-
κυνθον καὶ Κεφαλληνίαν, ὀπλίτας τε παρέλαβε
καὶ ἐκ τῆς Ναυπάκτου τῶν Μεσσηνίων μετε-
5 πέμψατο, καὶ ἐς τὴν ἀντιπέρασ ἤπειρον τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας
διέβη, ἐς Ἀλυζίαν τε καὶ Ἀνακτόριον, ὃ αὐτοὶ εἶχον. ὄντι δ' 3
αὐτῷ περὶ ταῦτα ὁ Εὐρυμέδων ἀπαντᾷ, ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας
ἀποπλέων, ὃς τότε τοῦ χειμῶνος τὰ χρήματα ἄγων τῇ στρα-
τιᾷ ἀπεπέμφθη, καὶ ἀγγέλλει τὰ τε ἄλλα καὶ ὅτι πύθοιτο
10 κατὰ πλοῦν ἤδη ὦν τὸ Πλημύριον ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων
ἐαλωκός. ἀφικνεῖται δὲ καὶ Κόνων παρ' αὐτοὺς, ὃς ἦρχε 4
Ναυπάκτου, ἀγγέλλων ὅτι αἱ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι νῆες τῶν
Κορινθίων, αἱ σφίσιν ἀνθορμουῦσαι, οὔτε καταλύουσι τὸν
πόλεμον ναυμαχεῖν τε μέλλουσι· πέμπειν οὖν ἐκέλευεν
15 αὐτοὺς ναῦς, ὡς οὐχ ἱκανὰς οὔσας δυοῖν δεούσας εἴκοσι τὰς
ἑαυτῶν πρὸς τὰς ἐκείνων πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι ναυμαχεῖν. τῷ 5
μὲν οὖν Κόνωνι δέκα ναῦς ὁ Δημοσθένης, καὶ ὁ Εὐρυμέδων,

2. τὴν] τε B.h.

3. κεφαλληνίαν K.e.k.m.

6. ἀλυζίαν] ἀζυγίαν Q.

9. ἀπεπέμφθ' i.

10. διπλοῦν V.

δν m.

11. ἐαλωκός] ἦδη

ἐαλωκός B.

καὶ] καὶ ὁ K.

κόνων D.g.

14. ἐκέλευσεν D.K.g.

15. αὐτοῖς V.

ὡς] om. h.

ἱκανὰς οὔσας A.C.D.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.

b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἱκανὰς εἶναι B. ἱκανὰς h. vulgo ἱκανοὺς ὄντας.

δεούσας εἴκοσι τὰς B.N.V.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo δεοῦσας εἴκοσιν ταῖς.

6. ἐς Ἀλυζίαν] See Strabo, X. 2. §. 22. p. 459; and for the statement ὃ αὐτοὶ εἶχον, see Thucyd. IV. 49. V. 30.

8. ὃς τότε] i. e. illo tempore, quod supra dixi, Hieme. GÖLLER. Compare IV. 46. §. 1. and the references given in the note there.

13. καταλύουσι τὸν πόλεμον] "Are not going to break up, or do away with hostility." The expression generally refers to the terminating a war by a treaty: here it seems to resemble the sense of the word in καταλύειν τὸν δῆμον. "To do away with fighting; to dissolve, and so destroy."

15. δυοῖν δεούσας εἴκοσι] The Athenian fleet at Naupactus had before been said to consist of twenty ships (ch. 19.); and this was the usual force employed

on that station, as appears from II. 69, 80. Now they are said to be only eighteen, two, from some unexplained cause, having been lost, or detached elsewhere. Demosthenes adds ten to their number, and Diphilus is apparently sent with five ships from Athens afterwards, to take the command: for we find in ch. 34. that the total number of ships was then thirty-three, and that Diphilus, not Conon, commanded them. In the operations on the coast of Asia, related in the early part of the eighth book, we find in the same way a succession of small squadrons sent to reinforce a fleet, as fast as they could be got ready, and different commanders thus rapidly succeeding to one another.

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ματος τὰ πλοῖα, ἐπεὶ ἔν γε τῇ ἄλλῃ ἀναχωρήσει οὐκ ἀτόπως οἱ Θρᾶκες πρὸς τὸ τῶν Θηβαίων ἱππικόν, ὅπερ πρῶτον προσέκειτο, προεκθέοντες καὶ ξυστρεφόμενοι ἐν ἐπιχωρίῳ τάξει τὴν φυλακὴν ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ ὀλίγοι αὐτῶν ἐν τούτῳ διεφθάρησαν. μέρος δέ τι καὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει αὐτῇ δι' ἀρπαγὴν ἐγκα- 5 3 ταληφθὲν ἀπώλετο. οἱ δὲ ξύμπαντες τῶν Θρακῶν πεντήκοντα καὶ διακόσιοι ἀπὸ τριακοσίων καὶ χιλίων ἀπέθανον. διέφθειραν δὲ καὶ τῶν Θηβαίων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων, οἱ ξυνεβοήθησαν, ἐς εἴκοσι μάλιστα ἱππέας τε καὶ ὀπλίτας ὁμοῦ, καὶ Θηβαίων τῶν βοιωταρχῶν Σκιρφώνδαν· τῶν δὲ Μυκα- 10 4 λησσίων μέρος τι ἀπαναλώθη. τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν Μυκαλησσόν, πάθει χρησαμένων οὐδενός, ὡς ἐπὶ μεγέθει, τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἦσσαν ὀλοφύρασθαι ἀξίῳ, τοιαῦτα ξυνέβη.

XXXI. Ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης τότε ἀποπλέων ἐπὶ τῆς Κερκύρας μετὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς τείχισιν, ὁλκάδα ὁρμούσαν 15 ἐν Φειᾷ τῇ Ἡλείῳ, ἐν ᾗ οἱ Κορίνθιοι ὀπλίται ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἔμελλον περαιοῦσθαι, αὐτὴν μὲν διαφθείρει· οἱ δ' ἄνδρες ἀποφυγόντες

WESTERN GREECE. Progress of the expedition under De-
 1. ἐν τε τῇ T. θηβαίων] ἀθηνῶν γρ. h. 3. προσεκθέοντες L.O.R.
 ἐκθέοντες G. προσελθόντες i. καὶ A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.
 i.k. Poppo. Goell. vulgo τε καί. συστρεφόμενοι D.F.T.d.i. 4. ἐποιή-
 σαντο h. 5. ἐγκαταλειφθὲν c.g. 8. διεφθάρησαν L.h.i. 9. ἱππέας
 μάλιστα h.i. τε] om. B.R. καὶ θηβαίων καὶ τῶν K. 10. βοιωτάρχων O.
 11. μὲν δὴ κατὰ D.T.V.g.m. 12. ἐπὶ] om. e. 13. τὸν] om. e. ταῦτα i.
 14. ἐπὶ B.Q. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἐκ. 16. ἐν φειᾷ] ἐφειᾷ A. ἐν φειᾷ
 B.h. Vulgo ἡλείῳ λαβῶν ἐν ᾗ, sed λαβῶν om. A.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.R.
 T.V.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. εὐρών B.h. Bekk. 2. 18. μὲν] om. e.

Bloomfield's note on this passage in his translation,) and the copyists, careless or ignorant of the date of the first erection of such a bridge, found no difficulty in supposing that Thucydides meant to speak of it on the present occasion.

11. μέρος τι] See the note on I. 23.

12. ὡς ἐπὶ μεγέθει] "Considering its 'scale.'" Whether τῆς πόλεως or τοῦ πάθους be supplied, the sense is the same; inasmuch as the scale of the calamity was small, only because the city was small: in relation to that particular city it was not small, but most unusually great; no state in

Greece having sustained, in proportion to its size, a greater loss of citizens.

15. τὴν ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς τείχισιν] "After having built the fort already noticed, (ch. 26.) on the side of Laconia." Compare I. 64. and V. 80. with the notes there.

16. ἐν Φειᾷ τῇ Ἡλείῳ] Vide ad II. 25. λαβῶν cur invitis omnibus libris scriptis retineatur, nulla causa est. Videtur intrusum ab iis, qui putabant, ita postulare sequens αὐτήν. Sed satis cohæret oratio eo demto, hoc modo; ὁλκάδα — αὐτὴν μὲν διαφθείρει, οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες. DUK.

WESTERN GREECE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

mosthenes. Eurymedon, on his return from Sicily, joins him off Acarnania, and assumes his share of the command.

ὕστερον λαβόντες ἄλλην ἔπλεον. καὶ μετὰ 2
τοῦτο ἀφικόμενος ὁ Δημοσθένης ἐς τὴν Ζά-
κυνθον καὶ Κεφαλληνίαν, ὀπλίτας τε παρέλαβε
καὶ ἐκ τῆς Ναυπάκτου τῶν Μεσσηνίων μετε-
5 πέμψατο, καὶ ἐς τὴν ἀντιπέρασ ἡπειρον τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας
διέβη, ἐς Ἀλυζίαν τε καὶ Ἀνακτόριον, ὃ αὐτοὶ εἶχον. ὄντι δ' 3
αὐτῷ περὶ ταῦτα ὁ Εὐρυμέδων ἀπαντᾷ, ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας
ἀποπλέων, ὃς τότε τοῦ χειμῶνος τὰ χρήματα ἄγων τῇ στρα-
τιᾷ ἀπεπέμφθη, καὶ ἀγγέλλει τά τε ἄλλα καὶ ὅτι πύθοιτο
10 κατὰ πλοῦν ἤδη ὢν τὸ Πλημύριον ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων
ἐαλωκός. ἀφικνεῖται δὲ καὶ Κόνων παρ' αὐτοὺς, ὃς ἦρχε 4
Ναυπάκτου, ἀγγέλλων ὅτι αἱ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι νῆες τῶν
Κορινθίων, αἱ σφίσιν ἀνθορμουῖσαι, οὔτε καταλύουσι τὸν
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μὲν οὖν Κόνωνι δέκα ναῦς ὁ Δημοσθένης, καὶ ὁ Εὐρυμέδων,

2. τὴν] τε B.h.

9. ἀπεπέμφη i.

ἐαλωκός B.

15. αὐτοῖς V.

b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.

Haack. Poppo. Goell.

ἐκείνων ταῖς.

3. κεφαλληνίαν K.e.k.m.

10. διπλοῦν V.

καὶ ὁ K.

ὡς] om. h.

i.k.m.

Haack. Poppo. Goell.

ἐκείνων ταῖς.

10. διπλοῦν V.

ὡς] om. h.

i.k.m.

Haack. Poppo. Goell.

ἐκείνων ταῖς.

3. κεφαλληνίαν K.e.k.m.

10. διπλοῦν V.

καὶ ὁ K.

ὡς] om. h.

i.k.m.

Haack. Poppo. Goell.

ἐκείνων ταῖς.

6. ἀλυζίαν] ἄλυνίαν Q.

11. ἐαλωκός] ἦδη

14. ἐκέλευσεν D.K.g.

i.k.m.

Haack. Poppo. Goell.

ἐκείνων ταῖς.

ἐκείνων ταῖς.

6. ἐς Ἀλυζίαν] See Strabo, X. 2. §. 22. p. 459; and for the statement ὅ αὐτοὶ εἶχον, see Thucyd. IV. 49. V. 30.

8. ὃς τότε] i. e. illo tempore, quod supra dixi, Hieme. GÖLLEK. Compare IV. 46. §. 1. and the references given in the note there.

13. καταλύουσι τὸν πόλεμον] "Are not going to break up, or do away with hostility." The expression generally refers to the terminating a war by a treaty: here it seems to resemble the sense of the word in καταλύειν τὸν ἄνθρωπον. "To do away with fighting; to dissolve, and so destroy."

15. δυοῖν δεούσας εἴκοσι] The Athenian fleet at Naupactus had before been said to consist of twenty ships (ch. 19.); and this was the usual force employed

on that station, as appears from II. 69, 80. Now they are said to be only eighteen, two, from some unexplained cause, having been lost, or detached elsewhere. Demosthenes adds ten to their number, and Diphilus is apparently sent with five ships from Athens afterwards, to take the command: for we find in ch. 34. that the total number of ships was then thirty-three, and that Diphilus, not Conon, commanded them. In the operations on the coast of Asia, related in the early part of the eighth book, we find in the same way a succession of small squadrons sent to reinforce a fleet, as fast as they could be got ready, and different commanders thus rapidly succeeding to one another.

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τὰς ἄριστα σφίσι πλεύσας, ἀφ' ὧν αὐτοὶ εἶχον, ξυμπέμπουσι πρὸς τὰς ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ αὐτοὶ δὲ τὰ περὶ τῆς στρατιᾶς τὸν ξύλλογον ἡτοιμάζοντο, Εὐρυμέδων μὲν ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν πλεύσας, καὶ πεντεκαίδεκά τε ναῦς πληροῦν κελεύσας αὐτοὺς καὶ ὀπλίτας καταλεγόμενος (ξυνῆρχε γὰρ ἦδη 5. Δημοσθένης, ἀποτραπόμενος, ὥσπερ καὶ ἡρέθη), Δημοσθένης δ' ἐκ τῶν περὶ τὴν Ἀκαρνανίαν χωρίων σφενδονήτας τε καὶ ἀκοντιστὰς ξυναγείρων.

XXXII. Οἱ δ' ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσῶν τότε μετὰ τὴν τοῦ Πλημυρίου ἄλωσιν πρέσβεις οἰχόμενοι ἐς τὰς πόλεις, ἐπειδὴ 10

SICILY. ἔπεισάν τε καὶ ξυναγείραντες ἔμελλον ἄξειν τὸν στρατὸν, ὁ Νικίας προπυθόμενος πέμπει ἐς τῶν Σικελῶν τοὺς τὴν δίοδον ἔχοντας καὶ †σφίσι† ξυμμάχους, Κεντόριπας τε καὶ Ἀλικυαίους καὶ ἄλλους, ὅπως μὴ διαφρήσουσι 15

1. ἀρίστας A.E.F.H.Q.T.V.g. 4. τε] om. B.H.K.L.O.P.Q.T.g.h.k.
6. ἀποστραπόμενος T. 7. σφενδονήτας D. τε] om. L. 8. ἀκοντιστὰς
ὡς δυνατόν ξυναγείρων h. 9. τοῦ] om. A.D.F.H.R.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i. 12. πυ-
θόμενος B.N.V. 13. ἐς] ἐκ P.Q. διάδοχον B. 14. σφίσι
post καὶ inserunt B.h. Bekker. Goell. Vid. Poppon. I. p. 41. κεντάρριπας B.
ἀλικυαίους A.D.F.H.L.N.R.T.b.c.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἀλκυαίους B.O.Q.
ἀλκυαίους V.f. ἀλκυαίους K. ἀλικυαίους C. ἀλικυαίους E. vulgo ἀλικυαίους.
15. διαφρήσουσι Bekk. 2. Dobræus. διαφήσουσι A.B.D.E.F.H.K.T.V.c.g.h.m.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἀφήσουσι L.O.k. διαφέσωσι f. vulgo διαφήσωσι.

6. ἀποστραπόμενος] i. e. "Turning back when he was on his way to Athens, and again returning to Sicily, his original destination."

10. ἐς τὰς πόλεις] Selinus and Himera are particularly meant, whose forces being forbidden to take the line of the southern coast through the territory of Agrigentum, had no other resource than to go through the interior of the island.

14. †σφίσι† ξυμμάχους] The pronoun which Bekker has inserted from two MSS. savours greatly of a correction, yet, as it clearly improves the sentence, I have admitted it, though in brackets.

Κεντόριπας] Hanc urbem, Bello Carthag. fere deletam, denuo restauravit Augustus; ut ex Strabone patet. Tandem a Frederico II. circa annum

Christi 1233. plane excisa est Centorbe. WASS.

Κεντόριπας τε καὶ Ἀλικυαίους] Centoripa was situated on the Symæthus above Catana, and not far from the foot of Ætna, (Strabo VI. 2. §. 4. p. 272.) The Alicyæans here spoken of, if the text be correct, are unknown. But it appears that the line by which the auxiliaries intended to approach Syracuse was by the plain of Catana, crossing the head of the country perhaps in the neighbourhood of Enna, and then descending by one of the vallies that opens upon the coast between Syracuse and Catana.

15. διαφρήσουσι] Dobree proposes this reading, and Bekker introduced the same correction into the text of his smaller edition, but in the preface ex-

SICILY, &c. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

and arrive at Thurium.

(32, 33.)

τοὺς πολεμίους, ἀλλὰ *ξυστραφέντες* κωλύ-
σουσι διελθεῖν· ἄλλη γὰρ αὐτοὺς οὐδὲ πειρά-
σειν· Ἀκραγαντίνοι γὰρ οὐκ ἐδίδουσαν διὰ τῆς ἑαυτῶν ὁδόν.
πορευομένων δ' ἤδη τῶν Σικελιωτῶν οἱ Σικελοὶ, καθάπερ
5 ἐδέοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐνέδραν τινὰ [τριχῇ] ποιησάμενοι,
ἀφυλάκτοις τε καὶ ἐξαίφνης ἐπιγενόμενοι διέφθειραν ἐς ὀκτα-
κοσίους μάλιστα, καὶ τοὺς πρέσβεις, πλὴν ἐνὸς τοῦ Κοριν-
θίου, πάντας· οὗτος δὲ τοὺς διαφυγόντας ἐς πεντακοσίους
καὶ χιλίους ἐκόμισεν ἐς τὰς Συρακούσας. XXXIII. Καὶ
10 SICILY, &c. περὶ τὰς αὐτὰς ἡμέρας καὶ οἱ Καμαριναῖοι
ἀφικνουῦνται αὐτοῖς βοηθοῦντες, πεντακόσιοι μὲν ὀπλίται,
τριακόσιοι δὲ ἀκοντισταὶ καὶ τοξόται τριακόσιοι. ἔπεμψαν
δὲ καὶ οἱ Γελῶι ναυτικόν τε ἐς πέντε ναῦς καὶ ἀκοντιστὰς
τετρακοσίους καὶ ἱππέας διακοσίους. σχεδὸν γάρ τι ἤδη
15 πᾶσα ἡ Σικελία, πλὴν Ἀκραγαντίνων (οὗτοι δ' οὐδὲ μεθ'
ἐτέρων ἦσαν), οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μετὰ τῶν
Συρακοσίων, οἱ πρότερον περιορώμενοι, ξυστάντες ἐβοήθουν.
Καὶ οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι, ὥς αὐτοῖς τὸ ἐν τοῖς Σικελοῖς πάθος
ἐγένετο, ἐπέσχον τὸ εὐθέως τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐπιχειρεῖν· ὁ δὲ

1. *συστραφέντες* B. *κωλύσουσι* E.F.H.K.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo *κωλύσωσι*. 3. αὐτῶν B. 5. ἐνέδραν *τριχῇ* τινὰ T. τινὰ] om. B. cum Thoma M. v. *σικελός*. Conf. III. 90. *τριχῇ*] om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K. L.N.V.O.P.Q.R.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. et γρ. B. et Thomas M. 8. *χιλίους* καὶ *πεντακοσίους* G. 10. κατὰ τὰς T. 11. *πεντακόσιοι*] *τριακόσιοι* Q. 12. τοξ. *τριακόσιοι*] τοξ. *διακόσιοι* K. 14. *τετρακ.*] *τριακοσίους* Q.g. τι A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N. O.T.V.b.c.f.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo τοι. 15. *ἅπαντα* B. οὗτοι δέ] om. L. 18. *σικελικοῖς* R. 19. ἐπέσχον τὸ G.K.T. Haack. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. ἐπέσχοντο. δέ] μὲν d.

presses his doubts of its propriety. Εἰσφρήσσεσθαι, "to admit into a city," occurs in Demosth. Cherson. p. 93. Reiske. On the other hand, *διαφήσουσι* is suspicious, because the word occurs twice in Demosth. (Aristocrat. 677. 679. Reiske) in the sense of "disbanding an army;" and we should expect to find *δίειναι* rather than *διαφέναι* in the sense of "allowing a passage through a country." See Demosth. Canon 276. Reiske.

19. ἐπέσχοντο] Duo scripti ἐπέσχον.

Hac forma verbi ἐπέσχον magis utitur Thucydides, quam altera illa. II. 76. οἱ δὲ ταύτη ἀποκλείμενοι, τοῦτο μὲν ἐπέσχον. V. 32. περὶ μὲν τῆς Ἀργείων *ἐπυμαχίας ἐπισχεῖν* αὐτοὺς ἐκέλευον. Et ib. 46. ἐπισχόντας τὰ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀργείους. In quibus ἐπισχεῖν est *abstinere, differre*. Duk. See Duker's note as to the preference to be given to the active form ἐπέσχον rather than to the middle ἐπέσχοντο. So also in Demosth. *Midias*, 518. Reiske. τὸ λαμβάνειν *δίκην ἐπέσχετε* ταύτας τὰς ἡμέρας.

CORINTHIAN GULF. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

Δημοσθένης καὶ Εὐρυμέδων, ἐτοίμης ἤδη τῆς στρατιᾶς οὐσης
 ἕκ τε τῆς Κερκύρας καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἡπείρου, ἐπεραιώθησαν
 ξυμπάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ τὸν Ἴόνιον ἐπ' ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν καὶ
 ὀρμηθέντες αὐτόθεν κατίσχουσιν ἐς τὰς Χοιράδας νήσους
 Ἰαπυγίας, καὶ ἀκοντιστάς τε τινὰς τῶν Ἰαπύγων, πεντήκοντα 5
 καὶ ἑκατὸν, τοῦ Μεσσαπίου ἔθνους, ἀναβιβάζονται ἐπὶ τὰς
 ναῦς, καὶ τῷ Ἄρτα, ὅσπερ καὶ τοὺς ἀκοντιστάς δυνάστης ὦν
 παρέσχεν αὐτοῖς, ἀνανεωσάμενοί τινα παλαιὰν φιλίαν, ἀφ-
 4 ικνοῦνται ἐς Μεταπόντιον τῆς Ἰταλίας. καὶ τοὺς Μεταπον-
 τίους πείσαντες κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν ἀκοντιστάς τε ξυμπέμ- 10
 πειν τριακοσίους καὶ τριῆρεις δύο, καὶ ἀναλαμβάνοντες ταῦτα,
 5 παρέπλευσαν ἐς Θουρίαν. καὶ καταλαμβάνουσι νεωστὶ
 στάσει τοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐναντίους ἐκπεπτωκότας· καὶ
 βουλόμενοι τὴν στρατιὰν αὐτόθι πᾶσαν ἀθροίσαντες, εἴ τις
 ὑπελέλειπτο, ἐξετάσαι, καὶ τοὺς Θουρίους πείσαι σφίσι 15
 ξυστρατεῦν τε ὡς προθυμότατα, καὶ ἐπειδήπερ ἐν τούτῳ
 τύχης εἰσὶ, τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἐχθροὺς καὶ φίλους τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις
 νομίζουσιν, περιέμενον ἐν τῇ Θουρίᾳ καὶ ἔπρασσον ταῦτα.

XXXIV. Οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον
 τούτου οἱ ἐν ταῖς πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι ναυσὶν, οἵπερ τῶν ὀλκάδων 20
 CORINTHIAN ἔνεκα τῆς ἐς Σικελίαν κομιδῆς ἀνθάρμουν πρὸς
 GULF. τὰς ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ ναῦς, παρασκευασάμενοι ὡς
 Indecisivenavalen-
 gagement between

1. καὶ ὁ εὐρυμέδων H. ἤδη] om. C.G.K.c. ante οὐσης ponit Q. 2. ἕκ
 τε τῆς B.h. ceteri ἐκ τῆς. 3. ἰόνιον T. 4. νήσους τῆς Ἰαπυγίας h.
 5. ἀπύγων Q. 7. ὅσπερ A.D.E.F.R. καὶ τοὺς] καὶ om. L.O.k. 8. πα-
 ρέσχεν A.B.D.E.F.T.V.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo παρέσχετο. ἀνανεω-
 σαμένοις h. 10. ἀκοντιστάς πέμπειν d. ἀκοντιστάς τε πέμπειν i. 11. ταῦτα]
 αὐτὰς B.h. 14. ἢ τις G. 15. ὑπολέλειπτο A.V.f. Bekk. 2. ὑπεξελέλειπτο c.
 ὑπεξεπέλειπτο f. 16. τε] om. h. 19. πελοποννήσιοι περὶ B. Poppo.
 Goell. Dobræus. ceteri πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ περὶ. αὐτὸν τούτου h. 21. ἐς
 σικελίας C.

4. ἐς τὰς Χοιράδας νήσους] Two small
 islands lying off the harbour of Taren-
 tum, the one about four miles in cir-
 cumference, the other about two. Ac-
 cording to De Salis Marschlins, quoted
 by Poppo (Prolegom. II. 548. note),
 the larger one is called St^a. Pelasgia,

the smaller St^a. Andrea. Orgiazzi, in
 his map of Italy, calls them the islands
 of S. Peter and S. Paul.

12. ἐς Θουρίαν] The town, as I think,
 and not the country. See the note on
 VI. 61. §. 7.

CORINTHIAN GULF. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

a Corinthian and Athenian fleet in the Gulf of Corinth.

ἐπὶ ναυμαχίᾳ καὶ προσπληρώσαντες ἔτι ναῦς,
ὥστε ὀλίγῳ ἐλάσσους εἶναι αὐτοῖς τῶν Ἀτ-
τικῶν νεῶν, ὁρμίζονται κατὰ Ἐρινεὸν τῆς Ἀχαιῆς ἐν τῇ
Ῥυπικῇ. καὶ αὐτοῖς, τοῦ χωρίου μηνσιδίου ὄντος, ἐφ' ᾧ²
5 ὥρμουν, ὁ μὲν πεζὸς ἐκατέρωθεν προσβεβοηθηκότες, τῶν τε
Κορινθίων καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων, ἐπὶ ταῖς προανεχού-
σαις ἄκραις παρετέτακτο, αἱ δὲ νῆες τὸ μεταξὺ εἶχον ἐμφρά-
ξασαι· ἦρχε δὲ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ Πολυάνθης Κορίνθιος. οἱ δ' ³
Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκ τῆς Ναυπάκτου τριάκοντα ναυσὶ καὶ τρισίν
¹⁰ (ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Δίφιλος) ἐπέπλευσαν αὐτοῖς. καὶ οἱ Κορίν-
θιοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἡσύχαζον, ἔπειτα ἀρθέντος αὐτοῖς τοῦ
σημείου, ἐπεὶ καιρὸς ἐδόκει εἶναι, ὥρμησαν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθη-
ναίους, καὶ ἐναυμάχουν. καὶ χρόνον ἀντείχον πολὺν ἀλλή-
λοις. καὶ τῶν μὲν Κορινθίων τρεῖς νῆες διαφθείρονται, τῶν ⁵
¹⁵ δὲ Ἀθηναίων κατέδυν μὲν οὐδεμία ἀπλῶς, ἑπτὰ δὲ τινες
ἄπλοι ἐγένοντο, ἀντίπρωροι ἐμβαλλόμεναι καὶ ἀναρραγεῖσαι
τὰς παρεξαιρεσίας ὑπὸ τῶν Κορινθίων νεῶν, ἐπ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο
παχυτέρας τὰς ἐπωτίδας ἐχουσῶν. ναυμαχήσαντες δὲ ἀντί- ⁶

1. ναυμαχίαν d.i.	πληρώσαντες L.O.P.k.	2. αὐτοὺς C.e.	3. ἐριναῖον g.
4. ῥυτική c. ῥίπικῇ V.	αὐτῆς h.	χώρου L.	ἐν ᾧ γρ. h.
βηθηκῶς B. Bekk. 2.	6. αὐτόθι V.i.	προανεχούσαις B. et γρ. h. Bekk. 2.	5. προσβε-
νυλγο ἀνεχούσαις.	7. παρετέτακτο O.	ἐμφράχθαι i.	8. πολυάνθος V.
πολυάνθης ὁ κορίνθιος P.	10. δίφυλος D.g.	διφίλος e.	ἔπλευσαν G.
13. ἀλλήλους B.V.	14. μὲν] om. Q.	15. οὐ μία h.	16. ἐπλοι h.
ἀντίπρωροι E.	ἀναραγεῖσα T.	17. τῶν] om. i.	αὐτῷ τούτῳ A.B.
18. ἐπωτίδας K.			

6. τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων] "Their allies who lived on the spot," i. e. the Achaeans, who had now all taken a part in the war on the side of the Lacedæmonians. See II. 9; and, for the sense of αὐτόθεν, compare III. 7. and V. 83.

15. ἑπτὰ δὲ τινες] "Some seven," i. e. about seven. See VIII. 21.

17. τὰς παρεξαιρεσίας] Παρεξαιρεσία ἐστὶ τὸ κατὰ τὴν πρόωρον πρὸ τῶν κωπῶν ὥς ἂν εἴποι τις τὸ πάρεξ τῆς εἰρεσίας. SCHOL.

18. τὰς ἐπωτίδας] Ἐπωτίδες εἰσὶ τὰ ἐκατέρωθεν πρόωρης ἐξέχοντα ξύλα. SCHOL. Ἐπωτίδες, according to the analogy of ἐπωμίς, and the derivation

of the word, should signify "ear-caps," such as we can conceive attached to the sides of a cap for the head, to allow the ears greater liberty. But the word is known only in its technical sense, as signifying two beams projecting from a ship's head, on each side of her beak, from which the anchors were suspended, something like what are called in our ships the "cat-heads," (Euripides, Iphig. Taur. 1315. Matthiæ.) A headland in Spain, running out into the sea, with three small islands lying just off it, was compared by Artemidorus to a ship, and the three islands, he said, represented the beak and the epotides, (Strabo, III. 1. p. 138.) The

CORINTHIAN GULF. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

παλα μὲν καὶ ὡς αὐτοὺς ἐκατέρους ἀξιούν νικᾶν, ὅμως δὲ τῶν ναυαγίων κρατησάντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων διὰ τε τὴν τοῦ ἀνέμου ἄπωσιν αὐτῶν ἐς τὸ πέλαγος καὶ διὰ τὴν τῶν Κορινθίων οὐκέτι ἐπαναγωγὴν, διεκρίθησαν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, καὶ δῖωξις οὐδεμία ἐγένετο, οὐδ' ἄνδρες οὐδετέρων ἐάλωσαν· οἱ μὲν 5 γὰρ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι πρὸς τῇ γῇ ναυμαχοῦντες [ῥαδίως] καὶ διεσώζοντο, τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων οὐδεμία κατέδυναι. ἀποπλευσάντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐς τὴν Ναύπακτον, οἱ Κορίνθιοι εὐθὺς τροπαῖον ἔστησαν ὡς νικῶντες, ὅτι πλείους τῶν ἐναντίων ναῦς ἄπλους ἐποίησαν, καὶ νομίσαντες δι' αὐτὸ οὐχ ἡσασθαι δι' ὅπερ οὐδ' οἱ ἕτεροι νικᾶν· οἱ τε γὰρ Κορίνθιοι ἡγήσαντο κρατεῖν, εἰ μὴ καὶ πολὺ ἐκρατοῦντο, οἱ τ' 8 Ἀθηναῖοι ἐνόμιζον ἡσασθαι, ὅτι οὐ πολὺ ἐνίκων. ἀποπλευσάντων δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων καὶ τοῦ πεζοῦ διαλυθέντος, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔστησαν τροπαῖον καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐν τῇ Ἀχαΐᾳ ὡς 15 μικήσαντες, ἀπέχον τοῦ Ἐρινεοῦ, ἐν ᾧ οἱ Κορίνθιοι ὥρμουν, ὡς εἴκοσι σταδίου. καὶ ἡ μὲν ναυμαχία οὕτως ἐτελεύτα.

XXXV. Ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης καὶ Εὐρύμεδων, ἐπειδὴ ξυστρατεύειν αὐτοῖς οἱ Θούριοι παρεσκευάσθησαν ἑπτακοσίους

1. αὐτοὺς A.V. ἀμφοτέρους V. 2. τὴν] om. O.h. 3. τὴν] om. i.
 4. ἐπαναγωγὴν B.D.H.T. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἐπαγωγὴν. 5. ἐάλωκε-
 αν D.Q.g. 6. καὶ οἱ πελοπ. Q.R.f. 7. καὶ A.C.E.F.H.K.L.O.P.Q.T.V.
 d.e.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Qui καὶ habent codd. iidem omnes ῥαδίως non ag-
 noscunt. vulgo et Bekk. omitt. 10. δι'] om. B. 11. ἡττᾶσθαι A.C.D.F.G.
 H.K.O.P.Q.T.V.c.e.h.i.k. διόπερ V. γὰρ] om. L.O.k. 12. ἡγῆσονται A.
 μὴ καὶ πολὺ B.h. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo καὶ omitt. 13. ὅτι οὐ B. Poppo.
 Goell. ceteri εἰ μὴ. πολὺ] ἐπὶ πολὺ e. 15. ὡς] om. C. 16. ἀπέχον A.B.
 D.F.H.Q.T.V.g.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἀπέσχον h. vulgo ἀπέειχον.
 17. ναυμαχία] ξυμμαχία D.E.F.R.h. ἐτελευτήθη K. ἐτελεύτηθη B. 18. καὶ
 εὐρυμέδων A.B.C.D.E.F.P.R.T.V.b.c.e.g.h.i. Poppo. Goell. vulgo καὶ ὁ εὐρυμέ-
 δων. 19. θούριοι] κορίνθιοι g.

epotides were not first invented on this occasion, but merely made more solid, that they might be rendered available for the annoyance of an enemy. See also Appian, Syriac. 27. Civil. V. 119. Dion Cassius, XLIX. 3.

1. ὡς αὐτοὺς—νικᾶν] "So as for "either party to maintain that they "were the conquerors." For the construction, see Lobeck's note on Phrynichus, p. 750.

7. [ῥαδίως] καὶ διεσώζοντο] The best

MSS. only acknowledge the conjunction, and omit ῥαδίως. Other MSS. and the common editions have only ῥαδίως. The conjunction, I have no doubt, is genuine: the adverb may possibly be an interpretation of it, though I think that both may be retained; "as they fought close to the shore, "they were also easily saved," that is, their neighbourhood to land involved the consequence of their being easily saved.

ITALY. SARACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

ITALY.

Demosthenes and Eurymedon advance as far as the coast of Rhegium.

μὲν ὀπλίταις, τριακοσίοις δὲ ἀκοντισταῖς, τὰς
μὲν ναῦς παραπλεῖν ἐκέλευον ἐπὶ τῆς Κροτω-
νιάτιδος, αὐτοὶ δὲ τὸν πεζὸν πάντα ἐξετάσαντες
πρῶτον ἐπὶ τῷ Συβάρει ποταμῷ, ἦγον διὰ τῆς Θουριάδος
5 γῆς. καὶ ὡς ἐγένοντο ἐπὶ τῷ Ὑλῖᾳ ποταμῷ, καὶ αὐτοῖς οἱ
Κροτωνιᾶται προσπέμψαντες εἶπον οὐκ ἂν σφίσι βουλομέ-
νοις εἶναι διὰ τῆς γῆς σφῶν τὸν στρατὸν ἰέναι, ἐπικατα-
βάντες ἠλίσσαντο πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ τὴν ἐκβολὴν τοῦ
Ὑλίου· καὶ αἱ νῆες αὐτοῖς ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ ἀπήντων. τῇ δ' ὕστε-
10 ραῖ ἀναβιβασάμενοι παρέπλεον, ἴσχοντες πρὸς ταῖς πόλεσι
πλὴν Λοκρῶν, ἕως ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ Πέτραν τῆς Ῥηγίνης.

XXXVI. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι ἐν τούτῳ, πυνθανόμενοι αὐ-

SYRACUSE.

The Syracusans having introduced some improvements in the construction of their ships, to suit their peculiar tactics, attack the Athenians both by sea and land.

καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ τοῦ πεζοῦ, ἥνπερ ἐπ'
αὐτὸ τοῦτο, πρὶν ἐλθεῖν αὐτοὺς φθάσαι βουλό-
μενοι, ξυνέλεγον. παρεσκευάσαντο δὲ τό τε
ἄλλο ναυτικὸν ὡς ἐκ τῆς προτέρας ναυμαχίας
τι πλέον ἐνεῖδον σχήσοντες, καὶ τὰς πρώρας
τῶν νεῶν ξυντεμόντες ἐς ἔλασσον στεριφωτέ-
20 ρας ἐποίησαν, καὶ τὰς ἐπωτίδας ἐπέθεσαν ταῖς πρώραις πα-
χείας, καὶ ἀντήριδας ἀπ' αὐτῶν ὑπέτειναν πρὸς τοὺς τοίχους

4. πρῶτον] om. g. συβαρεῖ Q. συμβάρη L. θουριάδος A.C.E.F.G.H.K.
L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. θουρίας i. θουρίδος h. θουριδάτι-
δος B. et γρ. h. vulgo θουριάτιδος. Stephanus τὸ ἐθνικὸν θουριάται, καὶ θουρίας
τὸ θηλυκόν. 5. ὕλῳ L. 6. προπέμψαντες V. 7. εἶναι] om. c. 8. ἐσβο-
λὴν τοῦ ἡλίου Q. 10. παρέπλεον] ἔπλεον Thomas M. πόλεσιν C. 14. ἀπ'
αὐτὸ F.T. 15. φθάσαι] om. P. 16. τε] om. B. 17. τῆς] om. O.P.k.
18. πλέον τι f. εἶδον B. 19. ἐς] ὡς G. ἔλαττον G. 20. παχείας
D.E.L.O.g. 21. ἀντήριδας A.E.H.T. Poppo. Goell. ἀντήριδας K. ἀντήριδας
F.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.h.k.m. vulgo ἀντηρίδας. ἐπ' P. τοῦ τείχους A.D.E.F.
K.N.Q.T.V.d.f.g.h.i.

7. ἐπικαταβάντες] "Continuing their march down towards the shore," or, "advancing towards the shore." The preposition seems to imply that the movement was one in advance, and not in retreat; the Athenians did not go back, but continued their advance in another direction, namely, by following the Hylias down to the sea, and then

embarking on shipboard. Compare IV. 11. VI. 97. VII. 23. 84. and the note on V. 71. §. ἐπεξαγαγόντας.

21. ἀντήριδας] The epotides were laid on the bow or stem of the vessel, and were partly within and partly without the frame of the hull, just as a ship's bowsprit is at present. For the length of six cubits, whether from the prow,

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

ὥς ἐπὶ ἑξήκῃς, ἐντός τε καὶ ἔξωθεν ὥπερ τρόπῳ καὶ οἱ
 Κορίνθιοι πρὸς τὰς ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ ναῦς ἐπισκευασάμενοι
 3 πρῶραθεν ἐναυμάχουν. ἐνόμισαν γὰρ οἱ Συρακόσιοι πρὸς
 τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦς, οὐχ ὁμοίως ἀντινεναυπηγημένας,
 ἀλλὰ λεπτὰ τὰ πρῶραθεν ἐχούσας διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀντιπρώροις 5
 μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς ἢ ἐκ περίπλου ταῖς ἐμβολαῖς χρῆσθαι, οὐκ
 ἔλασσον σχήσειν, καὶ τὴν ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ λιμένι ναυμαχίαν,
 οὐκ ἐν πολλῷ πολλαῖς ναυσὶν οὔσαν, πρὸς ἑαυτῶν ἔσεσθαι·
 ἀντίπρωροι γὰρ ταῖς ἐμβολαῖς χρώμενοι ἀναρρήξειν τὰ πρῶ-
 ραθεν αὐτοῖς, στερίφοις καὶ παχέσι πρὸς κοῖλα καὶ ἀσθενῇ 10
 4 †παίοντες† τοῖς ἐμβόλοις. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις οὐκ ἔσεσθαι
 σφῶν ἐν στενοχωρίᾳ οὔτε περίπλουν οὔτε διέκπλουν, ὥπερ
 τῆς τέχνης μάλιστα ἐπίστευον· αὐτοὶ γὰρ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν
 τὸ μὲν οὐ δώσειν διεκπλεῖν, τὸ δὲ τὴν στενοχωρίαν κωλύσειν,
 5 ὥστε μὴ περιπλεῖν. τῇ τε πρότερον ἀμαθία τῶν κυβερνητῶν 15
 δοκούσῃ εἶναι, τὸ ἀντίπρωρον ξυγκρούσαι, μάλιστ' ἂν αὐτοὶ

2. ἐπισκευασάμενοι A.B.D.E.F.H.N.R.T.V.g.h.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ce-
 teri ἐπεσκευασμένοι. 4. ἀντινεναυπηγμένας C.E.m. 5. μὴ] om. d. 10. πρὸς
 κοῖλα] προσκοίλασθαι G. 11. παίοντες B. et γρ. h. Poppo. Goell. vulgo παρέ-
 χοντες. δε] om. B. 12. δεκάπλουν A. φ̄ περὶ h. ὥσπερ g. 13. τῇ
 τέχνῃ g. et correctus D. 14. διέκπλουν B. τὴν] om. R. 15. ὥς τὸ μὴ d.
 κυβερνητῶν K. 16. δοκοῦσι F. τῇ ἀ. ξυγκρούσει L.O.P.Q. τὸ ἀ. ξυγκρού-
 σει h.i. τὸ ἀ. συγκρούσει C.D.E.F.H.T.d.e.f.g.k.m. Poppo. τὸν ἀ. συγκρούσει A.
 et γρ. B. συγκρούσειν V. μάλιστα αὐτοῖς χρῆσθαι B. μάλιστ' ἂν χρῆσθαι d.

as Dobree understands it, or from the inner extremity of the epotides, "they supported these cheeks (so Dobree translates ἐπωτίδας) by a set of spars (ἀντήριδας) that went from the cheeks to the ship's side, both inside and outside the ship." DOBREE. There is a sketch given of the construction of these ἐπωτίδες in a little work called "Tabulæ Thucydideæ," published at Oxford in 1825, which seems to me to be substantially correct.

11. †παίοντες†] I have retained this reading, because it undoubtedly removes all the difficulty of the passage: at the same time I cannot think that it is any thing else than a correction. Forms and constructions of words and sentences, not common in the time of

Thucydides, but generally in use in the days of those who copied out our present manuscripts, are likely enough to have taken possession of the text, and may be corrected, in spite of the MSS., with very little scruple. But I do not understand how every copyist but one should have written παρέχοντες, if παίοντες had really been the original reading. Dobree, with Haack, supplies either τὰς ναῦς or τὰς ἐμβολὰς, and translates παρέχοντες by "offerentes," "ut γαστέρα, Aristophan. Ran. 676. et "passim quivis scriptores, meeting the shock with." Haack has referred to the language in which Diodorus describes the very same thing, κατὰ τὰς τῶν ἐμβολῶν δόσεις.

16. τὸ ἀντίπρωρον ξυγκρούσαι] It is an

SYRACUSE. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

χρήσασθαι· πλεῖστον γὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ σχήσειν· τὴν γὰρ ἀνά-
 κρουσιν οὐκ ἔσσεσθαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐξωθουμένοις ἄλλοσε ἢ
 ἐς τὴν γῆν, καὶ ταύτην δι' ὀλίγου καὶ ἐς ὀλίγον, κατ' αὐτὸ τὸ
 στρατόπεδον τὸ ἐαυτῶν. τοῦ δ' ἄλλου λιμένος αὐτοὶ κρατή- 6
 5 σειν, καὶ ξυμφερομένους αὐτοὺς, ἦν πη βιάζονται, ἐς ὀλίγον
 τε καὶ πάντας ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ, προσπίπτοντας ἀλλήλοις ταραξέ-
 σθαι· ὅπερ καὶ ἐβλαπτε μάλιστα τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐν ἀπάσαις
 ταῖς ναυμαχίαις, οὐκ οὔσης αὐτοῖς ἐς πάντα τὸν λιμένα τῆς
 ἀνακρούσεως, ὥσπερ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις· περιπλεῦσαι δὲ ἐς
 10 τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν, σφῶν ἐχόντων τὴν ἐπίπλευσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ πε-
 λάγους τε καὶ ἀνάκρουσιν, οὐ δυνήσεσθαι αὐτοὺς, ἄλλως τε
 καὶ τοῦ Πλημυρίου πολεμίου τε αὐτοῖς ἐσομένου καὶ τοῦ
 στόματος οὐ μεγάλου ὄντος τοῦ λιμένος.

XXXVII. Τοιαῦτα οἱ Συρακόσιοι πρὸς τὴν ἐαυτῶν ἐπι-
 15 στήμην τε καὶ δύναμιν ἐπινοήσαντες, καὶ ἅμα τεθαρσηκότες

2. ἐξωθουμένης B. 3. ἐς] ἐπ' h. 5. αὐτοὺς] om. E. 6. πάντα B.
 ταραξασθαι d. 7. ἐν] ἐπὶ K. 8. ἐς—τοῖς] om. D.F.H.g.
 sed in F.H.g. in margine adscripta leguntur. τοῦ λιμένος Q. τῆς] om. A.E.
 F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.V.f.g.h.i.k. 9. κρούσεως A.C.E.G.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. παραπλεῦ-
 σαι h. προσπλεῦσαι L. 14. ταῦτα B. 15. τεθαρσηκότες B. Poppo. Goell.
 vulgo τεθαρρηκότες.

obvious correction to alter the nomina-
 tive into the dative, and read τῷ—ξυγ-
 κρούσαι, or to adopt the reading of
 some of the MSS. τῇ ξυγκρούσει. But
 I think that Bekker has done right in
 retaining τὸ—ξυγκρούσαι, for the use of
 the nominative instead of the case re-
 quired by grammatical construction is
 not uncommon, when the idea expressed
 by the nominative is added in ex-
 planation of what had gone before. For
 instance, VII. 67. τῆς δοκίσεως προσ-
 γεγεννημένης—τὸ κρατίστους εἶναι. VII.
 71. ἦν πάντα ὁμοῦ ἀκούσαι, ὀλοφυρμός,
 βοή, νυκῶντες, κρατούμενοι. II. 9. ἐν
 ἔθνεσι τοσοῖσδε, Καρία—Δωριῆς—Ἰωνία.
 3. δι' ὀλίγου καὶ ἐς ὀλίγον] The ἀνά-
 κρουσις was the retreat of a ship with
 her head towards the enemy, in order
 to gain space for recovering her mo-
 mentum in a new attack. Thus ἡ ἀνά-
 κρουσις δι' ὀλίγου was inconvenient, be-
 cause if the space was confined the
 momentum could not be recovered.

Ἐς ὀλίγον means that there was only
 one small spot to which they could
 thus retreat, because the shore of the
 harbour being generally in possession
 of the enemy, an Athenian ship that
 had approached too near it would have
 been exposed to discharges of missiles
 from the land.

[Poppo and Göller refer ταύτην το
 τὴν γῆν, which is better. "In terram,
 "eamque exiguo spatio distantem, et
 "in exiguum spatium (patentem.)"]

8. οὐκ οὔσης αὐτοῖς] Προείπεν ὅτι ὀλί-
 γον μέρους ἐν τῷ λιμένι ἐκράτουν οἱ Ἀ-
 θηναῖοι, οὐς ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν οὐ δυνή-
 σεσθαι περιπλεῦσαι, τῶν Συρακουσίων
 κρατούντων. SCHOL.

14. πρὸς τὴν ἐαυτῶν ἐπιστήμην] "A-
 "dapting their plans to their state of
 "knowledge and of power;" for τὸ ἀν-
 τίπρωρον ξυγκρούσαι was generally con-
 sidered a mark of ignorance and bad
 seamanship, but to the Syracusans it
 was useful, because they were indiffer-

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

The first day's action produces no
 2 important result. *μᾶλλον ἤδη ἀπὸ τῆς προτέρας ναυμαχίας, ἐπε-
 χείρουν τῷ τε πεζῷ ἅμα καὶ ταῖς ναυσί. καὶ
 τὸν μὲν πεζὸν ὀλίγω πρότερον, τὸν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, Γύλιππος
 προεξαγαγὼν προσήγε τῷ τείχει τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καθ' ὅσον
 πρὸς τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ ἑώρα· καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπιείου, οἳ 5
 τε ὀπλῖται, ὅσοι ἐκεῖ ἦσαν, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς καὶ ἡ γυμνητεία τῶν
 Συρακοσίων, ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα προσήει τῷ τείχει· αἱ δὲ νῆες
 μετὰ τοῦτο εὐθὺς ἐξέπλεον τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων.
 3 καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ πρῶτον αὐτοὺς οἰόμενοι τῷ πεζῷ μόνω
 πειράσειν, ὁρῶντες δὲ καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐπιφερομένας ἄφνω, ἐθο- 10
 ρυβοῦντο, καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τὰ τείχη καὶ πρὸ τῶν τειχῶν τοῖς
 προσιωῦσιν ἀντιπαρετάσσοντο, οἱ δὲ πρὸς τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ
 Ὀλυμπιείου καὶ τῶν ἔξω κατὰ τάχος χωροῦντας ἱππέας τε
 πολλοὺς καὶ ἀκοντιστὰς ἀντεπεξήρουν, ἄλλοι δὲ τὰς ναῦς
 ἐπλήρουν, καὶ ἅμα ἐπὶ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν παρεβοήθουν, καὶ ἐπειδὴ 15
 πλήρεις ἦσαν, ἀντανῆγον πέντε καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα ναῦς· καὶ
 τῶν Συρακοσίων ἦσαν ὀγδοήκοντα μάλιστα. XXXVIII.
 τῆς δὲ ἡμέρας ἐπὶ πολὺν προσπλέοντες καὶ ἀνακρουόμενοι καὶ
 πειράσαντες ἀλλήλων, καὶ οὐδέτεροι δυνάμενοι ἄξιόν τι λό-
 γου παραλαβεῖν, εἰ μὴ ναὺν μίαν ἢ δύο τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἱ 20*

1. ἤδη] om. P. ante μᾶλλον ponunt c.h. 2. τῷ ἅμα τῷ K. τὸ E. τε] om. L.O.V.d.e.i.k. ἅμα ταῖς d.e.i. 3. τὸν ἐκ] τὸν om. R.i. 4. προεξαγαγὼν B.C.D. F.V.c.d.e.f.g.h. Bekk. 2. ceterique omnes, præter Grævianum sive K. quantum sciri potest, libri. Wass. Duker. Poppo. Goell. προὔξαγαγὼν. 5. οἳ τε] om. O. 6. γυμνητεία B.C.F.H.K.L.O.P.T.h.m. Poppo. Goell. γυμνιτεία D.Q.g.k. vulgo et Bekk. γυμνητία. 8. ἐπεξέπλεον B. Bekk. 2. καὶ ξυμμάχων A.B.C.D.F. H.K.L.O.P.V.d.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. vulgo τῶν ξυμμ. 10. καὶ] om. G. 12. ἀντεπαρετάσσοντο D.K.R.V. δὲ πρὸς B.G.K.b. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo δὲ ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς. ἀπὸ τοῦ] ἀπ' G. 13. ὀλυμπιεύ L.i. 16. καὶ τῶν B.D. F.H.N.Q.T.V.f.g. Poppo. Goell. vulgo καὶ αἱ τῶν. 20. μίαν] om. H.T. οἳ] om. A.C.D.E.F.H.L.Ö.T.V.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo.

ent seamen, and the system therefore which the Athenians despised was well suited to them. Compare V. 9. §. 3. ὅστις—πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ποιεῖται.

16. ἀντανῆγον—ναῦς] Bekker and Dobree both suggest that we should read ναυσί, referring to VII. 52. VIII. 10, 12, 19. But in the three last places we have the middle voice, ἀνάγεσθαι, which

naturally is followed by the dative rather than the accusative. And ἀνάγειν ναῦς occurs in VIII. 95, and in Herodotus often, as VII. 100. VIII. 57, 70, 76, 79, &c.

19. ἀξιόν τι λόγου παραλαβεῖν] "To win any advantage of importance." Compare Herodot. VII. 211. οὐδὲν ἐδυνάετο παραλαβεῖν τῆς ἐσόδου.

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Συρακόσιοι καταδύσαντες, διεκρίθησαν· καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἅμα ἀπὸ
τῶν τειχῶν ἀπῆλθε. Τῇ δ' ὑστεραία οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι ἡσύ-
χαζον, οὐδὲν δηλοῦντες ὁποῖόν τι τὸ μέλλον ποιήσουσιν· ὁ
δὲ Νικίας ἰδὼν ἀντίπαλα τὰ τῆς ναυμαχίας γενόμενα, καὶ
5 ἐλπίζων αὐτοὺς αὖθις ἐπιχειρήσειν, τοὺς τε τριηράρχους
ἡνάγκαζεν ἐπισκευάζειν τὰς ναῦς, εἴ τις τι ἐπεπονήκει, καὶ
ὀλκάδας προώρμισε πρὸ τοῦ σφετέρου σταυρώματος, ὃ αὐ-
τοῖς πρὸ τῶν νεῶν ἀντὶ λιμένος κληστοῦ ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ
ἐπεπήγει. †διαλειπούσας† δὲ τὰς ὀλκάδας ὅσον δύο πλέθρα 3
10 ἀπ' ἀλλήλων κατέστησεν, ὅπως, εἴ τις βιάζοιτο ναῦς, εἴη
κατάφευξις ἀσφαλὴς καὶ πάλιν καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἔκπλους. πα-
ρασκευαζόμενοι δὲ ταῦτα ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν διετέλεσαν οἱ
'Αθηναῖοι μέχρι νυκτός.

XXXIX. Τῇ δ' ὑστεραία οἱ Συρακόσιοι τῆς μὲν ὥρας
15 πρωαίτερον, τῇ δὲ ἐπιχειρήσει τῇ αὐτῇ τοῦ τε πεζοῦ καὶ τοῦ
ναυτικοῦ, προσέμισγον τοῖς 'Αθηναίοις, καὶ ἀν-
τικαταστάντες ταῖς ναυσὶ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον
αὖθις ἐπὶ πολὺ διῆγον τῆς ἡμέρας πειρώμενοι
ἀλλήλων, πρὶν δὴ 'Αρίστων ὁ Πυρρίχου Κο-
20 ρίνθιος, ἄριστος ὢν κυβερνήτης τῶν μετὰ Συ-
ρακοσίων, πείθει τοὺς σφετέρους τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἄρχοντας,
πέμψαντας ὥς τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπιμελομένους, κελεύειν ὅτι
τάχιστα τὴν ἀγορὰν τῶν πωλουμένων μεταναστήσαντας ἐπὶ

1. καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν ἅμα ὁ πεζὸς ἀπῆλθε h. 3. οὐδὲ i. τι] om. Q. 4. τὰ]
om. A. C. D. E. F. H. L. O. Q. T. V. d. e. g. i. k. m. 5. τριηράρχας L. O. k. m. 6. τι]
om. d. i. 7. προώρμισε A. E. F. H. V. d. f. i. προσώρμισε h. 8. κληστοῦ K. N.
c. g. Porpo. Goell. κληστοῦ B. κληστοῦ D. T. vulgo κλειστοῦ. 9. διαλειπού-
σας Stephan. Thes. v. διαλείπω. Porpo. Bekk. 2. vulgo διαλειπούσας. 10. κατέ-
στησαν H. T. 12. τὴν B. C. D. E. F. H. K. L. N. O. P. T. V. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. Bekker.
Haack. Porpo. Goell. 14. τῆς μὲν ὥρας] om. c. ante illa τῇ δ' ponit f.
15. πρωίτερον B. K. h. Porpo. πρωίτερον ἢ τὸ πρότερον G. c. f. τὸ πρότερον b. πρό-
τερον A. C. D. E. F. H. L. N. O. P. Q. R. T. V. d. e. g. i. k. m. vulgo πρωαίτερον. τε]
om. F. H. K. L. O. P. T. V. d. g. 17. τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον] om. G. 19. πυρίθου L.
om. G. 20. μετὰ] om. L. 22. ὥς] om. T. ἐπιμελουμένους A. B. D. F. T.
23. μεταναστήσαντας ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν κομίσει B. cum Tusano. Bekk. 2. vulgo
παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν μεταστήσαι κομίσαντας. μεταστήναι g.

23. τὴν ἀγορὰν τῶν πωλουμένων] Compare I. 62. III. 6. V. 115. VI. 50.
VIII. 95.

τὴν θάλασσαν κομίσαι, καὶ ὅσα τις ἔχει ἐδώδιμα, πάντας ἐκέϊσε φέροντας ἀναγκάσαι πωλεῖν, ὅπως αὐτοῖς ἐκβιβάσαντες τοὺς ναύτας εὐθὺς παρὰ τὰς ναῦς ἀριστοποιήσονται, καὶ δι' ὀλέγου αὐθις καὶ αὐθημερὸν ἀπροσδοκῆτοισ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐπιχειρῶσι. XL. καὶ οἱ μὲν πεισθέντες ἔπεμψαν ἄγγελον, 5 καὶ ἡ ἀγορὰ παρεσκευάσθη, καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐξαίφνης πρῦμναν κρουσάμενοι πάλιν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἔπλευσαν, καὶ εὐθὺς ἐκβάντες αὐτοῦ ἄριστον ἐποιοῦντο· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, νομίσαντες αὐτοὺς ὡς ἡσσημένους σφῶν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἀνακρούσασθαι, καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἐκβάντες τὰ τε ἄλλα διεπράσσοντο καὶ τὰ 10 ἀμφὶ τὸ ἄριστον, ὡς τῆς γε ἡμέρας ταύτης οὐκέτι οἰόμενοι 2 ἂν ναυμαχῆσαι. ἐξαίφνης δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι πληρώσαντες τὰς ναῦς ἐπέπλεον αὐθις· οἱ δὲ διὰ πολλοῦ θορύβου, καὶ ἄσιτοι οἱ πλείους, οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ ἐσβάντες μόλις ποτὲ ἀντα- 3 νήγοντο. καὶ χρόνον μὲν τινα ἀπέσχοντο ἀλλήλων φυλασ- 15 σόμενοι· ἔπειτα οὐκ ἐδόκει τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις [αὐτοῦ] ὑπὸ

1. θάλατταν G. 2. αὐτοῖς A.B.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.f.g.k.m. Poppo.

Goell. vulgo αὐτούς. 3. ἀριστοποιήσονται A.D.F.H.T.V. Poppo. Goell. ἄριστον ποιήσονται B. ceteri ἀριστοποιήσονται. 4. αὐθις καὶ αὐθις καὶ αὐθημερὸν A.C. H.L.O.P.T.f.k.m. αὐθημερὸν V. 5. ἐπιχειρήσῃσι Q. 7. κρουόμενοι F.Q. πρὸς] ἐς Q. 9. αὐτοὺς] om. V. ἡσσημένων f. ἀνακρούσεσθαι R. 13. τὰς] om. O.k.m. ἔπλεον d. δὲ ἀθηναῖοι διὰ E.h. 14. ἐκβάντες R. 15. ἐπέσχοντο T. 16. ἀθηναίοις ὑπὸ A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.d.e.h.i.k.m. Bekker. Poppo. Goell.

2. ὅπως αὐτοὺς ἐκβιβάσαντες τοὺς ναύτας] Plerique MSS. αὐτοῖς· quæ mihi vera scriptura videtur esse. Ita enim quamplurimis locis Thucydides illo αὐτοῖς specie quadam pleonasmī utitur. Vel hoc libro, cap. 25. ὅπως αὐτοῖς αἱ νῆες ἐντὸς ὁρμοῖεν. Cap. 30. οὐ αὐτοῖς τὰ πλοῖα, ἀ ἡγαγεν, ὥρμει. Cap. 34. καὶ αὐτοῖς τοῦ χωρίου μνηοειδοὺς ὄντος, ἐφ' ᾧ ὥρμουν. Cap. 40. καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρωμάτων αὐτοῖς ἀκοντίζοντες. Vid. etiam ad III. 98. IV. 25. et VII. 19. DUKER.

ὅπως αὐτοῖς—ἀριστοποιήσονται] “That they, i. e. the Syracusan government, “might enable them to land their sea-men, and take their dinner immediately close beside their ships.” According to the rule given in the note on III. 98. the dative expresses the action

in its relation to another party, namely, the Syracusan government. Without αὐτοῖς, the meaning would merely be, “that they might land their men and “dine;” but the insertion of the pronoun represents the government as the principal party concerned, “that the “government might enable them, or, “might have them, to land their men “and dine.” The verb ἀριστοποιήσονται applies more properly to the men than to the generals, yet it may apply to the latter as representing the whole body, both of men and of officers. Compare VIII. 95. ὁ γὰρ Ἀγησανδρίδας ἀριστοποιήσάμενος ἀνήγαγε τὰς ναῦς. For the change of mood and tense from ἀριστοποιήσονται to ἐπιχειρῶσι, see Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 271.

16. [αὐτοῦ]—ἀλίσκοσθαι] I have re-

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σφῶν αὐτῶν διαμέλλοντας κόπῳ ἀλίσκεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐπιχειρεῖν
 ὅτι τάχιστα, καὶ ἐπιφερόμενοι ἐκ παρακελεύσεως ἐνανμάχουν.
 οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι δεξάμενοι, καὶ ταῖς [τε] ναυσὶν ἀντιπρώ- 4
 ροὺς χρώμενοι, ὥσπερ διενόθησαν, τῶν ἐμβολῶν τῇ παρα-
 5 σκευῇ ἀνερρήγνυσαν τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναυς ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς
 παρεξειρεσίας, καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρωμάτων αὐτοῖς ἀκον-
 τίζοντες μεγάλα ἔβλαπτον τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, πολὺ δ' ἔτι
 μείζῳ οἱ ἐν τοῖς λεπτοῖς πλοίοις περιπλέοντες τῶν Συρακο-
 σίων, καὶ ἔς τε τοὺς ταρσοὺς ὑποπίπτοντες τῶν πολεμίων
 10 νεῶν, καὶ ἐς τὰ πλάγια παραπλέοντες, καὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐς τοὺς
 ναύτας ἀκοντίζοντες. XLI. τέλος δὲ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ κατὰ
 κράτος ναυμαχοῦντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐνίκησαν, καὶ οἱ Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι τραπόμενοι διὰ τῶν ὀλκάδων τὴν κατάφευξιν ἐποιοῦντο
 ἐς τὸν ἐαυτῶν ὄρμον. αἱ δὲ τῶν Συρακοσίων νῆες μέχρι μὲν 2
 15 τῶν ὀλκάδων ἐπέδικον· ἔπειτα αὐτοὺς αἱ κεραῖαι ὑπὲρ τῶν
 ἔσπλων αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν ὀλκάδων δελφινόφοροι ἡρμέναι ἐκώλυν.

1. αὐτῶν] om. O. κόπῳ] κόλπῳ d. 3. ἡμύοντο quod vulgo post δεξάμενοι
 legitur, om. A.B.C.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. τε] om.
 D.F.H.O.Q.R.T.V.d.f.i.k.m. 4. ἐμβολῶν] Rectius scripseris ἐμβόλων. Bekk.
 ἐμβόλων Haack. 5. ἀνερρήγνυσαν L.O. 6. αὐτῶς g. αὐτῆς P. 7. πολλοὶ δέ τι f.
 8. μείζων L.O.P.Q.m. 10. καὶ ἐξ] καὶ om. Q. τῶν ἐαυτῶν T. 14. μὲν] om.
 H.T. 15. ἀπέδικον Q. 16. ἐσπλων d.h.i. ὑπὸ B. ἡρμέναι] om. V.

tained αὐτοῦ, (although I have inclosed it in brackets as being omitted in so many MSS.) because it seems to me to be an expressive word, and opposed to ἐπιχειρεῖν immediately following. "The Athenians did not choose to wear themselves out with fatigue, without stirring from the spot where they were, but rather to advance and attack the enemy." Compare V. 83.
 4. τῶν ἐμβολῶν] Mutato accentu legendum puto ἐμβόλων. Vulgata defendi potest e II. 76. fin. apud Hen. Steph. Thes. I. 679. F. DOBREE.

9. ἐς τε τοὺς ταρσοὺς ὑποπίπτοντες] "Running close in upon their oars," so as to confuse and derange their working. Ταρσός is "the whole broadside of oars," if such an expression be allowed. See Polybius, XVI. 3. §. 12. ἀπέβαλε τὸν δεξιὸν ταρσὸν τῆς νεώς. And for the operation described in the text, compare Dion Cassius, who

speaks of the sailors of Octavius, at the battle of Actium, as attacking in their light vessels the large and lofty ships of Antonius. "Ες τε τοὺς ταρσοὺς τῶν νεῶν ὑποπίπτοντες, καὶ τὰς κόπας συναράσσοντες, (Dion Cass. L. p. 439. Leunclav.) That the portholes for the oars were large enough to admit of missile weapons being discharged into them with effect, may be seen from the story in Herodotus, V. 33, where a man is said to have been fastened with his head looking out through a port-hole of his ship, by way of punishment.

16. δελφινόφοροι] So called, διὰ τὰ κρεμαννύμενα βάρη δελφίνων σχῆμα ἔχοντα, ἃ ταῖς ληστρικαῖς ναυσὶν ἐμβάλλεται. Hesychius, in δελφίνες. See also the Scholiast on Aristoph. Equit. 759. A similar contrivance is said to have been used with great effect by the Scotch Rover, Sir Andrew Barton, whose defeat by the Lord Admiral

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

3 δύο δὲ νῆες τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐπαιρόμεναι τῇ νίκῃ προσέμξαν
 αὐτῶν ἐγγὺς καὶ διεφθάρησαν, καὶ ἡ ἑτέρα αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν
 4 ἐάλω. καταδύσαντες δ' οἱ Συρακόσιοι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπὶ τὰ
 ναῦς καὶ κατατραυματίσαντες πολλὰς, ἀνδρας τε τοὺς μὲν
 ζωγρήσαντες τοὺς δὲ ἀποκτείναντες ἀπεχώρησαν, καὶ τρο- 5
 παῖά τε ἀμφοτέρων τῶν ναυμαχιῶν ἔστησαν, καὶ τὴν ἐλπίδα
 ἥδη ἐχυρὰν εἶχον ταῖς μὲν ναυσὶ καὶ πολὺν κρείσσους εἶναι,
 ἐδόκουν δὲ καὶ τὸν πεζὸν χειρώσεσθαι.] [Καὶ οἱ μὲν ὡς ἐπι-
 θησόμενοι κατ' ἀμφοτέρα παρεσκευάζοντο αὖθις, XLII. ἐν
 Demosthenes and Eurymedon arrive at Syracuse. Im-
 pression produced by their arrival on both armies. The
 Athenian generals resolve to attack Epipolæ.
 τούτῳ δὲ Δημοσθένης καὶ Εὐρυμέδων, ἔχοντες 10
 τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων βοήθειαν, παραγίγνου-
 ται, ναῦς τε τρεῖς καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα μάλιστα
 ξὺν ταῖς ξενικαῖς, καὶ ὅπλιντας περὶ πεντακισ-
 χιλίους ἑαυτῶν τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ἀκοντι-
 στάς τε βαρβάρους καὶ Ἕλληνας οὐκ ὀλίγους, καὶ σφενδο- 15
 2 νήτας καὶ τοξότας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ἱκανήν. καὶ
 τοῖς μὲν Συρακοσίοις καὶ ξυμμάχοις κατάπληξιν ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα
 οὐκ ὀλίγῃ ἐγένετο, εἰ πέρας μηδὲν ἔσται σφίσι τοῦ ἀπαλλα-

3. δὲ οἱ V. 4. νῆας c.g. πολλοὺς P. μὲν πολλοὺς ζωγρήσαντες A.C.
 D.E.F.H.N.O.P.Q.R.f.h.i.k.m. Haack. ἀνδρας τοὺς μὲν πολλοὺς T. 5. τοὺς δὲ
 A.B.C.D.E.G.H.K.T.V.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. πολλοὺς δὲ Q. vulgo
 τοὺς τε. 6. τῶν] om. d.i. 7. ἰσχυρὰν K. ναυσὶ καὶ πολὺ B.G.K.R.g.h.
 Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo ναυσὶ πολὺ. 8. ἐδόκουν] δοκεῖν B.G.K.c.g.
 δοκεῖ b. τὸν A.B.C.D.F.H.L.O.Q.T.c.e.f.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 vulgo τό. χειρώσεσθαι L.O.e. 11. ἀθηνῶν Bekk. 2. 12. μάλιστα] om.
 B.c.g. 17. καὶ] om. f. τοῖς ξυμμάχοις N.V.i. 18. τοῦ] om. Q.d.f.i.

Howard is described in a ballad published by Percy in his *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, vol. II. p. 197.

Hee is brasse within and steele without,
 With beames on his topcastle strong.

* * * *

And if you chance his ship to borde,
 This counsel I must give withall;
 Let no man to his topcastle goe,
 To strive to let his beames downe fall.

12. ναῦς τε τρεῖς καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα] Demosthenes had sailed from Athens with sixty-five ships; (ch. 20.) he had detached ten out of this number to reinforce Conon at Naupactus; (ch. 31.) and he had been since joined by Eury-

medon's single ship, (ch. 31.) by fifteen ships from Corcyra, (ib.) and by two from Metapontum, (ch. 33.) That is, 65 - 10 + 1 + 15 + 2 = 73.

17. τοῖς Συρακοσίοις—ὄρωντες] A confusion of construction arising from this, that τοῖς Συρακοσίοις is the proper subject of the sentence, and therefore the participle is put in the nominative, as if it had been, οἱ Συρακόσιοι κατεπλάγησαν, ὄρωντες κ. τ. λ. Compare III. 36. §. 1. V. 70. VI. 24.

18. πέρας—τοῦ ἀπαλλαγῆναι τοῦ κινδύνου] Compare Herodotus, II. 139. τέλος δὲ τῆς ἀπαλλαγῆς—ὥδε ἔλεγον γένεσθαι. Both these are instances of the genitive being used as an explanation

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γῆναι τοῦ κινδύνου, ὀρώντες οὔτε διὰ τὴν Δεκέλειαν τειχιζο-
 μένην οὐδὲν ἦσσαν στρατὸν ἴσον καὶ παραπλήσιον τῷ προ-
 τέρῳ ἐπεληλυθότα, τὴν τε τῶν Ἀθηναίων δύναμιν παντα-
 χόσε πολλὴν φαινομένην· τῷ δὲ προτέρῳ στρατεύματι τῶν
 5 Ἀθηναίων, ὡς ἐκ κακῶν, ῥώμη τις ἐγεγένητο. ὁ δὲ Δημο-
 σθένης ἰδὼν ὡς εἶχε τὰ πράγματα, καὶ νομίσας οὐχ οἷόν τε
 εἶναι διατρίβειν, οὐδὲ παθεῖν ὅπερ ὁ Νικίας ἔπαθεν (ἀφικό-
 μενος γὰρ τὸ πρῶτον ὁ Νικίας φοβερός, ὡς οὐκ εὐθὺς προσ-
 ἔκειτο ταῖς Συρακούσαις ἀλλ' ἐν Κατάνῃ διεχείμαζεν, ὑπερ-
 10 ὥφθη τε καὶ ἐφθασεν αὐτὸν ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου στρατιᾷ ὁ
 Γύλιππος ἀφικόμενος, ἣν οὐδ' ἂν μετέπεμψαν οἱ Συρακόσιοι,
 εἰ ἐκεῖνος εὐθὺς ἐπέκειτο· ἱκανοὶ γὰρ αὐτοὶ οἰόμενοι εἶναι ἅμα
 τ' ἂν ἔμαθον ἦσσαν ὄντες καὶ ἀποτετειχισμένοι ἂν ἦσαν,
 ὥστε μὴδ' εἰ μετέπεμψαν, ἔτι ὁμοίως ἂν αὐτοὺς ὠφελεῖν),
 15 ταῦτα οὖν ἀνασκοπῶν ὁ Δημοσθένης, καὶ γιγνώσκων ὅτι καὶ
 αὐτὸς ἐν τῷ παρόντι τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ μάλιστα δεινότητος
 ἐστὶ τοῖς ἐναντίοις, ἐβούλετο ὅτι τάχος ἀποχρήσασθαι τῇ
 παρουσίᾳ τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐκπλήξει. καὶ ὀρῶν τὸ παρατεί-
 χισμα τῶν Συρακοσίων, ᾧ ἐκώλυσαν περιτειχίσαι σφᾶς τοὺς
 20 Ἀθηναίους, ἀπλοῦν τε ὄν, καὶ εἰ ἐπικρατήσεί τις τῶν τε
 Ἐπιπολῶν τῆς ἀναβάσεως καὶ αὐθις τοῦ ἐν αὐταῖς στρατο-
 πέδου, ῥαδίως ἂν αὐτὸ ληφθῆν (οὐδὲ γὰρ ὑπομῆναι ἂν σφᾶς
 οὐδένα), ἡπείγετο ἐπιθέσθαι τῇ πείρᾳ. καὶ τοῖς ξυντομω-

2. ἦσσαν στρατὸν] om. g. 4. πολλήν] om. i. ante πανταχόσε ponit f. κατα-
 στρώματι V. 5. ἐγένετο h. 6. καὶ] om. Q. 7. εἶναι] om. D.N.V.g.
 δ] om. e. 10. τε] om. K. δ] om. K.R.b.c. 13. ὄντας g. 14. ἂν]
 om. K. 17. ἀποχρήσασθαι K.R.b.c. 20. τε] om. B. Bekk. 2. εἰ καὶ K.
 κρατήσεί A.C.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. μὴ ἐπικρατήσεί B.
 τε] om. A.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.g.h.i.m. 22. αὐτῷ A.B.D.g. ὑπο-
 μῆναι σφᾶς V. 23. οἱ] om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.T.V.e.g.i.k.m. Haack.
 et γρ. B.

of the former words; for τοῦ ἀπαλλα-
 γῆναι τοῦ κινδύνου, and τῆς ἀπαλλαγῆς,
 explain respectively what is the specific
 meaning of the words πέρας and τέλος.
 See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 321.

17. ἀποχρήσασθαι] "To avail him-
 self to the utmost." Compare I. 68.

VI. 17.

23. καὶ οἱ—ἡγείτο] "And he thought
 "it was his shortest way of bringing
 "the war to an issue." Yet the pro-
 noun is omitted by the best MSS., and
 seems indeed to be unnecessary.

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τάτην ἡγείτο διαπολέμῃσιν· ἥ γὰρ κατορθώσας ἔξειν Συρακούσας, ἥ ἀπάξειν τὴν στρατιὰν καὶ οὐ †τρίψεσθαι† ἄλλως Ἀθηναίους τε τοὺς ξυστρατενομένους καὶ τὴν ξύμπασαν πόλιν. πρῶτον μὲν οὖν τὴν τε γῆν ἐξελθόντες τῶν Συρακοσίων ἔτεμον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι περὶ τὸν Ἄναπτον, καὶ τῷ στρατεύματι ἐπεκράτουν ὥσπερ τὸ πρῶτον, τῷ τε πεζῷ καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶν (οὐδὲ γὰρ καθ' ἕτερα οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἀντεπεξήσαν, ὅτι μὴ τοῖς ἰππεύσι καὶ ἀκοντισταῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπιείου).
 XLIII. ἔπειτα μηχαναῖς ἔδοξε τῷ Δημοσθένει πρότερον ἀποπειράσαι τοῦ παρατειχίσματος. ὥς δὲ αὐτῷ προσαγα-
 γόντι κατεκαύθησάν τε ὑπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων, ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους ἀμυνομένων, αἱ μηχαναὶ, καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ στρατιᾷ πολλαχῇ προσβάλλοντες ἀπεκρούοντο, οὐκέτι ἐδόκει διατρίβειν, ἀλλὰ πείσας τὸν τε Νικίαν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ξυνάρχοντας,
 ὥς ἐπενόει, τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν ἐποιεῖτο. καὶ ἡμέρας μὲν ἀδύνατα ἐδόκει εἶναι

Grand night attack on Epipolæ, conducted by Demosthenes, Eurymedon, and Menander. It is at first successful; but in the end the Athenians are repulsed with great slaughter.

2 (43—45.)

1. διαπολέμῃσιν B. ἔξειν A.B.D.F.H.K.T.V.g. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἔξει Q. vulgo ἦξειν. 2. τρίψεσθαι B.G.K. Q.R. συστρατενομένους g. 4. μὲν] om. D.g. 5. ἔτεμον A.B.D.F.H.Q.R.T.V.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἔτεμον. ol] om. L. ἀναπτον T. 6. τε] om. C.H.L.O.T.e. 7. ἕτερα C.D.F.H.L.O. Q.T.V.d.e.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἑκάτερα. 10. παρατειχίσματος A.B.C. D.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. τευχίσματος G. vulgo ἀποτευχίσματος. Conf. c. 11. et 42. προσάγοντι k. 11. τε] om. Q. ἀπὸ τε τοῦ B. 12. τευχίσματος g. 13. πανταχῇ c. προσβαλόντες E.L.O.P. 15. ἄλλους ξυνάρχοντας] ἄρχοντας G. 16. ὥς] om. A.C.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q. T.V.d.e.g.h.k.m. τὴν] καὶ τὴν A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.Q.T.V.d.e.g.h.i.k. om. P. 17. ἀδύνατον A.C.E.F.H.L.O.P.R.T.V.d.e.h.m. et anteposito ἐδόκει f. εἶναι] om. c.h.

2. τρίψεσθαι] The common reading τρίβεσθαι, may be defended by the examples of varied construction referred to by Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 275. VIII. 5. ἐνόμιε—Ἀμόργην—ἥ ζῶντα ἄξειν ἡ ἀποκτείνειν. Add V. 35. VI. 24.

10. τοῦ παρατειχίσματος] The Syracusan cross wall on Epipolæ, which had intercepted the intended line of the Athenian circumvallation. (see ch. 6, 11.) It appears that since the completion of that cross wall, the Athenians had evacuated Epipolæ altogether, and confined themselves to the low

ground between the southern cliffs of Epipolæ and the sea, in which quarter their lines had been most nearly brought to a finished state. (ch. 2. at the end.) In attacking the cross wall then on this side they had the ground against them, besides the ordinary disadvantages of a besieging force in those days when attacking a fortification in front. But it was proposed to obviate these by the night attack on Epipolæ, which, had it succeeded, would have established the Athenians again in a position to command the Syracusan

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λαθεῖν προσελθόντας τε καὶ ἀναβάντας, παραγγείλας δὲ
 πέντε ἡμερῶν σιτία, καὶ τοὺς λιθολόγους καὶ τέκτονας πάν-
 τας λαβὼν καὶ ἄλλην παρασκευὴν, τοξευμάτων τε καὶ ὅσα
 ἔδει, ἣν κρατῶσι, τειχίζοντας ἔχειν, αὐτὸς μὲν ἀπὸ πρώτου
 5 ὕπνου καὶ Εὐρυμέδων καὶ Μένανδρος, ἀναλαβὼν τὴν πᾶσαν
 στρατιὰν, ἐχώρει πρὸς τὰς Ἐπιπολάς· Νικίας δὲ ἐν τοῖς
 τείχεσιν ὑπελέλειπτο. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐγένοντο πρὸς αὐταῖς κατὰ 3
 τὸν Εὐρύηλον, ἥπερ καὶ ἡ προτέρα στρατιὰ τὸ πρῶτον
 ἀνέβη, λανθάνουσί τε τοὺς φύλακας τῶν Συρακοσίων, καὶ
 10 προσβάντες τὸ τείχισμα ὃ ἦν αὐτόθι τῶν Συρακοσίων αἰ-
 ροῦσι, καὶ ἄνδρας τῶν φυλάκων ἀποκτείνουσιν. οἱ δὲ πλείους 4
 διαφυγόντες εὐθὺς πρὸς τὰ στρατόπεδα, ἃ ἦν ἐπὶ τῶν Ἐπι-
 πολῶν τρία τὴν προτειχίσμασιν,† ἐν μὲν τῶν Συρακοσίων,

1. τε] om. T. 2. πέντε ἡμέρων C.E.F.H.L.O.Q.R.T.V.d.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo.
 vulgo et Bekk. πένθ. τοὺς ἄλλους λιθολόγους L.O.P.Q.k.m. λιθοδόμους T.
 3. τε] om. g. 4. τειχίζοντας f. ἀπὸ πρώτου A.B.C.D.E.F.K.N.V.d.e.g.h.i.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου. 5. πᾶσαν] πρώτην B.G.K.C.
 7. ὑπελείπετο B. Bekk. 2. ἐπειδὴ] om. L.O.P. αὐταῖς ᾗδὲ κατὰ h. 8. εὐρυ-
 κλον P.h. εὐρυκλον Q. 10. προσβάντες P.V. προσβαλόντες Q. 11. τινὰς
 quod vulgo post ἄνδρας legitur, om. A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.d.f.g.h.i.k.m.
 Poppo. τοὺς e. κτείνουσιν h. 12. διαφεύγοντες h. 13. ἐν προτειχίσμασιν]
 om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.R.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.

works, and would have enabled them to turn the cross wall, and attack it on the rear, where, as being only a single wall, (ch. 4. at the beginning,) it was least defensible. The line of march to the attack may be traced on the plan; —the Athenians were to enter on the open slope of Epipolæ, by the narrow ridge on the top of the slope, communicating with the interior of the country.

4. ἀπὸ πρώτου ὕπνου] *Circa primam vigiliam* vertit Acacius. Rectius, puto, Valla et Portus ἀπὸ acceperunt pro post, ut sit, post primam vigiliam: quemadmodum, quum dicunt, ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρας, ἀπὸ δείπνου, et plura hujus generis. *Circa primam vigiliam*, est, περὶ πρώτου ὕπνου quo utitur Thucydides II. 2. et Plutarchus in Nicia pag. 941. DUKER.

10. τὸ τείχισμα] Apparently on the very crest of the slope, on or near the spot which the Athenians had formerly fortified at Labdalum.

11. καὶ ἄνδρας τινὰς τῶν φυλάκων ἀπο-

κτείνουσι] Scriptura librorum, a quibus abest τινὰς, confirmari potest ex alio loco Thucydidis II. 33. ἄνδρας τε ἀποβάλλουσι σφῶν αὐτῶν. Neque solum hic, sed etiam alibi, quidam scripti excludunt τινὰς. Aristophanes Equitib. v. 423. ὥστ' εἴπ' ἀνὴρ τῶν ῥήτρων ἰδὼν με τοῦτο δρῶντα. DUKER.

13. τὴν προτειχίσμασιν†] Many of the best MSS. omit these words, yet I am inclined to think them genuine, as the mention of the Syracusans sallying, ἐκ τῶν προτειχισμάτων, (§. 6.) seems to imply some previous notice of their being ἐν προτειχίσμασιν. The three camps appear to have been formed immediately under the walls of the city, (or of the newly inclosed district of Temenites, which was itself a προτειχισμα, with reference to the old town: see VI. 100. §. 2.) the six hundred Syracusans who are mentioned separately were probably stationed higher on the slope, perhaps at the point where the cross wall terminated.

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ἐν δὲ τῶν ἄλλων Σικελιωτῶν, ἐν δὲ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ἀγγέλουσι τὴν ἔφοδον, καὶ τοῖς ἑξακοσίοις τῶν Συρακοσίων, οἱ καὶ πρῶτοι κατὰ τοῦτο τὸ μέρος τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν φύλακες ἦσαν, ἔφραζον. οἱ δ' ἐβοήθουν τ' εὐθύς· καὶ αὐτοῖς ὁ Δημοσθένης καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐντυχόντες ἀμυνομένους προθύμως ἔτρεψαν. καὶ αὐτοὶ μὲν εὐθύς ἐχώρουν ἐς τὸ πρόσθεν, ὅπως τῇ παρουσίᾳ ὁρμῇ τοῦ περαίνεσθαι, ὧν ἕνεκα ἦλθον, μὴ βραδεῖς γένωνται· ἄλλοι δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης παρατείχισμα τῶν Συρακοσίων, οὐχ ὑπομενόντων τῶν φυλάκων, ἦρουν τε καὶ τὰς ἐπάλξεις ἀπέσυρον. οἱ δὲ Συρακοσῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐβοήθουν ἐκ τῶν προτειχισμάτων, καὶ ἀδοκίτου τοῦ τολμήματος ἐν νυκτὶ σφίσι γενομένου, προσέβαλόν τε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐκπεπληγμένοι, καὶ βιασθέντες ὑπ' αὐτῶν τὸ πρῶτον ὑπεχώρησαν.

1. ἐν δὲ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ἐν δὲ τῶν ἄλλων σικελιωτῶν G. τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων E.h. 2. οἱ] om. T. 4. ἔφραζαν P. οἱ δὲ βοηθοῦντες εὐθύς A.C. τε εὐθύς C. αὐτοὺς Q. 6. ἐμπροσθεν L.O.P.k.m. 7. ὧν] om. D.F.H.T. 11. δ] om. C.e. οἱ] om. P. 12. ἐν νυκτὶ σφίσι A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P. Q.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. ceteri et Bekk. 2. σφίσι ἐν νυκτί. 13. προσέβαλόν D.R.f.g. Bekk. 2. vulgo προσέβαλλον. 14. ἀπεχώρησαν nescio quis Paris.

6. ὅπως τῇ παρουσίᾳ ὁρμῇ] Ὅπως μὴδὲ ὑστερήσωσι τοῦ διαπεράναι, ὧν ἕνεκα ἦλθον. τὸ γὰρ “μὴ βραδεῖς γένωνται” ἀντὶ τοῦ μὴ ὑστερήσωσι κείται. SCHOL.

7. τοῦ περαίνεσθαι] “Si sana sint, verte, ne praesenti studio conficiendi—*segniter uterentur.*” DOBREE. But see also the Scholiast, who considers μὴ βραδεῖς γένωνται to be equivalent to μὴ ὑστερήσωσι. Göller agrees with Dobree, and the expression, τῇ παρουσίᾳ ὁρμῇ—μὴ βραδεῖς γένωνται, would be equivalent to what follows a little below, ἀνέτων σφῶν τῆς ἐφόδου.

8. τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης παρατείχισμα] Göller proposes to read, ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης τὸ παρατείχισμα, and supplies ὁρμῆς, as does the Scholiast. There is a peculiarity in the use of the feminine τὴν πρώτην, which seems to signify “*primā*” “vice,” or, “*primo loco*,” as in Herodot. I. 153. τοὺς Ἴωνας ἐν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ ποιησάμενος τὴν πρώτην εἶναι, “that their turn should come first.” III. 134. ἐς Σκύθας μὲν τὴν πρώτην ἰέναι ἔα-

σον, “leave alone going in the first instance against the Scythians;” and so Demosthenes, Olynth. III. p. 29. 1. Reiske. πέπεισμαι τοῦθ' ἱκανὸν προλαβεῖν εἶναι ἡμῖν τὴν πρώτην, “this is enough for us to look to in the first instance.” Now may not τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης have the same meaning, “firstly,” “of the first?” and may not the true reading be, ἄλλοι δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης τὸ παρατείχισμα—ἦρουν, “and others, as the very first thing they did, began to take the cross wall, &c.?” I can more readily understand the omission, by the copyists, of the article before παρατείχισμα, if it had occurred so immediately before, than its removal from what must have seemed its most natural place to one less natural. Or is it possible that τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης παρατείχισμα can signify τὸ παρατείχισμα φ' τὴν πρώτην ἐπεβουλευόντου, that is to say, “the cross wall which was their first and principal object?”

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προϊόντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν ἀταξίᾳ μᾶλλον ἤδη, ὡς κε-7
 κρατηκώτων, καὶ βουλομένων διὰ παντὸς τοῦ μήπω μεμαχη-
 μένου τῶν ἐναντίων ὡς τάχιστα διελθεῖν, ἵνα μὴ, ἀνέντων
 σφῶν τῆς ἐφόδου, αὐθις ξυστραφῶσιν, οἱ Βοιωτοὶ πρῶτοι
 5 αὐτοῖς ἀντέσχον, καὶ προσβαλόντες ἔτρεψάν τε καὶ ἐς φυγὴν
 κατέστησαν. XLIV. καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἤδη ἐν πολλῇ ταραχῇ καὶ
 ἀπορίᾳ ἐγίνοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἣν οὐδὲ πυθέσθαι ῥάδιον ἦν
 οὐδ' ἀφ' ἐτέρων, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἕκαστα ξυνηνέχθη. ἐν μὲν γὰρ 2
 ἡμέρᾳ σαφέστερα μὲν, ὅμως δὲ οὐδὲ ταῦτα οἱ παραγενόμενοι
 10 πάντα, πλὴν τὸ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστος μόλις οἶδεν· ἐν δὲ
 νυκτομαχίᾳ, ἣ μόνῃ δὴ στρατοπέδων μεγάλων ἐν τῷδε τῷ
 πολέμῳ ἐγένετο, πῶς ἂν τις σαφῶς τι ᾗδει; ἦν μὲν γὰρ 3
 σελήνῃ λαμπρὰ, εἴρων δὲ οὕτως ἀλλήλους, ὡς ἐν σελήνῃ
 εἰκὸς τὴν μὲν ὄψιν τοῦ σώματος προορᾶν τὴν δὲ γνῶσιν τοῦ
 15 οἰκείου ἀπιστεῖσθαι. ὀπλίται δὲ ἀμφοτέρων οὐκ ὀλίγοι ἐν
 στενοχωρίᾳ ἀνεστρέφοντο. καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἱ μὲν ἤδη 4
 ἐνικῶντο, οἱ δὲ ἔτι τῇ πρώτῃ ἐφόδῳ ἀήσσητοι ἐχώρουν. πολὺ
 δὲ καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου στρατεύματος αὐτοῖς τὸ μὲν ἄρτι ἀναβε-
 βήκει, τὸ δ' ἔτι προσανήει, ὥστ' οὐκ ἠπίσταντο πρὸς ὃ τι

1. μᾶλλον] om g. 2. μεμαχημένου C.Q. 4. αὐ L. συστραφῶσιν K.
 πρότεροι B. 6. ταραχῇ καὶ δειλίᾳ T. sed ἀπορία habet superscriptum. 7. ἦν]
 om. Q. ἦν οὐτε ἀπὸ ἀθηναίων οὐτε ἀπὸ συρρακουσίων καὶ τῶν ἑκατέροις ξυμμάχων h.
 8. συνηνέχθη K.d.i. 9. σαφέστερα] σφετέρᾳ A. σφέτερα E. 10. οἶδεν N.V.
 δέ] om. G. 11. δὴ μόνῃ K.Q. ἐν γὰρ τῷδε D.K.Q. Bekk. 2. 12. τι] καὶ
 b.c. om. k. ᾗδει A.B.C.D.F.H.K.N.P.Q.T.V.d.e.g.h.k.m. Poppo. Goell.
 vulgo εἰδείη. 15. ὀπλίτας D. 16. ἀνεστρέφοντο d. ξυνεστρέφοντο c. ἐστρέ-
 φοντο e. 17. πολλοῦ d. 18. ἀνεβεβήκει A.E.F.H.T.g.

7. ἦν οὐδὲ πυθέσθαι, κ. τ. λ.] The accusative, I think, must here be explained by supposing the intended construction to have been, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ξυνηνέχθη, scil. ἡ ταραχῇ, and that ἕκαστα having been inserted, the sentence is now ungrammatical. Τὴν ταραχὴν πυθέσθαι ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ξυνηνέχθη is a well known Greek construction, where the English idiom would be, πυθέσθαι ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἡ ταραχῇ ξυνηνέχθη.

12. ᾗδει] "How could any one have known any thing distinctly in a battle fought, as this was, by night?" πῶς ἂν εἰδείη makes the question general,

"how could any one know any thing distinctly in a night engagement?"

14. τὴν μὲν ὄψιν, κ. τ. λ.] The construction is confused as in IV. 125. and VII. 80; the words, τὴν μὲν ὄψιν — ἀπιστεῖσθαι, being added as an explanation of the words ὡς ἐν σελήνῃ εἰκὸς, "they saw one another as men naturally would by moonlight; that is, to see before them the form of the object, but to mistrust their knowing who was friend and who was foe."

18. ἀναβεβήκει] Reg. et Cass. cum augmento plusquamperfecti ἀνεβεβήκει.

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χρῆ χωρῆσαι. ἤδη γὰρ τὰ πρόσθεν τῆς τροπῆς γεγενημένης
 ἐτετάρακτο πάντα, καὶ χαλεπὰ ἦν ὑπὸ τῆς βοῆς διαγνῶναι.
 5 οἱ τε γὰρ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι κρατοῦντες παρεκε-
 λεύοντό τε κραυγῇ οὐκ ὀλίγῃ χρώμενοι, ἀδύνατον δὲ ἐν νυκτὶ
 ἄλλω τῷ σημῆναι, καὶ ἅμα τοὺς προσφερομένους ἐδέχοντο· 5
 οἱ τε Ἀθηναῖοι ἐξήτουν τε σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, καὶ πᾶν τὸ ἐναντίον,
 καὶ εἰ φίλιον εἶη τῶν ἤδη πάλιν φευγόντων, πολέμιον ἐνό-
 μιζον, καὶ τοῖς ἐρωτήμασι τοῦ ξυνθήματος πυκνοῖς χρώμενοι
 διὰ τὸ μὴ εἶναι ἄλλω τῷ γνωρίσαι, σφίσι τε αὐτοῖς θόρυβον
 πολὺν παρείχον, ἅμα πάντες ἐρωτῶντες, καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις 10
 σαφὲς αὐτὸ κατέστησαν· τὸ δ' ἐκείνων οὐχ ὁμοίως ἠπίσταντο,
 διὰ τὸ κρατοῦντας αὐτοὺς καὶ μὴ διεσπασμένους ἦσσαν ἀγνο-
 εῖσθαι, ὥστ' εἰ μὲν ἐντύχοιεν τισι κρείσσους ὄντες τῶν πολε-
 μίων, διέφευγον αὐτοὺς ἅ τε ἐκείνων ἐπιστάμενοι τὸ ξύνθημα,
 6 εἰ δ' αὐτοὶ μὴ ὑποκρίνουντο, διεφθείροντο. μέγιστον δὲ καὶ 15

1. τὸ B. γενομένης f. 2. ὑπὸ τῆς βοῆς] om. G. 3. ξύμμαχοι ὡς κρα-
 τούντες B. 4. κραυγῇ] βοῇ d. ἀδύνατα ἐν νυκτὶ C.V. δν] οὐν A.D.F.H.T.
 ἦν e. 5. προσφερομένους E.d. 6. τε post οἱ om. e. τὸ ἐξ ἐναντίας B. cum
 Tusano: Bekk. Goell. τὸ ἐξ ἐναντίον h. 7. φίλον G.d.i. ἐνόμιζον πολέμιον T.
 10. παρείχον] ἐποιοῦντο g. 11. σαφὲς] om. d. 13. μὲν] μὴ g. τῶν πολε-
 μίων] οἱ πολέμιοι Tusanus. 14. ἐπισταμένων K.c. ἐπισταμένων B. ἐπιστάντων
 C. Tusanus. 15. οἱ δ' R. ἀποκρίνουντο F. Bekker. κρίνουντο post lacunam B.
 καὶ ante οὐχ om. K.

Sed non movenda est scriptura vul-
 gata: nam et alia sunt, in quibus hoc
 tempus contentum est augmento per-
 fecti. Et supra cap. 4. hujus libri ἀνα-
 βεβήκεσαν. DUKER.

1. τὰ πρόσθεν ἐτετάρακτο πάντα]
 "All in front of them was in utter
 "confusion."

6. πᾶν τὸ ἐναντίον] "Whoever met
 "them," i. e. whomsoever they found
 with his face towards them. Compare
 I. 93. and IV. 23. The reading, τὸ ἐξ
 ἐναντίας, seems a mere interpretation of
 τὸ ἐναντίον.

8. ἐρωτήμασι τοῦ ξυνθήματος πυκνοῖς]
 Tacitus III. Histor. 22. *Crebris inter-
 rogationibus notum pugnae signum*. Ha-
 bet, quæ huc pertinent, Lipsius IV. de
 Milit. Rom. ult. DUKER.

13. εἰ μὲν ἐντύχοιεν, κ. τ. λ.] "So if
 "they chanced to fall in with any party
 "of the enemy, when they were them-

"selves the stronger, the enemy got
 "away from them, from knowing their
 "watchword; but if they themselves
 "(in like circumstances) did not an-
 "swer, they were put to the sword."
 The sense and construction both seem
 to me sufficiently clear: the stronger
 party would naturally challenge the
 weaker to give the watchword, and
 therefore εἰ αὐτοὶ μὴ ὑποκρίνουντο is
 equivalent in sense to εἰ δ' ἦσσαν ὄντες
 ἐντύχοιεν τισι τῶν πολεμίων. The con-
 jecture, οἱ πολέμιοι, is not only need-
 less, but has the disadvantage of
 changing the subject of the description,
 which throughout continues to be "the
 "Athenians." The reading ὑποκρίνουντο
 is sufficiently defended by the quota-
 tions of the grammarians, Suidas, Pho-
 tius, Phavorinus, Eustathius, and the
 Etymologicum Magnum.

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οὐχ ἥκιστα ἔβλαψε καὶ ὁ παιωνισμὸς· ἀπὸ γὰρ ἀμφοτέρων
 παραπλήσιος ὦν ἀπορίαν παρείχεν. οἱ τε γὰρ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ
 οἱ Κερκυραῖοι καὶ ὅσον Δωρικὸν μετ' Ἀθηναίων ἦν, ὅποτε
 παιωνίσειαν, φόβον παρείχε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, οἱ τε πολέμιοι
 5 ὁμοίως. ὥστε τέλος ξυμπεσόντες αὐτοῖς κατὰ πολλὰ τοῦ
 στρατοπέδου, ἐπεὶ ἅπαξ ἐταράχθησαν, φίλοι τε φίλοις καὶ
 πολῖται πολίταις, οὐ μόνον ἐς φόβον κατέστησαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ
 ἐς χεῖρας ἀλλήλοις ἐλθόντες μόλις ἀπελύοντο. καὶ διωκό- 8
 μενοι κατὰ τε τῶν κρημνῶν οἱ πολλοὶ ῥίπτοντες ἑαυτοὺς
 10 ἀπώλλυντο, στενῆς οὔσης τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν πάλιν
 καταβάσεως, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐς τὸ ὁμαλὸν οἱ σωζόμενοι ἄνωθεν
 καταβαῖεν, [οἱ μὲν] πολλοὶ αὐτῶν, καὶ ὅσοι ἦσαν τῶν πρό-
 τερων στρατιωτῶν, ἐμπειρία μᾶλλον τῆς χώρας ἐς τὸ στρα-
 τόπεδον διεφύγγανον, οἱ δὲ ὕστερον ἦκοντες εἰσὶν οἱ διαμαρ-
 15 τόντες τῶν ὁδῶν κατὰ τὴν χώραν ἐπλανήθησαν· οὗς, ἐπειδὴ
 ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, οἱ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων περιελάσαντες
 †διέφθειραν†.

XLV. Τῇ δ' ὕστεραία οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι δύο τροπαῖα
 ἔστησαν, ἐπὶ τε ταῖς Ἐπιπολαῖς ἢ ἡ πρόσβασις, καὶ κατὰ
 20 τὸ χωρίον ἢ οἱ Βοιωτοὶ πρῶτον ἀντέστησαν· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι

1. καὶ ὁ C. D. E. F. H. L. O. P. Q. T. V. f. g. h. i. k. Haack. Poppo. vulgo, Bekker. Goell. ἔβλαψεν ὁ παιωνισμὸς. παιανισμὸς L. O. P. Q. qui et mox παιανίσειαν.
 2. ἀπορίας παρείχεν T. 3. δωρικὸν μὲν ἀθ. T. 4. τοῖς αὐτοῖς K. 5. αὐτοῖς Poppo. Goell. Libri αὐτοῖς. κατὰ πολλὰ A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. K. N. Q. T. V. c. d. e. g. h. i. m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo κατὰ τὰ πολλὰ. 7. καθίστησαν B.
 8. ἀλλήλοις om. R. 9. ῥιπτοῦντες B. G. K. h. 11. ἄνωθεν οἱ σωζόμενοι e.
 12. καταβαῖεν B. cum Tusano et Goell. ceteri καταβαίνουιν. οἱ μὲν om. A. D. F. H. N. P. Q. T. V. d. e. g. k. m. Poppo. Goell. et γρ. B. 14. διαμαρτώντες N. T. V. g.
 16. ἡ ἡμέρα e. 17. διέφθειρον A. D. E. F. H. T. V. d. f. g. Poppo. 19. τε om. L. O. P. k. πρόσβασις D. H. T. k. καὶ om. L. O. k. 20. πρῶτον D. E. F. H. T. V. e. f. g. h. k. m. Bekk. 2. om. B. vulgo πρῶτοι.

11. ἐπειδὴ—καταβαῖεν] “When they
 “were got down:” the common read-
 ing, ἐπειδὴ καταβαίνουιν, would signify,
 “when they were getting down,” which
 is absurd.

14. διεφύγγανον] Æschines c. Cte-
 siph. διεφύγγανον ἐκ τῶν δικαστηρίων.
 Josephus XIX. Antiq. 15. Vox rarioris
 usus. WASS.

17. †διέφθειραν†] Several MSS. read
 διέφθειρον, and so also does Plutarch,
 when relating the same event. (Nicias,
 ch. 21.) The aorist would mean, “that
 “the cavalry succeeded in cutting off
 “all the fugitives;” the imperfect,
 “that they tried to cut them off, and
 “were engaged in doing so.”

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² τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἐκομίσαντο. ἀπέθανον δὲ οὐκ ὀλίγοι αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅπλα μέντοι ἔτι πλείω ἢ κατὰ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἐλήφθη· οἱ γὰρ κατὰ τῶν κρημνῶν βιασθέντες ἄλλεσθαι ψιλοὶ ἄνευ τῶν ἀσπίδων, οἱ μὲν ἀπώλ-
λυντο, οἱ δ' ἐσώθησαν.

5

XLVI. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι ὡς ἐπὶ ἀπροσ-
δοκῆτῳ εὐπραγία πάλιν αὖ ἀναρρωσθέντες, ὥσπερ καὶ πρό-
τερον, ἐς μὲν Ἀκράγαντα στασιάζοντα πεντε-
καίδεκα ναυσὶ Σικανὸν ἀπέστειλαν, ὅπως
ὑπαγάγοιτο τὴν πόλιν, εἰ δύναιτο· Γύλιππος ¹⁰
δὲ κατὰ γῆν ἐς τὴν ἑτέραν Σικελίαν ὄχρετο
αὐθις, ἄξων στρατιὰν ἔτι, ὡς ἐν ἐλπίδι ὦν καὶ τὰ τεῖχη τῶν
Ἀθηναίων αἰρήσειν βίᾳ, ἐπειδὴ τὰ ἐν ταῖς Ἐπιπολαῖς οὕτω
ξυνέβη. XLVII. οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ ἐν τούτῳ
ἐβουλεύοντο πρὸς τε τὴν γεγενημένην ξυμφο- ¹⁵

Great exultation of
the Syracusans:
they apply to the
Sicilian cities for
fresh reinforce-
ments.

Distress of the
Athenians. De-

6. μὲν] om. d. 7. ἀναρρωσθέντες d. 10. ὑπάγοιτο V.k. 11. τὴν ἄλλην
σικελίαν B.G.K. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo τὴν σικελίαν. 15. ἐβούλουντο K.

2. ὅπλα] Id est: ἀσπίδες, quas a fugientibus abjectas, paullo post dicit. Xenophon II. Histor. Græc. p. 475. ὅπλα ἐποιούντο, οἱ μὲν ξύλινα, οἱ δὲ, οἰσύνια, καὶ ταῦτα ἔλεγκοντο. Sic ancilia ὅπλα apud Dionysium Halic. II. 71. et Plutarchum Num. pag. 125. Glossæ: Ancile, διπτερές ὅπλον. Scholiastes Sophoclis ad Ajac. v. 575. σάκος, οὐδετέρως, ὅπλον, ἀσπίς. Plura dudum observarunt, et, Latinis etiam arma pro scutis dici, docuerunt alii. Duk.

9. ὅπως ὑπαγάγοιτο τὴν πόλιν] "That he might induce or win over the city to send up its forces to their aid." Compare Xenoph. Anab. II. 4. §. 3. ἡμᾶς ὑπάγεται μνεῖν, and Demosth. de Chersones. p. 105. l. 7. Reiske. θηβαίους νῦν ὑπάγεται, where Reiske well explains the word, "perducere veluti vitulum ostensâ fronde." Ὑπάγειν, in its simplest sense, seems to be, "to bring up under," as in the expression, ὑπάγειν ὑπὸ δικαστήριον; thence it signifies, "to lead up to any object," or, "to get a person to come to some

object;" and thus, "to lead on another, "getting him constantly to follow close after us." A man holding out a piece of meat to a dog, and making him follow to get it, is an exact image of the word ὑπάγεσθαι. Thus the word requires the general notion of tempting or inducing another to act upon a prospect of some advantage, and generally of an advantage offered deceitfully. It would seem therefore that ἐπάγεσθαι, and not ὑπάγεσθαι, must be the true reading in III. 63. §. 3, and the note there should be corrected. There is another sense of ὑπάγω, when it signifies, "to withdraw," which I believe is also a primitive meaning of the word; as, like the Latin "subduco," it may signify, "to lead from under," as well as "to lead up under." Hence ὑπάγειν is fitly applied to an army retreating before a superior force, (IV. 126. 127.) as being led in a manner from under its reach,—from that place where it would have been in danger from its power.

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mosthenes urges an immediate retreat from Sicily.

ρὰν καὶ πρὸς τὴν παρούσαν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ
κατὰ πάντα ἄρρωστίαν. τοῖς τε γὰρ ἐπιχειρή-
μασιν ἐώρων οὐ κατορθοῦντες καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀχθο-
μένους τῇ μονῇ. νόσῳ τε γὰρ ἐπιέζοντο κατ' ἀμφότερα, τῆς α
5 τε ὥρας τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ταύτης οὔσης, ἐν ᾗ ἀσθενούσιν ἄνθρω-
ποι μάλιστα, καὶ τὸ χωρίον ἅμα, ἐν ᾧ ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο,
ἐλῶδες καὶ χαλεπὸν ἦν· τὰ τε ἄλλα ὅτι ἀνέλπιστα αὐτοῖς
ἐφαίνετο. τῷ οὖν Δημοσθένει οὐκ ἐδόκει ἔτι χρῆναι μένειν, 3
ἀλλ' ὅπερ καὶ διανοηθεῖς ἐς τὰς Ἐπιπολάς διακινδυνεύσαι,
10 ἔπειδ' ἔσφαλτο, ἀπιέναι ἐψηφίζετο καὶ μὴ διατρίβειν, ἔως
ἔτι τὸ πέλαγος οἶόν τε περαιοῦσθαι, καὶ τοῦ στρατεύματος

2. γὰρ] om. L.e. 3. κατορθοῦντας A.B.D.E.F.K.c.g. 4. τε] om. Q.V.
5. ἐν ᾗ] καθ' ἣν h. 6. καὶ τὸ χωρίον ἅμα] om. G. 7. ἦν] om. B.G.K.c.
ἄλλα ὅτι] om. A. ὅτι] om. V. 8. μέλλειν g. 9. ἀλλὰ καίπερ A. cor-
rectus. V. διακινδυνεύσαι A.D.E.F.H.T.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. κινδυνεύ-
σαι V. διακινδυνεύσαι ἂν d. διακινδυνεύσαιεν i. vulgo διεκινδύνουσεν. 10. ἐξίεναι
A.C.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἀπιέναι B.
G.K. Bekk. 2. (illud est VII. 3. hoc VII. 48. extr.) vulgo διεξίεναι.

4. νόσῳ τε γὰρ ἐπιέζοντο] Confer Diodorum XIV. pag. 434. a. WASS.

7. τὰ τε ἄλλα — ἐφαίνετο] The construction seems to be, ἐώρων τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀχθομένους τῇ μονῇ, νόσῳ τε γὰρ ἐπιέζοντο, τὰ τε ἄλλα ὅτι ἐφαίνετο αὐτοῖς ἀνέλπιστα. "Tired of staying in Sicily, "both because they were suffering "from sickness, and because the prospect in all other respects seemed desperate." Thus the Scholiast understands it. "Ὅτι ἀνέλπιστα cannot, I imagine, signify the same thing as ὅτι ἀνελπιστότατα, "quam maxime desperata." One manuscript, V, omits ὅτι, but this seems too much like a correction of the text, in order to remove a difficulty.

9. διακινδυνεύσαι] The words τῷ Δημοσθένει ἐδόκει, make all that follows equivalent to language uttered by him, and expressed by the historian in the third person. The infinitive therefore is right, depending in fact on ἔφη understood. Compare IV. 3. §. 2. ὁ Δημοσθένης ἡξίου τευχίσσθαι τὸ χωρίον, ἐπὶ τούτῳ γὰρ ξυνεκλειῦσαι, where ἔφη must in like manner be supplied from ἡξίου, and where also, as in the present passage, many MSS., not understanding the construction, have the indica-

tive ξυνέπλευσε.

11. καὶ τοῦ στρατεύματος — κρατεῖν] The words τοῦ στρατεύματος may be referred to the Syracusans, the obstacles opposed by the enemy being contrasted with those presented by nature: "While the sea could yet be crossed, "and the forces opposed to them could, "at least with the aid of the fleet lately "arrived, as yet be conquered." But it is better to make it depend upon ναυσί, according to that well-known construction by which the Greeks put the principal idea in the genitive, and any subordinate part of it in some other case depending on that genitive, and generally, in point of arrangement, following directly after it. See III. 105. §. 2. τῆς Ἀμφιλοχίας ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χωρίῳ, and the note there. This genitive is expressed in English by some other case, and made independent of the words following it, because its position, which is the point of most importance, cannot otherwise be preserved; "and whilst, for what regarded their "forces, their late reinforcement might "still ensure them victory;" κρατεῖν then would be taken absolutely, to prevail, or enjoy a superiority."

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4 ταῖς γοῦν ἐπελθούσαις ναυσὶ κρατεῖν. καὶ τῇ πόλει ὠφελι-
μώτερον ἔφη εἶναι πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ σφῶν ἐπιτειχί-
ζοντας τὸν πόλεμον ποιεῖσθαι ἢ Συρακοσίους, οὓς οὐκέτι
ῥάδιον εἶναι χειρώσασθαι· οὐδ' αὖ ἄλλως χρήματα πολλὰ
δαπανῶντας εἰκὸς εἶναι προσκαθῆσθαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν Δημο- 5
σθένης τοιαῦτα ἐγίγνωσκεν· XLVIII. ὁ δὲ Νικίας ἐνόμιζε
Nicias insists upon a further trial of
their fortune, rather than risk the
displeasure of the
people of Athens
for withdrawing
the army without
their orders.
μὲν καὶ αὐτὸς ποιηρὰ σφῶν τὰ πράγματα
εἶναι, τῷ δὲ λόγῳ οὐκ ἐβούλετο αὐτὰ ἀσθενῇ
ἀποδεικνύναι, οὐδ' ἐμφανῶς σφᾶς ψηφίζομέ-
νους μετὰ πολλῶν τὴν ἀναχώρησιν τοῖς πολε- 10
μίοις καταγγέλτους γίνεσθαι· λαθεῖν γὰρ ἂν,
2 ὅποτε βούλονται, τοῦτο ποιῶντες πολλῶ ἦσσον. τὸ δέ τι
καὶ τὰ τῶν πολεμίων, ἀφ' ὧν ἐπὶ πλεόν ἢ οἱ ἄλλοι ἦσθάνετο
αὐτῶν, ἐλπίδος τι ἔτι παρεῖχε ποιηρότερα τῶν σφετέρων
ἔσεσθαι, ἣν καρτερῶσι προσκαθήμενοι· χρημάτων γὰρ 15
ἀπορία αὐτοὺς ἐκτρυχώσειν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐπὶ πλεόν ἦδη
ταῖς ὑπαρχούσαις ναυσὶ θαλασσοκρατούντων. καὶ, ἣν γάρ
τι καὶ ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις βουλόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰ
πράγματα ἐνδοῦναι, ἐπεκηρυκεύετο ὥς αὐτὸν καὶ οὐκ εἶα

1. ταῖς] om. k. ἐπελθούσιν A.D.E.F.H.T.f. ναυσὶ] om. P. 2. ἔφη εἶναι A.B.
C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri εἶναι ἔφη.
4. ῥάδιον A.F. ῥάον V. ἀλλ' ὥς E. 5. προσκαθῆσθαι C. 7. πόνηρα A.m.
11. ἂν] om. R.d.i. 12. πολλῶν T. τόδ' ἔτι A.B.D.F.Q.R. τὸ δ' ἔτι E. τῷ
δ' ἔτι T. 13. καὶ τὰ] κατὰ d.i. ἀφ' ὧν] om. h. ἢ οἱ ἄλλοι A.B.C.D.E.
F.G.L.N.O.P.e.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo omittunt articulum. ἢ
οἱ ἄλλοι—πλέον] om. T. 14. αὐτῷ L.O. ἐλπίδας τε B.K.R.b.c.f.h.
ἐπιπαρεῖχε E. 16. αὐτοὺς τε e. ἐκτρυχώσιν A. 18. τὰ] om. K. τὰ πράγ-
ματα om. i. 19. καὶ ἐπεκηρυκεύετο N.V. ὥς] πρὸς d.i. κοῦκ K.

1. ὠφελιμώτερον] Huc respexit Justinus IV. 5. esse domi *graviora*, et forsitan infeliciora bella, in quæ servare hos urbis apparatus oporteat. WASS.

17. καὶ, ἣν γάρ, κ. τ. λ.] That is, τὸ βουλόμενον — ἐνδοῦναι ἐπεκηρυκεύετο. Compare Herodot. I. 24. καί, — τοῖσι ἐσελθεῖν γὰρ ἡδονήν, — ἀναχωρῆσαι ἐς μέσην νέα.

19. ἐπεκηρυκεύετο] Ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι autem hic per κατάχρησιν dici de nunciis a privatis quibusdam clanculum missis, quod per διαγγέλους significare

est infra cap. 73. recte monet Portus; qua significatione etiam paullo post cap. 49. eo utitur Thucydides. Nam alioqui ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι dicuntur, qui nomine publico κήρυκας et legatos mittunt. Ammonius: ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι ἔλεγον τὸ περὶ συμβάσεως καὶ σπονδῶν τὰς πόλεις κήρυκας πρὸς ἀλλήλας διαπέμψασθαι. Adde Suidam in ἐπικηρυκεύεται, et Harpocratonem in ἐπικηρυκεία. Et sic Thucydides et alii ubique his vocabulis utuntur. DUK.

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ἀπανίστασθαι. ἃ ἐπιστάμενος, τῷ μὲν ἔργῳ ἔτι ἐπ' ἀμφό- 3
 τερα ἔχων καὶ διασκοπῶν ἀνεῖχε, τῷ δ' ἐμφανεῖ τότε λόγῳ
 οὐκ ἔφη ἀπάξειν τὴν στρατιάν. εὖ γὰρ εἶδέναι ὅτι Ἀθηναῖοι
 σφῶν ταῦτα οὐκ ἀποδέξονται, ὥστε μὴ αὐτῶν ψηφισαμένων
 5 ἀπελθεῖν. καὶ γὰρ οὐ τοὺς αὐτοὺς ψηφιεῖσθαι τε περὶ σφῶν
 [αὐτῶν,] καὶ τὰ πράγματα, ὥσπερ καὶ αὐτοὶ, ὀρῶντας καὶ
 οὐκ ἄλλων ἐπιτιμήσει ἀκούσαντας γνώσεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐξ ὧν
 ἂν τις εὖ λέγων διαβάλλοι, ἐκ τούτων αὐτοὺς πείσεσθαι.
 τῶν τε παρόντων στρατιωτῶν πολλοὺς καὶ τοὺς πλείους 4
 10 ἔφη, οἱ νῦν βοῶσιν ὡς ἐν δεινοῖς ὄντες, ἐκείσε ἀφικομένους
 τὰναντία βοήσεσθαι, ὡς ὑπὸ χρημάτων καταπροδόντες οἱ
 στρατηγοὶ ἀπῆλθον. οὐκ οὖν βούλεσθαι αὐτὸς γε, ἐπιστά-
 μενος τὰς Ἀθηναίων φύσεις, ἐπὶ αἰσχυρᾷ τε αἰτία καὶ ἀδίκῳ
 ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἀπολέσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, εἰ
 15 δεῖ, κινδυνεύσας τοῦτο παθεῖν ἰδίᾳ. τά τε Συρακοσίων, ἔφη 5
 ὁμῶς ἔτι ἥσσω τῶν σφετέρων εἶναι· χρήμασι γὰρ αὐτοὺς

1. ἔργῳ om. G. 2. ἀνεῖλε T. τότε] τῷ τε g. 3. εὖ] οὐ d. ὅτι
 ἀθηναῖοι B.C.D.F.G.H.K.N.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ὅτι
 οἱ ἀθηναῖοι. 4. σφῶν] om. i. μὴ ἀπ' αὐτῶν e. 6. αὐτῶν] Hoc facile
 caream. Bekk. ὀρῶντας οὐκ k. 7. ἄλλων καὶ ἐπιτιμήσει P. ἀκούσαντες
 Q. ἀκούσοντας K. ἀκούοντας G.R.d.h.i. ἀκούοντος B. 8. εἰ] om. L. πεί-
 σεσθαι E. 9. πλείους f. 10. ἀφικνουμένους O. 11. τὰναντία B.h.
 Goell. ceteri τὰ ἐναντία. 12. γε] τε L.R. 13. ἐπὶ αἰσχυρᾷ C.E.F.H.L.O.
 Q.V.e.f.g.k. Poppo. vulgo ἐπ' αἰσχυρᾷ. τε] γε G.K. om. f. 16. ὁμοίως R.i.
 ἔτι] om. G.h. καὶ χρήμασι γὰρ A.C.D.F.H.L.O.P.T.V.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo.
 καὶ χρήμασι μὲν γὰρ N.

1. ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρω ἔχων] "Being in-
 clined both ways," ἔχων being here
 used in the sense of διακείμενος. Com-
 pare Herodot. VI. 49. ἐπὶ σφίσι ἔχοντας
 δεδωκέναι.

5. περὶ σφῶν [αὐτῶν] I agree with
 Bekker in thinking that αὐτῶν makes a
 confusion in the sense, for σφῶν αὐτῶν
 would signify, not the army in Sicily,
 but the Athenians who were to vote at
 home; and certainly Thucydides does
 not mean to say, "that they would vote
 about themselves." The sense of
 the whole passage is as follows, "for
 they who would vote upon their con-
 duct would not be men whose know-
 ledge would be derived, as that of the
 army was, from having been eyewit-
 nesses of the facts, and not from hear-

say; but rather men who would form
 their judgment from the invectives
 of any eloquent orator." Compare III.
 38. §. 4.

7. ἐξ ὧν ἂν τις εὖ λέγων διαβάλλοι]
 Confer, quæ III. 38. Cleonem dicen-
 tem inducit Thucydides. Duk.

15. τοῦτο παθεῖν ἰδίᾳ] The word ἰδίᾳ
 seems added to shew that Nicias, when
 using the words ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀπο-
 λέσθαι, meant to speak not of his army,
 but of himself as an individual. "He
 would rather lose his individual life
 at the hands of the enemy, than at
 the hands of his own countrymen."
 Is there any allusion to what Nicias
 had said at Athens, when speaking
 against the expedition, VI. 9. ἥσσαν
 ἐτέρων περὶ τῷ ἑμαντοῦ σώματι ὀρρωδῶ.?

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ξενотροφούντας, καὶ ἐν περιπολίοις ἅμα ἀναλίσκοντας, καὶ ναυτικὸν πολὺ ἔτι ἐνιαυτὸν ἤδη βόσκοντας, τὰ μὲν ἀπορεῖν, τὰ δ' ἔτι ἀμηχανήσειν· δισχιλία τέ γὰρ τάλαντα ἤδη ἀναλωκένας καὶ ἔτι πολλὰ προσοφείλιν, ἣν τε καὶ ὅτι οὖν ἐκλίπωσι τῆς νῦν παρασκευῆς τῷ μὴ δίδόναι τροφήν, φθереῖσθαι 5 αὐτῶν τὰ πράγματα, ἐπικουρικὰ μᾶλλον ἢ δι' ἀνάγκης, ὥσπερ τὰ σφέτερα, ὄντα. τρίβειν οὖν ἔφη χρῆναι προσκαθημένους, καὶ μὴ χρήμασιν, † ὥς † πολὺ κρείσσους εἰσι, νικηθέντας ἀπίεναι.

XLIX. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοσαῦτα λέγων ἰσχυρίζετο, αἰσθόμενος τὰ ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις ἀκριβῶς, καὶ τὴν τῶν χρη-

Demosthenes and μάτων ἀπορίαν, καὶ ὅτι ἦν αὐτόθι †[που] Eurymedon out of

1. ἅμα ἀναλίσκοντας A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.Q.T.V.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἅμα ἄλλα ἀναλίσκοντας. 3. τε recepi ex B.h. Bekker. ἀναλωκένας A.B.C.D.F.H.K.T.e.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἀνηλωκένας. 4. πολλὰ] om. G. προσοφείλιν T. καὶ ὅτι] om. R.d.f.i. ἐκλείπωσι L. O.P.d.e.i.m. 5. κατασκευῆς O. φθαρεῖσθαι d.i. 6. αὐτῷ P.k. 7. χρῆναι] om. c.d.i. 8. ὃν B.L.O.h. φ K. οἷς Coraes ad Plutarch. III. p. 421. πολλοὶ d. 9. ἀπίεναι ἔτι K.f.h. 10. τοσαῦτα B.C.D.E.F.H.L.N. O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ταῦτα. λέγων] om. O. 11. τὰ] om. h. 12. που] om. A.C.E.F.H.L.O.T.V.d.e.g.i.k.

1. ἐν περιπολίοις] See the notes on IV. 67. VI. 45.

2. βόσκοντας] In Cod. Cass. adnotatum est: σημειῖσθαι βόσκοντας. Hoc eo pertinere, puto, quod Grammatici tradunt, βόσκειν proprie de pecoribus dici, quæ et βοσκήματα sunt Græcis. Ita Scholiastes Aristophanis ad Equit. v. 256. et ex eo Suidas in οὗς ἐγώ. Tamen etiam de hominibus usurpatur, sed sæpe cum contemtu quodam et contumelia, ut significet, eos pecoribus similes et abjectissimos esse. Eustathius ad Homeri Odys. λ'. v. 363. Ἡπεροπῆά τ' ἔμεν καὶ ἐπικλοπον, οἳ τε πολλοὺς βόσκει γαῖα μέλαινα· Καλῶς, inquit, τὸ βόσκει, ὡς τῶν τοιούτων ἀνδρῶν ἀλογίως ζώντων κατὰ τινα βοσκήματα. Et Scholiastes Aristoph. l. d. ubi Cleon ad iudices dicit: οὗς ἐγὼ βόσκει, adnotat: πικρῶς ὡς θρέμμασιν αὐτοῖς κέχρηται ἀλόγοις. Nec minus contumeliose in eadem fabula v. 1255. Agoracritum, de se dicentem: ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ γὰρ κρινόμενος ἐβοσκόμην, perstringit Comicus. Add. Homer. Odys.

ρ'. v. 228. et Odys. σ'. v. 363. Interdum tamen nihil in hac voce contumeliæ est: ut apud Homerum Odys. ξ'. v. 325. Odys. ρ'. v. 294. et Hymn. in Apollin. v. 59. DUK.

τὰ μὲν ἀπορεῖν, κ. τ. λ.] "Were in some respects ill provided, and in others moreover they would be utterly at a loss how to proceed." The first relates to the actual distress of the Syracusans for money; the second to the interruption of all their military operations, if that distress became much greater than it was already.

8. τῶς † πολὺ κρείσσους εἰσι] The conjunction ὥς can hardly be used with propriety for ἐπει. Poppo and Göller prefer ὥ, the word χρήμασιν being here virtually a singular noun; and Poppo quotes I. 80. ἀλλὰ τοῖς χρήμασιν; ἀλλὰ πολλῶ ἔτι πλεόν τούτου ἐλλείπομεν. Possibly the verb εἰσι should be omitted, and then ὥς πολὺ κρείσσους would signify, "as he considered them to be far superior in that point."

12. αὐτόθι †[που] τὸ † βουλούμενον]

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delicacy waive their own opinions in deference to Nicias.

τὸ† βουλόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις γίγνεσθαι τὰ
πράγματα, καὶ ἐπικηρυκεύομενον πρὸς αὐτὸν
ὥστε μὴ ἀπανίστασθαι, καὶ ἅμα ταῖς γοῦν ναυσὶν ἢ πρότερον
†θαρσῆσει κρατηθεῖς.† ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης περὶ μὲν τοῦ προσ-
5 καθῆσθαι οὐδ' ὅπως οὖν ἐνεδέχετο· εἰ δὲ δεῖ μὴ ἀπάγειν
τὴν στρατιὰν ἄνευ Ἀθηναίων ψηφίσματος, ἀλλὰ τρίβειν
αὐτοὺς, ἔφη χρῆναι ἢ ἐς τὴν Θάψον ἀναστάντας τοῦτο ποιεῖν
ἢ ἐς τὴν Κατάνην, ὅθεν τῷ τε πεζῷ ἐπὶ πολλὰ τῆς χώρας
ἐπιόντες θρέφονται πορβοῦντες τὰ τῶν πολεμίων, καὶ ἐκείνους
10 βλάψουσι, ταῖς τε ναυσὶν ἐν πελάγει καὶ οὐκ ἐν στενοχωρίᾳ,
ἢ πρὸς τῶν πολεμίων μᾶλλον ἐστὶ, τοὺς ἀγῶνας ποιήσονται,

1. τὸ] om. K. 3. μὴδ' A.C.E.F.H.L.O.R.V.d.e.f.g.k.m. ἀπανίστασθαι]
δαπανήσασθαι D.T. γοῦν] γ' ἂν D.E.F.H.T.g. γὰρ A. ναυσὶν θαρρῶν ἢ
B.V.h. 4. θαρσῆσας correctus A. ἐθάρσεν B.V.h. περὶ] πρὸς d.i.
προκαθῆσθαι A.E.K.P. προκαθίσθαι F. 5. δεῖ] δὴ H. ἐπάγειν B. 7. ἀνα-
στάντ. ἐς τὴν θάψον V. 8. τε] om. L.T.e. 9. θρέφονται B.h. Dobræus.
Poppo. Goell. vulgo τρέφονται. τὰ] τὰς A.D.E.F.H.L.O.P.T.V.f.g.k.m.
10. βλάψουσι D.g. 11. ἐστὶν ὥσπερ νῦν τοὺς B.G.f.h.

There is, I think, something in these words that is corrupt. The particle is omitted, it is true, by many of the best MSS.; yet I agree with Poppo that it is not easy to account for its insertion; and the article appears to me as suspicious as the particle. For surely Thucydides does not mean to say that "the party that wished well to the Athenians was in Syracuse;" for "the party" here spoken of was a party amongst the Syracusans; and where should that party be but at Syracuse? The sense requires, as in ch. 48. §. 2, that we should read *τι* rather than *τὸ*, "because there was in Syracuse a certain party favourable to the Athenians." But the difficulty either of giving a satisfactory meaning to the particle *που*, or of accounting for its insertion, induces me to think that there is a greater corruption in the passage than could be removed by that single correction.

[*που* inter quosdam homines, quos Nicias non nominabat. GÖLLER. And both Gøller and Poppo explain τὸ βουλόμενον as "illi quos significaverat velle," referring to the preceding

chapter, ἣν γὰρ *τι* καὶ ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις βουλόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰ πράγματα ἐνδοῦναι.]

4. †θαρσῆσει κρατηθεῖς†] These words also seem undoubtedly corrupt, for can it be conceived that they can either mean "possessed by confidence," or, according to Matthiæ's still more extraordinary interpretation, "more confident?" (See Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 337. note.) Dobree, as Reiske and Bauer had done before him, conjectures *κρατυνθεῖς*, and corrections still more violent may be seen in the reading followed by three MSS., B.V. and h. The sense seems clear, "and because his ships at any rate inspired him with more confidence than he had felt before," i. e. before the arrival of Demosthenes. But I do not see how this meaning, or any other can be fairly extracted from the text as it now stands.

5. ὅπως οὖν] Thomas Magister hoc Ἑλληνικόν, non Ἀττικόν, esse pronunciat. Est tamen rursus apud Thucydidem VIII. 90. Item in Isocrate ad Nicoclem non longe a principio, et Luciano Quom. conscrib. sit Histor. pag. 605. Duk.

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ἀλλ' ἐν εὐρυχωρίᾳ, ἐν ᾗ τὰ τε τῆς ἐμπειρίας χρήσιμα σφῶν
ἔσται, καὶ ἀναχωρήσεις καὶ ἐπίπλους οὐκ ἐκ βραχέος καὶ
3 περιγραπτοῦ ὁρμώμενοί τε καὶ καταίροντες ἔξουσι. τό τε
ξύμπαν εἰπεῖν, οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ οἱ ἔφη ἀρέσκειν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἔτι
μένειν, ἀλλ' ὅτι τάχιστα ἤδη καὶ μὴ μέλλειν ἐξανίστασθαι. 5
4 καὶ ὁ Εὐρυμέδων αὐτῷ ταῦτα ξυνηγόρευεν. ἀντιλέγοντος δὲ
τοῦ Νικίου, ὅκνος τις καὶ μέλλησις ἐνεγένετο, καὶ ἅμα ὑπό-
νοια μή τι καὶ πλέον εἰδὼς ὁ Νικίας ἰσχυρίζεται. καὶ οἱ μὲν
'Αθηναῖοι τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ διεμέλλησάν τε καὶ κατὰ χώραν
ἔμενον. 10

L. 'Ο δὲ Γύλιππος καὶ ὁ Σικανὸς ἐν τούτῳ παρήσαν ἐς
τὰς Συρακούσας, ὁ μὲν Σικανὸς ἀμαρτῶν τοῦ 'Ακράγαντος
(ἐν Γέλα γὰρ ὄντος αὐτοῦ ἔτι ἢ τοῖς Συρακο-
σίοις στάσις ἐς φίλια ἐξεπεπτώκει). ὁ δὲ
Γύλιππος ἄλλην τε στρατιὰν πολλὴν ἔχων 15
ἦλθεν ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας, καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Πε-
λοποννήσου τοῦ ἥρος ἐν ταῖς ὁλκάσιν ὀπλίτας

1. χρήσιμα] χρήμασι f. 2. ἔστε T. ἀναχώρησις B. 4. οἱ additum ex
B.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.T.V.c.e.f.g.h.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. 5. ἐξίστασθαι
A.V.h. 6. ὁ] om. i. αὐτῷ] αὐτὰ i. ταῦτα Goell. 7. ἐγένετο B.D.F.
H.T.V.d.f.g.h.i. ὑπόνοια τις N.V. 8. καὶ] om. g. 10. ἔμενον] Exit h.
11. καὶ σικανὸς T. 12. καὶ ὁ μὲν T. 14. φίλια A.B.D.E.F.H.K.T.d.g.
Poppo. Goell. ceteri φίλιαν. 15. γύλιππος πολλὴν ἄλλην R.d.f.i. τε] om.
B.g. ἔχων πολλὴν B. 16. ἦλθεν] om. G.K. ἀπὸ σικελίας g. ἐκ τῆς]
om. Q. τῆς om. e. 17. ὀπλίταις E.T. ἀποσταλέντας ὀπλίτας R.d.f.i.

7. μέλλησις ἐνεγένετο] Aristophanes
Anibis v. 639. καὶ μὴν μὰ τὸν Δι', οὐχὶ
νυστάζειν ἔτι "Ὅρα' στὶν ἡμῖν, οὐδὲ ΜΕΛ-
ΛΟΝΙΚΙΑΝ. Plutarchus, cunctatorem
dictum, ait, ob lentas moras in obsi-
dione Pyli. vid. Suidam. WASS.

11. σικανὸς] Vide Diodorum Sicul.
XIII. p. 336. b. WASS.

13. ἢ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις στάσις ἐς φίλια]
"The party for the Syracusans, for
"friendship with them." If the text
be not corrupt, the words can have no
other meaning; although Poppo pro-
tests against this, as he calls it, "miram
"Goelleri interpretationem." The sense
is evidently, "the party friendly to the
"Syracusans had been driven out."
And so Dobree also understands the
passage. Yet I know not how to justify

such a construction as ἢ στάσις ἐς φίλια,
meaning, "the party for friendship with
"any person."

[Bauer's translation is "Factio quæ
"Syracusanis favebat ejecta fuerat et
"in regionem amicam confugerat."
Poppo justifies this sense of ἐς φίλια
by the Latin expressions "in pacatum,
"in hosticum." But neither do I
believe that ἐς φίλια can signify "to a
"friendly country," nor was it to the
purpose to say whither the Syracusan
party had retired,—and it was quite
clear that they would not fly to an
enemy's country for protection.]

16. ἦλθεν] Potest deesse salva sen-
tentia. Nam hæc pendere possunt ab
illo quod est in principio capitis, παρῆ-
σαν. Duk.

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27) alarms the superstition of Nicias, and the army still remains in its position.

ἀποσταλέντας, ἀφικομένους ἀπὸ τῆς Λιβύης
 ἐς Σελινούντα. †ἀπενεχθέντων γὰρ ἐς Λι-
 βύην, καὶ δόντων Κυρηναίων τριῆρεις δύο καὶ
 τοῦ πλοῦ ἡγεμόνας, καὶ ἐν τῷ παράπλῳ Εὐεσπερίταις πολι-
 5 ορκουμένοις ὑπὸ Λιβύων ξυμμαχήσαντες καὶ νικήσαντες τοὺς
 Λίβυς, καὶ αὐτόθεν παραπλεύσαντες ἐς Νέαν πόλιν, Καρχη-
 δονιακὸν ἐμπόριον, ὅθεν πρὸς Σικελίαν ἐλάχιστον δυοῖν
 ἡμερῶν καὶ νυκτὸς †πλοῦν† ἀπέχει, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ περαιω-
 θέντες, ἀφίκοντο ἐς Σελινούντα. καὶ οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι εὐθὺς 3
 10 αὐτῶν ἐλθόντων παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς ἐπιθησόμενοι κατ' ἀμφο-
 τερα αὐθις τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῶ· οἱ δὲ τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ ὁρῶντες στρατιάν τε ἄλλην προσγε-
 γνημένην αὐτοῖς, καὶ τὰ ἑαυτῶν ἅμα οὐκ ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον
 χωροῦντα ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡμέραν τοῖς πᾶσι χαλεπώτερον ἴσχοντα,
 15 μάλιστα δὲ τῇ ἀσθενείᾳ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πιεζόμενα, μετεμέ-
 λοντό τε πρότερον οὐκ ἀναστάντες, καὶ ὡς αὐτοῖς οὐδὲ ὁ
 Νικίας ἔτι ὁμοίως ἡγαντιοῦτο, ἀλλ' ἢ μὴ φανερώς γε ἀξιῶν

2. σελινουντίους H.T. ἀπενεχθέντων C.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.e.g.k.m. Poppo.
 Goell. ἀπαχθέντων D. vulgo ἀπενεχθέντες. 4. πλοῦ γενομένου ἡγεμόνας K.
 εὐεσπερίταις A.E.F.H.m. εὐεσπαρίταις Q. ἐσπερίταις K. 5. λίβυας E.f.
 6. νεάπολιν c. καρχηδονικὸν L.O.g. 7. ὅθεν καὶ πρὸς d.i. δύο A.C.
 D.E.F.H.P.Q.T.V.d.e.k.m. Poppo. δυεῖν K.c. 8. πλοῦν B. Dobræus. Goell.
 ceteri πλοῦς, g. quidem ante illa καὶ νυκτός. 10. κατὰ ἀμφοτέρα V. 13. ἅμα]
 μᾶλλον ἅμα G. 14. ἰσχύοντα K. 15. μᾶλλον R.f.i. μετέμελον τότε f.
 16. οὐδὲ νικίας K. 17. ἡγαντιοῦτο ἄλλο εἰ μὴ A.B.C.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.
 e.g.k.m. ἄλλο ἡγαντιοῦτο εἰ μὴ i. ἀξιῶν μὴ ψηφίεσθαι A.B.C.D.F.H.L.O.P.T.
 d.e.g.i.k.

2. †ἀπενεχθέντων†] "Præfero equi-
 dem genitivum absolutum omisso
 "subjecto iunctum nominativo parti-
 "cipii, quemadmodum alibi jungitur
 "structura genitivi absoluti et dativi.
 "Vid. Poppon. Prolegom. I. p. 120.
 "Simillima loca sunt, VIII. 63, 104."
 GÖLLER. See also the note on VI. 7.
 §. 2. and VIII. 76. §. 4.

4. Εὐεσπερίταις] The situation of
 this people is described by Herodotus,
 IV. 171. They lived a little to the west
 of Barce, and, like the Barcæans, were
 probably a Cyrenæan colony. Their
 later history is given by Pausanias, IV.
 26.

7. ὅθεν — †πλοῦν† ἀπέχει] Poppo
 objects to this reading, (which Dobree
 proposed from conjecture, before the
 publication of Bekker's edition,) that it
 would require δ ἀπέχει, and not ὅθεν
 ἀπέχει. But there is a confusion also,
 if we read πλοῦς ἀπέχει, although I do
 not remember another instance of ἀπέ-
 χει being used impersonally, in the
 sense of, "from which place it is the
 "shortest distance."

17. μὴ φανερώς γε ἀξιῶν ψηφίεσθαι]
 That is to say, he did not wish a council
 of war to be held, at which the taxi-
 archs and trierarchs would be present,
 and the question would be decided by

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ψηφίζεσθαι, προείπον, ὡς ἡδύναντο ἀδηλότατα, ἔκπλουν ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου πᾶσι, καὶ παρασκευάσασθαι, ὅταν τις 4 σμήνη. καὶ μελλόντων αὐτῶν, ἐπειδὴ ἐτοῖμα ἦν, ἀποπλεῖν, ἢ σελήνη ἐκλείπει· ἐτύγχανε γὰρ πασσέληνος οὐσα. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οἳ τε πλείους ἐπισχεῖν ἐκέλευον τοὺς στρατηγούς, 5 ἐνθύμιον ποιούμενοι, καὶ ὁ Νίκιας (ἦν γάρ τι καὶ ἄγαν θειασμῷ τε καὶ τῷ τοιούτῳ προσκείμενος) οὐδ' ἂν διαβουλεύσασθαι ἔτι ἔφη, πρὶν, ὡς οἱ μάντεϊς ἐξηγοῦντο, τρεῖς ἐννέα ἡμέρας μείναι, ὅπως ἂν πρότερον κινηθεῖη. καὶ τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις μελλήσασι διὰ τοῦτο ἡ μονὴ ἐγεγένητο. 10

LI. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι καὶ αὐτοὶ τοῦτο πυθόμενοι, πολλῷ μᾶλλον ἐγυγερμένοι ἦσαν μὴ ἀνίεναι τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὡς καὶ αὐτῶν κατεγνωκότων ἤδη μηκέτι κρεισ-
 General attack of the Syracusans by land and by sea, and Eurymedon is killed: by land they meet with a repulse.
 (51—54.) σόνων εἶναι σφῶν μήτε ταῖς ναυσὶ μήτε τῷ πεζῷ (οὐ γὰρ ἂν τὸν ἔκπλουν ἐπιβουλεύσαι) 15 καὶ ἅμα οὐ βουλόμενοι αὐτοὺς ἄλλοσέ ποι τῆς Σικελίας καθεζομένους χαλεπωτέρους εἶναι

3. σημαίνει K. σημαίνη k. 4. ἐκλείπη E. πασσέληνος Bekk. 2. vulgo πανσέληνος. 6. τι] τοι Q. Poppo. Goell. 8. ὡς A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.Q.T.V. d.e.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. cum Tusano: ὡς B. vulgo ὡς. διεξογούντο e. 12. ἐγυγερμένοι] ἐπηρμένοι B.K.c.f. 14. σφῶν τε μήτε B. ταῖς om. A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k. τῷ] om. d.f. 16. πη e.

open voting. Compare ch. 48. §. 1. οὐκ ἐβούλετο—ἐμφανῶς σφᾶς ψηφίζομένους μετὰ πολλῶν τὴν ἀναχώρησιν τοῖς πολεμίοις καταγγέλτους γίνεσθαι. And as the generals on this expedition were invested with absolute power, αὐτοκράτορες, they might act on their own responsibility.

6. ἐνθύμιον ποιούμενοι] Vid. supra ad cap. 18. Duk.

ἦν γάρ τι καὶ ἄγαν] Poppo and Göller read, ἦν γάρ τοι, "for he was altogether too much addicted," &c., as they say that τι and καὶ ἄγαν are a contradiction to one another. (Göller on chap. 33.) And according to Herman, γάρ τοι is "nam omnino." (ad Viger. 299.) But τι καὶ ἄγαν seems to me more consistent with Thucydides' feeling for Nicias. "For he was somewhat overmuch addicted," &c.

8. οἱ μάντεϊς ἐξηγοῦντο] Ἐξηγεῖσθαι, ἐξηγησεις, et ἐξηγητής propria esse vocabula de cerimoniarum, portentorum, et prodigiorum interpretibus, ostendit Hemsterhusius ad Pollucem VIII. 124. Scholiastes Sophocl. Ajac. 319. ἡ ἐξηγησις ἐπὶ θείων ἐρμηνεία ἐπὶ τῶν τυχόντων. Add. Casaubon. ad Theophrasti Charact. XVII. Quod de ter novenis diebus dicit Thucydides, exponit Plutarchus in Nicia. Duk.

τρεῖς ἐννέα ἡμέρας] Göller wishes to read τρεῖς ἡμέρας, appealing to Diodorus, who speaks of τὰς εἰθισμένας τρεῖς ἡμέρας, and to the fact, that the armament did not after all wait so long as twenty-seven days. But Plutarch expressly says, that while three days was the period of delay usually observed on such occasions, Nicias resolved to wait a whole month, or rather, as Thu-

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προσπολεμῆν, ἀλλ' αὐτοῦ ὡς τάχιστα, καὶ ἐν ᾧ σφίσι
 ξυμφέρει, ἀναγκάσαι αὐτοὺς ναυμαχεῖν. τὰς οὖν ναῦς ἐπλή-
 ρουν, καὶ ἀνεπειρῶντο ἡμέρας ὅσαι αὐτοῖς ἐδόκουν ἱκαναὶ
 εἶναι. ἐπειδὴ δὲ καιρὸς ἦν, τῇ μὲν προτεραιᾷ πρὸς τὰ τεῖχη
 5 τῶν Ἀθηναίων προσέβαλλον, καὶ ἐπεξελθόντος μέρους τινὸς
 οὐ πολλοῦ καὶ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τῶν ἱππέων κατὰ τινὰς
 πύλας, ἀπολαμβάνουσιν τε τῶν ὀπλιτῶν τινὰς καὶ τρεψά-
 μενοι καταδιώκουσιν· οὔσης δὲ στενῆς τῆς ἐσόδου, οἱ Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι ἵππους τε ἐβδομήκοντα †ἀπολλύασι† καὶ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν
 10 οὐ πολλούς. LII. καὶ ταύτῃ μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀπεχώρησεν ἡ
 στρατιὰ τῶν Συρακοσίων· τῇ δ' ὑστεραῖα ταῖς τε ναυσὶν
 ἐκπλέουσιν, οὔσαις ἑξ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα, καὶ τῷ πεζῷ ἅμα
 πρὸς τὰ τεῖχη ἐχώρουν. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἀντανήγον ναυσὶν
 ἑξ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα, καὶ προσμίζαντες ἐνανμάχουν. καὶ τὸν
 15 Εὐρυμέδοντα, ἔχοντα τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ
 βουλόμενον περικλήσασθαι τὰς ναῦς τῶν ἐναντίων, καὶ
 ἐπεξαγαγόντα τῷ πλῶ πρὸς τὴν γῆν μᾶλλον, νικήσαντες οἱ
 Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι τὸ μέσον πρῶτον τῶν Ἀθη-

1. καὶ ἐν ᾧ] κενφ K. 2. συμφέρει K. 3. ἀνεπαύοντο B.C.D.E.F.T.V.m.
 δσας B.G. αὐταῖς R. ἱκανὰς G. 4. εἶναι] om. L.O.P.e.k.m. προτέρα
 A.C.E.F.H.K.L.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.g.i.k. 5. προσέβαλλον f. 6. καὶ τῶν
 ἱππέων—ὀπλιτῶν] om. B. τῶν om. C.G.c.d.e.i. κατὰ—ὀπλιτῶν om. O.
 7. ὑπολαμβάνουσιν H.T. στρεψάμενοι K. 8. διώκουσιν C.e. ἐσόδον
 B.G.K.c.f. Porpo. Goell. vulgo ἐφόδον. 9. ἀπολλύασιν K. Goell. ἀπολλύνουσι Q.
 vulgo ἀπολλύνουσι. τῶν] om. C.e. 11. ὑστερα Q. τε] om. L.O.P.g.k.
 13. πρὸς τῷ τείχει A.B. πρὸς τεῖχη K. 14. ὀγδοήκοντα] ἐβδομήκοντα g.
 16. περικλήσασθαι D.E.F.H.K.T.c.g. Haack. Porpo. Goell. vulgo περικλείσα-
 σθαι. 17. ἐπεξάγοντα B.E. ἐξάγοντα C.D.F.H.L.O.P.Q.R.T.d.e.g.k.m. ἐξα-
 γαγόντα N.V.i. πλοῖοι A.B.F.V. 18. τῶν ἀθηναίων πρῶτον B.

cydides states it more accurately, not three days, but the cube or perfect number, that is, twenty-seven days. That the army did not actually wait so long proves nothing; for the subsequent disasters were of a nature too overwhelming to allow of any further compliance with such scruples.

9. †ἀπολλύασι† Compare IV. 25. §. 5. ἐτέραν ναὺν ἀπολλύνουσι, where Bekker has not altered the word; but where it should be altered as here to ἀπολλύασιν. For the Attic writers had surely no such present tense as ἀπολ-

λῶ, ὕεις, ὕει; and though it is possible that ἀπολλύνουσι might have been an allowed form of the third person plural, although no other person in either number similarly formed were in use, yet this is an improbability not to be established without better authority than that of our present MSS. of Thucydides.

17. ἐπεξαγαγόντα] "Breaking away from the line, not to fly, but to attack the enemy to greater advantage." Compare the note on V. 71. §. 3.

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ναίων, ἀπολαμβάνουσι καὶ κεῖνον ἐν τῷ κοίλῳ καὶ μυχῷ τοῦ
 λιμένος, καὶ αὐτὸν τε διαφθείρουσι καὶ τὰς μετ' αὐτοῦ ναῦς
 ἐπισπομένας· ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὰς πάσας ναῦς ἤδη τῶν Ἀθη-
 ναίων κατεδίωκόν τε καὶ ἐξέωθουν ἐς τὴν γῆν. LIII. ὁ δὲ
 Γύλιππος ὁρῶν τὰς ναῦς τῶν πολεμίων νικωμένας καὶ ἔξω 5
 τῶν σταυρωμάτων καὶ τοῦ ἑαυτῶν στρατοπέδου καταφερο-
 μένας, βουλόμενος διαφθεῖρειν τοὺς ἐκβαίνοντας καὶ τὰς ναῦς
 ῥᾶον τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἀφέλκειν τῆς γῆς φιλίας οὔσης,
 2 παρεβόηθει ἐπὶ τὴν χηλὴν μέρος τι ἔχων τῆς στρατιᾶς. καὶ
 αὐτοὺς οἱ Τυρσηνοὶ (οὔτοι γὰρ ἐφύλασσαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις 10
 ταύτῃ) ὁρῶντες ἀτάκτως προσφερομένους, ἐπεκβοηθήσαντες
 καὶ προσπεσόντες τοῖς πρώτοις τρέπουσι, καὶ ἐσβάλλουσιν
 3 ἐς τὴν λίμνην τὴν Λυσιμέλειαν καλουμένην. ὕστερον δὲ
 πλείονος ἤδη τοῦ στρατεύματος παρόντος τῶν Συρακοσίων
 καὶ ξυμμάχων, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπιβοηθήσαντες, καὶ δεῖ- 15
 σαντες περὶ ταῖς ναυσὶν, ἐς μάχην τε κατέστησαν πρὸς
 αὐτοὺς καὶ νικήσαντες ἐπέδιωξαν, καὶ ὀπλίτας τε οὐ πολλοὺς

1. κοίλῳ μυχῷ C.e. 2. καὶ μετ' L.O.P.i. 3. ἐπισπομένας T.E.i. δέ] om. L.O.k. τὰς] om. i. ἤδη ναῦς Bekk. 2. 4. ἐξέωθουν B.K.P.Q.e. 5. πολεμίων] ἐναντίων Q.d.i. 7. βουλόμενος A.F. 8. ἀφέλκειν E. 10. τοὺς ἀθηναίους K. 11. ταύτῃ] om. A.C.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.T.V.d.e.g.i.k.m. Poppo. ἀπεκβοηθήσαντες D.g. ἐκβοήσαντες Q.R. 13. λυσικέλειαν g. 14. πλείονας A.F. 15. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων O. καὶ δείσαντες] om. C.e. 17. ἀπέδιωξαν D.Q.V.g. οὐ πολλοὺς A.B.C.D.E.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.f.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo omittunt negationem.

2. διαφθείρουσι] In Dascone sinu confossus Eurymedon. Diodorus Sic. XIII. pag. 337. d. WASS.

9. ἐπὶ τὴν χηλὴν] For the nature of the χηλή in ancient towns, see the note on I. 63. §. 1. It is the Latin "crepidio," and Cicero speaks of this very thing in his Orations against Verres, V. 37. "Piraticus myoparo usque ad forum Syracusanorum, et ad omnes crepidines urbis accessit." After following the city wall for some way, till it turned off in an inland direction, the χηλή then continued to run along the edge of the harbour, forming a sort of narrow causeway between the sea on one side, and the marshy ground on the other. And the ground being thus narrow, the Syracusans, as soon as they were beaten, were naturally

driven off the causeway into the marshy ground on their right hand, which was called the marsh of Lysimeleia. May it not be concluded from this passage, that the Tyrrhenians or Etruscans were armed and organized like the Greeks; as otherwise would the Athenians have given them a place amongst the regular infantry employed to defend their lines, or would Thucydides have spoken of their encounter with the heavy armed Syracusan infantry without noticing the difference of their arms and manner of fighting?

17. ὀπλίτας τε πολλοὺς ἀπέκτειναν] Lectionem Codd. MSS. οὐ πολλοὺς confirmat illud Diodori XIII. p. 338. b. ἀπόλονται δὲ τῶν μὲν Συρακοσίων ὀλίγοι. WASS.

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ἀπέκτειναν, καὶ τὰς ναῦς τὰς μὲν πολλὰς διέσωσάν τε καὶ
 ξυνήγαγον κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον, δυοῖν δὲ δεούσας εἵκοσιν οἱ
 Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἔλαβον αὐτῶν, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας
 πάντας ἀπέκτειναν. καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς λοιπὰς, ἐμπρῆσαι βουλό-
 5 μνοι, ὁλκάδα παλαιὰν κληματίδων καὶ δαδὸς γεμίσαντες
 (ἦν γὰρ ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ὁ ἄνεμος οὖριος) ἀφείσαν τὴν
 ναῦν, πῦρ ἐμβαλόντες. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δέισαντες περὶ ταῖς 4
 ναυσὶν ἀντεμνηχανήσαντό τε σβεστήρια κωλύματα, καὶ παύ-
 σαντες τὴν φλόγα καὶ τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν ἐγγὺς τὴν ὁλκάδα
 10 τοῦ κινδύνου ἀπηλλάγησαν. LIV. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Συρακό-
 σιοι μὲν τῆς τε ναυμαχίας τροπαῖον ἔστησαν καὶ τῆς ἄνω
 τῆς πρὸς τῷ τείχει ἀπολήψεως τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, ὅθεν καὶ τοὺς
 ἵππους ἔλαβον, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἥς τε οἱ Τυρσηνοὶ τροπῆς
 ἐποίησαντο τῶν πεζῶν ἐς τὴν λίμνην, καὶ ἥς αὐτοὶ τῷ ἄλλῳ
 15 στρατοπέδῳ.

LIV. Γεγενημένης δὲ τῆς νίκης τοῖς Συρακοσίοις λαμπρᾶς
 ἤδη καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ (πρότερον μὲν γὰρ ἐποβοῦντο τὰς μετὰ
 τοῦ Δημοσθένους ναῦς ἐπελθούσας), οἱ μὲν
 20 παράλογος αὐτοῖς μέγας ἦν, πολὺ δὲ μείζων ἔτι τῆς στρα-

1. μὲν] om. γρ. B. 2. δὲ δεούσας B. Valla, Haack. Poppo. Goell. δὲ οὐσας
 E.H.R. δεούσαις f. vulgo δεούσας. εἵκοσιν οἱ B. et Valla, Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. ceteri εἵκ. ἀς οἱ. 3. ἔλαβον] εἶλον e. 4. βουλόμνοι ἐμπρῆσαι B.
 6. ὁ] om. K. 8. τε] om. K. σβετήρια B. 9. τὴν] τὴν τε B. τῷ μὴ
 προσελθεῖν m. 10. συρακ. B. Goell. ceteri οἱ συρακ. 11. τε] om. Q.c.d.
 12. τὰ τεῖχη Q. ἀπολήψεως A.B.F. 13. οἷς τε οἱ T. 17. ἤδη καὶ τοῦ
 A.C.D.F.H.L.N.O.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri omittunt καί.
 μετά] om. K. 18. τοῦ] om. g. 19. δὴ] ἤδη B. 20. αὐτῆς L. στρατίας T.

5. κληματίδων] Hesychius: κλημα-
 τίδες αἱ ἐκ τῶν κλημάτων δέσμαι. Pol-
 lux, VII. 109. καὶ τῶν μὲν καυσίμων
 κληματίδες, καὶ κορμοί. ubi vid. Junger-
 mannum. Duk.

8. παύσαντες — τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν]
 There is here some confusion; for it
 should either be τὸ προσελθεῖν, without
 the negative, or ποιήσαντες, or some
 similar word, must be tacitly repeated
 after the conjunction καί. The differ-
 ence between this passage and those
 quoted by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 533.
 Obs. 3. consists in the negative expres-

sion being coupled by a conjunction
 with one that is positive. Παύσαντες
 τὸν κίνδυνον τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν, would
 have been a common expression, as
 then the infinitive τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν
 would have been added merely as an
 explanation of the words παύσαντες τὸν
 κίνδυνον. But in order to make this
 construction applicable here, παύσαντες
 must be repeated before the infinitive;
 “having stopped the flame, and stopped
 “the danger, so as that the ship did
 “not come near them.”

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² τείας ὁ μετάμελος. πόλεσι γὰρ ταύταις μόναις ἤδη ὁμοιο-
 τρόποις ἐπελθόντες, δημοκρατουμέναις τε ὥσπερ καὶ αὐτοὶ,
 καὶ ἑαυτὰς καὶ ἵππους καὶ μεγέθη ἐχούσαις,† οὐ δυνάμενοι
 ἐπενεγκεῖν οὔτε ἐκ πολιτείας τι μεταβολῆς τὸ διάφορον
 αὐτοῖς, ᾧ προσήγοντο ἂν, οὔτ' ἐκ παρασκευῆς, πολλῷ κρείσ- 5
 σους [όντες], σφαλλόμενοι δὲ τὰ πλείω, τὰ τε πρὸ αὐτῶν
 ἠπόρουσαν, καὶ ἐπειδὴ γε καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐκρατήθησαν, ὃ οὐκ
 ἂν ᾤοντο, πολλῷ δὲ μᾶλλον ἔτι. LVI. οἱ
 δὲ Συρακόσιοι τὸν τε λιμένα εὐθὺς παρέπλεον
 ἀδεῶς, καὶ τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ διανοοῦντο κλήσειν, 10
 ὅπως μηκέτι, μηδ' εἰ βούλονται, λάθοιεν αὐ-
² τοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκπλεύσαντες. οὐ γὰρ περι-

Preparations for
 the final struggle.
 The Syracusans
 prepare to close up
 the mouth of the
 harbour, to inter-
 cept the enemy's
 retreat.

1. μόναις ταύταις D.N.V.g. ὁμοιοτρόποις B.C.D.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.
 d.e.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ὁμοιοτρόποις A.E. vulgo ὁμοιοτρόπως. 3. ναυσὶ
 καὶ ἵπποις C.D.E.F.H.L.T.O.Q.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. μεγέθει A.D.E.F.H.R.T.d.f.g.
 i.k. et prima manu N. 5. προσηγόντο Q. 6. ὄντες addidi ex B. sed
 nominativo haud scio an praestiterit accusativus. Bekker. ὄντας Bekk. 2. Habet
 et margo N. et V. σφαλλόμενοι g. πρὸς B. 7. γε καὶ ταῖς A.B.C.D.E.
 F.G.H.L.N.O.T.V.c.f.g.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri om. καί. 8. ἔτι A.
 B.C.D.F.H.L.N.O.Q.T.V.d.e.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. om. E.R. ceteri ἡθύνουν.
 10. κλήσειν C. pr. manu, D.F.H.K.T.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell.

1. ὁμοιοτρόποις] Compare VIII. 96.
 οἱ Συρακόσιοι μάλιστα ὁμοιοτρόποι γενό-
 μενοι, ἄριστα καὶ προσεπολέμησαν.

3. καὶ ναὺς καὶ ἵππους καὶ μεγέθη
 ἐχούσαις] Quidam MSS. ναυσὶ, καὶ
 ἵπποις, καὶ μεγέθει. Hæc scriptura non
 videtur posse stare, nisi simul pro ἐχού-
 σαις legatur ἰσχυούσαις. Sane Thucy-
 dides crebro hoc vocabulo utitur cum
 dativo. I. 2. οὔτε μεγέθει πόλεων ἰσχυον,
 οὔτε τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ. III. 46. ἰσχύ-
 ομεν δὲ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους τῷδε. Et
 III. 104. Πολυκράτης, ὁ Σαμίων τύραν-
 νος, ἰσχύσας τινὰ χρόνον ναυτικῷ. Et
 magis etiam extollitur potentia civita-
 tum, si dicantur ναυσὶ, καὶ ἵπποις, καὶ
 μεγέθει ἰσχύειν, quam si aliquanto fri-
 gidius dicas, eas ναὺς, καὶ ἵππους, καὶ
 μεγέθει ἔχειν. Sed nihil muto, ac tan-
 tum conjecturam in medium profero.
 Duk.

† μεγέθη ἐχούσαις†] I have little
 doubt of the justice of Duker's correc-
 tion, ναυσὶ καὶ ἵπποις καὶ μεγέθει ἰσχυού-
 σαις. The best MSS. all read ναυσὶ
 καὶ ἵπποις καὶ μεγέθει, and μεγέθη in

the plural can hardly be tolerated in
 speaking of the greatness of a city,
 according to Longinus uses it to express
 objects that are sublime.

4. τὸ διάφορον] This is a sort of ex-
 planation of the preceding τῇ, "unable
 "to produce any effect that might tend
 "to produce dissension by holding out
 "the prospect of a change of govern-
 "ment; nor yet able to do any thing
 "by the actual strength of their arma-
 "ment, though they were greatly su-
 "perior." Πολλῷ κρείσσοις signifies,
 "though they were greatly superior."
 Compare II. 65. §. 12. VI. 31. 86.
 VII. 42.

[If we take κρείσσοις to be the accu-
 sative, as Poppo is inclined to do, we
 must understand προσάγειν, "neither
 "being able by their forces to bring
 "them over, seeing that they were the
 "stronger."]

6. τὰ τε πρὸ αὐτῶν] i. e. "before the
 "late events; before they had sus-
 "tained their late defeat by sea."

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τοῦ αὐτοὶ σωθῆναι μόνον ἔτι τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐποιοῦντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅπως ἐκείνους κωλύσωσι, νομίζοντες ὅπερ ἦν, ἀπὸ τε τῶν παρόντων πολὺ σφῶν καθυπέρτερα τὰ πράγματα εἶναι, καὶ εἰ δύναιτο κρατῆσαι Ἀθηναίων τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν, καλὸν σφίσιν ἐς τοὺς Ἑλληνας τὸ ἀγώνισμα φανεῖσθαι· τοὺς τε γὰρ ἄλλους Ἑλληνας εὐθὺς τοὺς μὲν ἐλευθεροῦσθαι, τοὺς δὲ φόβου ἀπολύεσθαι (οὐ γὰρ ἔτι δυνατὴν ἔσεσθαι τὴν ὑπόλοιπον Ἀθηναίων δύναμιν τὸν ὕστερον ἐπενεχθισόμενον πόλεμον ἐνεγκεῖν,) καὶ αὐτοὶ δόξαντες αὐτῶν αἵτιοι εἶναι ὑπὸ τε τῶν ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἔπειτα πολὺ θαυμασθήσεσθαι. καὶ ἦν δὲ ἄξιος ὁ ἀγὼν κατὰ τε ταῦτα καὶ ὅτι οὐχὶ Ἀθηναίων μόνον περιεγίνοντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πολλῶν ξυμμάχων, καὶ οὐδ' αὐτοὶ αὐ μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ μετὰ τῶν ξυμμοσθη-
 10 σάντων σφίσιν, ἡγεμόνες τε γενόμενοι μετὰ Κορινθίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων, καὶ τὴν σφετέραν πόλιν ἐμπαρασχόντες προκινδυνεύσαι τε, καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ μέγα μέρος προκό-

1. τοῦ] om. R. αὐτοῦ A.C.D.E.F.H.N.T.V.d.g.m. ἡσωθῆναι A.E.F. ἡσσηθῆναι C.V.e.k. μὴ ἡσσηθῆναι L.O.P. et correctus N. ἔτι] om. D.F.T.V.g.
 2. κωλύσουσι C. 3. τὰ] om. B.K. 5. ἐς τοὺς Ἑλλ.] ἐς τοὺς ἄλλους ἑλληνας K.
 7. φόβῳ A.B.D.E.F.H.Q.T.V.f.g. 8. δυνατὸν L. ὑπόλοιπον τῶν ἀθηναίων H.N.T.V. 10. αἵτιοι αὐτῶν B. 11. καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν A.B.D.E.F.H.N.T.V.g.i.
 Poppo. Goell. ceteri om. præpositionem. 13. πολλῶν] om. Q. συμμάχων K.
 14. ξυμμοσθησάντων g. 15. γενόμενοι A.B.D.F.N.Q.T.V.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri γινόμενοι. μετὰ] μετὰ τῶν L.O.k.m. καὶ K. 16. παρα-
 σχόντες Q. 17. ναυτικοῦ οὐ μέγα Q. προκάψαντες k. προκάμψαντες P.

2. ὅπως ἐκείνους κωλύσωσι] i. e. κωλύσωσι σωθῆναι. See VI. 88. §. 55.

16. ἐμπαρασχόντες] "Tanquam in manus sociis præbentes, ut primas in bello partes suo periculo sustineat;" "offering their city in the cause for the common service, to stand the brunt of the danger." The preposition seems to have the meaning which I have endeavoured to express both in the Latin and English versions; "offering in the cause," or, "offering to their allies as if into their hands;" which last seems to be the sense in VI. 12. μηδὲ τοῦτω ἐμπαράσχητε τῇ τῆς πόλεως κινδύνῳ ἰδίᾳ ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι.

17. τοῦ ναυτικοῦ μέγα μέρος προκόψαντες] This clause is not quite simple

in its construction. The sense appears to be, "and having been in large portion the authors of the successes of the confederates by sea." Προκόπτειν is "to open a way for," like a man cutting his way before him through a forest; hence figuratively, "to occasion or facilitate progress or improvement." So in IV. 60. τῆς ἀρχῆς προκοπτόντων ἐκείνοις, "facilitating the progress of their dominion." And instead of a genitive case following, we have in Xenophon the accusative, with the preposition ἐς. (De Magist. Equit. VI. 5.) ταῦτα προκόπτει τε ἐς τὸ μὴ καταφρονεῖσθαι. Thus then τοῦ ναυτικοῦ προκόψαντες (scil. σφίσι τε καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις) would seem to mean, "hav-

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4 ψαντες. ἔθνη γὰρ πλείστα δὴ ἐπὶ μίαν πόλιν ταύτην
 ξυνῆλθε, πλὴν γε δὴ τοῦ ξύμπαντος λόγου τοῦ ἐν τῷδε τῷ
 πολέμῳ πρὸς τὴν Ἀθηναίων τε πόλιν καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων.
 LVII. τοσοῖδε γὰρ ἑκάτεροι ἐπὶ Σικελίαν τε καὶ περὶ Σικε-
 λίας, τοῖς μὲν ξυγκτησόμενοι τὴν χώραν ἐλθόντες, τοῖς δὲ 5
 ξυνδιασώσοντες, ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἐπολέμησαν,
 οὐ κατὰ δίκην τι μᾶλλον οὐδὲ κατὰ ξυγγένειαν
 μετ' ἀλλήλων στάντες, ἀλλ' ὥς ἐκάστοις τῆς
 ξυντυχίας ἢ κατὰ τὸ ξυμφέρον ἢ ἀνάγκη
 2 ἔσχεν. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν αὐτοὶ Ἴωνες ἐπὶ Δωριέας Συρακο- 10
 σίους ἐκόντες ἦλθον, καὶ αὐτοῖς τῇ αὐτῇ φωνῇ καὶ νομίμοις
 ἔτι χρώμενοι Λήμνιοι καὶ Ἰμβριοι καὶ Αἰγινῆται, οἱ τότε

1. δὴ] om. f. 2. ξυνῆλθον P. 4. ἑκάτεροι] om. K. 5. τοὺς μὲν D.F.T.
 συγκτησόμενοι c. ξυγκτησόμενοι d. συγκαταμένοι e. ἐλθόντες accessit ex A.
 B.C.D.E.H.K.N.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.i. Bekk. Haack. Poppo. Goell. τοὺς e.
 6. ξυνδιασώσαντες A.C.D.F.g. ξυνδιασωθέντες V. 8. ἐκάστοις B. ἑκαστοι i. ἐκά-
 στης k. ἑκαστος marg. R. Poppo. ἑκαστός τις τῆς Goell. 9. ξυμφέρον ἢ g.
 T.V.d.g.i.k. ἀνάγκη f. vulgo et Goell. ἀνάγκης. 10. ἔσχεν A.B.C.D.E.F.H.
 N.T.V.f.g.k.m. Parm. Poppo. Goell. ἔσχεον d.i. vulgo ἔσχον. 11. ἐκόντας Q.
 αὐτοῖς] om. L.O.P. αὐτῇ] om. m.

“ing facilitated the success of the
 “navy,” i. e. by their enterprise and
 spirit in first daring to attack the Athe-
 nians by sea, and afterwards persever-
 ing in their resolution without allowing
 themselves to be discouraged by the
 increase of the enemy's force.

2. τοῦ ξύμπαντος λόγου] “The whole
 “number,” or, in old English, “the
 “whole tale,” which word, in some of
 its principal meanings, offers a good
 analogy to λόγος. “Never were there
 “known so many states assembled to
 “fight at one and the same city, if we
 “except the sum of the whole confede-
 “racies of Athens and Lacedæmon.”
 τοῦ λόγου τοῦ πρὸς τὴν Ἀθηναίων πόλιν.
 i. e. τοῦ ξυνελθόντος: and for the sense
 of πρὸς, “assembled to rally round the
 “standard of Athens,” compare III. 11.
 §. 5. ἐχόντων τῶν πάντων πρὸς ὃ τι χρὴ
 στήναι, i. e. “a rallying point.”

[Poppo objects to this explanation,
 and translates “das verhältniss welches
 “stallfand zu,” “the relation which
 “existed towards the cities of Athens
 “and Lacedæmon.” Göller agrees

with my former interpretation, which I
 still think preferable to Poppo's.]

6. ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἐπολέμησαν] That
 is, “came to Syracuse to war,” just as
 those who are going to defend a place,
 no less than those who attack it, are
 said βοηθεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν. Ἐπολέμη-
 σαν is synonymous with ἐς πόλεμον, or
 μετὰ πολέμου, ἦλθον.

8. ὥς ἐκάστοις τῆς ξυντυχίας—ἔσχεν]
 “As each were severally circum-
 “stanced.” So in Herodot. VII. 188.
 τοῖσι οὕτω εἶχε ὄρμου, “those who were
 “so stationed.” In what follows, the
 construction is varied from the accusa-
 tive with the preposition to the dative;
 “as each were circumstanced, either
 “with regard to their interest, or the
 “compulsion which they experienced.”
 Bekker restored ἀνάγκη on conjecture:
 it is the reading of the Parma manu-
 script.

12. Λήμνιοι καὶ Ἰμβριοι] Lemnos had
 been taken and colonized by Miltiades
 a few years before the battle of Mara-
 thon, (Herodot. VI. 140.) Imbros was,
 I suspect, colonized also by him about

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Ἀἴγιαναν εἶχον, καὶ ἔτι Ἑστιαίης οἱ ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Ἑστίαίαν οἰ-
 κούντες, ἄποικοι ὄντες ξυνεστράτευσαν. τῶν δὲ ἄλλων οἱ 3
 μὲν ὑπήκοοι, οἱ δ' ἀπὸ ξυμμαχίας αὐτόνομοι, εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ οἱ
 μισθοφόροι ξυνεστράτεον. καὶ τῶν μὲν ὑπηκόων καὶ φόρου 4
 5 ὑποτελῶν Ἐρετριῆς καὶ Χαλκιδῆς καὶ Στυρῆς καὶ Καρύστιοι
 ἀπ' Εὐβοίας ἦσαν, ἀπὸ δὲ νήσων Κεῖοι καὶ Ἄνδριοι καὶ
 Τήνιοι, ἐκ δ' Ἰωνίας Μιλήσιοι καὶ Σάμιοι καὶ Χῖοι· τούτων
 Χῖοι οὐχ ὑποτελεῖς ὄντες φόρου, ναῦς δὲ παρέχοντες, αὐτό-
 νομοι ξυνέσποντο· καὶ τὸ πλεῖστον Ἴωνες ὄντες οὗτοι
 10 πάντες καὶ ἀπ' Ἀθηναίων, πλὴν Καρυστίων· οὗτοι δ' εἰσὶ
 Δρύορες. ὑπήκοοι δ' ὄντες καὶ ἀνάγκη ὅμως, Ἴωνες †γε†
 ἐπὶ Δωριέας, ἠκολούθουν. πρὸς δ' αὐτοῖς Αἰολῆς, Μηθυ- 5
 ναῖοι μὲν ναυσὶ καὶ οὐ φόρῳ ὑπήκοοι, Τενέδιοι δὲ καὶ Αἴνιοι
 ὑποτελεῖς. οὗτοι δὲ Αἰολῆς Αἰολεῦσι τοῖς κτίσασι Βοιωτοῖς

1. ἑστιαίης F.H. ἑστιαίαν L.N.O.P. ἑστίαίαν F.H.g. ἑστίαν b. 2. ἄποικοι
 c. 3. δὲ καὶ οἱ A.C.D.F.H.T.V.c.e.g. Poppo. Goell. δὲ οἱ K. ceteri δὲ οἱ καί.
 4. μισθοφόροι Q. ξυνεστράτευσαν g. 5. στερεῖς K. 6. κῖοι F.L.O.P.f.
 et correct. N. sed margo κεῖοι. καὶ ante ἄνδριοι om. R.V.f.i. post ἄνδριοι om.
 C.K.c.e. 7. τήνιοι B. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo τήσιοι. καὶ ἐκ Δ. ἐκ δ'
 ἰωνίας μιλήσιοι om. G. σάλιοι T. 8. ὄντες οὐδαμῶς N. φόρου οὐχ
 ὑποτελεῖς ὄντες B. 9. ξυνέποντο e. ξυνείποντο Q.d.i. ξυνέπονται g. 10. Ἀν
 ἀθῶν? Bekk. 2. 11. γε] B. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. τε. 13. ἐνιοι R.
 14. καὶ αἰολεῦσι i. κτίσασι A.L.Ö.b.e.f.k.

the same time; for Herodotus speaks of it in the reign of Cambyses, as being ἐτι τότε ὑπὸ Πελασγῶν οἰκομένην, but when Miltiades was forced by the Persians to leave his sovereignty of the Thracian Chersonesus and escape to Athens (B. C. 493), it is mentioned, that being chased on his way by the Phoenician fleet, he ran into Imbros for refuge, (Herodot. VI. 41.) the last place where he would have sought shelter, had it been still occupied by the Pelasgians, whose kinsmen he had so lately driven out of Lemnos. The settlement of Athenian citizens at Ægina took place as late as the Peloponnesian war (Thucyd. II. 27.), and that at Histiaea fourteen years earlier, B. C. 445. (Thucyd. I. 114.)

11. Δρύορες] Scymnus Chius v. 576. Δρύορας δὲ τὴν Κάρυστον ὠνομασμένην condidisse, unus, opinor, narrat. In

Long. 54. 30. Lat. 37. 30. Ptolemæus. WASS.

Ἴωνες †γε† ἐπὶ Δωριέας] I have followed Poppo and Göller in reading γε instead of τε, and I have restored the stopping of the older editions, connecting τὸ πλεῖστον Ἴωνες ὄντες with the preceding part of the sentence, and beginning a new clause at ὑπήκοοι δ' ὄντες, as otherwise there is a needless confusion in the statement. Thucydides, after first mentioning the simple fact that these people were Ionians, then adds, "and though they were subjects, and went on the service under compulsion, still they followed at any rate as Ionians against Dorians;" that is, it was not unnatural or irksome to them to serve against their natural enemies, although it was not in a quarrel of their own.

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[τοῖς] μετὰ Συρακοσίων κατ' ἀνάγκην ἐμάχοντο, Πλαταιῆς δὲ καταντικρὺ Βοιωτοὶ Βοιωτοῖς μόνοι εἰκότως κατ' ἔχθος. 6 Ῥόδιοι δὲ καὶ Κυθήριοι Δωριῆς ἀμφοτέροι, οἱ μὲν Λακεδαιμονίων ἄποικοι Κυθήριοι ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους τοὺς ἅμα Γυλίππῳ μετὰ Ἀθηναίων ὅπλα ἔφερον, Ῥόδιοι δὲ, Ἀργεῖοι 5 γένος, Συρακοσίοις μὲν Δωριεῦσι, Γελώοις δὲ καὶ ἀποίκους ἐαυτῶν οὖσι, μετὰ Συρακοσίων στρατευσμένοις, ἠναγκάζοντο 7 πολεμεῖν. τῶν τε περὶ Πελοπόννησον νησιωτῶν Κεφαλλῆνες μὲν καὶ Ζακύνθιοι αὐτόνομοι μὲν, κατὰ δὲ τὸ νησιωτικὸν μᾶλλον κατειργόμενοι, ὅτι θαλάσσης ἐκράτουν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, 10 ξυνείποντο· Κερκυραῖοι δὲ οὐ μόνον Δωριῆς ἀλλὰ καὶ Κορίνθιοι σαφῶς ἐπὶ Κορινθίους τε καὶ Συρακοσίους, τῶν μὲν ἄποικοι ὄντες, τῶν δὲ ξυγγενεῖς, ἀνάγκη μὲν ἐκ τοῦ εὐπρεποῦς, βουλήσει δὲ κατὰ ἔχθος τὸ Κορινθίων οὐχ ἥσσον 8 εἴποντο. καὶ οἱ Μεσσήνιοι νῦν καλούμενοι ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ καὶ 15 ἐκ Πύλου, τότε ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἐχομένης, ἐς τὸν πόλεμον παρελήφθησαν. καὶ ἔτι Μεγαρέων φυγάδες οὐ πολλοὶ Μεγαρεῦσι Σελιουντίοις οὖσι κατὰ ξυμφορὰν ἐμάχοντο. τῶν 9 δὲ ἄλλων ἐκούσιος μᾶλλον ἢ στρατεία ἐγίγνετο ἥδη. Ἀργεῖοι μὲν γὰρ οὐ τῆς ξυμμαχίας ἔνεκα μᾶλλον, ἢ τῆς Λακε- 20

1. τοῖς μετὰ Poppo. Bekk. 2. μετὰ τῶν συρ. L.O. μετὰ—βοιωτοῖς om. K. 2. κατ' ἀντικρὺ F.H.g. βοιωτοὶ] om. c. κατὰ τὸ ἔχθος B.Q.R.d.i.f. Bekk. 2. κατ' ἔχθραν P. 3. λακεδαιμονίων P. 5. μετὰ τῶν ἀθηναίων L.O.k.m. ἐπέφερον B. 6. συρακουσίους T. 7. συστρατευόμενοι G. 8. τε] δὲ B. πελοπ. νησ.] πελοποννησιωτῶν Q. κεφαλλῆνες Q.g. 10. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι A.B.D.E. F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri om. articulum. 11. δωριῆς] ροδιεῖς K. 14. τὸ] τῶν G. 15. εἴποντο] om. e. νῦν] μὲν K. ἐκ ναυπάκτου B. Bekk. 2. 19. ἀκούσιος e. 20. μὲν γὰρ B. Poppo. Goell. δὲ Q. ceteri μὲν.

2. καταντικρὺ Βοιωτοὶ Βοιωτοῖς] ["Κατὰ ταντικρὺν apud Atticos nusquam aliam " nisi loci notionem habet." POPPO. If this be so, the words must be understood to mean, Boeotians opposed to Boeotians.]

14. κατὰ ἔχθος τὸ Κορινθίων] "The hatred of which the Corinthians were the object." Compare I. 60. §. 2. κατὰ φιλίαν αὐτοῦ. "Love of which he was the object."

17. παρελήφθησαν] "Were pressed into the service." Παραλαμβάνειν is

used to express a superior state's forcibly employing the soldiers of an inferior one. Compare I. 111. §. 4. παραλαμβάνοντες Ἀχαιοὺς, and V. 52. §. 2. Thus also, παραλαμβάνειν Σκάνδειαν, IV. 54. §. 4. Νίσαιαν, IV. 69. §. 4, seems to signify a sort of formal incorporation of these places into the Athenian confederacy or dominion, by which they became liable to furnish men or money, when called upon by the Athenians to do so.

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δαιμονίων τε ἔχθρας καὶ τῆς παραντίκα ἕκαστοι ἰδίας ὠφε-
 λίας, Δωριῆς ἐπὶ Δωριέας μετὰ Ἀθηναίων Ἰώνων ἡκολού-
 θουν, Μαντινῆς δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι Ἀρκάδων μισθοφόροι, ἐπὶ τοὺς
 αἰὲ πολέμους σφίσιν ἀποδεικνυμένους εἰωθότες ἰέναι, καὶ
 5 τότε τοὺς μετὰ Κορινθίων ἐλθόντας Ἀρκάδας οὐδὲν ἦσσαν
 διὰ κέρδος ἡγούμενοι πολέμους, Κρήτες δὲ καὶ Αἰτωλοὶ
 μισθῷ καὶ οὗτοι πεισθέντες· ξυνέβη δὲ τοῖς Κρησὶ, τὴν
 Γέλαν Ῥοδίοις ξυγκτίσαντας μὴ ξὺν τοῖς ἀποίκους ἄλλ' ἐπὶ
 τοὺς ἀποίκους ἄκοντας μετὰ μισθοῦ ἐλθεῖν. καὶ Ἀκαρνάνων 10
 10 τινὲς ἅμα μὲν κέρδει, τὸ δὲ πλεόν Δημοσθένους φιλίᾳ καὶ
 Ἀθηναίων εὐνοίᾳ ξύμμαχοι ὄντες ἐπεκούρησαν. καὶ οἶδε μὲν 11
 τῷ Ἰονίῳ κόλπῳ ὀριζόμενοι· Ἰταλιωτῶν δὲ Θούριοι καὶ
 Μεταπόντιοι, ἐν τοιαύταις ἀνάγκαις τότε στασιωτικῶν καιρῶν
 κατελιγμένων, ξυνεστράτευον, καὶ Σικελιωτῶν Νάξιοι καὶ
 15 Καταναῖοι· βαρβάρων δὲ Ἑγεσταῖοι, οὔπερ ἐπηγάγοντο, καὶ
 Σικελῶν τὸ πλεόν, καὶ τῶν ἔξω Σικελίας Τυρσηνῶν τέ τινες
 κατὰ διαφορὰν Συρακοσίων καὶ Ἰάπυγες μισθοφόροι. τοσάδε

1. ὠφελίας accessit ex B.R.V. et margine N. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. 2. ἰώνων] om. b.c. 3. ἄλλων L. 4. αἰὲ πολέμους] λειπομένους B. εἰωθότες ἰέναι B. Goell. ceteri inverso ordine. 5. μετὰ κορινθίων A.B.C.D.F.G.H.L.N.O.T.V. c.e.f.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. vulgo μετὰ τῶν κορινθίων. 7. δὲ] om. L. 9. ἐποί-
 κους ἐκόντας B. 12. ἰωνίῳ E.K.g. ποριζόμενοι e. 13. τότε] om. L. στα-
 σιαστικῶν L.O.m. στρατιωτικῶν A.D.E.F.Q.T.g.k. 14. κατελιγμένοι cor-
 rectus i. νάξιοι καταναῖοι B. νάξιοι—σικελῶν om. T. 15. ἡγάγοντο R.
 16. σικελῶν B.N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo σικελιωτῶν. 17. καὶ] om. g.

7. ξυνέβη δὲ τοῖς Κρησὶ, τὴν Γέλαν Ῥοδίοις ξυγκτίσαντας] Satis usitatum est, ut dativum excipiat accusativus participii sequente infinitivo. Thucydides VI. 55. Ἰπάρχῳ δὲ ξυνέβη, τοῦ πάθους τῇ δυστυχίᾳ ὀνομασθέντα καὶ τὴν δόξαν τῆς τυραννίδος ἐς τὰ ἔπειτα προσ-
 λαβεῖν. Et VII. 40. ἔπειτα οὐκ ἐδόκει τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν διαμέλλοντας κόπῃ ἀλίσκεσθαι. Eadem ratio est in illo, quod e Pausania adnotat Sylburgius: Τοῖς ἐντυγχάνουσι παρε-
 κελεῖοντο ἄνδρας εἶναι ἀγαθοὺς. In quibus omnibus, apertum est, supplendum esse accusativum pronominis. ΔΥΚΕΡ.
 9. ἄκοντας μετὰ μισθοῦ] That is, like the apothecary in Romeo and Juliet, "their poverty but not their will con-
 "sented."

14. κατελιγμένων] "As they had been overtaken;" the genitive absolute being used instead of the case which should agree with the substantive, κατελιγμένοι. See especially the note on V. 33. §. 1. But on reconsidering the present passage, I would correct the interpretation of it given in the above note, and would make καιρῶν depend on ἀνάγκαις, not on κατελιγμένων. "As they had been overtaken in such necessities at that time, necessities, I mean, consisting in the seasons of faction which then prevailed amongst them." Τοιαύταις, "such as to com-
 pel them to join the Athenians." The factions at Thurii had been expressly mentioned, ch. 33.

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μὲν μετὰ Ἀθηναίων ἔθνη ἐστράτευον. LVIII. Συρακοσίοις
 secondly, of the al- δὲ ἀντεβοήθησαν Καμαριναῖοι μὲν ὁμοροὶ ὄν-
 lies of the Syracu-
 sans. τες, καὶ Γελῶοι οἰκοῦντες μετ' αὐτοὺς, ἔπειτα,
 Ἀκραγαντίνων ἡσυχάζοντων, ἐν τῷ ἐπέκεινα ἰδρυμένοι Σελι-
 2 νούντιοι. καὶ οἷδε μὲν τῆς Σικελίας τὸ πρὸς Λιβύην μέρος 5
 τετραμμένον νεμόμενοι, Ἱμεραῖοι δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ πρὸς τὸν Τυρ-
 σηνικὸν πόντον μορίου, ἐν ᾧ καὶ μόνοι Ἕλληνες οἰκοῦσιν·
 3 οὗτοι δὲ καὶ ἐξ αὐτοῦ μόνοι ἐβοήθησαν. καὶ Ἑλληνικὰ μὲν
 ἔθνη τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ τοσαύτε, Δωριῆς τε καὶ [οἱ] αὐτόνομοι
 πάντες, ξυνεμάχουν, βαρβάρων δὲ Σικελοὶ μόνοι, ὅσοι μὴ 10
 ἀφέστασαν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους· τῶν δ' ἔξω Σικελίας Ἑλ-
 λήνων Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν ἡγεμόνα Σπαρτιάτην παρεχόμενοι,
 Νεοδαμῶδεις δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους καὶ Εἰλωτας (δύναται δὲ τὸ
 Νεοδαμῶδες ἐλεύθερον ἦδη εἶναι,) Κορίνθιοι δὲ καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ
 πεζῶ μόνοι παραγενόμενοι, καὶ Λευκάδιοι καὶ Ἀμπρακιῶται 15
 κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενές, ἐκ δὲ Ἀρκαδίας μισθοφόροι ὑπὸ Κοριν-
 θίων ἀποσταλέντες, καὶ Σικυνῶνιοι ἀναγκαστοὶ στρατεύοντες,
 4 καὶ τῶν ἔξω Πελοποννήσου Βοιωτοί. πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἐπελθόν-
 τας τούτους οἱ Σικελιῶται αὐτοὶ πλῆθος πλέον κατὰ πάντα
 παρέσχοντο, ἅτε μεγάλας πόλεις οἰκοῦντες· καὶ γὰρ ὀπλῖται 20
 πολλοὶ καὶ νῆες καὶ ἵπποι καὶ ἄλλος ὅμιλος ἄφθονος ξυνε-
 λέγη. καὶ πρὸς ἅπαντας αὐθις, ὥς εἰπεῖν, τοὺς ἄλλους Συρα-

1. μετὰ τῶν ἀθηναίων d.i. ἔθνη] om. L. 2. καμαριναῖοι A.B.C.D.E.F.G.
 H.K.L.N.O.T.V.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri καὶ καμαριναῖοι. 3. οἰκοῦν-
 τες] οἱ οἰκοῦντες C.G.K.e. μετὰ τοὺς A.F. 4. ἡσυχάζοντων] om. C.e. 6. ἱμε-
 ραῖοι L.O. τὸν] om. D.g. τυρρηνικὸν G. 8. ἐξ αὐτοῦ μόνοι A.B.C.D.E.
 F.G.H.L.N.O.Q.T.V.c.e.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἐξ αὐτοῦ μόνου P. ce-
 teri μόνοι ἐξ αὐτοῦ. 9. ἐν] om. B. 10. οἱ αὐτόνομοι] αὐτόνομοι
 Reiskius. 10. μὴ] om. O. 11. ἐφέστασαν D.g. 13. δέ] om. C.d. δὲ νεο-
 δαμῶδεις K. 19. οἱ] om. e. 21. καὶ ὁ ἄλλος B. συνελέγη C.D.F.H.K.
 N.V.d.e.g.i.k. 22. συρακοσίοι B.N.V. et correcti d.g.i. ceteri συρακουσίους.
 συρακόσιοι Bekk. Haack. Poppo. Goell.

9. καὶ [οἱ] αὐτόνομοι πάντες] The ar-
 ticle here must be wrong, as in the
 words, ἐξακόσιοι [οἱ] τὴν νύκτα πορευό-
 μενοι, IV. 68. §. 5. I have inclosed it
 therefore in brackets, with Bekker,
 Poppo, and Gölle.

17. Σικυνῶνιοι ἀναγκαστοὶ] The Sicyo-

nians had been subjected to an oligar-
 chical government six years before this
 time, by the interference of the Lacedæ-
 monians. They were therefore no
 longer their own masters, but obliged
 to go on any service on which the La-
 cedæmonians ordered them. See V. 81.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

κόσιοι αὐτοὶ πλείω ἐπορίσαντο, διὰ μέγεθος τε πόλεως, καὶ ὅτι ἐν μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ ἦσαν. LIX. Καὶ αἱ μὲν ἐκατέρων ἐπικουρίαι τοσαῖδε ξυνελέγησαν, καὶ τότε ἦδη πᾶσαι ἀμφοτέροις παρήσαν, καὶ οὐκέτι οὐδὲν οὐδετέροις 5 ἐπῆλθεν.

Οἳ τε οὖν Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι εἰκότως ἐνόμισαν² καλὸν ἀγώνισμα σφίσιν εἶναι ἐπὶ τῇ γεγεννημένῃ νίκη τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐλεῖν τε τὸ στρατόπεδον ἅπαν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, τοσοῦτον δὲν, καὶ μηδὲ καθ' ἕτερα αὐτοὺς, μήτε διὰ θαλάσσης μήτε τῷ πεζῷ, διαφυγεῖν. ἔκληρον οὖν τὸν τε λιμένα εὐθὺς τὸν μέγαν, ἔχοντα³ τὸ στόμα ὅκτῳ σταδίων μάλιστα, τρήρεσι πλαγίαις καὶ πλοίοις καὶ ἀκάτοις, ἐπ' ἀγκυρῶν ὀρμίζοντες, καὶ τᾶλλα, ἣν ἔτι ναυμαχεῖν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τολμήσωσι, παρεσκευάζοντο, καὶ 15 ὀλίγον οὐδὲν ἐς οὐδὲν ἐπενόουν. LX. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις,

1. πλείον d.i. μέγεθος τε B.d.i. Poppo. Goell. vulgo μέγεθος. 2. καὶ ὅτι—ἦσαν] om. C.K.b.c.e. ὅτι γὰρ ἐν B. 3. τοσαῖδε A. ut solet. 5. ἀπῆλ-
θον T. 6. καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι] om. A.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.
ἐνομίσθησαν e. 7. ἀγῶνα A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.
Haack. Conf. c. 68. extr. 8. δὲ d. δέ τε C.e. 9. τοσοῦτο B. μὴ g.
ἕτερα B.i. et prima manu N. Poppo. Goell. ἕτερον G. vulgo ἐκάτερα. 11. ἔκλη-
ριον D.E.F.K.g. Poppo. Goell. οὖν] om. e. τε] om. i. 12. τὸ] om. D.Q.g.
τὸ στόμα om. C.e. στάδια e. 14. καὶ] om. G.

6. καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι] If these words are omitted, the conjunction τε immediately before has, as Haack observes, nothing to answer to it. Besides, as Haack observes again, "the allies" include the Corinthians and Gylippus, who were surely of importance enough to be mentioned as taking part with the Syracusans in all their hopes and all their measures. In ἀγώνισμα, a little below, the MSS. vary, many reading ἀγῶνα. Both words occur in the same sense, the former in ch. 56, 86. VIII. 12, 17, the latter in ch. 68. VI. 11. II. 45.

9. καθ' ἕτερα] "In either;" καθ' ἐκάτερα would signify, "in both," or, "in each."

11. ἔκληρον—εὐθὺς] "They immediately began to close up the great

"port." Dodwell's mistake in supposing that Thucydides meant to say that the port was closed in one day, because he uses the word εὐθὺς, arose from his not distinguishing between the imperfect and the aorist. "They began to close the port immediately;" but it does not appear from Thucydides how long a time it took to complete it. Diodorus says, "three days."

15. ὀλίγον οὐδὲν ἐς οὐδὲν ἐπενόουν] Acacius non ineleganter: nihil adeo parvum aut segne ab ulla parte animo volebant. Sed malim, in ullam partem. Aristophanes Equit. v. 386. μηδὲν ὀλίγον ποιεῖ. ubi Scholiastes: πάντα μεγάληα κατ' αὐτοῦ ποιεῖ, καὶ μηδὲν εὐτελές. Thucydides VIII. 15. καὶ ὀλίγον ἐπράσσετο οὐδὲν ἐς τὴν βοήθειαν τὴν ἐπὶ τῇ Χίῳ. DUKER.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

The Athenians resolve to make one great effort to force the passage, and effect their retreat by sea.

τὴν τε ἀπόκλησιν ὁρώσι καὶ τὴν ἄλλην διάνοιαν αὐτῶν αἰσθομένοις, βουλευτέα ἐδόκει. καὶ ξυνελθόντες οἱ τε στρατηγοὶ καὶ οἱ ταξιάρχοι πρὸς τὴν παρούσαν ἀπορίαν τῶν τε ἄλλων καὶ ὅτι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια οὔτε αὐτίκα ἔτι εἶχον (προπέμψαντες γὰρ ἐς Κατάνην, ὥς ἐκπλευσόμενοι, ἀπέειπον μὴ ἐπάγειν) οὔτε τὸ λοιπὸν ἐμελλον ἔξειν, εἰ μὴ ναυκρατήσουσιν, ἐβούλευσαντο τὰ μὲν τείχη τὰ ἄνω ἐκλεπεῖν, πρὸς δὲ αὐταῖς ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀπολαβόντες διατειχίσματι ὅσον οἶον τε ἐλάχιστον τοῖς τε σκεύεσι καὶ τοῖς ἀσθενέσιν ἱκανὸν γενέσθαι, τοῦτο μὲν φρουρεῖν, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ ἄλλου πεζοῦ τὰς ναῦς ἀπάσας, ὅσαι ἦσαν καὶ δυναταὶ καὶ ἀπλωότεραι, πάντα τινὰ ἐσβιβάζοντες πληρῶσαι, καὶ διανauμαχήσαντες, ἣν μὲν νικῶσιν, ἐς Κατάνην κομίζεσθαι, ἣν δὲ μὴ, ἐμπρήσαντες τὰς ναῦς, πεζῇ ξυνταξάμενοι ἀποχωρεῖν, ἣ ἂν τάχιστα μέλλωσιν τινος χωρίου ἢ βαρβαρικοῦ ἢ Ἑλληνικοῦ φιλίου ἀντιλήψεσθαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν, ὥς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ταῦτα, καὶ ἐποίησαν· ἕκ τε γὰρ τῶν ἄνω τειχῶν ὑποκατέβησαν, καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐπλήρωσαν πάσας,

1. ἀπόκλησιν D.F.H.K.Q.b.c.g. et prima manu C. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἄλλην στρατιὰν διάνοιαν i. 2. αἰσθανόμενοι O.k.m. 5. ἐς τὰ ἐπιτήδεια T. 6. ἐς τὴν κατάνην G. ἐκπλευσόμενοι g. 7. οὔτε] εἴτε g. ἐβουλεύοντο d. 8. τὰ ἄνω] τῶν ἄνω C.K.N.b.c.d.e.k.i. αὐταῖς ταύταις e. 9. ἀποβαλόντες i. διατειχίσματι B. Poppo. Goell. vulgo διατείχισμά τι. τε post οἶον om. d.e.i.

10. ἀσθενούσιν B. ἀσθενοῦσιν Bekk. 2. 11. τοῦ] om. g. ἀπάσας B. Goell. ceteri πάσας. 12. ἐπλωότεραι correct. N.V. ἐσβιβάζοντες A.D.F.H.N.R.T. V.d.g.i.k. 13. ἣν] εἰ i. 16. ἢ ἑλληνικοῦ ἢ βαρβαρικοῦ ἀντιλήψεσθαι K. φίλου R. 17. ταῦτα ἐποίησαν H.T.

3. οἱ ταξίρχοι] See the note on IV. 4. §. 1.

8. τὰ—τείχη τὰ ἄνω] That is, the upper extremity of the Athenian lines, where they came most immediately under the cliffs of Epipolæ, and were most distant from the sea shore. Plutarch says that this upper part of the lines was joined on to the temple of Hercules, so that the Syracusans having been obliged till now to omit the offering of sacrifices in that temple, now, when the Athenians evacuated their lines, went out and sacrificed with

great solemnity. (Nicias, c. 24.) It appears then that the temple stood in what was afterwards the quarter called Neapolis, under Epipolæ, but raised on a sort of lower ridge above the valley of the Anapus.

18. ὑποκατέβησαν] "They gradually descended," "evacuated their upper lines not in confusion and hurry, but gradually and in good order." Compare Herodot. II. 15. πολλοὺς μὲν τοὺς ὑπολειπομένους—πολλοὺς δὲ τοὺς ὑποκαταβαίνοντας.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91.4.

ἀναγκάσαντες ἐσβαίνειν ὅστις καὶ ὅπως οὖν ἐδόκει ἡλικίας
μετέχων ἐπιτήδειος εἶναι. καὶ ξυνεπληρώθησαν νῆες αἱ πᾶσαι 4
δέκα μάλιστα καὶ ἑκατόν· τοξότας τε ἐπ' αὐτὰς πολλοὺς καὶ
ἀκοντιστὰς τῶν τε Ἀκαρνάνων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξένων ἐσεβί-
5 βαζον, καὶ τᾶλλα, ὡς οἷόν τ' ἦν ἐξ ἀναγκαίου τε καὶ τοιαύ-
της διανοίας, ἐπορίσαντο. ὁ δὲ Νικίας, ἐπειδὴ τὰ πολλὰ 5
ἐτοῖμα ἦν, ὁρῶν [καὶ] τοὺς στρατιώτας τῷ τε παρὰ τὸ
εἰωθὸς πολὺ ταῖς ναυσὶ κρατηθῆναι ἀθυμοῦντας, καὶ διὰ τὴν
τῶν ἐπιτηδείων σπάνιν ὡς τάχιστα βουλομένους διακινδύ-
10 νεύειν, ξυγκαλέσας ἅπαντας παρεκελεύσατό τε πρῶτον καὶ
ἔλεξε τοιάδε.

LXI. “ἌΝΔΡΕΣ στρατιῶται Ἀθηναίων τε καὶ τῶν

“ἄλλων ξυμμάχων, ὁ μὲν ἄγων ὁ μέλλων ὁμοίως κοινὸς

SPEECH OF
NICIAS.

15 (61—64.)

We, soldiers, are
men of too great
experience to be
cast down by a few
reverses.

“ἅπασιν ἔσται, περί τε σωτηρίας καὶ πατρίδος

“ἐκάστοις οὐχ ἥσσον ἢ τοῖς πολεμίοις· ἦν γὰρ

“κρατήσωμεν νῦν ταῖς ναυσὶν, ἔστι τῷ τὴν

“ὑπάρχουσάν που οἰκείαν πόλιν ἐπιδεῖν. ἀθυ- 2

“μῖν δὲ οὐ χρή, οὐδὲ πάσχειν ὅπερ οἱ ἀπειρο-

“τατοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων, οἱ τοῖς πρώτοις ἀγῶσι σφαλέντες

20 “ἔπειτα διὰ παντὸς τὴν ἐλπίδα τοῦ φόβου ὁμοίαν ταῖς ξυμ-

1. ἀναγκάζοντες K. 3. ἐπ'] ἐς G. 4. ἐξεβίαζον c. 5. ὅσα B. καὶ τῆς
τοιαύτης ἐπορίσαντο i. 7. ὁρῶν τοὺς B. Bekker. Poppo. Goell. ὁρῶν τε καὶ τοὺς T.
8. κρατηθέντες c. 10. τε B.D.F.G.H.N.Q.T.V.d.e.g.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell.

vulgo τότε. 12. στρατιῶται] om. C.G.K.f. τε] om. G.K. 15. ἐκάστῳ B.
16. τῷ τοι A. τὸ D.V.g. 17. μου οἰκείαν πάλιν g.

5. ἐξ ἀναγκαίου τε καὶ τοιαύτης δια-
νοίας] This would be expressed in an
inverse order in English. “As well as
“they could upon such a plan, and
“dictated as it was by extreme neces-
“sity.” Τοιαύτης refers to the plan as
described before, and ὡς οἷόν τ' ἦν ἐκ
τοιαύτης διανοίας would mean, “as well
“as they could provide for a naval ac-
“tion conducted on such unusual prin-
“ciples, when victory was to depend
“not on skill, but on the efforts of the
“landsmen on board.” For the ex-
pression, ἀνάγκαιος διάνοια, see I. 61.
V. 8. VI. 37.

10. παρεκελεύσατο τότε] Valde friget
illud τότε, et melior sine dubio est
scriptura Reg. et Cass. παρεκελεύσατό
τε. Τὸ temere repetitum videtur a fine
vocis præcedentis. Thucyd. IV. 94. πα-
ρεκελεύετό τε καὶ ἔλεγε τοιάδε. DUKER.
17. πόλιν ἐπιδεῖν] Sic. VI. 69. καὶ τὴν
ὑπάρχουσαν σφίσι πατρίδα νικήσαντες
πάλιν ἐπιδεῖν. DUKER.

20. τὴν ἐλπίδα τοῦ φόβου] Confer
Thucydidem Orat. Phormionis II. 89.
WASS. Hoc genus loquendi Thucydi-
dis imitatur Lucianus in Tyrannicida
pag. 700. ἢ τις ἐλπίς τοῦ φόβου, ἢ τι
ὑπόμνημα τῶν συμφορῶν. DUK. “The

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

- 3 “φοραῖς ἔχουσιν. ἀλλ’ ὅσοι τε Ἀθηναίων πάρεστε, πολλῶν
 “ἤδη πολέμων ἔμπειροι ὄντες, καὶ ὅσοι τῶν ξυμμάχων, ξυ-
 “στρατευόμενοι αἰεὶ, μνήσθητε τῶν ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις παρα-
 “λόγων, καὶ τὸ τῆς τύχης κἂν μεθ’ ἡμῶν ἐλπίσαντες στή-
 “ναι, καὶ ὡς ἀναμαχοῦμενοι ἀξίως τοῦδε τοῦ πλήθους, ὅσον 5
 “αὐτοὶ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν ἐφορᾶτε, παρασκευάζεσθε. LXII. ἃ δὲ
 Various new contrivances have been introduced into our ships in order to ensure our victory. “ἀρωγὰ ἐνείδομεν ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ λιμένος στενό-
 “τητι πρὸς τὸν μέλλοντα ὄχλον τῶν νεῶν
 “ἔσσεσθαι καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἐκείνων ἐπὶ τῶν κατα-
 “στρωμάτων παρασκευὴν, οἷς πρότερον ἐβλαπτόμεθα, πάντα 10
 “καὶ ἡμῖν νῦν ἐκ τῶν παρόντων μετὰ τῶν κυβερνητῶν
 2 “ἐσκεμμένα ἡτοιμάσται. καὶ γὰρ τοξόται πολλοὶ καὶ ἄκον-
 “τισται ἐπιβήσονται καὶ ὄχλος, ᾧ ναυμαχίαν μὲν ποιούμενοι
 “ἐν πελάγει, οὐκ ἂν ἐχρώμεθα, διὰ τὸ βλάπτειν ἂν τὸ τῆς
 “ἐπιστήμης τῇ βαρύτητι τῶν νεῶν, ἐν δὲ τῇ ἐνθάδε ἡναγκα- 15
 3 “σμένη ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζομαχίᾳ πρόσφορα ἔσται. εὗρηται
 “δ’ ἡμῖν ὅσα χρή ἀντιναυπηγῆσαι, καὶ πρὸς τὰς τῶν ἐπωτί-
 “δων αὐτοῖς παχύτητας, ᾧπερ δὴ μάλιστα ἐβλαπτόμεθα,
 “χειρῶν σιδηρῶν ἐπιβολαί, αἱ σχήσουσι τὴν πάλιν ἀνά-

2. συστρατευόμενοι D.F.H.N.Q.T.V. στρατευόμενοι d.i. 3. μένησθε T.
 6. παρεσκευάζεσθε B. 11. ὑμῖν A.B.E.R.f.i. μετὰ τῶν] om. e. 12. καὶ γὰρ—
 ἐπιβήσονται] om. D. γὰρ om. g. 14. ἂν post βλάπτειν om. f. 15. τῇ] om. k.m.
 ἡναγκασμένους c. 16. πρόσφορος V. 17. χρή] μὴ A.C.D.E.F.G.T.d.e.g.i.k.m.
 ἦν margo i. ἀντιναυπηγῆσαι B.G.K.N.V. Goell. ναυπηγῆσαι f. ceteri ἀντιναυ-
 πηγίσθαι. 18. αὐτοῖς] om. d.i. παχυτάτας D. ᾧπερ D.g. δὴ accessit
 ex B. Bekk. Poppo. Goell.

“expectation or anticipation of their
 “fear, takes the colour of their dis-
 “asters.” It is well known that ἐλπίς,
 though generally taken in a good sense,
 signifies very often no more than “ex-
 “pectation,” or, “looking for a thing
 “to come,” whether it be good or bad.

3. μνήσθητε—καὶ—παρασκευάζεσθε]
 These words answer to one another,
 the participle ἐλπίσαντες being inserted
 as in a parenthesis; for καὶ ἐλπίσαντες
 is equivalent to ἅμα τῇ ἐλπίδι, or ἐλπί-
 σαντες ἅμα.

16. πρόσφορα ἔσται] One MS. reads
 πρόσφορος, as if to avoid the apparent
 solecism. But πρόσφορα refers to every
 thing which had been contrived for the

approaching engagement; τὰ εἰρημένα,
 as in the preceding sentence, πάντα
 ἐσκεμμένα ἡτοιμάσται.

17. ὅσα χρή ἀντιναυπηγῆσαι] Göller
 reads χρήν, but the present tense, when
 speaking of a thing so completely un-
 finished, seems quite defensible. For
 although, strictly speaking, the grap-
 ples may have been already fixed on
 the ships when Nicias spoke, (and yet
 even this does not appear certain,) yet
 the use of them was yet to come; and
 therefore it was quite allowable to say,
 “We have thought of every thing
 “which we have to do in our ships, to
 “fit them to encounter the enemy.”

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

- “ κρουσιν τῆς προσπεσούσης νεὼς, ἣν τὰ ἐπὶ τούτοις οἱ ἐπι-
 “ βάται ὑπουργῶσιν. ἐς τοῦτο γὰρ δὴ ἠναγκάσμεθα, ὥστε 4
 “ πεζομαχεῖν ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν, καὶ τὸ μήτε αὐτοὺς ἀνακρού-
 “ εσθαι, μήτ’ ἐκείνους ἐᾶν, ὠφέλιμον φαίνεται, ἄλλως τε καὶ
 5 “ τῆς γῆς, πλὴν ὅσον ἂν ὁ πεζὸς ἡμῶν ἐπέχη, πολεμίας
 “ οὔσης. LXIII. ὧν χρὴ μεμνημένους διαμάχεσθαι ὅσον
 “ ἂν δύνησθε, καὶ μὴ ἐξωθεῖσθαι ἐς αὐτήν, ἀλλὰ ξυμπεσού-
 “ σης νηϊ νεὼς μὴ πρότερον ἀξιούν ἀπολύ-
 “ εσθαι ἢ τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ πολεμίου καταστρώ-
 10 “ ματος ὀπλίτας ἀπαράξτε. καὶ ταῦτα τοῖς 2
 “ ὀπλίταις οὐχ ἦσσαν τῶν ναυτῶν παρακε-
 “ λεύομαι, ὅσῳ τῶν ἄνωθεν μᾶλλον τὸ ἔργον
 “ τοῦτο· ὑπάρχει δ’ ἡμῖν ἔτι νῦν γε τὰ πλείω
 “ τῷ πεζῷ ἐπικρατεῖν. τοῖς δὲ ναύταις παραινῶ, 3
 15 “ καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τῷδε καὶ δέομαι, μὴ ἐκπεπλήχθαι τι ταῖς
 “ ξυμφοραῖς ἄγαν, τήν τε παρασκευὴν ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρωμά-
 “ των βελτίω νῦν ἔχοντας καὶ τὰς ναῦς πλείους, ἐκείνην τε
 “ τὴν ἡδονὴν ἐνθυμείσθαι, ὡς ἀξία ἐστὶ διασώσασθαι, οἱ τέως
 “ Ἀθηναῖοι νομιζόμενοι καὶ μὴ ὄντες ὑμῶν, τῆς τε φωνῆς τῇ
 20 “ ἐπιστήμῃ καὶ τῶν τρόπων τῇ μιμήσει, ἐθαυμάζεσθε κατὰ
 “ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς ἡμετέρας οὐκ ἔλασσον
 “ κατὰ τὸ ὠφελείσθαι, ἐς τε τὸ φοβερὸν τοῖς ὑπηκόοις καὶ
 “ τὸ μὴ ἀδικεῖσθαι πολὺ πλείον μετείχετε. ὥστε κοινωνοὶ 4

3. ἀνακρούσεσθαι E.F. οὔσης 4. ἐὰν ὠφέλιμον φαίνεται A. ἐὰν F. 5. ἐπέχει E.F.H.Q.R.f.g.i. 6. ἐσομένης B. 7. δυνήσησθε Q. 8. ἀξιούν B.G.K. d.e.f.i. Valla. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἄξιον. 9. ἢ B.F.G.K.N.V.c.f. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἢν A.C.D.E.H.T.k. vulgo ἦν μὴ. 10. ὀπλίτας] om. e. 13. ὑμῖν R.T. γε] om. i. τὰ] νῦν Q. 16. συμφοραῖς C.D.F.V.e. 17. βέλτιον G. 18. διασώζεσθαι K. οἷτε ὡς V. 19. ἡμῶν e. 20. τῇ μιμήσει] om. c. 21. τῆς ἐλλάδος i. 22. ἐς] ὡς i. 23. τὸ ἀδικεῖσθαι A.C.D.E.F.H.K.M.R.T.c.d.e.f.g.i. τὸ διακείσθαι L.O.P.k.m. πλείον B.d.i. πλείω C.L.O.P.e. ὡς, omissa τε, D.g. κεκοινωνημένοι d.i.

9. τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ — καταστρώματος — ἀπαράξτε] That is, τοὺς ἐπὶ τῷ καταστρώματι — ἀπαράξτε ἀπ’ αὐτοῦ. See the note on I. 50. §. 3.

23. πολὺ πλείον μετείχετε] This must be considered as an exaggeration, grounded upon the fact that the μέτοι-

κοι formed a large proportion of the seamen of the Athenian navy, and thus became feared by the subject states placed within reach of the fleets of Athens. And for the same reason they were protected at Athens more than was generally the case with persons of

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

“μόνοι ἐλευθέρως ἡμῖν τῆς ἀρχῆς ὄντες, δικαίως αὐτὴν νῦν
 “μὴ καταπροδίδετε, καταφρονήσαντες δὲ Κορινθίων τε, οὐδ’
 “πολλάκις νενικήκατε, καὶ Σικελιωτῶν, ὧν οὐδ’ ἀντιστῆναι
 “οὐδεὶς ἕως ἡκμαζε τὸ ναυτικὸν ἡμῖν ἡξίωσεν, ἀμύνασθε
 “αὐτούς, καὶ δείξατε ὅτι καὶ μετὰ ἀσθενείας καὶ ξυμφορῶν 5
 “ἡ ὑμετέρα ἐπιστήμη κρείσσων ἐστὶν ἐτέρας εὐτυχούσης
 “ῥώμης. LXIV. τοὺς τε Ἀθηναίους ὑμῶν πάλιν αὖ καὶ
 “τάδε ὑπομνήσκω, ὅτι οὔτε ναὺς ἐν τοῖς νεωσοϊκοῖς ἄλλας
 “ὁμοίας ταῖσδε οὔτε ὀπλιτῶν ἡλικίαν ὑπελί-
 “πετε, εἴ τε ξυμβήσεται τι ἄλλο ἢ τὸ κρατεῖν 10
 “ὑμῖν, τοὺς τε ἐνθάδε πολεμίους εὐθὺς ἐπ’
 “ἐκεῖνα πλευσουμένους, καὶ τοὺς ἐκεῖ ὑπο-
 “λοίπους ἡμῶν ἀδυνάτους ἐσομένους τοὺς τε
 “αὐτοῦ καὶ τοὺς ἐπελθόντας ἀμύνασθαι, καὶ
 “οἱ μὲν ἂν ὑπὸ Συρακοσίοις εὐθὺς γίγνοισθε, οἷς αὐτοὶ ἴστε 15

2 “οἷα γνώμη ἐπήλθετε, οἱ δ’ ἐκεῖ ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίοις. ὥστε
 “ἐν ἐνὶ τῷδε ὑπὲρ ἀμφοτέρων ἀγῶνι καθεστῶτες καρτερή-
 “σατε, εἴπερ ποτὲ, καὶ ἐνθυμείσθε καθ’ ἐκάστους τε καὶ
 “ξύμπαντες, ὅτι οἱ ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν ὑμῶν νῦν ἐσόμενοι, καὶ
 “πεξοὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εἰσὶ καὶ νῆες καὶ ἡ ὑπόλοιπος πόλις 20

1. δικαίως αὐτὴν d.g.i. Goell. ceteri δικαίως ἂν αὐτὴν. 2. μὴ] om. A.F.
 καταπροδίδετε A.B.C.D.F.H.K.M.N.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. καταπρο-
 δοίητε L.O.P. vulgo καταπροδίδετε. 3. πολλάκις μὲν νενικήκατε G.
 4. ἡκμασε d. ἀμύνασθε d.i. 5. ὅτι μετὰ B. ἀσθενείας τῶν ξυμφορῶν e.
 6. κρείττων d.f.i. εὐτυχούσης ἐτέρας D.N.Q.V.g. ἐτέρας ἐντυχούσης F. 7. ἡμῶν
 A.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k. ἡ ὑμῶν B. καὶ] om. V. 8. ὅτε A.
 9. ὑπελείπετε N. 11. ἐπέκεινα K.M. 12. πλευσωμένους A. πλεουσόμενοι
 B.D.F.T.V.f.g.i. 13. ὑμῶν B. 15. γένοισθε L.O.P. γίγνησθε R.V.e.
 16. οἷα A. 18. τε] om. B. 19. ξύμπαντας D.N.V.g. νῦν ὑμῶν c.
 20. ἡ] om. A.B.C.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.T.V.f.g.k.m.

their class in other parts of Greece, and stood in a more favoured position as compared with the actual citizens. Compare I. 121. §. 4. 143. §. 1, 2. and Xenoph. de Repub. Athen. I. §. 10, and seqq.

[Poppo and Göller have misunderstood the last words of this note, as if I had meant to say that the condition of the μέτοικοι was more favoured than that of the citizens. I meant to say that their relation towards the actual

citizens was less unfavourable than the relation of μέτοικοι to citizens in other states of Greece.]

1. δικαίως—μὴ καταπροδίδετε] “We may justly call on you not to betray it now to its ruin.” Δικαίως is synonymous with ὡς τὸ δίκαιον βούλεται.

6. ἐτέρας—ῥώμης, i. e. ἐτέρων] Compare VII. 17. σφετέραν ἀντίταξιν, and V. 26. παρ’ ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς πράγμασι. GÖLLER.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

“καὶ τὸ μέγα ὄνομα τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, περὶ ὧν εἰ τίς τι ἕτερος
 “ἐτέρου προφέρει ἢ ἐπιστήμη ἢ εὐψυχία, οὐκ ἂν ἐν ἄλλῳ
 “μᾶλλον καιρῷ ἀποδειξάμενος, αὐτὸς τε αὐτῷ ὠφέλιμος
 “γένοιτο καὶ τοῖς ξύμμασι σωτήριος.”

5 LXV. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοσαῦτα παρακελευσάμενος εὐθύς
 ἐκέλευε πληροῦν τὰς ναῦς. τῷ δὲ Γυλίππῳ καὶ τοῖς Συρακο-

The Syracusans
 take measures a-
 gainst the new in-
 ventions of the A-
 thenians, and ex-
 hort their men to
 10 the battle.

στοῖς παρῆν μὲν αἰσθάνεσθαι, ὁρῶσι καὶ αὐτὴν
 τὴν παρασκευὴν, ὅτι ναυμαχήσουσιν οἱ Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι, προηγγέλθη δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ ἡ ἐπιβολὴ
 τῶν σιδηρῶν χειρῶν. καὶ πρὸς τε τᾶλλα ἐξηρ-

τύσαντο ὥς ἕκαστα, καὶ πρὸς τοῦτο· τὰς γὰρ πρώρας καὶ
 τῆς νεῶς ἄνω ἐπὶ πολὺ κατεβύρσωσαν, ὅπως ἂν ἀπολισθάνοι
 καὶ μὴ ἔχοι ἀντιλαβὴν ἢ χεῖρ ἐπιβαλλομένη. καὶ ἐπειδὴ
 πάντα ἐτοῖμα ἦν, παρεκελεύσαντο ἐκείνοις οἱ τε στρατηγοὶ

15 καὶ Γύλιππος, καὶ ἔλεξαν τοιαύδε.

LXVI. “ὍΤΙ μὲν καλὰ τὰ προειργασμένα, καὶ ὑπὲρ
 “καλῶν τῶν μελλόντων ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται, ὃ Συρακόσιοι καὶ

SPEECH OF
 GYLIPPUS
 AND THE SY-
 20 RACUSAN
 GENERALS.
 (66—68.)

Our past victories
 are a sure earnest
 of our further suc-
 cess. Defeat will
 make the enemy
 more desponding.

“ξύμμαχοι, οἱ τε πολλοὶ δοκεῖτε ἡμῖν εἰδέναί
 “(οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν οὕτως αὐτῶν προθύμως ἀντε-
 “λάβεσθε), καὶ εἰ τις μὴ ἐπὶ ὅσον δεῖ ῥησθῆται,
 “σημανοῦμεν. Ἀθηναίους γὰρ ἐς τὴν χώραν
 “τὴνδε ἐλθόντας, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς Σικελίας
 “καταδουλώσει, ἔπειτ’ εἰ κατορθώσειαν, καὶ
 “τῆς Πελοποννήσου καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος,

1. ἀθηναίων B. ἀθηναίων P. καὶ περὶ O. τι] om. f.i. τῇ E. ἕτερος] ἕροισι
 P. om. Q. 2. προσφέρει b. 3. ὑποδεξάμενος T. ἐαυτῶι B. 4. γένοιτο]
 εὐθύς i. σωτηρίοις F. 5. τοσαύδε B. 6. ἐκέλευσε P. d. 7. ὁρῶσι δὲ
 καὶ L. O. P. 9. ἐπιβολὴ A. B. C. D. E. F. H. N. O. R. T. V. c. f. g. k. cum Polluce I.
 120. et Tusano. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἐπιβουλή. 10. τᾶλλα] πολλὰ
 C. d. e. i. ἐξηρτήσαντο H. d. ἐξυρτήσαντο F. T. 12. νεῶς τὰ ἄνω O.
 κατεβύρσωσαν B. καὶ ὅπως Q. f. i. ἀπολισθάνοι e. ἀπολισθάνει d. 13. ἐξη f.
 ἀντιλαβεῖν ἢ χεῖρ H. T. ἢ χεῖρ ἀντιλαβὴν i. qui mox ἐπιλαβόμενοι. 14. ἐτοῖμα
 πάντα B. Bekk. 2. ἐκείνοις] ἐπ’ ἐκείνοις K. M. 15. καὶ ὁ γύλιππος K. O. f.
 16. καλὰ] κατὰ d. i. 17. καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι e. 19. ἂν] om. L. αὐτῶν
 οὕτως B. 20. ἐπὶ] om. L. δεῖ] δὴ A. i. ῥησθῆτε D. 21. τὴν] om. Q.
 22. τῆς] τῇ τῆς e. om. g. 23. ἔπειτα δὲ B. 24. πελοποννήσου τε καὶ B.

12. τῆς νεῶς ἄνω ἐπὶ πολὺ] That is, “of the ship;” ἄνω, “in the upper
 ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς νεῶς, “over a great portion “works.” See II. 76. §. 4.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

- “καὶ ἀρχὴν τὴν ἤδη μεγίστην τῶν τε πρὶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ
 “τῶν νῦν κεκτημένους, πρῶτοι ἀνθρώπων ὑποστάντες τῷ
 “ναυτικῷ, ὥπερ πάντα κατέσχον, τὰς μὲν νενικήκατε ἤδη
 3 “ναυμαχίας, τὴν δ’ ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος νῦν νικήσετε. ἄνδρες γὰρ
 “ἐπειδὰν ᾧ ἀξιούσι προὔχειν κολουθῶσι, τό γ’ ὑπόλοιπον 5
 “αὐτῶν τῆς δόξης ἀσθενέστερον αὐτὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἐστὶν ἢ εἰ μὴδ’
 “ῥήθησαν τὸ πρῶτον, καὶ τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα τοῦ αὐχήματος
 “σφαλλόμενοι καὶ παρὰ ἰσχὺν τῆς δυνάμεως ἐνδιδόασιν· ὁ
 “νῦν Ἀθηναίους εἰκὸς πεπονθέναι. LXVII. ἡμῶν δὲ τό τε
 Victory makes us more bold. Their new inventions, feeble imitations of our tactics, we have sufficiently provided against. And they are already self-condemned, for they are not fighting for victory, but simply for the ability to fly.
 “ὑπάρχον πρότερον, ὥπερ καὶ ἀνεπιστήμονες 10
 “ἔτι ὄντες ἀπετολμήσαμεν, βεβαιότερον νῦν,
 “καὶ τῆς δοκίσεως προσγεγεννημένης αὐτῷ, τὸ
 “κρατίστους εἶναι εἰ τοὺς κρατίστους ἐνική-
 “σαμεν, διπλασία ἐκάστου ἢ ἐλπίς. τὰ δὲ
 “πολλὰ πρὸς τὰς ἐπιχειρήσεις ἢ μεγίστη 15
 “ἐλπίς μεγίστην καὶ τὴν προθυμίαν παρέ-
 2 “χεται. τὰ τε τῆς ἀντιμιμήσεως αὐτῶν τῆς παρασκευῆς
 “ἡμῶν τῷ μὲν ἡμετέρῳ τρόπῳ ξυνήθη τέ ἐστι, καὶ οὐκ
 “ἀνάρμοστοι πρὸς ἑκάστων† αὐτῶν ἐσόμεθα· οἱ δ’, ἐπειδὰν

1. καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν O. τῶν ἤδη i. 2. ἀποστάντες P. 3. ἤδη ex B. receperunt Bekk. Poppo. Goell. 4. εἰκότως E.F.m. 5. κολουθῶσι A.F.O. V.f. Poppo. Goell. ἀκολουθῶσι B.L.P.c. ἀκολουθοῦσι Q. κολαθῶσι e.g. vulgo κολουθῶσι. γε λοιπὸν B. 9. ἀθηναίους νῦν f. εἰκὸς] ὡς εἰκὸς i. ὑμῶν A.B.C.F.H.K.L.M.O.P.R.c.e.f.g.i.k.m. 10. ὥπερ g. 11. βεβαιότερας f. 12. καὶ] om. A.D.F.H.f.g.m. προσγεγεννημένης A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q. V.c.e.g.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. προγεγεννημένης d.k. vulgo προσγενομένης. 14. τὰ δὲ—ἐλπίς] om. A.C.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.g.e.k.m. 16. παρέχετε L.O.k. 17. τὰ τε] τὰδε M. 19. πρὸς ἑκάστων B. πρὸς ἐκάστην L.O. Poppo. vulgo πρὸς τὴν ἐκάστην. αὐτῷ D.

2. ὑποστάντες—κατέσχον] “With-
 “standing that navy with which they
 “were overbearing every thing.” Com-
 pare IV. 92. §. 3.

7. τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα, κ. τ. λ.] The ex-
 pression τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα occurs again,
 IV. 62. §. 2. and is there used like a
 single substantive, equivalent to τῷ πα-
 ραλόγῳ. Now if τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα τοῦ
 αὐχήματος can be taken together to sig-
 nify, “in the disappointment of their
 “boasting,” the antithesis with παρὰ
 ἰσχὺν τῆς δυνάμεως is more complete,

and the order of the words is better
 preserved. Otherwise τοῦ αὐχήματος
 must depend on σφαλλόμενοι, “By an
 “unlooked-for disappointment failing
 “of their vaunts, they yield beyond
 “the degree of their power,” i. e. more
 than is warranted by what they have
 yet the power to effect.

12. τὸ κρατίστους εἶναι] Compare VII.
 36. §. 5. τὸ ἀντίπρωρον ξυγκρούσαι.
 19. πρὸς ἑκάστων†] The common
 reading here, πρὸς τὴν ἐκάστην is not
 justified by any of the instances quoted

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

- “ πολλοὶ μὲν ὀπλῖται ἐπὶ τῶν καταστρωμάτων παρὰ τὸ
 “ καθεστηκὸς ὥσι, πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ ἀκοντισταὶ χερσαῖοι, ὥς
 “ εἰπεῖν, Ἀκαρνᾶνές τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἐπὶ ναῦς ἀναβάντες, οἱ
 “ οὐδ’ ὅπως καθεζομένους χρὴ τὸ βέλος ἀφείναι εὐρήσουσι,
 5 “ πῶς οὐ σφαλοῦσί τε τὰς ναῦς καὶ ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς πάντες,
 “ οὐκ ἐν τῇ αὐτῶν τρόπῳ κινούμενοι, ταραζονται ; ἐπεὶ καὶ 3
 “ τῇ πλήθει τῶν νεῶν οὐκ ὠφελήσονται, εἴ τις καὶ τότε
 “ ὑμῶν, ὅτι οὐκ ἴσαις ναυμαχήσει, πεφόβηται· ἐν ὀλίγῳ γὰρ
 “ πολλαὶ ἀργότεραι μὲν ἐς τὸ δρᾶν τι ὧν βούλονται ἔσονται,
 10 “ ῥᾶσται δὲ ἐς τὸ βλάπτεσθαι ἀφ’ ὧν ἡμῖν παρεσκεύασται.
 “ τὸ δ’ ἀληθέστατον γινώτε, ἐξ ὧν ἡμεῖς οἰόμεθα σαφῶς 4
 “ πεπύσθαι· ὑπερβαλλόντων γὰρ αὐτοῖς τῶν κακῶν, καὶ
 “ βιαζόμενοι ὑπὸ τῆς παρούσης ἀπορίας, ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθε-
 “ στήκασιν, οὐ παρασκευῆς πίστει μᾶλλον ἢ τύχης † ἀποκιν-
 15 “ δυνεύσει† οὕτως ὅπως δύνανται, ἢ ἢ βιασάμενοι ἐκπλεύ-

2. δὲ καὶ ἀκοντισταὶ A. B. D. F. H. L. N. O. P. V. f. g. k. m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo omitt. kal. 3. ἀναβάντες] om. g. 4. ἀφῆναι g. 5. πάντες] om. c. 6. αὐτῷ E. K. N. R. V. i. m. ἐαυτῶν B. 8. ἡμῶν D. N. V. g. 9. ἐσόμενοι C. e. 10. ῥᾶστα K. M. e. δε] γὰρ K. 11. ἀληθέστερον Q. 12. ὑπερβαλλόντων K. τῶν] om. D. g. 15. ἢ ἢ] ἢν Q.

by Gölle or by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 264, 5 ; for though it is correct to say, τὴν ἀντιμίμησιν ἐκάστην, or ἐκάστην τὴν ἀντιμίμησιν, yet the article here belongs not to the adjective, but to the substantive, and cannot be an argument for allowing such an expression as τὴν ἐκάστην. Thus ταύτην τὴν πόλιν, or τὴν πόλιν ταύτην, are correct expressions, but who ever heard of τὴν ταύτην, without any substantive at all ?

4. ὅπως καθεζομένους—ἀφείναι] “ Will not so much as know how to discharge their javelins, stationary as “ they must be in one place,” i. e. without the room and free power of movement to which they were accustomed on shore. Καθεζομένους signifies, “ as “ they must be sitting still, in a manner, “ in one spot.”

13. ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν, οὐ παρασκευῆς πίστει μᾶλλον, ἢ τύχης ἀποκινδυνεύσει, οὕτως ὅπως δύνανται] Suspicio, Scholiasten legisse ἀποκινδυνεύσαι. Hoc multo clariorem reddit sententiam ; et

oratio apte in hunc modum procedit : ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν ἀποκινδυνεύσαι οὕτως, ὅπως δύνανται, οὐ μᾶλλον πίστει παρασκευῆς, ἢ τύχης eo dementia venerunt, ut non male Acacius, ut, non tam adparatu suo, quam inoerta fortuna alea, confisi, periculum, quocumque modo possunt, facere velint. Duk.

14. οὐ παρασκευῆς πίστει, κ. τ. λ.] “ They are reduced to desperation, not “ so much relying on their actual force, “ as risking their fortune in the only “ way now left to them.” Ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν is equivalent to saying, ἀπονενονμένων ἀνθρώπων βουλευματι ἐπιχειροῦσιν, “ they are reduced to make “ a desperate effort.” The substantive ἀποκινδυνεύσεις occurs in no other place, so far as I am aware, and thus some may prefer Duker’s conjecture, ἀποκινδυνεύσαι. Yet it is so agreeable to analogy, that I have little doubt of its genuineness ; and a double antithesis is thus gained between παρασκευῆς and τύχης, πίστει and ἀποκινδυνεύσει,

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

“σωσιν ἢ κατὰ γῆν μετὰ τοῦτο τὴν ἀποχώρησιν ποιῶνται,
 “ὥς τῶν γε παρόντων οὐκ ἂν πράξαντες χεῖρον. LXVIII.

Fight then to obtain at once a most righteous vengeance, and to ensure to Sicily a durable freedom, and an eternal glory.

“πρὸς οὖν ἀταξίαν τε τοιαύτην, καὶ τύχην
 “ἀνδρῶν ἐαυτὴν παραδεδωκυῖαν πολεμιωτά-
 “των, ὀργῇ προσμίζωμεν, καὶ νομίσωμεν ἅμα 5
 “μὲν νομιμώτατον εἶναι πρὸς τοὺς ἐναντίους,
 “οἱ ἂν ὥς ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ τοῦ προσπεσόντος
 “δικαιώσωσιν ἀποπλῆσαι τῆς γνώμης τὸ θυμούμενον, ἅμα
 “δὲ ἐχθροὺς ἀμύνασθαι ἐγγενησόμενον ἡμῖν, [καὶ] τὸ λεγόμε-
 2 “μενόν που ἥδιστον εἶναι. ὥς δὲ ἐχθροὶ καὶ ἔχθιστοι, πάν- 10
 “τες ἴστε, οἳ γε ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν ἦλθον δουλωσόμενοι, ἐν
 “ᾧ, εἰ κατώρθωσαν, ἀνδράσι μὲν ἂν τὰ ἁλγιστα προσέθε-
 “σαν, παισὶ δὲ καὶ γυναιξὶ τὰ ἀπρεπέστατα, πόλει δὲ τῇ
 3 “πάσῃ τὴν αἰσχίστην ἐπὶ κλησιν. ἀνθ' ὧν μὴ μαλακισθῆναί
 “τινα πρέπει, μηδὲ τὸ ἀκινδύνως ἀπελθεῖν αὐτοὺς κέρδος 15
 “νομίσαι. τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ καὶ εἰ κρητήσωσιν, ὁμοίως δρᾶ-

1. ποιῶνται E.F.i. 2. οὐκ ἂν] κἂν V. πράξαντες A. Goell. Dobræus. vulgo πράζοντες. 3. πρὸς] πῶς f. 4. αὐτὴν B. 5. νομίσωμεν C.K. 7. ὥς] ἀπλῶς L.O.P. ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ τοῦ προσπεσόντος] om. L.O. 8. δικαίω-
 σιν V. τῆς γνώμης] om. g. 9. ἀμύνασθαι D.g.i. ἐγγενησόμενον B. Bekk. 2. καὶ] om. i. unciis inclusit Poppo. 12. τὰλγιστα Q. Bekker. Goell. προσέ-
 θηκαν c. 15. μήτε L.O.k. 16. καὶ] om. K.

2. οὐκ ἂν πράξαντες] I have followed Bekker and Dobree in restoring the aorist here instead of the future, and regret that I have not done so in similar passages in the earlier books. See Dobree, Index in Thucyd. “*ἂν cum “futuro.”*”

5. καὶ νομίσωμεν, κ. τ. λ.] For the construction νομιμώτατον εἶναι οἱ ἂν—δικαιώσωσιν, instead of νομιμώτατον εἶναι τὸ δικαιῶσαι, see II. 44. §. 2. τὸ δ' εὐτυχές, οἱ ἂν—λάχωσιν, and the note there. The sense, however obscurely expressed, seems to be as follows: “Let us think that it is at once *most lawful* in dealing with our enemies, “for men to think themselves entitled, “in a case of taking vengeance on an “aggressor, to glut all their heart’s “animosity, and at the same time that, “in gaining thus our full revenge, we “shall gain what even to a proverb is “accounted *most delightful*.” I think

that ἐγγενησόμενον depends on νομίσωμεν, and I should agree with Poppo in thinking that the conjunction before τὸ λεγόμενόν που would be better omitted. As the text now stands, we must either connect ἐχθροὺς ἀμύνασθαι and τὸ λεγόμενόν που ἥδιστον εἶναι, making both the subject to ἐγγενησόμενον, “we shall “have vengeance, and what all surely “allow to be so delightful,” i.e. we shall get vengeance, and that is what all surely allow to be most delightful; or else we must connect ἐγγενησόμενον and ἥδιστον εἶναι, referring both to the same subject, ἐχθροὺς ἀμύνασθαι, and taking the words τὸ λεγόμενόν που as standing by themselves, “and let us “think that vengeance will be ours, “and that it is, even to a proverb, most “delightful;” τὸ λεγόμενόν που, “ac- “cording, if I mistake not, to the pro- “verb.”

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“ σουσι· τὸ δὲ, πραξάντων ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος ἃ βουλόμεθα,
 “ τούσδε τε κολασθῆναι, καὶ τῇ πάσῃ Σικελίᾳ καρπουμένη
 “ καὶ πρὶν ἐλευθερίαν βεβαιότεραν παραδοῦναι, καλὸς ὁ
 “ ἀγών. καὶ κινδύνων οὗτοι σπανιώτατοι, οἱ ἂν ἐλάχιστα
 5 “ ἐκ τοῦ σφαλῆναι βλάπτοντες πλείστα διὰ τὸ εὐτυχεῖσαι
 “ ὠφελῶσιν.”

LXIX. Καὶ οἱ μὲν τῶν Συρακοσίων στρατηγοὶ καὶ Γύ-
 λιππος, τοιαῦτα καὶ αὐτοὶ τοῖς σφετέροις στρατιώταις παρα-

Zeal and energy of
 10 Nicias : he com-
 mits the fleet to the
 care of Demosthe-
 nes and the other
 generals, and re-
 mains himself with
 the land forces
 drawn up along
 the shore of the
 harbour to witness
 15 the battle.

κελευσάμενοι, ἀντεπλήρουν τὰς ναῦς εὐθύς,
 ἐπειδὴ καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἡσθάνοντο. ὁ δὲ 2
 Νικίας ὑπὸ τῶν παρόντων ἐκπεπληγμένος, καὶ
 ὀρῶν οἷος ὁ κίνδυνος καὶ ὥς ἐγγὺς ἦδη ἦν,
 ἐπειδὴ καὶ ὅσον οὐκ ἔμελλον ἀνάγεσθαι, καὶ
 νομίσας, ὅπερ πάσχουσιν ἐν τοῖς μεγάλοις
 ἀγῶσι, πάντα τε ἔργῳ ἔτι σφίσιν ἐνδεᾶ εἶναι
 καὶ λόγῳ αὐτοῖς οὕτω ἱκανὰ εἰρῆσθαι, αὖθις τῶν τριηράρχων
 ἕνα ἕκαστον ἀνεκάλει, πατρόθεν τε ἐπονομάζων, καὶ αὐτοὺς

1. τὸ δὲ] τό τε L.O. τότε δε k. πραξάντων ἡμῶν ἐκ B. εἰκότως F.
 2. τε] om. C.G.K.c. τε καὶ R.d. καὶ ἐν τῇ e. καρπουμένην B. 3. καί] om. D.g. ἀποδοῦναι c. 6. ὠφελῶσιν B. Porro. Goell. vulgo. ὠφελούσι.
 8. στρατιώταις] om. c.i. παρασκευασάμενοι O. 12. ὀρῶν] om. f. ἦν] om. B. 15. πάντα τὰ ἔργα i. ἔργα etiam Q.R.V. ἔτι] om. A.D.E.F.H.Q.g.i.
 ἐνδεᾶ ἔτι σφίσιν K. σφίσιν om. G. 16. λόγων i. οὕτω E. τριηραρχῶν E.V.

10. ἐπειδὴ καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἡσθάνοντο] Recte Scholiastes supplet, πληροῦντας τὰς ναῦς. Crebræ sunt hoc genus ellipses in Thucydide, III. 55. ἐν μέντοι τῷ πολέμῳ οὐδὲν ἐκπρεπέστερον ὑπὸ ἡμῶν οὔτε ἐπάθετε, οὔτε ἐμελλήσατε, nimir. πάσχειν. V. 80. οὐ μέντοι εὐθύς γε ἀπέστη τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἀλλὰ διανοήθη, (nempe ἀποστῆναι αὐτῶν,) ὅτι καὶ τοὺς Ἀργείους ἔώρα, scil. ἀποστάντας. ut Schol. VI. 76. τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ἰδέᾳ ἐκείνᾳ τε ἔσχον, καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε νῦν πειρῶνται, nempe ἔχειν. Observavit supra et alia Henr. Stephanus. Duk.

15. σφίσιν—αὐτοῖς] It is remarkable that these two words should occur in the same sentence as applied to the same subject. But the first is used as if νομίζοντες had been expressed after πάσχουσιν, and considers the words

πάντα τε — εἶναι as the thought expressed aloud of those placed ἐν τοῖς μεγάλοις ἀγῶσι. Afterwards αὐτοῖς follows, as if Thucydides himself were stating what their feeling was, without putting it in a manner into their own mouths.

17. πατρόθεν ἐπονομάζων] Calling him by what was equivalent to his surname, in order to distinguish his family, and thus reminding him, by the very manner of addressing him, of the family honours which he had to maintain. For the father's name was the son's surname, as in the Norman names, “Fitzgerald,” “Fitzwilliam,” &c.; and it served the more readily to distinguish a family, because an elder son generally took the name of his grandfather, and thus there were two names handed

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ὀνομαστὶ καὶ φυλῇν, ἀξίων τό τε καθ' ἑαυτὸν, ᾧ ὑπῆρχε
λαμπρότητός τι, μὴ προδιδόναι τινὰ, καὶ τὰς πατρικὰς ἀρετὰς,
ὧν ἐπιφανεῖς ἦσαν οἱ πρόγονοι, μὴ ἀφανίζειν, πατρίδος τε
τῆς ἐλευθερωτάτης ὑπομιμνήσκων καὶ τῆς ἐν αὐτῇ ἀνεπιτά-
κτου πᾶσιν ἐς τὴν δίαίταν ἐξουσίας, ἄλλα τε λέγων ὅσα ἐν 5
τῷ τοιούτῳ ἤδη τοῦ καιροῦ ὄντες ἄνθρωποι, οὐ πρὸς τὸ δοκεῖν
τινὶ ἀρχαιολογεῖν φυλαζάμενοι, εἴποιεν ἂν, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων
παραπλήσια ἔς τε γυναικας καὶ παῖδας καὶ θεοὺς πατρώους

1. τό τε] τε τὸ K. ὧν i. 2. τι] τε A.F. 3. ἀτιμάζειν R.d.i.
4. ἐλευθεριωτάτης E. 5. ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ] ἐν τούτῳ P. ἐαυτῷ τοιούτῳ C.e.
6. ὄντος C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.R.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.k.m. 7. τινὰ Q.R.f.i. 8. γυναι-
κάς τε καὶ K.

down in the principal line of every family, which in each successive generation were alternately name and surname. Such was the case with the names of Callias and Hipponicus,—Cimon and Miltiades,—Nicias and Niceratus, — Alcibiades and Clinias,— which occur in their respective families in alternate generations. There is a good article on the words *πάτρα*, *φραγρία*, and *φυλή*, in the Appendix to the first volume of Wachsmuth's *Hellenische Alterthumskunde*. 7. It is mentioned as a distinguished honour to the Samian officers who did their duty in the action off Miletus, with the Persian fleet in the Ionian revolt, that their names were to be inscribed on a pillar in the market-place, *πατρόθεν*, that is, so as clearly to mark their families. In the monument now in the Louvre, the names of the Athenian citizens, who fell in the course of one year in their country's service, are recorded, but not *πατρόθεν*: and therefore we cannot distinguish the individuals from others of the same proper name, from whom their family name would have distinguished them clearly.

4. τῆς—ἐξουσίας. Compare II. 37.

5. ἄλλα τε λέγων] Καθ' ὑπερβατόν. συντακτικόν δὲ τῷ παραπλήσια, ἵνα ᾗ τὸ ἐξῆς· ἄλλα τε λέγων, οἷα οἱ ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ ἤδη τοῦ καιροῦ ὄντες ἄνθρωποι εἴποιεν ἂν, καὶ παραπλήσια. ἡ δὲ διάνοια· ἄλλα τε λέγων, ὅσα ἐν τῇ τοιαύτῃ περιστάσει καθεστῶτες ἄνθρωποι λέξαιεν ἂν, καὶ παραπλήσια, ὑπὲρ τε τῶν ἄλλων πάντων, καὶ γυναικῶν καὶ παίδων καὶ θεῶν· οὐ

φυλαττόμενοί τι αὐτῶν εἰπεῖν, μὴ δόξωσι τοῖς ἀκροαταῖς ἀρχαιολογεῖν, ἀλλὰ ὀφέλιμα πρὸς τὴν παρούσαν περίστασιν νομίζοντες. SCHOL.

6. οὐ πρὸς τὸ δοκεῖν, κ. τ. λ.] The confusion of language in this sentence is obvious; yet the meaning seems to be perfectly clear. The words, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων—προφερόμενα, belong properly to ἄλλα τε λέγων, and the conjunction ἀλλὰ, in ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῇ παρουσίᾳ, answers to οὐ φυλαζάμενοι. "And adding more " besides, and other arguments, such " as are brought forward on every occasion, about men's wives and children, and the gods of their fathers, " not fearing lest any should charge " them with repeating old and stale " topics, but freely uttering all that " men do utter in such moments, believing it to be useful in the present " emergency." If ἀρχαιολογεῖν may be considered as equivalent to ἀρχαία λέγειν, then the words, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων, κ. τ. λ., may perhaps depend on λέγειν, repeated from ἀρχαιολογεῖν. "Not fearing lest any should charge " them with repeating stale arguments, " and such as are brought forward on " all occasions alike," &c. Ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων παραπλήσια προφερόμενα is, "things " that are brought forward in nearly " the same strain to serve on all occasions." This seems to be the exact difference between ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων, and περὶ ἀπάντων, ὑπὲρ signifying not simply " about," but "about and for," i. e. to serve the turn of, to be useful for. See Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 582.

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προφερόμενα, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῇ παρουσίᾳ ἐκπλήξει ὠφέλιμα νομίζοντες ἐπιβοῶνται. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὐχ ἱκανὰ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀναγκαῖα³ νομίσας παρηνήσθαι, ἀποχωρήσας ἦγε τὸν πεζὸν πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν, καὶ παρέταξεν ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐδύνατο, ὅπως ὅτι⁵ μεγίστη τοῖς ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν ὠφελεία ἐς τὸ θαρσεῖν γίγνοιτο. ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης καὶ Μένανδρος καὶ Εὐθύδημος (οὗτοι γὰρ⁴ ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ ἐπέβησαν) ἄραντες ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτῶν στρατοπέδου, εὐθὺς ἔπλεον πρὸς τὸ ζεύγμα τοῦ λιμένος καὶ τὸν † παραλειφθέντα† διέκπλουν, βουλόμενοι

1. προσφερόμενα B. 2. ἐπιβοῶντες H. ἐπιβοῶντα D. ἦ καὶ A.C.D.E.F. H.N.V.g.m. et, qui νομίσας καὶ ἀναγκαῖα, k. 3. τὸν] τὸ G. 4. παρέτασεν K. ἡδύνατο O. 5. ὠφελία V. 6. δέ] μὲν d.i. εὐθύδης A.C.D.F.N.R.V. b.c.e.f.g.k.m. οὐδῆμος d.i. 7. ἀθηναίων οἱ στρατηγοὶ i. 8. ἑαυτῶν] om. i. 9. παραλειφθέντα A.C.E.F.H.L.O.P.V.e.f.g. cum Dionysio: Haack. Poppo. Goell. παραληφθέντα D.N.d.i.k. καταληφθέντα Q.m. ceteri καταλειφθέντα. Malim περιλειφθέντα. BEKKER.

8. πρὸς τὸ ζεύγμα] Ζεύγμα τοῦ λιμένος Budæus vertit *fauces portus obseptas*. Thucydides ita vocat opus Syracusanorum, quo fauces magni portus clause-rant τριήρεσι πλαγίαις, καὶ πλοίοις, καὶ ἀκάτοις, cap. 59. instar pontis navalis, quem ζεύγμα vocant Græci, Arrianus, Eunapius, et alii apud Lipsium II. Poliorceticor. ult. DUKER.

9. καὶ τὸν καταλειφθέντα διέκπλουν] Τοῦτο τὸ μέρος οὐκ ἔξευκτο, ἀλλ' ἀνέω- γεί, τοῦ στόματος. τουντέστι παρελέει- πτο, ὥστε μὴ ἐξεῦχθαι. SCHOL.

τὸν † παραλειφθέντα† διέκπλουν] This must signify, if any thing, what the Scholiast explains it to mean, "the part of the harbour's mouth which had been neglected to be closed, and which therefore still afforded an opening." But from the sequel it is not quite certain whether there was any such opening; and if this were the sense, Bekker must be right in proposing to read, not παραλειφθέντα, but περιλειφθέντα. I believe that the true reading is καταληφθέντα, which Valla seems to have followed, as he translates it, "*fauces portus præoccupatas præclusasque*." "The passage which the enemy had secured." Διέκπλουν is never used by Thucydides, except in

this passage, in any other sense than that of "breaking an enemy's line in battle." (Can the true reading be, τὸν καταληφθέντα δὴ ἔκπλουν, "the passage which we must remember had been secured?") Does it then mean, "that passage through the ene- my's line which the enemy had closed as much as possible against them?"

παραλειφθέντα] Post διέκπλουν quidam scripti et editi libri atque etiam Dionys. Halic. non habent distinctionem. Recte dici potest βιάσθαι τὸν διέκπλουν, ut IV. 9. 11. βιάσθαι τὴν ἀπόβασιν, ib. 36. τὴν ἄφωδον, supra hoc lib. cap. 22. τὸν ἔσπλουν, et infra cap. 70. τὸν ἔκπλουν. Sed propter copulam καὶ nihil mutandum arbitror. Et illa, βουλόμενοι βιάσασθαι εἰς τὸ ἔξω, possunt per se subsistere. Nec opus fuisset addi εἰς τὸ ἔξω, si βιάσασθαι cum διέκπλουν conjungendum esset: nam in hoc illud continetur, et qui τὸν διέκπλουν βιάζεται, idem etiam εἰς τὸ ἔξω βιάζεται. Et alioqui βιάσθαι cum præpositione εἰς obviū est. Lucianus in Iudicio Vocal. in princ. ἀπὸ τῆς καθ' αὐτὰ τάξεως εἰς ἀλλοτρίαν βιάσθαι. Adde, quæ Raphaelius adnotavit ad Luc. XVI. 16. DUKER.

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βιάσασθαι ἐς τὸ ἔξω. LXX. †προεξαναγόμενοι† δὲ οἱ

GREAT AND
DECISIVE
BATTLE IN
THE HAR-
BOUR OF SY-
RACUSE.

Obstinacy of the
contest, and zeal
of the officers and
men on both sides.

Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ναυσὶ παραπλη-
σiais τὸν ἀριθμὸν καὶ πρότερον, κατὰ τε τὸν
ἔκπλουν μέρει αὐτῶν ἐφύλασσον καὶ κατὰ τὸν
ἄλλον κύκλῳ λιμένα, ὅπως πανταχόθεν ἅμα 5
προσπίπτειν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς αὐ-
τοῖς ἅμα †παρεβηθεί† ἦπερ καὶ αἱ νῆες κατί-

σχοιεν. ἦρχον δὲ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις Σικανὸς μὲν
καὶ Ἀγάθαρχος, κέρας ἐκάτερος τοῦ παντὸς ἔχων, Πυθὴν δὲ
καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι τὸ μέσον. ἐπειδὴ δ' οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προσέ- 10
μισγον τῷ ζεύγματι, τῇ μὲν πρώτῃ ρύμῃ ἐπιπλέοντες ἐκρά-

1. ἐς] πρὸς N.V. τὰ g. προεξαναγόμενοι Dionysius et Goell. vulgo et
Bekk. προεξαγαγόμενοι. 4. αὐτὸν D.g. 5. ἅμα] om. K. 6. ἅμα αὐτοῖς B.
Bekk. 2. 7. παραβηθεί L.O.P.c. Bekk. παραβηθεί C.E.K.i. παρεβήθει
Dionysius. ceteri παραβηθῇ. 8. σιλανὸς e. 9. ἐκατέροις Q. 10. οἱ ante
Ἀθην. om. B. καὶ οἱ N.Q. οἱ ἄλλοι A.E.F.H.L.N.O.R.d.e.k. cum Dionysio.
ἄλλοι οἱ D.g. καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι V.

1. προεξαναγόμενοι] The true reading here has been undoubtedly preserved by the MSS. of Dionysius. Προεξάγειν, as Krüger observes, (ad Dionys. p. 138.) is used with respect to leading out a land force, VII. 37. VIII. 25; but προεξάγεσθαι does not signify what is here required, "being the first to "put off from shore." In the same way ἐπαγωγή is the common reading in VII. 4, 34, in both of which places I have restored ἐπαναγωγή.

4. ἐφύλασσον] This word applies only to the ships stationed at the mouth of the harbour; for those which were stationed round the shore were to act on the offensive, not on the defensive. We must supply therefore ἐτάσσοντο, or some similar word.

[Poppo says that it is not necessary to supply ἐτάσσοντο, because ἐφύλασσον signifies "excubias agēbant, sive "speculabantur motus classis hostilis, "donec ad ostium versus provecta esset; tum demum undique incurrerunt." And Göller defends the old reading παραβηθεί or παραβηθῇ, saying that "naves non in medio portu sed ad litus circumcirca et impressionis undique faciendæ causa colloca-

"verunt, et ideo, ut si pressi ab hostibus ad terram illas appellerent, ubi-
"cunque id fecissent a peditibus succurrentibus defenderentur."]

7. †παρεβηθεί†] Here also the MSS. of Dionysius have alone preserved the true reading. It is absurd to say that they stationed their ships all round the harbour, in order that their land forces might aid them, when nothing had been said about the land forces; and the object in dispersing their fleet round the harbour had been just said to be, "in "order that they might attack the Athenians on every side at once." The confusion arose from the repetition of the word ἅμα: the copyists imagining that the two words answered to each other, as if it had been ὅπως ἅμα μὲν προσπίπτειν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἅμα δὲ καὶ ὁ πεζὸς αὐτοῖς παραβηθεί. Whereas the first ἅμα has no reference whatever to the second, but must be taken closely with πανταχόθεν, "from every quarter at once;" and the second ἅμα refers to προεξαναγόμενοι ναυσὶ, the historian proceeding to describe the movements of the land forces, after having mentioned those of the fleet.

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τουν τῶν τεταγμένων νεῶν πρὸς αὐτῷ, καὶ ἐπειρῶντο λύειν
τὰς κλήσεις· μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο, πανταχόθεν σφίσι τῶν Συρα-
κοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων ἐπιφερομένων, οὐ πρὸς τῷ ζεύγματι
ἔτι μόνον ἢ ναυμαχία ἀλλὰ καὶ κατὰ τὸν λιμένα ἐγίγνετο,
5 καὶ ἦν καρτερὰ καὶ οἷα οὐχ ἑτέρα τῶν προτέρων. πολλὴ μὲν 3
γὰρ ἐκατέροις προθυμία ἀπὸ τῶν ναυτῶν ἐς τὸ ἐπιπλεῖν,
ὁπότε κελευσθείη, ἐγίγνετο, πολλὴ δὲ ἡ ἀντιτέχνησις τῶν
κυβερνητῶν καὶ ἀγωνισμὸς πρὸς ἀλλήλους· οἳ τε ἐπιβάται
ἐθεράπευον, ὅτε προσπέσοι ναὺς νηϊ, μὴ λείπεσθαι τὰ ἀπὸ
10 τοῦ καταστροφώματος τῆς ἄλλης τέχνης· πᾶς τέ τις, ἐν ᾧ
προσετέτακτο, αὐτὸς ἕκαστος ἡπείγετο πρῶτος φαίνεσθαι.
ξυμπεσουσῶν δὲ ἐν ὀλίγῳ πολλῶν νεῶν (πλείσται γὰρ δὴ 4
αὐταὶ ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ ἐναυμάχησαν· βραχὺ γὰρ ἀπέλειπον ξυν-
αμφότεραι διακόσιαι γενέσθαι) αἱ μὲν ἐμβολαὶ διὰ τὸ μὴ
15 εἶναι τὰς ἀνακρούσεις καὶ διέκπλους ὀλίγα ἐγίγνοντο, αἱ δὲ
προσβολαὶ, ὥς τύχοι ναὺς νηϊ προσπεσουῖσα ἢ διὰ τὸ φεύ-

1. τεταγμένων] τε τακτῶν i. 2. κλήσεις L.O.V.e.i.k.m. cum Dionysio. τῶν
συρακ. σφίσι D.N.Q.V.g. 3. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων d.e.i. et Dionysius. οὐ μό-
νον πρὸς τῷ ζεύγματι ἢ Dionysius. 4. μόνον ἦν ἢ B. ἀλλὰ κατὰ L.O.P.k.
5. προτέρων A.B.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.g.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. vulgo πρότερον.
μὲν] om. D.Q. 6. γὰρ] om. c.i. πλεῖν e. 7. ἐγένετο L.O. ἦ] καὶ Q.
om. P.V. 8. καὶ ὁ ἀγωνισμὸς P. 9. ὁπότε B.N.R.V. 11. προστέτακτο F.
πρῶτον O. 13. ἀπέλειπον C.P.k.m. 14. ἐκβολαὶ A.B.D.F.H.L.N.O.V.g.i.
k.m. cum Dionysio. ἐσβολαὶ d. 15. καὶ] om. D.g. διέκπλου B. ἐγέ-
νοντο V.f. ἐγίγνετο B. 16. τύχοι] ἔτυχον B. ξυμπεσουῖσα L.O. συμπε-
σουῖσα P. φυνγείν A.D.E.F.H.N.Q.R.g. cum Dionysio.

2. πανταχόθεν σφίσι—ἐπιφερομένων]
The use of σφίσι here is a confusion;
as if the Athenians continued to be the
subject of the whole sentence, and the
words had run, ἐπειδὴ καὶ πανταχόθεν
σφίσι τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἐώρων ἐπιφερο-
μένους, οὐ πρὸς τῷ ζεύγματι μόνον ἐναυ-
μάχουν, κ. τ. λ.

5. πολλὴ—ἐγίγνετο] “Each side
“found great zeal on the part of their
“seamen,” i. e. found their seamen
very zealous. See Poppo Prolegom. I.
p. 201.

7. πολλὴ δὲ—ἀλλήλους] Thom. Ma-
gister in ἀγών. Ἀντιτέχνησις ex hoc
loco habet Pollux VII. 7. Ἀντιτεχνῶν
φθόνος Dionys. Halic. III. Antiquit.

72. De voce ἀγωνισμός Pollux IX. 42.
WASS.

9. τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ καταστροφώματος] “The
“service on deck.”

15. αἱ δὲ ἐκ προσβολαὶ] Ἐμβολὴ is the
attack made by a ship with her beak,
in the regular and scientific manner.
Προσβολὴ is more general, and ex-
presses a ship's running on board of
another ship, whether by accident or
design, whether with her beak, or
broadside to broadside.

16. ἢ διὰ τὸ φεύγειν ἢ ἄλλῃ ἐπιπλεύουσα]
Compare, for the varied construction,
VI. 17. §. 3. ἢ ἐκ τοῦ λέγων πείθειν, ἢ
στασιάζων, and Poppo, Prolegom. I.
p. 276.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

- “καὶ ἀρχὴν τὴν ἤδη μεγίστην τῶν τε πρὶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ
 “τῶν νῦν κекτημένους, πρῶτοι ἀνθρώπων ὑποστάντες τῷ
 “ναυτικῷ, ὥπερ πάντα κατέσχον, τὰς μὲν νενικήκατε ἤδη
 3 “ναυμαχίας, τὴν δ’ ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος νῦν νικήσετε. ἄνδρες γὰρ
 “ἐπειδὰν ὧ ἀξιοῦσι προὔχειν κολουθῶσι, τό γ’ ὑπόλοιπον 5
 “αὐτῶν τῆς δόξης ἀσθενέστερον αὐτὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἐστὶν ἢ εἰ μὴδ’
 “ὥθήσαν τὸ πρῶτον, καὶ τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα τοῦ αὐχήματος
 “σφαλλόμενοι καὶ παρὰ ἰσχὺν τῆς δυνάμεως ἐνδιδόασιν· ὁ
 “νῦν Ἀθηναίους εἰκὸς πεπονθέναι. LXVII. ἡμῶν δὲ τό τε
 Victory makes us “ὑπάρχον πρότερον, ὥπερ καὶ ἀνεπιστήμονες 10
 more bold. Their “ἔτι ὄντες ἀπετολήσαμεν, βεβαιότερον νῦν,
 new inventions, “καὶ τῆς δοκίσεως προσγεγεννημένης αὐτῷ, τὸ
 feeble imitations of “κρατίστους εἶναι εἰ τοὺς κρατίστους ἐνική-
 our tactics, we have “σαμεν, διπλασία ἐκάστου ἢ ἐλπίς. τὰ δὲ
 sufficiently pro- “πολλὰ πρὸς τὰς ἐπιχειρήσεις ἢ μεγίστη 15
 vided against. And “ἐλπίς μεγίστην καὶ τὴν προθυμίαν παρέ-
 they are already “χεται. τά τε τῆς ἀντιμιμήσεως αὐτῶν τῆς παρασκευῆς
 self-condemned, for “ἡμῶν τῷ μὲν ἡμετέρῳ τρόπῳ ξυνήθη τέ ἐστι, καὶ οὐκ
 ing for victory, but “ἀνάρμοστοι πρὸς ἕκαστον† αὐτῶν ἐσόμεθα· οἱ δ’, ἐπειδὴν

1. καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν O. τῶν ἤδη i. 2. ἀποστάντες P. 3. ἤδη ex B. receperunt Bekk. Poppo. Goell. 4. εἰκότως E.F.m. 5. κολουθῶσι A.F.O. V.f. Poppo. Goell. ἀκολουθῶσι B.L.P.c. ἀκολουθοῦσι Q. κολαφῶσι e.g. vulgo κολουθῶσι. γε λοιπὸν B. 9. ἀθηναίους νῦν f. εἰκὸς] ὡς εἰκὸς i. ὡμῶν A.B.C.F.H.K.L.M.O.P.R.c.e.f.g.i.k.m. 10. ὥπερ g. 11. βεβαιότερας f. 12. καὶ] om. A.D.F.H.f.g.m. προσγεγεννημένης A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q. V.c.e.g.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. προσγεγεννημένης d.k. vulgo προσγενομένης. 14. τὰ δὲ—ἐλπίς] om. A.C.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.g.e.k.m. 16. παρέχετε L.O.k. 17. τά τε] τάδε M. 19. πρὸς ἕκαστον B. πρὸς ἐκάστην L.O. Poppo. vulgo πρὸς τὴν ἐκάστην. αὐτῷ D.

2. ὑποστάντες—κατέσχον] “With-
 “standing that navy with which they
 “were overbearing every thing.” Com-
 pare IV. 92. §. 3.

7. τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα, κ. τ. λ.] The ex-
 pression τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα occurs again,
 IV. 62. §. 2. and is there used like a
 single substantive, equivalent to τῷ πα-
 ραλόγω. Now if τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα τοῦ
 αὐχήματος can be taken together to sig-
 nify, “in the disappointment of their
 “boasting,” the antithesis with παρὰ
 ἰσχὺν τῆς δυνάμεως is more complete,

and the order of the words is better
 preserved. Otherwise τοῦ αὐχήματος
 must depend on σφαλλόμενοι, “By an
 “unlooked-for disappointment failing
 “of their vaunts, they yield beyond
 “the degree of their power,” i. e. more
 than is warranted by what they have
 yet the power to effect.

12. τὸ κρατίστους εἶναι] Compare VII.
 36. §. 5. τὸ ἀντίπρωρον ξυγκρούσαι.

19. πρὸς ἕκαστον†] The common
 reading here, πρὸς τὴν ἐκάστην is not
 justified by any of the instances quoted

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

- “ πολλοὶ μὲν ὀπλῖται ἐπὶ τῶν καταστρωμάτων παρὰ τὸ
 “ καθεστηκὸς ὥσι, πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ ἀκοντισταὶ χερσαῖοι, ὥς
 “ εἰπεῖν, Ἀκαρνᾶνές τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἐπὶ ναῦς ἀναβάντες, οἱ
 “ οὐδ’ ὅπως καθεζομένους χρή τὸ βέλος ἀφείναι εὐρήσουσι,
 5 “ πῶς οὐ σφαλοῦσί τε τὰς ναῦς καὶ ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς πάντες,
 “ οὐκ ἐν τῷ αὐτῶν τρόπῳ κινούμενοι, ταραῖζονται ; ἐπεὶ καὶ 3
 “ τῷ πλήθει τῶν νεῶν οὐκ ὠφελήσονται, εἴ τις καὶ τότε
 “ ὑμῶν, ὅτι οὐκ ἴσαις ναυμαχήσει, πεφόβηται· ἐν ὀλίγῳ γὰρ
 “ πολλαὶ ἀργότεραι μὲν ἐς τὸ δρᾶν τι ὧν βούλονται ἔσονται,
 10 “ ῥᾶσται δὲ ἐς τὸ βλάπτεσθαι ἀφ’ ὧν ἡμῖν παρεσκεύασται.
 “ τὸ δ’ ἀληθέστατον γινώτε, ἐξ ὧν ἡμεῖς οἰόμεθα σαφῶς 4
 “ πεπύσθαι· ὑπερβαλλόντων γὰρ αὐτοῖς τῶν κακῶν, καὶ
 “ βιαζόμενοι ὑπὸ τῆς παρουσίας ἀπορίας, ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθε-
 “ στήκασιν, οὐ παρασκευῆς πίστει μᾶλλον ἢ τύχης † ἀποκιν-
 15 “ δυνεύσει† οὕτως ὅπως δύνανται, ἵν’ ἢ βιασάμενοι ἐκπλεύ-

2. δὲ καὶ ἀκοντισταὶ A. B. D. F. H. L. N. O. P. V. f. g. k. m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo omitt. kal. 3. ἀναβάντες] om. g. 4. ἀφίνα g. 5. πάντες] om. c. 6. αὐτῷ E. K. N. R. V. i. m. ἐαυτῶν B. 8. ἡμῶν D. N. V. g. 9. ἐσόμενοι C. e. 10. ῥᾶστα K. M. e. δε] γὰρ K. 11. ἀληθέστερον Q. 12. ὑπερβαλλόντων K. τῶν] om. D. g. 15. ἵν’ ἢ] ἵνα Q.

by Gölle or by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 264, 5 ; for though it is correct to say, τὴν ἀντιμίμησιν ἐκάστην, or ἐκάστην τὴν ἀντιμίμησιν, yet the article here belongs not to the adjective, but to the substantive, and cannot be an argument for allowing such an expression as τὴν ἐκάστην. Thus ταύτην τὴν πόλιν, or τὴν πόλιν ταύτην, are correct expressions, but who ever heard of τὴν ταύτην, without any substantive at all ?

4. ὅπως καθεζομένους—ἀφείναι] “ Will “ not so much as know how to dis- “ charge their javelins, stationary as “ they must be in one place,” i. e. with- “ out the room and free power of move- “ ment to which they were accustomed on shore. Καθεζομένους signifies, “ as “ they must be sitting still, in a manner, “ in one spot.”

13. ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν, οὐ πα- ρασκευῆς πίστει μᾶλλον, ἢ τύχης ἀποκιν- δυνεύσει, οὕτως ὅπως δύνανται.] Suspicion, Scholiasten legisse ἀποκινδυνεύσαι. Hoc multo clariorem reddit sententiam ; et

oratio apte in hanc modum procedit : ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν ἀποκινδυνεύσαι οὕτως, ὅπως δύνανται, οὐ μᾶλλον πίστει παρασκευῆς, ἢ τύχης· eo dementiae vene- runt, ut non male Acacius, ut, non tam adparatu suo, quam incerta fortunæ alea, confisi, periculum, quocumque modo possunt, facere velint. Duk.

14. οὐ παρασκευῆς πίστει, κ. τ. λ.] “ They are reduced to desperation, not “ so much relying on their actual force, “ as risking their fortune in the only “ way now left to them.” Ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν is equivalent to saying, ἀπονενοημένων ἀνθρώπων βουλευµατι ἐπι- χειρούσιν, “ they are reduced to make “ a desperate effort.” The substantive ἀποκινδυνεύσεις occurs in no other place, so far as I am aware, and thus some may prefer Duker’s conjecture, ἀπο- κινδυνεύσαι. Yet it is so agreeable to analogy, that I have little doubt of its genuineness ; and a double antithesis is thus gained between παρασκευῆς and τύχης, πίστει and ἀποκινδυνεύσει,

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

“σώσιν ἢ κατὰ γῆν μετὰ τοῦτο τὴν ἀποχώρησιν ποιῶνται,
 “ὥς τῶν γε παρόντων οὐκ ἂν πράξαντες χεῖρον. LXVIII.

Fight then to obtain at once a most righteous vengeance, and to ensure to Sicily a durable freedom, and an eternal glory.

“πρὸς οὖν ἀταξίαν τε τοιαύτην, καὶ τύχην
 “ἀνδρῶν ἐαυτὴν παραδεδωκυῖαν πολεμιωτά-
 “των, ὀργῇ προσμίζωμεν, καὶ νομίσωμεν ἅμα 5
 “μὲν νομιμώτατον εἶναι πρὸς τοὺς ἐναντίους,
 “οἱ ἂν ὥς ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ τοῦ προσπεσόντος
 “δικαιώσωσιν ἀποπλῆσαι τῆς γνώμης τὸ θυμούμενον, ἅμα
 “δὲ ἐχθροὺς ἀμύνασθαι ἐγγενησόμενον ἡμῖν, [καὶ] τὸ λεγό-
 2 “μενόν που ἥδιστον εἶναι. ὥς δὲ ἐχθροὶ καὶ ἔχθιστοι, πάν- 10
 “τες ἴστε, οἱ γε ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν ἦλθον δουλωσόμενοι, ἐν
 “ᾧ, εἰ κατώρθωσαν, ἀνδράσι μὲν ἂν τὰ ἄλγιστα προσέθε-
 “σαν, παισὶ δὲ καὶ γυναιξὶ τὰ ἀπρεπέστατα, πόλει δὲ τῇ
 3 “πάσῃ τὴν αἰσχίστην ἐπὶ κλησιν. ἀνθ' ὧν μὴ μαλακισθῆναί
 “τινα πρέπει, μηδὲ τὸ ἀκινδύνως ἀπελθεῖν αὐτοὺς κέρδος 15
 “νομίσαι. τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἐὰν κρατήσωσιν, ὁμοίως δρᾶ-

1. ποιῶνται E.F.i. 2. οὐκ ἂν] κἀν V. πράξαντες A. Goell. Dobræus. vulgo πράζοντες. 3. πρὸς] πως f. 4. αὐτὴν B. 5. νομίσωμεν C.K. 7. ὥς] ἀπλῶς L.O.P. ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ τοῦ προσπεσόντος] om. L.O. 8. δικαίω-
 σιν V. τῆς γνώμης] om. g. 9. ἀμύνασθαι D.g.i. ἐγγενησόμενον B. Bekk. 2. καὶ] om. i. unciis inclusit Poppo. 12. τὰ λγιστα Q. Bekker. Goell. προσέ-
 θηκαν c. 15. μήτε L.O.k. 16. καὶ] om. K.

2. οὐκ ἂν πράξαντες] I have followed Bekker and Dobree in restoring the aorist here instead of the future, and regret that I have not done so in similar passages in the earlier books. See Dobree, Index in Thucyd. “*ἂν cum “futuro.”*”

5. καὶ νομίσωμεν, κ. τ. λ.] For the construction νομιμώτατον εἶναι οἱ ἂν—δικαιώσωσιν, instead of νομιμώτατον εἶναι τὸ δικαιῶσαι, see II. 44. §. 2. τὸ δ' εὐτυχές, οἱ ἂν—λάχωσιν, and the note there. The sense, however obscurely expressed, seems to be as follows: “Let us think that it is at once *most lawful* in dealing with our enemies, “for men to think themselves entitled, “in a case of taking vengeance on an “aggressor, to glut all their heart’s “animosity, and at the same time that, “in gaining thus our full revenge, we “shall gain what even to a proverb is “accounted *most delightful*.” I think

that ἐγγενησόμενον depends on νομίσωμεν, and I should agree with Poppo in thinking that the conjunction before τὸ λεγόμενον που would be better omitted. As the text now stands, we must either connect ἐχθροὺς ἀμύνασθαι and τὸ λεγόμενον που ἥδιστον εἶναι, making both the subject to ἐγγενησόμενον, “we shall “have vengeance, and what all surely “allow to be so delightful,” i.e. we shall get vengeance, and that is what all surely allow to be most delightful; or else we must connect ἐγγενησόμενον and ἥδιστον εἶναι, referring both to the same subject, ἐχθροὺς ἀμύνασθαι, and taking the words τὸ λεγόμενον που as standing by themselves, “and let us “think that vengeance will be ours, “and that it is, even to a proverb, most “delightful;” τὸ λεγόμενον που, “ac- “cording, if I mistake not, to the pro- “verb.”

SYRACUSE. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

“ σουσι· τὸ δὲ, πραξάντων ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος ἃ βουλόμεθα,
 “ τούσδε τε κολασθῆναι, καὶ τῇ πάσῃ Σικελία καρπουμένη
 “ καὶ πρὶν ἐλευθερίαν βεβαιότεραν παραδοῦναι, καλὸς ὁ
 “ ἀγών. καὶ κινδύνων οὗτοι σπανιώτατοι, οἳ ἂν ἐλάχιστα
 5 “ ἐκ τοῦ σφαλῆναι βλάπτοντες πλείστα διὰ τὸ εὐτυχῆσαι
 “ ὠφελῶσιν.”

LXIX. Καὶ οἱ μὲν τῶν Συρακοσίων στρατηγοὶ καὶ Γύ-
 λιππος, τοιαῦτα καὶ αὐτοὶ τοῖς σφετέροις στρατιώταις παρα-
 10 *Zeal and energy of* κελευσάμενοι, ἀντεπλήρουν τὰς ναῦς εὐθύς,
Nicias: he com- ἐπειδὴ καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἡσθάνοντο. ὁ δὲ 2
mits the fleet to the Νικίας ὑπὸ τῶν παρόντων ἐκπεπληγμένος, καὶ
care of Demosthe- ὀρῶν οἷος ὁ κίνδυνος καὶ ὥς ἐγγὺς ἦδη ἦν,
nes and the other ἐπειδὴ καὶ ὅσον οὐκ ἔμελλον ἀνάγεσθαι, καὶ
generals, and re- νομίσας, ὅπερ πάσχουσιν ἐν τοῖς μεγάλοις
mains himself with ἀγῶσι, πάντα τε ἔργῳ ἔτι σφίσιν ἐνδεᾶ εἶναι
the land forces καὶ λόγῳ αὐτοῖς οὕτω ἱκανὰ εἰρῆσθαι, αὖθις τῶν τριηράρχων
 15 *drawn up along* ἓνα ἕκαστον ἀνεκάλει, πατρόθεν τε ἐπονομάζων, καὶ αὐτοὺς
the shore of the
harbour to witness
the battle.

1. τὸ δέ] τό τε L.O. τότε δε k. πραξάντων ἡμῶν ἐκ B. εἰκότως F.
 2. τε] om. C.G.K.c. τε καὶ R.d. καὶ ἐν τῇ e. καρπουμένην B. 3. καί] om. D.g. ἀποδοῦναι c. 6. ὠφελῶσιν B. Porro. Goell. vulgo. ὠφελούσι.
 8. στρατιώταις] om. c.i. παρασκευασάμενοι O. 12. ὀρῶν] om. f. ἦν] om. B. 15. πάντα τὰ ἔργα i. ἔργα etiam Q.R.V. ἔτι] om. A.D.E.F.H.Q.g.i.
 ἐνδεᾶ ἔτι σφίσιν K. σφίσιν om. G. 16. λόγων i. οὕτω E. τριηραρχῶν E.V.

10. ἐπειδὴ καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἡσθάνοντο] Recte Scholiastes supplet, πληρῶντας τὰς ναῦς. Crebræ sunt hoc genus ellipses in Thucydide, III. 55. ἐν μέντοι τῷ πολέμῳ οὐδὲν ἐκπρεπέστερον ὑπὸ ἡμῶν οὔτε ἐπάθετε, οὔτε ἐμελλήσατε, nimir. πάσχειν. V. 80. οὐ μέντοι εὐθύς γε ἀπέστη τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἀλλὰ διανοήθη, (nempe ἀποστῆναι αὐτῶν,) ὅτι καὶ τοὺς Ἀργείους ἔωρα, scil. ἀποστάντας. ut Schol. VI. 76. τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ιδέα ἐκείνᾳ τε ἔχον, καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε νῦν πειρῶνται, nempe ἔχειν. Observavit supra et alia Henr. Stephanus. Duk.

15. σφίσιν—αὐτοῖς] It is remarkable that these two words should occur in the same sentence as applied to the same subject. But the first is used as if νομίζοντες had been expressed after πάσχουσιν, and considers the words

πάντα τε—εἶναι as the thought expressed aloud of those placed ἐν τοῖς μεγάλοις ἀγῶσι. Afterwards αὐτοῖς follows, as if Thucydides himself were stating what their feeling was, without putting it in a manner into their own mouths.

17. πατρόθεν ἐπονομάζων] Calling him by what was equivalent to his surname, in order to distinguish his family, and thus reminding him, by the very manner of addressing him, of the family honours which he had to maintain. For the father's name was the son's surname, as in the Norman names, “Fitzgerald,” “Fitzwilliam,” &c.; and it served the more readily to distinguish a family, because an elder son generally took the name of his grandfather, and thus there were two names handed

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

ὀνομαστὶ καὶ φυλῇν, ἀξίων τό τε καθ' ἑαυτὸν, ᾧ ὑπῆρχε
λαμπρότης, μὴ προδιδόναι τινὰ, καὶ τὰς πατρικὰς ἀρετὰς,
ὧν ἐπιφανεῖς ἦσαν οἱ πρόγονοι, μὴ ἀφανίζειν, πατρίδος τε
τῆς ἐλευθερωτάτης ὑπομιμνήσκων καὶ τῆς ἐν αὐτῇ ἀνεπιτά-
κτου πᾶσιν ἐς τὴν δίαίταν ἐξουσίας, ἄλλα τε λέγων ὅσα ἐν 5
τῷ τοιοῦτῳ ἤδη τοῦ καιροῦ ὄντες ἄνθρωποι, οὐ πρὸς τὸ δοκεῖν
τινὶ ἀρχαιολογεῖν φυλαξάμενοι, εἵποιεν ἂν, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων
παραπλήσια ἔς τε γυναῖκας καὶ παῖδας καὶ θεοὺς πατρώους

1. τό τε] τε τὸ K. ὧν i. 2. τι] τε A.F. 3. ἀτιμάζειν R.d.i.
4. ἐλευθεριωτάτης E. 5. ἐν τῷ τοιοῦτῳ] ἐν τούτῳ P. ἐαυτῷ τοιοῦτῳ C.e.
6. ὅτος C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.R.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.k.m. 7. τινὰ Q.R.f.i. 8. γυναί-
κας τε καὶ K.

down in the principal line of every family, which in each successive generation were alternately name and surname. Such was the case with the names of Callias and Hipponicus,—Cimon and Miltiades,—Nicias and Niceratus,—Alcibiades and Clinias,—which occur in their respective families in alternate generations. There is a good article on the words *πάτρα*, *φρατρία*, and *φυλή*, in the Appendix to the first volume of Wachsmuth's *Hellenische Alterthumskunde*. 7. It is mentioned as a distinguished honour to the Samian officers who did their duty in the action off Miletus, with the Persian fleet in the Ionian revolt, that their names were to be inscribed on a pillar in the market-place, *πατρόθεν*, that is, so as clearly to mark their families. In the monument now in the Louvre, the names of the Athenian citizens, who fell in the course of one year in their country's service, are recorded, but not *πατρόθεν*: and therefore we cannot distinguish the individuals from others of the same proper name, from whom their family name would have distinguished them clearly.

4. τῆς—ἐξουσίας. Compare II. 37.

5. ἄλλα τε λέγων] Καθ' ὑπερβατόν. συντακτικόν δὲ τῷ παραπλήσια, ἵνα ᾗ τὸ ἐξῆς· ἄλλα τε λέγων, οἷα οἱ ἐν τῷ τοιοῦτῳ ἤδη τοῦ καιροῦ ὄντες ἄνθρωποι εἵποιεν ἂν, καὶ παραπλήσια. ἡ δὲ διάνοια· ἄλλα τε λέγων, ὅσα ἐν τῇ τοιαύτῃ περιστάσει καθεστῶτες ἄνθρωποι λέξαιεν ἂν, καὶ παραπλήσια, ὑπὲρ τε τῶν ἄλλων πάντων, καὶ γυναικῶν καὶ παίδων καὶ θεῶν οὐ

φυλαττόμενοί τι αὐτῶν εἰπεῖν, μὴ δόξωσι τοῖς ἀκροαταῖς ἀρχαιολογεῖν, ἀλλὰ ὡφέλιμα πρὸς τὴν παροῦσαν περίστασιν νομίζοντες. SCHOL.

6. οὐ πρὸς τὸ δοκεῖν, κ. τ. λ.] The confusion of language in this sentence is obvious; yet the meaning seems to be perfectly clear. The words, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων—προφερόμενα, belong properly to ἄλλα τε λέγων, and the conjunction ἀλλὰ, in ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῇ παρούσῃ, answers to οὐ φυλαξάμενοι. "And adding more " besides, and other arguments, such " as are brought forward on every occasion, about men's wives and children, and the gods of their fathers, " not fearing lest any should charge " them with repeating old and stale " topics, but freely uttering all that " men do utter in such moments, believing it to be useful in the present " emergency." If ἀρχαιολογεῖν may be considered as equivalent to ἀρχαία λέγειν, then the words, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων, κ. τ. λ., may perhaps depend on λέγειν, repeated from ἀρχαιολογεῖν. "Not fearing lest any should charge " them with repeating stale arguments, " and such as are brought forward on " all occasions alike," &c. Ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων παραπλήσια προφερόμενα is, "things " that are brought forward in nearly " the same strain to serve on all occasions." This seems to be the exact difference between ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων, and περὶ ἀπάντων, ὑπὲρ signifying not simply " about," but " about and for," i. e. to serve the turn of, to be useful for. See Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 582.

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προφερόμενα, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῇ παρούσῃ ἐκπλήξει ὠφέλιμα νομίζοντες ἐπιβοῶνται. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὐχ ἱκανὰ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀναγκαῖα³ νομίσας παρηνῆσθαι, ἀποχωρήσας ἤγε τὸν πεζὸν πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν, καὶ παρέταξεν ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐδύνατο, ὅπως ὅτι⁵ μεγίστη τοῖς ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν ὠφελεία ἐς τὸ θαρσεῖν γίγνοιτο. ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης καὶ Μένανδρος καὶ Εὐθύδημος (οὗτοι γὰρ⁴ ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ ἐπέβησαν) ἄραντες ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐαυτῶν στρατοπέδου, εὐθὺς ἔπλεον πρὸς τὸ ζεύγμα τοῦ λιμένος καὶ τὸν † παραλειφθέντα† διέκπλουν, βουλόμενοι

1. προσφερόμενα B. 2. ἐπιβοῶντες H. ἐπιβοῶντα D. ἥ] καὶ A.C.D.E.F. H.N.V.g.m. et, qui νομίσας καὶ ἀναγκαῖα, k. 3. τὸν] τὸ G. 4. παρέτασεν K. ἡδύνατο O. 5. ὠφέλεια V. 6. δέ] μὲν d.i. εὐδημος A.C.D.F.N.R.V. b.c.e.f.g.k.m. οὐδῆμος d.i. 7. ἀθηναίων οἱ στρατηγοὶ i. 8. ἐαυτῶν] om. i. 9. παραλειφθέντα A.C.E.F.H.L.O.P.V.e.f.g. cum Dionysio: Haack. Poppo. Goell. παραληφθέντα D.N.d.i.k. καταληφθέντα Q.m. ceteri καταλειφθέντα. M-lim περιλειφθέντα. BEKKER.

8. πρὸς τὸ ζεύγμα] Ζεύγμα τοῦ λιμένος Budeus vertit *fauces portus obseptas*. Thucydides ita vocat opus Syracusanorum, quo fauces magni portus clausurant τριήρεσι πλαγίαις, καὶ πλοίοις, καὶ ἀκάτοις, cap. 59. instar pontis navalis, quem ζεύγμα vocant Græci, Arrianus, Eunapius, et alii apud Lipsium II. Poliorceticor. ult. DUKER.

9. καὶ τὸν καταλειφθέντα διέκπλουν] Τοῦτο τὸ μέρος οὐκ ἔξευκτο, ἀλλ' ἀνεφγεί, τοῦ στόματος. τούτέστι παρελέειπτο, ὥστε μὴ ἐξεύχθαι. SCHOL.

τὸν † παραλειφθέντα† διέκπλουν] This must signify, if any thing, what the Scholiast explains it to mean, "the part of the harbour's mouth which had been neglected to be closed, and which therefore still afforded an opening." But from the sequel it is not quite certain whether there was any such opening; and if this were the sense, Bekker must be right in proposing to read, not παραλειφθέντα, but περιλειφθέντα. I believe that the true reading is καταληφθέντα, which Valla seems to have followed, as he translates it, "*fauces portus præoccupatas præclusasque*." "The passage which the enemy had secured." Διέκπλουν is never used by Thucydides, except in

this passage, in any other sense than that of "breaking an enemy's line in battle." (Can the true reading be, τὸν καταληφθέντα δὴ ἐκπλουν, "the passage which we must remember had been secured?") Does it then mean, "that passage through the enemy's line which the enemy had closed as much as possible against them?"

παραλειφθέντα] Post διέκπλουν quidam scripti et editi libri atque etiam Dionys. Halic. non habent distinctionem. Recte dici potest βιάσθαι τὸν διέκπλουν, ut IV. 9. 11. βιάσθαι τὴν ἀπόβασιν, ib. 36. τὴν ἀφοδον, supra hoc lib. cap. 22. τὸν ἔσπλουν, et infra cap. 70. τὸν ἐκπλουν. Sed propter copulam καὶ nihil mutandum arbitror. Et illa, βουλόμενοι βιάσασθαι εἰς τὸ ἔξω, possunt per se subsistere. Nec opus fuisset addi εἰς τὸ ἔξω, si βιάσασθαι cum διέκπλουν conjungendum esset: nam in hoc illud continetur, et qui τὸν διέκπλουν βιάζεται, idem etiam εἰς τὸ ἔξω βιάζεται. Et alioqui βιάσθαι cum præpositione εἰς obvium est. Lucianus in Judicio Vocal. in princ. ἀπὸ τῆς καθ' αὐτὰ τάξεως εἰς ἀλλοτρίαν βιάσθαι. Adde, quæ Raphelius adnotavit ad Luc. XVI. 16. DUKER.

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βιάσασθαι ἐς τὸ ἔξω. LXX. †προεξαναγόμενοι† δὲ οἱ

GREAT AND
DECISIVE
BATTLE IN
THE HAR-
BOUR OF SY-
RACUSE.

Obstinacy of the
contest, and zeal
of the officers and
men on both sides.

Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ναυσὶ παραπλη-
σiais τὸν ἀριθμὸν καὶ πρότερον, κατὰ τε τὸν
ἔκπλουν μέρει αὐτῶν ἐφύλασσον καὶ κατὰ τὸν
ἄλλον κύκλῳ λιμένα, ὅπως πανταχόθεν ἅμα 5
προσπίπτουσιν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς αὐ-
τοῖς ἅμα †παραβηθεῖ† ἥπερ καὶ αἱ νῆες κατί-

σχοιεν. ἦρχον δὲ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις Σικανὸς μὲν
καὶ Ἀγάθαρχος, κέρας ἑκάτερος τοῦ παντὸς ἔχων, Πυθὴν δὲ
2 καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι τὸ μέσον. ἐπειδὴ δ' οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προσέ- 10
μισγον τῷ ζεύγματι, τῇ μὲν πρώτῃ ῥύμῃ ἐπιπλέοντες ἐκρά-

1. ἐς] πρὸς N.V. τὰ g. προεξαναγόμενοι Dionysius et Goell. vulgo et
Bekk. προεξαγαγόμενοι. 4. αὐτὸν D.g. 5. ἅμα] om. K. 6. ἅμα αὐτοῖς B.
Bekk. 2. 7. παραβηθεῖ L.O.P.c. Bekk. παραβηθεῖ C.E.K.i. παρεβηθεῖ
Dionysius. ceteri παραβηθῇ. 8. σιλανὸς e. 9. ἑκατέροις Q. 10. οἱ ante
Ἀθην. om. B. καὶ οἱ N.Q. οἱ ἄλλοι A.E.F.H.L.N.O.R.d.e.k. cum Dionysio.
ἄλλοι οἱ D.g. καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι V.

1. προεξαναγόμενοι] The true reading here has been undoubtedly preserved by the MSS. of Dionysius. Προεξάγειν, as Krüger observes, (ad Dionys. p. 138.) is used with respect to leading out a land force, VII. 37. VIII. 25; but προεξάγεσθαι does not signify what is here required, "being the first to put off from shore." In the same way ἐπαγωγή is the common reading in VII. 4, 34, in both of which places I have restored ἐπαναγωγή.

4. ἐφύλασσον] This word applies only to the ships stationed at the mouth of the harbour; for those which were stationed round the shore were to act on the offensive, not on the defensive. We must supply therefore ἐτάσσοντο, or some similar word.

[Poppo says that it is not necessary to supply ἐτάσσοντο, because ἐφύλασσον signifies "excubias agēbant, sive speculabantur motus classis hostilis, donec ad ostium versus provecta esset; tum demum undique incurrerunt." And Göller defends the old reading παραβηθεῖ or παραβηθῇ, saying that "naves non in medio portu sed ad litus circumcirca et impressionis undique faciendae causa colloca-

verunt, et ideo, ut si pressi ab hostibus ad terram illas appellerent, ubi cunque id fecissent a peditibus succurrentibus defenderentur."]

7. †παραβηθεῖ†] Here also the MSS. of Dionysius have alone preserved the true reading. It is absurd to say that they stationed their ships all round the harbour, in order that their land forces might aid them, when nothing had been said about the land forces; and the object in dispersing their fleet round the harbour had been just said to be, "in order that they might attack the Athenians on every side at once." The confusion arose from the repetition of the word ἅμα: the copyists imagining that the two words answered to each other, as if it had been ὅπως ἅμα μὲν προσπίπτουσιν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἅμα δὲ καὶ ὁ πεζὸς αὐτοῖς παραβηθεῖ. Whereas the first ἅμα has no reference whatever to the second, but must be taken closely with πανταχόθεν, "from every quarter at once;" and the second ἅμα refers to προεξαναγόμενοι ναυσὶ, the historian proceeding to describe the movements of the land forces, after having mentioned those of the fleet.

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τουν τῶν τεταγμένων νεῶν πρὸς αὐτῷ, καὶ ἐπειρῶντο λύειν
τὰς κλήσεις· μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο, πανταχόθεν σφίσι τῶν Συρα-
κοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων ἐπιφερομένων, οὐ πρὸς τῷ ζεύγματι
ἔτι μόνον ἢ ναυμαχία ἀλλὰ καὶ κατὰ τὸν λιμένα ἐγίνετο,
5 καὶ ἦν καρτερὰ καὶ οἷα οὐχ ἑτέρα τῶν προτέρων. πολλὴ μὲν 3
γὰρ ἐκατέροις προθυμία ἀπὸ τῶν ναυτῶν ἐς τὸ ἐπιπλεῖν,
ὁπότε κελευσθείη, ἐγίνετο, πολλὴ δὲ ἡ ἀντιτέχνησις τῶν
κυβερνητῶν καὶ ἀγωνισμὸς πρὸς ἀλλήλους· οἳ τε ἐπιβάται
ἐθεράπευον, ὅτε προσπέσοι ναὺς νηϊ, μὴ λείπεσθαι τὰ ἀπὸ
10 τοῦ καταστρώματος τῆς ἄλλης τέχνης· πᾶς τέ τις, ἐν ᾧ
προσετέτακτο, αὐτὸς ἕκαστος ἡπείγετο πρῶτος φαίνεσθαι.
ξυμπεσουσῶν δὲ ἐν ὀλίγῳ πολλῶν νεῶν (πλείσται γὰρ δὴ 4
αὐται ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ ἐναυμάχησαν· βραχὺ γὰρ ἀπέλειπον ξυν-
αμφότεραι διακόσιαι γενέσθαι) αἱ μὲν ἐμβολαὶ διὰ τὸ μὴ
15 εἶναι τὰς ἀνακρούσεις καὶ διέκπλους ὀλίγα ἐγίνοντο, αἱ δὲ
προσβολαὶ, ὡς τύχοι ναὺς νηϊ προσπεσοῦσα ἢ διὰ τὸ φεύ-

1. τεταγμένων] τε τακτῶν i. 2. κλείσεις L.O.V.e.i.k.m. cum Dionysio. τῶν
συρακ. σφίσι D.N.Q.V.g. 3. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων d.e.i. et Dionysius. οὐ μόνον
πρὸς τῷ ζεύγματι ἢ Dionysius. 4. μόνον ἦν ἢ B. ἀλλὰ κατὰ L.O.P.k.
5. προτέρων A.B.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.g.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. vulgo πρότερον.
μὲν] om. D.Q. 6. γὰρ] om. c.i. πλεῖν e. 7. ἐγένετο L.O. ἢ] καὶ Q.
om. P.V. 8. καὶ ὁ ἀγωνισμὸς P. 9. ὁπότε B.N.R.V. 11. προστέτακτο F.
πρῶτον O. 13. ἀπέλειπον C.P.k.m. 14. ἐκβολαὶ A.B.D.F.H.L.N.O.V.g.i.
k.m. cum Dionysio. ἐσβολαὶ d. 15. καὶ] om. D.g. διέκπλου B. ἐγένοντο
V.f. ἐγίνετο B. 16. τύχοι] ἔτυχον B. ξυμπεσοῦσα L.O. συμπεσοῦσα P.
φυνγείν A.D.E.F.H.N.Q.R.g. cum Dionysio.

2. πανταχόθεν σφίσι—ἐπιφερομένων]
The use of σφίσι here is a confusion;
as if the Athenians continued to be the
subject of the whole sentence, and the
words had run, ἐπειδὴ καὶ πανταχόθεν
σφίσι τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἐώρων ἐπιφερο-
μένους, οὐ πρὸς τῷ ζεύγματι μόνον ἐναυ-
μάχουν, κ. τ. λ.

5. πολλὴ—ἐγίνετο] “Each side
“found great zeal on the part of their
“seamen,” i. e. found their seamen
very zealous. See Poppo Prolegom. I.
p. 201.

7. πολλὴ δὲ—ἀλλήλους] Thom. Ma-
gister in ἀγών. Ἀντιτέχνησις ex hoc
loco habet Pollux VII. 7. Ἀντιτεχνῶν
φθόνος Dionys. Halic. III. Antiquit.

72. De voce ἀγωνισμὸς Pollux IX. 42.
WASS.

9. τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ καταστρώματος] “The
“service on deck.”

15. αἱ δὲ προσβολαὶ] Ἐμβολὴ is the
attack made by a ship with her beak,
in the regular and scientific manner.
Προσβολὴ is more general, and ex-
presses a ship's running on board of
another ship, whether by accident or
design, whether with her beak, or
broadside to broadside.

16. ἢ διὰ τὸ φεύγειν ἢ ἄλλῃ ἐπιπλέονσα]
Compare, for the varied construction,
VI. 17. §. 3. ἢ ἐκ τοῦ λέγων πείθειν, ἢ
στασιάζων, and Poppo, Prolegom. I.
p. 276.

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5 γειν ἢ ἄλλῃ ἐπιπλέουσα, πυκνότεραι ἦσαν. καὶ ὅσον μὲν
 χρόνον προσφέροιτο ναῦς, οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρωμάτων τοῖς
 ἀκοντίοις καὶ τοξεύμασι καὶ λίθοις ἀφθόνως ἐπ' αὐτὴν
 ἐχρῶντο· ἐπειδὴ δὲ προσμίξαιαν, οἱ ἐπιβάται εἰς χεῖρας ἰόν-
 6 τες ἐπειρῶντο ταῖς ἀλλήλων ναυσὶν ἐπιβαίνειν. ξυνετύγχανέ 5
 τε πολλαχοῦ διὰ τὴν στενοχωρίαν τὰ μὲν ἄλλοις ἐμβεβλη-
 κέναι, τὰ δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐμβεβληῖσθαι, δύο τε περὶ μίαν καὶ ἔστιν
 ἥ καὶ πλείους ναῦς κατ' ἀνάγκην ξυνηρητῆσθαι, καὶ τοῖς κυ-
 βερνήταις τῶν μὲν φυλακὴν τῶν δ' ἐπιβουλήν, μὴ καθ' ἐν
 ἑκάστον κατὰ πολλὰ δὲ πανταχόθεν, περιεστάναι, καὶ τὸν 10
 κτύπον μέγαν ἀπὸ πολλῶν [τῶν] νεῶν ξυμπιπτουσῶν ἐκ-
 πληξίν τε ἅμα καὶ ἀποστέρησιν τῆς ἀκοῆς ὧν οἱ κελευσταὶ
 7 φθέγγονται παρέχειν. πολλὴ γὰρ δὴ ἡ παρακέλευσις καὶ βοή
 ἀφ' ἑκατέρων τοῖς κελευσταῖς κατὰ τε τὴν τέχνην καὶ πρὸς
 τὴν αὐτίκα φιλονεικίαν ἐγίγνετο, τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις βιά- 15
 ζεσθαί τε τὸν ἐκπλουν ἐπιβοῶντες, καὶ περὶ τῆς ἐς τὴν πα-
 τρίδα σωτηρίας νῦν, εἴ ποτε καὶ αὖθις, προθύμως ἀντιλαβέ-
 σθαι, τοῖς δὲ Συρακοσίοις, καὶ ξυμμάχοις, καλὸν εἶναι κωλύ-

2. τοῖς] om. K. 5. ναυσὶν ἀλλήλων K. συνετύγχανε C.D.F.H.K.N.V.c.k.
 6. ἀλλήλοισ K. ἐμβεβηκέναι P.d.i. 7. τε] δὲ L.O.k. 8. ἥ] οὐ K. οἱ Q.
 9. μὴ] καὶ F.H.L.O.P.Q.k. 10. πανταχόθεν] πολλαχόθεν d. 11. μέγαν] om.
 Dionysius. μέγαν λίαν K. τῶν] om. A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.N.R.V.d.e.f.g.i. et
 Dionysius. συμπιπτουσῶν d.i. 13. ἐφθέγγοντο Dionysius. φθέγγονται i.
 δὴ] om. Q. Articulum ex B. recepit Goell. βοή] ἀκοή L.O.P.k. 14. κατὰ
 τε B. cum Dionysio: Poppo. Goell. ceteri κατὰ. 15. αὐτίκα] om. Q. 16. τὴν]
 om. P. 17. εἴπερ ποτε P. ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι g. cum Dionysio. 18. καὶ
 τοῖς ξυμμάχοις i.

6. ἐμβεβληκέναι] Supra II. 91. ἡ
 Ἀττικὴ ναὺς τῇ διωκούσῃ Λευκαδίᾳ ἐμ-
 βάλλει μέση. Et passiva forma VII. 34.
 ἀντιπρωροὶ ἐμβαλλόμεναι, καὶ ἀναρρα-
 γείναι τὰς παρεξαιρεσίας ὑπὸ τῶν Κοριν-
 θίων νεῶν, adversis proris ictu. DUK.

9. μὴ καθ' ἐν ἑκάστον, κ. τ. λ.] "Not
 "having first to attack, and then to re-
 "pel the attack of an enemy; but be-
 "ing at once attacking and attacked,
 "and that not with one adversary, but
 "with several."

16. ἐπιβοῶντες] Pro ἐπιβοῶσι. Multa
 sunt hujusmodi in Thucydide. III. 36.

ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς οὐ τοὺς παρόντας μόνον
 ἀποκτείνειν—ἐπικαλοῦντες. VI. 24. ἔρωσ
 ἐνέπεσε τοῖς πᾶσιν ὁμοίως ἐκπλεῦσαι—
 τοῖς δ' ἐν ἡλικίᾳ τῆς τε ἀποσύης πόθῳ
 ὀψέως καὶ θεωρίας—καὶ εὐέλπιδες ὄντες
 σωθῆσεσθαι. Add. quæ dicta sunt ad
 VII. 42. DUKER. The nominative is
 accommodated to the sense, παρακέλευ-
 σις τοῖς κελευσταῖς ἐγίγνετο being equi-
 valent to παρεκλεύοντο οἱ κελευσταί.
 See IV. 108. §. 4. V. 70. VI. 24. §. 3,
 and Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 110. and
 seqq.

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σαί τε αὐτοὺς διαφυγεῖν, καὶ τὴν οἰκίαν ἐκάστους πατρίδα
 νικήσαντας ἐπαυξῆσαι. καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ προσέτι ἑκατέρων, 8
 εἴ τινα πονοῦν μὴ κατ' ἀνάγκην πρύμναν κρουόμενον,
 ἀνακαλοῦντες ὀνομαστὶ τὸν τριήραρχον ἡρώτων, οἱ μὲν Ἀθη-
 5 ναῖοι, εἰ τὴν πολεμιοτάτην γῆν οἰκειοτέραν ἤδη τῆς οὐ δι'
 ὀλίγου πόνου κεκτημένης θαλάσσης ἡγούμενοι ὑποχωροῦσιν,
 οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι, εἰ οὖς σαφῶς ἴσασι προθυμουμένους Ἀθη-
 ναίους παντὶ τρόπῳ διαφυγεῖν, τούτους αὐτοὶ φεύγοντας φεύ-
 γουσιν. LXXI. ὃ τε ἐκ τῆς γῆς πεζὸς ἀμφοτέρων, ἰσορ-
 10 ρόπου τῆς ναυμαχίας καθεστηκυίας, πολὺν τὸν ἀγῶνα καὶ
 ξύστασιν τῆς γνώμης εἶχε, φιλονεικῶν μὲν ὁ
 αὐτόθεν περὶ τοῦ πλείονος ἤδη καλοῦ, δεδιότες
 δὲ οἱ ἐπελθόντες μὴ τῶν παρόντων ἔτι χεῖρω
 πράξωσι. πάντων γὰρ δὴ ἀνακειμένων τοῖς 2
 15 Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὰς ναῦς, ὃ τε φόβος ἦν ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέλλοντος
 οὐδενὶ εὐκῶς, καὶ †διὰ τὸ ἀνώμαλον καὶ τὴν ἔποψιν τῆς

1. ἐκάστου D.F.H.f.g.i.k. et Dionys. 3. κατ' δι' B. 5. οὐ] om. L.
 6. πόνου Accessit ex B. et Scholiis et Dionysii cod. Dudith. Conf. II. 36. et 62.
 BEKK. Recepit etiam Goell. ὑποχωροῦσιν B. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἀποχω-
 ροῦσιν. sed N. τὸ ᾱ ex rasura habet. 7. εἰ] om. B. 8. τοῖς αὐτοῖς i.
 φεύγουσιν] ἔχουσιν e.f. δῆ 9. ἀμφοτέρων B. 11. ξύνστασιν F. φιλονεικῶν i.
 δ] om. G.c. 12. ἦδη B. 14. ἅμα κειμένων i. 16. δι' αὐτὸ correctus N.
 qui et ἡγαγκάζοντο ἔχειν ex rasura habet. δι' αὐτὸ V.

9. ὃ τε ἐκ τῆς γῆς πεζὸς] The whole of this chapter has been copied by Dion Cassius nearly word for word, and applied to his own account of the naval victory gained by M. Agrippa, over the fleet of Sex. Pompeius in Sicily, in the year of Rome 718. It was a strange taste to embellish a history with borrowed descriptions, which of course could only suit in their general outline the actions to which they were thus transferred. But this indifference to fidelity of detail, and this habit of dressing up an historical picture as some artists dress up their sketches from nature, has produced effects of no light importance in corrupting first history itself, and then the taste of the readers of history.

10. ἀγῶνα καὶ ξύστασιν τῆς γνώμης] So Dion Cassius in the passage just

alluded to, (XLIX. 9.) ἰσορρόπῳ καὶ αὐτοὶ ξυστάσει τῆς γνώμης συνέσχοντο. Compare also Philostratus, Life of Apollon. Tyan. V. 35. ἀγῶνα τῆς γνώμης τὸ πρόσωπον ἐπεδήλου. Ξύστασις is "a conflict." Compare Herodot. VI. 117. VII. 167.

16. †διὰ τὸ ἀνώμαλον, κ. τ. λ.] I have seen as yet no satisfactory interpretation or correction of this passage. Bekker's conjecture, δι' αὐτὸ, is now confirmed by one MS. (V.), and the corrected reading of one or two others. But αὐτὸ would then refer to the preceding clause, and what can be the sense of saying, that "because their fear for the issue was unparalleled, therefore they were obliged to have also an unequal view of the action from the shore?" Or if δι' αὐτὸ be referred to πάντων γὰρ δὴ ἀνακειμένων,

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3 ναυμαχίας ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἡναγκάζοντο ἔχειν.† δι' ὀλίγου γὰρ
οὔσης τῆς θέας καὶ οὐ πάντων ἅμα ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ σκοπούντων,
εἰ μὲν τινες ἰδοῖεν πῃ τοὺς σφετέρους ἐπικρατοῦντας, ἀνεθάρ-
συσάν τε ἂν καὶ πρὸς ἀνάκλησιν θεῶν, μὴ στερῆσαι σφᾶς
τῆς σωτηρίας, ἐτρέποντο· οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τὸ ἡσώμενον βλέψαντες 5
ὀλοφυρμῷ τε ἅμα μετὰ βοῆς ἐχρῶντο, καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν δρω-
μένων τῆς ὄψεως καὶ τὴν γνώμην μᾶλλον τῶν ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ
4 ἐδουλοῦντο. ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ πρὸς ἀντίπαλόν τι τῆς ναυμαχίας

1. ναυμαχίας ἦν ἐκ c.f. 2. καὶ ἀπάντων B. cum Dionysio. 3. ποι g.
4. ἂν] om. B. 5. ἐτρέποντο e. 6. τε] om. K. 7. τῆς γνώμης G.
8. ἐδουλοῦτο C.

κ. τ. λ., still why should the greatness of the stake affect the inequality of the view? And ἀνώμαλον must relate to the inequality of the view, which Thucydides goes on to describe in detail, some seeing a part of the action in which their friends were victorious, others, one in which they were worsted. Dobree conjectures, καὶ διότι ἀνώμαλον καί,—but this does not agree with the conjunction in ὃ τε φόβος, and the same reason forbids the omission of ἡναγκάζοντο, or the change of the indicative into the infinitive ἀναγκάζεσθαι. I am inclined to prefer the notion of Jacobs, Benedict, Bauer, and others, that ἀνώμαλον must be twice repeated, διὰ τὸ ἀνώμαλον τῆς ναυμαχίας, ἀνώμαλον εἶχον καὶ τὴν ἔποψιν αὐτῆς. Possibly the second ἀνώμαλον may have been omitted by the copyists, as in the famous passage, VIII. 45, the true reading, ἀπολείπωσιν ὑπολείποντες, has been preserved only in one single MS., all the rest omitting either one word or the other. Yet even this does not afford a perfectly satisfactory sense, though I think it far better than any other which has been hitherto proposed.

[In the account given by Diodorus, XX. 51, of the great sea fight off Cyprus between Demetrius Poliorcetes and Ptolemy Soter, we find the following passage: "Ὅλος δὲ ποικίλαι καὶ παραλόγοι συνίσταντο μάχαι, πολλάκις τῶν μὲν ἡττώνων ἐπικρατούντων διὰ τὴν τῶν σκαφῶν ὑπεροχὴν, τῶν δὲ κρείττωνων

θλιβομένων διὰ τὸ περὶ τὴν στάσιν ἐλάττωμα καὶ τὴν ἀνωμαλίαν τῶν συμβαινόντων ἐν τοῖς τοιούτοις κινδύνοις. This seems to confirm the opinion of those who think that one or more words have dropped out of the present text of Thucydides. If we suppose that the text ran thus,

καὶ διὰ τὸ ἀνώμαλον
τῶν συμβαινόντων περὶ τὴν μάχην ἀ-
νώμαλον
καὶ τὴν ἔποψιν τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐκ τῆς
γῆς κ. τ. λ.

the recurrence of the same word at the end of two successive lines may have deceived the copyist, and caused him, in this as in other cases, to omit inadvertently a whole line.]

1. δι' ὀλίγου γὰρ οὔσης τῆς θέας] Σύνεγγυς γὰρ οὔσης τοῖς πεζοῖς τῆς ναυμαχίας, εἰς τὸ πάντας δρᾶσθαι, καὶ ἄλλων ἄλλο ἔργον αὐτῆς θεωρούντων, οἱ μὲν νικῶντας ὀρώντες τοὺς οἰκείους ἀνεθάρσυνον τε διὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἔχαιρον, οἱ δὲ θεώμενοι ἡττωμένους κατ' ἄλλο μέρος ἐταράττοντο· καὶ ὀρώντες τὰ γιννόμενα ἀθυμότεροί τε οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς καὶ ταπεινότεροι τῶν ἡττωμένων ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐγίνοντο. SCHOL.

3. ἀνεθάρσυσάν τε ἂν] "Ἦγουν ἀνέστησαν τὸ φρόνημα. SCHOL.

8. ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ πρὸς ἀντίπαλόν τι] "Ἄλλοι δὲ (φησί) τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἰδόντες ἰσόρροπὸν πον ναυμαχίαν, διὰ τὸ πάνυ ἀδιάκριτον εἶναι πότεροι νικῶσι, συνεξομιοῦντες τὰ σώματα τῇ περὶ τῶν γιγνομένων προσδοκίᾳ, ἀπένευον τῷ σώματι τῇδε κἀκείνῃ. SCHOL.

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ἀπιδόντες, διὰ τὸ ἀκρίτως ξυνεχές τῆς ἀμίλλης, καὶ τοῖς
σώμασιν αὐτοῖς ἴσα τῇ δόξῃ περιδεῶς ξυναπονεύοντες, ἐν
τοῖς χαλεπώτατα διηγόν· αἰεὶ γὰρ παρ' ὀλίγον ἢ διέφευγον ἢ
ἀπώλλυντο. ἦν τε ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ στρατεύματι τῶν Ἀθηναίων, 5
ἕως ἀγχώμαλα ἐναυμάχουν, πάντα ὁμοῦ ἀκοῦσαι, ὀλοφυρμὸς,
βοή, νικῶντες, κρατούμενοι, ἅλλα ὅσα ἐν μεγάλῳ κινδύνῳ
μέγα στρατόπεδον πολυειδῇ ἀναγκάζοιτο φθέγγεσθαι· παρα-
πλήσια δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν αὐτοῖς ἔπασχον· πρὶν γε δὴ
οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντισχούσης τῆς
10 ναυμαχίας, ἔτρεψάν τε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἐπικείμενοι λαμ-
πρῶς, πολλῇ κραυγῇ καὶ διακελευσμῷ χρώμενοι, κατεδίδωκον
ἐς τὴν γῆν. τότε δὲ ὁ μὲν ναυτικὸς στρατὸς, ἄλλος ἄλλῃ, 6
ὅσοι μὴ μετέωροι ἐάλωσαν, κατενεχθέντες ἐξέπεσον ἐς τὸ
στρατόπεδον· ὁ δὲ πεζὸς οὐκέτι διαφόρως, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ μιᾶς
15 ὁρμῆς οἰμωγῇ τε καὶ στόνῳ πάντες δυσανασχετοῦντες τὰ
γιγνόμενα, οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς παρεβοήθουν, οἱ δὲ πρὸς τὸ
λοιπὸν τοῦ τείχους ἐς φυλακὴν, ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ οἱ πλείστοι ἦδη
περὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ ὅπῃ σωθήσονται διεσκόπουν. ἦν τε ἐν 7
τῷ παραυτίκα οὐδεμιᾶς δὴ τῶν ξυμπασῶν ἐλάσσω ἐκ-
20 πληξίς. παραπλήσιά τε πεπόνθεσαν καὶ ἔδρασαν αὐτοὶ ἐν

1. ἀκρότως i. ἀποκρότως margo i. συνεχές V. 3. χαλεπωτάτοις c.f.i.
γάρ] om. f. ἤδη ἔφευγον i. 4. τε γὰρ ἐν P. αὐτῷ] om. A.D.E.F.H.L.
N.O.P.Q.V.g.i. 11. κραυγῇ] βοῇ g. 12. δέ] δὴ F. cum Dionysio: om. k.
qui mox μὲν δ. 13. ἐάλωκεσαν K. ἐάλωκῃσαν g. 15. ὁρμῆς d.i. 17. καὶ οἱ
A.B.C.D.F.G.H.L.N.O.Q.V.c.e.g.i.k.m. cum Dionysio: Haack. Poppo. Goell.
οἱ καὶ f. vulgo omittunt καί. 19. ξυμπασῶν] ξυμφορῶν B. 20. πεπόνθεσαν
A.D.E.F.H.Q.m. Poppo. Goell. πεπόνθησαν g.k. ceteri ἐπεπόνθεσαν.

1. διὰ τὸ ἀκρίτως ξυνεχές τῆς ἀμίλλης]
Γενομένης δηλονότι ἀκρίτως τῆς ἀμίλλης.
SCHOL.

καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν, κ. τ. λ.] Compare
again Dion Cassius, καὶ τι καὶ τοῖς σώ-
μασιν, ὥς καὶ ἰδεῖν καὶ νοῆσαι δυναμένοις
σφίσιν, ἐνεδείκνυντο. "Their very bo-
dies, in the extremity of their fear,
"moving in sympathy with their
"thoughts." In ἐν τοῖς—διηγόν, δια-
γοῦσι must be supplied, "fared
"amongst those who fared worst of
"all." See VII. 29. §. 4, and the
note there.

3. παρ' ὀλίγον—ἀπώλλυντο] "They
"were always within a hair's breadth
"of escaping, when they were destroy-
"ed, or of being destroyed, when they
"escaped." See the note on IV. 106.
§. 3.

5. ὀλοφυρμὸς, βοή] See the note on
VII. 36. §. 5.

20. παραπλήσιά τε ἐπεπόνθεσαν καὶ
ἔδρασαν αὐτοὶ] Eodem modo particula
καὶ post παραπλήσιος utitur Thucydides
V. 112. ὥς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς παραπλήσια,
καὶ ἀντέλεγον, ἀπεκρίναντο τάδε. Post
ὁμοίως VII. 28. αἱ μὲν γὰρ δαπνάει οὐχ

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Πύλῳ· διαφθαρεῖσιν γὰρ τῶν νεῶν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις
προσπαῶλλοντο αὐτοῖς καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἄνδρες διαβεβη-
κότες, καὶ τότε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἀνέλπιστον ἦν τὸ κατὰ γῆν
σωθήσεσθαι, ἣν μὴ τι παράλογον γίγνηται.

LXXII. Γενομένης δὲ ἰσχυρᾶς τῆς ναυμαχίας, καὶ πολ- 5
λῶν νεῶν ἀμφοτέροις καὶ ἀνθρώπων ἀπολομένων, οἱ Συρα-
κόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐπικρατήσαντες τὰ τε
ναυάγια καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀνείλοντο, καὶ ἀπο-
πλεύσαντες πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τροπαῖον ἔστησαν.
οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, ὑπὸ μεγέθους τῶν παρόντων 10
κακῶν, νεκρῶν μὲν πέρι ἣ ναυαγίων οὐδὲ ἐπενόουν αἰτῆσαι
ἀναίρεσιν, τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς ἐβούλοντο εὐθὺς ἀναχωρεῖν. Δημο-
σθένης δὲ Νικία προσελθὼν γνώμην ἐποιεῖτο, πληρώσαντας
ἔτι τὰς λοιπὰς τῶν νεῶν βιάσασθαι, ἣν δύνωνται, ἅμα ἔφ-
τὸν ἔκπλουν, λέγων ὅτι πλείους ἔτι αἱ λοιπαὶ εἰσι νῆες χρή- 15
σιμαί σφίσιν ἢ τοῖς πολεμίοις· ἦσαν γὰρ τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις
περίλοιποι ὡς ἐξήκοντα, τοῖς δ' ἐναντίοις ἐλάσσους ἢ πεντή-
4 κοντα. καὶ ξυγχωροῦντος Νικίου τῇ γνώμῃ, καὶ βουλομένων
πληροῦν αὐτῶν, οἱ ναῦται οὐκ ἤθελον ἐσβαίνειν διὰ τὸ κατα-
πεπληῆχθαι τῇ ἡσση καὶ μὴ ἂν ἔτι οἶεσθαι κρατῆσαι. καὶ οἱ 20
μὲν ὡς κατὰ γῆν ἀναχωρήσοντες ἤδη ξύμπαντες τὴν γνώμην
εἶχον. LXXIII. Ἑρμοκράτης δὲ ὁ Συρακόσιος ὑπονοήσας

1. τοῖς] om. B. 2. αὐτοῖς A.B.D.E.F.H.N.V. g.m. cum Dionysio : Haack.
vulgo et Bekker. αὐταῖς. 4. ἦν—γίγνηται] om. N.V. παρὰ λόγον Dionysius.
γίγνοιτο d.i. 6. ἀνδρῶν Dionysius. 7. σύμμαχοι K. ἐπικρατοῦντες Dio-
nysius. τὰ] om. D.g. 11. ἐνόουν L.O.P.k. 12. ἐβούλοντο B. Bekk. 2.
vulgo ἐβουλεύοντο. 15. χρήσιμοι L.Q.V.e. 16. μὲν] om. c. 17. τοῖς δ'—
πεντήκοντα] om. D. οὐκ ἐλάσσους g. 19. αὐτῶν B.C.D.E.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.
d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. αὐτὸν A.F.k. vulgo αὐτάς. 20. τῇ] τε τῇ B.
ἀν] om. g. κρατήσιν d.g.i. 21. ἀναχωρήσαντες C.R.f.m.

ὁμοίως καὶ πρὶν, ἀλλὰ πολλῶ μείζους κα-
θέστασαν. Et post ἴσα III. 14. ἴσα καὶ
ικέται ἐσμέν. ubi Scholiastes adnotat,
ὅμοιοι καὶ ἴσοι ἰκέταις, ὥσπερ ἰκέται.
Plura habet Budæus Commentar. Ling.
Gr. p. 919. DUKER.

2. προσπαῶλλοντο αὐτοῖς καὶ οἱ—ἀν-
δρες] “They lost also their men with
“them.” See the note on III. 98. §. 1.

And therefore αὐταῖς must be wrong,
as it would make the ships the princi-
pal subject of the sentence, “the ships
“lost their men;” which can hardly
be said with propriety. Οἱ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ
—διαβεβηκότες is equivalent to οἱ ἐν τῇ
νήσῳ ὄντες διαβεβηκότες ἐς αὐτήν. See
III. 106. and IV. 14. §. 1.

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αὐτῶν τὴν διάνοιαν, καὶ νομίσας δεινὸν εἶναι, εἰ τοσαύτη

Stratagem of Her-
mocrates to delay
the retreat of the
Athenians by land.

στρατιὰ κατὰ γῆν ὑποχωρήσασα καὶ καθεξο-
μένη ποι τῆς Σικελίας βουλήσεται αὐθις σφίσι
τὸν πόλεμον ποιεῖσθαι, ἐσηγείται ἐλθὼν τοῖς

5 ἐν τέλει οὖσιν, ὥς οὐ χρεὼν ἀποχωρῆσαι τῆς νυκτὸς αὐτοὺς
περιδεῖν, λέγων ταῦτα † ἃ καὶ αὐτῷ ἐδόκει, † ἀλλὰ ἐξελθόν-
τας ἤδη πάντας Συρακοσίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους τὰς τε
ὁδοὺς ἀποικοδομήσαι καὶ τὰ στενόπορα τῶν χωρίων προφθά-
σαντας φυλάσσειν. οἱ δὲ ξυνεγίγνωσκον μὲν καὶ αὐτοὶ οὐχ

10 ἦσσαν ταῦτα ἐκείνου, καὶ ἐδόκει ποιητέα εἶναι, τοὺς δὲ ἀν-
θρώπους ἄρτι ἀσμένους ἀπὸ ναυμαχίας τε μεγάλης ἀναπε-
παυμένους, καὶ ἅμα ἐορτῆς οὔσης (ἔτυχε γὰρ αὐτοῖς Ἡρακλεῖ
ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν θυσία οὔσα), οὐ δοκεῖν ἂν ῥαδίως ἐθελῇ-
σαι ὑπακοῦσαι· ὑπὸ γὰρ τοῦ περιχαροῦς τῆς νίκης πρὸς
15 πόσιν τετράφθαι τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐν τῇ ἐορτῇ, καὶ πάντα μᾶλ-
λον ἐλπίζειν ἂν σφῶν πείθεσθαι αὐτοὺς ἢ ὅπλα λαβόντας ἐν
τῷ παρόντι ἐξελθεῖν. ὥς δὲ τοῖς ἄρχουσι ταῦτα λογιζομένοις 3
ἐφαίνετο ἄπορα, καὶ οὐκέτι ἔπειθεν αὐτοὺς ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης,

2. ὑποχωρήσασα A.B.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.g.k. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἀποχωρή-
σασα. 3. πη L.N.O.V.e. που d. 4. ἐσηγείται A.B.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.
P.V.d.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἐφηγείται. 6. ἃ καὶ καὶ E.R.d.i.
καὶ ἃ καὶ A.D.F.H.g.m. αὐτῷ] om. i. ἐδόκει εἶναι R. 7. πάντας] om.
N.V. post συρακ. ponit Q. τοῖς] αὐτοὺς G. 8. στενότερα A. et γρ. B.
διαλαβόντας B. Bekker. 10. ἦττον A.B. 11. πεπαυμένους B. 12. ἐτύγ-
χανε O. αὐτοῖς] om. B. ἡρακλεῖ A.D.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.V.d.e.k.m. Poppo.
Goell. et γρ. B. vulgo ἡρακλεῖα. 13. ἐθελῆσαι] om. G. 14. ὑπὲρ d. 17. ὥς
—ἄρχουσι] om. V. 18. οὐκέτι A.B.D.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo οὐκ.

6. † ἃ καὶ αὐτῷ ἐδόκει †] These words are somewhat suspicious. Dobree conjectures, ἃ καὶ Γυλίππῳ. Bauer proposes, ἃ καὶ αὐτοῖς, i. e. τοῖς ἐν τέλει οὔσι. Perhaps the meaning is, that Hermocrates spoke of the Athenians' intended retreat by night, as a notion of his own; not speaking upon information, but merely on his own conjecture; and that Thucydides intends to notice, as a proof of his sagacity, his thus divining, without any information, what the Athenians were really purposing to execute. Compare I. 22. §. 2.

where ὥς ἐμοὶ ἐδόκει is opposed to ἀκριβεῖα—ἐπεξελθὼν. Opinion or belief, as opposed to direct knowledge.

8. προφθάσαντας] This participle must not be closely joined with φυλάσσειν, as in that sense προφθάσαι φυλάξαντες would be the more common construction, but must be taken separately, χρεὼν τὰ στενόπορα—φυλάσσειν, προφθάσαντας. Compare VIII. 51. αὐτὸς προφθάσας ἐξάγγελος γίνεσθαι. I see no reason for following one MS. with Bekker, in reading διαλαβόντας for προφθάσαντας.

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αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τούτοις τάδε μηχανᾶται. δεδιὼς μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καθ' ἡσυχίαν προφθάσωσιν ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ διελθόντες τὰ χαλεπώτατα τῶν χωρίων, πέμπει τῶν ἐταίρων τινὰς τῶν ἑαυτοῦ μετὰ ἱππέων πρὸς τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατόπεδον, ἥνικα ξυνεσκόταξεν· οἱ προσελάσαντες ἐξ ὅσου τις ἔμελλεν ἀκού- 5 σεσθαι, καὶ ἀνακαλεσάμενοί τινας ὡς ὄντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπιτήδειοι (ἦσαν γάρ τινες τῷ Νικίᾳ διάγγελοι τῶν ἔνδοθεν), ἐκέλευον φράζειν Νικίᾳ μὴ ἀπάγειν τῆς νυκτὸς τὸ στράτευμα, ὡς Συρακοσίων τὰς ὁδοὺς φυλασσόντων, ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡσυχίαν τῆς ἡμέρας παρασκευασάμενον ἀποχωρεῖν. καὶ οἱ 10 μὲν εἰπόντες ἀπῆλθον, καὶ οἱ ἀκούσαντες διήγγειλαν τοῖς στρατηγοῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων. LXXIV. οἱ δὲ πρὸς τὸ ἄγγελμα ἐπέσχον τὴν νύκτα, νομίσαντες οὐκ ἀπάτην εἶναι. καὶ ἐπειδὴ καὶ ὡς οὐκ εὐθὺς ὥρμησαν, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς καὶ τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἡμέ- 15 ραν περιμεῖναι, ὅπως ξυσκευάσαιτο ὡς ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν οἱ στρατιῶται ὅτι χρησιμώτατα, καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα πάντα καταλιπεῖν, ἀναλαβόντες† δὲ αὐτὰ ὅσα περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἐς δίαιταν ὑπῆρχεν ἐπιτήδεια ἀφορμᾶσθαι. 20 Συρακοσίοι δὲ καὶ Γύλιππος τῷ μὲν πεζῷ προεξελθόντες τὰς τε ὁδοὺς τὰς κατὰ τὴν χώραν, ἣ εἰκὸς ἦν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους

3. ἐτέρων A.K.L. 4. μετὰ τῶν ἱππέων D.N.g. τὸ ἀθηναίων Q. 5. συνε- σκόταξεν K. προσελάσαντες A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.e.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri προσπελάσαντες. 6. τινες g. 8. φράζειν τῷ νικίᾳ i. 10. παρασκευασάμενοι L.O.P. ἀποσκευασάμενοι e. 13. τὴν νύκτα] om. i. 14. ἀπάτην] ἅπασιν E. καὶ ante ὡς om. Q.i. ὡς om. d. 16. συσκευάσαιτο B.C.E.m. ξυσκευάσονται D. συσκευάσονται N.V.d.g. 18. ἀναλαβόντες A.C. D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.g.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2. vulgo ἀναλαβόντας. 20. προεξελθόντες C.D.E.F.R.b.c.d.e.f.g.k.m. προσελθόντες i. 21. τὰς κατὰ] ταύτας κατὰ K.

7. ἦσαν γάρ τινες τῷ Νικίᾳ διάγγελοι] Laudat Ammonius in ἄγγελοι. Ἐξάγγελος, inquit, ὁ τὰ ἐνδοθεν τοῖς ἔξω διαγγέλλων, ὃν Θουκυδίδης διάγγελον λέγει. DUKER.

13. οὐκ ἀπάτην εἶναι] "That the information was given in sincerity." Οὐκ ἀπάτην must be closely taken together as one notion, expressing positive sincerity or honesty; otherwise, if the negative were taken with the verb,

it should be, μὴ εἶναι ἀπάτην.

18. ἀναλαβόντες] The nominative is adapted to the sense of ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, which is equivalent to ἐν νῷ εἶχον, or διανοήθησαν. See V. 41. §. 2. οὐκ ἑώντων,—ἀλλ'—ἔτοιμοι εἶναι, and V. 50. §. 1. ἀναβάντες δὲ—ἀπομόσαι. Immediately below, αὐτὰ is "sola." "Merely "their personal necessities." See II. 65. ad fin.

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ιέναι, ἀπεφράγγυσαν, καὶ τῶν ρείθρων καὶ τῶν ποταμῶν τὰς
 διαβάσεις ἐφύλασσον, καὶ ἐς ὑποδοχὴν τοῦ στρατεύματος, ὡς
 κωλύσοντες, ἧ ἐδόκει, ἐτάσσοντο· ταῖς δὲ ναυσὶ προσπλεύ-
 σαντες τὰς ναῦς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰγιαλοῦ ἀφείλκον.
 5 ἐνέπρησαν δέ τινας ὀλίγας, ὥσπερ διενσήθησαν, αὐτοὶ οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι, τὰς δ' ἄλλας καθ' ἡσυχίαν, οὐδενὸς κωλύοντος,
 ὥς ἐκάστην ποι ἐκπεπτωκυῖαν ἀναδησάμενοι ἐκόμιζον ἐς τὴν
 πόλιν.

LXXV. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο, ἐπειδὴ ἐδόκει τῷ Νικίᾳ καὶ τῷ
 10 Δημοσθένει ἰκανῶς παρεσκευάσθαι, καὶ ἡ ἀνάστασις ἤδη τοῦ
 στρατεύματος τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἀπὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας
 ἐγίγνετο. δεινὸν οὖν ἦν οὐ καθ' ἐν μόνον τῶν α
 πραγμάτων, ὅτι τὰς τε ναῦς ἀπολωλεκότες
 πάσας ἀπεχώρουν, καὶ ἀντὶ μεγάλης ἐλπίδος καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ ἡ
 15 πόλις κινδυνεύοντες· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀπολείψει τοῦ στρατο-
 πέδου ξυνέβαινε τῇ τε ὄψει ἐκάστῳ ἀλγεινὰ καὶ τῇ γνώμῃ
 αἰσθέσθαι. τῶν τε γὰρ νεκρῶν ἀτάφων ὄντων, ὅποτε τις ἴδοι 3
 τινὰ τῶν ἐπιτηδεῖων κείμενον, ἐς λύπην μετὰ φόβου καθί-
 στατο· καὶ οἱ ζῶντες καταλειπόμενοι, τραυματῖαι τε καὶ
 20 ἀσθενεῖς, πολὺ τῶν τεθνεώτων τοῖς ζῶσι λυπηρότεροι ἦσαν
 καὶ τῶν ἀπολωλότων ἀθλιώτεροι. πρὸς γὰρ ἀντιβολίαν καὶ 4
 ὀλοφυρμὸν τραπόμενοι ἐς ἀπορίαν καθίστασαν, ἄγειν τε
 σφᾶς ἀξιοῦντες, καὶ ἕνα ἕκαστον ἐπιβοώμενοι, εἴ τινὰ πού τις
 ἴδοι ἢ ἐταίρων ἢ οἰκείων, τῶν τε ξυσκῆνων ἤδη ἀπιώντων
 25 ἐκκρεμαννύμενοι, καὶ ἐπακολουθοῦντες ἐς ὅσον δύναιντο, εἴ

1. ιέναι ἂν ἀπεφρ. G. καὶ ποταμῶν B. Goell. Bekk. 2. 3. ἐτάττοντο c.
 προσπελάσαντες L. 5. ἐνέπρισαν c. ὀλίγους H. 7. πη f. ἐσπε-
 πτωκυῖαν P. 9. ἐδόκει post παρασκευάσθαι ponit d. παρασκευάσθαι etiam
 G. f. παρεσκευάσθαι A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. N. V. c. e. g. i. k. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 vulgo παρασκευάσασθαι. καὶ δημοσθένει B. 12. οὖν] om. Q. c. 13. πά-
 σας ἀπολωλεκότες N. V. 14. ἀνεχώρουν E. O. αὐτοὶ ἡ g. 15. ἀπο-
 λήψει f. 16. συνέβαινε D. V. g. ἐκάστη g. ἀλγηνά V. 17. αἰ-
 σθεσθαι B. E. et Bekker. Vid. Poppon. Thucyd. I. p. 134. 18. καθίστα-
 ται R. f. 20. πολλοὶ i. 22. καθιστάσιν Suidas v. ἀντιβολία et paullo
 ante τρεπόμενοι. 23. ἕνα] om. Q. 24. ἰδοίη ἐτέρων g. 25. ἐς ac-
 cessit ex B. Bekk. Poppo. Goell.

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τῷ δὲ προλίποι ἢ ῥώμη καὶ τὸ σῶμα, οὐκ ἄνευ ὀλίγων ἐπι-
 θειασμῶν καὶ οἰμωγῆς ὑπολειπόμενοι· ὥστε δάκρυσι πᾶν τὸ
 στράτευμα πλησθὲν καὶ ἀπορία τοιαύτη μὴ ῥαδίως ἀφορ-
 μᾶσθαι, καίπερ ἐκ πολεμίας τε, καὶ μεῖζω ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα τὰ
 μὲν πεπονθότας ἦδη, τὰ δὲ περὶ τῶν ἐν ἀφανεί δεδιότας μὴ 5
 5 πάθωσι. κατήφειά τέ τις ἅμα καὶ κατάμεμψις σφῶν αὐτῶν
 πολλή ἦν. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἄλλο ἢ πόλει ἐκπεπολιορκημένη ἐφέκε-
 σαν ὑποφευγούσῃ, καὶ ταύτῃ οὐ σμικρᾷ· μυριάδες γὰρ τοῦ
 ξύμπαντος ὄχλου οὐκ ἐλάσσους τεσσάρων ἅμα ἐπορεύοντο.
 καὶ τούτων οἱ τε ἄλλοι πάντες ἔφερον ὃ τί τις ἐδύνατο ἔκα- 10
 στος χρήσιμον, καὶ οἱ ὀπλίται καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς παρὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς
 αὐτοὶ τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν σιτία ὑπὸ τοῖς ὅπλοις, οἱ μὲν ἀπορία
 ἀκολουθῶν, οἱ δὲ ἀπιστία· ἀπηντομολήκεσαν γὰρ πάλαι τε,
 καὶ οἱ πλεῖστοι παραχρῆμα. ἔφερον δὲ οὐδὲ ταῦτα ἱκανά·
 6 σῖτος γὰρ οὐκέτι ἦν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ. καὶ μὴν ἡ ἄλλη 15
 αἰκία †καὶ ἡ† ἰσομοιρία τῶν κακῶν, ἔχουσα τινα ὅμως, τὸ
 μετὰ πολλῶν, κούφισιν, οὐδ' ὥς ῥαδία ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἐδοξά-
 ζετο, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀπὸ οἷας λαμπρότητος καὶ αὐχήματος τοῦ

1. προλίποι B.g. Bekk. 2. προλείπει L.O.Q.d.i.k. vulgo προλείποι. 2. οἰμω-
 γῶν Q. ὑπολειπόμενοι B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἀπολειπόμενοι. 4. τὰ δάκρυα R.
 5. πεπονθότες e. μὴ B. Dobræus Goell. vulgo μὴ τι. 7. ἐκπολιορκημένη g.i.
 καὶ ὑποφευγούσῃ ἐφέκεσαν g. 8. μικρᾷ c. Goell. 10. ἔφερον πάντες B. Bekk. 2.
 ἕκαστος B. Poppo. Goell. vulgo κατὰ τό. 12. αὐτοὶ B.K. Poppo. Goell. ceteri
 αὐτοὶ τε. τὰ A.B.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.V.g.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. vulgo καὶ τά.
 ὑπὸ τοῖς ὅπλοις] om. C.G.R.c. 13. ἀπηντομολήκεισαν C.K.R.c.i. 14. καὶ]
 om. L. 15. ἦν ἐν A.B.C.D.N.V.g.k. Poppo. Goell. ἦν ἂν f. vulgo ἐν sine
 verbo. καὶ μὴν καὶ g. 16. καὶ ἡ ἰσομοιρία A.B.C.D.G.N.c.e.g. Poppo. Goell.
 vulgo omittunt articulum. 17. ραδία A. 18. καὶ ante ἀπὸ om. G. οἷας]
 οἰκίας L.O.k.m.

1. οὐκ ἄνευ ὀλίγων] The negative must be twice repeated, as if it were οὐκ ἄνευ οὐκ ὀλίγων, just as "non modo" in Latin is used instead of "non modo non."

[Nos, quum ὀλίγων simpliciter deleri posse non videatur, quin vocabulum πολλῶν significans pro eo reponendum sit, vix dubitamus. POPPO.]

7. πόλει ἐκπεπολιορκημένη] "A city "starved out." Compare the account of the flight of the Jews when Jerusalem was besieged by the Babylonians, 2 Kings xxv. 4.

16. †καὶ ἡ† ἰσομοιρία] Dobree reads ἰσομοιρία, in the dative case. "Their disgrace though it had notwithstanding some alleviation in their sufferings being equally shared, the alleviation namely expressed in the common saying, 'that they were endured in company,' &c. If the text be correct, ἰσομοιρία τῶν κακῶν must be understood to express rather, the great extent of the calamity from which none were exempt, than the equality of its distribution.

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πρώτου ἐς οἶαν τελευτὴν καὶ ταπεινότητα ἀφίκετο. μέγιστον γὰρ δὴ τὸ διάφορον τοῦτο Ἑλληνικῷ στρατεύματι ἐγένετο, οἷς, ἀντὶ μὲν τοῦ ἄλλους δουλωσομένους ἦκειν, αὐτοὺς τοῦτο μᾶλλον δεδιότας μὴ πάθωσι ξυνέβη ἀπιέναι, ἀντὶ δ' εὐχῆς τε 5 καὶ παιάνων, μεθ' ὧν ἐξέπλεον, πάλιν τούτων τοῖς ἐναντίοις ἐπιφημίσμασιν ἀφορμᾶσθαι, πεζοὺς τε ἀντὶ ναυβατῶν πορευομένους καὶ ὀπλιτικῷ προσέχοντας μᾶλλον ἢ ναυτικῷ. ὅμως δὲ ὑπὸ μεγέθους τοῦ ἐπικρεμαμένου ἔτι κινδύνου πάντα ταῦτα αὐτοῖς οἷσθ' ἐφαίνετο.

10 LXXVI. Ὅρων δὲ ὁ Νικίας τὸ στράτευμα ἄθυμον καὶ ἐν μεγάλῃ μεταβολῇ ὄν, ἐπιπαριῶν ὡς ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων

• Energy and hero- ἐθάρσυνέ τε καὶ παρεμυθεῖτο, βοῇ τε χρώμενος
ism of Nicias. ἔτι μᾶλλον ἐκάστοις, καθ' οὓς γίγνοιτο, ὑπὸ
προθυμίας, καὶ βουλόμενος ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον γεγωνίσκων

15 ὠφελείν. LXXVII. “Ἔτι καὶ ἐκ τῶν παρόντων, ὧς Ἀθη-
“ ναῖοι καὶ ξύμμαχοι, ἐλπίδα χρὴ ἔχειν· ἤδη τινὲς καὶ ἐκ

SPEECH OF “ δεινότερων ἢ τοιῶνδε ἐσώθησαν· μηδὲ κατα-
NICIAS, “ μέμψασθαι ὑμᾶς ἄγαν αὐτοὺς, μήτε ταῖς
encouraging his “ ξυμφοραῖς μήτε ταῖς παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν νῦν
soldiers, and hold- “ κακοπαθείαις. καὶ γὰρ τοι, οὐδενὸς ὑμῶν οὔτε 2
ing out to them
even yet hopes of “ ῥώμῃ προφέρων (ἀλλ' ὁρᾷτε δὴ ὡς διάκειμαι
safety, if they be- “ ὑπὸ τῆς νόσου) οὔτ' εὐτυχία δοκῶν που
haved with firm-
ness and activity
on their retreat.

1. οἶαν τε τελευτὴν D.E.F.H. ἀφίκετο Q. 2. ἑλληνικῷ] Vulgo τῷ ἑλληνικῷ.
Conf. V. 60. Articulum delevit Goeller. et Dobræus. 3. δουλωσομένους K.
αὐτοὺς] om. i. 4. ξυνέβη ἀπιέναι] ξυναπιέναι C.K.c.e. 5. παιάνων A.D.E.F.
H.N.i. πόλιν G. 6. πεζῇ e. τε B. Poppo. Goell. ceteri δέ. ναυατῶν
D.Q.V.g. βατῶν B. πολενομένους k. 7. προσέχοντας B. Bekker. Poppo.
Goell. vulgo προσχόντας. ὅμως δὲ—ἐφαίνετο] Suidas in διστά, ubi omittit πάντα
ταῦτα. WASS. 8. ὑπὸ τοῦ μεγέθους V. ἐκρεμαμένου g. ταῦτα] om. K. et Sui-
das v. διστά, cui πάντα quoque deest. 9. οἷσθ' αὐτοῖς K. 14. προμαθείαις e.
15. ἔτι] Q.d. τι, junctum verbo ὠφελείν, B. Bekk. 2. 17. ἢ τῶν τοιῶνδε g.
καταμέμψασθαι B. Bekk. 2. καταμέμψασθε c.

6. ἐπιφημίσμασιν] Hesychius, fortassis ad hunc locum respiciens, exponit οἰωνίσμασιν. DUKER.

13. ἔτι μᾶλλον, i. e. “still more than
“he had done before.” Compare
c. 60, 69.

14. γεγωνίσκων] Vide, præter Etymol.
M. etiam Mærin. WASS. Suidas, et
Eustathius in Homer. Iliad. μ'. p. 909.

γεγωνίσκειν, τὸ φθέγγεσθαι ἐξάκουστον.
Æschylo in Prometh. v. 628. γεγωνί-
σκειν est aperte proferre: Τί δὴτὰ μέλ-
λεις μὴ οὐ γεγωνίσκειν τὸ πᾶν; DUK.

18. ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς—ταῖς νῦν κακοπα-
θείαις] The first refers to their defeats
in battle; the second to the circum-
stances of misery and apprehension un-
der which they were now retreating.

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“ ὕστερός του εἶναι κατὰ τε τὸν ἴδιον βίον καὶ ἐς τὰλλα, νῦν
 “ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κινδύνῳ τοῖς φανλοτάτοις αἰωροῦμαι· καίτοι
 “ πολλὰ μὲν ἐς θεοὺς νόμιμα δεδιήτημαι, πολλὰ δὲ ἐς ἀν-
 3 “ θρώπους δίκαια καὶ ἀνεπίφθονα. ἀνθ’ ὧν ἡ μὲν ἐλπίς ὁμῶς
 “ θρασεῖα τοῦ μέλλοντος, αἱ δὲ ξυμφοραὶ οὐ κατ’ ἀξίαν δὴ 5
 “ φοβοῦσι. τάχα δ’ ἂν καὶ λωφήσειαν· ἱκανὰ γὰρ τοῖς τε
 “ πολεμίοις εὐτύχηται, καὶ εἴ τῳ θεῶν ἐπίφθονοι ἐστρατεύ-
 4 “ σαμεν, ἀποχρώντως ἤδη τετιμωρήμεθα. ἦλθον γάρ που
 “ καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς ἤδη ἐφ’ ἐτέρους, καὶ ἀνθρώπεια δράσαντες
 “ ἀνεκτὰ ἔπαθον. καὶ ἡμᾶς εἰκὸς νῦν τά τε ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐλ- 10
 “ πίζειν ἡπιώτερα ἔξειν· οἴκτου γὰρ ἀπ’ αὐτῶν ἀξιώτεροι ἤδη
 “ ἐσμὲν ἢ φθόνου· καὶ ὀρώντες ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς, οἷοι ὀπλῖται
 “ ἄμα καὶ ὅσοι ξυντεταγμένοι χωρεῖτε, μὴ καταπέπληχθε
 “ ἄγαν, λογίζεσθε δὲ ὅτι αὐτοὶ τε πόλις εὐθύς ἐστε, ὅποι ἂν
 “ καθέξῃσθε, καὶ ἄλλη οὐδεμία ὑμᾶς τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ οὐτ’ ἂν 15
 “ ἐπιόντας δέξαιτο ῥαδίως οὐτ’ ἂν ἰδρυθέντας που ἐξαναστή-
 5 “ σειε. τὴν δὲ πορείαν, ὥστ’ ἀσφαλῆ καὶ εὐτακτον εἶναι,
 “ αὐτοὶ φυλάξατε, μὴ ἄλλο τι ἡγησάμενος ἕκαστος ἢ ἐν ᾧ

1. κατὰ τε B. Bekk. 2. καὶ i. vulgo τε deest. τὰλλα B. τὰλλα N.V. vulgo
 τὰ ἄλλα. 2. φανλοτέροις Q. ἐωροῦμαι E.F.H.f.g. ἐωροῦμαι K.Q.R. 3. ἐς
 τοὺς θεοὺς K. ἐν ἀνθρώποις g. ὡς ἀνθρώπους Q. 4. καὶ] om. Q. 5. θρα-
 σεῖα B.G.K.L. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. vulgo θρασεῖα. αἱ] οὐ e. ἦδη B. 6. φο-
 βοῦσαι f.i. δὲ ἂν V. et plures alii. Et ita Poppo. τε] om. e.i. 7. εὐτυ-
 χεῖται e. et correct. C. 11. ἔξειν N.V. 12. οἷοι] οἱ A.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.
 R.V.f.g.i.k. 13. καταπέπληχθε F.H.L.N.O.a. Haack. Poppo. Goell. καταπε-
 πλῆχθαι B.K.c.f. καταπεπλήσθε D. vulgo καταπεπλήχθε. 14. ἐστε εὐθύς f.
 ὅπου g. ὅπου ἂν καθ. N.V. 15. καθέξῃσθε A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.N.P.Q.V.b.c.
 e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. καθίζησθε L.M.O. vulgo καθέξουσθε. 16. ῥα-
 δίως] om. c. οὐτ’ B.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.V.a.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo
 οὐδ’. ἐξαναστήσειεν V. 17. πορίαν E.V.

3. δεδιήτημαι] The Scholiast well
 compares the use of the word πεπολί-
 τευμαι. Διαιτᾶσθαι expresses a man's
 private life, as πολιτεύεσθαι does his
 public life; and it is used as a transi-
 tive verb, because its sense is equiva-
 lent to ἐν τῇ καθ' ἡμέραν διαίτᾳ πράσ-
 σειν. Thus Demosth. Coron. p. 226.
 penult. Reiske, ἀν δ' ἐφ' ἃ καὶ πεποίηκα
 καὶ πεπολίτευμαι βαδίζω, κ. τ. λ.

13. καταπεπλήχθε] Melior videtur

scriptura Codd. in quibus est καταπέ-
 πληχθε quam etiam aliquantum con-
 firmat sequens λογίζεσθε. Καταπε-
 πλῆχθε quomodo προπερισπωμένως scri-
 bi possit, non intelligo: sed tamen, κα-
 ταπεπλήχθαι inde ortum, credo, quum,
 qui in suis exemplaribus καταπεπλήχθε
 inveniebant, potiozem accentus, quam
 ultimæ literæ, rationem habendam, pu-
 tarent. DUKER.

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“ ἂν ἀναγκασθῇ χωρίῳ μάχεσθαι, τοῦτο καὶ πατρίδα καὶ
 “ τείχος κρατήσας ἔξειν. σπουδῇ δὲ ὁμοίως καὶ νύκτα καὶ 6
 “ ἡμέραν ἔσται τῆς ὁδοῦ. τὰ γὰρ ἐπιτήδεια βραχέα ἔχομεν.
 “ καὶ ἦν ἀντιλαβώμεθά του φιλίου χωρίου τῶν Σικελῶν
 5 “ (οὔτοι γὰρ ἡμῖν διὰ τὸ Συρακοσίων δέος ἔτι βέβαιοι εἰσὶ),
 “ ἥδη νομίζετε ἐν τῷ ἐχυρῷ εἶναι. προπέπεμπται δ' ὡς αὐτοὺς,
 “ καὶ ἀπαντᾶν εἰρημένον καὶ σιτία ἄλλα κομίζειν. τὸ δὲ 7
 “ ξύμπαν, γνῶτε, ὧ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, ἀναγκαῖόν τε ὃν ὑμῖν
 “ ἀνδράσιν ἀγαθοῖς γίγνεσθαι, ὥς μὴ ὄντος χωρίου ἐγγὺς
 10 “ ὅποι ἂν μαλακισθέντες σωθείητε, καὶ ἦν νῦν διαφύγητε
 “ τοὺς πολεμίους, οἳ τε ἄλλοι τευξόμενοι ὧν ἐπιθυμεῖτέ που
 “ ἐπιδεῖν, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν μεγάλην δύναμιν τῆς πόλεως,
 “ καίπερ πεπτωκυῖαν, ἐπανορθώσοντας· ἄνδρες γὰρ πόλις,
 “ καὶ οὐ τείχη οὐδὲ νῆες ἀνδρῶν κεναί.”

15 **LXXVIII.** Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοιαύδε παρακελευόμενος ἅμα
 ἐπῆει τὸ στράτευμα, καὶ εἴπη ὁρῶν διεσπασμένον καὶ μὴ ἐν
 SICILY. τάξει χωροῦν, ξυνάγων καὶ καθιστὰς, καὶ ὁ
 Order of the retreat. The Syracusans pursue and harass the enemy,
 20 and occupy a strong position in front of them.
 Δημοσθένης οὐδὲν ἦσσον τοῖς καθ' ἑαυτὸν τοι-
 αῦτά τε καὶ παραπλήσια λέγων. τὸ δὲ ἐχώρει 2
 ἐν πλαισίῳ τεταγμένον, πρῶτον μὲν ἡγούμενον
 τὸ Νικίου, ἐφεπόμενον δὲ τὸ Δημοσθένους·
 τοὺς δὲ σκευοφόρους καὶ τὸν πλείστον ὄχλον ἐντὸς εἶχον οἱ

1. ἂν vulgo deest B. Goell. τοῦτο καὶ B.C.D.E.F.H.K.P.V.e.f.g.k. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. ceteri τοῦτο δέ. 2. κρατήσας] om. G. 4. ἦν] εἰ μὲν g. ἀντι-
 λαβώμεθά του Porph. Haack. Poppo. Goell. libri ἀντιλαβώμεθα τοῦ. 5. συρ-
 ρακοσίων i. 6. ὄχυρῷ A.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.P.V.b.c.e.f.g.i.k.m. εἶναι]
 om. P. προπέπεμπται B.K.c. Haack. Poppo. Goell. προπέμπεται M.P.b.
 vulgo προπέμπετε. 7. δέ] τε B. 10. ὅπου B. διασωθείητε B. ἦν] εἰ k.
 11. ὧν] ὡς O.P. 13. καὶ περιπεπτωκυῖαν Q. ἐπανορθώσαντες A.D.F.H.K.g.
 15. μὲν] δέ L.i. τάδε K. 16. εἴποι N.V. διεσπαρμένον Q. 20. πλαι-
 σίῳ] διπλασίῳ A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.d.e.f.g.k.m. τεταγμένον] om. V. πρῶ-
 τον μὲν ἡγούμενον accesserunt ex B.V. et marginibus A.N. Bekker. Goell. 21. τὸ
 νικίου B.D.E.F.N.V.f.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell. τὸ τοῦ νικίου L. vulgo τοῦ νικίου.
 ἐφεπόμενον L.O.P.k. ἐπόμενον B. τὸ] τὸ τοῦ K. τοῦ C. 22. ἐντὸς]
 om. D.N.f.g.

7. εἰρημένον] “ Directions having
 “ been given to them both to meet us,
 “ and bring a supply of provisions.”
 18. τοῖς καθ' ἑαυτὸν] Not “ those un-

“ der him,” but, “ those who were in
 “ his part of the army; those who were
 “ near or about him.”

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3 ὀπλῖται. καὶ ἐπειδὴ τε ἐγένοντο ἐπὶ τῇ διαβάσει τοῦ Ἀνάπου
 ποταμοῦ, εὗρον ἐπ' αὐτῷ παρατεταγμένους τῶν Συρακοσίων
 καὶ ξυμμάχων, καὶ τρεψάμενοι αὐτοὺς καὶ κρατήσαντες τοῦ
 πόρου ἐχώρουν ἐς τὸ πρόσθεν· οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι παριππεύ-
 4 οντές τε προσέκειντο, καὶ ἐσακοντίζοντες οἱ ψιλοί. καὶ ταύτη 5
 μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ προελθόντες σταδίους ὡς τεσσαράκοντα, ἠγλί-
 σαντο πρὸς λόφῳ τινὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι· τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ πρῶτ'
 ἐπορεύοντο, καὶ προῆλθον ὡς ἑκοσι σταδίους, καὶ κατέβησαν
 ἐς χωρίον ἄπεδόν τι, καὶ αὐτοῦ ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο, βουλό-
 μενοι ἔκ τε τῶν οἰκιῶν λαβεῖν τι ἐδώδιμον (ὥκειτο γὰρ ὁ 10
 χώρος) καὶ ὕδωρ μετὰ σφῶν αὐτῶν φέρεσθαι αὐτόθεν· ἐν
 γὰρ τῷ πρόσθεν ἐπὶ πολλὰ στάδια, ἣ ἔμελλον ἰέναι, οὐκ
 5 ἄφθονον ἦν. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι ἐν τούτῳ προελθόντες τὴν
 δίοδον τὴν ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν ἀπετείχιζον· ἦν δὲ λόφος καρτερὸς
 καὶ ἐκατέρωθεν αὐτοῦ χαράδρα κρημνώδης, ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ Ἀ- 15
 6 κραιὸν λέπας. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προῆσαν, καὶ οἱ
 τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων αὐτοὺς ἱππῆς καὶ ἄκοντισταί,
 ὄντες πολλοὶ ἐκάτεροι, ἐκώλυνον, καὶ ἐσηκόντιζόν τε καὶ παρ-
 ἵππευον. καὶ χρόνον μὲν πολὺν ἐμάχοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἔπειτα
 ἀνεχώρησαν πάλιν ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ στρατόπεδον· καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια 20
 οὐκ ἐτι ὁμοίως εἶχον. οὐ γὰρ ἔτι ἀποχωρεῖν οἶόν τ' ἦν ὑπὸ

1. ἐπὶ] ἐν B.c.	2. τεταγμένους K.	3. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων B.i.	4. ἔμ-
προσθεν L.O.P.m.	5. τε] om. L.O.k.	6. προσελθόντες A.B.C.D.E.F.H.	
L.N.O.Q.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.	8. προσῆλθον i.	9. εὔπεδον V.	10. οἰκείων A.B.
E.F.i.	12. ἐμπροσθεν Q.	11] om. B.	13. προσελθόντες H.i.
12. ἐμπροσθεν Q.	11] om. B.	13. προσελθόντες H.i.	14. ἔμ-
προσθεν f.i.	ἐπετείχιζον K.	δε ὁ λόφος f.	15. ἀσκραῖον A. et correct.
N. et V.	17. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων e.	αὐτῶν Q.i.	om. L.O.
B.i. Bekk.	20. αὐτὸ] om. O.	21. ὁμοίως εἶχον οὐκ ἐτι f.	οὐ] καὶ k.
ὑπὸ A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.N.V.	c.d.e.g.k.m.	Haack. Poppo. Goell.	vulgo ἀπό.

15. Ἀκραῖον λέπας] The particular hill which bore this name cannot of course be ascertained; but the map will shew that spots of this sort are common as you ascend the valley of the Anapus. It must be remembered that the object of the Athenians was to penetrate far enough into the interior to reach the country of the Sikelians. This they attempted in the first instance to effect, by ascending one of the valleys which

fall into that of the Anapus; but being unable to force their passage in this direction, they fell back upon the coast, intending to follow the coast-road through the low country near the sea, till they should arrive at another valley, when they would again turn inland, and make a second attempt to penetrate to the country of their friends the Sikelians.

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τῶν ἱππέων. LXXIX. πρῶτ' δὲ ἄραυτες ἐπορεύοντο αὖθις, καὶ ἐβιάσαντο πρὸς τὸν λόφον ἐλθεῖν τὸν ἀπο-
 τετειχισμένον, καὶ εὗρον πρὸ ἑαυτῶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ
 ἀποτειχίσματος τὴν πεζὴν στρατιὰν παρατε-
 5 ταγμένην οὐκ ἐπ' ὀλίγων ἀσπίδων· στενὸν γὰρ
 ἦν τὸ χωρίον. καὶ προσβαλόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐτειχομάχουν, 2
 καὶ βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ πολλῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου ἐπάντους ὄντος,
 (δικνούντο γὰρ ῥᾶον οἱ ἄνωθεν) καὶ οὐ δυνάμενοι βιάσασθαι,
 ἀνεχώρουν πάλιν καὶ ἀνεπαύοντο. ἔτυχον δὲ καὶ βρονταῖς 3
 10 τινες ἅμα γενόμεναι καὶ ὕδωρ, οἷα τοῦ ἔτους πρὸς μετόπωρον
 ἦδη ὄντος φιλεῖ γίγνεσθαι· ἀφ' ὧν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μᾶλλον ἔτι
 ἠθύμουν, καὶ ἐνόμιζον ἐπὶ τῷ σφετέρῳ ὀλέθρῳ καὶ ταῦτα
 πάντα γίγνεσθαι. ἀναπαυομένων δὲ αὐτῶν, ὁ Γύλιππος καὶ 4
 οἱ Συρακόσιοι πέμπουσι μέρος τι τῆς στρατιᾶς ἀποτειχιῶν-
 15 τας αὐτὸν ἐκ τοῦ ὀπισθεν αὐτοῦς, ἣ προελήλυθεσαν· ἀντιπέμ-
 ψαντες δὲ κακεῖνοι σφῶν αὐτῶν τινὰς διεκώλυσαν. καὶ μετὰ 5
 ταῦτα πάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀναχωρήσαντες πρὸς τὸ πεδῖον μᾶλ-
 λον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἠύλισαντο. τῇ δ' ὕστεραίᾳ προὐχώρουν, καὶ
 οἱ Συρακόσιοι προσέβαλλον τε πανταχῇ αὐτοῖς κύκλῳ καὶ
 20 πολλοὺς κατετραυμάτιζον, καὶ εἰ μὲν ἐπίοιεν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,
 ὑπεχώρουν, εἰ δ' ἀναχωροῖεν, ἐπέκειντο, καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς
 ὑστάτοις προσπίπτοντες, εἴ πως κατὰ βραχὺν τρεψάμενοι πᾶν
 τὸ στράτευμα φοβήσκειαν. καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ μὲν τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ 6
 ἀντείχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἔπειτα, προελθόντες πέντε ἢ ἑξ στα-
 25 δίους, ἀνεπαύοντο ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ· ἀνεχώρησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Συρα-
 κόσιοι ἀπ' αὐτῶν εἰς τὸ ἑαυτῶν στρατόπεδον.

1. αὖθις] om. d. 2. πρὸς] ἐς c. τὸν ante ἀποτε. om. K. 5. οὐκ]
 om. O. ἀπ' g. 6. προσλαβόντες d. 7. ἀπὸ] ὑπὸ D.g. 9. ἀπε-
 χώρουν B. πάλιν] πάντ c. δέ] γάρ B. τινὲς καὶ βρονταῖ i.
 10. πρὸς τὸ G. ἐς τὸ Q. 11. ὄντες E. μᾶλλον γάρ ἐτι B. 13. αὐ-
 τῶν καὶ ὁ B. 14. τε] om. d.i. ἀποτειχιῶντες A.D.E.F.H.N.V.g.
 15. αὐτὸν accessit ex B. Bekk. Porpo. Goell. προελήλυθεσαν k. προσ-
 ελήλυθεσαν Q. 16. δὲ καὶ B. 17. τοῦτο B. Bekk. 2. τῇ] om. Q.
 19. προσέβαλλον D.Q.f.k.m. κύκλον i. 22. τρεψόμενοι B. 23. ἐς
 πολὺ P.

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LXXX. Τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς τῷ Νικίᾳ καὶ Δημοσθένει ἐδόκει, ἐπειδὴ κακῶς σφίσι τὸ στράτευμα εἶχε, τῶν τε ἐπιτηδείων πάντων ἀπορία ἤδη, καὶ κατατετραυματισμένοι ἦσαν πολλοὶ ἐν πολλαῖς προσβολαῖς τῶν πολεμίων γεγενημέναις, πυρὰ καύσαντες ὥς 5 πλείστα ἀπάγειν τὴν στρατιὰν, μηκέτι τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδὸν ἣ διενσήθησαν, ἀλλὰ τὸυναντίον ἣ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐτήρουν, πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν. ἦν δὲ ἡ ξύμπασα ὁδὸς αὕτη οὐκ ἐπὶ Κατάνης τῷ στρατεύματι, ἀλλὰ κατὰ τὸ ἕτερον μέρος 10 τῆς Σικελίας, τὸ πρὸς Καμάριναν καὶ Γέλαν καὶ τὰς ταύτη 3 πόλεις καὶ Ἑλληνίδας καὶ βαρβάρους. καύσαντες οὖν πυρὰ πολλὰ ἐχώρου ἐν τῇ νυκτί. καὶ αὐτοῖς, οἷον φιλεῖ καὶ πᾶσι στρατοπέδοις, μάλιστα δὲ τοῖς μεγίστοις, φόβοι καὶ δείματα ἐγγίγνεσθαι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐν νυκτί τε καὶ διὰ πολεμίας καὶ 15 ἀπὸ πολεμίων οὐ πολὺ ἀπεχόντων ἰοῦσιν, ἐμπίπτει ταραχή· καὶ τὸ μὲν Νικίου στράτευμα, ὥσπερ ἡγεῖτο, ξυνέμενέ τε καὶ προῦλαβε πολλῶ, τὸ δὲ Δημοσθένους, τὸ ἡμῖν μάλιστα καὶ 4 πλέον, ἀπεσπᾶσθη τε καὶ ἀτακτότερον ἐχώρει. ἅμα δὲ τῇ ἑξ ἀφικνουῦνται ὅμως πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν, καὶ ἐσβάντες ἐς 20 τὴν ὁδὸν τὴν Ἑλωρινὴν καλουμένην ἐπορεύοντο, ὅπως, ἐπειδὴ γένοιτο ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ τῷ Κακυπάρει, παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν

1. καὶ τῷ δημοσθένει Q.f. 2. καλῶς g. τῶν ἐπιτηδείων B. Bekk. Goell.
 3. πάντων] πάντων τ' i. ἀπορία B. ἀπορία Porpo. et Goell. vulgo ἀπορία.
 4. προσβολαῖς] om. C.K. 5. καύσαντας A.B.D.F.N.V.f.g. 6. τὴν ὁδὸν αὐτὴν Q. 7. ἡ A.F.K.g. 10. ἐκάτερον R. μέρος] om. B. ante τὸ ἕτερον ponit Q. 11. ταύτῃ] ταύτας P. 13. αὐτοὶ C.e. 14. δείγματα F.K.i.
 15. καὶ νυκτὶ καὶ g. 18. προῦλαβε D.F.g. καὶ πλέον B. Porpo. Goell.
 vulgo καὶ τὸ πλέον. 19. ἐπεσπᾶσθη Q. ἀντεσπᾶσθη K. 21. ἑλωρινὴν H.K.
 O.V.g. Haack. Porpo. vulgo et Bekk. ἑλωρινήν. 22. ἐπὶ B. Porpo. Goell.
 vulgo παρὰ. κακοπάρει L. κακωπάρει Q. κοκυπάρει C.e.

2. ἐπειδὴ κακῶς, κ. τ. λ.] "Now that they found their army in a miserable state, both from the want of provisions which had begun to be felt, and because so many men had been disabled by wounds," &c. "Οτι seems to be required before the verb κατατετραυματισμένοι ἦσαν. But Porpo com-

pares V. 61. §. 4. βουλόμενοι ἄλλως τε προσγενέσθαι σφίσι, καὶ ὄμηροι—ἦσαν αὐτόθι.

13. οἷον φιλεῖ—ἐγγίγνεσθαι] See at IV. 125. §. 1. and V. 6. §. 3.

18. προῦλαβε πολλῶ, i. e. τῆς ὁδοῦ] See on IV. 33. §. 2. And so Livy XXXVI. 19. aliquantum viæ præceperat.

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ἵοιεν ἄνω διὰ μεσογείας· ἤλπιζον γὰρ καὶ τοὺς Σικελοὺς
ταύτῃ, οὐς μετέπεμψαν, ἀπαντήσεσθαι. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἐγένοντο 5
ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ, εὗρον καὶ ἐνταῦθα φυλακὴν τινα τῶν Συρα-
κοσίων, ἀποτεριχίζουσάν τε καὶ ἀποσταυροῦσαν τὸν πόρον.
5 καὶ βιασάμενοι αὐτὴν διέβησάν τε τὸν ποταμὸν, καὶ ἐχώρου
αὐθις πρὸς ἄλλον ποταμὸν τὸν Ἐρινεόν· ταύτῃ γὰρ οἱ ἡγε-
μόνες ἐκέλευον.

LXXXI. Ἐν τούτῳ δ' οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, ὡς
ἦ τε ἡμέρα ἐγένετο καὶ ἔγνωσαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἀπεληλυ-
10 The Syracusans θότας, ἐν αἰτία τε οἱ πολλοὶ τὸν Γύλιππον
pursue them, over- εἶχον ἐκόντα ἀφεῖναι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ κατὰ
take the division of Demosthenes, τάχος διώκοντες, ἦ οὐ χαλεπῶς ἤσθάνοντο
attack it, and after annoying it by their cavalry and light
troops during the whole day, κεχωρηκότας, καταλαμβάνουσι περὶ ἀρίστου
ὥραν. καὶ ὡς προσέμιξαν τοῖς μετὰ τοῦ Δη- 2
15 μοσθένους, ὑστέροις τε οὖσι καὶ σχολαίτερον καὶ ἀτακτότερον
χωροῦσιν, ὡς τῆς νυκτὸς τότε ξυνεταράχθησαν, εὐθὺς προσ-
πεσόντες ἐμάχοντο· καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐκυκλοῦντό
τε ῥᾶον αὐτοὺς δίχα δὴ ὄντας, καὶ ξυνήγον ἐς ταυτό. τὸ δὲ 3
Νικίου στράτευμα ἀπείχεν ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν καὶ πεντήκοντα
20 σταδίου· θᾶσσόν τε γὰρ ὁ Νικίας ἦγε, νομίζων οὐ τὸ ὑπο-

1. διὰ τῆς μεσογείας B. 2. μετεπέμψαντο B. Bekker. ἐπειδὴ B.D.E.F.N.
R.V.i. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἐπεί. 3. ἐν e. 4. τε accessit ex B.
Bekk. Poppo. Goell. 5. αὐτοὺς i. διαβίβασαν g. διέβασαν i. τε] om. Q.
6. ταύτῃ—ἐκέλευον] om. E. 9. ἦ] om. K.k. 11. καὶ] om. i. 14. ὡς]
ὥσπερ A.C.D.E.F.H.R.V.d.e.g.i.k. 15. καὶ ἀτακτότερον] om. O. 16. τότε]
τε B. 17. ἐκυκλοῦντο k. 18. τε] om B. τότε K.N. δὴ] om. Q.d.k.
ἤδη B. 19. ἔμπροσθεν Q.R.i. καὶ πεντήκοντα A.C.D.F.H.N.Q.V.e.g.k.m.
Poppo. πρόσθεν πεντήκοντα Goell. ceteri ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντα. 20. θᾶσσόν
τι Dobræus. τῷ g.

6. ταύτῃ—ἐκέλευον] That is, finding that the enemy had already arrived at the Cacyparis, and that their own advance up the valley would probably be stopped by the enemy's resistance, they marched on to another valley, that of the Erineus; their guides informing them that by ascending this also they could get to the interior, and here, as they hoped, might anticipate the enemy.

16. τῆς νυκτὸς τότε] "Having got
"into confusion in the night, at the

"time mentioned above." See the note on VII. 31.

19. καὶ πεντήκοντα σταδίου] "As
"much as fifty stadia." It does not appear that any manuscript omits the conjunction καὶ, which is to be interpreted by "even," that is to say, "as
"much as," "not less than."

20. θᾶσσόν τε γὰρ ὁ Νικίας ἦγε,—ὁ δὲ
Δημοσθένης ἐτύγχανε τε—ἐν πόνῳ—ὄν,
—καὶ—οὐ—προὐχώρει] Such seems to be the connection of the different parts

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μένειν ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ ἐκόντας εἶναι καὶ μάχεσθαι σωτηρίαν, ἀλλὰ τὸ ὡς τάχιστα ὑποχωρεῖν, τοσαῦτα μαχομένους ὅσα ἀναγκάζονται· ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης ἐτύγχανέ τε τὰ πλείω ἐν πόνῳ ξυνεχεστέρῳ ὧν διὰ τὸ ὑστέρῳ ἀναχωροῦντι αὐτῷ πρώτῳ ἐπικεῖσθαι τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ τότε γνοὺς τοὺς 5 Συρακοσίους διώκοντας οὐ προὔχῳρει μᾶλλον ἢ ἐς μάχην ξυνετάσσετο, ἕως ἐνδιατρίβων κυκλοῦταί τε ὑπ' αὐτῶν, καὶ ἐν πολλῷ θορύβῳ αὐτός τε καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ Ἀθηναῖοι ἦσαν ἀνελιθέντες γὰρ ἐς τι χωρίον, ᾧ κύκλῳ μὲν τειχίον περιῆν, ὁδὸς δὲ ἔνθεν τε καὶ ἔνθεν, ἐλάας δὲ οὐκ ὀλίγας εἶχεν, ἐβάλ- 10 λοντο περισταδόν. τοιαύταις δὲ προσβολαῖς καὶ οὐ ξυσταδὸν μάχαις οἱ Συρακόσιοι εἰκότως ἐχρῶντο· τὸ γὰρ ἀποκινδυνεύειν πρὸς ἀνθρώπους ἀπονενσημένους οὐ πρὸς ἐκείνων μᾶλλον ἦν ἔτι ἢ πρὸς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἅμα φειδῷ τέ τις ἐγίγνετο ἐπ' εὐπραγίᾳ ἤδη σαφεῖ μὴ προαναλωθῆναί τῳ, καὶ 15

1. σωτήριον^{αν} B. σωτηρίας i. 2. τῷ i. τοσαῦτα] τὸ σῶμα g. supra
versum. 3. ἀναγκάζονται K. τε] om. H. 4. πόνῳ B.K.e. Poppo.
Goell. ceteri πόνῳ τε. 5. πρώτῳ accessit ex B.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.g.i.k.m. Bekk.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. 7. ξυνετάσσετο C.L.O.k. τε] om. N.V. 8. ἐν
accessit ex B. Poppo. Goell. ἐνήσαν e. 9. ἀναληφθέντες d. γὰρ] om. N.
ἐς τι] ἐτι, in margine ἐπὶ, d.i. 10. τε] om. C.K.Q.i. ἐλάας A.B.D.E.F.H.
K.N.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἐλαίας. ἐβάλλοντο B. Poppo.
Goell. ceteri ἐβάλλοντό τε. 11. δὲ] μὲν L.O. προσβολαῖς οἱ συρρ. καὶ οὐ
ξυστ. μάχ. V. οὐ] οἱ A.E. 14. πρὸς τὸ τῶν f.g. τῶν] om. L. τὸ
τῶν A.E.F.H.R.f.g. 15. ἐγίγνετο B. Poppo. Goell. om. O.g. ceteri ἐγένετο.
τῷ E.F.H.K.

of this sentence. "For not only did "Nicias march more rapidly, but Demosthenes was at once more incessantly engaged with the enemy, and "also was himself more disposed to "fight, than to continue his retreat." The conjunction δὲ answers to τε in *θάσσόν τε γάρ*. See Hermann on Viger, note 317.

9. ἀνελιθέντες] Lobeck on Phrynichus, p. 29. proposes to read *συνελιθέντες*: as *ἀνελῆσαι*, he says, signifies rather, "to unfold," or "open." But we read in Arrian, (Expd. Alexand. IV. 5. §. 13.) οἱ δὲ τοὺς διαβαίνοντας ἀντιμέτωποι ταχθέντες ἀνέλουν ἐς τὸν ποταμόν, where *ἀνελεῖν* is exactly the French "refouler." And so it is here, "being driven back in confusion."

10. ὁδὸς δὲ ἔνθεν τε καὶ ἔνθεν] The description of the place is not very clear. Does *ὁδὸς ἔνθεν τε καὶ ἔνθεν* mean, that a road ran along the enclosure on each side, so as to allow the Syracusans to annoy the Athenians from opposite quarters? And are the olive trees mentioned as having tempted the Athenians to take shelter in this place, or rather as embarrassing the formation of their line, and confusing their movements?

15. μὴ προαναλωθῆναι] "Lest any "one should lose his life before he "could enjoy the fruits of the victory." Compare I. 141. §. 5.

[Tu, ut Schol. videtur fecisse, τῳ juncge cum verbis φειδῷ τις ἐγίγνετο. POPPO.]

SICILY. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

ἐνόμιζον καὶ ὥς ταύτη τῇ ιδέα καταδασμάμενοι λήψεσθαι αὐτούς. LXXXII. ἐπειδὴ γοῦν δι' ἡμέρας βάλλοντες παν-

at last compel the whole division to lay down its arms.

ταχόθεν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ ξυμμάχους ἑώρων ἤδη τεταλαιπωρημένους τοῖς τε τραύμασι καὶ

5 τῇ ἄλλῃ κακώσει, κήρυγμα ποιοῦνται Γύλιππος καὶ Συρα-
κόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, πρῶτον μὲν τῶν νησιωτῶν εἴ τις
βούλεται ἐπ' ἐλευθερίᾳ ὥς σφᾶς ἀπιέναι· καὶ ἀπεχώρησάν τινες
πόλεις οὐ πολλαί. ἔπειτα δ' ὕστερον καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους
ἅπαντας τοὺς μετὰ Δημοσθένους ὁμολογία γίγνεται, ὥστε
10 ὄπλα τε παραδοῦναι καὶ μὴ ἀποθανεῖν μηδὲν μήτε βιαίως
μήτε δεσμοῖς μήτε τῆς ἀναγκαιοτάτης ἐνδείᾳ διαίτης. καὶ 3
παρέδωσαν οἱ πάντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἑξακισχίλιοι, καὶ τὸ ἀργύ-
ριον, ὃ εἶχον, ἅπαν κατέθεσαν, ἐσβαλόντες ἐς ἀσπίδας ὑπτίας,
καὶ ἐνέπλησαν ἀσπίδας τέσσαρας. καὶ τούτους μὲν εὐθὺς 4
15 ἀπεκόμιζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν· Νικίας δὲ καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ
ἀφικνούνται ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν τὸν Ἑρινεὸν,
καὶ διαβὰς πρὸς μετέωρόν τι καθίσε τὴν στρατίαν.

1. ὥς καὶ N.V.e.i. καταδασμάμενοι g. 3. τοὺς] om. Q. 5. ποιοῦνται
καὶ γύλιππος e. καὶ οἱ συρ. N.V. 7. ἐπιέναι K. 9. ἅπαντας] om. L.O.
P.k. μετὰ τοῦ δημοσθένους R.i. 10. μὴ] om. L.O. 11. δεσμῶ Q.
τοῖς ἀναγκαιοτάτοις H. 15. ἀπεκόμιζον A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.Q.V.c.d.e.f.
g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἀπεκόμισαν. αὐτὸν A.D.E. 16. ταύτῃ
pro αὐτῇ Poppo. ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀφικνούνται B. Bekk. 2. Goell. ed. 2. vulgo
αὐτῇ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ. 17. τι] om. d.e. καθίσε Poppo. Goell. καθείσε A.C.D.F.
H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.e.g.k.m. ἐκαθείσε B. καθῆσαι f. καθείσαι T. vulgo ἐκάθεισε.

16. ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ] This is a certain correction, adopted by Bekker in his last edition, and by Poppo, and now also by Gölle. I cannot see how αὐτῇ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ can have any meaning at all. The connection of the story is as follows: At daybreak both divisions of the Athenian army reached the coast road, and followed it till they came to the river Cacyparis. They forced the passage of the river, and continued their march towards the Erineus. But here they were finally separated; for the division of Demosthenes was overtaken by the enemy a little before noon, when Nicias was already fifty stadia in advance of it, and after fighting throughout the day surrendered at discretion towards evening. Demosthenes then

never reached the Erineus, but was cut off on his march towards it from the Cacyparis; as appears from ch. 80; διέβησαν τὸν ποταμὸν, (the Cacyparis) καὶ ἐχώρου πρὸς τὸν Ἑρινεόν. "They "crossed the Cacyparis," (in the aorist tense, denoting that the action was completed,) "and began to proceed," or, "were proceeding," (ἐχώρου, in the imperfect tense,) "towards the "Erineus." But Nicias actually reached the Erineus, ἀφικνούνται, whilst Demosthenes was engaged with the enemy fifty or sixty stadia in his rear, crossed it, and then halted his soldiers, who had been marching during the greater part of the day, and during a part also of the night preceding it.

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LXXXIII. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ καταλαβόντες

αὐτὸν ἔλεγον ὅτι οἱ μετὰ Δημοσθένους παραδεδώκοιεν σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, κελεύοντες κάκεινον τὸ αὐτὸ δρᾶν· ὁ δ' ἀπιστῶν σπένδεται ἱππέα πέμψαι σκεψόμενον. ὡς δ' οἰχόμενος ἀπήγγειλε πάλιν παραδεδω- 5 κότας, ἐπικηρυκεύεται Γυλίππῳ καὶ Συρακο- σίοις εἶναι ἐτοῖμος ὑπὲρ Ἀθηναίων ξυμβῆναι, ὅσα ἀνάλωσαν χρήματα Συρακόσιοι ἐς τὸν πόλεμον, ταῦτα ἀποδοῦναι, ὥστε τὴν μετ' αὐτοῦ στρατιὰν ἀφεῖναι αὐτούς· μέχρι οὗ δ' ἂν τὰ χρήματα ἀποδοθῇ, ἄνδρας 10 δώσειν Ἀθηναίων ὁμήρους, ἓνα κατὰ τάλαντον. οἱ δὲ Συρα- κόσιοι καὶ Γύλιππος οὐ προσεδέχοντο τοὺς λόγους, ἀλλὰ προσπεσόντες καὶ περιστάντες πανταχόθεν ἔβαλλον καὶ τού- 4τους μέχρι ὀψέ. εἶχον δὲ καὶ οὗτοι πονήρως σίτου τε καὶ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἀπορία. ὅμως δὲ τῆς νυκτὸς φυλάξαντες τὸ 15 ἥσυχάζον ἔμελλον πορεύεσθαι. καὶ ἀναλαμβάνουσί τε τὰ ὅπλα, καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι αἰσθάνονται καὶ ἐπαιώνισαν. γνόν- τες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὅτι οὐ λανθάνουσι, κατέθεντο πάλιν, πλὴν τριακοσίων μάλιστα ἀνδρῶν· οὗτοι δὲ διὰ τῶν φυλά- κων βιασάμενοι ἐχώρουν τῆς νυκτὸς ἧ ἐδύναντο. LXXXIV. 20

The retreat is con-
tinued on the fol-
lowing day. The
Athenians arrive
on the banks of
the ASSINARUS.
2 There they are
overtaken, attack-
ed, and, after a
great slaughter,

Νικίας δὲ, ἐπειδὴ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, ἤγε τὴν στρα-
τιάν· οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι προσέ-
κειντο τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον πανταχόθεν βάλλοντές
τε καὶ κατακοντίζοντες. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἠπεί-
γοντο πρὸς τὸν Ἀσσίναρον ποταμὸν, ἅμα μὲν 25
βιαζόμενοι ὑπὸ τῆς πανταχόθεν προσβολῆς

2. μετὰ τοῦ δημοσθένους f.i. παρεδεδώκασι g. 3. ἐγκελεύοντες L. ἐκελεύοντό
τε O. 5. ἀπήγγελλε D. 7. ὑπὸ R. συμβῆναι K. 9. ὡς τὴν k. 10. οὐ δ']
δ' οὐ B. ἄνδρα T. 12. καὶ ὁ γύλιππος O.Q.i. 13. ἔβαλον K.f.
14. μέχρις ὀψέ C.V. 15. τῶν ἐπιτηδείων A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.
e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri τῶν ἄλλων ἐπιτηδείων. 16. πορεύεσθαι
A.B.L.N.O.V.g.i. Goell. πορεύ[σ]εσθαι Poppo. ceteri πορεύσεσθαι. 17. ἐπαιό-
νισαν L.O.Q.e. ἐπαιώνισαν d. 19. πλὴν] τὴν D. 20. βιασάμενοι] βιαζό-
μενοι G. κομισάμενοι K. 22. προσέκειντο κατὰ τὸν P. 24. ἀκοντίζοντες d.g.
25. ἀσσιναρὸν K. ἀστιναρὸν i.

15. τῆς νυκτὸς τὸ ἥσυχάζον, i.e. τὴν 100. Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 570, and Thu-
ἥσυχίαν] See Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. cyd. I. 36, 90. III. 10. VI. 24. VII. 68.

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ἰππέων τε πολλῶν καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου ὄχλου, οἰόμενοι ῥᾶόν τι σφίσιν ἔσεσθαι, ἣν διαβῶσι τὸν ποταμὸν, ἅμα δὲ ὑπὸ τῆς ταιλαιπωρίας καὶ τοῦ πιεῖν ἐπιθυμίας. ὥς δὲ γίνονται ἐπ' 3 αὐτῷ, ἐσπίπτουσιν οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ ἔτι, ἀλλὰ πᾶς τέ τις διαβήναι 5 αὐτὸς πρῶτος βουλόμενος, καὶ οἱ πολέμιοι ἐπικείμενοι χαλεπὴν ἤδη τὴν διάβασιν ἐποιοῦν· ἀθρόοι γὰρ ἀναγκαζόμενοι χωρεῖν ἐπέπιπτόν τε ἀλλήλοις καὶ κατεπάτουν, περί τε τοῖς δορατίοις καὶ σκεύεσιν οἱ μὲν εὐθὺς διεφθείροντο, οἱ δὲ ἐμπαλασσόμενοι κατέρρεον. ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα τὰ τοῦ ποταμοῦ 4 10 παραστάντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι (ἣν δὲ κρημνῶδες) ἔβαλλον ἄνωθεν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, πίνοντάς τε τοὺς πολλοὺς ἀσμένους, καὶ ἐν κοίλῳ ὄντι τῷ ποταμῷ ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ταρασσομένους. οἱ τε Πελοποννήσιοι ἐπικαταβάντες τοὺς ἐν τῷ 5

1. τε καὶ πολλῶν e. οἰόμενοι δὲ ῥᾶόν g. ῥᾶον σφίσιν T. 2. ὑπὸ] om. Q.
3. δ' ἐγένοντο g. δ' ἐγίνοντο T.e. 5. αὐτὸς accessit ex A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.
N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. 7. τε om. D.g. 8. σκεύεσι
καὶ οἱ g. ἐπαλασσόμενοι g. ἐμπλασσόμενοι i. ἐπ' ἀλλασσόμενοι D. ἐπαλλασ-
σόμενοι V. 9. τὰ] τὸ L.O. 10. περιστάντες f. οἱ συρ.] om. g.
ἔβαλον f. 11. πίπτοντας K. τοὺς] om. B.H.N.V.g.i. ἀσμένους B.Q.
12. τῷ] om. O. ἐν σφίσιν—ποταμῷ] om. T. αὐτοῖς τε ταρασσομένους d.
13. καταβάντες d.i. τῷ] om. K.L.O.k.

7. περί τοῖς δορατίοις διεφθείροντο]
“They died on the javelins,” that is,
as Dr. Bloomfield observes, *πειρόμενοι*
περί τοῖς δορατίοις. It is evident that
the words *εὐθὺς διεφθείροντο* refer to
περί τοῖς δορατίοις, and *οἱ—κατέρρεον*
to *σκεύεσιν*. They lost their footing,
and fell over the various articles of the
baggage which were dropped and scat-
tered in the confusion, and being un-
able to recover themselves, they sank
on the ground exhausted. *Κατέρρεον*
would signify, “were floated down the
“stream,” if we suppose that the As-
sinarus had been swelled by recent
rain; (see ch. 79.) otherwise a Sicilian
stream in the month of September
would scarcely have water enough to
carry away any thing. *Κατάρρειν*,
in the sense of “sinking to the ground,”
occurs in Dionys. Halicarn. Antiqq.
Rom. III. 19. and Sophocl. Antig. 1010.
Göller refers to the description of the
fire of Rome in Dion Cassius LXII. 16.
ἀλλήλοις τε ἐνεπλάζοντο καὶ περί τοῖς
σκεύεσιν ἐσφάλλοντο. The word *ἐμπα-*

λασσόμενοι occurs in Herodotus, VII.
85.

9. ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα τε] As τὰ ἐπὶ
θάτερα is regarded as one single word,
the position of the conjunction *τε* may
be excused. The Syracusans sent some
men to line the opposite bank of the
river in front of the Athenians, and to
prevent their forcing their way, and so
continuing their retreat.

13. οἱ τε Πελοποννήσιοι] The Syra-
cusan heavy armed infantry seems to
have been of a very inferior description,
and never to have encountered the
Athenians with effect except when sup-
ported by their cavalry. Accordingly,
as the Boeotians had turned the fortune
of the battle in the night attack on
Epipolæ, after the Syracusans had failed
in all their attempts to resist the Athe-
nians; so now the disciplined troops
of Peloponnesus under Gylippus alone
ventured to close with the enemy, while
the Syracusans confined themselves to
harassing them from a distance with
their missiles.

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ποταμῷ μάλιστα ἔσφαζον. καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ εὐθὺς διέφθαρτο, ἄλλ' οὐδὲν ἦσσαν ἐπίνετό τε ὁμοῦ τῷ πηλῷ, ἡματωμένον, καὶ περιμάχῃτον ἦν τοῖς πολλοῖς. LXXXV. τέλος δὲ
 are compelled to lay νεκρῶν τε πολλῶν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοις ἤδη κειμένων
 down their arms. ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ, καὶ διεφθαρμένου τοῦ στρατεύ- 5
 Complete destruc- ματος τοῦ μὲν κατὰ τὸν ποταμὸν, τοῦ δὲ, καὶ
 tion of the Athe- εἴ τι διαφύγοι, ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων, Νικίας Γυλίππῳ ἑαυτὸν
 nian army. παραδίδωσι, πιστεύσας μᾶλλον αὐτῷ ἢ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις·
 καὶ ἑαυτῷ μὲν χρῆσθαι ἐκέλευεν ἐκείνόν τε καὶ Λακεδαιμο-
 νίους ὃ τι βούλονται, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους στρατιώτας παύσασθαι 10
 2 φονεύοντας. καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος μετὰ τοῦτο ζῳγρεῖν ἤδη ἐκέλευεν·
 καὶ τοὺς τε λοιποὺς, ὅσους μὴ ἀπεκρύναντο (πολλοὶ δὲ οὗτοι
 ἐγένοντο,) ξυνεκόμισαν ζῶντας, καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς τριακοσίους, οἱ
 τὴν φυλακὴν διεξήλθον τῆς νυκτὸς, πέμψαντες τοὺς διωξο-
 3 μένους ξυνέλαβον. τὸ μὲν οὖν ἄθροισθὲν τοῦ στρατεύματος 15
 ἐς τὸ κοινὸν οὐ πολὺ ἐγένετο, τὸ δὲ διακλαπὲν πολὺ, καὶ
 διεπλήσθη πᾶσα Σικελία αὐτῶν, ἅτε οὐκ ἀπὸ ξυμβάσεως,
 4 ὥσπερ τῶν μετὰ Δημοσθένους, ληφθέντων. μέρος δέ τι οὐκ
 ὀλίγον καὶ ἀπέθανε· πλείστος γὰρ δὴ φόνος οὗτος καὶ οὐ-
 δεινὸς ἐλάσσων τῶν ἐν τῷ Σικελικῷ πολέμῳ τούτῳ ἐγένετο. 20
 καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις προσβολαῖς ταῖς κατὰ τὴν πορείαν συ-

2. ἦσσαν] om. f. τε] om. C.e. ἡματωμένῳ d.i. 3. δὴ e. 4. τε]
 om. d.i. ἤδη] om. G. διακειμένων P. 7. νικίας A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.
 L.N.O.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ὁ νικίας. 8. τοῖς] om. K.
 9. χρῆσασθαι B. 11. τοῦτο] τοῦ A.D.F. 12. τε] om. d. 13. ξυγκομί-
 σας A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.T.d.e.g.i.k.m. ξυγκόμισαι N.V. ξυγκόμισαν K.
 14. πέμψαντες δὲ τοὺς K. 15. ξυνέλαβον D.d.g.i. 17. διεπλήσθη A.B.C.
 D.F.H.L.N.O.P.R.T.V.b.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo κατεπλήσθη.
 πᾶσα ἡ σικελία L.O. 18. τοῦ μετὰ T. μετὰ τοῦ δημοσθένους i. 19. καὶ
 ante ἀπέθ. om. Q. 20. σικελικῷ] ἑλληνικῷ Tusanus. σικελῶ R. 21. ἐσβο-
 λαῖς N.V. om. A.C.D.E.H.L.O.Q.T.d.e.g.i.k. γενομένας συχναῖς e.

20. ἐν τῷ Σικελικῷ πολέμῳ] The Scholiast and Göller propose to read, ἐν τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ πολέμῳ, the former appealing to the words in ch. 87. ἔργον τοῦτο Ἑλληνικόν. But Thucydides is comparing the loss of the Athenians at the Assinarus with their other defeats in Sicily; e.g. at Epipolæ, and in the naval engagements, as in the next line

he compares it indirectly with the loss sustained in the various partial actions during the retreat. It is as if an historian of the French campaign in Russia were to say of their loss at the Beresina, "that it was greater than on any other occasion throughout this Russian campaign."

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χναῖς γενομέναις οὐκ ὀλίγοι ἐτεβήκεσαν. πολλοὶ δὲ ὅμως καὶ διέφυγον, οἱ μὲν καὶ παραντῖκα, οἱ δὲ καὶ δουλεύσαντες καὶ διαδιδράσκοντες ὕστερον· τούτοις δ' ἦν ἀναχώρησις ἐς Κατάνην.

5 LXXXVI. Ξυναθροισθέντες δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, τῶν τε αἰχμαλώτων ὅσους ἐδύναντο πλείστους καὶ τὰ
 Nicias and Demosthenes are put to death by a decree of the Syracusans, in spite of the endeavours of Gylippus to save them. σκῦλα ἀναλαβόντες, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν.
 καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὁπόσους ἔλαβον, κατεβίβασαν ἐς τὰς
 10 λιθοτομίας, ἀσφαλεστάτην εἶναι νομίσαντες [τὴν] τήρησιν, Νικίαν δὲ καὶ Δημοσθένην ἄκοντος τοῦ Γυλίππου ἀπέσφαξαν. ὁ γὰρ Γύλιππος καλὸν τὸ ἀγώνισμα ἐνόμζεν οἱ εἶναι ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις καὶ τοὺς ἀντιστρατήγους κομίσαι Λακεδαιμονίοις. ξυνέβαινε δὲ τὸν μὲν πολεμιώτατον 3
 15 αὐτοῖς εἶναι, Δημοσθένην, διὰ τὰ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ καὶ Πύλῳ, τὸν δὲ διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ ἐπιτηδειώτατον· τοὺς γὰρ ἐκ τῆς νήσου ἄνδρας τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὁ Νικίας προῦθυμήθη, σπονδὰς πείσας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ποιήσασθαι, ὥστε ἀφεθῆναι. ἀνθ' ὧν οἱ τε Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἦσαν αὐτῷ προσφιλεῖς, κακέινος οὐχ ἥκιστα

1. ὅμως διέφυγον O. 2. παραχρῆμα Q. 5. ξυναθροισθέντες B. Haack. Porpo. Goell. vulgo συναθροισθέντες. 7. λαβόντες D.E.F.H.N.T.V.f.g. 8. ἄλλους τῶν ἀθηναίων Q. 11. τὴν] om. B.C.D.F.G.H.K.N.R.T.c.d.e.f.g. ῥῆσιν A. et γρ. N. δέ] τε d.i. ἄκοντος τοῦ γυλίππου B. Bekk. 2. ὁ γυ. T. vulgo ἄκοντος γυλίππου. 12. κατέσφαξαν i. ἀπέσφαξεν T. 13. οἱ] om. V. τοὺς ἄλλους f.i. 15. εἶναι τὸν δημοσθένην Q. τὰ] τὴν d. καὶ] τῇ Q. 16. αὐτὰ εἶναι ἐπιτηδειώτατον K. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ c. 19. διὰ τοῦτο post ἥκιστα ins. B. Bekk. Goell.

10. λιθοτομ.] Notus de his Ciceronis locus, l. 5. in Verr. c. 27. BAUER.

11. [τὴν] τήρησιν] The article, which is wanting in the best MSS. should, I think, be omitted. Compare VII. 42. §. 5. ξυνομοσθέντην ἡγείτο διαπολέμειν. "Thinking it the safest way of keeping "them."

12. καλὸν τὸ ἀγώνισμα ἐνόμζεν οἱ εἶναι] Hoc ita effert Plutarchus, μέγα δ' ἡγείτο πρὸς δόξαν. Etiam in eo, quod supra, III. 82. dicit Thucydides, καὶ ὅτι, ἀπάτῃ περιγινόμενος, ξυνείσεως ἀγώνισμα προσελάμβανε, Scholiastes et Dionysius Halic. in Judic. de Thucydide,

p. 152. ἀγώνισμα interpretantur δόξαν, laudem, vel opinionem hominum alii gloriosam. Ἐπαθλον, præmium, exponit Suidas apud Aristophanem Ran. v. 286. λαβεῖν τ' ἀγώνισμ' ἀξίον τι τῆς οδοῦ. Habet hæc vox in universum significationem laudis, et dicitur de omnibus præclaris studiis ac facinoribus, quæ gloria consequitur. Vid. Thucydidem, VII. 56, 59. et VIII. 17. DUK.

19. οὐχ ἥκιστα] Bekker and Göller add διὰ τοῦτο, on the authority of the Vatican MS. B. But ἀνθ' ὧν πιστεύσας —παρέδωκεν, if not absolutely correct, as the better expression would have

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4 πιστεύσας ἐαυτὸν τῷ Γυλίππῳ παρέδωκεν. ἀλλὰ τῶν Συρα-
 κοσίων τινες, ὡς ἐλέγετο, οἱ μὲν δέισαντες, ὅτι πρὸς αὐτὸν
 ἐκεκοινολόγητο, μὴ βασανιζόμενος διὰ τὸ τοιοῦτο ταραχὴν
 σφίσιν ἐν εὐπραγίᾳ ποιήσῃ, ἄλλοι δὲ, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα οἱ
 Κορίνθιοι, μὴ χρήμασι δὴ πείσας τινὰς, ὅτι πλούσιος ἦν, 5
 ἀποδρᾶ καὶ αὐθις σφίσι νεώτερόν τι ἀπ' αὐτοῦ γένηται,
 5 πείσαντές τε τοὺς ξυμμάχους, ἀπέκτειναν αὐτόν. καὶ ὁ μὲν
 τοιαύτῃ ἢ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων αἰτία ἐτεβήκει, ἥκιστα δὲ
 ἄξιός ὢν τῶν γε ἐπ' ἐμοῦ Ἑλλήνων ἐς τοῦτο δυστυχίας
 ἀφικέσθαι, διὰ τὴν πᾶσαν ἐς ἀρετὴν νενομισμένην ἐπιτή- 10
 δευσιν. LXXXVII. τοὺς δ' ἐν ταῖς λιθοτομίαις οἱ Συρα-
 κόσιοι χαλεπῶς τοὺς πρώτους χρόνους μετεχείρισαν. ἐν γὰρ
 The other Athe- κοίλῳ χωρίῳ ὄντας καὶ ὀλίγῳ πολλοὺς οἳ τε
 nian prisoners are confined in the quarries of Syra-
 cuse. Their various sufferings during their confinement
 there. End of the Sicilian expedition. ἥλιοι τὸ πρῶτον καὶ τὸ πνίγος ἔτι ἐλύπει διὰ
 τὸ ἀστεγαστον, καὶ αἱ νύκτες ἐπιγιγνόμεναι 15
 τούναντίον μετοπωρινᾷ καὶ ψυχραὶ τῇ μετα-
 βολῇ ἐς ἀσθένειαν ἐνεωτέριζον, πάντα τε ποι-
 ούντων αὐτῶν διὰ στενοχωρίαν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ, καὶ προσέτι τῶν
 νεκρῶν ὁμοῦ ἐπ' ἀλλήλοις ξυννενημένων, οἳ ἔκ τε τῶν τραυ-
 μάτων καὶ διὰ τὴν μεταβολὴν καὶ τὸ τοιοῦτον ἀπέθνησκον, 20

3. ἐκεκοινολόγητο L.O. τοιοῦτο A.B.D.E.F.H.K.N.f.g.i.m. Poppo. Goell.
 ceteri τοιοῦτον. 4. δέ, καὶ] δ' K. 5. δὴ receperunt ex B. Bekk. Poppo.
 Goell. 6. γένοιτο d.i. 7. πείσαντες, omisso τε, B. et Bekker. Poppo. Goell.
 8. ἐγγύτατα A.B.C.D.F.G.H.K.N.Q.T.V.e.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἐγγυτάτῃ i.
 vulgo ἐγγυτάτῳ. 9. ἐπ'] ὑπ' G. 10. πᾶσαν ἐς ἀρετὴν receperunt ex B.H.
 K.V.c.d.f.i. et recente γρ. A. et γρ. N. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. ἐπιτήδευσιν A.
 B.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἐς τὸ θείον
 ἐπιτήδευσιν. 12. μετεχείρησαν H.K. 13. καὶ ὀλίγῳ post ὄντας B. Poppo.
 Goell. 14. ἡλείοι d.i. τὸ ante πρῶτον om. H.K.L.O.k. καὶ πνίγος L.
 O.P.k. 15. ἀστέγατον B. 17. ἐπ' ἀσθενεῖαι B. 18. αὐτῶν] om. e.
 19. ξυννενημένων A.F.G.H.T.g. ξυνενηγμένων L.V.k. ξυνενηγεγμένων B.O.Q.
 ξυνηλεγμένων i. 20. τοιοῦτο A.D.E.F.H.R.T.f.g.k.m.

been δι' ἧ, is yet only a very slight instance of that common inaccuracy, by which a word or expression is applied to two clauses of a sentence when it can properly belong only to one of them. See III. 6. §. 2. ναύσταθμον πλοίων καὶ ἀγορὰς. Again, a few lines below, Bekker, on the same authority, omitted the conjunction τε after πείσαντες. But δέισαντες—πείσαντές τε, answer to one

another: and δέισαντες must clearly be repeated after Κορίνθιοι.

19. ξυννενημένων] Id est: σεσωρευμένων. Apud Herodotum plus semel hoc vocabulum legitur; cujus loca in Lexicon Ionicum contulit Portus. Add. Eustathium ad Homer. Iliad. η'. pag. 689. Etymol. M. et ad II. 52. adnotata. DUK.

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καὶ ὄσμαι ἦσαν οὐκ ἀνεκτοὶ, καὶ λιμῶ ἅμα καὶ δίψει ἐπιέ-
ζοντο· ἐδίδουσαν γὰρ αὐτῶν ἐκάστῳ ἐπὶ ὀκτὼ μῆνας κοτύλην
ὑδατος καὶ δύο κοτύλας σίτου. ἅλλα τε ὅσα εἰκὸς ἐν τοιούτῳ
χωρίῳ ἐμπεπτωκότας κακοπαθήσαι, οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐκ ἐπεγένετο
5 αὐτοῖς. καὶ ἡμέρας μὲν ἐβδομήκοντά τινες οὕτω διηγήθησαν,
ἀθρόοι· ἔπειτα, πλὴν Ἀθηναίων καὶ εἴ τινες Σικελιωτῶν ἢ
Ἰταλιωτῶν ξυνεστράτευσαν, τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπέδοντο. ἐλήφθη- 3
σαν δὲ οἱ ξύμπαντες, ἀκριβεῖα μὲν χαλεπὸν ἐξειπεῖν, ὅμως
δὲ οὐκ ἐλάσσους ἐπτακισχιλίων. ξυνέβη τε ἔργον τοῦτο 4
10 Ἑλληνικὸν τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τόνδε μέγιστον γενέσθαι,
δοκεῖν δ' ἔμοιγε, καὶ ὧν ἀκοῇ Ἑλληνικῶν ἴσμεν, καὶ τοῖς τε

1. ἀνεκταὶ Q.e. cum Suida, v. ξυνευνημένοι. δίψῃ D.N.V.g. 2. αὐτῶ c. μῆνας] ἡμέρας N.V. sed V. alia manu γρ. μῆνας. sed N. prima manu γρ. μῆνας. 3. εἰκὸς ὅσα D.i. ἐν τοιούτῳ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V.e.g.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. vulgo ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ. 5. μὲν] om. B. διετέλῃσαν Q. 6. οἱ ἀθρόοι R.d. εἴ] οἱ D.N.Q.V.g. ἢ Ἰταλιωτῶν] om. L.O.P.d.i.k. ἢ εἴ τινες Ἰταλιωτῶν e. 7. ἀπέδοντο] ἐπώλησαν E. 8. δὲ καὶ οἱ B. εἰπεῖν B. 10. τὸν] om. Q. 11. δοκεῖ d. δοκῇ i.

1. δίψει] Reg. δίψῃ. quomodo et IV. 35. Marg. δίψης pro δίψους. Δίψα, si Phavorino credimus, dicebant veteres, δίψος recentiores. Nam ita ille: Δίψα θηλυκοῦ γένους ἐστὶ, τὸ δὲ δίψος τῶν ὑστέρων ἐστίν. Ὅμηρος δὲ δίψαν οἶδε. De Homero quod dicit, verum est; semper enim δίψα, numquam δίψος, apud eum legitur. Nec refugiant recentiores. Pollux, VI. 31. τὸ πρᾶγμα δίψα καὶ δίψος. Lucianus Dial. Mort. p. 301. τὴν δίψαν πεφοβημένους. Aristophanes Equit. v. 531. δίψῃ δ' ἀπολωλώς. Sed proverbiorum Græcorum Scriptores, et Suidas in proverbio Δελφὸς ἀνὴρ, ad quod respicit Comicus, habent δίψει· at Suidas in Κοινῆς, Δίψῃ. In Polluce quoque I. 168. variat scriptura. Illud ex Homero constat, antiquius esse ἢ δίψα. Duk.

2. κοτύλην ὑδατος] The κοτύλη was the fourth part of the chœnix; so that the allowance of food was only half of that commonly given to a slave. See the note on IV. 16. where I have erroneously followed Pollux in reckoning the cotyle as $\frac{1}{4}$ of the chœnix, instead of $\frac{1}{2}$. It should be observed that a cotyle of wine, a little more than half an English pint, was the allowance

made to the Helots in Sphacteria; the wine being supposed always to be drunk diluted with water, and water the Spartans had in the island. But here this half pint of water was the whole amount of liquid allowed to the Athenians for a day's consumption. Compare Böeckh Staatshaush. der Athener, I. p. 99, &c. [Eng. transl. I. p. 123.] and Mazocchi, Tabul. Heracleens. p. 175. The cotyle was equivalent to the Roman hemina, that is, to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a sextarius, or $\frac{1}{16}$ of the modius.

6. πλὴν Ἀθηναίων] The Athenians, as we may conclude from what is said a little above, were confined for nearly six months longer, and the survivors were then probably sold as the other prisoners had been sold before them.

9. ἔργον τοῦτο Ἑλληνικόν] This seems to me somewhat suspicious, and the word Ἑλληνικόν appears to be unnecessary, for what great events took place in the Peloponnesian war, in which Greeks were not the principal actors? Or is the meaning, "this action, in which Greeks alone were concerned," &c., as if it were Ἑλληνικὸν δν.?

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κρατήσασι λαμπρότατον καὶ τοῖς διαφθαρεῖσι δυστυχέστατον· κατὰ πάντα γὰρ πάντως νικηθέντες, καὶ οὐδὲν ὀλίγον ἐς οὐδὲν κακοπαθήσαντες, πανωλεθρία δὴ, τὸ λεγόμενον, καὶ πεζὸς καὶ νῆες καὶ οὐδὲν ὃ τι οὐκ ἀπώλετο, καὶ ὀλίγοι ἀπὸ πολλῶν ἐπ' οἴκου ἀπενόστησαν. ταῦτα μὲν τὰ περὶ Σικελίαν 5 γενόμενα.

2. πάντως] πάντες N.V. 3. δὴ τὸ] τὸ δὴ G. δὲ τὸ c. 4. ὃ τι] ὡς ὅτι margo H. 5. πολλοῦ c. ἐπενόστησαν D.g. ἀπενόσησαντο Q. ἐπανάσησαν i. τοιαῦτα d.i. μὲν] om. Q. περὶ σικελίαν A.B.C.D.F.G.H.L.N.O.T.V.c.e.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. vulgo περὶ τὴν σικελίαν. 6. λεγόμενα D.N.V.g.

2. οὐδὲν ὀλίγον ἐς οὐδὲν κακοπαθήσαντες] Idem genus loquendi est supra cap. 59. ὀλίγον οὐδὲν ἐς οὐδὲν ἐπενόουν. DUK.

3. πανωλεθρία δὴ, κ. τ. λ.] The construction should either be νικηθέντων—κακοπαθησάντων καὶ ὁ πεζὸς καὶ αἱ νῆες, καὶ οὐδὲν ὅτι οὐκ ἀπώλετο, (in which case ἀπώλοντο would be instantly supplied as the verb to πεζὸς and νῆες,) or else it should be ἀπώλοντο instead of

ἀπώλετο, the expression, νικηθέντες καὶ πεζὸς καὶ νῆες καὶ οὐδὲν ὃ τι οὐκ ἀπώλοντο, being similar to those already noticed in V. 59. αὐτοὶ οὐ πολλῷ πλείους διεφθάρησαν. "They were ruined, according to the proverb, horse and "foot and all." That is, the words πεζὸς, νῆες, and οὐδὲν ὃ τι οὐκ belong properly to the predicate of the proposition, and not to its subject.

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ.

Θ.

ἘΣ δὲ τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐπειδὴ ἡγγέλθη, ἐπὶ πολὺ μὲν ἡπιστοῦν καὶ τοῖς πάνυ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐξ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἔργου
A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4. διαπεφηνόσι καὶ σαφῶς ἀγγέλλουσι, μὴ οὕτω
ATHENS. γε ἴαντ' πασσυδι διεφθάρθαι· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἔγνωσαν, χαλεποὶ μὲν ἦσαν τοῖς ξυμπροθυμηθείσι

Great consternation at Athens on

1. ἐς] ὡς P. om. c. 2. καὶ] om. K. ἐξ] καὶ ἐξ Q.R.Y. Taur. 3. ἀγγέλουσι K.c. 4. ἄγαν B. om. d.i. vulgo ἄν. Supra I. 75. μὴ οὕτως ἄγαν ἐπιφθόνως. Bekk. πασσυδι f. Poppo. Goell. πανσυδι A.B.C.F.H.K.N.P.R.T. V.X.Y.c.d.e.g.i.k.m. Taur. vulgo πανσυδεῖ. ἐφθάρθαι E. δέ] τε C.E.F. H.K.L.R.T.X.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Taur.

1. For an account of the behaviour of the Athenians on receiving the news of their defeat in Sicily, see Plutarch's *Life of Nicias*, chap. 30.

2. τοῖς πάνυ τῶν στρατιωτῶν] This expression occurs again, VIII. 89. τῶν πάνυ στρατηγῶν. It means, "the most respectable of the soldiers," as in the other passage it signifies, "the most distinguished generals;" and as τοῦ πάνυ Περικλέους, in Xenophon, *Memorab.* III. 5. §. 1, is, "of the great Pericles." Properly, ὁ πάνυ στρατιωτῆς is, "one who is completely a soldier," i. e. one of the most perfect specimens of a soldier that are to be found. And so, ὁ πάνυ Περικλῆς is, "the most famous Pericles of the name," "he who was thoroughly Pericles."

3. μὴ οὕτω γε ἴαντ' πασσυδι διεφθάρθαι] For ἄν, Bekker reads ἄγαν. Dindorf doubts whether ἄγαν πασσυδι is not an inadmissible tautology, and proposes to read οὕτω γοῦν. Göller conjectures οὕτω γε πασσυδι, but says that ἄγαν may be defended if it be taken

with οὕτω, and if πασσυδι be considered as a sort of explanation of οὕτω ἄγαν. I think, with Poppo, that ἡπίστον μὴ ἄν διεφθάρθαι is supported by the similar expression in II. 102. ἐδόκει ἄν κεχῶσθαι. "They did not believe that it could have been so utterly destroyed," i. e. that it would have been so destroyed under any conceivable circumstances.

4. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἔγνωσαν] Many of the MSS. read ἐπειδὴ τε, and τε in other passages is the corresponding particle to μὲν. (II. 70. III. 46.) But this can only happen, as Poppo well observes, when distinction alone is signified, and not opposition. And here the violence of the Athenians when they were persuaded of the truth of the report is contrasted with their long unwillingness to believe it.

5. τοῖς ξυμπροθυμηθείσι—τὸν ἐκπλουν] For the construction of the participle, compare V. 17. προϋθυμήθη τὴν ξύμβασιν, and the note there. Of the orators here alluded to, Plutarch has preserved the name of one, Demostrius, (Nicias,

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receiving the tidings of the disaster in Sicily. Yet the people resolve not to yield, but to carry on the war at once economically, prudently, and vigorously.

τῶν ῥητόρων τὸν ἔκπλουν, ὥσπερ οὐκ αὐτοὶ ψηφισάμενοι, ὠργίζοντο δὲ καὶ τοῖς χρησμο-
λόγοις τε καὶ μάντεσι, καὶ ὅποσοι τι τότε αὐτοὺς θειάσαντες ἐπήλπισαν ὡς λήψονται Σικελίαν. πάντα δὲ πανταχόθεν αὐτοὺς ἐλύπει 5
τε, καὶ περιειστῆκει ἐπὶ τῷ γεγεννημένῳ. φόβος τε καὶ κατά-
πληξις μεγίστη δὴ. ἅμα μὲν γὰρ στερόμενοι καὶ ἰδία ἕκαστος καὶ ἡ πόλις ὀπλιτῶν τε πολλῶν, καὶ ἱππέων, καὶ ἡλικίας, οἷαν οὐχ ἑτέραν ἑώρων ὑπάρχουσιν, ἐβαρύνοντο. ἅμα δὲ ναῦς οὐχ ὀρώντες ἐν τοῖς νεωσοίοις ἱκανὰς, οὐδὲ χρήματα ἐν 10
τῷ κοινῷ, οὐδ' ὑπηρεσίας ταῖς ναυσὶν, ἀνέλπιστοι ἦσαν ἐν τῷ παρόντι σωθῆσθαι. τοὺς τε ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας πολε-
μίους εὐθὺς σφίσιν ἐνόμιζον τῷ ναυτικῷ ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλευσεῖσθαι, ἄλλως τε καὶ τοσοῦτον κρατήσαντας, καὶ τοὺς αὐτόθεν πολεμίους τότε δὴ καὶ διπλασίως πάντα παρεσκευα- 15
σμένους, κατὰ κράτος ἤδη καὶ ἐκ γῆς καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης ἐπι-
κείσεσθαι, καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους σφῶν μετ' αὐτῶν, ἀποστάν-

2. δέ] δέ τι G. 3. τι] om. L.O.P.k.m. 4. θειώσαντες Q. ἔπεισαν B.
7. στερούμενοι A.F.H.N.T.V.X.g. 8. πολλῶν ἱππέων R.i. ἡλικίαν k.
om. e. 11. ὑπηρεσίαν Q. Taur. 15. πάντα] om. g. 16. καὶ ἐκ γῆς] om. e.
ἐκ ante θαλ. om. Q.V.Y. Taur. θαλάττης B.

12.) and Androcles possibly was another. But all the popular orators of the time had probably encouraged the expedition, at once excited by and themselves exciting the general feeling in its favour.

4. θειάσαντες ἐπήλπισαν] The word θειάω seems here to be used contemptuously, as in Dion Cassius, LXII. 18. εἶτε καὶ ὡς ἀληθῶς θεομαντεία τινὲ προ-
λεχθὲν, εἶτε καὶ τότε ὑπὸ τοῦ ὁμίλου πρὸς τὰ παρόντα θειασθέν. Ἐπήλπισαν signifies, as Dr. Bloomfield observes, "they put them on hoping." Compare Appian, Mithridat. c. 68. περὶ τῆς Ἀσίας αὐτὸν ἐπελπίζοντες. The construction is, ὅποσοι τι ἐπήλπισαν αὐτοὺς, θειά-
σαντες.

11. οὐδ' ὑπηρεσίας] See the note on VI. 31. §. 3.

13. εὐθὺς σφίσιν—ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλευσεῖσθαι] Compare VIII. 96. εὐθὺς σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλεῖν. The pas-

sages are exactly similar, and therefore Lobeck's conjecture, that in VIII. 96, we should read εὐθὺ for εὐθὺς, is unnecessary. The sense also is the same, that is, the pronouns σφίσιν, σφῶν, are in both cases added merely to shew that the action is described as referring to the Athenians, that they would suffer from the attack made on Piræus. Thus the present passage may be explained, according to the rule given III. 98. "They thought that *they should have* the enemy directly attacking the Pi-
"ræus." In the other case, σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ resembles the expressions noticed III. 105, note, and should be translated, "to sail to attack them in
"Piræus:" literally, "of what was
"theirs, to sail especially against Piræ-
"us." Compare also V. 83. κατέκλε-
σαν καὶ Μακεδονίας Περδίκκαν, and the note there, which I am inclined to think is correct in its first interpretation.

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τας. ὁμως δὲ, ὡς ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων, ἐδόκει χρῆναι μὴ 3
ἐνδιδόναι, ἀλλὰ παρασκευάζεσθαι καὶ ναυτικόν, ὅθεν ἂν δύ-
νωνται, ξύλα ξυμπορισαμένους καὶ χρήματα, καὶ τὰ τῶν
ξυμμάχων ἐς ἀσφάλειαν ποιεῖσθαι, καὶ μάλιστα τὴν Εὐβοίαν,
5 τῶν τε κατὰ τὴν πόλιν τι ἐς εὐτέλειαν σωφρονίσαι, καὶ
ἀρχὴν τινα πρεσβυτέρων ἀνδρῶν ἐλέσθαι, οἳ τινες περὶ τῶν
παρόντων, ὡς ἂν καιρὸς ᾗ, προβουλεύσουσι. πάντα τε πρὸς 4
τὸ παραχρῆμα περιδεῆς, ὅπερ φιλεῖ δῆμος ποιεῖν, ἐτοίμοι
ᾗσαν εὐτακτεῖν. καὶ ὡς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἐποιοῦν ταῦτα,
10 καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτέλευτα.

II. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος πρὸς τὴν ἐκ τῆς Σικε-
λίας τῶν Ἀθηναίων μεγάλην κακοπραγίαν εὐθὺς οἱ Ἕλληνες

SPARTA, &c. πάντες ἐπηρμένοι ᾗσαν, οἱ μὲν μηδετέρων ὄντες
General feeling throughout Greece ξύμμαχοι ὡς ἦν τις καὶ μὴ παρακαλῇ σφᾶς,

2. ὅθεν] om. B. δύνωνται καὶ ξύλα K. 3. συμπορισαμένους C.e.h. πορι-
σαμένους d.i. 4. εὐνοίαν e. 5. τὴν] om. Q. τι] τινας N.V. 6. ἐλέσθαι
ἀνδρῶν d.i. 7. βουλευέσονται L.O.P. προβουλεύσωσι Q.Y.e. Taur. πάντας
K.b. 8. ἔτοιμα H.T. 9. αὐτοῖς ἐποιοῦν K. 10. ἐτέλευτα τοῦτο B.
11. ἐπιγιγνομένου K.

5. τῶν τε κατὰ τὴν πόλιν τι ἐς εὐτέ-
λειαν σωφρονίσαι] Fiebant multi Athe-
nis sumtus publici in sacra, in specta-
cula, et iudices; quos minuere et in
usum belli convertere volebat Atheni-
enses. Ipse Thucydides interpres
est verborum suorum infra cap. 4. καὶ
τὰ ἄλλα, εἶπον τι ἐδόκει ἀρχεῖον ἀνα-
λίσκεσθαι, ξυστελλόμενοι ἐς εὐτέλειαν.
DUKER.

7. ὡς ἂν καιρὸς ᾗ] *Prout tempus, vel
occasio postulare. Vel, prout opportu-
num esset.* STERH. Palmerius in Ex-
ercitat. p. 765. *sicut tempus requireret.*
Hæc veriora sunt, quam quod Scholi-
astes dicit, ὡς hic pro ἕως poni: quod
neque sententiæ huius loci convenit, et
fortassis sine exemplo est. Auctor levis,
qui varias significationes vocabuli ὡς
congressit, ὡς pro ἕως esse, dicit, in
Homero Od. γ. v. 301. ὡς ὁ μὲν ἐνθα
πολὺν βίον καὶ χρυσὸν ἀγείρων. Sed
apertum est, eum falli: ὡς ὁ μὲν, quod
sæpe in Homero legitur, alias signifi-
cationes habet, de quibus Eustathius ad
Odys. θ. p. 1608. Nec recte Deva-
rius in illo Demosthenis, γύναια ὡς τριά-

κοντα, ὡς pro ἕως poni dicit. Nam ὡς
numeralibus adpositum aliud significat:
nec ἕως est adverbium numeri, sed tem-
poris. In Odys. ρ. v. 358. *parvus*
Scholiastes ὡς ὅτε exponit μέχρις οὗ, et
Eustathius ἕως ὅτου. Sed id huc non
pertinet. DUK.

προβουλεύσουσι] That is, no mea-
sure was to be submitted to the people
till it had first been approved by this
council of elders. Compare Aristot.
Polit. IV. 14. ἀρχεῖον, οἷον ἐν ἐνιαῖς
πολιτείαις ἐστίν, οὐδὲ καλοῦσι προβούλους
— καὶ περὶ τούτων χρηματίζειν, [τὸν
δῆμον] περὶ ὧν οὗτοι προβουλεύσωσιν.

13. οἱ μὲν μηδετέρων ὄντες ξύμμαχοι]
Does not this passage contain a reason
for writing μηδ' ἑτέρων, instead of μη-
δετέρων? For it is evident that the μὴ
belongs properly not to ἑτέρων, but to
the subject οἱ ὄντες ξύμμαχοι; and ex-
presses no uncertainty or vagueness in
the object, which refers definitely to
the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, but
in the subject; "those, whoever they
"might be, who were not in alliance
"with either side."

SPARTA, &c. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

to take part against Athens. The Athenian allies are all eager to revolt. The Lacedæmonians determine to exert themselves vigorously to finish the war.

οὐκ ἀποστατέον ἔτι τοῦ πολέμου εἴη, ἀλλ' ἐβελοντὶ ἰτέον ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, νομίσαντες καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς ἕκαστοι ἐλθεῖν αὐτοὺς, εἰ τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ κατῶρθωσαν, καὶ ἅμα [ἡγούμενοι] βραχὺν ἔσσεσθαι τὸν λοιπὸν πόλεμον, οὗ μετα- 5 σχεῖν καλὸν εἶναι· οἱ δ' αὖ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ξύμμαχοι, ξυμπροθυμηθέντες ἐπὶ πλέον ἢ πρὶν ἀπαλλάξεσθαι διὰ 2 τάχους πολλῆς ταλαιπωρίας. μάλιστα δὲ οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπήκοοι ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν καὶ παρὰ δύναμιν αὐτῶν ἀφίστασθαι, διὰ τὸ ὀργῶντες κρίνειν τὰ πράγματα, καὶ μὴδ' ὑπολείπειν 10 λόγον αὐτοῖς ὥς τό γ' ἐπὶ θένος οἰοί τ' ἔσονται περιγενέσ- 3 θαι. ἡ δὲ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων πόλις πᾶσί τε τούτοις ἐθάρσει, καὶ μάλιστα ὅτι οἱ ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας αὐτοῖς ξύμμαχοι πολλῇ δυνάμει, κατ' ἀνάγκην ἤδη τοῦ ναυτικοῦ προσγεγεννημένου, 4 ἅμα τῷ ἡρι, ὥς εἰκὸς, παρέσεσθαι ἔμελλον. πανταχόθεν τε 15 εὐέλπιδες ὄντες ἀπροφασίστως ἄπτεσθαι διανοοῦντο τοῦ πολέμου, λογιζόμενοι, καλῶς τελευτήσαντος αὐτοῦ, κινδύνων τε τοιούτων ἀπηλλάχθαι ἂν τὸ λοιπὸν, οἷος καὶ ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν

2. ἐβελοντὴ K. ἰτέον] εἶναι c. νομίζοντες B. 3. σφᾶς ὡς ἕκαστοι f. ἐλθεῖν ἂν αὐτοὺς B. εἴτα E. 4. τῇ] om. d.i. ἡγούμενοι] om. B. Bekk. 2. 6. αὖ τῶν B.C.X.Y.N. correct. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2. vulgo αὐτῶν. 7. ξυμπροθυμηθέντες Q. ἀπαλλάξεσθαι A.B.C.F.H.T.V.b.c. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἀπαλλάξασθαι. 10. ὀργῶντας B. κρίναι d.i. μὴ Q. ὑπολείπειν A.E.g. ὑπολείπειν F.H.T. 11. λόγον] om. A.F.H.T.X.g. θέρος αὐτοὶ οἰοί B. 12. ἐθάρρει B. 13. αὐτῆς i. 15. τῷ om. N.V.g. εἰκὸς ἦν παρέσεσθαι B. τε] δ' B.g. Bekk. 2. 17. διαλογιζόμενοι B. 18. τοῦ λοιποῦ e. ὁ] om. d.e.i.

10. διὰ τὸ ὀργῶντες κρίνειν] This is exactly equivalent in sense to the expression, IV. 108, βουλήσει κρίνοντας ἀσαφεῖ. For ὀργῶντες, like ὀργή, does not relate to anger only, but to strong feeling, of whatever kind, as distinguished from deliberate reason. "Because they judged of affairs under the influence of their feelings," μὴδ' ὑπολείπειν λόγον αὐτοῖς] "Nor did they in their estimate leave them a single chance of lasting out through the following summer." Λόγον, as in the well known expressions, παρὰ λόγον, κατὰ λόγον, signifies "expectation," or, "reckoning;" literally, "they did not allow them a word to say as to their

"holding out another summer." Compare ἐς χρημάτων λόγον, III. 46. §. 3. and the note there.

14. κατ' ἀνάγκην ἤδη, κ. τ. λ.] "Their navy having been now of necessity added to their former resources." The sense is, that the Sicilian Greeks, although nominally the allies of Lacedæmon, never had and never would have sent a fleet to aid her, had not the circumstances of the war with Athens obliged them to create a navy for themselves, and made them less fearful of sending a part of it to aid the Lacedæmonians.

18. ἀπηλλάχθαι ἂν τὸ λοιπὸν] [ἀπηλλάχθαι valet ὑδeros esse (conf. Matth.

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Ἀθηναίων περιέστη ἂν αὐτοὺς, εἰ τὸ Σικελικὸν προσέλαβον, καὶ καθελόντες ἐκείνους αὐτοὶ τῆς πάσης Ἑλλάδος ἤδη ἀσφαλῶς ἡγήσασθαι. III. εὐθὺς οὖν Ἄγρις μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν

5 They collect money for their navy, and resolve to build a fleet of 100 ships. ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ ὀρμηθεὶς στρατῷ τινὶ ἐκ Δεκελείας τὰ τε τῶν ξυμμάχων ἡργυρολόγησεν ἐς τὸ ναυτικόν, καὶ τραπόμενος ἐπὶ τοῦ Μηλιῶς κόλπου, Οἰταίων τε κατὰ τὴν παλαιὰν ἔχθραν τῆς λείας τὴν πολλὴν ἀπολαβὼν χρήματα ἐπράξατο, καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς τοὺς Φθιώτας καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς ταύτῃ Θεσσαλῶν ὑπηκόους, 10 μεμφομένων καὶ ἀκόντων τῶν Θεσσαλῶν, ὁμήρους τέ τινας ἡνάγκασε δοῦναι καὶ χρήματα, καὶ κατέθετο τοὺς ὁμήρους ἐς Κόρινθον, ἐς τε τὴν ξυμμαχίαν ἐπειράτο προσάγειν. Λακε- δαιμόνιοι δὲ τὴν πρόσταξιν ταῖς πόλεσιν ἑκατὸν νεῶν τῆς ναυπηγίας ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ ἑαυτοῖς μὲν καὶ Βοιωτοῖς πέντε καὶ 15 εἴκοσιν ἑκατέροις ἔταξαν, Φωκεῦσι δὲ καὶ Λοκροῖς πεντεκαίδεκα, καὶ Κορινθίοις πεντεκαίδεκα, Ἀρκάσι δὲ καὶ Πελλη- νεῦσι καὶ Σικυωνίοις δέκα, Μεγαρεῦσι δὲ καὶ Τροιζηνίοις καὶ Ἐπιδαυρίοις καὶ Ἑρμιονεῦσι δέκα· τὰ τε ἄλλα παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς εὐθὺς πρὸς τὸ ἔαρ ἐξόμενοι τοῦ πολέμου.

1. εἰ] om. B. προσέβαλον A. 3. ἡγήσασθαι K. Taur. 4. στρατιᾷ K. ἐκ τῆς δεκελ. Y. Taur. 6. τραπόμενοι R. 7. ἡγήσασθαι K. Taur. 8. στρατιᾷ K. 9. καὶ ante τοὺς om. Taur. 10. μεμφομένων B. 11. τῶν accessit ex B. Goell. 12. μὲν] om. E. 13. δέκα πέντε e. 14. καὶ κορ. πεντ.] om. H.K.e. 15. κορ. δὲ πεντ. B. 16. ἀρκάσι—δέκα] om. Q. Taur. 17. ἀρκάσι δὲ καὶ] καὶ ἀρκάσι δέκα B. 18. παλληνεῦσι E. 19. μεγαρεῦσι—δέκα] in margine ponit K. 20. καὶ ante ἐπιδαυρίοις om. Taur. 21. ὡς] om. F.H.I. 22. ὡς—παρασκευάζοντο om. B.

Taur. Poppo. Goell. 23. μιλίως H. 24. μιλίως K. vulgo μιλίως. 25. οἰ- τέων Taur. 26. τὴν] om. e. 27. καὶ ante τοὺς om. Taur. 28. μεμφομένων B. 29. τῶν accessit ex B. Goell. 30. μὲν] om. E. 31. δέκα πέντε e. 32. καὶ κορ. πεντ.] om. H.K.e. 33. κορ. δὲ πεντ. B. 34. ἀρκάσι—δέκα] om. Q. Taur. 35. ἀρκάσι δὲ καὶ] καὶ ἀρκάσι δέκα B. 36. παλληνεῦσι E. 37. μεγαρεῦσι—δέκα] in margine ponit K. 38. καὶ ante ἐπιδαυρίοις om. Taur. 39. ὡς] om. F.H.I. 40. ὡς—παρασκευάζοντο om. B.

Gr. Gr. §. 500.) et addito ἂν *liberos fore*. POPPO.]

7. τῆς λείας τὴν πολλήν] “The “greater part of their pillageable prop- erty;” that is, of their cattle; which would be feeding still on the mountains; the “winter” of Thucydides embracing always a part of the autumn. By his unexpected inroad, Agis surprised the greater part of the cattle of the Ἰεταῖ- ans, before it could be driven off to a place of safety; and then made the

owners pay him a sum of money to induce him to give them their property back again. Compare for this use of the word *λεία*, Xenoph. Hellen. I. 3. §. 2, where the Chalcedonians, having notice of the approach of an enemy, τὴν *λείαν* ἅπασαν κατέθεντο ἐς τοὺς Βιθυνοὺς Θράκας. What is here called τὴν *λείαν* ἅπασαν is expressed in the next sentence by τὰ τῶν Χαλκηδονίων χρήματα.

9. Φθιώτας] Vide Euripidem Andromach. v. 723. WASS.

ATHENS, DECELEA, &c. A. C. 413—2. Olymp. 91. 4.

IV. *Παρασκευάζοντο δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥσπερ διενόηθησαν, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ τὴν τε ναυπηγίαν, ξύλα ξυμπορί-
 σάμενοι, καὶ Σούνιον τειχίσαντες, ὅπως αὐτοῖς
 ἀσφάλεια ταῖς σιταγωγαῖς ναυσὶν εἴη τοῦ πε-
 ρίπλου, καὶ τό τε ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ τείχισμα 5
 ἐκλιπόντες, ὃ ἐνφοδόμησαν παραπλέοντες ἐς
 Σικελίαν, καὶ τᾶλλα, εἴ πού τι ἐδόκει ἀχρεῖον ἀναλίσκεσθαι,
 ξυστελλόμενοι ἐς εὐτέλειαν, μάλιστα δὲ τὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων
 διασκοποῦντες, ὅπως μὴ σφῶν ἀποστήσονται.*

V. *Πρασσόντων δὲ ταῦτα ἀμφοτέρων, καὶ ὄντων οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ ὥσπερ ἑαρχομένων ἐν κατασκευῇ τοῦ πολέμου,†*

DECELEA, &c. *πρῶτοι Εὐβοῆς ὡς Ἄγιον περὶ ἀποστάσεως
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπρεσβεύσαντο ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι
 τούτῳ. ὃ δὲ προσδεξάμενος τοὺς λόγους αὐτῶν
 μεταπέμπεται ἐκ Λακεδαίμονος Ἀλκαμένη τὸν 15
 Σθενελαΐδου καὶ Μέλανθον ἄρχοντας ὡς ἐς
 τὴν Εὐβοίαν· οἱ δ' ἦλθον ἔχοντες τῶν Νεοδα-
 μωδῶν ὡς τριακοσίους, καὶ παρεσκευάζεν αὐ-
 τοῖς τὴν διάβασιν. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ καὶ Λέσβιοι*

1. δὲ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι d.i. δὲ καὶ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι L.Q. Taur. 2. τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ B. Bekk. 2. vulgo τῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ. ξύλα d.i. συμποριζόμενοι e. 4. τοῖς d.g. 5. τε] om. d.i. 7. τᾶλλα B. Goell. ceteri τὰ ἄλλα. εἴ τί πού B. 8. οἱ ξυστελλόμενοι B. τὰ] om. H.g. 9. διανοοῦντες L. ἀποστήσονται Q. Taur. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἀποστήσονται. 10. πραττόντων B. 11. ἐν κατασκευῇ B.C.F.H.N. Q.T.V.X.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. παρασκευῇ Taur. et prima manu Y. vulgo ἐν τῇ κατασκευῇ. 12. εὐβοίᾱς c. ὡς] ἐς e. om. Taur. 13. τῶν ἀθηναίων] om. i. ἐπρεσβεύοντο g. τῷ] om. G. 15. ἀλκαμένη A.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V.X.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἀλκαμένην. 16. στενελαΐδου K. μέλανθον i. ὡς] om. H.L.O.P.e.m. ἐς] om. K.N.Q.V.X.Y.d.i.g. Taur. 17. νεοδαμῶν K.P. 18. ὡς] ὡς ἐς B. τοὺς c. 19. ἐς τοῦτο d.

5. ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ τείχισμα] Vide VII. 26. et 31. DUKER.

11. ἑαρχομένων—τοῦ πολέμου†] Dobree proposes to strike out the word ἑαρχομένων, as a gloss added to explain ἐν κατασκευῇ τοῦ πολέμου. And we should expect παρασκευῇ, rather than κατασκευῇ, as in VIII. 14. ad fin.; and generally in Thucydides. But we have in Isocrates, Archidamus, p. 134. b, τὸν πόλεμον εἰς ἅπαντα τὸν χρόνον κατασκευάζοντες, where the sense is, “establish-
 ing war for ever:” and so, κατασκευῇ

τοῦ πολέμου may be used purposely to express that the preparation was made as for more than a short expedition, for a state of things that must last till Athens was put down. On the other hand, as the Peloponnesians expected that this would shortly happen, and as the expression ἐν παρασκευῇ τοῦ πολέμου occurs under similar circumstances in ch. 14, I should prefer the reading which is preserved in two MSS. ἐν παρασκευῇ.

15. Ἀλκαμένην] Sic cap. 8. et 10.

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ἦλθον, βουλόμενοι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀποστῆναι. καὶ ξυμπρασσόντων
αὐτοῖς τῶν Βοιωτῶν, ἀναπείθεται Ἄγισ ὥστε Εὐβοίας μὲν
πὲρὶ ἐπισχεῖν, τοῖς δὲ Λεσβίοις παρεσκεύαζε τὴν ἀπόστασιν,
Ἄλκαμένη τε ἄρμοστὴν διδούς, ὃς ἐς Εὐβοίαν πλεῖν ἔμελλε,
5 καὶ δέκα μὲν Βοιωτοὶ ναῦς ὑπέσχοντο, δέκα δὲ Ἄγισ. καὶ 3
ταῦτα ἄνευ τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων πόλεως ἐπράσσετο· ὁ γὰρ
Ἄγισ, ὅσον χρόνον ἦν περὶ Δεκέλειαν, ἔχων τὴν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ
δύναμιν, κύριος ἦν καὶ ἀποστέλλειν εἴ ποί τινα ἐβούλετο
στρατιὰν, καὶ ξυναγεῖρειν καὶ χρήματα πρᾶσσειν. καὶ πολὺ
10 μᾶλλον, ὥς εἰπεῖν, κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν αὐτοῦ οἱ ξύμ-
μαχοι ὑπήκουον ἢ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει Λακεδαιμονίων· δύναμιν
3d, From Chios and Erythræ to the government at Sparta, supported by the interest of
TISSAPHER-
15 NES, the Persian satrap of Lydia and Caria :
γὰρ ἔχων αὐτὸς ἑκασταχόσε δεινὸς παρῆν. καὶ 4
ὁ μὲν τοῖς Λεσβίοις ἔπρασσε· Χίοι δὲ καὶ
Ἐρυθραῖοι, ἀποστῆναι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐτοῖμοι ὄντες,
πρὸς μὲν Ἄγιν οὐκ ἐτράποντο, ἐς δὲ τὴν Λα-
κεδαίμονα. καὶ παρὰ Τισσαφέρνης, ὃς βασιλεὶ
Δαρεῖφ τῷ Ἀρταξέρξου στρατηγὸς ἦν τῶν κάτω, πρεσβευ-

1. ξυμπραττόντων B. 3. τὴν ἀπόστασιν] om. Q. Taur. 4. ἀλκαμένη A.C.
E.H.K.L.N.O.V.X.e.g.i.m. Poppo. Goell. ἀλκαμένη B.F.Q.Y. Taur. Haack.
vulgo ἀλκαμένη. 5. ὥς B. ἐς τὴν εὐβοίαν i. 6. ἐπράττετο B. 7. χρό-
νον C. μεθ' g. αὐτοῦ B.K. 8. καὶ] om. Q. 10. αὐτοῦ] om. P.
οἱ ξύμμαχοι] om. i. 11. ἐν] om. i. 12. αὐτὸς] εὐθὺς B. Bekker. Poppo.
[αὐτὸς Poppo in adnott. p. 622.] 13. ἔπραττε B. 14. καὶ αὐτοῖ] om. d.
15. μὲν τὸν ἄγιν g. τὴν] om. c. 16. τισσαφέρνης B.C. τισσαφέρνης c. τισ-
σαφέρνης Taur. 17. ἀρτοξέρξου Bekk.

Plerique MSS. hic Ἄλκαμένη. Utrumque recte: ut in aliis hujusmodi propriis. DUKER.

4. Ἄλκαμένη τε ἄρμοστὴν διδούς] The conjunction τε refers to what follows about the ships. "Both giving them Alcamenes for a governor, and promising them ships, ten from himself, and ten which the Bæotians engaged to furnish." This is the sense, although the construction has been inverted: Ἄλκαμένη τε διδούς, καὶ ναῦς δέκα μὲν αὐτὸς ὑποσχόμενος δέκα δὲ οἱ Βοιωτοί. Such would be the sentence if the meaning had been expressed clearly.

11. δύναμιν ἔχων αὐτὸς] Αὐτὸς non cum παρῆν, verum cum ἔχων jungendum, et Agis exercitum dicitur ipse

paratum habuisse, non ab civitate Lacedæmoniorum demum accessivisse. POPPO. Yet Poppo has followed Bekker and Gøller in reading εὐθὺς instead of αὐτὸς, on the authority of the single manuscript B. Either reading furnishes a good and clear sense, but the weight of external testimony is in favour of αὐτὸς, and it was very much to the purpose to observe that Agis was feared because he was the actual commander of an army in the field, not like the government at home executing his designs through the medium of others.

17. στρατηγὸς—τῶν κάτω] Lower Asia, according to Herodotus, was divided by Darius the son of Hystaspes into three provinces or satrapies; one, containing the Hellespontine cities,

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5 τῆς ἅμα μετ' αὐτῶν παρῆν. ἐπήγετο γὰρ καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης
 τοὺς Πελοποννησίους, καὶ ὑπισχνεῖτο τροφήν παρέξειν. ὑπὸ
 βασιλέως γὰρ νεωστὶ ἐτύγχανε πεπραγμένος τοὺς ἐκ τῆς
 ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς φόρους, οὓς δι' Ἀθηναίους ἀπὸ τῶν Ἑλληνίδων
 πόλεων οὐ δυνάμενος πράσσεισθαι ἐπωφείλησε. τοὺς τε οὖν 5
 φόρους μᾶλλον ἐνόμιζε κομιεῖσθαι, κακώσας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους,
 καὶ ἅμα βασιλεῖ ξυμμάχους Λακεδαιμονίους ποιήσειν, καὶ
 Ἀμόργην τὸν Πισσοῦθνου υἱὸν νόθον, ἀφεστῶτα περὶ Κα-
 ρίαν, ὥσπερ αὐτῷ προσέταξε βασιλεὺς, ἣ ζῶντα ἄξειν ἢ
 ἀποκτείνειν. οἱ μὲν οὖν Χῖοι καὶ Τισσαφέρνης κοινῇ κατὰ τὸ 10
 αὐτὸ ἔπρασσον. VI. Καλλίγειτος δὲ ὁ Λαοφώντας Μεγα-

1. ἐπήγετο c. τισσαφέρνης C. 2. ὑπισχνεῖτο ἱκανὴν τροφήν B. 3. πε-
 πραμένος Q. 5. πράττεσθαι B. 6. μᾶλλον] om. A.E.F.H.R.V.X.i. 8. ἀμορ-
 γον K. ἀμοργιν i. ἀφεστῶτα τὰ περὶ B. 9. ἄρξειν C. 10. ἀποκτείνειν
 B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἀποκτείνειν. 11. ἔπραττον B.

Phrygia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and Cappadocia; a second, consisting of Ionia, Æolis, Caria, Lycia, and Pamphylia; and a third, comprising only Mysia and Lydia. But the two last of these seem generally to have been united under one governor, who resided at Sardis, and was called the satrap of Lower Asia, (τῶν κάτω,) or "of the people on the sea coast," (τῶν ἐπιθαλασσίων.) The first was called the satrapy of Dascylium, from a small place so named on the shore of the Propontis, where the satrap usually resided. See I. 129. §. 1. and the note. The satraps of Dascylium, whose names are known, are as follows: Mitrobates, (Herodot. III. 120.) Orætes, (Herod. III. 127.) and Cebares, (Herod. VI. 33.) in the reign of the first Darius; Megabates and Artabazus the son of Pharnaces, (Thucyd. I. 129.) in the reign of Xerxes; Pharnaces, (Thucyd. II. 67. V. 1.) in the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus; and Pharnabazus, the son of Pharnaces, in the reign of Darius Nottus. The other province or provinces appear sometimes to have had their civil and military governors distinct from each other; the governor of Sardis, who received the revenues of the satrapy, being a different person from the "commander of the sea coast." See

Herodot. V. 25. and perhaps VII. 135. But generally the whole government, civil and military, where there was a satrap, was vested equally in him. (see Xenoph. Econom. IV. 11.) In the reign of Darius we read of Orætes, (Herodot. III. 127.) Artaphernes, the son of Hystaspes, (Herodot. V. 25.) and Mardonius, (VI. 43.) as commanders of the sea coast, or satraps of Ionia, Lydia, &c. Hydarnes held this office in the reign of Xerxes: (Herod. VII. 135.) and in the reign of Artaxerxes it was filled by Pissuthnes, (Thucyd. I. 115.) who was succeeded by Tissaphernes.

ib. τῶν κάτω] Acacius bene *maritime oræ*. Contra τὰ ἄνω. Vide ad I. 120. et II. 99. DUKER.

3. ἐτύγχανε πεπραγμένος τοὺς φόρους] Recte Scholiastes ἀπητημένος, et Acacius, *ab Rege vectigal postulatus*. Πράττομαί σε ἀργύριον, μισθόν, φόρους est exigō, ἀπαιτῶ. πράττομαι ὑπό σου, passivi forma, tu a me exigis, sive ego a te postulo, ἀπαιτοῦμαι. Prioris significationis ubique obvia sunt exempla. Vid. Thucyd. IV. 65. et VI. 54. et Aristoph. Nub. v. 244. De posteriore ex his verbis Thucydidis, et Thoma Magistro in πρᾶττω liquet. Nec aliter accipi potest πρᾶχθῆναι μισθόν apud Pollucem, IV. 46. DUKER.

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4th, From the cities of the Hellespont, supported by the interest of PHARNABA-ZUS, the Persian satrap of Bithynia.

ρεὺς καὶ Τιμαγόρας ὁ Ἀθηναγόρου Κυζικηνὸς, φυγάδες τῆς ἐαυτῶν ἀμφότεροι, παρὰ Φαρναβάξω τῷ Φαρνάκου κατοικοῦντες, ἀφικνούνται περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα

5 πέμψαντος Φαρναβάξου, ὅπως ναὺς κομίσειαν ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον, καὶ αὐτὸς, εἰ δύναιτο, ἅπερ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης προϋθυμείτο, τὰς τε ἐν τῇ ἐαυτοῦ ἀρχῇ πόλεις ἀποστήσει τῶν Ἀθηναίων διὰ τοὺς φόρους, καὶ ἀφ' ἐαυτοῦ βασιλεῖ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ποιήσειε. πρασσόντων δὲ ταῦτα 2
χωρὶς ἐκατέρων, τῶν τε ἀπὸ τοῦ Φαρναβάξου καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ Τισσαφέρνου, πολλὴ ἄμιλλα ἐγένετο τῶν ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι, ὅπως οἱ μὲν ἐς τὴν Ἰωνίαν καὶ Χίον, οἱ δ' ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον πρότερον ναὺς καὶ στρατιὰν πείσουσι πέμπειν.

The Chians are preferred through the interest of Alcibiades. οἱ μὲντοι Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰ τῶν Χίων καὶ Τισσαφέρνου παρὰ πολὺ προσεδέξαντο μᾶλλον. 3
15 ξυνέπρασσε γὰρ αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης, Ἐνδῶ ἐφορεύοντι πατρικὸς ἐς τὰ μάλιστα ξένος ὢν, ὅθεν καὶ τοῦνομα Λακωνικὸν ἢ οἰκία αὐτῶν κατὰ τὴν ξενίαν ἔσχεν. Ἐνδιος γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐκαλεῖτο. ὁμῶς δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι 4

1. κυζικηνὸς V. 2. φυγάδες—κατοικοῦντες] om. N.V. 3. φαρναβάξου G. φαρνάκου B.L.O.Q.Y.g.i. Taur. Haack. Poppo. Goell. φαρναβάκω K. vulgo φαρναβάκου. ἀφικνούνται d.i. 4. παρὰ e. ὑπὲρ B. καιρὸν] om. e. 5. φαρνάξου L. φαρναβάξου τοῦ φαρναβάκου, παρ' αὐτῷ γὰρ ἀμφότεροι φυγάδες ὄντες τῆς ἐαυτῶν κατῴκουν N.V. 6. προεθυμείτο B. 7. ἀρχῇ αὐτοῦ K. ἐαυτοῦ ἀρχῇ A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.V.X.Y.c.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. vulgo αὐτοῦ ἀρχῇ. ἀποστήσει L. 8. βασιλεῖ] om. c. 9. λακεδαιμονίων ποιήσειε A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.V.X.c.d.e.f.i. Poppo. Goell. λακεδαιμονίων τὰ τῶν χίων ποιήσειε K.m. λακεδ. διὰ ταχέως ποιήσιν L. λακεδ. διὰ ταχέως e. vulgo λακεδαιμονίων διὰ ταχέως ποιήσειε. πραττόντων B. 10. ἀπὸ τισσαφέρνου C.K.e.i. 12. ὁ μὲν B. ἐς μὲν X. correct. N. 13. πείσουσι A.C.F.H.K.V.X.Y.c.g.i.k.m. Taur. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo πείσωσι. πέμψειν Y. Taur. 14. μὲν τι λακεδαιμονίων d.i. 15. παρὰ] om. e. 16. ξυνέπραττε B. ἐνδείψ E. 17. πατρικὸς καὶ ἐς B. 19. ἀλκιβιάδης A.F.H.N.R.X.c.d.f.g.i. ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης Y. Taur. δὲ καὶ οἱ Q.

3. Φαρναβάκου] Palmerii sententiam, Φαρνάκου legentis ex Aristotele, confirmant quidam MSS. et nonnihil etiam ipse Thucydides, II. 67. Φαρνάκην τὸν Φαρναβάξου memorans. Nam probabile est, Pharnacem illum, more antiquis usitato, filio Pharnabazo nomen patris sui imposuisse. Nec improbat Palmerii emendationem Spanhemius Dissert. X.

de Præstant. et Usu Numism. p. 24. Pharnacem rursum nominat Thucydides, V. 1. DUKER.

19. Ἐνδιος γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐκαλεῖτο] Non est habenda ratio librorum, qui habent Ἀλκιβιάδης. Nam, Endii ephori patri idem fuisse nomen, quod Alcibiadi Atheniensi, significat Thucydides. Nomen Alcibiadis, quod Laconicum

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πρῶτον κατάσκοπον ἐς τὴν Χίον πέμψαντες Φρύνιν, ἄνδρα
 περίοικον, εἰ αἶ τε νῆες αὐτοῖς εἰσὶν ὅσας περ ἔλεγον καὶ
 τᾶλλα ἢ πόλις ἱκανὴ ἐστὶ πρὸς τὴν λεγομένην δόξαν, ἀπαγ-
 γείλαντος αὐτοῖς ὡς εἶη ταῦτα ἀληθῆ ἅπερ ἤκουον, τοὺς τε
 Χίους καὶ τοὺς Ἐρυθραίους εὐθὺς ξυμμάχους ἐποίησαντο, 5
 καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ναὺς ἐψηφίσαντο αὐτοῖς πέμπειν, ὡς ἐκεῖ
 οὐκ ἔλασσαν ἢ ἐξήκοντα, ἀφ' ὧν οἱ Χῖοι ἔλεγον, ὑπαρχου-
 5 σῶν. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον δέκα τούτων αὐτοὶ ἔμελλον πέμπειν,
 καὶ Μελαγκρίδαν, ὃς αὐτοῖς ναύαρχος ἦν· ἔπειτα σεισμοῦ
 γενομένου ἀντὶ τοῦ Μελαγκρίδου Χαλκιδεά ἔπεμπον, καὶ 10

1. φρύνην i. φρύνιν Poppo. Goell. vulgo φρύνιν. 2. σκέψασθαι εἰ N.V.
 εἰσὶν] ἦσαν K. 3. τᾶλλα B. Bekk. 4. τᾶλλα N.Q.V. Goell. vulgo τὰ ἄλλα.
 ἢ] εἰ ἢ B. 5. εὐθὺς] om. Q. 6. τεσσαράκοντα B. 7. ἔλαττον B. 8. αὐτοὶ
 A.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.X.Y.g.i.k.m. Taur. Haack. Poppo in adnott. p. 627.
 Goell. ed. 2. vulgo et Bekk. αὐτοῖς. πέμψειν B. Bekk. 9. μελγκρίδαν H.
 μελαγκρίδαν P. μελνυβρίδαν F. μεγαγκρίδαν K. μελνυγκρίδαν X. 10. γεγονότος c.
 μελαγκρίδα R.f.i.

est, primum habuisse hujus, de quo
 hic sermo est, proavum, cujus pater
 hospitio Alcibiadis Lacedæmonii usus
 fuerit, ex hoc loco Thucydidis, et Har-
 pocratione in Ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ Κλεινίου,
 ubi primus Alcibiades Atheniensis hu-
 jus πρόπαππος fuisse, dicitur, disputat
 Meursius VI. Atticar. Lection. 12. Sed
 refellit eum, et in Harpocratione non
 πρόπαππος, sed πάππος legendum esse,
 ostendit Valesius in Notas Maussaci ad
 Harpocrationem. Recte tamen Meur-
 sius reprehendit Scholiasten, qui Clin-
 iam, secundi hujus Alcibiadis patrem,
 filio hoc nomen ab Alcibiade Lacedæ-
 monio, hospite suo, imposuisse, scribit.
 Nam et ante Cliniam hoc nomen inla-
 tum erat in illius familiam, et jam avus
 Alcibiadis secundi hospitium Spartanis
 renunciaverat, teste Thucydide, V. 43.
 quod a majoribus suis factum, dicit Al-
 cibiades in Oratione ad Lacedæmonios
 VI. 89. Hoc si animadvertissent Ste-
 phanus, et Portus, verba, quæ paullo
 ante leguntur, πατρικὸς ἐς τὴν μάλιστα
 ξένος ὢν, non interpretati fuissent: erat
 arctissimo hospitalis amicitiae vinculo
 junctus, quæ a patre cæperat. Nam re-
 pugnat hæc interpretatio Thucydidi; et
 πατρικὸς non ad solum patrem coarcta-
 tur. Thucydides, VII. 69. Ἀξιώων, τὰς
 πατρικὰς ἀρετὰς, ὧν ἐπιφανέεις ἦσαν οἱ
 πρόγονοι, μὴ ἀφανίζειν. Eadem ratio

est, quum πατρικὸς φίλος, πλοῦτος, et
 alia hujusmodi, dicuntur. DUKER.

ib. Ἐνδῖος γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐκαλεῖτο].
 That is, Alcibiades was the distinguish-
 ing family name of this Endius, borne
 by the members of his house in every
 alternate generation; so that Alcibiades
 was the surname to every Endius, and
 Endius the surname to every Alcibia-
 des. Thus in Herodot. VI. 38. Νικό-
 δρομος Κνοίθου καλεόμενος, that is,
 Cnæthus was the patronymic or family
 name which distinguished this Nico-
 dromus from others who might bear
 the name of Nicodromus also: and in
 like manner in the alternate genera-
 tions, Nicodromus would be the family
 name of each successive Cnæthus.

8. αὐτοὶ ἔμελλον πέμπειν] That is,
 the Lacedæmonians intended at first to
 furnish themselves a fourth part of the
 whole number of ships; that is, ten:
 as they were to furnish 25 out of the
 100 which were to be prepared by the
 whole confederacy for the general pur-
 poses of the war. See chap. 3. But
 the earthquake having disheartened
 them, they diminished their quota by
 one half, and no more than five were
 made ready in the ports of Laconia.

9. σεισμοῦ γενομένου] See V. 45. and
 the note.

SPARTA, &c. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

ἀντὶ τῶν δέκα νεῶν πέντε παρεσκευάζοντο ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ.
καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἐνὸς δέον εἰκοστὸν ἔτος τῷ πο-
λέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

VII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους εὐθὺς ἐπειγομένων τῶν
5 Χίων ἀποστείλαι τὰς ναῦς, καὶ δεδιότων μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ

A. C. 412.

Ol. 91. 4.

A fleet is prepared
at the isthmus of
Corinth to sail to
Chios.

πρασσόμενα αἰσθωνται (πάντες γὰρ κρύφα
αὐτῶν ἐπρεσβεύοντο), ἀποπέμπουσιν οἱ Λακε-
δαιμόνιοι ἐς Κόρινθον ἄνδρας Σπαρτιάτας τρεῖς,
ὅπως ἀπὸ τῆς ἐτέρας θαλάσσης ὡς τάχιστα

10 ἐπὶ τὴν πρὸς Ἀθήνας ὑπερενεγκόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν ἰσθμὸν
κελεύσωσι πλεῖν ἐς Χίον πάσας, καὶ ἃς ὁ Ἅγεις παρεσκευ-
αζεν ἐς τὴν Λέσβον καὶ τὰς ἄλλας. ἦσαν δὲ αἱ ξύμπασαι
τῶν ξυμμαχίδων νῆες αὐτόθι μιᾶς δέουσαι τεσσαράκοντα.

VIII. ὁ μὲν οὖν Καλλίγειτος καὶ Τιμαγόρας ὑπὲρ τοῦ Φαρ-
15 ναβάζου οὐκ ἔκοινωνον τὸν στόλον ἐς τὴν Χίον, οὐδὲ τὰ

2. ἐτελεύτα τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ ὃν d. τῷ π. τῷδε ἐτελεύτα ὃν c. δέοντος A.B.Q.Y. Taur. 4. ἅμα δὲ τῷ ἦρι τοῦ δ' B. ἅμα δὲ τῷ ἦρι τοῦ ἐπιγιγνομένου Bekk. 2. ἐπιγιγνομένου O. ἐπειγόντων d. 5. οἱ] om. i. 6. πραττόμενα B. αἰσθωνται C. πάντως Q. πάντᾳ N. πάντα Y. Taur. 7. ἐπορεύοντο A. 8. ἐς κόρινθον ἄνδρας σπαρτιάτας B. Goell. vulgo d. σπ. ἐς κόρ. 9. θαλάττης B. 10. πρὸς ἀθήνας A.B.C.F.H.L.N.O.V.X.Y.c.d.e.g.i.k. Taur. Poppo. Goell. vulgo πρὸς τὰς ἀθήνας. ὑπερενεγκόντας Q.e.k. Taur. 11. ἃς] om. A. 13. ξυμμαχίδων B. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ξυμμαχικῶν. τεσσαράκοντα B. 14. ὑπὸ e. 15. ἐκοινωνοντο G.K.e. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἐκοινωνοῦντο.

4. ἐπειγομένων—ἀποστείλαι] Ἀντὶ τοῦ, ἐπειγόντων. SCHOL. Nempe quia sensus postulat; *urgentibus Chiis, ut naves sibi mitterentur*; non, "*properantibus Chiis mittere naves*." GÖLLER. And see Poppo to the same effect, Prolegom. I. p. 188. The other passages referred to by Dobree, VIII. 9. init., and 82. med., seem to me not to be parallel cases; for there ἐπειγομένων refers to something which the person spoken of was himself to execute. So also VI. 100. The present passage then is a solecism, unless we understand τῶν Χίων as referring especially to the Chian ambassadors at Lacedæmon, who "exerted" themselves to get the ships to sea," in which sense ἀποστείλαι may be referred to the subject of ἐπειγομένων, although not with strict propriety.

10. ὑπερενεγκόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν ἰσθμὸν] Vide ad IV. 81. Infra, cap. 8. dicit διαφέρειν. DUKER.

15. οὐκ ἔκοινωνον τὸν στόλον] This is a better reading perhaps than ἐκοινωνοῦντο, yet it is open itself to objections. Κοινοῦν, wherever it occurs in Thucydides, is always found in the active voice, and in the sense of "imparting information:" and κοινοῦσθαι τὴν τύχην, which occurs in Xenophon, Vectig. IV. 30, 32, is applied to two parties mutually giving a share of their chance to the other. The compound word *συγκοινοῦσθαι*, however, occurs in Thucyd. VIII. 75, in a sense resembling the present passage: τὰ πράγματα πάντα *συγκοινοῶσαντο οἱ στρατιῶται τοῖς Σαμί-οις*. And as those words may be interpreted, "the soldiers made common cause in all things with the Samians," so the present passage may signify, "Calligitus and Timagoras, acting in the name of Pharnabazus, did not make common cause with the rest in the expedition to Chios."

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It is resolved that, after Chios had been delivered, their second armament should be sent to Lesbos, and their third to the Hellespont.

χρήματα ἐδίδουσιν, ἃ ἦλθον ἔχοντες, ἐς τὴν ἀποστολὴν, πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι τάλαντα, ἀλλ' ὕστερον ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν διανοοῦντο ἄλλω στόλῳ πλεῖν. ὁ δὲ Ἅγισ, ἐπειδὴ εἴωρα τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐς τὴν Χίον πρῶτον ὠρμημένους, οὐδ' αὐτὸς ἄλλο τι ἐγίγνωσκεν, ἀλλὰ ξυνελθόντες ἐς Κόρινθον οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐβουλεύοντο, καὶ ἔδοξε πρῶτον ἐς Χίον αὐτοῖς πλεῖν, ἄρχοντα ἔχοντας Χαλκιδέα, ὃς ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ τὰς πέντε ναῦς †παρεσκεύαζεν,† ἔπειτα ἐς Λέσβον, καὶ Ἀλκαμένην ἄρχοντα, ὃνπερ καὶ Ἅγισ διανοεῖτο, τὸ τελευταῖον δὲ ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἀφικέσθαι· προστετάκτο δὲ ἐς αὐτὸν ἄρχων Κλέαρχος ὁ Ῥαμφίου. διαφέρειν δὲ τὸν ἰσθμὸν τὰς ἡμισείας τῶν νεῶν πρῶτον, καὶ εὐθὺς ταύτας ἀποπλεῖν, ὅπως μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς τὰς ἀφορμωμένας μᾶλλον τὸν νοῦν ἔχωσιν ἢ τὰς ὕστερον ἐπιδιαφερομένας. καὶ γὰρ τὸν πλοῦν ταύτῃ ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς ἐποιοῦντο, καταφρονήσαντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀδυνασίαν, ὅτι ναυτικὸν οὐδὲν αὐτῶν πολὺ πω ἐφαίνετο. ὥς δὲ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ διεκόμισαν εὐθὺς μίαν καὶ εἴκοσι ναῦς. IX. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι, ἐπείγομένων αὐτῶν τὸν

3. ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν Y. Taur. 7. ἐβούλοντο Y. prima manu Taur. αὐτοῖς A.B.F.K.X.c.f.i. Poppo. Goell. ceteri αὐτοῦς. 8. ἄρχοντας Q.X.Y. Taur. 9. παρεσκεύαζεν A.B. Poppo. Goell. vulgo παρεσκεύασεν. λέσβον ἀλκαμένην L. ἀλκαμένη N. 10. ὃνπερ ἅγισ H. ὃνπερ καὶ ὁ ἅγισ g. τὴν om. B. δέ] om. i. 12. διαφέρειν] om. g. τὰς ἡμ. τὸν ἰσθμὸν f. 13. ἡμισείας L.O.g. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἡμίσεας. 14. οἱ] om. B. τὸν νοῦν μᾶλλον B. Bekk. 2. 15. ἐπιδιαφερομένας B. Goell. [ἐπι]διαφερομένας Poppo. ἐπιδιφερομένας Q. ἐπιαφερομένας Taur. 17. ἀδυναμίαν d.e.i. οὐθὲν αὐτῶν B. αὐτῶν οὐδὲν R.f. πῶ ἢ ἰσχυρὸν ἐφαίνετο N.V. 18. ἐκομίσθησαν e. εὐθὺς] αὐτοῖς Q.X. prima manu. Taur. om. N.V.

1. ἐς τὴν ἀποστολὴν] "To forward "the sending the ships to sea"? or, "for the expedition," taking expedition in the sense of armament? I think the former is the true translation, as in ch. 9. τῆς ἀποστολῆς τῶν νεῶν.

9. καὶ Ἀλκαμένην ἄρχοντα, i. e. ἄρχοντα ἔχοντας] In the line above I have followed Bekker in reading παρεσκεύαζεν, instead of παρεσκεύασεν, though I do not think it certain that the ships were not already completed, and that Chalcideus is not mentioned as "the

"man who got ready the five ships in "Laconia," merely in order to give some information about him. A few lines below I have also followed Bekker in reading ἐπιδιαφερομένας, instead of διαφερομένας. The compound participle is expressive, and in the manner of Thucydides, and is supported also by the corrupt reading of the Turin MS. ἐπιαφερομένας.

16. καταφρονήσαντες—ἀδυνασίαν] "Imputing weakness to the Athenians." See the note on I. 95.

CHIOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

The Athenians get knowledge of what was going on, and call on the Chians to furnish them with ships, according to the terms of their alliance. They thus get into their power seven of the ships of Chios.

πλοῦν, οὐ προουθυμήθησαν ξυμπλεῖν, πρὶν τὰ Ἰσθμια, ἃ τότε ἦν, διορτάσωσιν. Ἄγεις δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐτοῖμος ἦν, ἐκείνους μὲν μὴ λύειν δὴ τὰς Ἰσθμιάδας σπονδὰς, ἑαυτοῦ δὲ τὸν στόλον ἴδιον ποιήσασθαι. οὐ ξυγχωρούντων δὲ τῶν 2 Κορινθίων, ἀλλὰ διατριβῆς ἐγγιγνομένης, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἦσθοντο τὰ τῶν Χίων μᾶλλον, καὶ πέμψαντες ἓνα τῶν στρατηγῶν, Ἀριστοκράτην, ἐπηγιδῶντο αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἀρνούμενων τῶν Χίων, τὸ πιστὸν ναῦς σφίσι 10 ξυμπέμπειν ἐκέλευον ἐς τὸ ξυμμαχικόν· οἱ δ' ἔπεμψαν ἑπτὰ. αἷτιον δ' ἐγένετο τῆς ἀποστολῆς τῶν νεῶν οἱ μὲν πολλοὶ τῶν 3

1. προουθυμήσαν Bekk. 2. προεθύμωσαν V. vulgo προεθυμήθησαν. πλὴν i. τὰ] om. K.L.O.m. 2. τότε δ' ἦν E. ἦν τότε αὐτοῖς G. 3. μὴ λύειν τὰς, omisso δὴ, N. ex rasura V. 4. τῶν] om. e. 6. γιγνομένης B. γενομένης K. 7. ἡσθάνοντο B. μᾶλλον—αὐτοῖς] om. B. 10. ἐπεμπον R.d.f.i. ἑπτὰ] αὐτοῖς e. 11. αἷτιοι Q.

1. τὰ Ἰσθμια, ἃ τότε ἦν] This could not have been as late as Hecatombæon, or July; for immediately at the beginning of the summer, that is, according to Thucydides' way of reckoning, about April, the Lacedæmonians had sent messengers to Corinth to expedite the sailing of the fleet for Ionia, and we cannot suppose that three months would have been spent in doing nothing, and that the expedition which was to be hurried off in April, or the very beginning of May, should be still in harbour in July, without our hearing any thing of any loss of time, till we come to the Isthmian games, that is, according to Göller, to July. Besides; the Isthmian games preceded the Hyacinthia at Sparta; (Compare Xenophon Hellen. IV. 5. §. 1—4, and §. 7—11.) but the Hyacinthia were some time before the Olympic games; (Compare Thucyd. V. 41, 44, 47, 49.) and these last took place in Hecatombæon. The Isthmian games therefore, at least in the year with which we are now concerned, must have been celebrated in Munychion, or Thargelion at the latest; that is, in May, or early in June.

3. μὴ λύειν δὴ τὰς σπονδὰς] "That according to the scruples which they professed, they should not break the truce." Δῆ, "accordingly," "agree-

"ably to the language which they held."

10. ἐς τὸ ξυμμαχικόν] Portus utramque significationem, quam hæc verba recipere putabat, in interpretatione Latina expresserat, e qua Hudsonus illa, Chios—in societatis officio constanter permanere, quæ verbis ad fidem faciendam addiderat Portus, detraxit. Probavit nimirum priorem significationem, quemadmodum et Grævius ad Luciani Dial. Mort. p. 316. Mihi magis placet posterior: ναῦς τὸ πιστὸν εἰς τὸ συμμαχικόν, naves, quæ fidem facerent, vel pignoris loco essent, eos in societate mansuros. Ita Thucydides, III. 11. τὸ ἀντίπαλον δέος μόνον πιστὸν ἐς ξυμμαχίαν. Nam quod ibi συμμαχία, hic τὸ συμμαχικόν est, ut III. 91. et sæpe alibi. Herodotus, IX. 105. Σαμίους—ἐς τὸ συμμαχικὸν ἐποίησαντο, πιστεῖ τε καταλαβόντες καὶ ὀρκίοισι. Ἐπὶ κατὰ τὸ συμμαχικόν, nempe συμφώνημα, ut supplet alicubi Scholiastes Thucydidis, dicuntur fieri, vel postulari, quæ fiunt vel postulantur ex formula fœderis cum sociis initi: pro eo autem εἰς τὸ συμμαχικόν dici vix putem. DUKER.

11. αἷτιον δ' ἐγένετο—οἱ μὲν πολλοί—οὐκ εἰδότες] Compare IV. 26. αἷτιον δὲ ἦν—οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι προειπόντες, and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 307.

COAST OF CORINTH. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

Χίων οὐκ εἰδότες τὰ πρασσόμενα, οἱ δὲ ὀλίγοι καὶ ξυνειδότες τό τε πλῆθος οὐ βουλόμενοί πω πολέμιον ἔχειν, πρίν τι καὶ ἰσχυρὸν λάβωσι, καὶ τοὺς Πελοποννησίους οὐκέτι προσδεχόμενοι ἤξευ, ὅτι διέτριβον.

X. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τὰ Ἴσθμια ἐγίγνετο, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι 5 (ἐπηγγέλθησαν γὰρ) ἐθεώρουν ἐς αὐτὰ, καὶ κατάδηλα μάλ-

COAST OF
CORINTH.

The Athenians watch the enemy's fleet at the isthmus, pursue it when it puts to sea, drive it on shore on the Corinthian coast, and blockade it there.

λον αὐτοῖς τὰ τῶν Χίων ἐφάνη. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἀνεχώρησαν, παρεσκευάζοντο εὐθὺς ὅπως μὴ λήσουσιν αὐτοὺς αἱ νῆες ἐκ τῶν Κεγχρειῶν ἀφορμηθεῖσαι. οἱ δὲ μετὰ τὴν ἐορτὴν ἀνῆγοντο 10 μᾶ καὶ εἴκοσι ναυσὶν ἐς τὴν Χίον, ἄρχοντα Ἀλκαμένην ἔχοντες. καὶ αὐτοῖς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ πρῶτον ἴσαις ναυσὶ προσπλεύσαντες ὑπῆγον ἐς τὸ πέλα- 3 γος. ὥς δ' ἐπὶ πολὺ οὐκ ἐπηκολούθησαν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἀλλ' ἀπετράποντο, ἐπανεχώρησαν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰς γὰρ 15 τῶν Χίων ἐπτὰ ναὺς ἐν τῷ ἀριθμῷ μετὰ σφῶν ἔχοντες οὐ πιστὰς ἐνόμιζον· ἀλλ' ὕστερον ἄλλας προσπληρώσαντες ἐπτὰ καὶ τριάκοντα, παραπλέοντας αὐτοὺς καταδιώκουσιν

1. πραττόμενα B. ὀλίγοι καὶ συνειδότες B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ὀλίγοι ξυνειδότες. 3. ἐχυρὸν L. 6. ἐπηγγέλθησαν γὰρ] ἐπειδὴ ἡγγέλθη e. Post γὰρ addidit ex B. αἱ σπονδαὶ Bekk. quæ inter uncōs posuit Goell. αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον i. 9. λήσουσιν C.E.F.H.K.X.g.i. Poppo. vulgo λήσωσιν. αὐτοῖς i.m. κεγχρεῶν B. κεγχρειῶν i. 10. ἀνῆγον k. 12. ἀλκαμένη N.V. et sic infra. ἔχοντας f. 13. προσπλέοντες L. ὑπῆγον B. Poppo. Goell. ἐπεὶ i. vulgo ἐπῆγον. 14. ἐπηκολούθουν g. 15. ἐπετράποντο K.e.g. ἐτράποντο P.d.i. ἀνεχώρησαν d.i. 18. καταπλέοντας g. αὐτοῖς B.

6. ἐπηγγέλθησαν γὰρ] Undoubtedly αἱ σπονδαὶ must be understood in τὰ Ἴσθμια, but surely it cannot be right to insert αἱ σπονδαί, as Bekker has done, on the single authority of the Vatican MS. B. Poppo properly compares the expressions, ἐπῆλθον Ὀλύμπια, I. 126, and Κάρνεια ἐτύγχανον ὄντα, V. 75. ἐθεώρουν ἐς αὐτὰ] Vide ad IV. 104. DUKER.

13. ὑπῆγον ἐς τὸ πέλαγος] "Began to retreat towards the open sea." Compare V. 10. §. 3. ὑπάγειν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἡϊόνος, and the note on VII. 46.

17. ἄλλας προσπληρώσαντες ἐπτὰ καὶ τριάκοντα] "Possuntne verba signifi-

"care, 'Aliis insuper impletis ut uni-verse essent septem et triginta?'" Poppo. I have no doubt that this is the correct interpretation. For if the 37 ships are to be added to the 21, so as to make a total of 58, and if 27 ships were afterwards recalled, (c. 15.) and then others sent to supply their place, the number at last must have exceeded 21, which it is said to have been, c. 20. But if the whole number were only 37, and after the recal of 27 "some others," it is not stated how many, were sent to supply their places, the number so made up may very well have amounted to 21, and yet not have exceeded it.

COAST OF CORINTH, SPARTA, &c. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

ἐς Πειραιὸν τῆς Κορινθίας· ἔστι δὲ λιμὴν ἔρημος καὶ ἔσχατος
πρὸς τὰ μεθόρια τῆς Ἐπιδαυρίας. καὶ μίαν μὲν ναῦν ἀπολ-
λύασι μετέωρον οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, τὰς δὲ ἄλλας ξυναγα-
γόντες ὀρμίζουσι. καὶ προσβαλόντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ
5 κατὰ θάλασσαν ταῖς ναυσὶ καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν ἀποβάντων, θό-
ρυβός τε ἐγένετο πολὺς καὶ ἄτακτος, καὶ τῶν τε νεῶν τὰς
πλείους κατατραυματίζουσιν ἐν τῇ γῇ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ τὸν
ἄρχοντα Ἀλκαμένην ἀποκτείνουσι· καὶ αὐτῶν τινὲς ἀπέ-
θανον. XI. διακριθέντες δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὰς πολεμίας ναὺς
10 ἐπέταξαν ἐφορμεῖν ἱκανὰς, ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς ἐς
τὸ νησίδιον ὀρμίζονται, ἐν ᾧ οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχοντι
ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο, καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐπὶ βοή-
θειαν ἔπεμπον. παρήσαν γὰρ καὶ τοῖς Πελο-
ποννησίοις τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ τε Κορίνθιοι βοή-
15 (11, 12.) θοῦντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, καὶ οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον
καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πρόσχωροι. καὶ ὁρῶντες τὴν φυλακὴν ἐν χωρίῳ
ἐρήμῳ ἐπίπονον οὖσαν ἡπύρου, καὶ ἐπενόησαν μὲν κατα-
καῦσαι τὰς ναῦς, ἔπειτα δὲ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ἀνελκύσαι καὶ τῷ
πεζῷ προσκαθημένους φυλακὴν ἔχειν, ἕως ἂν τις παρατύχη
20 διαφυγὴ ἐπιτηδεΐα. ἔπεμψε δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἄγης, αἰσθόμενος

1. πειραίων H. ἔρημος καὶ ἔσχατος] om. c. ἔσχατος καὶ ἔρημος N.V.
2. ἀπολλύνουσι L.N.O.P.Q.V. d.e.g.i. 4. προσβαλλόντων C. ἀθηναίων
κατὰ i. 5. θάλατταν B. 6. τῶν νεῶν i. 9. πολεμίους i. 11. ἀπέ-
χοντες i.m. 16. ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ L. 17. ἡρέμουν c. 18. δὲ in margine
ponit B.

1. ἐς Πειραιὸν] Müller (Dorier, II. p. 431.) wishes to read Σπείραιον, on the authority of Pliny and Ptolemy. But Stephanus Byzant. read Πειραιὸν, and Spiræum is mentioned not as a harbour, but a headland. According to Col. Leake, Piræum was the "land-locked harbour, now called Frango "Limióna." Travels in Morea, III. p. 313.

10. ἐς τὸ νησίδιον] "The island opposite to the entrance of the harbour "was that which sheltered the squadron of the Athenians. It is now "called Ovrio-nisi, or Ovrió-kastro, "Jew's Castle, which appellation is de-

"rived from some ruins on the island, "but of what date or description I am "not informed." Col. Leake, III. 313.

14. βοηθοῦντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς] "Going "to the place where their ships were, "to protect them." Βοηθεῖν ἐπὶ, followed by the name of a person, signifies, "to carry aid against him;" but followed by the name of a place, it signifies, "to carry aid to it." Thus, III. 97. βεβοηθηκότες ἐπὶ τὸ Αἰγίτιον, and VIII. 15. τὴν βοήθειαν τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν Χίον. Chios being regarded as a part of the Athenian dominion, which the Athenians were trying to protect.

SPARTA, &c. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

3 ταῦτα, ἄνδρα Σπαρτιάτην Θέρμωνα. τοῖς δὲ Λακεδαιμονίοις
 πρῶτον μὲν ἡγγέλθη ὅτι αἱ νῆες ἀνηγμέναι εἰσὶν ἐκ τοῦ
 ἰσθμοῦ (εἰρητο γὰρ, ὅταν γένηται τοῦτο, Ἀλκαμένει ὑπὸ τῶν
 ἐφόρων ἱππέα πέμψαι), καὶ εὐθὺς τὰς παρὰ σφῶν πέντε ναῦς
 καὶ Χαλκιδέα ἄρχοντα καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδην μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐβούλοντο 5
 πέμπειν· ἔπειτα ὥρμημένων αὐτῶν τὰ περὶ τὴν ἐν τῷ Πει-
 ραιῷ τῶν νεῶν καταφυγὴν ἡγγέλθη, καὶ ἀθυμήσαντες, ὅτι
 πρῶτον ἀπτόμενοι τοῦ Ἰωνικοῦ πολέμου ἔπταισαν, τὰς ναῦς
 τὰς ἐκ τῆς ἑαυτῶν οὐκέτι διανοοῦντο πέμπειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τινὰς
 προανηγμένας μετακαλεῖν. XII. γνοὺς δὲ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης 10
 πείθει αὐθις Ἐνδιον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐφόρους μὴ ἀποκνήσαι
 τὸν πλοῦν, λέγων ὅτι φθήσονται [τε] πλεύσαντες, πρὶν τὴν
 τῶν νεῶν ξυμφορὰν Χίους αἰσθέσθαι, καὶ αὐτὸς ὅταν προσ-
 βάλλῃ Ἰωνία, ῥαδίως πείσειν τὰς πόλεις ἀφίστασθαι, τὴν τε
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων λέγων ἀσθένειαν καὶ τὴν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων 15
 2 προθυμίαν· πιστότερος γὰρ ἄλλων φανείσθαι. Ἐνδίῳ τε
 αὐτῷ ἰδίᾳ ἔλεγε καλὸν εἶναι δι' ἐκείνου ἀποστήσai τε Ἰωνίαν
 καὶ βασιλέα ξύμμαχον ποιῆσαι Λακεδαιμονίοις, καὶ μὴ Ἀγι-
 δος τὸ ἀγώνισμα τοῦτο γενέσθαι· ἐτύγχανε γὰρ τῷ Ἀγιδί
 3 αὐτὸς διάφορος ὢν. καὶ ὁ μὲν πείσας τοὺς τε ἄλλους ἐφόρους 20
 καὶ Ἐνδιον, ἀνήγετο ταῖς πέντε ναυσὶ μετὰ Χαλκιδέως τοῦ
 Λακεδαιμονίου, καὶ διὰ τάχους τὸν πλοῦν ἐποιοῦντο.

3. ἔρηται i. ὅτε R. τοῦτο] om. i. ἀλκαμένη A.B.K.i. 4. ἱππέας Q.
 περὶ i. 5. μετ' αὐτοῦ ἀλκιβ. N.V. ἐβουλεύοντο B.L. 6. τῷ] om. g.i.
 12. ληφθήσονται R. τε accessit ex B. Goell. πρὶν ἢ B. πρὸς K.
 13. νεῶν] ἀθηναίων B. ξυμφορὰν A.B.E.F.H.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo
 συμφορὰν. αἰσθεσθαι A.E. αὐτὸς] αὐθις d.i. ὅτι ἦν—πέσει B. Bekker.
 προσβάλλῃ k.m. 14. τε τῶν ἀθηναίων B.Q.i. Poppo. Goell. vulgo omittunt
 articulum. 15. ἀσθένειαν λέγων B. Bekk. 2. τὴν ἐκ τῶν d.i. 16. πιστό-
 τερος B. Haack. Poppo. Goell. πιστότεροι C. vulgo πιστότερον. 18. σύμμα-
 χον K. μὴ] om. k. 19. τοῦτο τὸ ἀγώνισμα g.

6. ὥρμημένων αὐτῶν] “Recte versio,
 “cum ad profectionem animis essent
 “propensis, et Chium petere propere-
 “rent.” Vide VIII. 40. fin. 47. fin.
 60. med. 73. med. 86. DOBREE.
 13. ὅταν προσβάλλῃ—πέσειν] Conf. III.
 25. ἔλεγε ὅτι ἔσται—προαποπεμφθῆναι

τε αὐτὸς, et Matthiæ Gr. Gr. §. 538,
 et Thucyd. II. 80. λέγοντες ὅτι—κρα-
 τήσουσι—καὶ ἔσοιτο—ἐλπίδα δ' εἶναι.
 Vide Poppo. Prolegom. I. p. 270.
 Mox tamen recte πιστότερος editum ex
 B. pro vulgata πιστότερον. GÖLLER.

COAST OF ASIA. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

XIII. Ἀνεκομίζοντο δὲ ὑπὸ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τοῦτον καὶ [αἱ] ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας Πελοποννησιῶν ἑκαταίδεκα νῆες αἱ μετὰ Γυλίππου ξυνδιαπολεμήσασαι· καὶ περὶ τὴν Λευκαδίαν ἀποληφθεῖσαι καὶ κοπεῖσαι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀττικῶν ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι νεῶν, ὧν ἦρχεν Ἴπποκλῆς Μενίππου, φυλακὴν ἔχων τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας νεῶν, αἱ λοιπαὶ, πλὴν μιᾶς, διαφυγοῦσαι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους κατέπλευσαν εἰς τὴν Κόρινθον.

XIV. Ὁ δὲ Χαλκιδεὺς καὶ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης πλέοντες, ὅσοις 10 τε ἐπιτύχοιεν, ξυνελάμβανον τοῦ μὴ ἐξάγγελτοι γενέσθαι· COAST OF ASIA. καὶ προσβαλόντες πρῶτον Κωρύκῃ τῆς ἡπείρου, καὶ ἀφέντες ἐνταῦθα αὐτοὺς, αὐτοὶ μὲν προξυγγενόμενοι τῶν ξυμπρασσόντων Χίων τισὶ καὶ κελεύοντων καταπλεῖν μὴ προειπόντας 15 ἐς τὴν πόλιν, ἀφικνοῦνται αἰφνίδιοι τοῖς Χίοις. καὶ οἱ μὲν πολλοὶ ἐν θαύματι ἦσαν καὶ ἐκπλήξει· τοῖς δ' αὖ ὀλίγοις παρεσκεύαστο ὥστε βουλὴν τε τυχεῖν ξυλληγομένην,

1. αὐτὸν] om. E.i. 2. καὶ ἀπὸ A.B.F.H.N.V. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. τῆς] om. Q. 3. μετὰ τοῦ γυλίππου O. ξυνδιαπολεμήσασαι B. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ξυμπολεμήσασαι. παρὰ e. 4. λευκάδα R.i. ἀποληφθεῖσαι A.B.R. 6. ὑποκλῆς A.F.H.N.R.V.d. μενίσπου A.F. 7. τῆς] om. e. αἱ λοιπαὶ A.B.F.H.K.N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. αἱ λυπαὶ C. αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ i. vulgo αἱ γὰρ λοιπαὶ. 11. προσλαβόντες C.e.m. 13. προξυγγενόμενοι K. ξυμπραττόντων B. πρασσόντων d. 14. προειπόντες d.

1. καὶ αἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας—νῆες] The article is explained by the clause following, αἱ μετὰ Γυλίππου ξυνδιαπολεμήσασαι. So again c. 26. τὰς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου καὶ Σικελίας πέντε καὶ πενήκοντα ναῦς· τῶν τε γὰρ Σικελιωτῶν εἴκοσι νῆες Συρακοσίῳ ἦλθον, αἱ τε ἐκ Πελοποννήσου, κ. τ. λ. See the note on III. 22. §. 8.

4. κοπεῖσαι] *Vezatæ*, Demosthenes II. Olynth. p. 14. apud Stephanum: Κοπτόμενοι δὴ αἰεὶ ταῖς στρατείαις ταύταις αἰὲς ἄνω καὶ κάτω, i. e. ut ibi Scholiastes, *ταλαιπωρούμενοι*. Hesychius: *κοπτομένου*, *ταλαιπωρουμένου*. DUKER.

10. τοῦ μὴ ἐξάγγελτοι γενέσθαι] The same construction occurs, I. 4. fin. I. 23. fin., and is noticed by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 539. Obs. 1. But its explana-

tion is not so easy. "Because of," seems to express the sense of the genitive in English. "They seized all "whom they fell in with, *because of* "not having their coming reported." So οἰκτεῖρω σε τοῦ πάθους, "I pity "thee, *because of* thy calamity." It seems to belong to that general property of the genitive case which explains or defines the nature of the preceding verb, as in the expression, *καλῶς ἔχει βίον*, &c., and thus in the exclamations, *τῆς τύχης*—*τῆς ἀναδείας*, &c., the genitive in fact explains the inarticulate sound of grief, surprise, disgust, or any other feeling, which is supposed to have preceded it. "Alas! for my fortune!" "shame of thy impudence," &c.

COAST OF ASIA. ATHENS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

καὶ λεγομένων λόγων ἀπὸ τε τοῦ Χαλκιδέως καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδου, ὡς ἄλλαι τε νῆες πολλαὶ προσπλέουσι, καὶ τὰ περὶ τῆς πολιορκίας τῶν ἐν τῷ Πειραιῷ νεῶν οὐ δηλωσάντων, ἀφίστανται Χίοι καὶ αὐθις Ἐρυθραῖοι Ἀθηναίων. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα τρισὶ ναυσὶ πλεύσαντες καὶ Κλαζομένους ἀφιστᾶσι. 5 διαβάντες δὲ οἱ Κλαζομένιοι εὐθὺς ἐς τὴν ἡπειρον, τὴν Πολίχναν ἐτείχιζον, εἴ τι δέοι, σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐκ τῆς νησιδος, ἐν ᾗ οἰκοῦσι, πρὸς ἀναχώρησιν. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀφεστῶτες πάντες ἐν τειχισμῷ ἦσαν καὶ παρασκευῇ πολέμου.

XV. Ἐς δὲ τὰς Ἀθήνας ταχὺ ἀγγελία τῆς Χίου ἀφικνεῖται· καὶ νομίσαντες μέγαν ἤδη καὶ σαφῇ τὸν κίνδυνον σφᾶς

ATHENS. περιεστάναι, καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς ξυμμάχους οὐκ ἐβελήσειν τῆς μεγίστης πόλεως μεθεστηκυίας ἡσυχάζειν, τὰ τε χίλια τάλαντα, ὧν διὰ παντὸς τοῦ πολέμου ἐγλίχοντο μὴ ἄψεσθαι, εὐθὺς 15 ἔλυσαν τὰς ἐπικειμένας ζημίας τῷ εἰπόντι ἡ ἐπινηφίσαντι, ὑπὸ τῆς παρούσης ἐκπλήξεως, καὶ ἐνηφίσαντο κινεῖν, καὶ ναῦς πληροῦν οὐκ ὀλίγας, τῶν τε ἐν τῷ Πειραιῷ ἐφορμουσῶν τὰς μὲν ὀκτὼ ἤδη πέμπειν, αἱ ἀπολιποῦσαι τὴν φυλακὴν, τὰς μετὰ Χαλκιδέως διώξασαι 20

1. γενομένων B. Bekk. τε τοῦ] om. Q. 3. πειραιεῖ E. e. ἀφιστᾶσιν i. 4. ἀθηναίων. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Q. 6. τε B. Bekker. Goell. εὐθὺς οἱ κλαζομένιοι B. 7. εἴ τι] ὅτι H. 8. ἐν τειχισμῷ τε πάντες B. Bekk. Goell. 10. ἀγγελία ἐκ τῆς i. 11. τὸν κίνδυνον καὶ σαφῇ σφᾶς αὐτοῦς c. 12. περιεστάναι Q. 13. μεγάλῃς P. ἀφεστηκυίας B. 15. μὴ] om. g. 18. οὐκ B. Bekk. 2. vulgo μὴ. 19. τὰς] om. L. O. P. e. k. m.

1. λεγομένων λόγων] The reading γενομένων, which Bekker has adopted from B, is right enough in itself, but need not be preferred to λεγομένων. Compare VI. 32, quoted by Poppo, ἐλέχθησαν λόγοι ἀπὸ ἄλλων.

6. τὴν Πολίχναν] This is a general name which has become a proper one by usage, like Ham, Kirby, &c. in English; or more like "Borgo" in Italian, the full name of the place being properly, τὴν Πολίχναν τῶν Κλαζομένων, Borgo dei Clazomeni; and thence in common speech, simply τὴν Πολίχναν, Borgo. It occurs as a proper name

in Argolis; (Polybius, IV. 36.) in Crete; (Herodot. VII. 170.) and in Troas; (Strabo, XIII. 1. §. 45.) Πόλισμα also occurs as a proper name in Strabo, XIII. 1. §. 42.

10. ἀγγελία τῆς Χίου] Nuncius de Chio. Sophocles Ajac. v. 221. οἶαν ἐδηλωσας ἀνδρὸς αἰθωνος ἀγγελίαν. Et v. 1017. ὁφεία γάρ σου βάσις ὡς θεοῦ τινὸς διῆλθ' Ἀχαιοὺς πάντας. Confer supra II. 45. DUKER. And I. 61. ἀγγελία τῶν πόλεων.

16. τῷ εἰπόντι ἡ ἐπινηφίσαντι] Scilicet κινεῖν. Compare for the story, II. 24.

COAST OF ASIA. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

καὶ οὐ καταλαβοῦσαι ἀνακεχωρήκεσαν (ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν
 Στρομβιχίδης Διοτίμου), ἄλλας δὲ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον βοηθεῖν
 δώδεκα μετὰ Θρασυκλέους, ἀπολιπούσας καὶ ταύτας τὴν
 ἐφόρμησιν. τὰς τε τῶν Χίων ἑπτὰ ναῦς, αἱ αὐτοῖς ξυνεπολι-
 5 ὀρκουν τὰς ἐν τῷ Πειραιῶ, ἀπαγαγόντες, τοὺς μὲν δούλους
 ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐλευθέρωσαν, τοὺς δ' ἐλευθέρους κατέδησαν. ἑτέρας
 δ' ἀντὶ πασῶν τῶν ἀπελθουσῶν νεῶν ἐς τὴν ἐφόρμησιν τῶν
 Πελοποννησιῶν διὰ τάχους πληρώσαντες ἀντέπεμψαν, καὶ
 ἄλλας διενοοῦντο τριάκοντα πληροῦν· καὶ πολλὴ ἦν [ἡ]
 10 προθυμία, καὶ ὀλίγον ἐπράσσετο οὐδὲν ἐς τὴν βοήθειαν τὴν
 ἐπὶ τὴν Χίον.

XVI. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ Στρομβιχίδης ταῖς ὀκτὼ ναυσὶν ἀφι-
 κνεῖται ἐς Σάμον, καὶ προσλαβὼν Σαμίαν μίαν ἔπλευσεν ἐς
 Τέων καὶ ἡσυχάζειν ἡξίου αὐτοῦς. ἐκ δὲ τῆς
 Χίου ἐς τὴν Τέων καὶ ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς μετὰ τριῶν
 15 καὶ εἴκοσι νεῶν ἐπέπλει, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἅμα ὁ
 τῶν Κλαζομενίων καὶ Ἐρυθραίων παρῆει. προ-
 αισθόμενος δὲ ὁ Στρομβιχίδης προανήγετο· καὶ μετεωρισθεὶς
 ἐν τῷ πελάγει, ὡς ἑώρα τὰς ναῦς πολλὰς τὰς ἀπὸ τῆς Χίου,
 20 φυγὴν ἐποιεῖτο ἐπὶ τῆς Σάμου· αἱ δὲ ἐδίωκον. τὸν δὲ πεζὸν 3
 οἱ Τήϊοι τὸ πρῶτον οὐκ ἐσδεχόμενοι, ὡς ἔφυγον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,
 ἐσηγάγοντο. καὶ ἐπέσχον μὲν οἱ πεζοὶ, καὶ Χαλκιδεά ἐκ τῆς

2. στρομμυχίδης B. στροβιχίδης Q. 4. ἐφόρμωσιν e. 6. ἡλευθέρωσαν N.
 7. ἀπελθουσῶν A.B.E.F.H.N.V.f.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. vulgo ἐπελθουσῶν.
 ἀφόρμησιν Q. 8. ἀντέπεμψαν Q. 9. ἦν ἡ προθυμία B.Q. Porpo. Goell. sed
 ille uncis inclusum. προὐν προθυμία g. vulgo ἦν προθυμία. 10. ἐπράττετο B.
 ἐπεπράσσετο i. οὐθέν B. 11. ἐπὶ τὴν] om. A.E.F. et N. sed hic margine
 adscript. habet. χίων A. χίου N. 12. στρομμυχίδης B. ἀφικνεῖτο i.
 παραλαβὼν Q. 14. τέω e. καὶ ἡσυχάζειν—τέων] om. E. ἡξίου A.F.
 15. τέον L.O. 16. ὁ τῶν B. Goell. vulgo καὶ ὁ. 17. καὶ ὁ ἐρυθραίων Q.i.
 18. ἐξανήγετο B. Bekk. προανηγάγετο N.V. 19. πολλὰς τὰς ναῦς τὰς g.
 ἀπὸ] ἐπὶ L.O.P.g. 20. ἐπὶ] ἀπὸ c. om. K. 21. τέοι e. 22. ἐπηγά-
 γοντο L.O.d.i. ἀνηγάγοντο e. πεζοὶ B. Porpo. Goell. N. ex rasura et vulgo
 πολλοί.

17. παρῆει] "Moved along the shore."
 For Chalcideus having run over from
 Chios to the main land, then sailed
 along under the land to Teos; and the
 land forces moved along the shore in

the same direction to cooperate with
 them.

19. ὡς ἑώρα τὰς ναῦς πολλὰς] scil. οὐ-
 σας. "On seeing their ships to be so
 "numerous."

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διώξεως περιμένοντες· ὡς δὲ ἐχρόνιζε, καθήρουν αὐτοὶ τὸ τεῖχος, ὃ ἀνφοδομήσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῆς Τητῶν πόλεως τὸ πρὸς ἡπειρον, ξυγκαθήρουν δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐπελθόντες οὐ πολλοὶ, ὧν ἦρχε Στάγης, ὑπαρχος Τισσαφέρνης.

XVII. Χαλκιδεὺς δὲ καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὡς κατεδίωξαν ἐς Σάμον Στρομβιχίδην, ἐκ μὲν τῶν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου νεῶν τοὺς ναύτας ὀπλίσαντες ἐν Χίῳ καταλιμπάνουσιν, ἀντιπληρώσαντες δὲ ταύτας τε ἐκ Χίου καὶ ἄλλας εἵκοσιν, ἔπλεον ἐς Μίλητον ὡς ἀποστήσοντες. ἐβούλετο γὰρ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὧν ἐπιτήδειος τοῖς προεστῶσι τῶν Μιλησίων, φθάσαι τὰς τε ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ναῦς προσ-αγαγόμενος αὐτοὺς, καὶ τοῖς Χίοις καὶ ἐαυτῷ καὶ Χαλκιδεῖ καὶ τῷ ἀποστείλαντι Ἐνδίῳ, ὥσπερ ὑπέσχετο, τὸ ἀγώνισμα ἵσμεως καὶ Χαλκιδέως ἀποστήσας. λαθόντες οὖν τὸ πλείστον τοῦ πλοῦ, καὶ φθάσαντες οὐ πολὺ τὸν τε Στρομβιχίδην καὶ τὸν Θρασυκλέα, ὃς ἔτυχεν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν δώδεκα ναυσὶν ἄρτι παρὼν καὶ ξυνδιώκων, ἀφιστᾶσι τὴν Μίλητον. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ πόδας μιᾶς δεούσαις εἵκοσι ναυσὶν ἐπιπλεύσαντες, ὡς αὐτοὺς οὐκ ἐδέχοντο οἱ Μιλήσιοι, ἐν Λάδῃ τῇ

1. αὐτὸ i. αὐτοὶ τε B. Bekk. Goell. 2. οἱ] om. K. πόλεως τὸ πρὸς B. Poppo. Goell. ceteri πόλεως πρὸς. 4. ὁ τάγης A. ὁ τάνης d. ὁ πάγης L.O.e.k. ὁπάγης C. ὁ γάγης γρ. B. στάγης B. Poppo. Goell. ὁτάγης N. Bekk. vulgo ὁ Τάγης. 7. σάμου C. τῶν μὲν K. 9. ταύτας ἐκ χίου τε i. 10. ἐς] ὡς K.Q. ἀποστήσαντας C. 12. φθάσας i. 13. τὰς B. Bekk. Goell. ceteri τὰς τε. τῆς] om. i. προσαγόμενος L.O.d.i.m. προσαγαγόμενος e.k. 14. καὶ τοῖς χίοις A.B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo omittunt articulum. 16. πόλεων] πολεμίων P. 17. χαλκιδέων K. 19. τὸν] om. g. φασικλέα K. 21. δεούσης L.O.P.Q.f.i.k.m.

12. φθάσαι τὰς τε—ναῦς, κ.τ.λ.] The conjunction is misplaced, as we have often seen it before; the construction being, φθάσαι τε τὰς ναῦς καὶ τὸ ἀγώνισμα προσθεῖναι.

22. ἐν Λάδῃ τῇ ἐπικειμένη νήσῳ] "This island, like many others, has "been joined to the continent by the "mud of the Mæander; and its place

"is only marked now by a hill, and "village named *Bautenau*. The mouth "of the river, according to Chandler, "is distant about eight miles; the "plain smooth and level as a bowling- "green, except certain knolls extant in "it, near midway before Miletus." Cramer's *Asia Minor*, vol. I. p. 389.

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ἐπικειμένη νήσῳ ἐφώρμουν. καὶ ἡ πρὸς βασιλέα ξυμμαχία 4
 Λακεδαιμονίοις ἡ πρώτη, Μιλησίων εὐθὺς ἀποστάντων, διὰ
 Τισσαφέρνους καὶ Χαλκιδέως ἐγένετο ἥδε.

XVIII. “ ΕΠΙ τοῖσδε ξυμμαχίαν ἐποιήσαντο πρὸς βα-
 5 “ σιλέα καὶ Τισσαφέρνην Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι.
 Treaty between the “ ὅποσιν χώραν καὶ πόλεις βασιλεὺς ἔχει καὶ
 king of Persia and “ οἱ πατέρες οἱ βασιλέως εἶχον, βασιλέως ἔστω·
 the Lacedæmoni- “ καὶ ἐκ τούτων τῶν πόλεων ὅποσα Ἀθηναῖοις
 ans. “ ἐφοῖτα χρήματα ἢ ἄλλο τι, κωλυνόντων κοινῇ βασιλεὺς καὶ
 10 “ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, ὅπως μήτε χρήματα λαμ-
 “ βάνωσιν Ἀθηναῖοι μήτε ἄλλο μηδέν. καὶ τὸν πόλεμον τὸν 2
 “ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους κοινῇ πολεμούντων βασιλεὺς καὶ Λακε-
 “ δαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι· καὶ κατάλυσιν τοῦ πολέμου
 “ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους μὴ ἐξέστω ποιεῖσθαι, ἣν μὴ ἀμφοτέροις
 15 “ δοκῇ, βασιλεῖ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις. ἦν 3
 “ δέ τινες ἀφιστῶνται ἀπὸ βασιλέως, πολέμοι ἔστωσαν καὶ
 “ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις. καὶ ἦν τινες ἀφιστῶν-
 “ ται ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, πολέμοι ἔστω-
 “ σαν βασιλεῖ κατὰ ταῦτά.”

20 XIX. Ἡ μὲν ξυμμαχία αὕτη ἐγένετο. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οἱ
 Χῖοι εὐθὺς δέκα ἐτέρας πληρώσαντες ναὺς ἔπλευσαν ἐς Ἀναίαν,
 A Chian squadron *βουλόμενοι περὶ τε τῶν ἐν Μιλήτῳ πυθέσθαι*
 defeated by an A- *καὶ τὰς πόλεις ἅμα ἀφιστάναι. καὶ ἐλθούσης 2*
 thenian one, just *παρὰ Χαλκιδέως ἀγγελίας αὐτοῖς ἀποπλεῖν*
 sent from Athens. *πάλιν, καὶ ὅτι Ἀμόργης παρέσται κατὰ γῆν*
 Revolt of LEBE-
 DUS and ERÆ.
 25

3. ἐγενένητο B. ἤδη d.i. 4. ξυμμαχίας i. 5. τισσαφέρνην i. 7. πα-
 τέρες βασιλέως c.g. πατέρες οἱ βασιλέων i. 8. ἀθηναίους B.e. ἀθηναίους ξυμ-
 μαχεί καὶ φόρους δίδωσι V.N. sed vulgat. in marg. habet. 9. βασιλεὺς τε καὶ
 οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι L.O. βασιλεὺς καὶ οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι e.g.k. 10. λαμβάνωσιν οἱ
 ἀθηναῖοι L.N.O.g. 11. μήτε ἄλλην ξυμμαχίαν τινὰ V.N. sed vulgat. in marg.
 habet. τὸν πρὸς ἀθηναίους] om. c. 14. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους B. 15. δο-
 κεῖ Q. 16. ἀπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως N.V. 18. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων] om. c.
 ἔστωσαν βασιλεῖ. κατὰ ταῦτα μὲν ἡ ξυμμαχία N.V. 19. ταῦτα A.B.E.F.
 K.N.m. 20. τοῦτο B. Bekk. 2. 21. ἀναία A.C.F.G.H.K.d.f.i. et prima
 manu N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 2. ἀναία B. ἀναίαν E.L.O.V.g.m. vulgo ἀναίαν.
 Conf. III. 32. IV. 75. 23. ἀφιστάναι Q. 25. ἀμμόργης f. παρ-
 εστάναι i.

COAST OF CORINTH. A.C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

στρατιᾷ, ἔπλευσαν ἐς Διὸς ἱερόν· καὶ καθορῶσιν ἑκκαίδεκα
 ναῦς, ἃς ὕστερον ἔτι Θρασυκλέους Διομέδων ἔχων ἀπ'
 3 Ἀθηνῶν προσέπλει. καὶ ὡς εἶδον, ἔφηνον μὲν νηὶ ἐς
 Ἐφεσον, αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ ἐπὶ τῆς Τέω. καὶ τέσσαρας μὲν κενὰς
 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι λαμβάνουσι, τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐς τὴν γῆν φθασάν- 5
 4 των· αἱ δ' ἄλλαι ἐς τὴν Τηϊῶν πόλιν καταφεύγουσι. καὶ
 οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τῆς Σάμου ἀπέπλευσαν· οἱ δὲ Χῖοι ταῖς
 λοιπαῖς ναυσὶν ἀναγαγόμενοι, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς μετ' αὐτῶν, Λέβε-
 δον ἀπέστησαν καὶ αὐθις Ἐράς. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἕκαστοι ἐπ'
 αἰκου ἀπεκομίσθησαν, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς καὶ αἱ νῆες. 10

XX. Ὑπὸ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους αἱ ἐν τῷ Πειραιῷ
 εἰκοσι νῆες τῶν Πελοποννησίων, καταδιωχθεῖσαι τότε καὶ
 ἐφορμούμεναι ἴσφ' ἀριθμῷ ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων, ἐπέκ-
 15 πλουν ποιησάμεναι αἰφνίδιον καὶ κρατήσασαι
 ναυμαχίᾳ, τέσσαράς τε ναῦς λαμβάνουσι τῶν 15
 Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἀποπλεύσασαι ἐς Κεγχρεῖας
 τὸν ἐς τὴν Χίον καὶ τὴν Ἰωνίαν πλοῦν αὐθις
 παρεσκευάζοντο. καὶ ναύαρχος αὐτοῖς ἐκ Λακε-
 δαίμονος Ἀστύοχος ἐπῆλθεν, ὥπερ ἐγίγνετο
 2 ἤδη πᾶσα ἡ ναυαρχία. ἀναχωρήσαντος δὲ τοῦ ἐκ τῆς Τέω 20

2. αἰς correctus i. ἔχων] om. i. 3. ἀθηναίων b. ἐφηνον i. 4. τῷ
 L. τῆου O. τέτταρας B. τέσσαρες d.i. κενὰς k. 5. τὴν] om. K. γῆν]
 φυγῇ A. 8. ναυσὶν accessit ex B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack.
 Porpo. Goell. ἀναγόμενοι F.H.K.L.N.O.P.d.e.g.i.k.m. λεβεδὸν Q. 12. καὶ]
 om. i. 13. ἐφορμῶμεναι e. ἐκπλουν O. 15. τέτταράς B. 16. κεγ-
 χρεῖας e. 19. ἀπῆλθεν Q. 20. ἡ ναυαρχία πάσα Q. πᾶσα ἡ ναυμαχία B. ἡ
 πᾶσα ναυμαχία d.f.i. τῆου L.O. qui et mox τῆφ.

1. Διὸς ἱερόν] Πολίχνιον Ἰωνίας, μεταξὺ Λεβέδου καὶ Κολοφῶνος, Stephan. Byzant. A small town grew up probably around the temple, as at the more famous Διὸς ἱερόν, near the mouth of the Bosphorus. The Chians were returning from Anæa along the coast, and when they saw the Athenian fleet coming towards them from the open sea, one of their number turned about and escaped to Ephesus; the others continued their course along the shore, and most of them reached Teos in

safety. The "land forces" mentioned a little below, were those of the Clazomenians and Erythræans already mentioned in ch. 16. as having been admitted into Teos.

20. πᾶσα ἡ ναυαρχία] That is, he was to have the command not only over the squadron with which he sailed, but over all the naval forces of the Lacedæmonians and their allies on the coast of Asia, as being the regular ναύαρχος, or high admiral, of Sparta.

SAMOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

πεζού, καὶ Τισσαφέρνῃς αὐτὸς στρατιᾷ παραγενόμενος, καὶ ἐπικαθελὼν τὸ ἐν τῇ Τέφ τείχος, εἴ τι ὑπελείφθη, ἀνεχώρησε. καὶ Διομέδων ἀπελθόντος αὐτοῦ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον δέκα ναυσὶν Ἀθηναίων ἀφικόμενος, ἐσπείσατο Τηίοις ὥστε δέ-
 5 χεσθαι καὶ σφᾶς. καὶ παραπλεύσας ἐπὶ Ἐρὰς καὶ προσβαλὼν, ὡς οὐκ ἐλάμβανε τὴν πόλιν, ἀπέπλευσεν.

XXI. Ἐγένετο δὲ κατὰ τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον καὶ ἡ ἐν Σάμῳ ἐπανάστασις [ὑπὸ] τοῦ δήμου τοῖς δυνατοῖς μετὰ Ἀθηναίων,

SAMOS. οἱ ἔτυχον ἐν τρισὶ ναυσὶ παρόντες. καὶ ὁ δῆμος
 10 Popular revolution in Samos, by which the island is firmly secured to the alliance of Athens. ὁ Σαμίων ἐς διακοσίους μὲν τινας τοὺς πάντας τῶν δυνατῶν ἀπέκτεινε, τετρακοσίους δὲ φυγῇ
 ζημιώσαντες, καὶ αὐτοὶ τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν καὶ οἰκίας νειμάμενοι, Ἀθηναίων τε σφίσιν αὐτονομίαν μετὰ ταῦτα ὡς βεβαίοις ἤδη ψηφισαμένων, τὰ λοιπὰ διόκουν τὴν
 15 πόλιν, καὶ τοῖς γεωμόροις μετεδίδουσιν οὔτε ἄλλου οὐδενός,

2. ὑπελήφθη H. 4. ἀφίκου. ἀθηναίων N.V. τήϊος B. 5. ἔρας E.
 προσλαβὼν R. 8. ὑπὸ] om. F.H.N.V. Poppo. 10. δ] τῶν d.i. ἐς
 διακοσίους A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἐς
 διακοσίων i. vulgo omitunt præpositionem. 11. δυνατωτάτων B. ἀπέκ-
 τειναν d.i. 13. νειμάμενοι κατεῖχον ἀθηναίων B. 15. γεομόροις E. οὔτε
 ἄλλου οὐδενός] καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν Q.

7. ἡ ἐν Σάμῳ ἐπανάστασις, κ. τ. λ.] The preposition ὑπὸ should certainly, I think, be omitted: for the words τοῦ δήμου belong to ἐπανάστασις, not to ἐγένετο, and ἡ ἐπανάστασις ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου cannot be a correct expression.

8. ἐπανάστασις ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου τοῖς δυνατοῖς] Stephanus monet, adnotandum esse, verbale hic retinere casum verbi sui. Hoc crebrum est in Thucydide. V. 18. διάστασις τοῖς νέοις ἐς τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους. VI. 76. περὶ δὲ οἱ μὲν σφίσιν ἀλλὰ μὴ ἐκείνῳ καταδουλώσεως (τῷ Μήδῳ ἀντέστησαν). Adde quæ ad V. 46. dicta sunt. Dux.

10. ἐς διακοσίους μὲν τινας τοὺς πάντας] "Amounting in all to some two hundred." Compare I. 100. εἰλον τριήρεις—τὰς πάσας ἐς διακοσίους. And III. 68. §. 4. ἐνιαυτὸν μὲν τινα, "about a year;" and also VII. 34. §. 5. ἐπτά τινες, "some seven," i. e. about seven.

15. τοῖς γεωμόροις] The γεωμόροι, or "landlords," were the highest class in

all the colonial aristocracies, where the ascendancy of the ruling party was founded on wealth, not on birth. Thus at Syracuse, as at Samos, we read of the γεωμόροι as forming the aristocracy; but in the old constitution of Athens, persons so called formed only the second class; the εὐπατριδαί, or aristocracy of birth, forming the first class. See Pollux, VIII. 111. The term is in itself ambiguous, according to the various relations in which the landholders stood to other parts of the community, in different times and places. In the Suppliants of Æschylus, the citizens of Argos are called γεμόροι; but the Doric form of the word shews that it refers to a period subsequent to the Dorian conquest; and denotes the allodial proprietors, the free Dorians, who had divided amongst themselves the soil of the conquered country. On the other hand, in Callimachus, Hymn. in Jov. 74, it denotes merely a peasant, "Bauer,"

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οὔτε ἐκδούναι οὐδ' ἀγαγέσθαι παρ' ἐκείνων οὐδ' ἐς ἐκείνους
οὐδενὶ ἔτι τοῦ δήμου ἐξήν.

XXII. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους οἱ Χίοι, ὥσπερ
ἤρξαντο, οὐδὲν ἀπολείποντες προθυμίας, ἄνευ τε Πελοπον-

LESBOS. νησιῶν πλήθει παρόντες ἀποστήσας τὰς πόλεις, 5
καὶ βουλόμενοι ἅμα ὡς πλείστους σφίσι ξυγ-
κινδυνεύειν, στρατεύονται αὐτοὶ τε τρισκαίδεκα
ναυσὶν ἐπὶ τὴν Λέσβον, (ὥσπερ εἶρητο ὑπὸ
τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων δεύτερον ἐπ' αὐτὴν ἰέναι, καὶ
ἐκεῖθεν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον,) καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἅμα Πελοποννη- 10
σίῳ τε τῶν παρόντων καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων παρήει ἐπὶ
Κλαζομένων τε καὶ Κύμης· ἦρχε δ' αὐτοῦ Εὐάλας Σπαρτιάτης,
2 τῶν δὲ νεῶν Δεινιάδας περίοικος. καὶ αἱ μὲν νῆες καταπλεύ-
σασαι Μήθυμναν πρῶτον ἀφιστᾶσιν, καὶ καταλείπονται
τέσσαρες νῆες ἐν αὐτῇ· καὶ αὖθις αἱ λοιπαὶ Μυτιλήνην 15
ἀφιστᾶσιν. XXIII. Ἀστύοχος δὲ ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ναύαρ-

ASTYCHUS, the Spartan high-admiral, arrives on the coast of Asia to take the command. The Athenians attack Lesbos, and recover the whole island. They also recover Clazo-
2 menæ. χος τέσσαρσι ναυσὶν, ὥσπερ ὥρμητο, πλέων
ἐκ τῶν Κεγχρειῶν ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Χίον. καὶ
τρίτην ἡμέραν αὐτοῦ ἦκοντος αἱ Ἀττικαὶ νῆες
πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν ἔπλεον ἐς Λέσβον, ὧν ἦρχε 20
Λέων καὶ Διομέδων· Λέων γὰρ ὕστερον δέκα
ναυσὶ προσεβοήθησεν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν. ἀνα-

3. ὥσπερ οἱ χίοι d.e.i. 4. ἀπολείποντες K. ἀπολιπόντες i. 7. δέκα καὶ
τρισι e. 8. λέσαν F. εἶρηται d.i. 10. ἅμα τῶν πελοποννησιῶν K.

11. αὐτῶθεν F. περιήει g. 12. κύβης B. εὐάδας B. βάλας d.i. 13. δει-
νιάδας e. δεινιάδης d. 14. μήθυμναν Q. καὶ καταλείπονται—ἀφιστᾶσιν]
Hæc Latine dedit Valla, Græca unus servavit B. qui τέτταρες et μυτιλήνην.
Habent Poppo. et Goell. 16. λακεδαιμονίων N.V. 17. τέτταρσι B.
ὥρμητο F.H.T. et prima manu N. 18. τῶν] om. d.i. κεγχρεῶν B. 21. γὰρ]
δὲ Q. 22. ἀναγόμενος K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.e.g.k.m.

the mere cultivator of the soil under a noble proprietor. In Egypt the γεωμόροι, or γεωργοί, stood towards the priests in something of the same relation as the Dorians to the Heraclidæ in Lacedæmon, in the period following the conquest: that is, they were allodial free proprietors, but not enjoying po-

litical power, because their blood was not sacred. And this seems to have been the relation intended to subsist between the γεωργοί and the φύλακες, in the imaginary commonwealths of the philosophers.

17. ὥρμητο] See ch. 20.

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γαγόμενος δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἀστύοχος τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐς ὄψε, καὶ προσλαβὼν Χίαν ναῦν μίαν, ἔπλει ἐς τὴν Λέσβον, ὅπως ὠφελοίη, εἴ τι δύναίτο. καὶ ἀφικνεῖται ἐς τὴν Πύρραν, ἐκείθεν δὲ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐς Ἑρεσον ἔνθα πυνθάνεται ὅτι ἡ Μυτιλήνη 5 ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων αὐτοβοεῖ ἐάλωκεν. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι, 3 ὥσπερ ἔπλεον, ἀπροσδόκητοι κατασχόντες ἐς τὸν λιμένα τῶν τε Χίων νεῶν ἐκράτησαν, καὶ ἀποβάντες, τοὺς ἀντιστάνας μάχῃ νικήσαντες, τὴν πόλιν ἔσχον. ἃ πυνθανόμενος ὁ 4 Ἀστύοχος τῶν τε Ἑρεσίων καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς Μηθύμης μετ' 10 Εὐβούλου Χίων νεῶν, αἱ τότε καταλειφθεῖσαι, καὶ ὡς ἡ Μυτιλήνη ἐάλω φεύγουσαι, περιέτυχον αὐτῷ τρεῖς (μία γὰρ ἐάλω ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων), οὐκέτι ἐπὶ τὴν Μυτιλήνην ὥρμησεν, ἀλλὰ τὴν Ἑρεσον ἀποστήσας καὶ ὀπλίσας, καὶ τοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ νεῶν ὀπλίτας πεζῇ παραπέμπει ἐπὶ τὴν

1. καὶ] om. i. ἀστύμαχος A.C.F.R.T.c.i.m. 2. ναῦν] om. Q. post μίαν ponunt B.i. ναυμαχίαν, omisso μίαν, A.E. 3. ἐς] ἐπὶ L.O.P.e.k. 5. ἀπὸ A.E.F.G. τῶν] τῆς i. αὐτοβοῇ E. ἐάλω B.Q. 7. νηῶν B. ἀντιστάτας C.K.k. 9. ἀστύμαχος i. τῶν τε] μετὰ τῶν τε Tusanus. 10. καταλειφθεῖσαι A.B.C.E.F.H.L.Ö.T.V.X.g.i.k.m. N. correct. Taur. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri καταληφθεῖσαι. 11. μία μὲν Q. 14. πεζῇ καὶ ἄρχοντα N. παραπέμπει B. Poppo. Goell. quod conjectura præcepit Wassius, collato c. 61. et dudum ante Acacius. παράπεμπε τε X.

13. ἀλλὰ τὴν Ἑρεσον ἀποστήσας, κ. τ. λ.] The whole of this sentence is more or less corrupted in all the MSS., and it seems very doubtful how it should be restored. Ὀπλίσας, however, must refer to Ἑρεσον, and not to τοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ νεῶν: for the *seamen* of the ships were not sent to Antissa and Methymna by land, as the very next clause shews that they carried their ships thither by sea; and the ἐπιβάται must have had arms already. But τὴν Ἑρεσον ὀπλίσας means, that the inhabitants, who under the Athenian dominion had had little opportunity of serving as heavy armed soldiers, were ill provided with arms, and were glad to get a supply from Astyochochus. Compare the conduct of Salæthus at Mytilene, III. 27. The words ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀντισσαν καὶ Μηθύμναν, must be omitted either in the first clause or in the second; it is difficult to say in which,

as one MS. (B.) omits them in the latter; and two others, (N.V.) in the former. The reading of these two last MSS. is possibly the true one, although it offers an incomplete grammatical construction, for the words τοὺς ἀπὸ—ὀπλίτας have nothing to govern them. Yet, as Haack has observed, the verb may be supplied from the context, τοὺς ὀπλίτας πεζῇ—καὶ αὐτὸς ταῖς ναυσὶ παρέπλει, the word παρέπεμψε, or παραπέμπει, or something of a similar meaning, being almost necessarily implied. And thus the reading in B, παραπέμπει, may be only a correction; but as it gives the sense which is wanted, and as undoubtedly this MS. has in many places in the eighth book either preserved or successfully restored the true text, I have thought it best, with Bekker, Poppo, and Göller, to follow it on the present occasion also.

MILETUS, CHIOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

**Ἀντισσαν καὶ Μήθυμναν, ἄρχοντα Ἑτεόνικον προστάξας*
καὶ αὐτὸς ταῖς τε μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ ναυσὶ καὶ ταῖς τρισὶ ταῖς Χίαις
*παρέπλει [ἐπὶ τὴν *Ἀντισσαν καὶ Μήθυμναν,] ἐλπίζων τοὺς*
Μηθυμναίους θαρσήσειν τε ἰδόντας σφᾶς, καὶ ἐμμενεῖν τῇ
ἀποστάσει. ὥς δὲ αὐτῷ τὰ ἐν τῇ Λέσβῳ πάντα ἡναντιοῦτο,
ἀπέπλευσε τὸν ἑαυτοῦ στρατὸν ἀναλαβὼν ἐς τὴν Χίον.
ἀπεκομίσθη δὲ πάλιν κατὰ πόλεις καὶ ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζὸς,
ὃς ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον ἐμέλλησεν ἰέναι. καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν
Κεγχρειᾷ ξυμμαχίδων Πελοποννησίων νεῶν ἀφικνούνται
αὐτοῖς ἕξ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐς τὴν Χίον. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τά τε ἐν
τῇ Λέσβῳ πάλιν κατεστήσαντο, καὶ πλεύσαντες ἕξ αὐτῆς,
Κλαζομενίων τὴν ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Πολίχναν τειχιζομένην
ἐλόντες, διεκόμισαν πάλιν αὐτοὺς ἐς τὴν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πόλιν,
πλὴν τῶν αἰτίων τῆς ἀποστάσεως· οὗτοι δὲ ἐς Δαφνούντα
ἀπῆλθον. καὶ αὖθις Κλαζομεναὶ προσεχώρησαν Ἀθηναίους. 15

XXIV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους οἱ τ' ἐπὶ Μιλήτῳ Ἀθηναῖοι
 ταῖς εἴκοσι ναυσὶν ἐν τῇ Λάδῃ ἐφορμοῦντες, ἀπόβασιν ποιη-

MILETUS, CHIOS. *σάμενοι ἐς Πάνορμον τῆς Μιλησίας, Χαλ-*

The Athenians *κιδέα τε τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον ἄρχοντα μετ'*
 make a descent on *ὀλίγων παραβοηθήσαντα ἀποκτείνουσι, καὶ* 20
 the coast of Mile-

1. ἄρχοντα τοῦτοις ἐτεόνικον προστάξας, αὐτὸς, κ. τ. λ. N.V. ἐτεόνικον L.
 ἐτεόνικον g. τε ξύνοικον f. τοῦτοις N. 2. αὐτοῦ E.F. ταῖς τρισὶ] om. L.
 3. ἐπὶ—μήθυμναν] om. B. Bekk. 2. τὴν accessit ex A.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.
 V.X.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. 4. θαρρήσειν B. ἐμμένειν A.E.K.N.O.
 T.V. 5. πάντως g. ἡναντιοῦντο i. 6. τὸν αὐτοῦ N. στρατὸν] στρα-
 τηγὸν i. πεζὸν post στρατὸν B. Bekker. Goell. 7. ὁ] om. g. 10. τὴν]
 om. Q.g. τὰς τ' F. ταῦτ' ἐν R. 12. κλαζομένην ἐλόντες E. τὴν τ' ἐν i.
 πολίχνην g. πολίχνηαν d.i. 13. διεκόμισαντο e. 14. αἰτίων A.F. τῆς]
 om. K. 15. ἀθήναις K. 16. μιλήτῳ] μυτιλλήνην d.i. 19. τε] om. L.O.
 g.k. 20. ὀλίγον i. παραβοηθήσαντα C.c.

7. ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζὸς] That is, the forces of the Asiatic cities, τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων, who, together with the Peloponnesian land forces, had accompanied the Chian fleet in its expedition to Lesbos. After the failure of this expedition, Astyochus embarked the Peloponnesians on board his ships, and carried them back to Chios, whilst the Asiatics dispersed to their respective

cities. He says, ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζὸς, because it is clearly implied in the narrative, that the soldiers had been carried over to Lesbos to cooperate with the fleet there, and now after the victory of the Athenians were again carried back to the main land.

17. ταῖς εἴκοσι ναυσὶν] Compare c. 15. §. 1. 17. §. 3.

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tus, in which Chal-
cideus, the Lacedæ-
monian com-
mander, is killed.
They attack Chios,
defeat the Chians
in several battles,
shut them up with-
in their walls, and
lay waste the whole
island.

τροπαῖον τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ὕστερον διαπλεύσαντες
ἔστησαν, ὃ οἱ Μιλήσιοι ὥς οὐ μετὰ κράτους
τῆς γῆς σταθὲν ἀνέϊλον. καὶ Λέων καὶ Διομέ-
δων ἔχοντες τὰς ἐκ Λέσβου Ἀθηναίων ναῦς,
ἔκ τε Οἰνουσσῶν, τῶν πρὸ Χίου νήσων, καὶ
ἐκ Σιδούσσης καὶ ἐκ Πτελεοῦ, ἃ ἐν τῇ Ἐρυ-

θραίᾳ εἶχον τείχη, καὶ ἐκ τῆς Λέσβου ὀρμώμενοι, τὸν πρὸς
τοὺς Χίους πόλεμον ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐποιοῦντο· εἶχον δὲ ἐπι-
βάτας τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ἐκ καταλόγου ἀναγκαστούς. καὶ ἔν τε 3

10 Καρδαμύλῃ ἀποβάντες καὶ ἐν Βολίσι, τοὺς προσβοηθή-
σαντας τῶν Χίων μάχῃ νικήσαντες καὶ πολλοὺς διαφθεί-
ραντες, ἀνάστατα ἐποίησαν τὰ ταύτῃ χωρία. καὶ ἐν Φάναις
αὐθις ἄλλῃ μάχῃ ἐνίκησαν, καὶ τρίτῃ ἐν Λευκωνίᾳ. καὶ μετὰ
τοῦτο οἱ μὲν Χίοι ἤδη οὐκέτι ἐπεξήεσαν, οἱ δὲ τὴν χώραν,
15 καλῶς κατεσκευασμένην καὶ ἀπαθὴ οὖσαν ἀπὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν
μέχρι τότε, διεπόρθησαν. Χίοι γὰρ μόνοι μετὰ Λακεδαι- 4
μονίους ὧν ἐγὼ ἠσθόμην, εὐδαιμονήσαντες ἅμα καὶ ἐσωφρό-
νησαν, καὶ ὅσῳ ἐπεδίδου ἡ πόλις αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον, τόσῳ
καὶ ἐκοσμοῦντο ἐχυρότερον. καὶ οὐδ' αὐτὴν τὴν ἀπόστασιν, 5
20 εἰ τοῦτο δοκοῦσι παρὰ τὸ ἀσφαλέστερον πράξαι, πρότερον

1. τῇ τρίτῃ Q.R.d.i. 2. ἔστησαν] ὕστερον B. 4. ἐκ τῆς Λέσβου B.
5. οἰνουσσῶν g.m. οἰνουσσῶν V. πρὸς C.T. 6. σιδούσσης A.F.H.K.N.T.g.i.k.
πτελεοῦ F.H. 7. εἶχον] καθεῖλον margo i. τείχῃ ἀπῆραν καὶ B. 10. βολί-
σῳ B. Θουκυδίδης Βολίσκον αὐτὴν καλεῖ ἐν ὁγδόῃ Steph. Byz. 12. ἀναστ.—
χωρία] ἀνεχώρησαν Q.i. φάναις A.E.F.H.L.N.O.V. Porpo. Goell. vulgo
φαναίς. 13. νικήσαντες P. λευκωνία e. γλευκωνίᾳ g. 17. ἠϋδαιμονήσαν
τε B. εὐδαιμονήσαντες R. καὶ ἅμα Q. καὶ om. R. 18. ἀπεδίδου V. αὐτοῖς
ἡ πόλις Q.R.i. τόσον K. τοσῶδε B. τοσούτῳ e. 19. καὶ] om. d.i. ἐκοσμοῦντο
E.N.T.V. καὶ ισχυρότερον T. 20. εἰ] ἐς B. περὶ d. τὸ] om. Q.
ἀσφαλέστατον B.

8. ἐπιβάτας ἐκ καταλόγου ἀναγκα-
στούς] The ἐπιβάται were usually drawn
from the fourth class, or Thetes; al-
though on some occasions men of the
higher classes seem to have volunteered
to serve amongst them. See III. 98.
§. 3. note. Now however the citizens
of the higher classes were actually com-
pelled to serve as ἐπιβάται, owing to
the peculiar exigency of the crisis.

12. ἀνάστατα—χωρία] Agnoscit Pol-

lux, III. 91. Herodotus, p. 31. ἀνα-
στάτους ἐποίησε Συρίους. ἀναστατοῦντας,
ἀνατρέποντας Hesych. v. Etymologum
et Suidam. Auctor nescio quis πᾶν
Μέλαθρον ἄρδην ἐκ βάθρων ἈΝΑΨΤΑ-
ΤΟΝ. WASS.

ἐν Φαναίς] Φάται, ἀκρωτήριον τῆς Χίου,
Stephanus. Vide ibi Holstenium. DUK.
13. ἐν Λευκωνίᾳ] Polyænus lib. VIII.
cap. 66. Χίους πρὸς Ἐρυθραίους πόλεμός
ἦν Λευκωνίας πέρι. DUK.

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ἐτόλμησαν ποιήσασθαι ἢ μετὰ πολλῶν τε καὶ ἀγαθῶν ξυμμάχων ἔμελλον κινδυνεύσειν, καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἡσθάνοντο οὐδ' αὐτοὺς ἀντιλέγοντας ἔτι μετὰ τὴν Σικελικὴν ξυμφορὰν ὥς οὐ πάνυ πόνηρα σφῶν βεβαίως τὰ πράγματα εἶη· εἰ δέ τι ἐν τοῖς ἀνθρωπείοις τοῦ βίου παραλόγοις ἐσφάλησαν, 5 μετὰ πολλῶν, οἷς ταῦτα ἔδοξε, τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ταχὺ ξυναιρεθῆσθαι, τὴν ἀμαρτίαν ξυνέγνωσαν. εἰργομένοις οὖν αὐτοῖς τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ κατὰ γῆν πορθουμένοις ἐνεχείρησάν τινες πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἀγαγεῖν τὴν πόλιν· οὓς αἰσθόμενοι οἱ ἄρχοντες αὐτοὶ μὲν ἡσύχασαν, Ἀστύοχον δὲ ἐξ Ἑρυθρῶν 10 τὸν ναύαρχον μετὰ τεσσάρων νεῶν, αἱ παρήσαν αὐτῷ, κομίσαντες, ἐσκόπουν ὅπως μετριώτατα, ἢ ὁμήρων λήψει ἢ ἄλλω

1. ἀγαθῶν K. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. ξυμμάχων μεθ' ὧν ἔμελλον ξυγκινδυνεύειν B. ξυγκινδυνεύσειν Bekk. 2. 4. ὥς] καὶ ὥς i. οὐ] om. g.i. πονηρὰ A.B.H.K.T. Haack. εἴτ' ἔτι F. 6. τὰ αὐτὰ A.B.C.F.H.V.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. ταῦτα Poppo. Goell. vulgo ταῦτα. τὰ] om. B. ξυναιρεθ. B. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. [Poppo in adnott. p. 659. ξυναιρεθῆσθαι.] 7. εἰργο- μένης c. γοῦν B. "Quidni δ' οὖν?" Bekk. 2. 8. αὐτῆς c. θαλάττης B. ἐνεχείρισάν A.F.G.H.K. 9. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους B. αἰσθανόμενοι Q. 11. τόν] om. Q. 12. μετριώτατα c.

1. μετὰ πολλῶν τε καὶ ἀγαθῶν] Bekker, Poppo, and Götter, read *καγαθῶν*. It is manifest that the expression *καλοὶ καγαθοὶ* proves nothing, for there the two words have become one, and express together one idea, so that the crasis there is natural enough. But *κακῶν τε καγαθῶν*, II. 41, referred to by Poppo in his remarks on my note on III. 90, is certainly, if the text be correct, an authority in favour of Bekker's correction. However, as even there several MSS. read *κακῶν τε καὶ ἀγαθῶν*, as all read *καὶ ἀγαθῶν* in the present case, with one single exception, and as there seems no reason why the crasis should be admitted, as the words *πολλοὶ* and *ἀγαθοὶ* are not habitually taken together so as to form one single expression, I have chosen to keep the common reading.

6. *ξυναιρεθῆσθαι*] The objection to Bekker's reading *ξυναιρεθῆσθαι* is this, that as *ἀναιρεθῆσθαι* by itself would signify, "to be destroyed," so with the preposition *ἐν* it must signify, "to be destroyed together with," as in Lycurgus, (Leocrates, p. 180. Reiske)

τελευτήσαντι συναναιρείται πάντα. But *ξυναιρεῖν* is, "corripere," "conficere," as II. 51. *τὸ νόσημα πάντα ξυνήρει*, so that in this place *τὰ τῶν Ἀθην. ξυναιρεθῆσθαι* seems to signify, "that the power of the Athenians would speedily be cut short or destroyed." See Dion Cassius, XXXVII. 13, where, speaking of Mithridates, he says, *τὸ φάρμακον οὐ συνέλεν αὐτόν*. "Did not dispatch him." Where *ἀνείλεν*, and *συνανείλεν*, are both, I think, unnecessary corrections.

7. *εἰργομένοις οὖν αὐτοῖς — ἐνεχείρησαν*] This use of the dative may be referred to the rule given in the note on III. 98, that it expresses the action spoken of as relating to the feelings or conduct of the party concerned in it. Thus the attempt to surrender the city is spoken of as affecting the Chians, that is, the ruling party in Chios, who are the principal subject of the greater part of the chapter. "While then the Chians were thus situated, *their city* was attempted to be betrayed to the Athenians; but they discovered it in time," &c.

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τῷ τρόπῳ, καταπαύουσιν τὴν ἐπιβουλὴν. καὶ οἱ μὲν ταῦτα ἔπρασσον.

XXV. Ἐκ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους τελευτῶν-
τος χίλιοι ὀπλῖται Ἀθηναῖον, καὶ πεντακόσιοι καὶ χίλιοι

5 MILETUS. Ἀργείων (τοὺς γὰρ πεντακοσίους τῶν Ἀργείων

The Athenians
land on the coast
of Miletus, defeat
the Milesians and
their allies in a
general battle, and
prepare to besiege
Miletus.

ψιλοὺς ὄντας ὥπλισαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι) καὶ χίλιοι
τῶν ξυμμάχων, ναυσὶ δυοῖν δεούσαις πεντή-
κοντα, ὧν ἦσαν καὶ ὀπλιταγωγοὶ, Φρυνίχου
καὶ Ὀνομακλέους καὶ Σκιρωνίδου στρατηγούν-

10 των κατέπλευσαν εἰς Σάμον, καὶ διαβάντες εἰς Μίλητον ἐστρα-
τοπεδεύσαντο. Μιλήσιοι δὲ ἐξελθόντες αὐτοὶ τε, ὀκτακόσιοι καὶ

ὀπλῖται, καὶ οἱ μετὰ Χαλκιδέως ἐλθόντες Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ
Τισσαφέρνους τι ξενικὸν ἐπικουρικόν, καὶ αὐτὸς Τισσαφέρνης

15 ξυμμάχοις. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀργεῖοι τῷ σφετέρῳ αὐτῶν κέρει
προεξάξαντες καὶ καταφρονήσαντες, ὥς ἐπὶ Ἰωνάς τε καὶ οὐ

1. τῷ] om. c.d.e.i. τῷ g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo τῷ. καταπαύουσιν
A.B.C.F.H.K.N.V.d.e.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. καταπαύουσι T. qui mox
ἐπιβολὴν. vulgo καταπαύουσιν. 2. ἐπαιττον B. 3. ἀθηναίων E.F.N.T.V.
4. ὀπλῖται ἀθηναίων A.B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo.
Goell. vulgo ὀπλῖται τῶν ἀθηναίων. 7. δὲ οὐσας E. 9. κερωνίδου B.
σκυρωνίδου c.e. σκινωνίδου i. 11. αὐτοὶ τε καὶ Q. 13. τισσαφ.—αὐτὸς]
om. L.O.P.c.g.k.m. 14. A.B.C.E.F.N.T.V.e.i. Poppo. Goell. vulgo τό.
ξενικόν] Delet Schaefer ad Bos. Ellips. p. 451. τισσαφέρνης K. 14. καὶ

τοῖς ξυμμάχοις B. Bekker 2. vulgo καὶ ξυμμάχοις. 16. προεξάξαντες B. προεξ-
άρχαντες C.L.O.P.Q.k. ejus verbi exempla ponit Lobeckius ad Phrynich. p.
287. petita illa a Syntipa et Anna Comnena: προεξέραντες G.

13. τι ξενικὸν ἐπικουρικόν] The autho-
rity of the best MSS. is in favour of
this reading; but the common text, τὸ
ξενικόν, is intelligible enough in itself,
as there is no reason to suppose that
Tissaphernes' ordinary establishment
of foreign mercenaries was very numer-
ous. It is a question whether these
mercenaries were Greeks or Barbari-
ans; probably however they were
Greeks,—Arcadians, we may suppose,
from Peloponnesus;—and the word
ξενικόν describes them in relation to
Tissaphernes, and not to the historian
himself. The "Peloponnesians who
came with Chalcideus" must have
been too few to offer any effectual re-
sistance to 1000 heavy armed Athenians,

being only the ἐπιβάται of five ships;
but the Peloponnesian mercenaries of
Tissaphernes added considerably to
their strength. Ξενικόν and ἐπικουρικόν
are often used as synonymous; but
here the first expresses that the men
were not Asiatics, i. e. were foreigners
to Tissaphernes; the second describes
the tenure of their service, i. e. that
they were mere mercenaries. Poppo
well refers to III. 109. τὸν μισθοφόρον
ἄλλον τὸν ξενικόν, and to Xenoph. Hel-
len. VI. 1. §. 4. μισθοφόρους ἔχω ξένους.
Perhaps these mercenaries, like those
of Pissuthnes spoken of III. 34, may
have been partly Greek and partly
Barbarian.

16. προεξάξαντες] Another instance

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δεξομένους ἀτακτότερον χωροῦντες, νικῶνται ὑπὸ τῶν Μιλη-
 σίων, καὶ διαφθείρονται αὐτῶν ὀλίγοι ἐλάσσους τριακοσίων
 ἀνδρῶν· Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ τοὺς τε Πελοποννησίους πρώτους νική-
 σαντες, καὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους καὶ τὸν ἄλλον ὄχλον ὡσάμενοι,
 τοῖς Μιλησίοις οὐ ξυμμίξαντες, ἀλλ' ὑποχωρησάντων αὐτῶν 5
 ἀπὸ τῆς τῶι Ἀργείων τροπῆς ἐς τὴν πόλιν, ὡς ἑώρων τὸ
 ἄλλο σφῶν ἡσώμενον, πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν πόλιν τῶν Μιλη-
 4 σίων κρατοῦντες ἤδη τὰ ὄπλα τίθενται. καὶ ξυνέβη ἐν τῇ
 μάχῃ ταύτῃ τοὺς Ἴωνας ἀμφοτέρων τῶν Δωριέων κρατῆσαι·
 τοὺς τε γὰρ κατὰ σφᾶς Πελοποννησίους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐνίκων, 10
 5 καὶ τοὺς Ἀργείους οἱ Μιλήσιοι. στήσαντες δὲ τροπαῖον, τὸν
 περιτειχισμὸν ἰσθμώδους ὄντος τοῦ χωρίου οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
 παρεσκευάζοντο, νομίζοντες, εἰ προσαγάγουντο Μίλητον,
 ραδίως ἂν σφίσι καὶ τᾶλλα †προσχωρήσειν†.

XXVI. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ περὶ δέιλῃν ἤδη ὀψίαν ἀγγέλλεται 15
 αὐτοῖς τὰς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου καὶ Σικελίας πέντε καὶ πεντή-

A large Pelopon-
 nesian and Sicilian
 fleet arrives just at
 this time on the
 coast, and prepares
 to relieve Miletus.

κοντα ναῦς ὅσον οὐ παρῆναι. τῶν τε γὰρ
 Σικελιωτῶν, Ἑρμοκράτους τοῦ Συρακοσίου
 μάλιστα ἐνάγοντος ξυνεπιλαβέσθαι †καὶ† τῆς
 ὑπολοίπου Ἀθηναίων καταλύσεως, εἴκοσι νῆες 20

1. δεξαμένους P. ἀτακτώτερον T. 2. αὐτῶν] om. N.V. ὀλίγον g.
 ὀλίγοι C.E.F.G.K.L.O.T.c.d.e.i.m. ἐλάττους B. τριακοσίων] τῶν c. 3. οἱ
 ἀθηναῖοι c.e. τοὺς πελοποννησίους πρώτοι e. 7. ἡττωμένων K.i. 9. ταύτῃ]
 om. c.e. ἀμφοτέρωθεν B. Bekk. 2. δωριῶν C. Bekk. 12. οἱ] om. d.i.
 13. προσαγούντο e. 14. τᾶλλα B. Bekk. τᾶλλα L.O.d.e.k.m. Poppo. Goell.
 vulgo τὰ ἄλλα. προσχωρήσαι m. 15. δέιλῃν ὀψίας d. 16. τὰς ἀπὸ
 σικελ. καὶ πελοπονν. Bekk. 2. πέντε καὶ] om. K. 17. οὐ] οὐπω L.O.P.Q.
 c.e.g.m. 19. καὶ accessit ex B. Goell. et uncis inclusum Poppo.

of the first aorist form ἦξα. See II. 97.
 §. 3. προσῆξαν. The sense is "ad-
 vancing from the line before the
 "rest." See VII. 37, 70.

14. †προσχωρήσειν†] Dobree would
 read προσχωρήσαι. *Ἄν προσχωρήσειν
 occurs however again in II. 80. ad fin.
 But the question is merely as to the
 truth of the rule, "that ἂν is not to be
 "joined with the future tense," on
 other grounds: for our MSS. of Thu-
 cydides are of very little authority
 against it.

16. τὰς—πέντε καὶ πεντήκοντα ναῦς]
 The article is explained by what follows,
 (see III. 22. §. 8. note,) "the five and
 "fifty ships; that is, 22 from Sicily,
 "and 33 which had been got ready for
 "sea in Peloponnesus." These 33 are
 not easily to be accounted for. Forty
 had been ordered to be sent from Pelopon-
 nesus, over to the Asiatic coast, ch.
 6; and of these ten were to be fur-
 nished by the Lacedæmonians, but they
 afterwards reduced their number to
 five, which were sent off with Chalci-

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Συρακοσίων ἦλθον καὶ Σελινούντιαι δύο, αἱ τε ἐκ Πελοποννήσου, ὡς παρεσκευάζοντο, ἐτοίμαι ἤδη οὖσαι· καὶ Θηραμένει τῷ Λακεδαιμονίῳ ξυναμφότεραι ὡς Ἀστύοχον τὸν ναύαρχον προσταχθεῖσαι κομίσαι, κατέπλευσαν ἐς Λέρον πρῶτον, τὴν πρὸ Μιλήτου νῆσον. ἔπειτα ἐκείθεν, αἰσθόμενοι ἐπὶ Μιλήτῳ ὄντας Ἀθηναίους, ἐς τὸν Ἰασικὸν κόλπον πρότερον πλεύσαντες ἐβούλοντο εἰδέναι τὰ περὶ τῆς Μιλήτου. ἐλθόντος δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἵππῳ ἐς Τειχιούσσαν τῆς Μηλησίας, οἵπερ τοῦ κόλπου πλεύσαντες ἠύλισαντο, πυκνθάνονται τὰ περὶ τῆς μάχης. παρὴν γὰρ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης καὶ ξυνεμάχετο τοῖς Μηλησίοις καὶ Τισσαφέρνει, καὶ αὐτοῖς παρήνει, εἰ μὴ βούλονται τά τε ἐν Ἰωνίᾳ καὶ τὰ ξύμπαντα πράγματα διολέσαι, ὡς τάχιστα βοηθεῖν Μιλήτῳ καὶ μὴ περιδεῖν ἀποτειχισθεῖσαν. XXVII. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἅμα τῇ ἔφ' ἔμελλον βοηθήσειν· Φρύ-

1. σελινούντιοι B. ἐκ τῆς πελοποννήσου g. 2. ἐτοίμαι A.C.E.F.N.T.V. Porpo. Goell. vulgo ἐτοιμοί. θηραμένει] Hanc Therimenem vocat A. VIII. 29, 30, 38, 43, 52. consentiente c. 38. F. 3. ξυναμφότερα L.O. ξυναμφότεροι B.m. 4. λέρον B. Goell. ἔλεον H.T. vulgo Ἐλεόν. 6. ἰασικὸν g. 8. τευχίουσαν K.L.N.O.V.g. οἵπερ A.C.E.F.H.K.L.O.P.T.V. d.f.g.i. οἵπερ G.N. Bekker 2. vulgo ἡπερ. οὐ ὑπερ B. 10. γὰρ ὁ A.B.C.E.F. H.K.N.T.V.c.e.f.i.m. Porpo. Goell. vulgo γὰρ καὶ δ. 11. τισσαφέρνῃ c. 12. διολέσας c. ὡς τάχιστα] αἰσχιστα A. 14. βοηθεῖν i.

deus. Thirty would then remain to be sent by the other Peloponnesian states, and to these the Spartans may perhaps have added three of their own, one for every ten of their allies.

4. ἐς Λέρον] Porpo objects to this reading that Lerus is 350 stadia distant from Miletus, and could scarcely therefore be called ἡ πρὸ Μιλήτου νῆσος. And he supposes that Eleus, the old reading, may have been one of the small and unnoticed islands which lie just in front of Miletus. But in defence of Bekker's correction may be urged, first, the passage in the following chapter, ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς Λέρου ἐπύθετο, κ. τ. λ.; secondly, the nearness of Lerus to the mouth of the gulf of Iasus; thirdly, that as the Athenians were at Lade, at the mouth of the harbour, the Peloponnesians could not have advanced to any of the small islands close to Lade without being seen by the

whole Athenian armament; whereas the words ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς Λέρου ἐπύθετο, κ. τ. λ. imply that they had not come within sight of the Athenians, but had been only heard of by them: fourthly, Herodotus describes Lerus as lying sufficiently near to Miletus to furnish the Milesians with a point of refuge, and a point from which they might easily return to their country. (Herodot. V. 125.) The expression then, ἡ πρὸ Μιλήτου νῆσος, must be taken generally, just as the Isle of Man may be called "the Island off Whitehaven," although it be not immediately near to it. It was an island immediately in the way to Miletus; and to a fleet which had crossed over the Ægean from Peloponnesus, an island within sight of the point which it was bound for, might well be considered as "lying before it," even though there was a distance of more than 30 miles between them.

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νιχος δὲ ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγός, ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς Λέρου

The Athenians, following the advice of PHRYNICHUS, decline an engagement, embark from Miletus, and retire to Samos.

ἐπύθετο τὰ τῶν νεῶν σαφῶς, βουλομένων τῶν
 ξυναρχόντων ὑπομείναντας διαναναμαχεῖν, οὐκ
 ἔφη οὐτ' αὐτὸς ποιήσειν τοῦτο οὐτ' ἐκείνοις
 οὐδ' ἄλλω οὐδενὶ ἐς δύναμιν ἐπιτρέψειν. ὅπου
 γὰρ ἔξεστιν ἐν ὑστέρφ, σαφῶς εἰδότας πρὸς
 ὅπως τε ναῦς πολεμίας καὶ ὅσας πρὸς αὐτὰς ταῖς σφετέραις,
 ἱκανῶς καὶ καθ' ἡσυχίαν παρασκευασμένοις ἔσται
 ἀγωνίσασθαι, οὐδέποτε τῷ αἰσχυρῷ ὀνειδίζει εἰζας ἀλόγως δια-
 3 κινδυνεύσειν. οὐ γὰρ αἰσχυρὸν εἶναι Ἀθηναίους ναυτικῷ μετὰ
 10 καιροῦ ὑποχωρῆσαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ μετὰ ὅτουοῦν τρόπου αἰσχυρὸν
 ξυμβήσασθαι, ἣν ἡσσηθῶσι· καὶ τὴν πόλιν οὐ μόνον τῷ
 αἰσχυρῷ ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ περιπίπτειν, ἣ μάλιστα
 ἐπὶ ταῖς γεγενημέναις ξυμφοραῖς ἐνδέχασθαι μετὰ βεβαίου

1. λέρου L.P.Q. Poppo. Goell. λέρου B. λέρου O. vulgo δέρου. 2. βου-
 λευομένων i. 3. ξυναρχόντων e. 5. οὐδ' Goell. Libri οὐτ'. οὐδενὶ B.
 7. ὅσας] ὅσας L.O.f.k.m. 8. καὶ] om. L.O.P.k. παρεσκευασμένοις B.N.V.
 παρασκευασμένοις K. 9. ἀλόγως] ὀλίγω B. om. K. 10. κινδυνεύσειν c. ἀθηναίους] om. K.
 11. καιρὸν F.H.T.f.i. καὶ] om. Q. 12. ἡττασθῶσι B. 13. παραπίπτειν O.
 ἣ K. μάλιστα F. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. μόγισ. 14. ἐπὶ] περὶ i.
 ἐνδέχεται d.

5. ὅπου γὰρ ἔξεστιν, κ. τ. λ.] The simplest way of explaining this passage is to suppose, with the Scholiast, that ἔσται is added unnecessarily, the writer having forgotten that ἔξεστιν had already preceded it. So that the sentence would run, ὅπου γὰρ ἔξεστιν ἀγωνίσασθαι, or ὅπου γὰρ ἔσται ἀγωνίσασθαι. Another mode of interpreting it would repeat ἀγωνίσασθαι twice; ὅπου γὰρ ἔξεστιν ἐν ὑστέρφ ἀγωνίσασθαι, εἰδότας πρὸς ὅπως τε ναῦς ἔσται ἀγωνίσασθαι.

13. ἣ μάλιστα ἐπὶ ταῖς γεγενημέναις, κ. τ. λ.] "For after its late disasters, the state could hardly venture to act on the offensive of its own free will, even when its force might reasonably promise success; or even when driven to do so from utter necessity: how then could it, without any such necessity, rush upon a self-chosen danger?" Such seems the sense of this passage. The words, μετὰ βεβαίου παρασκευής, refer to the actually inferior force of

the Athenians on the present occasion. "They might act on the offensive of their own choice, if they had a force such as could ensure victory; or they might act on the offensive, if they could do no otherwise; but even under such circumstances it was hardly to be thought of: how then could they think of it now, with an inferior force, and when under no necessity of fighting?" The words, ποῦ δὴ, have been variously corrected. Schneider proposes σπουδῇ, in the sense of σχολῇ, that is, "scarcely," "hardly," "it will be long before it happens." (Schneider Ind. Xenoph. Memorab. in σχολῇ.) Two MSS., N. and V., read ποῦ δέ, that is, "how can it be made out to be right?" Compare Sophocles, Ajax, v. 1100. ποῦ σὺ στρατηγείῃς τοῦδε; and Hermann's note on v. 1237. of the same play. But then βιαζομένην would be required instead of βιαζομένη. Others correct ἦπου δὴ, an expression used by

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παρασκευῆς καθ' ἑκουσίαν, ἢ πάνυ γε ἀνάγκη, προτέρα ποι
ἐπιχειρεῖν· ποῦ δὴ, μὴ βιαζομένη γε, πρὸς αὐθαιρέτους
κινδύνους ἵεναι; ὥς τάχιστα δὲ ἐκέλευε τοὺς τε τραυματίας⁴
ἀναλαμβάνοντας καὶ τὸν πεζὸν καὶ τῶν σκευῶν ὅσα ἦλθον
⁵ ἔχοντες, ἃ δ' ἐκ τῆς πολεμίας εἰλήφασιν καταλιπόντας, ὅπως
κοῦφαι ὦσιν αἱ νῆες, ἀποπλεῖν ἐς Σάμον, κἀκεῖθεν, ἤδη ξυνα-
γαγόντας πάσας τὰς ναῦς, τοὺς ἐπίπλους, ἦν που καιρὸς ἦ,
ποιεῖσθαι. ὥς δὲ ἔπεισε, καὶ ἔδρασε ταῦτα· καὶ ἔδοξεν οὐκ⁵
ἐν τῷ ἀντίκα μᾶλλον ἢ ὕστερον, οὐκ ἐς τοῦτο μόνον ἀλλὰ
¹⁰ καὶ ἐς ὅσα ἄλλα Φρύνιχος κατέστη, οὐκ ἀξύνετος εἶναι. καὶ⁶
οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἀφ' ἐσπέρας εὐθὺς τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἀτελεῖ
τῇ νίκῃ ἀπὸ τῆς Μιλήτου ἀνέστησαν, καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι κατὰ
τάχος καὶ πρὸς ὀργὴν τῆς ξυμφορᾶς ἀπέπλευσαν ἐκ τῆς
Σάμου ἐπ' οἶκον. XXVIII. οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι ἅμα τῇ
¹⁵ Upon their retreat, ἔφ' ἐκ τῆς Τειχιούσης ἄραντες ἐπικατάγονται,
the Peloponnesians cooperate with Tis-
saphernes in redu-
cing Iasus, held by
Amorges, a rebel
Persian. They then
καὶ μέιναντες ἡμέραν μίαν, τῇ ὕστεραία καὶ
τὰς Χίας ναῦς προσλαμβάνοντες τὰς μετὰ Χαλκι-
δέως τὸ πρῶτον ξυγκαταδιωχθείσας, ἐβούλοντο

1. καθ'] καὶ καθ' F.H. κατ' ἑκουσίαν L.O.P.b.g. om. C.K. c.e.f. ἀνάγκη]
om. B. ποί] που B. πη N.V. om. b.c.d.f.i. 2. ποῦ δὴ] πῶς δὴ d. σπουδῇ
b.c.f. σπουδῇ Schneiderus indic. Xenophont. Memor. v. σχολή. om. pr. manu
N. sed suprascriptum habet, et in marg. ascriptum γρ. ποῦ δεῖ. Mox idem ἵεναι
ex rasura. σπουδῇ T. ποῦ δεῖ V. 4. τῶν πεζῶν C.L.O.d.e.g.k.m. 7. ἦ B.
Goell. Dobræus. Poppo. in adnott. p. 666. vulgo εἴη. 8. ἔδοξαν e. 10. φρύ-
νιχος ἄλλα i. 12. καὶ] om. d.i. 13. συμφορᾶς c. ἐπέπλευσαν i. ἐπ'
οἶκον ἐκ τ. σάμου N.V. 15. τειχιούσης V.k. 16. ἡμέρα μιᾷ i. 17. χαλκιδέας F.

Thucydides in other places, I. 142. VI. 37. If we retain ποῦ δὴ, we must repeat ἐνδέχεσθαι, "how then can it be shewn to be allowable to incur self-chosen dangers, without necessity?" Compare Herodot. II. 11. κοῦ γε δὴ—οὐκ ἂν χωσθεῖη κόλπος; where Reizius and Valckenaer propose to read ἢ κοῦ γε δὴ, but Bähr, in his recent edition, rightly retains the old reading. And so, I think, we may safely do in the present passage of Thucydides.

7. ἦν που καιρὸς ἦ] Hermann defends the optative after ἦ, where the words are another's sentiments, expressed in the oratio obliqua. See his notes on

Viger, 256, 291. And so Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 144. But the language throughout this speech of Phrynichus is suited to the oratio recta, rather than obliqua. We have ἔξεστιν, ἔσται,—ὅσα ἦλθον ἔχοντες,—εἰλήφασιν, and above all, ἦν ἡσσηθῶσι, καὶ ἡσσηθείεν. So that Hermann's rule, whether true or not, does not seem applicable to the present case; and I have therefore followed Bekker and Dobree in reading ἦ.

15. ἐπικατάγονται] Post protectionem Atheniensium ad Miletum appellunt. PORTUS.

17. τὰς—ξυγκαταδιωχθείσας] See ch. 17.

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establish their head quarters at Miletus. πλεῦσαι ἐπὶ τὰ σκευή ἃ ἐξείλοντο ἐς Τειχιούσσαν πάλιν. καὶ ὡς ἦλθον, Τισσαφέρνης τῷ πεζῷ παρελθὼν πείθει αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ Ἰάσον, ἐν ᾗ Ἀμόργης πολέμιος ὢν κατεῖχε, πλεῦσαι. καὶ προσβαλόντες τῇ Ἰάσῳ αἰφνίδιοι, καὶ οὐ προσδεχομένων ἀλλ' ἢ Ἀττικὰς τὰς ναῦς εἶναι, αἰροῦσι· καὶ μάλιστα ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐπη-
 3 νέθησαν. καὶ τὸν τε Ἀμόργην ζῶντα λαβόντες, Πισσοῦθνου νόθον υἱὸν, ἀφεστῶτα δὲ βασιλέως, παραδιδόασιν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι Τισσαφέρνει ἀπαγαγεῖν, εἰ βούλεται, βασιλεῖ, ὥσπερ αὐτῷ προσέταξε· καὶ τὴν Ἰάσον διεπόρθησαν, καὶ 10 χρήματα πάνυ πολλὰ ἢ στρατιὰ ἔλαβε· παλαιόπλουτον γὰρ ἦν τὸ χωρίον. τοὺς τ' ἐπικούρους τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀμόργην παρὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς κομίσαντες καὶ οὐκ ἀδικήσαντες ξυνέταξαν, ὅτι ἦσαν οἱ πλείστοι ἐκ Πελοποννήσου· τό τε πόλισμα Τισσαφέρνει παραδόντες καὶ τὰ ἀνδράποδα πάντα, καὶ δοῦλα 15 καὶ ἐλεύθερα, ὧν καθ' ἕκαστον στατήρα Δαρεικὸν παρ' αὐτοῦ ξυνέβησαν λαβεῖν, ἔπειτα ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Μίλητον. καὶ Πεδάριτόν τε τὸν Λέοντος ἐς τὴν Χίον ἄρχοντα Λακεδαιμονίων πεμφάντων, ἀποστέλλουσι πεζῇ μέχρι Ἐρυθρῶν, ἔχοντα τὸ παρὰ Ἀμόργου ἐπικουρικόν, καὶ ἐς τὴν Μίλητον αὐτοῦ 20 Φίλιππον καθιστᾶσι. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

2. πόλιν Q. om. d.i.k. 3. ἐπὶ τὴν ἰάσον N. τὴν ἰασον V. ἀμοργίς d.
 5. ἀττικὰς τὰς ναῦς B. Porpo. Goell. ceteri ἀττικὰς ναῦς. 6. εἶναι καὶ αἰροῦσι c.
 7. λαβόντες ζῶντα Q.R.f. 9. βούλοιο i. 12. ἀμόργην τὸν πισσοῦθνου B.
 13. περὶ i. 15. τισσαφέρην E.K. παραδιδόντες A. 16. ὧν ἕκαστα c. ὧν
 ἕκαστον e. στατήρα c. στρατήρα g. δαρικὸν E. δαρεικὸν c. δωρικὸν A.F.H.T.
 παρ' αὐτοῦ δωρικὸν N.V. 17. τὴν] om. Q. 18. παιδάριτον c. πεδάριτον E.
 τὸν] om. H. 19. πέμφαντες N.V. ἐρυθραίων P. 20. παρὰ] om. Q.

1. ἐπὶ τὰ σκευή] That is, the masts, sails, and rigging, which as usual had been left on shore, when the fleet sailed in expectation of going into action. Compare Xenoph. Hellen. I. 1. §. 13. VI. 2. §. 27.

3. ἐν ᾗ—κατεῖχε] This is an unusual expression: ἦν κατεῖχε, on the other hand, would be common enough. It means, however, "kept or maintained himself," "kept his ground," like ὁ λόγος κατέχει, I. 10. §. 1. Τῶν σεισμῶν κατεχόντων, III. 89. §. 2.

Compare also IV. 32. §. 2. VIII. 100. and Theognis, 261. Or is ἐν ᾗ κατεῖχε the same in meaning with ἐν ᾗ καταστάς κατεῖχεν αὐτήν?

16. στατήρα Δαρεικόν] Εἰσὶ μὲν χρυσοὶ στατήρες οἱ Δαρεικοί. Λέγουσι δὲ τινες δύνασθαι τὸν δαρεικὸν ἀργυρᾶς δραχμὰς εἴκοσι. Harpocration in Δαρεικός. That the Daric stater was equivalent to twenty Attic drachmæ appears also from Xenoph. Anab. I. 7. §. 18.

20. ἐς τὴν Μίλητον αὐτοῦ] Compare V. 83. §. 1. note. The word αὐτοῦ is

MILETUS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

XXIX. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος, ἐπειδὴ τὴν Ἴασον

κατεστήσατο ὁ Τισσαφέρνης ἐς φυλακὴν, παρήλθεν ἐς τὴν

Μίλητον, καὶ μηνὸς μὲν τροφὴν, ὥσπερ ὑπέσθη

ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι, ἐς δραχμὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐκά-
 5 στῶ πάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶ διέδωκε, τοῦ δὲ λοιποῦ
 χρόνου ἐβούλετο τριῶβλον διδόναι, ἕως ἂν
 βασιλέα ἐπέρηται· ἣν δὲ κελεύῃ, δώσειν ἔφη
 ἐντελὴ τὴν δραχμὴν. Ἑρμοκράτους δὲ ἀντει- 2

πόντος τοῦ Συρακοσίου στρατηγοῦ (ὁ γὰρ Θηραμένης οὐ
 10 ναύαρχος ὦν, ἀλλ' Ἀστυνόχῳ παραδοῦναι τὰς ναῦς ξυμπλέων,
 μαλακὸς ἦν περὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ) ὅμως δὲ παρὰ πέντε ναῦς πλέον

4. ἐς] καὶ e. 5. δέδωκε V.c.d. 6. τριῶβ. ἐβούλετο e. 7. βασιλέως P.
 δώσειν ἔφη B. Bekk. 2. ceteri ἔφη δώσειν. 9. οὐκέτι B. οὐ om. R. 11. παρὰ
 πέντε] παραπέμπεται A. παρὰ πέντε ναῦς ex rasura N. qui olim πεντήκοντα
 habuisse videtur.

in contrast with ἀποστέλλουσι, "they
 "appoint Philippus to remain on the
 "spot as governor of Miletus."

11. παρὰ πέντε ναῦς, κ. τ. λ.] Palmer,
 who is followed by Dobree, retains the
 words καὶ πεντήκοντα, and reads τριά-
 κοντα instead of τρία. "Nevertheless
 "he agreed to give over and above five
 "ships' pay for every fifty-five;" i. e.
 to pay for fifty-five as if they were sixty;
 for thirty talents a month were the
 regular pay for sixty ships, reckoning
 the pay of each seaman at three oboli a
 day. To this it may be objected, over
 and above the alteration of the text,
 that the proportion of reckoning every
 eleven ships as twelve does not seem a
 very obvious one to adopt as a general
 standard, neither eleven, nor any of its
 multiples, except fifty-five, being a
 number of ships likely to be often fixed
 on to form a fleet. Nor do I see how
 the words παρὰ πέντε ναῦς can signify
 either in themselves, or considering
 their position in the sentence, "five
 "ships' pay." I prefer therefore Göl-
 ler's interpretation, who follows Bekker
 and others in inclosing the words καὶ
 πεντήκοντα in brackets, supposing the
 copyists to have bethought themselves
 unreasonably of the total amount of
 the fleet, instead of that portion of it
 which was considered in fixing the rate

of pay. The sense then will be, "for
 "every five ships the pay was fixed at
 "something more than after the rate
 "of three oboli a man per day. For
 "whereas, according to that rate, five
 "ships should have received 2½ talents
 "per month, Tissaphernes agreed to
 "give them three talents a month; and
 "he agreed further to give according
 "to this advanced rate to every squad-
 "ron of more than five ships that
 "might hereafter be put to sea by the
 "Peloponnesians." But still the ques-
 tion remains, why the ships should be
 taken in divisions of five, and what is
 meant by τοῖς ἄλλοις ὅσῳ πλείους νῆες
 ἦσαν τούτου τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ? Was it in-
 tended to exclude any state from the
 higher rate of pay, whose contingent
 fell short of five ships, in order to en-
 courage the allies to greater exertions?
 And does τοῖς ἄλλοις refer to those
 other states who had no ships at the
 present moment afloat, but who might
 at any instant be supposed ready to
 send some. Nor is it very easy to find
 instances in which παρὰ bears the sig-
 nification here attached to it. It is
 true that we have in Schäfer's edition
 of Herodotus, VII. 10, πλεῖνες παρὰ
 ἓνα ἑκάστον γινόμεθα ἢ χίλιοι; but all
 the MSS. read περὶ ἓνα, and such is
 the reading in Schweighæuser's edition.

SAMOS, &c. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστῳ ἢ τρεῖς ὀβολοὶ ὠμολογήθησαν. ἐς γὰρ πέντε ναῦς [καὶ πεντήκοντα] τρία τάλαντα ἐδίδου τοῦ μηνός· καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, ὅσῳ πλείους νῆες ἦσαν τούτου τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον τοῦτον ἐδίδοδο.

XXX. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ Ἀθη-5 ναίοις, προσαφιγμένοι γὰρ ἦσαν καὶ οἰκοθεν ἄλλαι νῆες

SAMOS, &c. πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ στρατηγοὶ Χαρμῖνος καὶ Στρομβιχίδης καὶ Εὐκτῆμων, καὶ τὰς ἀπὸ Χίου καὶ τὰς ἄλλας πάσας ξυναγαγόντες, ἐβούλοντο διακληρωσάμενοι ἐπὶ μὲν τῇ Μιλήτῳ 10 τῷ ναυτικῷ ἐφορμεῖν, πρὸς δὲ τὴν Χίον καὶ ναυτικὸν καὶ πεζὸν πέμψαι. καὶ ἐποίησαν

1. ἢ] οἱ i. 2. καὶ πεντήκοντα] om. Bekk. 2. τρία] οἱ n. B. 4. ἐδίδοντο c.f. 5. τοῖς—ἀθηναίοις] οἱ—ἀθηναῖοι B.N.V. 6. προσαφιγμένοι A.B.c.e. 8. στρομβιχίδης B. ἀπὸ τῆς χίου f. τε χίου R. 9. καὶ τὰς ἄλλας πάσας B. Bekk. 2. ceteri πάσας καὶ τὰς ἄλλας. 10. ἐβουλεύοντο c. 11. χίον ναυτικὸν Q.

But however I do not doubt that the interpretation "for every five ships" may be sufficiently defended; the notion being, "accompanying," or "along with five ships." On the other hand, the words τούτου τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ would certainly be expected to refer to the whole actual fleet; and so far the reading ἐς πέντε καὶ πεντήκοντα seems the preferable one. Nor is it impossible to retain them, and yet not to adopt the correction τριάκοντα for τρία. The sense may be this, "for every five ships" "a higher rate per man was fixed on; "for up to fifty-five ships, (the actual "number of the fleet,) he was to give "for every five ships three talents a month; and to the seamen generally, "in proportion as the ships at sea exceeded the present number, the same "rate was to be allowed also."

[Hermann's explanation of this passage, as given by Poppo, is as follows: The sum of three talents a month paid to five ships, would have made each man receive an awkward fraction. Accordingly, four ships drew their pay at the old rate, i. e. each man received $\frac{1}{4}$ a drachma per day; and the fifth thus received a whole talent per month; which gives 1 drachma per day to each

seaman. Παρὰ πέντε ναῦς Hermann interprets, "for every fifth ship," and he supposes that each of the five ships drew this higher rate of pay by turns.]

5. τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ Ἀθηναίοις] The construction is again confused between τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις—ἐδοξεν ἐφορμεῖν, and οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι—ἐβούλοντο. See I. 72. The step here resolved on had been recommended by Phrynichus, ἀποπλεῖν ἐς Σάμον, κακεῖθεν, ἥδη ξυναγαγόντας πάσας τὰς ναῦς, τοὺς ἐπίπλους ποιέισθαι, 27. §. 4. With regard to the number of ships here mentioned, 104 in all, it appears that nineteen (ch. 17. §. 3.) or twenty ships (ch. 24. §. 1.) were first employed against Miletus; and had been afterwards joined by forty-eight from Athens. (ch. 25. §. 1.) Twenty-five had been recalled from Chios, (ch. 23. §. 1. 24. §. 2. 30. §. 1.) and thirty-five had just arrived from Athens. This gives a sum total of 128 ships. But some of these are described as being only troop ships, (25. §. 1.) and some must have been detached to carry home the Argive auxiliaries; (27. §. 6.) so that only 104 were left disposable; and of these, thirty were sent to Chios, and seventy-four were left at Samos.

SAMOS. CLAZOMENÆ. A. C. 472. Olymp. 92. 1.

οὕτω. Στρομβιχίδης μὲν γὰρ καὶ Ὀνομακλῆς καὶ Εὐκτῆμων²
 τριάκοντα ναῦς ἔχοντες, καὶ τῶν ἐς Μίλητον ἐλθόντων χιλίων
 ὀπλιτῶν μέρος ἀγαγόντες ἐν ναυσὶν ὀπλιταγωγοῖς, ἐπὶ Χίον
 λαχόντες ἔπλεον· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐν Σάμῳ μένοντες τέσσαρσι
 5 καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα ναυσὶν ἐθαλασσοκράτουν, καὶ ἐπίπλουν τῇ
 Μιλήτῳ ἐποιοῦντο.

XXXI. Ὁ δ' Ἀστύοχος, ὡς τότε ἐν τῇ Χίῳ ἔτυχε διὰ
 τὴν προδοσίαν τοὺς ὁμήρους καταλεγόμενος, τούτου μὲν
 CLAZOMENÆ. ἐπέσχεν, ἐπειδὴ ἦσθετο τὰς τε μετὰ Θηραμέ-
 10 Fruitless attempt
 of Astyochus to re-
 take Pteleum and
 Clazomenæ. νους ναῦς ἡκούσας καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν
 βελτίῳ ὄντα, λαβὼν δὲ ναῦς, τὰς τε Πελοπον-
 νησιῶν δέκα καὶ Χίας δέκα, ἀνάγεται, καὶ προσβαλὼν Πτε-
 λεῶ καὶ οὐχ ἔλὼν παρέπλευσεν ἐπὶ Κλαζομενὰς, καὶ ἐκέλευεν
 αὐτῶν τοὺς τὰ Ἀθηναίων φρονούντας ἀνοικίζεσθαι ἐς τὸν
 15 Δαφνούντα καὶ προσχωρεῖν σφίσι· ξυνεκέλευε δὲ καὶ Ταμῶς,
 Ἰωνίας ὑπαρχος ὢν. ὡς δ' οὐκ ἐσήκουον, †ἐσβολὴν† ποιη-²
 σάμενος τῇ πόλει οὔσῃ ἀτειχίστῳ, καὶ οὐ δυνάμενος ἐλεῖν,
 ἀπέπλευσεν ἀνέμφρ μεγάλῳ, αὐτὸς μὲν ἐς Φώκαιαν καὶ
 Κύμην, αἱ δὲ ἄλλαι νῆες κατῆραν ἐς τὰς ἐπικειμένας ταῖς

1. οὕτως C.F.H.N.V.g.m. γὰρ ὀνομακλῆς i. 2. χιλίων ἐλθόντων c. 3. ἀπο-
 λιπόντες ναυσὶν B. 4. λαβόντες B.Q.f. μέλλοντες d.i. τέτταρσι B. qui
 et mox ἐθαλαττοκράτουν. 7. ἐτύγχανεν ἐν τῇ χίῳ Q. ἔτυχε ἐν τῇ χίῳ R. 9. ἐπεὶ
 δὲ K.ε. ἐπειδὴ δὲ Q. τὰς τε] τότε K. μετὰ] μὲν B. 11. δέ] om. E.
 12. χίων d. δέκα χίας V. προσλαβὼν g.m. ὦν πτελέφ F.H.T. 13. ἐκέ-
 λυσεν A.F.H.P.Q.T. Poppo. Goell. 14. αὐτοὺς T. ἐνοικίζεσθαι e. 15. τα-
 μῶς E. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ταμὸς T. vulgo τάμως. 17. οὐκ ἀτειχίστῳ R.
 19. ἐπικειμένας κατῆραν N.V.

7. ὡς τότε—ἔτυχε] Compare ch. 24.
 §. 6.

11. τὰς τε Πελοποννησιῶν δέκα] That
 is, four which he had brought with him
 from Erythrae, (24. §. 6.) and six others
 which had sailed from Cenchreæ, and
 made their way over to Chios, 23. §. 5.

14. ἀνοικίζεσθαι ἐς τὸν Δαφνούντα]
 Daphnus was probably, as Dr. Cramer
 thinks, the place mentioned by Strabo,
 (XIV. i. §. 36. p. 645.) as a "temple
 "of Apollo." Even if it were at no
 great distance from the sea, still as be-
 ing on the main land, and therefore

much more within the power of the
 Persians, and out of the reach of the
 naval force of Athens, the term ἀνοικί-
 ζεσθαι implying, "a removal inland,"
 may properly be used, to describe the
 change of abode from Clazomenæ.

16. ἐσβολήν] I agree with Poppo that
 we should rather expect προσβολήν. It
 can hardly be Greek to say ἐσβαλὼν τῇ
 πόλει, or ἐσβολὴν ποιησάμενος τῇ πόλει.
 Ἐσβολή, in Thucydides, always signi-
 fies either "a pass into a country," or,
 "an inroad," "an invasion," and ne-
 ver "an attack or assault."

CLAZOMENÆ, CHIOS, &c. A.C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

Κλαζομεναῖς νήσους, Μαράθουσσαν καὶ Πήλην καὶ Δρύ-
 3 μουσσαν. καὶ ὅσα ὑπεξέκειτο αὐτόθι τῶν Κλαζομενίων, ἡμέ-
 ρας ἐμμεΐναντες διὰ τοὺς ἀνέμους ὀκτῶ, τὰ μὲν διήρπασαν
 καὶ ἀνάλωσαν, τὰ δὲ ἐσβαλλόμενοι ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς Φώκαιαν
 καὶ Κύμην ὡς Ἀστύοχον. XXXII. ὄντος δ' αὐτοῦ ἐνταῦθα, 5

The Lesbians ap-
 ply to him for aid,
 wishing again to
 revolt from Athens.
 But finding the al-
 lies unwilling to
 risk another at-
 tempt, after the
 failure of the first,
 he goes to Miletus,
 and there assumes
 the command of
 2 the grand Pelopon-
 nesian fleet.
 (32, 33.) Λεσβίων ἀφικνούνται πρέσβεις βουλόμενοι αἰ-
 θις ἀποστῆναι· καὶ αὐτὸν μὲν πείθουσιν, ὡς δ'
 οἱ τε Κορίνθιοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ξύμμαχοι ἀπρό-
 θυμοι ἦσαν διὰ τὸ πρότερον σφάλμα, ἄρας
 ἔπλει ἐπὶ τῆς Χίου. καὶ χειμασθεισῶν τῶν 10
 νεῶν ὕστερον ἀφικνούνται ἄλλαι ἄλλοθεν ἐς
 τὴν Χίον. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο Πεδάριτος, τότε
 παριὼν πεζῇ ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου, γενόμενος ἐν
 Ἐρυθραῖς διαπεραιούται αὐτός τε καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ ἐς Χίον·
 ὑπῆρχον δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ ἐκ τῶν πέντε νεῶν στρατιῶται ὑπὸ 15
 Χαλκιδέως ὡς ἐς πεντακοσίους ξὺν ὅπλοις καταλειφθέντες.
 3 ἐπαγγελλομένων δέ τινων Λεσβίων τὴν ἀπόστασιν, προσ-
 φέρι τῷ τε Πεδαρίτῳ καὶ τοῖς Χίοις Ἀστύοχος λόγον ὡς
 χρὴ παραγενομένους ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀποστῆσαι τὴν Λέσβον· ἡ
 γὰρ ξυμμάχους πλείους σφᾶς ἔξειν, ἢ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἣν τι 20

1. μαράθουσσαν A.C.F.H.Q. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo μαράθουσσαν. πύλην
 H.Q.T. πέλην c. δρύμουσσαν Poppo. Goell. δρύμουσαν B. δρίμυσσαν c. δρύ-
 μυσσαν N. δρύμυσσαν E.F.H.N.Q.T.V. vulgo δρίμυσσαν. 2. κλαζομενῶν K.
 4. τὰς g. ἐσβαλλόμενοι A.C.E.F.H.K.N.T.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. τὰς
 δὲ F. ceteri ἐσβαλλόμενοι. ἐπέπλευσαν i. ἐς τὴν φώκαιαν Q. 5. ὡς] καὶ
 L.O.P.T. 6. ἀφικνούνται πρέσβεις B. Goell. ceteri πρέσβεις ἀφικνούνται.
 αἰθις accessit ex B. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. 7. μὲν] om. Q. 8. οἱ ξύμμαχοι
 οἱ ἄλλοι N.V. 10. χειμ. καὶ πλανηθεισῶν τῶν B. 11. ἀφικνούνται post ἄλ-
 λοθεν ponit c. ἄλλοι B. αἱ ἄλλαι K. 12. τὴν] om. O. τότε] τε i. 13. ἐν]
 om. e. 14. διαπεραιούνται K.c.e. 16. χαλκιδέως B. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 vulgo χαλκιδέων. ὡς] om. B. ἐς] om. T.i. 17. ἐπαγγελλομένων L.O.g.
 18. τε] om. H. χίοις ὁ ἀστύοχος τὸν λόγον B. Bekk. 2. λόγους N. 19. πα-
 ραγενομένοις F.H. ταῖς] om. Q. 20. "Immo σφέις" Bekk. 2.

12. τότε παριὼν, κ. τ. λ.] See ch. 28.
 §. 5; and a little below, with regard to
 the soldiers left on shore at Chios by
 Chalceids, see ch. 17. §. 1. The num-
 ber of men left on shore must have ex-
 ceeded 500, as it consisted of the entire
 crews of five ships, ἐκ μὲν τῶν νεῶν τοὺς

ναύτας ὀπλίσαντες, not simply ναύτας :
 but several must have fallen in the va-
 rious defeats sustained by the Chians
 from the Athenians, ch. 24. §. 3.

15. στρατιῶται] See ch. 17.
 20. τοὺς Ἀθηναίους—κακῶσειν] Com-
 pare I. 33. VI. 18. ἣν τι σφάλλονται.

CHIOS. MILETUS. A.C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

σφάλλονται, κακώσειν. οἱ δ' οὐκ ἐσήκουον, οὐδὲ τὰς ναῦς ὁ
Πεδάριτος ἔφη τῶν Χίων αὐτῷ προήσειν, XXXIII. κάκεινος
λαβὼν τὰς τε τῶν Κορινθίων πέντε καὶ ἕκτην Μεγαρίδα καὶ
μῖαν Ἑρμιονίδα καὶ ἃς αὐτὸς Λακωνικὰς ἦλθεν ἔχων, ἔπλει
5 ἐπὶ τῆς Μιλήτου πρὸς τὴν ναυαρχίαν, πολλὰ ἀπειλήσας τοῖς
Χίοις, ἥ μὴν μὴ ἐπιβοηθήσειν, ἣν τι δέωνται. καὶ προσβαλὼν
Κωρύκῳ τῆς Ἑρυθραίας ἐνηλύισατο. οἱ δ' ἀπὸ τῆς Σάμου
'Αθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τὴν Χίον πλέοντες τῇ στρατιᾷ, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκ
τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα λόφου διείργοντο· καὶ καθωρμίσαντο, καὶ
10 ἐλελήθесαν ἀλλήλους. ἐλθούσης δὲ παρὰ Πεδαρίτου ὑπὸ 3
νύκτα ἐπιστολῆς, ὡς Ἑρυθραίων ἄνδρες αἰχμάλωτοι ἐκ Σά-
μου ἐπὶ προδοσίᾳ ἐς Ἑρυθρὰς ἤκουσιν ἀφειμένοι, ἀνάγεται ὁ
'Αστύοχος εὐθύς ἐς τὰς Ἑρυθρὰς πάλιν, καὶ παρὰ τοσοῦτον
ἐγένετο αὐτῷ μὴ περιπεσεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. διαπλεύσας δὲ 4
15 καὶ ὁ Πεδάριτος παρ' αὐτὸν, καὶ ἀναζητήσαντες τὰ περὶ τῶν

1. σφάλονται i.m. καὶ κακώσειν K. 2. προσήκειν Q. 3. τῶν] om. B.c.e.
πέντε] om. d.i. πέντε ναῦς c. 4. ἃς] om. P. ἔχων ἦλθεν B. 5. πρὸς] ἐς i.
ναυμαχίαν B. 7. κορύκῳ T. ἐνηλύισατο F.H.K.T.c. 8. πλεύσαντες Q.
ἐκ τοῦ] om. L. 9. διείργοντο ἐλθόντες καὶ N.V. 10. ἐληλύθесαν A. ὑπὸ νύκτα
accessit ex B. Bekker. Poppo. Goell. 12. ἦκον Q. ἀφειμένοι L.N.O.P.Q.V.
c.d.e. ἀφειγμένοι k. et prima manu C. 6] δὲ Q. 13. εὐθύς] om. K. et prima
manu N. εὐθύς ὁ ἀστύοχος V. 15. παρ' αὐτὸν N.R.V. recens A.H.m. Haack.
Poppo. πρὸς αὐτὸν B. Bekk. Goell. vulgo παρ' αὐτῶν. τὰ] om. B. παρὰ B.

"Should they fail in their attempt to
"recover Lesbos," still they might do
the Athenians a mischief at little risk
to themselves. Dobree proposes to
read ἦν τι καὶ σφάλλονται, which would
be clearer and more emphatic; but the
language in this eighth book is often
careless and disjointed, and the fault
cannot always be ascribed to the co-
pyists.

3. τὰς τε τῶν Κορινθίων, κ. τ. λ.] He
alludes to the six ships already men-
tioned as having run across from Cen-
chrea to Chios, 23. §. 5. The ship of
Hermione had perhaps been sent over
singly, so that her arrival on the coast
of Asia had not been previously no-
ticed.

8. καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα λόφου,
κ. τ. λ.] There seems to me no such in-
version of the order of the words in
this passage as Göller supposes. "The
"Athenians also were only parted from

"them by being on the other side of a
"hill; and they took up their stations
"for the night, and neither party ob-
"served the other." Ἐκ τοῦ—διείρ-
γοντο, if put out at length would be,
καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα λόφου ὄντες
οὕτω διείργοντο. The variation of the
tenses shews that καθωρμίσαντο re-
sumes, as it were, the narrative from
ἐνηλύισατο, the intermediate sentence
with the imperfect tense being almost
parenthetical, "now the Athenians were
"only parted from them by a hill;"
and καθωρμίσαντο, as well as ἐλελήθε-
σαν, seems to refer equally to both
parties.

13. παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἐγένετο] See note
on IV. 106. §. 3.

15. παρ' αὐτῶν] Non dubitem præ-
ferre αὐτὸν, quemadmodum alios hic
legisse, scribit Portus, emendatum erat
in Cass. DUKER.

CHIOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

δοκούντων προδιδόναί, ὡς εὗρον ἅπαν ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐκ τῆς Σάμου προφασισθὲν, ἀπολύσαντες τῆς αἰτίας ἀπέπλευσαν, ὁ μὲν ἐς τὴν Χίον, ὁ δὲ ἐς τὴν Μίλητον ἐκομίσθη, ὥσπερ διανοεῖτο.

XXXIV. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ καὶ ἡ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατιὰ 5 ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐκ τοῦ Κωρύκου περιπλέουσα κατ' Ἀργῖνον ἐπι-

CHIOS. *An Athenian squadron loses some ships, which are driven by a storm into the harbour of Chios.* τυγχάνει τρισὶ ναυσὶ τῶν Χίων μακραῖς, καὶ ὡς εἶδον ἐδίωκον· καὶ χειμῶν τε μέγας ἐπιγίγνεται, καὶ αἱ μὲν τῶν Χίων μόλις καταφεύγουσιν ἐς τὸν λιμένα, αἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, αἱ μὲν 10 μάλιστα ὀρμήσασαι τρεῖς διαφθείρονται καὶ ἐκπίπτουσι πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τῶν Χίων, καὶ ἄνδρες οἱ μὲν ἀλίσκονται οἱ δ' ἀποθνήσκουσιν, αἱ δ' ἄλλαι καταφεύγουσιν ἐς τὸν ὑπὸ τῷ Μίμαντι λιμένα, Φοινικούντα καλούμενον. ἐντεῦθεν δ' ὕστερον ἐς τὴν Λέσβον καθορμισάμενοι παρεσκευάζοντο ἐς τὸν 15 τειχισμόν.

2. προφασισθῆναι d.e. ἀπολύσαντες τοὺς κρατηθέντας τῆς N.V. 3. ὁ] καὶ ὁ i. οἱ μὲν R. τὴν] om. g. 4. διανοήθη L. 6. πλέουσα L.O.P.g. κατὰ ῥηγῖνον A.B. καταργεῖν c. κατ' ἀργῖνον E.F.H.L.O.P.g. Poppo. Goell. κατ' ἀργῖνον V. vulgo κατ' ἀργῖνον. 7. τισὶ d. 8. ὡς εἶδον B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ὥσπερ ἰδόντες. ἐδίωκον B. Bekk. 2. ἐπεδίωκον A.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo αὐτὰς ἐπεδίωκον. 9. μόλις A.E.F. 11. ὀρμήσασαι A.E.F.H.L.P.T. e.g.m. ἐσπίπτουσι Q. 12. τῶν] om. Q. 13. ἐπὶ d.e. τὸν μίμαντα L.O.d.i. τὸν μῖδαν P.k. 14. καλούμενον] om. B. 15. καθορμισάμεναι g.

6. περιπλέουσα] “Vel παραπλέουσα “vel πλέουσα.” DOBREE. Both conjectures are alike unnecessary; it need hardly be said that περιπλέουσα refers to the sailing round or doubling the headland of Arginus.

κατ' Ἀργῖνον] “Αργεννον, Straboni XIV. 644. μετὰ δὲ Κώρυκον Ἀλόννησος ἡσιον” εἶτα τὸ Ἀργεννον, ἄκρα τῆς Ἐρυθραίας, πλησιάζουσα μάλιστα τῷ Χίῳ Ποσειδίῳ. Stephanus quoque τὸ Ἀργεννον ἀκρωτήριον. Et Ptolemæus p. 118. Κλαζόμεναι, Ἀργεννον ἄκρον. DUK.

14. Φοινικούντα] Livius XXXVI. 45. apud Pinedo: *Romani Chium petentes Phœnicuntem primum portum Erythrææ terræ prætervecti*. Add. XXXVII. 16. DUKER.

15. ἐς τὸν τειχισμόν] “Quem τειχισμόν? nam Lesbo potiebantur. Lege “ἐς τὴν Χίον, nisi forte oportet ὡς ἐς

“Χίον.” DOBREE. It is strange that Dobree should have been in doubt as to the meaning of τειχισμόν, for it appears from ch. 38. that the first operation of the Athenians in Chios was to fortify Delphinium; and the “preparations for the work of fortification” here spoken of were such as were mentioned in IV. 69. σιδηρὸς τε καὶ λιθουργοὶ καὶ τὰλλα ἐπιτήδεια.

[Bishop Thirlwall observes, “It is “far from clear why the Athenians “should have gone to Lesbos for “building tools, instead of bringing “them from Samos.” Vol. IV. p. 22. note. Supposing that they were to be had equally well at Lesbos, there would be the advantage of not encumbering their ships with any superfluous weight before it was absolutely necessary.]

COAST OF CNIDUS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

XXXV. Ἐκ δὲ τῆς Πελοποννήσου τοῦ αὐτοῦ χεიმῶνος

Ἱπποκράτης ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἐκπλεύσας δέκα μὲν Θουρίας

COAST OF CNIDUS. ναυσὶν, ὧν ἦρχε Δωριεὺς ὁ Διαγόρου τρίτος

A Peloponnesian αὐτὸς, μιᾷ δὲ Λακωνικῇ, μιᾷ δὲ Συρακοσίᾳ, squadron, cruising καταπλεῖ ἐς Κνίδον· ἡ δ' ἀφεστήκει ἤδη ὑπὸ 5 off Triopium, is cut off by the A- thenians.

Τισσαφέρνους. καὶ αὐτοὺς οἱ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ,²

ὥς ἦσθοντο, ἐκέλευον ταῖς μὲν ἡμισείαις τῶν νεῶν Κνίδον

φυλάσσειν, ταῖς δὲ περὶ Τριόπιον οὖσαις τὰς ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου

ὀλκάδας προσβαλλούσας ξυλλαμβάνειν· ἔστι δὲ τὸ Τριόπιον

10 ἄκρα τῆς Κνιδίας προῦχουσα, Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερόν. πυθόμενοι³

δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ πλεύσαντες ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, λαμβάνουσι

τὰς ἐπὶ τῷ Τριοπίῳ φρουρούσας ἑξ ναῦς· οἱ δ' ἄνδρες ἀπο-

φεύγουσιν ἑξ αὐτῶν. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἐς τὴν Κνίδον κατα-

πλεύσαντες, καὶ προσβαλόντες τῇ πόλει ἀτειχίστῳ οὔσῃ,

15 ὀλίγου εἶλον. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία αὐθις προσέβαλλον, καὶ ὥς,⁴

ἄμεινον φραξαμένων αὐτῶν ὑπὸ νύκτα, καὶ ἐπεισελθόντων

αὐτοῖς τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ Τριοπίου ἐκ τῶν νεῶν διαφυγόντων,

οὐκέθ' ὁμοίως ἔβλαπτον, ἀπελθόντες καὶ δηώσαντες τὴν τῶν

Κνιδίων γῆν ἐς τὴν Σάμον ἀπέπλευσαν.

5. ἀφεστήκει B.Q.T. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἀφειστήκει. ὑπὸ Palmerius. Poppo. Dobree. vulgo ἀπό. 6. τῇ] om. H. 8. φυλάττειν B. οὖσαις—τριόπιον] om. P. ἐπ' e. 9. προσβαλοῦσας B.C.c.d.e.k.m. 11. καὶ πλεύσαντες] κατέπλευσαν H. 12. ἐπὶ τῷ τριοπίῳ B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἐπὶ τριοπίῳ. 14. καὶ προσβαλόντες] om. Q. 15. ὀλίγον Q. προσέβαλον K.N.Q.V.e.f. 17. τοῦ] om. Q. 18. ἀπελθόντες B. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἐπελθόντες. καὶ] δὲ καὶ Q.c.d.e.

5. ὑπὸ Τισσαφέρνους] This is a necessary correction of the old reading ἀπό, as the meaning is, not that Cnidus had revolted from Tissaphernes, but that it had revolted from the Athenians owing to Tissaphernes. In another place also, VII. 78. fin., the old reading was ἀποχωρεῖν ἀπὸ τῶν ἡπείων, where all the later editions rightly read ὑπὸ τῶν ἡπείων.

7. ταῖς ἡμισείαις τῶν νεῶν] Vid. cap. 8. DUKER.

8. τὰς ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου ὀλκάδας] The Athenian corn ships are probably meant, Egypt being one of the principal countries from which the Athenians imported their corn. It was at this time

either wholly or in part in a state of revolt from the Persian king; and two years later, A. C. 410, we read of a "king of the Egyptians," powerful enough to threaten the Persians with an invasion of Phoenicia. See Diodorus, XIII. p. 355.

15. ὀλίγου] Sic ἡπείας ὀλίγου ἐς χιλιούς alibi. vid. Priscianum p. 1192. Plutarch. Pomp. ὥστε ἀπαξ ΜΙΚΡΟΥ συντριβῆναι. WASS. Aristophanes Nubibus v. 720. ὀλίγου φροῦδος γεγένημαι. Vesp. v. 825. ὥς ὀλίγου μ' ἀπώλεσας. Lucianus Tim. p. 79. καὶ αὐτὸς ὀλίγου δὲν συνετριβῆ. Et sæpe apud omnes. DUKER.

ὀλίγου εἶλον] Compare IV. 124. note.

MILETUS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

XXXVI. Ὑπὸ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον Ἀστυόχου ἥκοντος ἐς τὴν Μίλητον ἐπὶ τὸ ναυτικὸν, οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι εὐπόρως

MILETUS. ἔτι εἶχον ἅπαντα τὰ κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον. καὶ

A second treaty is concluded between the king of Persia and the Peloponnesians.

γὰρ μισθὸς ἐδίδото ἀρκούντως, καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῆς Ἰάσου μεγάλα χρήματα διαρπασθέντα ὑπὸν τοῖς στρατιώταις, οἳ τε Μιλήσιοι προθύμως τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἔφερον. πρὸς δὲ τὸν Τισσαφέρην ἐδόκουν ὅμως τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις αἱ πρῶται ξυνηθῆκαι, αἱ πρὸς Χαλκιδέα γενόμεναι, ἐνδεεῖς εἶναι καὶ οὐ πρὸς σφῶν μᾶλλον, καὶ ἄλλας ἔτι Θηραμένους παρόντος ἐποιοῦν καὶ εἰσὶν αἶδε.

10

XXXVII. “ΞΥΝΘΗΚΑΙ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν ξυμ-

“μάχων πρὸς βασιλέα Δαρεῖον καὶ τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς βασι-

Terms of the treaty.

“λέως καὶ Τισσαφέρην, σπονδὰς εἶναι καὶ “φιλίαν κατὰ τάδε. ὀπόση χώρα καὶ πόλεις

“βασιλέως εἰσὶ Δαρείου ἢ τοῦ πατρὸς ἦσαν ἢ τῶν προγό- 15

“νων, ἐπὶ ταύτας μὴ ἰέναι ἐπὶ πολέμῳ μηδὲ κακῶ μηδενὶ

“μήτε Λακεδαιμονίου μήτε τοὺς ξυμμάχους τοὺς Λακεδαι-

1. δὲ] om. L.O.P.k. 2. ἐς B.c. Haack. Poppo. Goell. εἰς e. ceteri ὡς. ἔτι εὐπόρως ἔτι f. 3. τὰ] om. d.i. 4. ἐδίδото e. 5. ἰάσου L. 6. Insignem varietatem scripturæ hoc loco præbet codex N. quam tamen corrector quædam delendo, et nova quædam adscribendo, obscuriorem reddidit. Fuerat autem quantum videtur prima libri scriptura hujusmodi τοῖς στρατιώταις. αἱ δὲ ξυνηθῆκαι, αἱ πρὸς Χαλκιδέα καὶ οὐ πρὸς σφῶν μᾶλλον, δειλίαν αὐτοῖς παρέχον μὴ ἐνδεεῖς εἶναι. διὸ καὶ ἄλλας, κ. τ. λ. 7. ὁμοίως f. 9. γινόμεναι e. καὶ οὐ—μᾶλλον] om. V. 10. ἔτι B. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἐπὶ. 12. πρὸς παῖδας N.V. τοὺς βασιλέως Bekk. 2. Libri τοῦ βασιλέως. 14. ὀπόσαι χώραι c.e. βασιλέως καὶ πόλεις L.O.P. καὶ πόλεις βασιλέως F. 17. μήτε λακεδ.—λακεδαιμονίων] om. T. τοὺς] τῶν F.H.K.N.P.V.g. Haack.

12. τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς βασιλέως] “The “sons of the king” must be Artaxerxes and Cyrus, and as Cyrus was sent five years afterwards to hold a high command in Western Asia, he, and still more his elder brother, may have been grown up at this time. Artaxerxes died about fifty years later, and was then a very old man, so that he must have been above twenty now. “The king’s “sons” were probably named in the treaty in order to make them parties to it, and so bound by it after their father’s death; for it appears that a new king was not thought to be bound by his predecessor’s acts, unless he had

himself accepted them; and thus the treaties concluded with Philip and Antiochus were solemnly renewed with their successors, as if they were not necessarily binding in themselves. See Livy, XL. 58. XLII. 6. Bekker, in his last edition, reads τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς βασιλέως, instead of τοῦ βασιλέως, because βασιλεὺς, when it signifies the king of Persia, is usually found without the article. And so zealous is Bekker in enforcing this rule, that in Demosth. de Rhodior. Libert. p. 193, where every MS. reads ἀφεστῶτα τοῦ βασιλέως, he omits the article.

CHIOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

“μονίων, μηδὲ φόρους πράσσεσθαι ἐκ τῶν πόλεων τούτων
 “μήτε Λακεδαιμονίους μήτε τοὺς ξυμμάχους τῶν Λακεδαι-
 “μονίων· μηδὲ Δαρεῖον βασιλέα, μηδὲ ὦν βασιλεὺς ἄρχει,
 “ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους μηδὲ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἰέναι ἐπὶ πολέμῳ
 5 “μηδὲ κακῶ μηδενί. ἦν δέ τι δέωνται Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἢ οἱ 3
 “ξύμμαχοι βασιλέως, ἢ βασιλεὺς Λακεδαιμονίων ἢ τῶν
 “ξυμμάχων, ὃ τι ἂν πείθωσιν ἀλλήλους, τοῦτο ποιούσι
 “καλῶς ἔχειν. τὸν δὲ πόλεμον τὸν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους καὶ 4
 “τοὺς ξυμμάχους κοινῇ ἀμφοτέρους πολεμεῖν· ἦν δὲ κατὰ-
 10 “λυσιν ποιῶνται, κοινῇ ἀμφοτέρους ποιεῖσθαι. ὁπόση δ’ ἂν
 “στρατιὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ τῇ βασιλέως ἢ μεταπεμψαμένου βα-
 “σιλέως, τὴν δαπάνην βασιλέα παρέχειν. ἦν δέ τις τῶν 5
 “πόλεων, ὁπόσαι ξυνέθεντο βασιλεῖ, ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλέως ἦ
 “χώραν, τοὺς ἄλλους κωλύειν καὶ ἀμύνειν βασιλεῖ κατὰ τὸ
 15 “δυνατόν. καὶ ἦν τις τῶν ἐν τῇ βασιλέως χώρᾳ, ἢ ὅσης
 “βασιλεὺς ἄρχει, ἐπὶ τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων ἦ ἢ τῶν ξυμμά-
 “χων, βασιλεὺς κωλύετω καὶ ἀμυνέτω κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν.”

XXXVIII. Μετὰ δὲ ταύτας τὰς ξυνθήκας Θηραμένης
 μὲν, παραδὸνς Ἀστυόχῳ τὰς ναῦς, ἀποπλέων ἐν κέλῃτι
 20 CHIOS. ἀφανίζεται. οἱ δ’ ἐκ τῆς Λέσβου Ἀθηναῖοι ἤδη 2
 The Athenians re-
 duce the Chians to
 great distress by
 overrunning their
 island. The Chians
 apply to Astyochus
 for aid, which he
 refuses.
 διαβεβηκότες ἐς τὴν Χίον τῇ στρατιᾷ, καὶ κρα-
 τοῦντες γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης, Δελφίνιον ἐτείχι-
 ζον, χωρίον ἄλλως τε ἐκ γῆς καρτερόν καὶ λι-
 μένας ἔχον καὶ τῆς τῶν Χίων πόλεως οὐ πολὺ

1. μηδὲ Porpo. Goell. Libri μήτε. πράττεσθαι B. 2. μήτε—λακεδαιμονίων]
 om. H. λακεδαιμονίους—μηδὲ] om. B. τῶν] om. L. 3. μήτε ὦν B. βασι-
 λεὺς B.N.Q. Goell. ceteri ὁ βασιλεὺς. 4. μήτε ante τοὺς B.Q. τοὺς] om.
 L.O.P. ἰέναι] om. d.i. 5. μηθενὶ B. δέ τι] om. A. δέωνται οἱ λακεδαιμό-
 νιοι B. 6. ξύμμαχοι] om. R. ἢ τῶν] καὶ τῶν K. 8. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους K.
 11. τῇ βασιλέως A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.T.V.g.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. vulgo
 τοῦ βασιλέως. 12. βασιλέα] βασιλέως f. 13. ὁπόσαι λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοῖς
 ξυμμάχοις ξυνέθεντο ἐπὶ N.V. εἴη i. 14. ἀλλους] ἐκείνους N.V. 16. ἦ ἐπὶ
 N.V. ἢ T. 18. δέοι] om. B. 19. μὲν] om. C.e. ἐν] om. H. ἐν μέλλῃτι Q.
 21. διαβεβηκότες i. διαβεβηκότες margo i. Haack. Porpo. Goell. Praepositio-
 nem addidit Dukerus. 22. γῆς A.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.f.g. Porpo. Goell.
 καὶ γῆς B. Bekk. 2. vulgo τῆς γῆς. θαλάττης B. 23. ἐκ τῆς γῆς B. om. i.
 24. οὐ πολὺ] om. Q.

20. ἀφανίζεται] This surely is a
 strange expression, signifying, as it
 seems to do, no more than that Thera-
 menes “disappeared from the scene of
 “action.” The word is used to express
 retirement from public life, or shun-

CHIOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

3 ἀπέχον. οἱ δὲ Χῖοι ἐν πολλαῖς ταῖς πρὶν μάχαις πεπληγμένοι,
καὶ ἄλλως ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς οὐ πάννυ εὖ διακείμενοι, ἀλλὰ καὶ
τῶν μετὰ Τυδέως τοῦ Ἰωνος ἤδη ὑπὸ Πεδαρίτου ἐπ' ἀττι-
κισμῷ τεθνεώτων, καὶ τῆς ἄλλης πόλεως κατ' ἀνάγκην ἐς
ὀλίγον κατεχομένης, ὑπόπτως διακείμενοι ἀλλήλοις ἡσύχαζον, 5
καὶ οὐτ' αὐτοὶ διὰ ταῦτα οὔτε οἱ μετὰ Πεδαρίτου ἐπίκουροι
4 ἀξιόμαχοι αὐτοῖς ἐφαίνοντο. ἐς μέντοι τὴν Μίλητον ἔπεμπον,
κελεύοντες σφίσι τὸν Ἀστυόχον βοηθεῖν ὥς δ' οὐκ ἐσήκουεν,
ἐπιστέλλει περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα ὁ Πεδάριτος ὥς
5 ἀδικούντος. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐν τῇ Χίῳ ἐς τοῦτο καθεστήκει τοῖς 10
'Αθηναίοις· αἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς Σάμου νῆες αὐτοῖς ἐπίπλους μὲν

1. ἀπέσχον F.H. μάχαις ταῖς πρὶν Q. ἐκπεπληγμένοι f. 2. ἐν] om. c. 3. τυδέως A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.T.V.k.m. Porro. Goell. vulgo τοῦ τυδέως. 4. τῶν τεθνεώτων T. 9. δ] om. B. Bekk. 2. 10. ἐν τούτῳ N.V. καθεστήκει B.Q.i. Goell. καθιστήκει E.F.T. vulgo καθεστήκει. 11. αἱ] om. d. ἐκ δὲ τῆς d.i.

ning the eyes of the world, as in Xenophon's Agesilaus, quoted by Dr. Bloomfield, IX. 1. νομίζων αἰσχροπυγία μὲν τὸ ἀφανίζεσθαι πρέπειν. Possibly, as it has been suggested to me, Theramenes was afraid of being called to account at Sparta for his undue compliance with Tissaphernes in the matter of the pay; and therefore Thucydides may mean to say, that he "disappeared," or went off, in the course of his voyage home, (ἀποπλέων not ἀποπλεύσας,) without ever returning to Lacedæmon. Compare VI. 61, where the term οὐ φανεροὶ ἦσαν is applied to the flight of Alcibiades and his friends when on their way home to take their trial. Compare Plato, de Legibus, IX. 855, where, speaking of a citizen banished for incurable wickedness, he calls him, ἀκλεῆς καὶ ὑπὲρ τοὺς τῆς χάρας ὄρους ἀφανισθείς.

["He was lost at sea." Thirlwall, vol. IV. p. 22. It is added in a note, "ἀφανίζω is the word commonly used "on such occasions, meaning simply "to sink or drown. So Xenoph. Hel- len. I. 6. §. 33. and Ælian, Var. Hist. XII. 61."]

3. Ἰωνος] Ion Chius poëta non incelebris, de quo Suidas in v. Ἀθηναῖος agit, cœpit docere tragœdiam Olymp.

LXXXII. ut Idem tradit in Ἰων. Itaque ætas quidem non obstat, quo minus hujus Tydei pater esse potuerit. Sed fortassis nullum aliud est hujus rei argumentum. DUKER.

4. ἐς ὀλίγον κατεχομένης] The expression ἐς ὀλίγους κατεχομένης would offer no difficulty, as again V. 81. ἐς ὀλίγους κατέστησαν τὰ τῶν Σικωνίων. But the singular number is remarkable, and especially without the article. It seems that τὸ ὀλίγον was properly opposed to τὸ πλήθος, as in Plato, Politicus, p. 303. a. ἐνὸς καὶ πλήθους τὸ ὀλίγον μέσον. And thus ὀλίγον, coming to be synonymous with ὀλιγαρχία, and πλήθος with δημοκρατία, ἐς ὀλίγον κατεχομένης, signifies merely, "being reduced to an oligarchy."

11. αἱ—νῆες αὐτοῖς, κ. τ. λ.] Here again is a good instance of the use of the dative noticed III. 98, and elsewhere. It makes the dative the real subject of the sentence, and therefore ἀναχωροῦντες follows naturally in the next clause, referring to the Athenians themselves, and not to their ships. Had the genitive been used, αἱ νῆες αὐτῶν, the effect would not have been the same; and the change of the nominative in the following lines would have been less justifiable.

CHIOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

ἐποιοῦντο ταῖς ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ, ἐπεὶ δὲ μὴ ἀντανάγοιεν, ἀναχωροῦντες πάλιν ἐς τὴν Σάμον ἡσύχαζον.

XXXIX. Ἐκ δὲ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι αἱ τῷ Φαρναβάζῳ ὑπὸ Καλλιγείτου τοῦ Μεγαρέως καὶ Τι-
 5 A fleet is sent from Peloponnesus with orders ultimately to cooperate with Pharnabazus, in delivering the cities of the Hellespont from the dominion of Athens. Eleven commis-
 σιωνῆς ἀρᾶσαι ἔπλεον ἐπὶ Ἰωνίας, περὶ ἡλίου τροπᾶς· καὶ ἄρχων ἐπέπλει αὐτῶν Ἀντισθένης Σπαρτιάτης. ξυνέπεμψαν δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι 2
 καὶ ἔνδεκα ἄνδρας Σπαρτιατῶν ξυμβούλους Ἀστυόχῳ, ὧν εἰς ἦν Λίχας ὁ Ἀρκεσιλάου. καὶ εἴρητο αὐτοῖς, ἐς Μίλητον ἀφικομένους τῶν τε ἄλλων ξυνεπιμελεῖσθαι, ἣ μὲλλει ἄριστα
 15 ἐξεῖν, καὶ τὰς ναῦς ταύτας ἢ αὐτὰς ἢ πλείους ἢ καὶ ἐλάσσους ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ὡς Φαρνάβαζον, ἣν δοκῇ, ἀποπέμπειν, Κλέαρχον τὸν Ῥαμφίου, ὃς ξυνέπλει, ἄρχοντα προστάξαν-
 τας, καὶ Ἀστυόχον, ἣν δοκῇ τοῖς ἔνδεκα ἀνδράσι, παύειν τῆς ναυαρχίας, Ἀντισθένην δὲ καθιστάναι· πρὸς γὰρ τὰς τοῦ Πεδαρίτου ἐπιστολὰς ὑπώπτευον αὐτόν. πλέουσai οὖν αἱ 3
 20 νῆες ἀπὸ Μαλέας πελάγαι Μήλῳ προσέβαλον, καὶ περιτυχόντες ναυσὶ δέκα Ἀθηναίων τὰς τρεῖς λαμβάνουσι κενὰς καὶ κατακαίουσι. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο δεδιότες μὴ αἱ διαφυγοῦσαι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τῆς Μήλου νῆες, ὅπερ ἐγένετο, μηνύσωσι τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τὸν ἐπίπλουν αὐτῶν, πρὸς τὴν Κρήτην πλεύ-

1. ταῖς] τοὺς c. ἐπειδὴ B.R. et mox ἀποχωροῦντες. 3. χειμῶνι ἐν τῷ C.e.
 4. καλλιγείτονος e. τιμαγεῖρου c. 5. πραττόντων B. 6. ὑπὸ τῶν λακε-
 δαιμονίων L.O. 8. ἐπέπλει B. Porpo. Goell. ceteri ἔπλει. 9. δὲ καὶ οἱ c.f.
 λακεδαιμόνιοι ἔνδεκα c. 11. ἦν] om. c.e. ἢ H.T. λείχας L.O.P.R.c.d.e.
 f.g.i.k.m. 12. ἐς τὴν μίλητον d. 14. ἔχειν f. ἢ αὐτὰς] om. K. ἐλάτ-
 τους B. 15. τὸν] om. c. ἣν δοκῇ] post ἐλάσσους ponit c. ἀποστέλ-
 λειν c. 17. πέμπειν d.i. 18. ναυμαχίας B.g. 19. ὑπόπτευον N.T.V.
 20. μαλέου N. sed γρ. μαλέας. μαλέου Q. πλάγαι A. πλαγίαι B. προσέ-
 βαλλον B.O. 21. κενὰς] om. B. 22. αἱ] om. B. φυγοῦσαι g. 24. σάμῳ B.
 Porpo. Goell. vulgo νήσῳ. ἐκπλουν L.O.P.d.e.f.g.k.m. αὐτόν A.

4. αἱ τῷ Φαρναβάζῳ, κ. τ. λ.] See had been done before in the case of
 ch. 8. Cnemus, II. 85, of Alcidas, III. 76,
 10. ἔνδεκα ἄνδρας—ξυμβούλους] This and again of Agis, V. 63.

σαντες καὶ πλείω τὸν πλοῦν διὰ φυλακῆς ποιησάμενοι, ἐς 4 τὴν Καῦνον τῆς Ἀσίας κατήραν. ἐντεῦθεν δὲ, ὡς ἐν ἀσφα-
λεῖ ὄντες, ἀγγελίαν ἔπεμπον ἐπὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ ναῦς τοῦ
ξυμπαρακομισθῆναι.

XL. Οἱ δὲ Χῖοι καὶ Πεδάριτος κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον 5
οὐδὲν ἦσσαν, καίπερ διαμέλλοντα, τὸν Ἀστύοχον πέμποντες
ἀγγέλους ἡξίουσι σφίσι πολιορκουμένοις βοη-
θῆσαι ἀπάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶ, καὶ μὴ περιδεῖν
τὴν μεγίστην τῶν ἐν Ἰωνίᾳ ξυμμαχίδων πό-
λεων ἕκ τε θαλάσσης εἰργομένην καὶ κατὰ γῆν 10
ληστεύειν πορθουμένην. οἱ γὰρ οἰκέται τοῖς
Χίοις πολλοὶ ὄντες, καὶ μᾶ γε πόλει πλὴν
Λακεδαιμονίων πλείστοι γενόμενοι, καὶ ἅμα διὰ τὸ πλῆθος
χαλεπωτέως ἐν ταῖς ἀδικίαις κολαζόμενοι, ὥς ἡ στρατιὰ τῶν
Ἀθηναίων βεβαίως ἔδοξε μετὰ τείχους ιδρύσθαι, εὐθὺς αὐτο- 15

2. κατήρον A.C.E.F.H.K.T.c.f.m. δὲ] δ' K. Conf. c. 56. extr. et 67.
3. μιλῆτῳ] νήσῳ B. ναῦς χάριν τοῦ B. 6. οὐθέν ἦττον B. πέμψαντες B.
πέμποντας E.F. 7. ξυμπολιορκουμένοις f. βοηθήσειν C.c.d.e.f.i.k.m. 9. πρὸς
τὴν μεγίστην R. 11. ἰκέται P. 15. ιδρύσασθαι L.O.P.g.

1. καὶ πλείω τὸν πλοῦν διὰ φυλακῆς ποιησάμενοι] Καὶ μακρότερον τὸν πλοῦν ποιησάμενοι ὑπὲρ ἀσφαλείας. SCHOL.

πλείω τὸν πλοῦν διὰ φυλακῆς ποιησάμενοι] "Having lengthened their voyage in guarding against the enemy."

3. τοῦ ξυμπαρακομισθῆναι] "About being conveyed safely along the coast to the end of their voyage," i. e. in order to be conveyed. The genitive is properly explanatory of the words ἔπεμπον ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, and it does not seem right to say that ἔνεκα or any other such word is understood.

12. μᾶ γε πόλει—πλείστοι γενόμενοι] The Chians had been a trading people from very early times; they traded with Egypt in the reign of Amasis, (Herodot. II. 178.) and an unusually large proportion of their citizens was habitually engaged in maritime commerce. (Aristot. Politic. IV. 4.) They are charged with the infamy of being the first Greek people who were regular slave dealers; buying Barbarian slaves

from the adjacent continent of Asia, to labour on their lands, the bulk of their own free population being employed, as has been observed, in commerce. (Theopompus, Hist. XVII. apud Athenæum, VI. p. 265.) The severe treatment of these slaves often drove them to run away from their masters; and they then occupied the fastnesses of the interior of the island, and continually harassed their masters by their depredations. (Nymphodorus, Asiæ Peripl. apud Athenæum, VI. 265.) It appears that the Chian slaves were peculiarly called *θεράποντες*, (Eustathius on Dionys. 533.) an evidence of the antiquity of slavery in the island; for *θεράπων* is the Homeric word for one who waits on another, whether bond or free; and the name had been so long familiar in Chios, as describing a class of persons who were there so numerous, that it remained in use without ever being exchanged for the more common term *δοῦλος*.

COAST OF CNIDUS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

μολία τε ἐχώρησαν οἱ πολλοὶ πρὸς αὐτοὺς, καὶ τὰ πλείστα
κακὰ ἐπιστάμενοι τὴν χώραν οὗτοι ἔδρασαν. ἔφασαν οὖν³
χρῆναι οἱ Χίοι, ἕως ἔτι ἐλπίς καὶ δυνατὸν κωλύσαι, τειχιζο-
μένου τοῦ Δελφινίου καὶ ἀτελοῦς ὄντος, καὶ στρατοπέδῳ καὶ
5 ναυσὶν ἐρύματος μείζονος προσπεριβαλλομένου, βοηθῆσαι
σφίσιν. ὁ δὲ Ἀστύοχος, καίπερ οὐ διανοούμενος διὰ τὴν τότε
ἀπειλήν, ὡς ἑώρα καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους προθύμους ὄντας,
ῥωμητο ἐς τὸ βοηθεῖν. XLI. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ἐκ τῆς Καύνου

COAST OF
CNIDUS.

- ¹⁰ On his way he falls in with and defeats an Athenian fleet, sent from Samos to watch for the enemy's fleet coming from Peloponnesus. He then effects his junction with the fleet at Caunus, and they all proceed together to Cnidus.
- ¹⁵ τὴν Χίον ἐπλεῖ ἐς τὴν Καύνον. καὶ ἐς Κῶν²

(41, 42.)

τὴν Μεροπίδα ἐν τῷ παράπλῳ ἀποβὰς τὴν τε
πόλιν, ἀτείχιστον οὖσαν καὶ ὑπὸ σεισμῳ, ὃς αὐτοῖς ἔτυχε
μέγιστός γε δὴ ὦν μεμνήμεθα γενόμενος, ξυμπεπτωκυῖαν,
²⁰ ἐκπορθεῖ, τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐς τὰ ὄρη πεφευγόντων, καὶ τὴν
χώραν καταδρομαῖς λείαν ἐποιεῖτο, πλὴν τῶν ἐλευθέρων.

1. ἐχώρησαν οἱ A.B.F.H.N.T.V. d.i. Poppo. Goell. ἐχώρησαντο E. vulgo ἐχρήσαντο. πλείστα κατὰ V. 8. καύσου d.i. 9. ὅτι ἐπτά N. 10. ξύμβολοι A.F. ξύμμαχοι T. 12. τὰλλα B. Goell. vulgo τὰ ἄλλα. θαλαττοκρατοῖεν B. 16. κῶων d.i. κῶ N.V. 18. καὶ] om. d. ἀπὸ Q. ὡς αὐτοῖς E.F.T. αὐτὸς e. 19. γέ] τε L.O.f.g. om. e. 21. λείαν A.E.H.K. τῶν] om. Q.

5. ἐρύματος μείζονος προσπεριβαλλομένου] It is not certain whether the word μείζονος refers to height or circumference; whether the meaning be, that the wall of the naval camp, (compare I. 117.) was being raised in height, or enlarged in extent. Τὸ μέγα τεῖχος, in II. 76. §. 3, means, "the high or "raised wall," as τοῦ βραχέος τεῖχους is, "the original low wall;" and perhaps the fortification having been first carried, ἐς τὸ ἀναγκάστατον ὕψος, (I. 90.) was afterwards completed to its proper height, when the Athenians found themselves more at leisure.

6. τὴν τότε ἀπειλήν] See VIII. 33. 16. Κῶν τὴν Μεροπίδα] According to the old mythical language, "Cos first settled by the hero Merops." See Stephan. Byzant. Hesychius, &c. According to the interpretation now given to this language, "Cos first settled by the people called Meropes."

20. τὴν χώραν—λείαν ἐποιεῖτο] "He made the country his spoil," or, "his prize;" i. e. he made spoil of all that it contained. Compare ch. 62. σκεῖν καὶ ἀνδράποδα ἀρπαγὴν ποιησάμενος. and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 413. obs. 5.

COAST OF CNIDUS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

3 τούτους δὲ ἀφίει. ἐκ δὲ τῆς Κῶ ἀφικόμενος ἐς τὴν Κνίδον
 νυκτὸς ἀναγκάζεται ὑπὸ τῶν Κνιδίων παραινούντων μὴ ἐκβι-
 βάσαι τοὺς ναύτας, ἀλλ' ὥσπερ εἶχε πλεῖν εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων ναῦς εἴκοσιν, ἃς ἔχων Χαρμῖνος, εἰς τῶν ἐκ Σάμου
 στρατηγῶν, ἐφύλασσε ταύτας τὰς ἐπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι ναῦς ἐκ 5
 τῆς Πελοποννήσου προσπλεύσας, ἐφ' ᾧσπερ καὶ ὁ Ἀστυ-
 4 ὁχος παρέπλει. ἐπύθοντο δὲ οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ ἐκ τῆς Μήλου
 τὸν ἐπίπλουν αὐτῶν, καὶ ἡ φυλακὴ τῷ Χαρμῖνῳ περὶ τὴν
 Σύμην καὶ Χάλκην καὶ Ῥόδον καὶ περὶ τὴν Λυκίαν ἦν· ἥδη
 γὰρ ἦσθάνετο καὶ ἐν τῇ Καύνῳ οὖσας αὐτάς. XLII. ἐπέ- 10
 πλει οὖν, ὥσπερ εἶχε, πρὸς τὴν Σύμην ὁ Ἀστυόχος, πρὶν
 ἔκπυστος γενέσθαι, εἴ πως περιλάβοι που μετεώρους τὰς
 ναῦς. καὶ αὐτῷ ὑετός τε καὶ τὰ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ξυννέφελα
 ὄντα πλάνησιν τῶν νεῶν ἐν τῷ σκότει καὶ ταραχὴν παρέσχε.
 1 καὶ ἅμα τῇ ἔφ, διεσπασμένου τοῦ ναυτικοῦ, καὶ τοῦ μὲν φα- 15
 νεροῦ ἥδη ὄντος τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοῦ εὐωνύμου κέρως, τοῦ δὲ
 ἄλλου περὶ τὴν νῆσον ἔτι πλανωμένου, ἐπανάγονται κατὰ
 τάχος ὁ Χαρμῖνος καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐλάσσοσιν ἢ ταῖς εἴκοσι
 ναυσὶ, νομίσαντες, ὥσπερ ἐφύλασσαν ναῦς, τὰς ἀπὸ τῆς
 3 Καύνου, ταύτας εἶναι. καὶ προσπεσόντες εὐθὺς κατέδυσάν τε 20
 τρεῖς καὶ κατετραυμάτισαν ἄλλας, καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ ἐπεκρά-
 τουν, μέχρι οὐ ἐπεφάνησαν αὐτοῖς παρὰ δόξαν αἱ πλείους

1. τῆς κῶ] κῶ b. τῶν κῶων e. 3. εὐθὺς] om. e. 4. ναῦς] om. K. ἐκ
 τῆς σάμου g. 5. ἐφύλαττε B. τὰς] καὶ P. 6. προσπλεύσας L.O. ἄπερ
 F.H.T. 7. ἐπύθοντο γὰρ N.V. μήλου V. corr. N. recens. A. Haack. Porpo.
 Goell. Bekk. 2. ceteri μιλῆτον. 9. σίμην e. χάλκιν Q. χάλπην L. 10. ἐπλεῖ
 K.O. περὶ N.V. 11. οὖν] om. c.e. 12. εἴ που Q. 13. αὐτὸς L. ἐκ
 τοῦ] om. E. ξυννέφελα Q.V. ξυνέφελα F.H.K.i. 14. καὶ ταραχὴν ἐν τῷ
 σκότει c.e. παρείχε K. παρέσχον R. 15. καὶ τοῦ μὲν] om. Q. 16. ὄντος
 ἥδη B. 18. ἐλάττοσιν B. ταῖς] om. Q. 19. ἃς παρεφύλασσαν K.g.
 19. ἐφύλαττον B. 20. τε] om. V. 22. ἐφάνησαν L.c.

7. ἐκ τῆς Μήλου] This reading, which had been rightly restored by the later editors on conjecture, is now confirmed by the Venetian MS. V, and is also the corrected reading of the Cambridge MS. N. Its correctness is proved by reference to ch. 39. δεδιώτες μὴ αἰ διαφυγούσαι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τῆς Μήλου νῆς, ὅπερ

ἐγένετο, μηνύσωσι τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ.

13. τὰ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ] "The state of the atmosphere;" literally, "the things or appearances proceeding or arising from the atmosphere." Compare IV. 81. τὰ ἐκ Σικελίας. II. 87. τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς τύχης. III. 37. τῇ ἐξ αὐτῶν ξυνέσει.

τῶν νεῶν καὶ πανταχόθεν ἀπεκλήοντο. ἔπειτα δὲ ἐς φυγὴν 4
καταστάντες ἐξ μὲν ναῦς ἀπολλύασι, ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς κατα-
φεύγουσιν ἐς τὴν Τεύτλουσσαν νῆσον, ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἐς Ἀλι-
καρνασσόν. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ μὲν Πελοποννήσιοι ἐς Κνίδον 5
κατάραντες, καὶ ξυμμιγείσων τῶν ἐκ τῆς Καύνου ἐπὶ καὶ
εἵκοσι νεῶν αὐτοῖς, ξυμπάσαις πλεύσαντες καὶ τροπαῖον ἐν
τῇ Σύμῃ στήσαντες πάλιν ἐς τὴν Κνίδον καθωρμίσαντο.
XLIII. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ταῖς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου ναυσὶ πάσαις, ὡς
ἦσθοντο τὰ τῆς ναυμαχίας, πλεύσαντες ἐς τὴν Σύμην, καὶ
10 ἐπὶ μὲν τὸ ἐν τῇ Κνίδῳ ναυτικὸν οὐχ ὀρμήσαν-
τες, οὐδ' ἐκεῖνοι ἐπ' ἐκείνους, λαβόντες δὲ τὰ ἐν
τῇ Σύμῃ σκευὴ τῶν νεῶν, καὶ Λωρύμοις τοῖς
ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ προσβαλόντες, ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς
τὴν Σάμον. ἅπασαι δ' ἤδη οὖσαι ἐν τῇ Κνίδῳ 2
15 αἱ τῶν Πελοποννησίων νῆες ἐπεσκευάζοντο τε, εἴ τι ἔδει, καὶ
πρὸς τὸν Τισσαφέρην (παρεγένετο γὰρ) λόγους ἐποιοῦντο
οἱ ἑνδεκά ἄνδρες τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων περὶ τε τῶν ἤδη πε-
πραγμένων, εἴ τι μὴ ἤρεσκεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος
πολέμου, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἄριστα καὶ ξυμφορώτατα ἀμφοτέροις

1. ἀπεκλήοντο F.H. ἀπέκλινον T. Porpo. Goell. vulgo ἀπεκλείοντο. 2. ἀπο-
λύουσι V.c.d.e.g. ἀπόλλυσι F.H. ἀπολύασι Q.T. 3. τεύτλουσσαν B. τεύ-
γλουσσαν L.O.V.g. τεύτλουσσαν Porpo. Goell. vulgo τεύγλουσσαν. "Vid. Hem-
sterhusium ad Luc. Jud. Voc. 8." Bekker. ἀλικαρνασσόν N.Q.V.c.f.g.i.k.m.
correctus C. "Quod præferimus." Porpo. 4. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο N.V. μὲν]
om. d.i. 8. ταῖς] om. K.k. 10. ναυτικῶν e. ναυτικῶν g. ὀρμίσαντες
A.C.E.F.H.K.O.P.T.c.d.e.g.i.k.m. 12. λωρύμοις A.B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.
T.V.g.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. λωρίμοις c.i. λωρίμοις d. vulgo λωρύμοις.
13. προσβάλλοντες i. προσπλεύσαντες B. 14. δ'] om. K. οὖσαι ἅμα
ἐν B. κνίδῳ R. 15. ἐπεσκευάζον Q. 16. γὰρ] δὲ c. γὰρ καὶ e.
post λόγους ponit A. om. E. ποιοῦνται e. 17. δὲ A.C.E.F.K.L.O.T.
f.g.k. om. V. 18. εἴ] ἢ E. ἤρεσεν Q. 19. πολέμῳ C.K.b.k.m.
ξυμφερώτατα g.

3. Τεύτλουσσαν] Quidam MSS. Τεύ-
γλουσσαν. cum editis Cl. Gr. At Ste-
phanus Τεύτλουσσα, τὸ ἐθνικὸν Τευ-
τλουσσαῖος, ἢ Τευτλούσσιοι. Plinio est
Seuthusa. Ἐν Σείθλῳ, Anna Commena.
Wass. Harduinus ad Plin. V. Hist.
Nat. ult. putat, in exemplaribus Thu-
cydidis mendose legi Τεύτλουσσαν, pro
Τεύτλουσσαν. DUKER.

Τεύτλουσσαν νῆσον] "Beet island;"
so called from the quantity of beet
(τεύτλον or τευτλίον) which grew in it.

11. τὰ ἐν τῇ Σύμῃ σκευὴ τῶν νεῶν]
i. e. the masts and sails of Charminus'
squadron, which, according to custom,
had been left on shore at Syme, when
the ships put to sea suddenly to attack
the fleet of Astyochous. See ch. 42.

COAST OF CNIDUS. RHODES. A.C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

3 πολεμήσεται. μάλιστα δὲ ὁ Λίχας ἐσκόπει τὰ ποιούμενα, καὶ τὰς σπονδὰς οὐδετέρας, οὔτε τὰς Χαλκιδέως οὔτε τὰς Θηρα- μένους, ἔφη καλῶς συγκεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ δεινὸν εἶναι εἰ χώρας ὅσης βασιλεὺς καὶ οἱ πρόγονοι ἦρξαν πρότερον, ταύτης καὶ νῦν ἀξιώσει κρατεῖν· ἐνεῖναι γὰρ καὶ νήσους ἀπάσας πάλιν 5 δουλεύειν καὶ Θεσσαλίαν καὶ Λοκροὺς καὶ τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτῶν, καὶ ἀντ' ἐλευθερίας ἂν Μηδικὴν ἀρχὴν τοῖς Ἑλλησι τοὺς 4 Λακεδαιμονίους περιθεῖναι. ἐτέρας οὖν ἐκέλευε βελτίους σπένδεσθαι, ἢ ταύταις γε οὐ χρήσεσθαι, οὐδὲ τῆς τροφῆς ἐπὶ τούτοις δεῖσθαι οὐδέν. ἀγανακτῶν δὲ ὁ μὲν Τισσαφέρνης 10 ἀπεχώρησεν ἀπ' αὐτῶν δι' ὀργῆς καὶ ἄπρακτος.

XLIV. Οἱ δ' ἐς τὴν Ῥόδον, ἐπικηρυκευομένων ἀπὸ τῶν δυνατωτάτων ἀνδρῶν, τὴν γνώμην εἶχον πλεῖν, ἐλπίζοντες νῆσόν τε οὐκ ἀδύνατον καὶ ναυβατῶν πλήθει 15 καὶ πεζῷ προσάξεσθαι, καὶ ἅμα ἡγούμενοι αὐ- τοὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ξυμμαχίας δυνατοὶ ἔσεσθαι, Τισσαφέρνην μὴ αἰτοῦντες χρήματα, 2 Τισσαφέρνην μὴ αἰτοῦντες χρήματα, 3 τρέφειν τὰς ναῦς. πλεύσαντες οὖν εὐθὺς ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι ἐκ τῆς Κνίδου, καὶ προσβαλόντες Καμίρῳ τῆς Ῥοδίας πρώτη νηυσὶ τέσσαρσι καὶ ἐνενήκοντα, ἐξεφόβησαν 20 μὲν τοὺς πολλοὺς, οὐκ εἰδότας τὰ πρασσόμενα, καὶ ἔφυγον, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀτειχίστου οὔσης τῆς πόλεως· εἶτα συγκαλέ-

1. πολεμηθήσεται Q. 2. οὔτε τὰς χαλκιδέως οὔτε τὰς θηρ. ἔφη B.N.V. Porpo. Goell. οὔτε τὰς θ. ἔφη οὔτε τὰς χ. Q. vulgo omittunt illa οὔτε τὰς χαλκιδέως. 3. συγκεῖσθαι F.H.N.d.k. 4. ὅσης ἢς L.O.P. ἢς A.E.F.H.N.T.V. οὔσης R. 5. ἐνεῖναι Bekk. 2. Libri ἐνῆν. 6. θετταλίαν B. 7. λοκροὺς T. 8. ἐκέλευσε d.i. 9. σπένδεσθαι ξυνθήκας ἢ B. 10. οὐθέν B. 11. καὶ] om. N.V. 12. ἐπικηρυκευόμενοι B. 14. ναυτῶν L.Q.e. prima manu N. ναυατῶν K.R.T. d.g. 15. πεζῷ] om. d.i. πεζῶν g. προσάξεσθαι Q. 17. τισσαφέρνη C.m. 19. καμῖρῳ A.C.H.K.N.V.d.e.f.g.k.m. Porpo. καμῖρῳ F. τῇ καμείρῳ c. vulgo καμείρῳ. 20. πρώτῃ] πρώτον B.V. πρότερον d. πρὸς c.e.i. πρὸς τὴν A.C.F.H.K.L.O.R.T.b.k.m. πρὸς γῆν g. πρὸς τὴν γῆν G. πρὸς τὴν ἄκραν P. πρὸς τῇ E. ταῖς ναυσὶ i. 21. πραττόμενα καὶ ἔφυγον B. Goell. καὶ om. K. vulgo ἔφευγον. 22. συγκαλέσαντες K.

12. ἐπικηρυκευομένων—ἀνδρῶν] “Some of the most powerful men opening a communication with them,” or, more literally, “some communicating with them from the chief men.” Ἐπικηρυκευομένων is equivalent to ἐλθόντων

ἀγγέλων. Compare I. 3. ἐπαγομένων αὐτοὺς ἐς τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις. Dobree proposes to join ἀνδρῶν with ἐπικηρυκευομένων instead of taking it with δυνατωτάτων.

RHODES. IONIA. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

σαντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τούτους τε καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τοῖν δυοῖν
πολείων, Λίνδου [τε] καὶ Ἰηλυσοῦ, Ῥοδίουσ ἐπεισαν ἀπο-
στῆναι Ἀθηναίων. καὶ προσεχώρησε Ῥόδος Πελοποννησίοις.
οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον ταῖς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου 3
5 ναυσὶν αἰσθόμενοι ἔπλευσαν μὲν βουλόμενοι φθάσαι, καὶ
ἐφάνησαν πελάγιοι, ὑστερήσαντες δὲ οὐ πολλῶ τὸ μὲν πα-
ραχρήμα ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς Χάλκην, ἐντεύθεν δ' ἐς Σάμον,
ὑστερον δὲ ἐκ τῆς Χάλκης καὶ ἐκ τῆς Κῶ καὶ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου
τοὺς ἐπίπλους ποιούμενοι ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥόδον ἐπολέμουν. οἱ δὲ 4
10 χρήματα μὲν ἐξέλεξαν ἐς δύο καὶ τριάκοντα τάλαντα οἱ
Πελοποννήσιοι παρὰ τῶν Ῥοδίων, τὰ δ' ἄλλα ἡσύχαζον
ἡμέρας ὀγδοήκοντα, ἀνελκύσαντες τὰς ναῦς.

XLV. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ καὶ ἔτι πρότερον, πρὶν ἐς τὴν Ῥόδον
αὐτοὺς ἀναστῆναι, τάδε ἐπράσσετο. Ἀλκιβιάδης μετὰ τὸν
15 IONIA. Χαλκιδέως θάνατον καὶ τὴν ἐν Μιλήτῳ μάχην
Alciades leaves the Peloponnesians, and taking refuge with Tissaphernes, persuades him to lower his subsidy to them;
τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις ὑποπτος ὢν, καὶ ἀπ' αὐ-
τῶν ἀφικομένης ἐπιστολῆς πρὸς Ἀστυόχον ἐκ
Λακεδαίμονος ὥστ' ἀποκτεῖναι (ἦν γὰρ καὶ τῷ
Ἀγιδι ἐχθρὸς καὶ ἄλλως ἄπιστος ἐφαίνετο),
20 πρῶτον μὲν ὑποχωρεῖ δέισας παρὰ Τισσαφέρην, ἔπειτα

1. τοῖν A.B.E.F.L.N.O.T.V.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo τῶν. 2. πο-
λείων A.B.N.T.V. Poppo. Goell. πόλεων c. vulgo πόλεον. διηλύου pro λίν-
δου E.F. τε om. B. Bekk. 2. Ἰηλύσου A.F.m. Ἰηλυγοῦ P. Ἰλυσσου T.
Ῥοδίοις F.T. 3. τῶν ἀθηναίων K. 6. ἐπεφάνησαν B. ἐφάνισαν. ὑστερή-
σαντες A.B.C.E.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.c.d.e.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. 7. ἐπέ-
πλευσαν i. 9. τῆς Ῥόδου L.O.P. 10. μὲν] om. K. ἐξελέξαντες
δύο K. 11. περὶ c. 12. ὀγδοήκοντα] δις τεσσαράκοντα c. 13. ταῦτα e.
14. ἐπράττετο B. ἐπράσσοντο d. ἀλκιβιάδης τε μετὰ B. 16. ἐπ' C.K.
18. καὶ τῷ Ἀγιδι B. Poppo. Goell. vulgo καὶ om.

1. τοῖν δυοῖν πολέων] The article is rightly added, because there were in all three states in the island, Camirus, Lindus, and Ialysus. See Herodot. I. 144. Strabo, XIV. 2. §. 6. The city Rhodes was not built till four years after this period, being founded jointly by the three states to serve as the common capital of the island. See Diodorus, XIII. 75. p. 196. ed. Rhodom. For the masculine form τοῖν with the

feminine substantive πολέων, see Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 64. obs. 2. and §. 436.

2. πολέων] Sic V. 29. ἀμφοῖν τοῖν πολέων. DUKER.

8. καὶ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου] Krüger proposes to read ἐκ τῆς Σύμης, that island being mentioned together with Chalce in ch. 41. But it appears that the Athenians sailed to observe or attack Rhodes no less from Samos than from the nearer points of Cos and Chalce. See ch. 55.

IONIA. A. C. 412—1. O'lymp. 92. 1.

ἐκάκου πρὸς αὐτὸν, ὅσον ἐδύνατο μάλιστα, τῶν Πελοποννη-
 2 σίων τὰ πράγματα. καὶ διδάσκαλος πάντων γιγνόμενος τήν
 τε μισθοφορὰν ξυνέτεμεν, ἀντὶ δραχμῆς Ἀττικῆς ὥστε τριώ-
 βολον, καὶ τοῦτο μὴ ξυνεχῶς, δίδοσθαι, λέγειν κελεύων τὸν
 Τισσαφέρην πρὸς αὐτοὺς ὡς Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐκ πλείονος χρόνου 5
 ἐπιστήμονες ὄντες τοῦ ναυτικοῦ, τριώβολον τοῖς ἑαυτῶν διδό-
 ασιν, οὐ τοσοῦτον πενία ὅσον ἵνα αὐτῶν μὴ οἱ ναῦται, ἐκ
 περιουσίας ὑβρίζοντες, οἱ μὲν τὰ σώματα χεῖρῳ ἔχωσι, δαπα-
 νῶντες ἐς τοιαῦτα ἄφ' ὧν ἡ ἀσθένεια ξυμβαίνει, οἱ δὲ τὰς
 ναῦς ἀπολείπωσιν ὑπολιπόντες ἐς ὀμηρεῖαν τὸν προσοφει- 10
 3 λόμενον μισθόν· καὶ τοὺς τριηράρχους καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς
 τῶν πόλεων ἐδίδασκεν ὥστε δόντα χρήματα αὐτὸν πείσαι,
 ὥστε ξυγχωρῆσαι ταῦτα ἑαυτῷ, πλὴν τῶν Συρακοσίων·
 τούτων δὲ Ἑρμοκράτης [τε] ἡναντιοῦτο μόνος ὑπὲρ τοῦ

1. ἐδύνατο τὰ τῶν πελοποννησίων πράγματα Q. 2. γενόμενος d.i. 3. μι-
 σθοφορίαν E. 4. συνεχῶς d. 9. ἐς τὰ τοιαῦτα Q. οἱ δὲ μὴ τὰς ναῦς
 Parm. 10. ἀπολείπωσιν ὑπολιπόντες margo A. ἀπολείπωσιν ὑπολείποντες V.
 ἀπολείπωσιν οὐχ ὑπολιπόντες B. Bekk. Goell. Poppo. Sed hic negativ. οὐκ
 uncis inclusit. Prima libri N. scriptura hæc fuit τὰς ναῦς ἀπολιπόντες τὸν προσ-
 οφειδόμενον μισθόν. Deinde corrector, ἀπολιπόντες in ἀπολείπωσιν mutato,
 voces ὑπολείποντες ἐς ὀμηρεῖαν in margine adscripsit. idem tamen, ut videtur,
 infra ad calcem paginæ subjecit γρ. οὐχ ὑπολείποντες. vulgo ἀπολιπόντες.
 ὀμηρεῖαν A.E.F.H.Q.V. τοῦ προσοφειδόμενου L.O. 11. μισθοῦ O. τριη-
 ράρχας L.O.d.g.i.k. 12. τῶν τε πόλεων E. ὥστε delet Reiskius. διδόντα
 L.O.g. διδόντας f. αὐτὸν] om. d.i. 13. ὥστε] om. B. συγχωρῆσαι
 F.H.N.V.g. αὐτῷ d. αὐτῷ V. 14. τε] στρατηγὸς ὧν B. omisso mox μόνος.

9. οἱ δὲ τὰς ναῦς, κ. τ. λ.] The variety of readings in this passage seems to indicate some corruption in the text. I have followed the reading of the Venetian MS. V., which is also the marginal reading of the MS. A., except that the former MS., whether by oversight or design, reads ὑπολείποντες, instead of the aorist ὑπολιπόντες. The sense seems to be, "lest others of the seamen should leave their ships, leaving behind them their arrears of pay as a pledge." That is, that the larger pay was looked upon as a security for the men's returning to their duty, and that therefore leave of absence was too often given, and other irregularities were connived at, such as the substitution of inferior seamen by those who wished to get liberty to attend to their own af-

fairs, (see VII. 13. ad fin.) the officers trusting that the high pay would always induce the men to return to their duty when they might be called for.

12. ἐδίδασκεν ὥστε πείσαι] Compare I. 119. δεηθέντες ὥστε ψηφίσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον. VIII. 79. δόξαν αὐτοῖς ὥστε διανυμαχεῖν, and VIII. 86. ἐπαγγελόμενοι τῷ δήμῳ ὥστε βοηθεῖν. In all these cases, ὥστε merely explains the preceding verb or participle; he instructs him, namely, to bribe them "over by money." Compare also Herodot. III. 14. συνήνεικε ὥστε παρίεναι. A little below, ὑπὲρ τοῦ ξύμπαντος ξυμμαχικοῦ, in the behalf of the whole united confederacy. I know not why Bekker should have preferred the reading, παντός.

IONIA. A. C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

ξύμπαντος ξυμμαχικοῦ. τὰς τε πόλεις δεομένας χρημάτων⁴
 ἀπήλασεν, αὐτὸς ἀντιλέγων ὑπὲρ τοῦ Τισσαφέρνους ὥς οἱ
 μὲν Χίοι ἀναίσχυντοι εἶεν, πλουσιώτατοι ὄντες τῶν Ἑλλή-
 νων, ἐπικουρία δὲ ὅμως σωζόμενοι ἀξιοῦσι καὶ τοῖς σώμασι
 5 καὶ τοῖς χρήμασιν ἄλλους ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκείνων ἐλευθερίας κω-
 δυνεύειν· τὰς δ' ἄλλας πόλεις ἔφη ἀδικεῖν, αἱ ἐς Ἀθηναίους⁵
 πρότερον ἢ ἀποστῆναι ἀνάλουν, εἰ μὴ καὶ νῦν καὶ τοσαῦτα
 καὶ ἔτι πλείω ὑπὲρ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἐθελήσουσιν ἐσφέρειν. τὸν
 τε Τισσαφέρνην ἀπέφαινε νῦν μὲν, τοῖς ἰδίοις χρήμασι πολε-
 10 μούντα, εἰκότως φειδόμενον, ἣν δέ ποτε τροφή καταβῇ παρὰ
 βασιλέως, ἐντελῇ αὐτοῖς ἀποδώσειν τὸν μισθὸν καὶ τὰς πόλεις
 τὰ εἰκότα ὠφελήσειν. XLVI. παρῆναι δὲ καὶ τῷ Τισσα-
 φέρνῃ μὴ ἄγαν ἐπείγεσθαι τὸν πόλεμον διαλυ-
 σαι, μηδὲ βουλευθῆναι κομίσαντα ἢ ναῦς
 15 Φοινίσσας ὥσπερ παρεσκευάζετο, ἢ Ἑλλησι
 πλείοσι μισθὸν πορίζοντα, τοῖς αὐτοῖς τῆς τε
 γῆς καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης τὸ κράτος δοῦναι, ἔχειν
 δ' ἀμφοτέρους ἔαν δίχα τὴν ἀρχὴν, καὶ βασιλεῖ

1. παντός B. Bekker. 2. τοῦ] om. Q.g. 3. εἶεν] om. g. 4. καὶ—
 σώμασι] om. R. 5. καὶ τοῖς χρήμασιν] om. c.e.: ante illa καὶ τοῖς σώμασι ponit f.
 ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκείνων B.L.O.Q.b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri om. arti-
 εύειν

culum. κινδυνεύσαι B. 6. αἱ] & N. om. K. 7. ἢ accessit ex B.i.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἀναλουν A.K. ἀναλούντα c. ἀνέλουν b. καὶ νῦν καὶ
 A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.R.T.V.i.k. b. Haack. Poppo. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. καὶ νῦν
 τοσαῦτα. 8. καὶ ἔτι] ἔτι Q. αὐτῶν] om. f.g. 10. ἣν] εἰ e. 11. ἀπο-
 δίδωσι i. 12. τῷ] om. P. ante καὶ ponit B. τισσαφέρνῃ c. 13. διαλύσαι
 τὸν πόλεμον B. Bekk. 2. 15. ἀς, omisso περ, L.O.P. ἄπερ R. ἢ Ἑλλησι
 B.V.d. recens A. et correct. N. cum Tusano: Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἢ μελλήσῃ
 i. καὶ μελλήσῃ Q.R. vulgo μελλήσῃ. 16. πλείονι μισθῷ g. 17. θαλάττης
 B. δοῦναι] om. e.

2. ἀπήλασεν] This aorist occurs in
 the midst of various instances of the
 imperfect. The aorist is so naturally
 the tense of history, that it is not sur-
 prising to see it introduced as here in
 the midst of other tenses. Besides, as
 Göller has observed, the aorist ex-
 presses an act which would be soon
 over, whereas the other verbs in the
 imperfect express a continued act or
 habit.

7. πρότερον ἀποστῆναι] Quaero loca
 aliorum Scriptorum, qui πρότερον pro
 πρότερον ἢ dixerint. Quamdiu ea non
 suppetent, potius credam, hic excidisse
 ἢ post πρότερον, quod propter figuram
 litterarum N et H non multum dissi-
 milem facile fieri potuit. Thucydi-
 des, VI. 58. πρότερον ἢ αἰσθῆσθαι
 αὐτούς. Adde VIII. 24. et ad VII. 63.
 Duk.

IONIA. A. C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

ἐξείναι [ἀεὶ] ἐπὶ τοὺς †αὐτοῦ† λυπηροὺς τοὺς ἐτέρους ἐπά-
 2 γειν. γενομένης δ' ἂν καθ' ἐν τῆς ἐς γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν
 ἀρχῆς, ἀπορεῖν ἂν αὐτὸν οἷς τοὺς κρατοῦντας ξυγκαθαιρήσει,
 ἣν μὴ αὐτὸς βούληται μεγάλη δαπάνη καὶ κινδύνῳ ἀναστᾶς
 3 ποτε διαγωνίσασθαι. εὐτελέστερα δὲ τὰ δεινὰ, βραχεὶ μορίῳ 5
 τῆς δαπάνης καὶ ἅμα μετὰ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀσφαλείας αὐτοὺς
 περὶ ἑαυτοὺς τοὺς Ἑλλήνας κατατρίψαι· ἐπιτηδειότερους τε
 ἔφη τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἶναι κοινωνοὺς αὐτῷ τῆς ἀρχῆς· ἦσσαν
 γὰρ τῶν κατὰ γῆν ἐφίεσθαι, τὸν λόγον τε ξυμφορώτατον
 καὶ τὸ ἔργον ἔχοντας πολεμεῖν· τοὺς μὲν γὰρ ξυγκαταδου- 10
 λοῦν ἂν σφίσι τε αὐτοῖς τὸ τῆς θαλάσσης μέρος, καὶ ἐκείνῳ,
 ὅσοι ἐν τῇ βασιλέως Ἑλληνες οἰκοῦσι, τοὺς δὲ τούναντιον
 ἐλευθερώσοντας ἦκειν. καὶ οὐκ εἰκὸς εἶναι Λακεδαιμονίους
 ἀπὸ μὲν σφῶν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐλευθεροῦν νῦν τοὺς Ἑλλήνας,
 ἀπὸ δ' ἐκείνων τῶν βαρβάρων, †ἣν μὴ ποτε αὐτοὺς μὴ 15

1. ἀεὶ accessit ex B. Bekker. Poppo. Goell. αὐτοῦ A.B.F.H.N.P.T.V.b.i.
 m. Poppo. Goell. αὐτῷ a. Haack. ceteri αὐτοὺς. "Fortassis αὐτῷ, ut VI. 18.
 "τοῖς ἐκεῖ ἐχθροῖς ἡμῶν λυπηροὶ ὄντες." DUK. ἀπάγειν i. 2. καθ' ἐν] om. O.
 ἐν γῇ f. θάλατταν B. 3. ξυγκαθαιρήσειν B. 4. αὐτοὺς d. καὶ κινδύνῳ]
 ἀκινδύνῳ c. 5. διαγωνίσασθαι i. 6. αὐτοῦ B. αὐτοὺς B.i. 7. δὲ ἔφη C.
 8. ἀθηναίους] Ἑλλήνας K. εἶναι] om. B. ἦττον B. 9. ξυμφορώτατα Q.
 ξυμπερώτατον e. 11. τε] om. B. θαλάττης B. ἐκείνων L.O.P.c.d.e.f.g.
 i.k.m. ἐκεῖνο A.E.F.N.V. ἐκείνος B. 12. βασιλεία c. 13. ἐλευθερώσαντας
 A.F.H.Q. 14. μὲν] om. g. νῦν] om. Q. 15. τῶν βαρβάρων] om. B.
 "vide Valckenar. ad Herodot. V. 92." Bekk. ἣν ποτε αὐτοὺς ἐξέλωσιν AEm.
 Portus.

1. τοὺς †αὐτοῦ† λυπηροὺς] Οἱ λυπη-
 ροὶ, according to Poppo, is used as a
 substantive, like οἱ ἐχθροὶ, and οἱ πολέ-
 μοι. (Prolegom. I. p. 122.) "Against
 "his annoyers." See Xenophon, Cy-
 ropæd. III. 10. κακοῦργος μὲν τῶν ἄλλων.
 Compare also Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 322.
 Yet still I agree with Duker, that αὐτῷ
 would be the better reading, and this
 was also a conjecture of Dobree, and is
 found in one of the Thenford MSS.

5. εὐτελέστερα δὲ τὰ δεινὰ κ. τ. λ.]
 "But it was a cheaper way of dispelling
 "the danger, to wear out the Greeks
 "in their intestine quarrels, at a small
 "proportion of the expense incurred
 "in the other way of acting, and with-
 "out any risk to himself." The con-
 struction seems confused, for either τὰ

δεινὰ should have been omitted, so that
 κατατρίψαι should have depended im-
 mediately on εὐτελέστερα, or else it
 should have been, εὐτελέστερα δὲ ἔσε-
 σθαι τὰ δεινὰ, εἰ βούλεται βραχεὶ μορίῳ,
 κ. τ. λ., τοὺς Ἑλλήνας κατατρίψαι.

9. τὸν λόγον τε, κ. τ. λ.] "And they
 "the Athenians conducted the war on
 "principles, and with a practice that
 "best suited the interests of the king."

14. σφῶν τῶν Ἑλλήνων—ἐκείνων τῶν
 βαρβάρων] Compare I. 144. σφίσι τοῖς
 Λακεδαιμονίοις. See Poppo, Prolegom.
 I. p. 205.

15. †ἣν μὴ ποτε, κ. τ. λ.] These words
 seem to be corrupt, and I do not know
 what correction of them is satisfactory.
 So far is clear, that the words are a
 sort of contrast to the word νῦν, nor

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ἐξέλωσι,† μὴ ἐλευθερώσαι. τρίβειν οὖν ἐκέλευε πρῶτον 4
ἀμφοτέρους, καὶ ἀποτεμόμενον ὡς μέγιστα ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθη-
ναίων ἔπειτ' ἤδη τοὺς Πελοποννησίους ἀπαλλάξαι ἐκ τῆς
χώρας. καὶ διενεοῖτο τὸ πλεόν οὕτως ὁ Τισσαφέρνης, ὅσα 5
5 γε ἀπὸ τῶν ποιουμένων ἦν εἰκάσαι. τῷ γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ διὰ
ταῦτα, ὡς εὖ περὶ τούτων παραινοῦντι, προσθεῖς ἑαυτὸν ἐς
πίστιν, τὴν τε τροφήν κακῶς ἐπόριζε τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις
καὶ ναυμαχεῖν οὐκ εἶα, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς Φοινίσσας ναῦς φάσκων
ἦξειν καὶ ἐκ περιόντος ἀγωνιεῖσθαι ἔφθειρε τὰ πράγματα, καὶ
10 τὴν ἀκμὴν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ αὐτῶν ἀφείλετο, γενομένην καὶ πάνυ
ἰσχυράν, τά τε ἄλλα καταφανέστερον, ἢ ὥστε λανθάνειν, οὐ
προθύμως ξυνεπολέμει.

XLVII. Ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης ταῦτα ἅμα μὲν τῷ Τισσα-
φέρνει καὶ βασιλεῖ, ὧν παρ' ἐκείνοις, ἄριστα εἶναι νομίζων
15 He intrigues also παρῆναι, ἅμα δὲ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ καθόδον ἐς τὴν
with an oligarchi- cal party which
was about this time
forming in the A-
thenian armament
at Samos, hoping
that by magnify-
ing his influence
πατρίδα ἐπιθεραπεύων, εἰδὼς, εἰ μὴ διαφθερεῖ
αὐτήν, ὅτι ἔσται ποτὲ αὐτῷ πείσαντι κατελ-
θεῖν· πείσαι δ' ἂν ἐνόμιζε μάλιστα ἐκ τοῦ
τοιούτου, εἰ Τισσαφέρνης φαίνοιτο αὐτῷ ἐπι-

5. γε] om. i. 6. ὡς] om. c.e. 8. ναῦς] om. L.c.e. ante φοινίσσας ponit
K. post φάσκων B. Bekk. 2. 9. ἦκειν B.P.c.e.i.k.m. ἐκ περιόντος A.B.C.
E.F.H.K.N.T.V.b.c.e.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἐκ τοῦ περιόντος.
ἀγωνίσασθαι c.e. 12. ξυνεπολέμει accessit ex B. Poppo. Goell. Valla se non
libenter illis sociis gerere bellum. 13. ταῦτα] om. d. ἅμα] om. c.
14. βασιλεῖ Q. Bekk. Goell. ceteri τῷ βασιλεῖ. ὧν A.F.H.Q.T. ἐκείνους
A.F. 16. ἐθεραπεύων D. 17. ὅτι οὐκ ἔσται g. αὐτῷ ποτε c.

can I suggest any better alteration than that of Portus, who omits the negative both before ποτε, and before ἐξέλωσι, making the sense to be, "should they "ever conquer or get rid of the Athe-
nians."

[Poppo follows Häck's interpretation of these words, "nisi si quando eos "(Athenienses) non everterint;" and he adds, "unde sententia aptissima "oritur, quum Lacedæmonii hac sola "re a liberanda Ionia retineri posse "dicantur, si ab Atheniensibus non "eversis metus iis relinquatur." Her-
mann thinks that the word μὴ only adds to the strength of the negative.

and he translates, "nisi hi barbari "Græcos, quos sub ditione sua tene-
"rent, etiam delevisent."]

9. ἐκ τοῦ περιόντος ἀγωνιεῖσθαι] Stephanus non male sententiam ita expressit: instructos ex abundantī fore navibus ad certandum: id est, pluribus, quam opus esset ad dimicandum et superandos hostes. Eadem significa-
tione ἀπὸ περιουσίας videtur dicere Thucydides, V. 103. τοὺς ἀπὸ περιου-
σίας χρωμένους αὐτῇ, nempe τῇ ἐλπιδι. Et ἐκ περιουσίας Lucianus Reviviscen-
tib. pag. 394. τοσοῦτον ὑπερφέρω τοῖς
δικαίοις, καὶ ἐκ περιουσίας ἀπολογήσα-
σθαι ὑπολαμβάνω. DUK.

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2 with Tissaphernes, he might persuade the Athenians to recall him from exile, and to change their form of government. τήδειος ὦν. ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο· ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἦσθοντο αὐτὸν ἰσχύοντα παρ' αὐτῷ οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ Ἀθηναίων στρατιῶται, τὰ μὲν καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδου προσπέμψαντος λόγους ἐς τοὺς δυνατωτάτους αὐτῶν ἄνδρας, ὥστε μνησθῆναι περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐς 5 τοὺς βελτίστους τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὅτι ἐπ' ὀλιγαρχία βούλεται, καὶ οὐ πονηρία οὐδὲ δημοκρατία τῇ ἑαυτὸν ἐκβαλοῦσθαι, κατελθὼν καὶ παρασχὼν Τισσαφέρην φίλον αὐτοῖς ξυμπολιτεύειν, τὸ δὲ πλεόν καὶ ἀπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τριήραρχοί τε τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ δυνατώτατοι ὥρμητο ἐς τὸ καταλύσαι 10 τὴν δημοκρατίαν. XLVIII. καὶ ἐκινήθη πρότερον ἐν τῷ

SAMOS.

Origin and progress of a conspiracy among the chief officers at Samos to this effect. Phrynichus strongly opposes it.

στρατοπέδῳ τοῦτο, καὶ ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐντεῦθεν ὕστερον. τῷ τε Ἀλκιβιάδῃ διαβάντες τινὲς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου ἐς λόγους ἦλθον, καὶ ὑποτείνοντος αὐτοῦ Τισσαφέρην μὲν πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ 15 βασιλέα φίλον ποιήσιν, εἰ μὴ δημοκρατοῦντο (οὕτω γὰρ ἂν πιστεῦσαι μᾶλλον βασιλέα), πολλὰς ἐλπίδας εἶχον αὐτοὶ θ' ἑαυτοῖς οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν τὰ πράγματα,

4. προέμψαντος B.T.i.

5. μεμνήσθαι T.

περὶ] τε Q.

7. αὐτὸν B.

ἐαυτῶν O.Q.T.g.i. ἐκβαλλοῦσθαι E.O. 8. τισσαφέρην παρασχὼν f. φίλον] om. e. 12. τούτῳ A.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.T.V.g.m.

Bekker. Goell. τε] om. e. 15. τισσαφέρην B. Goell. ceteri καὶ τισσαφέρην. Conjunctionem uncis inclusit Poppo. τὸ πρῶτον i. 17. μᾶλλον

πιστεῦσαι c. 18. ἐαυτοῖς B. Bekk. 2. αὐτοῖς V.g. Haack. vulgo αὐτοῖς. δυνατώτατοι B.

πολιτῶν καὶ ἐνόμιζον τὰ N.V.

2. οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ—στρατιῶται—οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τριήραρχοί τε καὶ δυνατώτατοι] What is said in the first instance generally of "the armament at Samos," (for the news of Alcibiades' influence with Tissaphernes was likely to excite general interest, from the hope, however vague, that he might employ that influence for the relief of Athens, since his open breach with the Peloponnesians,) becomes limited to "the trier-arches and principal men in the armament," when mention is made of a regular design on mere political grounds to overthrow the constitution of their country; for to this the armament at large had no sort of inclination.

12. ἐς τὴν πόλιν—ὕστερον] Bekker

inserts ἦλθε, which seems to me a mere correction. Ἐκινήθη ἐς τὴν πόλιν is one of those condensed expressions, so common in Greek, which if put out at length would be, ἐλθὼν ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐκινήθη ἐν αὐτῇ. Compare Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 179.

18. αὐτοὶ θ' ἑαυτοῖς, κ. τ. λ.] Two difficulties occur in the common reading of this passage, the meaning of αὐτοῖς, and the use of the conjunction τε, with nothing obvious to which it can be referred. For the first, αὐτοῖς must undoubtedly, as Göller explains it, mean, τοῖς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου Ἀθηναίοις. Compare particularly I. 6. καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι αὐτοῖς τῶν εὐδαιμόνων, where αὐτοῖς in like manner means, τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις.

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οἷπερ καὶ ταλαιπωροῦνται μάλιστα, ἐς αὐτοὺς περιποιήσιν
καὶ τῶν πολεμίων ἐπικρατήσιν· ἔς τε τὴν Σάμον ἐλθόντες
ξυνίστασάν τε τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους ἐς ξυνωμο-
σίαν, καὶ ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς φανερώς ἔλεγον ὅτι βασιλεὺς
5 σφίσι φίλος ἔσοιτο καὶ χρήματα παρέξοι Ἀλκιβιάδου τε
κατελθόντος καὶ μὴ δημοκρατουμένων. καὶ ὁ μὲν ὄχλος, εἰ 2
καί τι παραντίκα ἤχθετο τοῖς πρassoμένοις, διὰ τὸ εὔπορον
τῆς ἐλπίδος τοῦ [παρὰ] βασιλέως μισθοῦ ἡσύχαζεν· οἱ δὲ
ξυνιστάντες τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν, ἐπειδὴ τῷ πλήθει ἐκοίνωσαν,
10 αὖθις †καὶ† σφίσιν αὐτοῖς καὶ τοῦ ἐταιρικοῦ τῷ πλέονι τὰ
ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐσκόπουν. καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις ἐφαίνετο 3
εὔπορα καὶ πιστὰ, Φρυνίχῳ δὲ στρατηγῷ ἔτι ὄντι οὐδὲν
ἤρεσκεν, ἀλλ' ὃ τε Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὅπερ καὶ ἦν, οὐδὲν μᾶλλον
ὀλιγαρχίας ἢ δημοκρατίας δεῖσθαι ἐδόκει αὐτῷ, †ἢ† ἄλλο τι

1. ἄπερ d.i. αὐτοὺς B.N. Goell. αὐτοὺς F.H.K.Q.T.a. vulgo ἐαυτοῖς. 2. καὶ
τῶν πολ. ἐπικρατ.] om. L. 3. τε] om. N.V. τοὺς ἀνθρώπους K. 4. καὶ
τοὺς A.C.E.F.H.K.N.P.R.T.V. a.b.m. omitta ἐς. 5. παρέξει K.Q.R.T.i.
6. μὴ] om. c.k. 7. πρassoμένοις B. 8. παρὰ accessit ex B. Goell. 9. ἐκοι-
νώησαν A.B.F.H.K.N.T.V.g. Bekk. Goell. 10. πλείονι g. 12. ἔτι] om. N.V.
οὐδὲν B. 13. καὶ ἦν καὶ A.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.R.T.V. b.c.e.f.g.i.k. 14. ἐδόκει
τε αὐτῷ οὐκ ἄλλο Q. ἐδόκει αὐτῷ οὐδ' ἄλλο B. ἄλλως L. ἄλλος O. τι] om. k.

But then the general force of this dative is to make the persons expressed by it the real subject of the proposition; and accordingly it would signify in this case, that as the Athenians who had gone over to the interview with Alcibiades had some of their number, those namely of the richer class, who hoped to secure their own political ascendancy, and at the same time triumph over their foreign enemies, so on their return to Samos they all acted on these views, and began to labour at the overthrow of the constitution. Thus the words ἐς τὴν Σάμον ἐλθόντες do not refer to οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν, but to the ἐκ τῆς Σάμον spoken of before, who are also intended by the pronoun αὐτοῖς, and thus τινὲς ἐκ τῆς Σάμον are the real subject of all three clauses. The conjunction τε, in the words αὐτοὶ τε αὐτοῖς, would then be answered by the τε in the following clause, ἐς τε τὴν Σάμον ἐλθόντες. But I have preferred the reading of the Vatican MS. B, which Bekker has followed in his last edition,

αὐτοὶ θ' ἐαυτοῖς οἱ δυνατοί, and I suppose that ἐαυτοῖς was intended to express what is afterwards again repeated in the words ἐς αὐτοὺς, those words being added again on account of the insertion of the parenthetical clause οἷπερ—μάλιστα.

9. ἐκοίνωσαν] "Imparted their design." See chap. 8. §. 1. ἐκοίνωησαν would signify, "were partakers together with the multitude," — a meaning foreign to the purpose.

10. †καὶ† σφίσιν αὐτοῖς] Dobree proposes to read, κἀν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς. Göller and Poppo also approve of the insertion of the preposition ἐν, nor does the passage seem fairly intelligible without it.

14. †ἢ† ἄλλο τι σκοπεῖσθαι] Dobree proposes to read οὐδὲ ἄλλο τι, and Poppo approves of the same reading. It would be the better Greek, but perhaps Thucydides wrote ἢ, confusing οὐδὲν μᾶλλον, with οὐκ ἐδόκει ὀλιγαρχίας μᾶλλον ἢ δημοκρατίας δεῖσθαι.

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σκοπεῖσθαι ἢ ὅτῳ τρόπῳ, ἐκ τοῦ παρόντος κόσμου τὴν πόλιν μεταστήσας, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐταίρων παρακληθεὶς κάτεισι, σφίσι δὲ περιοπτέον εἶναι τοῦτο μάλιστα, ὅπως μὴ στασιάσωσι· [τῷ] βασιλεῖ τε οὐκ εὐπορον εἶναι καὶ Πελοποννησίων ἤδη ὁμοίως ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ ὄντων, καὶ πόλεις ἐχόντων ἐν τῇ αὐτοῦ ἀρχῇ οὐ τὰς ἐλαχίστας, Ἀθηναίους προσθέμενον, οἷς οὐ πιστεύει, πράγματα ἔχειν, ἐξὸν Πελοποννησίου, ὑφ' ὧν 4 κακὸν οὐδὲν [πῶ] πέπονθε, φίλους ποιήσασθαι. τὰς τε ξυμμαχίδας πόλεις, αἷς ὑπεσχῆσθαι δὴ σφᾶς ὀλιγαρχίαν, ὅτι δὴ καὶ αὐτοὶ οὐ δημοκρατήσονται, εἰ εἰδέναι ἔφη ὅτι 10 οὐδὲν μᾶλλον σφίσιν οὐθ' αἱ ἀφεστηκυῖαι προσχωρήσονται οὐθ' αἱ ὑπάρχουσαι βεβαιότεραι ἔσονται· οὐ γὰρ βουλήσθαι αὐτοὺς μετ' ὀλιγαρχίας ἢ δημοκρατίας δουλεύειν μᾶλλον, ἢ μεθ' ὁποτέρου ἂν τύχωσι τούτων ἐλευθέρους εἶναι. 5 τοὺς τε καλοὺς καὶ αἰσχροὺς ὀνομαζομένους οὐκ ἐλάσσω αὐτοὺς 15 νομίζειν σφίσι πράγματα παρέξειν τοῦ δήμου, ποριστὰς ὄντας καὶ ἐσηγητὰς τῶν κακῶν τῷ δήμῳ, ἐξ ὧν τὰ πλείω αὐτοὺς ὠφελεῖσθαι· καὶ τὸ μὲν ἐπ' ἐκείνοις εἶναι, καὶ ἄκριτοι

2. ἐτέρων A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.T.V. 3. περισκεπτόν K.L. οὐ περιοπτέον B. διαστήσῃ g. 4. τῷ βασιλεῖ τε f. Goell. τῷ τε βασιλεῖ B. Porpo. τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ L.O.P.g. τῷ βασιλεῖ δὲ N.V. vulgo τῷ βασιλεῖ. εἶναι καὶ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. ceteri εἶναι λέγων καί. 6. αὐτοῦ] om. c.d. οὐ τὰς ἐλαχίστας B. Bekk. Goell. ceteri οὐκ ἐλαχίστας. 7. ἔξειν R.f. ἀφ' d.i.k. 8. οὐδὲν κακὸν L.O.Q.R.d.f.g.i.k.m. οὐδὲν κακὸν ἢ δεινὸν N.V. οὐθέν πῶ κακὸν B. οὐδὲν [πῶ] κακὸν Porpo. κακὸν οὐδὲν πῶ Bekk. 2. 12. βούλεσθαι L. 14. τούτων A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V.c. Porpo. Goell. vulgo τούτου. 15. τοὺς τε γὰρ καλοὺς d. τούτους γὰρ καλοὺς i. ἐλάττω B. 16. νομίζειν A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.T.V.e.f.g. Porpo. Goell. vulgo νομίσειν. τὰ πράγματα g. 18. ὠφελῆσθαι i. ἐκείνους A.E.F.H.N.T.V. ἄκριτον P.

3. περιοπτέον] Περισκεπτόν est glossa, quod, expulsa vera scriptura, in contextum venit. Περιοπτέον habet etiam Thomas Magister in periorō. DUK.

5. ὁμοίως ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ ὄντων] "Being on an equality at sea." For this use of the adverb as the predicate of a proposition, see Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 308. §. 604.

15. τοὺς τε καλοὺς καὶ αἰσχροὺς ὀνομαζομένους] Compare Aristot. Politic. IV. 8. δοκοῦσιν ἔχειν οἱ εὐποροὶ ὧν ἕνεκεν οἱ ἀδικοῦντες ἀδικοῦσιν· ὅθεν καὶ καλοὺς

καὶ αἰσχροὺς καὶ γνωρίμους τούτους προσαγορεύουσιν.

18. καὶ τὸ μὲν ἐπ' ἐκείνοις εἶναι] Vide ad IV. 28. DUK. "As far as the "aristocracy were concerned," "if "there was nothing but the aristocracy "in the commonwealth." See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 282. I believe that the accusative is to be preferred to the dative, τὸ ἐπ' ἐκείνους εἶναι, as in IV. 28. τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς εἶναι, and many of the best MSS. read ἐκείνους in this passage.

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ἀν καὶ βιαίτερον ἀποθνήσκειν, τὸν δὲ δῆμον σφῶν τε καταφυγὴν εἶναι καὶ ἐκείνων σωφρονιστήν. καὶ ταῦτα παρ' αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων ἐπισταμένας τὰς πόλεις σαφῶς αὐτοὺς εἶδέναι, ὅτι οὕτω νομίζουσιν. οὐκ οὐν ἑαυτῷ γε τῶν ἀπὸ Ἀλκιβιάδου καὶ 5 ἐν τῷ παρόντι πρασσομένων ἀρέσκειν οὐδέν. XLIX. οἱ δὲ

The conspirators prepare to send some of their number to Athens, to carry into effect their proposed revolution.

ξυλλεγέμεντες τῶν ἐν τῇ †ξυνωμοσίᾳ,† ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον αὐτοῖς ἐδόκει, τὰ τε παρόντα ἐδέχοντο καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας πρέσβεις Πείσανδρον καὶ ἄλλους παρεσκευάζοντο πέμπειν,

10 ὅπως περὶ τε τῆς τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου καθόδου πράσσοιεν καὶ τῆς τοῦ ἐκεῖ δῆμου καταλύσεως, καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρην φίλον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ποιήσειαν. L. γνοὺς δὲ ὁ Φρύνιχος ὅτι

Phrynichus informs Astyochus of what was going on. He betrays the information to Tissaphernes and Alcibiades, who write to the colleagues of Phrynichus to acquaint them with his treason.

ἔσοιτο περὶ τῆς τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου καθόδου λόγος καὶ ὅτι Ἀθηναῖοι ἐνδέξονται αὐτήν, δείσας πρὸς τὴν ἐναντίωσιν τῶν λεχθέντων ὑφ' αὐτοῦ, μὴ ἦν κατέλθῃ ὥς κωλυτὴν ὄντα κακῶς δρᾶ, 15 τρέπεται ἐπὶ τοιόνδε τι. πέμπει ὥς τὸν Ἀστυόχον τὸν Λακεδαιμονίων ναύαρχον, ἔτι τότε ὄντα περὶ τὴν Μίλητον, κρύφα ἐπιστείλας ὅτι Ἀλκιβιάδης

1. ἀν] om. Gregor. Cor. p. 74. ed. Schaefer. βεβαιοτέρων B.P. βιαίτεροι Gregorii codices plerique. ἀποθνήσκειν Greg. 2. αὐτῶν τῶν A.B.C.F.H.K. L.N.O.P.T.V.d.f.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. αὐτῶν c. vulgo αὐτῶν γε τῶν. 3. αὐτοὺς] om. i. 4. νομίζουσιν οἰκεῖν C.T. sed ille ultimam τοῦ οἰκεῖν syllabam ex emendatione. οὐκ οὐν A.E.F.K. γε] om. C.G.K.c.e. 5. πραττομένων B. 6. ξυλλεχθέντες d. ξυνωμοσίᾳ] Hoc Bekkero, Dobræo, aliisque probatum recepi. Libri ξυμμαχία. 7. τὸ πρότερον f. τε] om. C. 8. πίσσανδρον K. 10. πράττοιεν B. 12. δ] om. C.K.e. 13. τῆς ἀλκιβιάδου καθόδου O. τῆς καθόδου τοῦ ἀλκιβιάδου f. 14. ὅτι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι Q. 15. ὑφ' αὐτοῦ λεχθέντων B. Bekk. 2. ὑπ' αὐτοῦ N.R. sed γρ. ὑφ' αὐτοῦ V. 16. ἦν] ἢ ἂν B. καταθέλλῃ i. 17. τοιόνδε E.m. 18. τὸν λακεδαιμονίων B.L.O. Poppo. Goell. vulgo τῶν λακεδαιμονίων. τότε] om. N. 19. ὄντα] om. c. post τότε ponit B. Bekk. 2.

6. †ξυνωμοσίᾳ†] This is clearly the true reading, which Haack, Göller, Krüger, Bekker, and Dobree, have agreed in preferring. Compare 48. §. 1. ξυνίστασαν τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους ἐς ξυνωμοσίαν.

12. ὅτι ἔσοιτο—ὅτι ἐνδέξονται] As the indicative and optative-subjunctive are used in this oratio obliqua with equal correctness, and with entire sameness

of meaning, we need not be surprised at finding the construction varied from one to the other. See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 507. 3, and Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 137.

19. κρύφα ἐπιστείλας—σαφῶς ἐγγράφας] No opposition is intended, I think, between κρύφα and σαφῶς, but the first is said with reference to the Athenians, the second with reference

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αὐτῶν τὰ πράγματα φθείρει Τισσαφέρην Ἀθηναίους φίλον
ποιῶν, καὶ τᾶλλα σαφῶς ἐγγράψας· ξυγγνώμην δὲ εἶναι
ἑαυτῷ περὶ ἀνδρὸς πολεμίου καὶ μετὰ τοῦ τῆς πόλεως ἄξυμ-
3 φόρου κακόν τι βουλεύειν. ὁ δὲ Ἀστύοχος τὸν μὲν Ἀλκι-
βιάδην, ἄλλως τε καὶ οὐκέτι ὁμοίως ἐς χεῖρας ἰόντα, οὐδὲ 5
διανοεῖτο τιμωρεῖσθαι, ἀνελθὼν δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν ἐς Μαγνησίαν
καὶ παρὰ Τισσαφέρην ἅμα λέγει τε αὐτοῖς τὰ ἐπισταλέντα
ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, καὶ γίνεταί αὐτοῖς μηνυτῆς, προσέθηκε τε, ὡς
ἐλέγετο, ἐπὶ ἰδίοις κέρδεσι Τισσαφέρνει ἑαυτὸν, καὶ περὶ
τούτων καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων· διόπερ καὶ περὶ τῆς μισθοφορᾶς 10
4 οὐκ ἐντελοῦς οὔσης μαλακωτέως ἀνθήπτετο. ὁ δὲ Ἀλκι-
βιάδης εὐθὺς πέμπει κατὰ Φρυνίχου γράμματα ἐς τὴν Σάμον
πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τέλει ὄντας, οἷα δέδρακε, καὶ ἀξιῶν αὐτὸν ἀπο-
5 θνήσκειν. θορυβούμενος δὲ ὁ Φρύνιχος, καὶ πάνυ ἐν τῷ
μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ ὦν διὰ τὸ μήνυμα, ἀποστέλλει αὐθις πρὸς 15
τὸν Ἀστύοχον, τά τε πρότερα μεμφόμενος ὅτι οὐ καλῶς
ἐκρύφθη, καὶ νῦν ὅτι ὅλον τὸ στράτευμα τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων

1. τισσαφέρην C.E.F.H.g.k.m. 2. τᾶλλα πάντα σαφῶς B. συγγνώμην
C.V.e.g. 3. αὐτῷ B.K. τοῦ] om. C.Q.c.e.f. ξυμφόρου i. 5. οὐδὲ]
οὐ i. 6. ἀνελθὼν A.E.F.H.L.N.O.T.V. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἀπελθὼν.
αὐτῶν F.T. 7. λέγει] ἀγγέλλει L.O.P.R.f.g.k. ἀπαγγέλλει d.i. 8. αὐτοῖς]
Non valde grata est repetitio τοῦ αὐτοῖς. Si per MSS. liceret, mallet αὐτός.
Duk. αὐτός E. Valla. 9. τοῖς ἰδίοις R. 10. τούτων A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.
T.V.b.e.f.i.k. Poppo. Goell. τοῦτο g. vulgo τούτου. κοινοῦσθαι post ἄλλων B.
Bekk. et uncis notatum Poppo. et Goell. ed. 2. περὶ] om. B.V. 12. εὐθὺς
πέμπει A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.T.V.f. Poppo. Goell. πέμπει c. vulgo πέμπει εὐθὺς.
15. ἀποστέλει c. 16. κακῶς c. 17. ὅτι] om. B. στράτευμα τῶν L.O.f.

to Astyochus. The whole fact of Phrynichus' communicating with the enemy's commander was to be a *secret* to the Athenians; the particulars of Alcibiades' conduct were to be stated *clearly* to Astyochus.

5. οὐκέτι—ἰόντα] The Scholiast interprets this to mean, ἐς δεξιῶσιν φιλικήν. But is not the sense rather, "no longer coming within his reach as before," i. e. being now out of his power?

8. προσέθηκε — Τισσαφέρνει ἑαυτὸν] Bekker adds κοινοῦσθαι, on the authority of the MS. B. The addition is, I

think, most unlucky. The middle form *κοινοῦσθαι* is nowhere used by Thucydides to express "imparting information;" it is always *κοινῶν* in the active: and again Thucydides is not speaking here of information in particular, as appears from the next clause; but of a general leaning to the interests of Tissaphernes. Προστίθεναι ἑαυτὸν is equivalent to προστίθεσθαι, "accedere" "ad partes," "favere alicui, et voluntati ejus obsequi." So Herodot. II. 160. οὐδεμίαν εἶναι μηχανὴν ὅκως οὐ τῷ ἀσπῷ ἀγωνιζομένῳ προσθήσονται ἀδικούντες τὸν ξένον.

SAMOS. A. C. 412—1. Olym. 92. 1.

ἐτοῖμος εἶη, τὸ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ, παρασχεῖν αὐτοῖς διαφθεῖραι, γράψας καθ' ἕκαστα, ἀτειχίστου οὔσης Σάμου, ᾧ ἂν τρόπῳ αὐτὰ πράξειε, καὶ ὅτι ἀνεπίφθονόν οἱ ἦδη εἶη, περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς δι' ἐκείνους κινδυνεύοντι, καὶ τοῦτο καὶ ἄλλο πᾶν δρᾶσαι 5 μᾶλλον ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθίστων αὐτὸν διαφθαρῆναι· ὁ δὲ Ἀστυόχος μηνύει καὶ ταῦτα τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ. LI. καὶ ὡς προήσθητο αὐτὸν ὁ Φρύνιχος ἀδικοῦντα καὶ ὅσον οὐ παροῦσαν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου περὶ τούτων ἐπιστολὴν, αὐτὸς προφθάσας τῷ στρα-

10 τεύματι ἐξάγγελος γίγνεται ὡς οἱ πολέμοι μέλλουσιν, ἀτειχίστου οὔσης τῆς Σάμου καὶ ἅμα τῶν νεῶν οὐ πασῶν ἔνδον ὀρμουσῶν, ἐπιθήσεσθαι τῷ στρατοπέδῳ, καὶ ταῦτα σαφῶς πεπυσμένος εἶη, καὶ χρῆναι τειχίζειν τε Σάμον ὡς τάχιστα καὶ τᾶλλα ἐν φυλακῇ ἔχειν· ἐστρατήγει δὲ καὶ κύριος ἦν 15 αὐτὸς πρᾶσσων ταῦτα. καὶ οἱ μὲν τὸν τειχισμόν τε παρεσκευάζοντο, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, καὶ ὡς μέλλουσα, Σάμος θάσσον ἐτειχίσθη· αἱ δὲ παρὰ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐπιστολαὶ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον ἦκον, ὅτι προδίδοται τε τὸ στράτευμα ὑπὸ

1. ἔτοιμον d.i. τῷ ἐν d. 2. οὔσης τῆς σάμου Q.R.c.f. 3. εἶη οἱ ἦδη c. εἶη om. T. ψυχῆς R. 4. ἐκείνου c.d. κινδυνεύοντα d.i. πᾶν δρᾶσαι B.F.H.f. Bekk. Porpo. Goell. τι πᾶν δρᾶσαι A.L.O. τι πᾶν ἂν δρᾶσαι P.g.k.m. τι δρᾶσαι ἂν K. τι ἂν πᾶν δρᾶσαι T. πᾶν δρᾶσαι ἄλλο N.V. vulgo τι ἂν δρᾶσαι. 5. αὐτὸν] αὐτῶν H.T. αὐτὰ f. om. K. 9. φθάσας d.i. 10. ἄγγελος L.c.d.e. ὡς] καὶ i. 11. καὶ ἅμα] om. A.F.H.N.V. ἅμα καὶ L. 13. πεπεισμένος B. N.Q.V. τειχίζειν σάμον τε N.V. τε] τὴν c.e. om. d.i. 15. πρᾶττων B. 16. καὶ ὡς Haack. Porpo. Goell. Dobræus. 17. θάσσον] om. e. παρ' ἀλκιβιάδου K. 18. προδίδοται B.F.H.N.T.V.d.i. Porpo. Goell. παραδέδοται c. vulgo παραδίδοται. τε] om. A.F.H.N.T.d.

10. ἐξάγγελος] Ammon. ἄγγελος. ἦσαν γὰρ τινες τῷ Νικίᾳ διάγγελοι, pro ἐξάγγελοι. Hesyeh. ἐξάγγελος, ὁ τὰ ἔσω γεγυῖα τοῖς ἔξω ἀγγέλλων. Apud Sophoclem Trachin. valet index. Apud Demosth. ἐξαγγέλλειν τὰ ἀπόρρητα, Philipp. I. WASS.

14. κύριος ἦν—πρᾶσσω] Gölle well compares V. 34. μήτε πριαμένους τι κυρίου εἶναι. So needless is Dobree's proposed alteration πρᾶσσειν.

16. καὶ ὡς μέλλουσα] "As under any "circumstances it was going to be fortified." The expression is elliptical, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, καὶ τοῦ τοιούτου μὴ

γενομένου καὶ ὡς μέλλουσα τειχίζεσθαι. "It was fortified, both owing to this "circumstance, and because, supposing this circumstance not to have "happened, even then, (or, even thus,) "it was going to be fortified." And wherever the expression καὶ ὡς occurs, it always retains its proper meaning "even thus," whether the word "thus" refers to a state of things actually expressed, or, as in the present instance, to one arising from the implied denial of a circumstance or condition previously mentioned. Compare I. 44. III. 33. VII. 81. VIII. 56.

IONIA. A. C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

Φρυνίχου καὶ οἱ πολέμοι μέλλουσιν ἐπιθήσασθαι. δόξας δὲ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης οὐ πιστὸς εἶναι, ἀλλὰ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων προειδὼς τῷ Φρυνίχῳ ὡς ξυνειδότι κατ' ἔχθραν ἀνατιθέναι, οὐδὲν ἔβλαψεν αὐτὸν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ξυνεμαρτύρησε μᾶλλον ταῦτα ἐσαγγεῖλās.

5

LII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Ἀλκιβιάδης μὲν Τισσαφέρην παρεσκεύαζε καὶ ἀνέπειθεν ὅπως φίλος ἔσται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις,

IONIA.

Alcibiades labours to win over Tissaphernes to the interest of Athens.

δεδιότα μὲν τοὺς Πελοποννησίους, ὅτι πλείοσι

ναυσὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρήσαν, βουλόμενον

δὲ ὅμως, εἰ δύναιτό πως, πεισθῆναι, ἄλλως τε 10.

καὶ ἐπειδὴ τὴν ἐν τῇ Κνίδῳ διαφορὰν περὶ τῶν

Θηραμένους σπονδῶν ᾗσθητο τῶν Πελοποννησίων, (ἥδη γὰρ κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν ἐν τῇ Ῥόδῳ ὄντων αὐτῶν ἐγεγένητο,)

2. δ] om. L.O.k. εἶναι] om. i. ὑπὸ d. 4. οὐθὲν B. καὶ] om. g.
 5. ταῦτα Heilm. Poppo. Goell. ἐσαγγεῖλās B. Goell. ἀπαγγεῖλās A.E.F.H.
 N.R.T.V. Poppo. vulgo ἐσαγγεῖλās. 6. ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης g. μὲν] om. i.
 8. δεδιότα E.F. 9. παρήσαν τῶν ἀθηναίων N. 10. δύναιθ' ὅπως A.
 πιστευθῆναι K.L.O.P.R.T.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. 11. καὶ] om. L. τῇ] om. e.
 13. ὄντων] om. f. αὐτῷ A.C.E.F.H.K.L.O.T.g.k.m.

5. ἐσαγγεῖλās] I think that this reading is to be preferred to ἐξαγγεῖλās, although the distinction between them is very faint, perhaps imaginary. It seems to me that the simple notion required here is that of "telling," or "informing of," which is well expressed by ἐσαγγέλλω, as in I. 116, 131. III. 3. Ἐξαγγελλεῖν is either used in the sense of "divulging a secret," or of "carrying a report from a place of what was going on there," as in IV. 27. Xenoph. Hellen. I. 1. §. 8.

9. βουλόμενον—πεισθῆναι] "Disposed to be convinced, if he could," that is, wishing to favour the Athenians, if Alcibiades could make out to his satisfaction that he could do so without danger from the resentment of the Peloponnesians.

12. ἥδη γὰρ—ἐγεγένητο] "For by this time, as the Peloponnesians were actually at Rhodes, the quarrel had taken place." That is to say, the quarrel had taken place at Cnidus; (ch. 43.) and from Cnidus the Pelopon-

nesians had moved to Rhodes; (ch. 44.) therefore as the Peloponnesians were arrived at Rhodes when Alcibiades made his application to Tissaphernes, it was perfectly possible for Tissaphernes to be influenced in his reception of the proposals by his feelings of resentment towards the Peloponnesians, as that having occurred while they were at Cnidus, must have been prior to his interview with Alcibiades. The object of Thucydides' remark as to the time was to prevent his reader from supposing that the story of Alcibiades' intrigues had not yet been brought down to the point where the narrative of the operations of the war had been suspended; i. e. the arrival of the Peloponnesians at Rhodes; as from that point he had gone back to give the whole story of Alcibiades' change of party, (ch. 45. init. ἔτι πρότερον, πρὶν ἐς τὴν Ῥόδον αὐτοὺς ἀναστῆναι,) and it might not be clear that the thread of the narrative was as yet joined again.

ATHENS. A. C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

ἐν ἣ τὸν τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου λόγον πρότερον εἰρημένον, περὶ τοῦ ἐλευθεροῦν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους τὰς ἀπάσας πόλεις, ἐπηλήθευσεν ὁ Λίχας, οὐ φάσκων ἀνεκτὸν εἶναι ξυγκεῖσθαι κρατεῖν βασιλέα τῶν πόλεων, ὧν ποτὲ καὶ πρότερον ἢ αὐτὸς 5 ἢ οἱ πατέρες ἦρχον. καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἀλκιβιάδης, ἅτε περὶ μεγάλων ἀγωνιζόμενος, προθύμως τὸν Τισσαφέρην θεραπεύων προσέκειτο·

LIII. οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Πεισάνδρου πρέσβεις τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀποσταλέντες ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, ἀφικόμενοι ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, λόγους ἐποιοῦντο ἐν τῷ δῆμῳ κεφαλαιοῦντες ἐκ πολλῶν, μάλιστα δὲ ὡς ἐξείη αὐτοῖς, Ἀλκιβιάδην καταγαγούσι καὶ μὴ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον δημοκρατομένοις, βασιλέα τε ξύμμαχον ἔχειν καὶ Πελοποννησίων περιγενέσθαι. ἀντιλεγόντων δὲ πολλῶν 15 καὶ ἄλλων περὶ τῆς δημοκρατίας, καὶ τῶν Ἀλκιβιάδου ἅμα ἐχθρῶν διαβοώντων ὡς δεινὸν εἶη εἰ τοὺς νόμους βιασάμενος κάτεισι, καὶ Εὐμολπιδῶν καὶ Κηρύκων

ATHENS.

The oligarchical conspirators arrive 10 at Athens.

(See ch. 49.)

They propose a change in the government, and the recall of Alcibiades, as the only means of obtaining the assistance of the king.

15

1. ἡ. A.B.C.E.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo τῇ. τὸν] om. d.i. 2. τοὺς recepi ex A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.T.V.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἀπάσας τὰς A.E.F.H.N.Q.R.T.V. Poppo. 3. ἀπηλεύθησεν g. ἐπέληθεν d. Λίχας e. εἶναι] εἶη A.E.F.N.V. 5. οἱ] om. K. ὁ μὲν A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri μὲν δὲ ὁ. 6. τὸν τισσαφέρην E.F. τὸν τισσαφέρην A.B.H.T.V. Poppo. Goell. vulgo τῷ τισσαφέρην. 7. μετὰ] om. Q. 9. καὶ ἀφικόμενοι A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.R. T.V.f.g. 11. τὸν ἀλκιβιάδην Gregor. Cor. p. 79. καταγαγούσι A.B.F.H.N. R.T.V.f. Haack. Poppo. Goell. cum Gregorio. καταγάγουσι E.Q. vulgo κατάγουσι. 13. καὶ πελ. δὲ περιγενέσθαι Marcellus ap. Gregor. I. 1. 15. καὶ ἄλλων] om. C.c.e. 16. εἰ] om. H.T.

1. τὸν τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου λόγον] Cap. 45. et 46. De illis, ἐπηλήθευσεν ὁ Λίχας, recte sentit Stephanus (esse ἐπηλήθευσε quod paullo ante dixerat ξυνεμαρτύρησε). Similis est locus IV. 85. in princip. ubi vide Scholiasten. Duk.

7. προσέκειτο] Προσκέισθαι hac significatione, non addito casu, etiam VII. 18. et 78. dicit Thucydides. Duk.

17. Εὐμολπιδῶν καὶ Κηρύκων] These were the families who enjoyed the hereditary right of ministering at the mysteries of Ceres. The Eumolpidæ were properly the priests, who were supposed to possess the full knowledge of all points of the religious ceremonial.

(Lysias, Andocid. p. 204. Reiske.) The ceryces, or heralds, were the actual slayers of the victims in the sacrifices; (Athenæus, XIV. 79.) but were not allowed to pronounce with authority on any matter of religion. (Andocides, de Mysteriis, p. 57. Reiske.) In every family of these sacred heralds, the father had his son solemnly enrolled in the sacred order, as soon as he had passed his boyhood; having first made oath that he was his true son, in order to prevent the intermixture of any strange blood. (Andocides de Mysteriis, p. 63.) Thus the ceryces at Athens must have resembled the sacred orders of the ceryces

ATHENS. A. C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

περὶ τῶν μυστικῶν, δι' ἅπερ ἔφυγε, μαρτυρομένων καὶ ἐπι-
 θειαζόντων μὴ κατάγειν, ὁ Πείσανδρος παρελθὼν πρὸς πολ-
 λὴν ἀντιλογίαν καὶ σχετλιασμὸν ἡρώτα ἓνα ἕκαστον παρά-
 γων τῶν ἀντιλεγόντων, εἴ τινα ἐλπίδα ἔχει σωτηρίας τῇ
 πόλει, Πελοποννησίων ναῦς τε οὐκ ἐλάσσους σφῶν ἐν τῇ 5
 θαλάσῃ ἀντιπρώρους ἔχόντων καὶ πόλεις ξυμμαχίδας
 πλείους, βασιλέως τε αὐτοῖς καὶ Τισσαφέρνους χρήματα
 παρεχόντων, σφίσι τε οὐκέτι ὄντων, εἰ μὴ τις πείσει βασιλέα
 3 μεταστῆναι παρὰ σφᾶς. ὁπότε δὲ μὴ φαίησαν ἐρωτώμενοι,
 ἐνταῦθα δὴ σαφῶς ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς ὅτι “ τοῦτο τοῖνυν οὐκ 10
 “ ἔστιν ἡμῖν γενέσθαι, εἰ μὴ πολιτεύσομέν τε σωφρονέστε-
 “ ρον καὶ ἐς ὀλίγους μᾶλλον τὰς ἀρχὰς ποιήσομεν, ἵνα
 “ πιστεύῃ ἡμῖν βασιλεύς, (καὶ μὴ περὶ πολιτείας τὸ πλεόν
 “ βουλευώμεν ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἢ περὶ σωτηρίας, ὕστερον

1. περὶ τῶν μυστικῶν] om. K. ἔφυγε f. μαρτυρομένων A.C.E.F.H.N.
 T.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo μαρτυρομένων. ἐπιθιαζόντων
 F.T. 3. ἕκαστον αὐτῶν παράγων A.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.f.g.i.k.m. πα-
 ράγει L.O. 4. τῶν] om. K. εἰ B. Goell. ἢ L.O.R.g. vulgo ἢ. ἔχει A.
 B.C.E.F.H.K.Q.T.V.i. N correct. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἔχη. 5. ἐλάτ-
 τους—θαλάττη B. 7. πλείους τε βασιλέως A.F.H.T. 8. τι πείσει T. πείση
 A.E.F.H.K.N.V.c. 9. μεταναστήναι R. δὲ] δὴ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.T. om. g.
 10. ἦδη B. ἔλεγεν A.B.E.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.f.g.i.m. Poppo. Goell. vulgo
 ἐλέγετο. οὐκ ἔστιν] om. K. 11. ἡμῖν N.V.e. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri
 ἡμῖν. πολιτεύσομεν E.F.H.O.T.V. πολιτεύσαμεν L. 12. ἐπ' e. ὀλίγον i.
 τὰς ἀ. π.] om. c.e. ποιήσομεν N.Q.V. ποιήσομεν Bekk. Goell. Dobræus.
 vulgo ποιήσαμεν. 13. πιστεύση ὁ βασιλεύς Q. μὴ] μὴν A.B.E.F.H.T.
 πλείον A.B.F.H.N.T.V.f. Poppo. 14. βουλευώμεν B. Poppo. Goell. ἐβουλεύ-
 σαμεν A.F.H.f. βουλεύομεν T. πιστεύομεν L.O.P.g.k. βουλεύσομεν Dobræus.
 vulgo βουλεύομεν. καὶ μὴ τὸ περὶ σωτηρίας T.

and magiri (μάγειροι, “cooks”) at Sparta, which were also strictly hereditary. Herodot. VI. 60.

1. μαρτυρομένων] Quia addit ἐπιθιαζόντων, dubito, an præferendum sit, quod habent Codd. Reg. et Cass. μαρτυρομένων, ut sæpe apud Aristophanem et alios μαρτύρομαι, et μαρτύρομαι θεούς. Thucydides, VI. 80. δεόμεθα δὲ καὶ μαρτυρόμεθα ἅμα. Testari, et deos hominesque testari dicunt Latini. Duk.

4. εἴ τινα ἐλπίδα ἔχει] This reading, as Poppo well observes, corresponds best with the answer, ὁπότε μὴ φαίησαν. Had it been ἢν τινα, the answer would have been rather “none” than “no.”

14. βουλευώμεν] Dobree proposes to

read βουλευώμεν, making the clause καὶ μὴ περὶ, down to ἀρέσκη, a parenthesis, and connecting κατάζομεν with ποιήσομεν. This would be very good sense, and such a parenthesis might be paralleled from IV. 18, where the clause, καὶ ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς—προσφέροντο comes in parenthetically in like manner in the midst of the main sentence. It makes indeed a fair sense to connect, with Bekker and Göller, εἰ μὴ πολιτεύσομεν καὶ—ποιήσομεν,—καὶ βουλευώμεν μὴ περὶ πολιτείας τὸ πλεόν ἢ περὶ σωτηρίας,—Ἀλκιβιάδην τε κατάζομεν. Yet the distinct measures on which the safety of Athens was said to depend were two : the change of the constitu-

ATHENS. A.C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

“ γὰρ ἐξέσται ἡμῖν καὶ μεταθέσθαι, ἢν μή τι ἀρέσκη), Ἄλκι-
 “ βιάδην τε κατάζομεν, ὃς μόνος τῶν νῦν οἷός τε τοῦτο
 “ κατεργάσασθαι.” LIV. ὁ δὲ δῆμος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀκούων

The people resolve
 5 that ten of the con-
 spirators shall be
 sent to Tissapher-
 nes, to conclude
 every thing at their
 discretion with
 him. Phrynichus
 is deprived of his
 command. The
 oligarchical clubs
 10 in Athens (see III.
 82.) are engaged to
 cooperate with the
 conspirators in
 their usual way, by
 violence and assas-
 sination.

χαλεπῶς ἔφερε τὸ περὶ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας· σαφῶς
 δὲ διδασκόμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ Πεισάνδρου μὴ εἶναι
 ἄλλην σωτηρίαν, δείσας, καὶ ἅμα ἐλπίζων ὥς
 καὶ μεταβαλεῖται, ἐνέδωκε. καὶ ἐψηφίσαντο
 2 πλεύσαντα τὸν Πείσανδρον καὶ δέκα ἄνδρας
 μετ’ αὐτοῦ πράσσειν, ὅπη ἂν αὐτοῖς δοκοῖη
 ἄριστα ἔξειν, τά τε πρὸς τὸν Τισσαφέρην
 καὶ τὸν Ἄλκιβιάδην. ἅμα τε διαβαλόντος καὶ 3
 Φρύνιχον τοῦ Πεισάνδρου, παρέλυσεν ὁ δῆμος
 τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ τὸν ξυνάρχοντα Σκιρωνίδην,
 ἀντέπεμψαν δὲ στρατηγούς ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς Διομέδοντα καὶ
 15 Λέοντα. τὸν δὲ Φρύνιχον ὁ Πείσανδρος φάσκων Ἰάσον
 προδοῦναι καὶ Ἀμόργην διέβαλεν, οὐ νομίζων ἐπιτήδειον

1. γὰρ] om. A.F.H. δὲ recens A. et N. suprascripto γάρ. ἡ μετεπιθεσθαι
 A.E.F.H.N. μετὰ περιθεσθαι V. ἀρέσκειν A.E.F. ἀρέσκει T. 2. τε] δὲ
 L.O. κατάζομεν L. κατάζωμεν V. τε] om. K. 3. μὲν] om. C.L.O.
 K.Q.g. 4. ἐφέρετο περὶ A.E.F.H.K.N.T.V. 6. ἐπελπίζων A.B.F.H.N.Q.T.V.
 Bekk. [ἐπ]ελπίζων Porpo. ὥς μεταβαλεῖται L. 7. μεταβαλεῖν τε A.E.F.
 9. πράττειν B. ὅποι Q.R. ἂν] om. C.K.e. δοκοῖη] om. L. 10. τὸν]
 om. K. 11. τὸν] om. B. 12. ὁ δῆμος] accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.
 T.V.d.f.g.i.k.m. Bekk. Porpo. Goell. 13. κυρωνίδην F. κερωνίδην B.E.R.
 14. δέ] om. C.e. 15. ὁ] om. R. ἴασον] ἴσον Q. Ἰασσον d. 16. διέ-
 βαλεν A.

tion and the recall of Alcibiades; and the words καὶ μὴ περὶ πολιτείας—ἀρέσκη are better taken as a sort of palliative, thrown in instantly to check the anger of the people at the mention of an oligarchy, than as expressing a thing to be done, as distinct from the two measures insisted on, and coupled rather strangely with them.

6. ἐλπίζων] Bekker reads ἐπελπίζων, in the sense of “building their hope on this.” And instances of such a meaning of the word are not uncommon in later writers; in Dion Cassius, and in the Septuagint version of the Old Testament, in addition to the examples quoted by Hemsterhuis from Pausanias, Lucian, &c. But the meaning of the word acknowledged by Am-

monius, ἐς ἐλπίδα ἄγειν, is that in which we have already seen it used by Thucydides, VIII. 1, and he is not apt to vary the meanings of his words, especially of those which are of rare occurrence. I have therefore retained the old reading ἐλπίζων.

Ἐλπίζων, ὥς καὶ μεταβαλεῖται] Cass. ἐπελπίζων. Hoc non facile defendi potest, nisi quis putet, ἐπελπίζων, ὥς καὶ μεταβαλεῖται, idem esse, ac, ἐπελπίζων τῇ μεταβολῇ quod ita dici posset, ut illud, quod ex Heliodoro ad Luciani Dialog. I. mortuor. adnotavit Hemsterhusius: εὐμενεία τῇ παρὰ τῶν κρειττόνων ἐπελπίζειν. Sed vix credo, hic ita posse accipi, et præfero consensum aliorum librorum. Duk.

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4 εἶναι τοῖς πρὸς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην πρassoμένοις. καὶ ὁ μὲν Πείσανδρος τὰς τε ξυνωμοσίας, αἵπερ ἐτύγχανον πρότερον ἐν τῇ πόλει οὔσαι ἐπὶ δίκαις καὶ ἀρχαῖς, ἀπάσας ἐπελθὼν, καὶ παρακελευσάμενος ὅπως ξυστραφέντες καὶ κοινῇ βουλευσάμενοι καταλύσουσι τὸν δῆμον, καὶ τᾶλλα παρασκευάσας 5 ἐπὶ τοῖς παροῦσιν ὥστε μηκέτι διαμέλλεσθαι, αὐτὸς μετὰ τῶν δέκα ἀνδρῶν τὸν πλοῦν ὡς τὸν Τισσαφέρην ποιεῖται.

LV. Ὁ δὲ Λέων καὶ Διομέδων ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι, ἀφιγμένοι ἤδη ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦς, ἐπίπλουν τῇ Ῥόδῳ ἐποίησαντο. καὶ τὰς μὲν ναῦς καταλαμβά- 10 νουσιν ἀνειλκυμένας τῶν Πελοποννησίων, ἐς δὲ τὴν γῆν ἀπόβασίν τινα ποιησάμενοι, καὶ τοὺς προσβοηθήσαντας Ῥοδίων νικήσαντες μάχῃ, ἀπεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Χάλκην, καὶ τὸν

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The Athenian fleet moves to Chalc, to watch the enemy at Rhodes. Successes of the Athenians in Chios.

3. ἀπάσαις L.N.T.V.c. 5. καταλύσουσι C.E.F.G.H.K.N.V.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. καταλύουσι L.O.P.T.i.k. vulgo καταλύσωσι. 6. διαμέλλεσθαι, μετὰ τῶν ψηφισθέντων συμπλεῖν αὐτῷ δέκα ἀνδρῶν N.V. δώδεκα K. 8. καὶ διομέδων A.B.E.F.L.N.Q.T.V.i.m. Poppo. Goell. ceteri καὶ ὁ διομέδων. ἀφιγμένων 1. ἀφιγμένοι ἀρχηγοὶ V. ἐπελθόντες ἀρχηγοὶ N. sed γρ. ἀφιγμένοι. 12. τινα] τε f. 13. προσβοηθήσαντας A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.T.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. πρὸς βοηθήσαντας Q. προσβοηθήσοντας d.i.k. βοηθήσοντας C.K. vulgo βοηθήσαντας. 14. ἐχώρησαν f. χαλκὴν F. κῶ V.N. sed. γρ. χάλκην.

2. τὰς — ξυνωμοσίας, κ. τ. λ.] Of these clubs or unions, Thucydides had before spoken in terms of strong censure, III. 82. §. 11. οὐ γὰρ μετὰ τῶν κειμένων νόμων ὠφελείας αἱ τοιαῦται ξύνοδοι, ἀλλὰ παρὰ τοὺς καθεστῶτας πλεονεξία. These societies (ἐταιρίαι) were formed between persons of the same age, and especially of the richer classes, who had more leisure to pass their time in each other's company, (συνημερεύειν, or συνδιάγειν, ὅπερ ἡ ἐταιρική δοκεῖ ἔχειν. Aristot. Ethic. Nicom. VIII. 6. ad fin.) The tie thus formed was binding both in peace and war: the members of one of these brotherhoods fought by each other's side in battle; and we hear of Cimon's ἐταιροὶ to the number of 100, fighting round his armour, and dying where they stood, in order to vindicate his and their loyalty to their country, which had been impeached on account of their political opinions. (Plutarch, Cimon, XVII.)

But in spite of this instance of heroic patriotism, the loyalty of the ἐταιρίαι to a democratical constitution was generally worse than questionable. The members were closely attached to one another, and imbibed a strong aristocratical antipathy to the commons; they were leagued to assist each other if they were brought before a court of justice, and to support each other with all their interest in any contest for political offices. And, like all political clubs or unions, whether aristocratical or popular, they were little scrupulous as to the means by which their objects were to be effected: assassination being frequently practised by them, as by the patricians at Rome in their early contests with the plebs, and by the nobility of Florence in the middle ages. Dionysius speaks of such associations as having existed at Rome no less than at Athens: it was an aristocratical ἐταιρία, according to him, whose members aided

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πόλεμον ἐντεῦθεν μᾶλλον ἢ ἐκ τῆς Κῷ ἐποιοῦντο· εὐφυλακτότερα γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐγίνετο, εἴ ποί ἀπαίροι τὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ναυτικόν. ἦλθε δὲ ἐς τὴν Ῥόδον καὶ Ξενοφαντίδας Λάκων παρὰ Πεδάριτου ἐκ Χίου, λέγων ὅτι τὸ τεῖχος τῶν 5 Ἀθηναίων ἤδη ἐπιτετέλεσται, καὶ εἰ μὴ βοηθήσουσι πάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶν, ἀπολείται τὰ ἐν Χίῳ πράγματα. οἱ δὲ διενοοῦντο βοηθήσειν. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ὁ Πεδάριτος αὐτὸς τε καὶ τὸ 3 περὶ αὐτὸν ἐπικουρικὸν ἔχων καὶ τοὺς Χίους, πανστρατιᾷ προσβαλὼν τῶν Ἀθηναίων τῷ περὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐρύματι, αἰρεῖ 10 τέ τι αὐτοῦ καὶ νεῶν τινῶν ἀνειλκυσμένων ἐκράτησεν· ἐπεβοηθησάντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τρεψαμένων τοὺς Χίους πρώτους, νικᾶται καὶ τὸ ἄλλο τὸ περὶ τὸν Πεδάριτον, καὶ αὐτὸς ἀποθνήσκει, καὶ τῶν Χίων πολλοὶ, καὶ ὄπλα ἐλήφθη πολλά.

15 LVI. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οἱ μὲν Χῖοι ἔκ τε γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης ἔτι μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον ἐπολιορκοῦντο, καὶ ὁ λιμὸς αὐτόθι ἦν

1. ἢ ἐκ Palmerius Ex. p. 57. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo μᾶλλον ἐκ. εὐφυλακτότερα E.F.K.L.N.O.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. εὐφυλακτότερον d.i. εὐφυλακτώτερα T. vulgo εὐφυλακτοτέρα. 2. εἶπον A.B.E.F.H.T. ἀπαίροι A.B.F.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἀπάρη e. ἀπῆροι H. vulgo ἀπαροι. 3. δὲ καὶ ἐς d. 5. μὴ] μὴ τάχιστα N.V. βοηθήσωσι c.e. 7. δὲ ante ὁ πεδάριτος om. f. αὐτὸς τε A.B.F.H.L.O.P.T.d.e.f.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. αὐτὸς τε ἐξελθὼν N.V. vulgo τε. 8. αὐτὸν K.L.N.O.R.V. Goell. sine spiritu F.H. vulgo et Bekk. αὐτόν. 9. αἰρεῖ τέ τι A.B.F.H.K.L. N.O.Q.V.d.f.g.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. αἰρεῖτέ τι E. vulgo αἰρεῖται τι. 12. πρώτους] om. A.F.H.N.T.V. πεδάριτον ἐπικουρικὸν καὶ N.V. 13. πολλὰ ἐλήφθη B. ἐλήφθησαν πολλά Q. 15. ἔκ τε γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης οἱ χῖοι ἔτι A.E.F.H.N.V. et, servato μέν, Q.f. θαλάττης B.

L. Tarquinius in his usurpation of the throne; (Antiqq. Rom. IV. 30.) and similar societies were the main support of the tyranny of the decemvirs. (XI. 3.) And it was probably to check such associations that C. Mænius was appointed dictator in the year of Rome 440, (434, Niebuhr,) although the story of his dictatorship belongs to a period whose exact features we can hardly do more than conjecture. (Livy, IX. 26.)

1. μᾶλλον ††† ἐκ τῆς Κῷ] From ch. 60. it appears that the Athenians had taken up their station at Chalce; and from ch. 44. it appears that they had before three stations, Chalce, Cos, and

Samos. The present passage indicates a change in their position; but whether it be meant to say that they left Samos and made Chalce and Cos their quarters; or that they not only left Samos, but even Cos to a considerable degree, confining themselves principally to Chalce, it is not possible now to decide. I have followed the reading which gives the latter sense; if the common reading be kept, ἐκ τῆς Κῷ qualifies ἐντεῦθεν, and shews that the Athenians did not confine themselves strictly to Chalce, but remained some at Chalce and some at Cos, having only abandoned their more remote position at Samos.

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The Athenian deputies come to Tisaphernes; but he demands of them such extravagant concessions, that the negotiation is totally broken off.

μέγας· οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον Ἀθηναίων πρέσβεις, ἀφικόμενοι ὡς τὸν Τισσαφέρην, λόγους ποιοῦνται περὶ τῆς ὁμολογίας. Ἀλκιβιάδης δέ (οὐ γὰρ αὐτῷ πάνυ τὰ ἀπὸ Τισσαφέρους βέβαια ἦν, φοβουμένου τοὺς Πελοποννησίους μᾶλλον, καὶ ἔτι βουλομένου, καθάπερ καὶ ὑπ' ἐκείνου ἐδιδάσκετο, τρίβειν ἀμφοτέροις) τρέπεται ἐπὶ τοιόνδε εἶδος, ὥστε τὸν Τισσαφέρην ὡς μέγιστα αἰτοῦντα παρὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων μὴ ξυμβῆναι. δοκεῖ δέ μοι καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρης τὸ αὐτὸ βουλευθῆναι, αὐτὸς μὲν διὰ τὸ δέος, ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὅτι ἐπειδὴ ἑώρα ἐκείνου καὶ ὡς οὐ ξυμβασιεύοντα, δοκεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐβούλετο μὴ ἀδύνατος εἶναι πείσαι, ἀλλ' ὡς πεπεισμένῳ Τισσαφέρει καὶ βουλομένῳ προσχωρῆσαι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μὴ ἱκανὰ δίδόναι. ἦται γὰρ τοσαῦτα ὑπερβάλλον ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, λέγων αὐτὸς ὑπὲρ παρόντος Τισσαφέρους, ὥστε τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καίπερ ἐπὶ πολὺ ὅτι αἰτοίη ξυγχωρουντων, ὅμως αἴτιον γενέσθαι· Ἰωνίαν τε γὰρ πᾶσαν ἡξίου δίδοσθαι, καὶ αὖθις νήσους τε τὰς ἐπικειμένας καὶ ἄλλα, οἷς οὐκ ἐναντιούμενων τῶν Ἀθηναίων, τέλος ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ ἡδὴ ξυνόδῳ, δέισας μὴ πάνυ φωραθῇ ἀδύνατος ὢν, ναῦς ἡξίου εἶναι βασιλέα ποιεῖσθαι καὶ παραπλεῖν τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γῆν, ὅπη

2. ὡς] ἐς Q. τὸν] om. g. 4. ὑπὸ Q. 5. φοβουμένου A.B.F.L.N.O.V. c.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri φοβουμένων. 6. ἔτι βουλομένου A.B.E.F.H. K.L.N.O.V. c.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἐπιβουλευομένου i. vulgo ἔτι βουλομένων. 9. ὁ accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.N.V.f.h. Poppo. Goell. 12. ἀθηναίων i. 13. τοῖς ἀθηναίοις C.K.L.O.P.b.d.e.g.i.k. 14. ἦται] εἶτε A. ἦτε E. 15. παρόντος τισσαφέρους A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.V. τοῦ παρόντος τισσ. e. vulgo παρόντος τοῦ τισσ. 16. τὸ accessit ex B. Poppo. Goell. 17. Dobr. ταῖτιον. ἡξίου G.N.Q.V. cum Valla, Reiskio, et Dobræo. 18. γε δόσθαι Q. τὰλλα A.B. τὰλλα E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.f.g.i.k.m. οἷς] om. Q. 21. βασιλέως f. ἑαυτοῦ A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.f.g.k. Parm. Goell. Dobræus. ceteri ἐαυτῶν. ὅπη A.B.E.F.H.T.c.f. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ὅποι.

16. τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων] The article here before τῶν Ἀθηναίων is rightly inserted. Some may compare Æschylus, Sept. cont. Thebas, v. 4. εἰ μὲν γὰρ εὖ πράξαμεν, αἰτία θεῶν. But the order of the words requires a different construction in the two passages.

17. ἡξίου] That is, ἡξίου Ἀλκιβιάδης τε καὶ Τισσαφέρης.

21. τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γῆν] This seems a strange restriction, but it may be paralleled by a clause in the truce concluded in the ninth year of the war, between Athens and Lacedæmon. See Thucyd. IV. 118. τῇ θαλάσῃ χρωμένους, ὅσα ἂν κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτῶν καὶ κατὰ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ ξυμάχους πλεῖν μὴ μακρὰ νηὶ, ἄλλω δὲ κω-

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ἀν καὶ ὅσαις ἂν βούληται. ἐνταῦθα δὲ οὐκέτι, ἀλλ' ἄπορα νομίσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐξηπατῆσθαι, δι' ὀργῆς ἀπελθόντες κομίζονται ἐς τὴν Σάμον.

LVII. Τισσαφέρνης δὲ εὐθὺς μετὰ ταῦτα, καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι, παρέρχεται ἐς τὴν Καῦνον, βουλόμενος τοὺς Πελοποννησίους πάλιν τε κομίσαι ἐς τὴν Μίλητον, καὶ ξυνθήκας ἔτι ἄλλας ποιησάμενος, ἃς ἂν δύνηται, τροφήν τε παρέχειν καὶ μὴ παντάπασιν ἐκπέπολεμῶσθαι,† δεδιὼς μὴ, ἣν ἀπορώσι πολλαῖς ναυσὶ τῆς τροφῆς, ἢ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἀναγκασθέντες ναυμαχεῖν ἤσσηθῶσιν, ἢ κενωθειῶσιν

Tissaphernes then endeavours to renew his connection with the Peloponnesians. He supplies them again with pay, and concludes a new treaty with them.

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1. ὅποσαις K. ἀλλ' τί B. τι ἀλλ' A.E.F.H.L.N.O.V.f.k. 4. καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι] om. d. αὐτῷ om. i. 7. ἔτι] om. i. ποιησόμενος A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V. 8. τε] τινα L. O. 9. ἐκπέπολεμῶσθαι B. Goell. ἐκπολεμῶσθαι f. ἐκπεπολεμῆσθαι K.k. ἐκπολεμῆσθαι O.Q. ἐκπολεμῆσθαι L. vulgo ἐκπολεμῆσθαι. ἦν] om. A.B. 11. ἡττηθῶσιν B.d.

πῆρει πλοῖφ. The Athenians considered themselves as absolute masters of the Ægean, so that the ships of war of no other power might sail there without their permission. And so the Sicilian Greeks looked upon the Sicilian seas as their own, and would allow the Athenians to sail there with no more than one single ship of war. (VI. 52.) But the Persians always claimed Asia as their own; (Herodot. I. 4.) and as the sea upon any coast seems to belong to those who have the land, so Alcibiades proposed, (what bore a great show of equity,) that the Persians might coast along the Asiatic shore of the Ægean, without any restriction. The Athenians, however, while they were willing to abandon Ionia and the adjacent islands for the present, yet considered the sovereignty of the sea to be too precious to be relinquished for a moment. Whilst this was retained, Ionia might again be recovered; but if a Persian fleet were allowed to appear freely in the Ægean, not only would Ionia be lost for ever, but the Athenian dominion over their remaining allies would be endangered, as the prospect of naval assistance always at hand would be sure to encourage them to revolt. For the rest, this passage shews that the famous story of the treaty con-

cluded between Athens and Persia after Cimon's victories is not altogether without foundation, although it may probably have been much exaggerated.

1. ἐνταῦθα δὲ οὐκέτι, i. e. οὐκέτι ξυνεχώρησαν, the verb being repeated from what had been said above, ἐπὶ πολὺ συγχωροῦντων.

9. ἐκπεπολεμῆσθαι] Ἐκπολεμῶσαι hoc sensu apud Nostrium passim, [immo "sæpe" πολλάκις, quod et ipsum lapsu memoriæ dictum est; nam his tantum apud Thucyd. legitur, VI. 77. VIII. 57. Altera forma ἐκπολεμῆν semel occurrit, VI. 91.] et Demosthenem in Philipp. et per ἡ aliquando scribi, narrat Harpocrat.

†ἐκπεπολεμῶσθαι†] This is Bekker's correction, and probably he is right, although we have in VI. 91. §. 5. τὰ ἐνθάδε χρὴ ἄμα—ἐκπολεμῆν, and in Xenoph. Hellen. V. 4. §. 20. ἵν' ἐκπολεμήσειε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. Yet ἐκπολεμῶν is the more proper active form to signify "the exciting or involving another in hostilities," and is generally used by other writers, and by Thucydides himself, VI. 77.

ἣν ἀπορώσι πολλαῖς ναυσὶ τῆς τροφῆς] Idem genus loquendi est IV. 6. τοῦ σίτου ἔτι χλωροῦ ὄντος, ἐπ'ἀνίσχον τροφῆς τοῖς πολλοῖς. Vide ad III. 98. DUKER.

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τῶν νεῶν ἄνευ ἑαυτοῦ γένηται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἃ βούλονται. ἔτι δὲ ἐφοβεῖτο μάλιστα μὴ τῆς τροφῆς ζητήσῃ πορθήσῃσι τὴν ἡπειρον. πάντων οὖν τούτων λογισμῷ καὶ προνοίᾳ, ὥσπερ ἐβούλετο ἐπανισοῦν τοὺς Ἕλληνας πρὸς ἀλλήλους, μεταπεμφάμενος οὖν τοὺς Πελοποννησίους, τροφήν τε αὐτοῖς δίδωσι καὶ σπονδὰς τρίτας τάσδε σπένδεται.

LVIII. “ΤΡΙΤΩι καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει Δαρείου βασιλεύοντος, ἐφορεύοντος δὲ Ἀλεξιππίδα ἐν Λακεδαίμονι, ξυνθῆκαι ἐγέ-

Terms of the treaty.

“νοντο ἐν Μαιάνδρου πεδίῳ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων πρὸς Τισσαφέρην καὶ τὴν Ἰεραμένην καὶ τοὺς Φαρνάκου παῖδας περὶ τῶν βασιλέως πραγμάτων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων. χώραν τὴν βασιλέως, ὅση τῆς Ἀσίας ἐστὶ, βασιλέως εἶναι· καὶ περὶ τῆς χώρας τῆς ἑαυτοῦ βουλευέτω βασιλεὺς ὅπως βού-
 3“ λεται. Λακεδαιμονίους δὲ καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους μὴ ἵεναι ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν τὴν βασιλέως ἐπὶ κακῷ μηδενὶ, μηδὲ βασιλέα ἐπὶ τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων μηδὲ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐπὶ κακῷ μηδενί.

2. τῆς] om. d.i. τῇ τῆς e. πορθήσῃσι A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V.f. Poppo. Goell. vulgo πορθῶσι. 3. τοῦτο E.F.H. 4. πρὸς ἀλλήλους] om. C.K.c.e. 6. τρίτας τάσδε A.B.E.F.H.N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. τάσδε τρίτας L.O.f.g.i.k.m. vulgo τρις τάσδε. 7. καὶ] om. e. ἔτει τῆς δαρείου E.F.H. 8. ἀλεξιππίδου B. ἀλεξιππίδου R.V. 9. καὶ τῶν λακεδαιμονίων c. 11. ἱερομένην i. om. d. 12. καὶ τῶν λακεδαιμονίων B. 13. ἀσίας] αἰτίας f. 14. βουλευέτω] βασιλευέτω B.C.K.L.R. βούληται A. 15. εἶναι C.K.R.e. 16. τὴν] om. c. τὴν χώραν τοῦ βασιλέως Q.R.f. qui mox omittit illa ἐπὶ κακῷ—λακεδαιμονίων. 17. τῶν C. λακεδαιμονίων χώραν μηδὲ B.E.F.H.L.O.P.V.g. μηδενί—κακῷ] om. L.f.

11. Ἰεραμένην καὶ τοὺς Φαρνάκου παῖδας] This seems to be the Hieramenes spoken of in Xenoph. Hellen. II. 1. §. 9, who had married a sister of Darius, and probably had some situation in Lower Asia at this time. His name was inserted in the treaty on account of his relationship to the king. “The ‘sons of Pharnaces’ are Pharnabazus and his brothers, some of whom, we must suppose, shared with Pharnabazus the government of the satrapy of Dascylium. Dr. Bloomfield thinks that a woman is meant, Hieramene, whom he supposes to have been the widow of Pharnaces, and to have held the satrapy for her sons. This may have been the case, as in the instance of Artemisia,

queen of Caria, (Herodot. VII. 99.) and Mania, who succeeded her husband in the satrapy of Æolis. (Xenoph. Hellen. III. 1. §. 10.) Yet Pharnabazus had been spoken of before as if he were already in possession of his government; and indeed he must have been at this time not less than thirty years of age; for he was older than Agesilaus; (Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 1. §. 32.) and Agesilaus died about 361 before Christ, being then turned of eighty. Consequently he must have been born as early as 441; and Pharnabazus, therefore, having been born before 441, must have been at least thirty in the year 412, with which we are now engaged.

IONIA. A. C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

“ ἦν δέ τις Λακεδαιμονίων ἢ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐπὶ κακῷ ἤ ἐπὶ 4
 “ τὴν βασιλέως χώραν, τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμ-
 “ μάχους κωλύειν· καὶ ἦν τις ἐκ τῆς βασιλέως ἤ ἐπὶ κακῷ
 “ ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους ἢ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, βασιλεὺς κωλυέτω.
 5 “ τροφὴν δὲ ταῖς ναυσὶ ταῖς νῦν παρούσαις Τισσαφέρνῃν 5
 “ παρέχειν κατὰ τὰ ξυγκείμενα, μέχρι ἂν αἱ νῆες αἱ βασι-
 “ λέως ἔλθωσι· Λακεδαιμονίους δὲ καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, ἐπὶ
 “ αἱ βασιλέως νῆες ἀφίκωνται, τὰς ἑαυτῶν ναὺς ἦν βούλων-
 “ ται τρέφειν, ἐφ’ ἑαυτοῖς εἶναι. ἦν δὲ παρὰ Τισσαφέρνους 6
 10 “ λαμβάνειν ἐθέλωσι τὴν τροφὴν, Τισσαφέρνῃν παρέχειν,
 “ Λακεδαιμονίους δὲ καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους τελευτῶντος τοῦ
 “ πολέμου τὰ χρήματα Τισσαφέρνῃ ἀποδοῦναι, ὅποσα ἂν
 “ λάβωσιν. ἐπὶ δὲ αἱ βασιλέως νῆες ἀφίκωνται, αἶ τε 7
 “ Λακεδαιμονίων νῆες καὶ αἱ τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ αἱ βασι-
 15 “ λέως κοινῇ τὸν πόλεμον πολεμοῦντων, καθ’ ὃ τι ἂν Τισ-
 “ σαφέρνῃ δοκῇ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις. ἦν
 “ δὲ καταλύειν βούλωνται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἐν ὁμοίῳ κατα-
 “ λύεσθαι.”

2. καὶ τοὺς—λακεδαιμονίους] om. L.O. τοὺς] om. B.G. Bekk. 2. 3. κωλύειν
 —ξυμμάχους] om. P. 4. ἐπὶ τοὺς λακεδαιμονίους f. 5. ταῖς νῦν] ταῖς om. e.
 6. κατὰ τὰ ξυγκείμενα] κατὰ τὰξιν κείμενα Q. 7. λακεδαιμόνιοι A. 8. βού-
 λονται C. 9. τρέφειν] om. L.O. 10. ἐθέλωσι λαμβάνειν L.O.d.i.k.
 τὴν] om. g. 11. τισσαφέρνῃ E.F.H. 12. ξυμμάχους κωλύειν τελευτῶντος
 A.B.E.F. 13. Τισσαφέρνῃ H. 14. δέ] om. B. 15. τὸν] om. m.
 πολεμοῦντων] ποιοῦντων K. 16. δοκεῖ E.F. 17. τοῖς ἀθηναίοις A.E.F.
 H.N.V. Porro. Goell. πρὸς τοῖς ἀθηναίοις i.k. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους L.O.P. vulgo
 πρὸς ἀθηναίους. ὁμοίωματι f.

9. ἐφ’ ἑαυτοῖς εἶναι, scil. Λακεδαιμο-
 νίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους. “The Lace-
 daemonians, should they wish to pay
 “ their own ships, shall be free to do
 “ so.” So Blume interprets the words,
 as he is quoted by Gölle in his note
 on V. 49. ἐφ’ ἑαυτοῖς εἶναι, “in sua
 “ potestate, sui juris esse.” And he
 compares the expression, δίκαιοι ἐστε
 ἐκποδὼν στήναι. I. 40. That is, Λακε-
 δαιμονίους ἐφ’ ἑαυτοῖς εἶναι τρέφειν τὰς
 ναὺς, is equivalent to τὸ δὲ Λακεδαιμονί-
 οὺς τρέφειν τὰς ναὺς, ἐπ’ αὐτοῖς εἶναι,
 just as δίκαιοι ἐστε ἐκποδὼν στήναι is
 equivalent to δίκαιόν ἐστιν ὑμᾶς ἐκποδὼν
 στήναι.

12. ὅποσα ἂν λάβωσιν] That is, as
 Dobree remarks, they were to repay
 whatever sums they might have re-
 ceived since the arrival of the Phoeni-
 cian fleet.

16. ἦν δὲ καταλύειν βούλωνται τοῖς Ἀ-
 θηναίοις] Conf. V. 47. καταλύειν μηδε-
 μιᾷ τῶν πόλεων. * * Verbum sequi-
 tur analogiam verborum καταλλάσσε-
 σθαι et διαλλάσσεσθαι τινι. GÖLLER.
 Καταλύειν τὸν πόλεμον is the full ex-
 pression. See IV. 108. VII. 31. The
 word occurs again without any sub-
 stantive following it in V. 23. καταλύειν
 δὲ ἅμα ἄμφω τὸν πόλεον.

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ, &c. A. C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

LIX. Αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ αὐταὶ ἐγένοντο. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα
 παρεσκευάζετο Τισσαφέρνης τὰς τε Φοινίσσας ναῦς ἄξων,
 ὥσπερ εἶρητο, καὶ τᾶλλα, ὅσαπερ ὑπέσχετο·
 καὶ ἐβούλετο παρασκευαζόμενος γοῦν δῆλος
 εἶναι.

5

LX. Βιωτοὶ δὲ τελευτῶντος ἤδη τοῦ χειμῶνος Ὀρωπὸν
 εἶλον προδοσίᾳ, Ἀθηναίων ἐμφρουρούντων. ξυνέπραξαν δὲ

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ, &c. Ἐρετριέων τε ἄνδρες καὶ αὐτῶν Ὀρωπίων, ἐπι-

Οropus taken by the Boeotians. The Peloponnesians resume their old station at Miletus, and the Athenians theirs at Samos. βουλευόντες ἀπόστασιν τῆς Εὐβοίας· ἐπὶ γὰρ
 τῇ Ἐρετρίᾳ τὸ χωρίον ὃν ἀδύνατα ἦν, Ἀθη- 10
 ναίων ἐχόντων, μὴ οὐ μεγάλα βλάπτειν καὶ
 Ἐρέτριαν καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Εὐβοίαν. ἔχοντες
 οὖν ἤδη τὸν Ὀρωπὸν ἀφικνούνται ἐς Ῥόδον οἱ Ἐρετριῆς,
 ἐπικαλούμενοι ἐς τὴν Εὐβοίαν τοὺς Πελοποννησίους. οἱ δὲ
 πρὸς τὴν τῆς Χίου κακουμένης βοήθειαν μᾶλλον ὥρμητο, 15
 3 καὶ ἄραντες πάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐκ τῆς Ῥόδου ἔπλεον. καὶ
 γενόμενοι περὶ τὸ Τριόπιον καθορῶσι τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 ναῦς πελαγίας ἀπὸ τῆς Χάλκης πλεύσας· καὶ ὥς οὐδέτεροι
 ἀλλήλοις ἐπέπλεον, ἀφικνούνται οἱ μὲν ἐς τὴν Σάμον, οἱ δὲ
 ἐς τὴν Μίλητον, καὶ ἑώρων οὐκέτι ἄνευ ναυμαχίας οἷόν τε 20
 εἶναι ἐς τὴν Χίον βοηθήσαι. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα οὗτος,
 καὶ εἰκοστὸν ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυδίδης
 ξυνέγραφεν.

LXI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιννομένου θέρους, ἅμα τῷ ἡρι εὐθὺς ἀρ-
 χομένῳ, Δερκυλίδας τε ἀνὴρ Σπαρτιάτης, στρατιὰν ἔχων οὐ

1. τοιαῦτα B.L. Bekk. ταύτας B. Bekk. 2. ἄγων R.f. αἰξων F. 3. εἰ-
 ρηται f. 4. οὖν A.E.F.H.L.N.O.V.f.g.k.m. om. Q. 5. εἶναι] ἦν P.g.
 9. ἀπόστασιν τοῖς ἀθηναίοις f. 10. ὃν] om. H.Q. ὁ A.E.F. ἀδύνατον Q.R.
 11. μέγα C.d.e.i.k.m. βλέπειν A.F. 12. ἐρετριέαν A.F.H.R.V.f. ἐρε-
 τρείαν E. ἔχοντες—εὐβοίαν] om. K.d. 13. τὸν] om. Q. 15. ὥρμητο
 μᾶλλον Q. 17. τῷ] om. B. Bekk. 2. 18. χαλκῆς K. χαλκίας A.E.F.Q.
 καὶ οὐδέτερα c. 21. οὗτος ἐτελεύτα d.i. 22. τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα B.g. Bekk. 2.
 ceteri ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ. τῷδε] om. e. 24. ἐπιγιννομένου K. 25. δυσ-
 κυλλίδας c.

8. ἐπιβουλευόντες ἀπόστασιν τῆς Εὐ- 9. ἐπὶ γὰρ τῇ Ἐρετρίᾳ τὸ χωρίον ὃν]
 βοίας] Λαθραῖως ποιοῦντες τὸ ἀποστήναι Ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐπικείμενον γὰρ τῇ Ἐρετρίᾳ.
 τὴν Εὐβοίαν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων. SCHOL. SCHOL.

HELLESPONT, CHIOS, &c. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

A. C. 411.

OL. 92. 1.

HELLESPONT,
CHIOS, &c.

DERCYLIDAS is
sent from Sparta to
the Hellespont, to

5 encourage the cities
in that quarter to
revolt.

πολλήν, παρεπέμφθη πεζῇ ἐφ' Ἑλλάσποντον

Ἀβυδὸν ἀποστήσων (εἰσὶ δὲ Μιλησίων ἄποι-

κοι), καὶ οἱ Χίοι, ἐν ὅσῳ αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἀστυόχος

ἡπόρει ὅπως βοηθήσοι, ναυμαχῆσαι πιεζόμενοι

τῇ πολιορκίᾳ ἠναγκάσθησαν. ἔτυχον δὲ ἔτι ἐν²

Ῥόδῳ ὄντος Ἀστυόχου ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου Λέ-

οντά τε ἄνδρα Σπαρτιάτην, ὃς Ἀντισθένι ἐπιβάτης ξυνεξ-

ῆλθε, τοῦτον κεκομισμένοι μετὰ τὸν Πεδαρίτου θάνατον ἄρ-

χοντα, καὶ ναὺς δώδεκα αἱ ἔτυχον φύλακες Μιλήτου οὖσαι,

10 ὧν ἦσαν Θούριαι πέντε καὶ Συρακόσiai τέσσαρες καὶ μία

Ἀναίτις καὶ μία Μιλησία καὶ Λέοντος μία. ἐπεξελθόντων³

δὲ τῶν Χίων πανδημεὶ καὶ καταλαβόντων τε ἐρυμνὸν χωρίον,

καὶ τῶν νεῶν αὐτοῖς ἅμα ἕξ καὶ τριάκοντα ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν Ἀθη-

1. παρεπέμφη K.g. περ ἐπέμφθη A.F. περιεπέμφθη H. περιεπέμφθη N.V. ἐς
A.E.F.N.Q.V.f.g.k.m. Ἑλλάσποντον B. 4. βοηθήσει N.V.c. πιεζόμενοι
E.F. 5. δέτι B. ἔτι om. i. 7. οἱ N. ἀσπισθέναι] ἀντὶ στρατηγοῦ C.K.e.g.
ξυνῆλθε A.B.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.f.k. 8. τοῦτον accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.
c.i. Poppo. Goell. κεκοσμημένοι A.i. 9. δέκα B. 10. θούριοι Q.f. συρακόσιοι
A.F. τέτταρες B. μία] κριους e. 11. ἀναίτης K.b.d.e.i. 12. ἔρημον i.
13. τῶν] om. i. ἅμα ἕξ L.O.Q.g. τῶν] om. Q. τῶν Ἀθην. ναὺς N.V.

2. Ἀβυδὸν] Condita urbs, secundum Thucyd. Steph. Athenæum, a Milēsiis; juxta Strabonem, a Cyzicenis; ab Æcolibus juxta Marcianum Heracleotam. Gentile Ἀβυδωνός Aristot. Œconom. 251. et Hermippus in militibus. Fortunam ejus variam petas a Polybio XVI. Livio XXXI. 17. Archilocho et Callino apud Athenæum p. 524. Appiano p. 99. 101. Xenophonte p. 535. Polyæno, II. 24. Quomodo eam oppugnat Phocas, narrat inter alios Cedrenus p. 699. WASS.

7. Ἀντισθένι ἐπιβάτης ξυνεξῆλθε] Antisthenes had been already mentioned, ch. 39. The meaning of ἐπιβάτης is doubtful. Krüger supposes it to be the title of an inferior officer in the Spartan naval service, like ἐπιστολεὺς, and he refers to Xenoph. Hellen. I. 3. §. 17, where Hegesandridas is described as ἐπιβάτης ὧν Μινδάρου. And this is the meaning of the various reading of some MSS. ἀντὶ στρατηγοῦ, which having been first added as an explanation of the word ἐπιβάτης, afterwards made its way into the text, in the place of the

name Ἀντισθένι. The Scholiast, on the other hand, denies that ἐπιβάτης expresses any military or naval command at all. Perhaps it only signifies, one who was on board, without having anything to do with the management of the ship; as if it had been the custom for one or two Spartans, without any distinct command, like Demosthenes before the occupation of Pylus, (IV. 2.) to accompany the Spartan admiral; in order that they might be ready to take the command on any separate service where a Spartan might be needed.

ἐπιβάτης ξυνεξῆλθε] Οὐ τριήραρχος, οὐδ' ἄλλην ἀρχὴν ἔχων. SCHOL.

8. τοῦτον κεκομισμένοι] This insertion of the pronoun, after the noun to which it refers had actually been given in the earlier part of the sentence, is much in the manner of Herodotus. See I. 185. πρῶτα μὲν τὸν Εὐφρήτην ποταμὸν, ῥέοντα πρότερον ἰθὺν—τοῦτον—οὕτω δὲ τι ἐποίησε σκολιὸν, κ. τ. λ. So again, III. 60. οὐρέος τε ὑψηλοῦ—τοῦτου ὄρυγμα κάτωθεν ἀρξάμενον, κ. τ. λ.

HELLESPONT, CHIOS, &c. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

ναίων δύο καὶ τριάκοντα ἀναγαγομένων, ἐναυμάχησαν· καὶ καρτερᾶς γενομένης ναυμαχίας, οὐκ ἔλασσαν ἔχοντες ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ οἱ Χίοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι (ἥδη γὰρ καὶ ὀψέ ἦν) ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν. LXII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο εὐθὺς τοῦ Δερ-

Revolt of ABY- κυλίδου περὶ τῆς Μιλήτου παρεξελθόντος, 5
DUS and LAM- Ἄβυδος ἐν τῷ Ἑλλησπόντῳ ἀφίσταται πρὸς
PSACHUS. The Ἀβυδοῦ καὶ Φαρνάβαζον, καὶ Λάμψακος
latter is presently Δερκυλίδαν καὶ Φαρνάβαζον, καὶ Λάμψακος
recovered by the δυοῖν ἡμέραιν ὕστερον. Στρομβιχίδης δ' ἐκ
Athenians, who oc- τῆς Χίου, πυθόμενος, κατὰ τάχος βοηθήσας
cupy Sestos. In- τῆς Χίου, πυθόμενος, κατὰ τάχος βοηθήσας
decisive naval ac- τῆς Χίου, πυθόμενος, κατὰ τάχος βοηθήσας
tion off Chios.
(61, 62.) ναυσὶν Ἀθηναίων τέσσαρσι καὶ εἴκοσι, ὧν 10

καὶ στρατιώτιδες ἦσαν ὀπλίτας ἄγουσαι, ἐπεξελθόντων τῶν
Λαμψακηνῶν μάχῃ κρατήσας, καὶ αὐτοβοεῖ Λάμψακον ἀτεί-
χιστον οὖσαν ἐλὼν, καὶ σκευὴ μὲν καὶ ἀνδράποδα ἀρπαγὴν
ποιησάμενος, τοὺς δὲ ἐλευθέρους πάλιν κατοικίσας, ἐπ' Ἀβυ-
3 δον ἦλθε. καὶ ὥς οὔτε προσεχώρουν οὔτε προσβάλλων ἐδύ- 15
νατο ἐλεῖν, ἐς τὸ ἀντιπέρασ τῆς Ἀβύδου ἀποπλεύσας, Ση-
στον πόλιν τῆς Χερσονήσου, ἣν τότε Μῆδοι εἶχον, καθί-
στατο φρούριον καὶ φυλακὴν τοῦ παντὸς Ἑλλησπόντου.

LXIII. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ Χιοὶ τε θαλασσοκράτορες μᾶλλον
ἐγένοντο, καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ καὶ ὁ Ἀστύοχος, πυθόμενός 20

1. ἀναγαγομένων A.B.F.H.N. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἀναγομένων. 2. γε-
νομένης τῆς ναυμαχίας i. ἔλαττον B. om. Q. σχόντες B. om. i. qui mox a
correctore ξύμμαχοι εἶχον. 3. ἔργῳ χίοι B. καὶ ante ὀψέ om. i. 4. ἐπὶ O.
7. δελφυλίδαν A.E.F. δὴ φυλίδαν R. 8. στρομβιχίδης B. 10. τέτταρσι B.
11. τῶν] om. Q. 14. κατοικίσας E.F.H.K.R.f. ἐς e. 15. ὥς] om. L.O.P.
προσβάλλων B. Bekk. 2. ceteri προσβαλόν. 16. ἀντιπέραν L.O. ἀντιπλεύσας
A.F.H.V. 17. τότε A.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.f.g.k. Poppo. Goell. vulgo
et Bekk. ποτε. μῆδοι A.B.C.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.f.g.k. Poppo. Goell. ceteri οἱ
μῆδοι. καθίσταται P. 19. ἐν τούτῳ δέ] om. B. τε] om. e.

17. ἦν τότε Μῆδοι εἶχον] I have restored this reading instead of ποτε, as it is found in many of the best MSS., and, as Göller observes, would more readily have been altered into ποτε than vice versâ. I think too that the sense is, on the whole, improved by it; for it is nothing to say that Sestos had once been in possession of the Medes, as every place between it and Athens had been in the like predicament. But it was to the purpose to say that it was

the place held by the Medes so remarkably, at the time so well known, and which had been already noticed; (I. 89.) for this is the sense of τότε, as Göller has shewn, and as I have already observed in the note on IV. 46. §. 1. The allusion is to the circumstance that Sestos was almost the last spot held by the Persians in Europe, and that it sustained a long and obstinate siege before it could be taken from them. (Herodot. IX. 115. and seqq.)

SAMOS, &c. A.C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

SAMOS, &c.

Progress of the oligarchical conspiracy. Pisander, with some others of the conspirators, goes to Athens, to effect the revolution there. Others are sent to establish oligarchy in the several subject states of the Athenian confederacy.

τὰ περὶ τῆς ναυμαχίας καὶ τὸν Στρομβιχίδην καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἀπεληλυθότα, ἐθάρσυνε. καὶ παραπλεύσας δυοῖν νεοῖν Ἀστύοχος ἐς Χίον κομίζει αὐτόθεν τὰς ναῦς, καὶ ξυμπάσαις ἤδη ἐπίπλουν ποιεῖται ἐπὶ τὴν Σάμον· καὶ ὥς αὐτῷ διὰ τὸ ἀλλήλοις ὑπόπτως ἔχειν οὐκ ἀντανήγοντο, ἀπέπλευσε πάλιν ἐς τὴν Μίλητον. ὑπὸ γὰρ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον, καὶ ἔτι πρότερον, ἢ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις δημοκρατία κατελέλυτο. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ οἱ περὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον πρέσβεις παρὰ τοῦ Τισσαφέρνους ἐς τὴν Σάμον ἦλθον, τά τε ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ στρατεύματι ἔτι βεβαιότερον κατέλαβον, καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν Σαμίων προὔτρέψαντο τοὺς δυνατοὺς ὥστε πειρᾶσθαι μετὰ σφῶν ὀλιγαρχηθῆναι, καίπερ ἐπανάστάντας αὐτοὺς ἀλλήλοις ἵνα μὴ ὀλιγαρχῶνται. καὶ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τῶν Ἀθηναίων κοινολογούμενοι ἐσκέψαντο Ἀλκιβιάδην

1. τῆς ναυμαχίας B.V.c.e. Bekk. 2. ceteri τὴν ναυμαχίαν. 2. ἀπεληλυθότας e. ἀπεληλυθίας d.i. ἐθάρσυνε B. 3. νεοῖν B. ὁ ἀστύοχος i. 5. τῆς σάμον c.e. 6. ἔχειν ὑπόπτως R. οὐκατανήγοντο A.E. 8. γὰρ] δέ Q. 9. κατελέλυτο A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. vulgo κατελύετο. 10. ἐς σάμον N.V. 11. ἔτι om. C.K.c.e. 12. προὔτρέψαντο B. Poppo. Dobræus. προυτρεψάντων F.H.N. προτρέψαντος K.e. προτρέψαντες c. vulgo προτρεψάντων. δυνατωτάτους B. 13. ὥστε] ὥσπερ B. ἐπανάστάντες E.F.H.L.N.O.f.g.i.k.m. Goell. ἐπανάστās K. 14. αὐτοὶ L.N.O.f.g.i.k. Goell. et correctus V. αὐτοῖς A.F.H. om. Q. ἐν] om. g.

11. τά τε ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ στρατεύματι ἔτι βεβαιότερον κατέλαβον] Thucydides hoc velle arbitrator; Pisandrum et ceteros legatos Atheniensium, a Tissapherne Samum reversos, factionem apud exercitum confirmasse, et conspiratos arctioribus quibusdam vinculis inter se adstringisse. Nam καταλαμβάνειν etiam est adstringere, obligare, ut in iis, quæ e Thucydide, I. 9. et IV. 86. profert Stephanus in Thes. ὀρκίους καταλαμβάνειν et e Plutarcho, καταλαβόντες ἑαυτοῖς, quod est in Vita Numæ, p. 122. ed. Steph. Sic Herodotus, IX. 121. πίστει τε καταλαβόντες καὶ ὀρκίοισι. et Lucianus in Prometheus, p. 174. δὲ καὶ τὴν ἐτέραν, κατελήφθω καὶ μάλα καὶ αὐτῇ. Et Thucydides, V. 21. ἐπειδὴ εἶρε κατελημμένους τὰς σπονδὰς, id est, ισχυράς, ut Scholiastes. DUKER. Duker's note

gives the true sense of κατέλαβον: "They secured their interest in the army yet more strongly." The correction προὔτρέψαντο in the following clause makes the whole sentence clear: "And they instigated the richer people amongst the Samians themselves to try to set up an oligarchy along with them, although they, the Samians, had been rising up against one another to have no oligarchy." See, for the fact alluded to, VIII. 21. ἐγένετο ἐπανάστασις τοῦ δήμου τοῖς δυνατοῖς.

16. ἐσκέψαντο—ἐάν] This is a curious construction, taking ἐσκέψαντο as if it were ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, or ἐβουλεύσαντο, instead of giving it its more natural construction, ἐσκέψαντο ὅπως εἰσάουσιν.

SAMOS, &c. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

ing to Lacedæmon
as soon as its de-
mocracy was over-
thrown.

(63. 64.)

μὲν, ἐπειδήπερ οὐ βούλεται, ἔαν (καὶ γὰρ οὐκ ἐπιτήδειον αὐτὸν εἶναι ἐς ὀλιγαρχίαν ἐλθεῖν), αὐτοὺς δὲ ἐπὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν, ὡς ἤδη καὶ κινδυνεύοντας, ὁρᾷν ὅτῳ τρόπῳ μὴ ἀνεθήσεται τὰ πράγματα, καὶ τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἅμα ἀντέχειν, καὶ ἐσφέρειν αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων οἴκων προθύμως χρήματα καὶ ἦν τι ἄλλο δέη, ὡς οὐκέτι ἄλλοις ἢ σφίσι αὐτοῖς ταλαιπωροῦντας. LXIV. παρακλευσάμενοι οὖν τοιαῦτα τὸν μὲν Πείσανδρον εὐθὺς τότε καὶ τῶν πρέσβειων τοὺς ἡμίσεις ἀπέστελλον ἐπ' οἴκου, πράξοντας τὰ κεῖ, καὶ εἴρητο αὐτοῖς, τῶν ὑπηκόων πόλεων αἷς ἂν προσίσχωσιν, ὀλιγαρχίαν καθιστάναι· τοὺς δ' ἡμίσεις ἐς τὰλλα τὰ ὑπήκοα χωρία ἄλλους ἄλλῃ διέπεμπον. καὶ Διοτρέφῃ, ὄντα περὶ Χίου, ἡρημένον δὲ ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἄρχειν, ἀπέστελλον ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν. καὶ ἀφικόμενος ἐς τὴν Θάσον τὸν δῆμον κατέλυσε. καὶ ἀπελθόντος αὐτοῦ οἱ Θάσιοι δευτέρῳ μηνὶ μάλιστα τὴν πόλιν ἐτείχιζον, ὡς τῆς μὲν μετ' Ἀθηναίων ἀριστοκρατίας οὐδὲν ἔτι προσδεόμενοι, τὴν δὲ ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐλευθερίαν ὁσημέραι προσδεχόμενοι. καὶ γὰρ καὶ φυγὴ αὐτῶν ἔξω ἦν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρὰ τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις, καὶ αὕτη μετὰ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπιτηδείων κατὰ κράτος ἔπραττε ναῦς τε κομίσαι καὶ τὴν Θάσον ἀποστήσαι.

1. εἴπερ K. 2. αὐτὸν] αὐτῶν A.E.F. αὐτῷ M. 3. ὡς] om. P. καὶ] om. A. 4. ἀναθήσεται g. καὶ τοῦ K. 6. προθύμως] om. K. 9. ἡμίσεις F.L.O.P. ἀπέστελον c. πράξαντας A.E.F.Q.R.f. 10. ἰσχωσιν K.b.c.e.f.i. προσχωσιν B. προσέσχωσιν A.E.F.H. προίσχωσιν recens γρ. A. et R. [προσ]ίσχωσιν Porpo. 11. ἡμίσεις L.O.P. τὰ] om. P. 12. χωρία καὶ ἄλλους Q. 13. εἰρημένον E. εἰρημένον A.E.F.H.K.N.i.m. sed γρ. ἡρημένον. 14. θάσον H. θάσσον F. 15. ἐπελθόντος O. 16. μάλιστα γὰρ τὴν i. μετ'] om. f.m. 17. προσδεχόμενοι f. ἀπὸ τῶν λακεδαιμονίων g. 18. ὁσημέραι A.E.F.N.Q.V.m. Porpo. Goell. ὁσημέραι H. ὅση ἡμέραι B. vulgo ὅσαι ἡμέραι. καὶ post γὰρ om. L.O. P.Q.R.i.k. 19. φυγὴ τε ἦν ἔξω αὐτῶν B. 20. καὶ] κ' c. αὕτη B.K.c. 21. ἔπραττε B. τὰς τε ναῦς Q. ἀποστήναι K.

5. τὰ τοῦ πολέμου—ἀντέχειν] “To hold up or maintain the operations of the war;” i. e. μὴ ἀνίεμαι, “not to neglect or let them slip.” It does not seem to me that this meaning of ἀντέχειν is contrary to analogy, though I agree with Porpo that it is uncommon, nor have I found another exam-

ple of it.

[“Converte, in rebus bellicis perdu-
“rare. Conf. 86. καὶ τὰλλα ἐκέλευεν
“ἀντέχειν καὶ μηδὲν ἐνδιδόναι τοῖς πολε-
“μίοις.” GÖLLER.]

19. φυγὴ αὐτῶν] Compare Isocrates, de Pace, p. 184. τὰς φυγάς κατελθούσας, and the note on V. 23. §. 4.

THASOS. ATHENS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

ξυνέβη οὖν αὐτοῖς μάλιστα ἃ ἐβούλοντο, τὴν πόλιν τε ἀκιν-
δύνως ὀρθοῦσθαι, καὶ τὸν ἐναντιωσόμενον δῆμον καταλε-
λύσθαι. περὶ μὲν οὖν τὴν Θάσον τάναντία τοῖς τὴν ὀλιγαρ-
5 χίαν καθιστᾶσι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐγένετο, δοκεῖν δέ μοι, καὶ ἐν
ἄλλοις πολλοῖς τῶν ὑπηκόων σωφροσύνην γὰρ λαβοῦσαι αἱ
πόλεις καὶ ἄδειαν τῶν πρασσομένων, ἐχώρησαν ἐπὶ τὴν ἄν-
τικρυς ἐλευθερίαν, τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπουλον εὐνομίαν
οὐ προτιμήσαντες. LXV. οἱ δὲ ἀμφὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον πα-

ATHENS.

Pisander, on his
arrival at Athens,
finds his object al-
ready half effected
by the assassina-
tions of the clubs,
which had spread
a general terror a-
mongst the friends
of the constitution.

ραπλέοντές τε, ὥσπερ ἐδέδοκτο, τοὺς δῆμους ἐν
ταῖς πόλεσι κατέλουν, καὶ ἅμα ἔστιν ἀφ' ὧν
χωρίων καὶ ὀπλίτας ἔχοντες σφίσιν αὐτοῖς
ξυμμάχους ἦλθον ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας. καὶ κατα-
2 λαμβάνουσι τὰ πλείστα τοῖς ἐταίροις προειρ-
γασμένα. καὶ γὰρ Ἀνδροκλέα τέ τινα, τοῦ
15 δῆμου μάλιστα προεστῶτα, ξυστάντες τινὲς
τῶν νεωτέρων κρύφα ἀποκτείνουσιν, ὅσπερ καὶ τὸν Ἀλκι-

4. καθιστῶσι R. δοκεῖν B. Bekk. Goell. δοκεῖ[ν] Poppo. vulgo δοκεῖ.
5. σωφροσύνης c. 6. πραττομένων B. ἀντικρὺς K. 7. τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν B.e.
om. K. τὴν ἀπὸ Bekk. 2. ceteri τὴν ὑπό. ὑπουλον] om. f. αὐτονομίαν
A.B.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.i.k.m. Bekk. Poppo. αὐτονομίαν f. [εὐνομίαν Goell.
ed. 2.] 8. προτιμήσαντες k. 9. τε] om. P. δέδεκτο i. 11. ἔχοντας A.F.
ἔχοντα E. αὐτοὺς A.F.c.d.e.i.k. 12. ἦκον B. 13. ἐτέροις Q.b. 16. ὅσπερ
A.B.C.E.F.H.N.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ὅπερ K. vulgo ὥσπερ.

5. σωφροσύνην γὰρ λαβοῦσαι] This was the quality on which the aristocracies particularly prided themselves. See III. 82. §. 17. μετ' ὀνόματος ἑκάτεροι εὐπρεποῦς—πληθοὺς τε ἰσονομίαις πολιτικῆς καὶ ἀριστοκρατίας σώφρονος προτιμήσει. So III. 65. σωφρονοῦνται ὄντες τῆς γνώμης. In the same way the opposite quality ἀκολασία was especially ascribed to democracies. So Alcibiades at Sparta says, τῆς δὲ ὑπαρχούσης ἀκολασίας ἐπειρώμεθα μετριώτεροι ἐς τὰ πολιτικά εἶναι. VI. 89. §. 5. and Herodot. III. 81. ἐς δῆμον ἀκόλαστον ὕβριν πεσεῖν οὐδαμῶς ἀνασχετόν.

7. εὐνομίαν] This reading is acknowledged by the Scholiast and by Dionysius, “De iis quæ Thucyd. propria sunt.” c. 11. Αὐτονομίαν seems to me to be indefensible. For how had the Athenians given, or pretended to

give, their allies “independence?” On the contrary, the aristocratical form of government was set up amongst them in order to tempt them to remain dependent on Athens. And therefore Phrynichus, when exposing the shallowness of this policy, said, οὐ βουλήσσεσθαι αὐτοὺς μετ' ὀλιγαρχίας ἢ δημοκρατίας δουλεῖν μᾶλλον, ἢ μεθ' ὁποτέρου ἂν τύχωσι τούτου ἐλευθέρους εἶναι. And so Thucydides had observed in this very chapter, τῆς μὲν μετ' Ἀθηναίων ἀριστοκρατίας οὐδὲν ἔτι προσδεόμενοι, τὴν δὲ ἐλευθερίαν—προσδεχόμενοι. The construction τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐνομίαν, for ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων δοθείσαν, is so harsh, that I have followed Bekker in his last edition in reading ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, comparing the words τὴν ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐλευθερίαν in §. 3.

ATHENS. A. C. 411. Olym. p. 92. 1.

βιάδην οὐχ ἥκιστα ἐξήλασε, καὶ αὐτὸν κατ' ἀμφοτέρα, τῆς τε
 δημαγωγίας ἔνεκα, καὶ οἰόμενοι τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ ὥς κατιόντι
 καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρην φίλον ποιήσουσι χαριεῖσθαι, μᾶλλον τι
 διέφθειραν καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς ἀνεπιτηδεῖους τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ
 3 κρύφα ἀνάλωσαν. λόγος τε ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ προείργαστο 5
 αὐτοῖς, ὥς οὔτε μισθοφορητέον εἴη ἄλλους ἢ τοὺς στρατευο-
 μένους, οὔτε μεθεκτέον τῶν πραγμάτων πλείοσιν ἢ πεντα-
 κισχιλίοις, καὶ τούτοις οἱ ἂν μάλιστα τοῖς τε χρήμασι καὶ
 τοῖς σώμασιν ὠφελεῖν οἰοί τε ὦσιν. LXVI. ἦν δὲ τοῦτο
 εὐπρεπὲς πρὸς τοὺς πλείους, ἐπεὶ ἔξιν γε τὴν πόλιν οἵπερ 10
 καὶ μεθιστάναι ἔμελλον. δῆμος μέντοι ὅμως ἔτι καὶ βουλὴ ἢ
 ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου ξυνελέγετο· ἐβούλευον δὲ οὐδὲν ὃ τι μὴ τοῖς
 ξυνεστῶσι δοκοίη, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ λέγοντες ἐκ τούτων ἦσαν, καὶ
 2 τὰ ῥηθησόμενα πρότερον αὐτοῖς †προῦσκεπτο.† ἀντέλεγέ τε

1. ἐξέλασε Q. ἀμφοτέρους c. 3. τισσαφέρην C.E.F.H.K.e.k.m. τι] om. d. 5. ἠγάλωσαν i. προείργαστο A.B.F.H.N.V. 8. τοῖς τε] τοῖς C.K.e. καὶ τοῖς Q. καὶ τοῖς τε R. καὶ σώμασιν K. 10. ἀπρεπὲς K. ἐξῆν A.E.F. 11. καὶ] om. L.O.P.g. μεθίστασαν B. Bekk. καθιστάναι L.O.P.g. ἔτι] ἔστι A. ἐστὶ E.F. ἢ accessit ex A.B.F.H.L.N.O.V.f.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. 12. ἐβουλεύοντο A.B.E.F.H.N.V. οὐδὲν] om. H. μηδὲν K.i. ἔτι pro ὃ τι E. 14. προῦσκεπτο Elmsleius, ad Eurip. Heraclid. 148. Poppo. et Bekk. 2. vulgo προῦσκεπτετο.

6. ὥς οὔτε μισθοφορητέον εἴη ἄλλους] The verbal adjective has the construction of μισθοφορεῖν δεῖ, and therefore has an accusative case after it. "That none ought to receive pay from the public, except those who served in war." See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 447. 4. μισθοφορητέον] Acacius recte censet, hoc pertinere ad mercedem, quam magistratus, senatus, judices, et populus Athenis e iudicii, concionibus, et aliis, quæ publice agebantur, ferebant: de quibus Aristoteles, VI. Politicor. 2. et Sigonius, II. de Republ. Athen. 3. Infra, cap. 67. μήτε ἀρχὴν ἀρχεῖν μηδεμίαν ἔτι ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κόσμου, μήτε μισθοφορεῖν. et cap. 69. de Senatoribus, ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου· καὶ εἶπον αὐτοῖς ἐξιέναι λαβοῦσι τὸν μισθόν. DUKER.

7. μεθεκτέον τῶν πραγμάτων] "Were to have a share in the government." So again, the three thousand, who were to form the great council during the tyranny of the Thirty, were appointed as exclusively μεθέζοντας τῶν πραγμά-

των. Xenoph. Hellen. II. 3. §. 18 Thus μετέχειν τῶν πραγμάτων was equivalent to being a citizen, in the proper sense of that term; for it implied a share in the judicial and deliberative powers, τὸ δικάζειν καὶ τὸ ἐκκλησιάζειν, which was the criterion of true citizenship. (Aristot. Politic. III. 1.)

9. ἦν δὲ τοῦτο—ἔμελλον] "Now this was but meant to look well in the eyes of the people in general; for the real government was to be in the hands of those who were going to effect the revolution." That is to say, the five thousand, like the three thousand under the thirty tyrants, were meant to be no more than a name: the actual power was to belong to that knot of aristocratical conspirators who were the authors of the revolution. Compare ch. 89. §. 2.

11. βουλὴ ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου] That is, the council of five hundred, so called because they were chosen by lot.

14. προῦσκεπτο] This is a certain cor-

ATHENS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

οὐδεὶς ἔτι τῶν ἄλλων, δεδιὼς καὶ ὁρῶν πολὺ τὸ ξυνεστηκός·
 εἰ δέ τις καὶ ἀντείποι, εὐθὺς ἐκ τρόπου τινὸς ἐπιτηδεῖον ἐτε-
 θνήκει, καὶ τῶν δρασάντων οὔτε ζήτησις οὔτ' εἰ ὑποπτεύοντο
 δικαίωσις ἐγίγνετο, ἀλλ' ἡσυχίαν εἶχεν ὁ δῆμος καὶ κατὰ-
 5 πληξιν τοιαύτην, ὥστε κέρδος ὁ μὴ πάσχων τι βίαιον, εἰ καὶ
 σιγῇ, ἐνόμιζε. καὶ τὸ ξυνεστηκὸς πολὺ πλέον ἡγούμενοι 3
 εἶναι ἢ ὅσον ἐτύγχανεν ὄν, ἡσώοντο ταῖς γνώμαις, καὶ ἐξευ-
 ρεῖν αὐτὸ, ἀδύνατοι ὄντες διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς πόλεως καὶ διὰ
 τὴν ἀλλήλων ἀγνωσίαν, οὐκ εἶχον. κατὰ δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο 4
 10 καὶ προσολοφύρασθαί τινι ἀγανακτήσαντα, ὥστε ἀμύνασθαι
 ἐπιβουλεύσαντα, ἀδύνατον ἦν· ἡ γὰρ ἀγνώτα ἂν εὖρεν φ

1. ἔτι] ἐπὶ i. 2. καὶ post τις om. K. τεθνήκει B. Bekk. Goell.
 3. ὑποπτεύοντο A.B.F.L.N.O.V.d.e.g.j.k. correctus C. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 ceteri ὑπαπτεύοντο. 5. βέβαιον d.i. εἰ] om. K. 6. σιγῶν A.E.F.Q.R.
 σιγῇ i. εἰσὶγα d. 7. ὅσον accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.f.g.m. Poppo.
 Goell. ὄν i. Portus. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo δ ἦν. ἡττώοντο B. ἡσσόν
 τε A.E.F. ἡσσον τι H. 8. αὐτοὶ A.B.E.F.L.O.Q.R.f.g.k.m. διὰ τὴν] om.
 διὰ C.K.R.b.c.d.e.i.k.m. 9. εἶχον αὐτοὶ ἐξευρεῖν A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.g. εἶχον
 αὐτὸ ἐξευρεῖν f. ταὐτὸ B. Bekk. 2. 10. προσολοφύρασθαί d.i. τινα c.e.
 ἀναγκάσαντα g. ἀμύνεσθαι i.k.m. 11. ἐπιβουλεύοντα i. ἀγνώστα f.
 ἀγνώτι V. ἂν] om. B.i.

rection of Elmsley's, (Heraclid. v. 148.) and it has been since adopted by Poppo. There is no such word in Attic Greek as ἐσκηπτόμην, the tenses being, σκοπῶ or σκοποῦμαι, ἐσκόπων, σκέψομαι, ἐσκεψάμην, ἔσκεμμαι. And if there were such a word, it could hardly have a passive signification.

2. ἐκ τρόπου τινὸς ἐπιτηδεῖον] "In 'some convenient way,'" i. e. by assassination. Compare Dion Cassius, (Fragm. 23. Mai, Rom. 1827.) πολλοὺς—ἐκ τρόπου δὴ τινος ἐπιτηδεῖον ἔφθειρον.

4. δικαίωσις] "A bringing to justice," and consequently "punishing." So Herodotus uses the verb δικαιοῦν, I. 100. τῶτων κατ' ἀξίην ἀδικήματος ἐδικαίεν.

7. καὶ ἐξευρεῖν—οὐκ εἶχον] The infinitive ἐξευρεῖν must depend on εἶχον, and not on ἀδύνατοι, unless we suppose the whole sentence to be in complete confusion. But is there not, if I may so speak, a positive rather than a negative sense in ἀδύνατοι, and does it not sig-

nify "powerless," "helpless," rather than "unable?" And they "had no means of finding it out, the size of the city and their want of knowledge of one another rendering them powerless." Compare VII. 14. αἱ νῦν οὖσαι πόλεις ξύμμαχοι ἀδύνατοι. VI. 85. §. 1. VII. 28. §. 4.

10. προσολοφύρασθαί] Hor. Epod. II. 12. Querebar applotans tibi.—BΕΚΚΕΒ.

ὥστε ἀμύνασθαι ἐπιβουλεύσαντα] "So as to repel one who was plotting against them." We might expect τὸν ἐπιβουλεύσαντα, but the absence of the article does not seem to me a sufficient reason for taking ἐπιβουλεύσαντα with the subject, "so as to take counsel against their enemies, and so repel them," because ἐπιβουλεύειν and ἀμύνεσθαι are opposites to each other, the one applying to aggression and the other to defence. And had Thucydides meant to apply them to the same person, he would have written, I think, ἀντεπιβουλεύσαντα, as in III. 12. §. 3.

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5 ἐρεῖ, ἣ γνώριμον ἄπιστον. ἀλλήλοις γὰρ ἅπαντες ὑπόπτως προσήεσαν οἱ τοῦ δήμου, ὥς μετέχοντά τινα τῶν γιγνομένων. ἐνῆσαν γὰρ καὶ οὓς οὐκ ἂν ποτέ τις ᾤετο ἐς ὀλιγαρχίαν τραπεύσθαι· καὶ τὸ ἄπιστον οὗτοι μέγιστον πρὸς τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐποίησαν, καὶ πλείωτα ἐς τὴν τῶν ὀλίγων ἀσφάλειαν ὠφέ- 5 λησαν, βέβαιον τὴν ἀπιστίαν τῷ δήμῳ πρὸς ἑαυτὸν καταστήσαντες.

LXVII. Ἐν τούτῳ οὖν τῷ καιρῷ οἱ περὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον ἐλθόντες εὐθὺς τῶν λοιπῶν εἶχοντο. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τὸν δῆμον ξυλλέξαντες εἶπον γνώμην δέκα ἀνδρας 10 ἐλέσθαι ξυγγραφέας αὐτοκράτορας, τούτους δὲ ξυγγράψαντας γνώμην ἐσενεγκεῖν ἐς τὸν δῆμον

1. οἱ τοῦ δήμου ὑπόπτως προσήεσαν Gregor. Cor. p. 80. 2. προσήεσαν F. μετέχοντί τινα d. γενομένων L.O.g.k. γεγενημένων Gregorius. 3. ἐνέεσαν E. οὓς] ὡς A.E.F. ὥσπερ K. 4. τὸ] om. K.Q. 6. ἐαυτῶν B. 8. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ Etymol. M.v. συγγραφείς. τὸν] om. Suidas, v. συγγραφείς. 9. ἐλθόντες —καὶ] ἐλθόντες εἰς ἀθήνας Suidas. εὐθὺ Etym. M. 11. δέ] om. Suidas. 12. ἐπενεγκεῖν L.O.P.d.i.k.m.

2. ὥς μετέχοντά τινα τῶν γιγνομένων] This must be the accusative absolute, as it is called, "supposing any man "whom they met to be a party to the "plot." Compare Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 568. 3.

6. βέβαιον τὴν ἀπιστίαν—καταστήσαντες] "Confirming the people in "their mutual mistrust;" "making "their mistrust a thing quite settled "and unavoidable." Compare II. 89. §. 6. φόβον παρέχετε πιστότερον, and III. 43. τῆς οὐ βεβαίον δοκίσεως τῶν κερδῶν. The last line is no more than a repetition of τὸ ἄπιστον—μέγιστον ἐποίησαν: but what is first mentioned as a fact is then repeated as bearing upon the success of the conspiracy. But this is one of the passages which Thucydides would probably have corrected had he ever finished his work.

8. Ἐν τούτῳ οὖν τῷ καιρῷ—οἰκήσεται] Hæc laudat Harpocration in συγγραφείς εἰς τὸν δῆμον. Vide ibi omnino Valesium. WASS.

10. δέκα ἀνδρας—ξυγγραφέας αὐτοκράτορας] In Roman style, "Decemvros legibus scribendis." "Ten commissioners with full powers to frame

"a constitution." And so the appointment of the thirty a few years later ran in similar terms: ἔδοξε τῷ δήμῳ, τριάκοντα ἀνδρας ἐλέσθαι, οἱ τοὺς πατρίους νόμους ξυγγράψουσι, καθ' οὓς πολιτεύσουσι. Xenoph. Hellen. II. 3. §. 2. The πρόβουλοι mentioned by Lysias, (Eratosthen. p. 426, Reiske,) are not these commissioners, but the body already noticed, VIII. 1. §. 3. ἀρχὴ πρεσβυτέρων ἀνδρῶν οἱ τινες περὶ τῶν παρόντων, ὥς ἂν καιρὸς ᾗ, προβουλεύουσιν. Among these πρόβουλοι was Hagnon the father of Theramenes, and Lysias charges him with being forward in bringing about the overthrow of the constitution on this occasion. It is manifest indeed that had the πρόβουλοι been true to their duty, the proposal to appoint the ten commissioners could not have been submitted to the assembly; for by the very terms of their appointment, the initiative in all legislation, if I may be excused the expression, was confined to them; and the people could vote on no measure that had not previously received their sanction.

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tion. It is proposed to create an executive and self-chosen council of FOUR HUNDRED, and a sovereign assembly of FIVE THOUSAND.

ἐς ἡμέραν ῥητὴν, καθ' ὃ τι ἄριστα ἡ πόλις οἰκῆται. ἔπειτα, ἐπειδὴ ἡ ἡμέρα ἐφῆκε, ξυνέκλησαν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐς τὸν Κολωνόν (ἐστὶ δὲ ἱερὸν Ποσειδῶνος ἕξω πόλεως, ἀπέχον σταδίους μάλιστα δέκα), καὶ ἐσήμεγκαν οἱ ξυγραφῆς ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν, αὐτὸ δὲ τοῦτο, ἐξεῖναι μὲν Ἀθηναίων ἀνειπεῖν γνώμην ἣν ἂν τις βούληται· ἣν δέ τις τὸν εἰπόντα ἢ γράψῃται παρανόμων ἢ ἄλλω τῷ τρόπῳ βλάβῃ, μεγάλας

2. ἔπειτα ἐπειδὴ] ἐπεὶ Suidas. ἡ] om. A.B.F.H.K.L.R. ἐφῆκε παρὴν κ. παρὴν γρ. g.m. ξυνέκλησαν E.F.H.N.V. Poppo. Goell. ξυνέκλεισαν A.B.L.O.k. συνέκλεισαν m. ceteri cum Suida ξυνέλεξαν. 3. ἐστὶ δὲ] δ ἦν Suidas. 4. ἕξω—δέκα] om. Suidas. Articulum ante πόλεως omisi cum A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O. Q.V.c.f.g.k. Poppo. Goell. ἀπέχων E.F. 5. ἐσήμεγκαν Suidas. συγγραφῆς F.V. 6. ἀθηναίους Suidas. 7. ἀνειπεῖν] ἀνατρέπειν A.C.E.F.H.K.N.V. c.e. cum Suida. Haack. βούληται A.C.E.F.V.f.g.k. cum Suida. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo βούλεται. 8. παρανομῶν A.E.F.V. ἄλλο τῷ V. τῷ] om. K. βλάβῃ E.F.H.

2. ξυνέκλησαν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐς τὸν Κολωνόν] The expression seems to refer to the practice of enclosing the place of assembly with a railing, to keep out persons who had no vote, and also to prevent the members of the assembly from going away till the business was over. Pollux, speaking of the same practice, uses the word *ξυνήλανον*, VIII. §. 104. Sometimes the place of assembly was surrounded by a rope coloured red, so as to leave a mark on any one who attempted to get over it. See Schömann, De Comitibus Atheniens. c. 4. The ordinary assemblies at this period were held in the place called Pnyx, within the city. (See, for its situation, Leake's Topogr. of Athens, p. 40.) On the present occasion a spot without the city was chosen to prevent the people from organizing any effectual resistance to the conspirators; for the slaves and *μέτοικοι* were well affected to the democratical constitution, and in case of any conflict in the city, would have rendered powerful assistance to its defenders. For the situation of Colonus, see Haygarth's "Panoramic View of Athens illustrated," Walpole's Memoirs of Turkey, vol. I. p. 556. The passage of Cicero, De Finibus, V. 1. does not contradict the text of Thucydides. For after he had observed that Academia was six stadia

distant from Dipylon, the gate of the city which led towards it, he adds, "me ipsum *huc modo venientem* con-
"vertebat ad sese Colonus ille locus." But this might be said if Colonus was only in sight from the road to Academia; and from the "Panoramic View" already referred to, it appears to be a hill tolerably conspicuous.

8. γράψῃται παρανόμων] The famous γραφαὶ παρανόμων were a criminal process against any man who had proposed a law or a decree which was either, 1st, absolutely unconstitutional; or, 2nd, highly injurious to the commonwealth; or, 3rd, which had been proposed and carried without a due observance of all the forms prescribed by law. It was intended to serve as a check upon the privilege enjoyed by every citizen in the assembly of originating any measure; whereas at Rome nothing could be submitted to the comitia, and no citizen could address the people without the permission of the presiding magistrate. The process was what was technically called *ἀγὼν τιμωτός*: that is, there was no fixed penalty for any one convicted by it, but the prosecutor proposed such a penalty as he thought the case required, and the defendant, on the other hand, proposed a lighter one; so that the court had to decide a second question as to the

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3 ζημίας ἐπέθεσαν. ἐνταῦθα δὴ λαμπρῶς ἐλέγετο ἤδη μήτε ἀρχὴν ἄρχειν μηδεμίαν ἔτι ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κόσμου μήτε μισθοφορεῖν, προέδρους τε ἐλέσθαι πέντε ἄνδρας, τούτους δὲ ἐλέσθαι ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας, καὶ τῶν ἑκατὸν ἕκαστον πρὸς ἑαυτὸν τρεῖς· ἐλθόντας δὲ αὐτοὺς τετρακοσίους ὄντας ἐς τὸ βουλευ- 5 τήριον, ἄρχειν ὅπη ἂν ἄριστα γιγνώσκωσιν, αὐτοκράτορας, καὶ τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους δὲ ξυλλέγειν, ὅποτε αὐτοῖς δοκῇ. LXVIII. ἦν δὲ ὁ μὲν τὴν γνώμην ταύτην εἰπὼν Πείσανδρος, καὶ τᾶλλα ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς προθυμότατα ξυγκαταλύσας τὸν δῆμον· ὁ μὲντοι ἅπαν τὸ πρᾶγμα ξυνθεῖς, 10 ὅτῳ τρόπῳ κατέστη ἐς τοῦτο, καὶ ἐκ πλείστου ἀντιφῶν ἐπιμεληθεὶς Ἀντιφῶν ἦν, ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναίων τῶν

Names and characters of the principal revolutionists.

ANTIPHON.

1. δὲ K. μήτε καὶ ἄρχειν ἔχειν B. 2. ἔτι] om. C.K.e. et Suidas. μήτε] om. K. 3. δὲ] om. Suidas. ἔχουσαι e. 4. ἄνδρας accessit ex A.B.E.F. H.K.N.Q.V. et Suida. Poppo. Goell. ἑαυτὸν A.B.C.H.N.Q.V.f. Poppo. ἑαυτῶν E.F. ceteri ἑαυτῶ. 5. τρεῖς E.F. 6. ὅποι c. γιγνώσκουσιν C.E.F.H.K. 7. ὅποτε R. δοκεῖ H.Q. δοκεῖν g. δοκοῦν d.i. 8. ταύτην τὴν γνώμην Suidas. εἰπὼν ταύτην Q. 10. πάν B. 11. κατέστησε τοῦτο B. 12. ἐπιμεληθεῖς margo d.

amount of punishment, after having first found the defendant guilty. For a full account of the γραφαὶ παρανόμων, see Schömann de Comitii Atheniensium, II. 2.

12. Ἀντιφῶν] Antiphon, the son of Sophilus, of the demus of Rhamnus, was born about the second year of the 75th Olympiad, A. C. 479. He was one of the first men who opened a school of oratory at Athens, and according to some accounts Thucydides was one of his pupils. The decree of the people upon his trial is given by the pretended Plutarch in his Lives of the Orators. He was accused for going on a treasonable embassy to Sparta with Archeptolemus and Onomacles, (Thucyd. VIII. 90.) was condemned and put to death, and his family lost their rights of citizenship for ever, being made ἄτιμοι, whether in the greatest or in one of the lesser degrees does not appear. His property was confiscated, and his body denied a burial within the limits of Attica. There is another Antiphon mentioned by Xenophon as put to death by the Thirty, (Hellenic. II. 3. §. 40.) but he was probably of an en-

tirely different family, being the son of Lysonides, not of Sophilus. See the Memoir on Antiphon, by Peter Van Spaen, in Reiske's edit. of the Orators, VII. p. 795. Antiphon's ability cannot be questioned, but how such a writer as Thucydides can extol his "virtue," seems at first sight extraordinary. For according to Thucydides' own statement, (VIII. 91. ad fin.) Antiphon was a traitor to his country in the highest degree; false to that great and glorious Athens for whom her noblest sons Pericles, Demosthenes, and Thucydides himself, felt so deep and enthusiastic a love. He was the chief contriver of a traitorous conspiracy, whose means were assassination, and whose object was the overthrow of the best and happiest state of society then known; a state of society so just and liberal, when compared with every other at that time, that even the condition of the slaves was benefited by it. (Xenoph. de Repub. Athen. I. §. 10.) But Thucydides no doubt allowed his personal feelings towards his old instructor to influence his general impression of his character, although he

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καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀρετῇ τε οὐδενὸς ὕστερος, καὶ κράτιστος ἐνθυ-
μηθῆναι γενόμενος καὶ ἃ [ἂν] γνοίῃ εἰπεῖν, καὶ ἐς μὲν δῆμον
οὐ παριῶν οὐδ' ἐς ἄλλον ἀγῶνα ἐκούσιος οὐδένα, ἀλλ' ὑπό-
πτως τῷ πλήθει διὰ δόξαν δεινότητος διακείμενος, τοὺς
5 μέντοι ἀγωνιζομένους καὶ ἐν δικαστηρίῳ καὶ ἐν δῆμῳ πλεῖ-
στα εἰς ἀνὴρ, ὅστις ξυμβουλευσάιτό τι, δυνάμενος ὠφελεῖν.
καὶ αὐτός τε, ἐπειδὴ τὰ τῶν τετρακοσίων ἐν ὑστέρῳ μεταπε-
σόντα ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου ἐκακοῦτο, ἄριστα φαίνεται τῶν μέχρι
ἐμοῦ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν τούτων αἰτιαθεῖς, ὥς ξυγκατέστησε, θανάτου

1. γε A.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.R.V.d.f.g.k.m. ὕστερος] δεύτερος B. 2. ἀν] om.
C.G.b.c.d.e.g.i.k.m. Dobræus. ante ἃ ponunt F.H. om. Goell. uncis inclus.
Poppo. ἀναγνοίῃ E. μὲν] om. d.i. μὲν τὸν g. 3. ἐκούσιος A.E.F.H.L.O.
Q.V.g.k.m. 5. καὶ ἐν δῆμῳ] om. L. ante illa καὶ ἐν δικαστηρίῳ ponit K.
6. ὅστις] ὅτι L.O.P.g. ὅτῳ d.i. ξυμβ.—ὠφελεῖν] om. g. 7. τε] om. f.
“Immo dé.” BEKK. γε mavult Goell. ἐπειδὴ μετέστη ἡ δημοκρατία καὶ ἐς
ἀγῶνας κατέστη μετὰ τῶν A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.g.i. et omisso μετέστη k. μετὰ habent
etiam Q.R.f. Cum A.B. cæterisque consentit V. nisi quod τὰ τῶν pro μετὰ τῶν
exhibeat. τριακοσίων F.Q.g. μεταπεσόντων L.O. Prima libri N. scriptura
fuit μετὰ τῶν—μεταπεσόντων sed corrector e μετὰ effinxit τὰ, μεταπεσόντων in με-
ταπεσόντα mutato. 8. ὑπὲρ α. τ. τῶν μ. ε. N.V. 9. αἰτιαθεῖς A.B.F.H.L.N.O.
Q.V.b.f.g.i.m. marg. antiqua manu C. Poppo. Goell. Dobr. αἰτιασθεῖς E.k.
vulgo αἰτίας. ὥς] om. A.F.H. κατέστησε f.

would not suffer them to affect his statement of his particular actions. Antiphon was probably a warm and true friend, pure in the domestic relations of life, and honourable in his professional conduct; serving faithfully those who consulted him, and never selling their cause, as was sometimes done, because the opposite party offered him a higher fee. This so far was virtue; and if he were guilty of cruelty and perfidy towards his enemies, and sacrificed his country to his party, how many eminent men in Roman history, to say nothing of later times, have been liable to the same charge: and how small a portion of mankind, even in Christian countries, have ever understood practically that a good man's virtue is shewn not so much in his behaviour towards his friends, or men of his own party, as in his right appreciation of those less generally acknowledged ties which bind him to persons indifferent to him or hostile,—to his country,—to the whole race of mankind,—and to God?

4. τοὺς μέντοι ἀγωνιζομένους, κ. τ. λ.]

The strict grammatical construction would require the genitive, for ὅστις properly depends on it. “Most able” of any one man to assist any of those “engaged in political or legal contests” who might in any point ask his counsel.” For the expression εἰς ἀνὴρ, compare III. 39. §. 1. μάλιστα δὲ μίαν πόλιν ἡδικηκότας ὑμᾶς, and the note there.

7. καὶ αὐτός τε] Is not this a similar expression to that in I. 9. §. 3. καὶ ναυτικῷ τε ἅμα—ισχύσας, and is not the sense exactly the same as that of καὶ αὐτὸς δέ; “And he too,” whether it be thought that the word *too* in English corresponds to the first of the two conjunctions in Greek, or to the second?

τὰ τῶν τετρακοσίων ἐν ὑστέρῳ μεταπεσόντα] Plane eodem modo loquitur Plato, Epist. VII. non longe a principio: χρόνῳ δὲ οὐ πολλῷ μετέπεσε τὰ τῶν τριάκοντα τε, καὶ πάντα ἡ τότε πολιτεία. In eo, quod plerique MSS. habent, nihil boni sensus invenire possum. DUK.

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3 δίκην ἀπολογησάμενος. παρέσχε δὲ καὶ ὁ Φρύνιχος ἑαυτὸν
 PHRYNICHUS πάντων διαφερόντως προθυμώτατον ἐς τὴν
 (who had now joined
 the conspiracy). ὀλιγαρχίαν, δεδιὼς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην, καὶ
 ἐπιστάμενος εἰδότα αὐτὸν ὅσα ἐν τῇ Σάμφι πρὸς τὸν Ἀστυ-
 οχον ἔπραξε, νομίζων οὐκ ἂν ποτε αὐτὸν κατὰ τὸ εἶκος ὑπ' 5
 ὀλιγαρχίας κατελθεῖν· πολὺ τε πρὸς τὰ δεινὰ, ἐπειδήπερ
 4 ὑπέστη, φερεγγυώτατος ἐφάνη. καὶ Θηραμένης ὁ τοῦ Ἀ-
 THERAMENES. γνωτος ἐν τοῖς ξυγκαταλύουσι τὸν δῆμον
 πρῶτος ἦν, ἀνὴρ οὔτε εἰπεῖν οὔτε γινῶναι ἀδύνατος. ὥστε
 ἀπ' ἀνδρῶν πολλῶν καὶ ξυνετῶν πραχθὲν τὸ ἔργον οὐκ 10
 ἀπεικότως, καίπερ μέγα ὄν, προὐχώρησε· χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἦν
 τὸν Ἀθηναίων δῆμον ἐπ' ἔτει ἑκατοστῇ μάλιστα, ἐπειδὴ οἱ
 τύραννοι κατελύθησαν, ἐλευθερίας παῦσαι, καὶ οὐ μόνον μὴ
 ὑπήκοον ὄντα, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπὲρ ἡμῖν τοῦ χρόνου τούτου αὐτὸν
 ἄλλων ἄρχειν εἰωθότα. 15

LXIX. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἡ ἐκκλησία οὐδενὸς ἀντειπόντος, ἀλλὰ
 κυρώσασα ταῦτα διελύθη, τοὺς τετρακοσίους ἤδη ὕστερον
 The constitutional
 council of FIVE
 HUNDRED is
 dissolved by vio-
 lence. τρόπῳ τοιῷδε ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον ἐσήγαγον·
 ἦσαν [δ'] Ἀθηναῖοι πάντες ἀεὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ
 τείχει, οἱ δ' ἐν τάξει, τῶν ἐν Δεκελείᾳ πολε- 20

1. ἀπολογησόμενος B. καὶ ὁ φρύνιχος B.N.V. Bekk. 2. vulgo καὶ φρύνιχος.
 2. προθυμώτατα e. 3. δεδειὼς E.F. ἀλκιβιάδην e. 4. τὸν] om. F.f.
 5. ἔπρασεν e. ἔπραξαν C. τῷ] om. d. 6. τε A.B.C.F.H.K.N.Q.V.f.i.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo δέ. 7. καὶ ὁ θηραμένης K. 9. πρώτον Q.
 10. ὑπ' P. ξετῶν E. 11. ὄν] ὄν E.F.H. ἂν K. 12. τῶν A.F.H.L.N.O.m.
 ἐπ' ἔτει A.B.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.f.g.i.k.m. Bekk. 2. vulgo praepositionem omit-
 tunt. ἑκατοστῇ] ἑκατοστῇ τῇ A.F. 13. οὐ] μὴ c. 14. αὐτὸν] om. Q.
 16. ἐπεὶ e. 17. ἥδη ὕστερον τρόπῳ τοιῷδε B. Goell. τοιῷδε om. K.e. ὕστερον
 om. O. ἥδη om. L. ceteri τρόπῳ τοιῷδε ὕστερον ἥδη. 18. ἐσήγαγον P. 19. [δ']
 Bekk. 2. ἀθηναῖοι B.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo
 ἀθηναίων. 20. οἱ δ'] οὐ δ' B.

4. Ἀστυόχων] See ch. 50.

8. ἐν τοῖς — πρῶτος ἦν] This expres-
 sion is, I think, equivalent to ἐν τοῖς
 πρώτοις ξυγκατέλυσε, and shews that ἐν
 τοῖς πρώτοις is rather a modification of
 the full superlative than an extension
 of it: for Theramenes was clearly not
 “the very foremost among the con-
 spirators,” but only “one of the fore-
 most.” See note on III. 17.

12. ἐπ' ἔτει ἑκατοστῇ] Bekker in his

edition of 1832 has inserted the prepo-
 sition, which all former editors had
 omitted. The sense seems to be,
 “when nearly a hundred years were
 “past; when nearly the hundredth
 “year was come;” literally, “upon
 “the hundredth year;” that length of
 time being in a manner the condition
 of circumstances on which the attempt
 was to proceed.

19. ἦσαν [δ'] Ἀθηναῖοι, κ. τ. λ.] Either

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μίων ἔνεκα, ἐφ' ὅπλοις. τῇ οὖν ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ τοὺς μὲν μὴ²
 ξυνειδότες εἶσαν, ὥσπερ εἰώθεσαν, ἀπελθεῖν, τοῖς δ' ἐν τῇ
 ξυνωμοσίᾳ εἶρητο ἡσυχῇ, μὴ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τοῖς ὅπλοις, ἀλλ'
 ἄποθεν, περιμένειν, καὶ ἣν τις ἐνιστῆται τοῖς ποιουμένοις,
 5 λαβόντας τὰ ὅπλα μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν. ἦσαν δὲ καὶ Ἄνδριοι καὶ³
 Τήνιοι καὶ Καρυστιῶν τριακόσιοι καὶ Αἰγινητῶν τῶν ἐποί-
 κων, οὓς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπεμψαν οἰκίσοντας, ἐπ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο
 ἦγοντες ἐν τοῖς ἑαυτῶν ὅπλοις, οἷς ταῦτα προείρητο. τούτων⁴
 δὲ διατεταγμένων οὕτως ἐλθόντες οἱ τετρακόσιοι, μετὰ ξιφι-
 10 δίου ἀφανοῦς ἕκαστος, καὶ οἱ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν μετ' αὐτῶν
 Ἑλλήνες νεανίσκοι, οἷς ἐχρῶντο εἰ τί που δέοι χειρουργεῖν,
 ἐπέστησαν τοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου βουλευταῖς οὖσιν ἐν τῷ
 βουλευτηρίῳ, καὶ εἶπον αὐτοῖς ἐξιέναι λαβοῦσι τὸν μισθόν·
 ἔφερον δὲ αὐτοῖς τοῦ ὑπολοίπου χρόνου παντὸς αὐτοῖ, καὶ

1. εἶνεκα B. μὴ] om. H.L.i. 2. ξυνειπόντας g. ὥς, omissa περ, F.
 H.V.f. 3. συνωμοσία B. ξυνωμοσία E.F.H. ὑπ' nonnulli. 4. τις] τι P.
 ἐνιστῆται A.B. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἐνίστηται. 6. τῆσι B.Q. καρύστιοι Q.
 7. ἀθηναῖοι sine articulo B. Bekker. Goell. οἰκίσοντας B. 8. τὰ αὐτὰ B.
 9. τριακόσιοι K. 10. καὶ οἱ ἑκατὸν C.c.e. οἱ om. V. αὐτῶ c. 11. Ἑλλήνες]
 om. B.C.K.N.V.c.e.g. τι] om. Q. post που ponit B. 13. ἐξιέναι αὐτοῖς
 N.V. 14. αὐτοῖ] om. i.

the conjunction δὲ must be struck out, or there must be put a colon after ἐσῆ-
 γαγον instead of a period, and the words
 ἦσαν δ' Ἀθηναῖοι—ἐφ' ὅπλοις must be
 considered as half parenthetical; to
 which the clause τῇ οὖν ἡμέρᾳ, κ. τ. λ.
 is confusedly made to refer. For the
 fact here spoken of, compare VII. 28.

2. εἶσαν—ἀπελθεῖν] The citizens
 whose turn it was to be on duty that
 day, were allowed to go home as usual
 after a sort of morning parade, leaving
 their arms piled in some open space,
 to be ready in case of any alarm. The
 conspirators therefore directed their as-
 sociates not to disperse altogether, but
 to wait at some little distance from the
 place where the arms were piled, that
 they might instantly secure them if any
 attempt should be made to resist the
 execution of the plot.

6. Αἰγινητῶν τῶν ἐποίκων] See II. 27.
 VII. 57. These Æginetan settlers
 were probably induced to join in the
 plot by the hope of obtaining the king

of Persia's aid against the Peloponne-
 sians. For if the Peloponnesians tri-
 umphed in the war, the native Ægine-
 tans were sure to be restored to their
 island, as they actually were after the
 battle of Ægospotami, and the Athe-
 nian settlers in the island would then
 undoubtedly be ejected from their allot-
 ments.

11. Ἑλλήνες νεανίσκοι] That is to
 say, some of the members of the aris-
 tocratical clubs, or unions, already
 noticed, (VIII. 54.) The word Ἑλλη-
 νες is added, because the ordinary at-
 tendants of the magistrates at Athens
 were not Greeks but Barbarians, com-
 monly Scythians, chosen out of the
 government slaves. See Böckh, Staats-
 haushalt. der Athen. I. p. 222. (I. p.
 277. Eng. transl.) Schömann de Co-
 mitiis, p. 90. Pollux, VIII. 131, 132.

14. τοῦ υπολοίπου χρόνου παντὸς]
Totius temporis quod reliquum erat (ad
 annum explendum)—φέρειν, ut Aris-
 toph. Equit. 1196. ἄ σοι φέρω. DOBREE.

ATHENS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

ἐξιούσιν ἐδίδοσαν. LXX. ὥς δὲ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἢ τε

The FOUR HUNDRED are installed in their place, and the revolution is accomplished.

The new government try to negotiate with Agis.

βουλὴ οὐδὲν ἀντειποῦσα ὑπεξῆλθε, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πολῖται οὐδὲν ἐνεωτέριζον ἀλλ' ἡσύχαζον, οἱ δὲ τετρακόσιοι ἐσελθόντες ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον τότε μὲν πρυτάνεις τε σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀπεκλήρωσαν, καὶ ὅσα πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς, εὐχαῖς καὶ θυσίαις καθιστάμενοι ἐς τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐχρήσαντο, ὕστερον δὲ πολὺ μεταλλάξαντες τῆς τοῦ δήμου διοικήσεως, πλὴν τοὺς φεύγοντας οὐ κατήγγον τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἕνεκα, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα ἔνεμον κατὰ κράτος τὴν πόλιν. καὶ ἄνδρας τέ τινας ἀπέκτειναν οὐ πολλοὺς, οἱ ἐδόκουν ἐπιτήδειοι εἶναι ὑπεξαίρεθῆναι, καὶ ἄλλους ἔδησαν, τοὺς δὲ καὶ μετεστήσαντο πρὸς τὴν Ἄγιν τὸν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέα, ὄντα ἐν τῇ Δεκελείᾳ, ἐπεκηρυκεύοντο, λέγοντες διαλλαγῆναι βούλεσθαι, καὶ εἰκὸς εἶναι αὐτὸν σφίσι, καὶ οὐκέτι τῷ ἀπίστῳ δήμῳ, μᾶλλον ξυγχορεῖν. LXXI. ὁ δὲ νομίζων τὴν πόλιν οὐχ ἡσύχαζειν,

Agis, despising their overtures, attempts to surprise

οὐδὲ εὐθὺς οὕτω τὸν δῆμον τὴν παλαιὰν ἐλευθερίαν παραδώσειν, εἴ τε στρατιὰν πολλὴν ἴδοι

1. δέ] τε B. τῷ τρόπῳ τούτῳ P. ἡ δὲ c. 2. οὐθέν B. μηδὲν c.
3. οὐδὲν οὐτ' ἔλεγον οὐδὲ ἔπρασσον N. 4. δέ] om. c. N. corr. τριακόσιοι B.
ἐπελθόντες c.d.e.i. ἔλθόντες Q.f.k. 5. τότε μὲν] om. N.V. τε] om. C.K.c.d.e.
ἐπεκλήρωσαν i. 7. ἀρχὴν] μάχην L. 8. καταλλάξαντες L. τοὺς] om.
C.K.e. 9. ἀλκιβιάδου δὲ ἕνεκα C.K.L.O.P.R.e.g.k.m. 10. κράτος] om. B.
ἀπέκτεινον K. 12. τοὺς] οὗς B. μετεστήσαντο A.B.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.f.g.i.
k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. vulgo μετέστησαν. 13. τῶν λακ. βασ. F.N.V.i.k.
τῶν λακ. τὸν βασ. B. 15. αὐτὸν] αὐτοῖς A.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.f.g.k.m. αὐτῆς
E. αὐτοὺς R. 18. παραδώσει c.

3. οἱ δὲ τετρακόσιοι] "Then the four hundred went in to the council house," &c. Δέ here, as in many other places, is placed in the apodosis of the sentence, with the principal verb. Compare I. 11. II. 65. §. 5. IV. 132. §. 2. and Herodotus, I. 116. ἐπεὶ δὲ ὑπελείπειτο ὁ βουκόλος, μουνωθέντα δὲ αὐτὸν εἴρετο ὁ Ἀστυάγης, — ὁ δὲ — ἔφην.

6. ὅσα πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς] "And for what concerned the gods," i. e. with respect to religious observances. For this adverbial use of ὅσα, compare Herodot. I. 215. ὅσα μὲν γὰρ ἐς αἰχμὰς, χαλκῷ χρέωνται, and II. 4. ὅσα δὲ ἀνθρώπηϊα πρήγματα, ὧδε ἔλεγον. "And with

"respect to the rites of religion, they had solemn prayers and sacrifices on entering upon their office."

8. πλὴν τοὺς φεύγοντας, — τὰ δὲ ἄλλα] A confusion between two constructions, πλὴν ὅτι οὐ κατήγγον, — τὰ ἄλλα ἔνεμον, and, τοὺς μὲν φεύγοντας, — τὰ δὲ ἄλλα. Compare VII. 33. πᾶσα ἡ Σικελία πλὴν Ἀκραγαντίνων, — οἱ δ' ἄλλοι — ἐβοήθουν.

10. ἔνεμον κατὰ κράτος] Id est, διακουν. Thomas Magister in νέμω. Duk.

11. ἐπιτήδειοι — ὑπεξαίρεθῆναι] "Fit subjects to be put out of the way." Compare Xenoph. Anab. II. 3. §. 11. τὸν ἐπιτήδειον ἔπαιεν ἄν.

ATHENS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

Athens. He is repulsed, and then is willing to listen to their proposals. Ambassadors are sent to Sparta to treat of peace.

σφῶν, οὐκ ἂν ἡσυχάσειν, οὐδὲ ἐν τῷ παρόντι
 πάνυ τι πιστεύων μὴ οὐκέτι ταραττεσθαι
 αὐτοὺς, τοῖς μὲν ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων ἐλθοῦ-
 σιν οὐδὲν ξυμβατικὸν ἀπεκρίνατο, προσμετα-
 5 πεμφάμενος δὲ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου στρατιὰν πολλὴν οὐ πολλῷ
 ὕστερον καὶ αὐτὸς τῇ ἐκ τῆς Δεκελείας φρουρᾷ μετὰ τῶν
 ἐλθόντων κατέβη πρὸς αὐτὰ τὰ τείχη τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἐλπί-
 σας ἢ ταραχθέντας αὐτοὺς μᾶλλον ἂν χειρωθῆναι σφίσιν ἢ
 βούλονται, ἢ καὶ αὐτοβοεῖ ἂν, διὰ τὸν ἔνδοθὲν τε καὶ ἔξωθεν
 10 κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς γενησόμενον θόρυβον, τῆς τῶν μακρῶν τειχῶν
 διὰ τὴν κατ' αὐτὰ ἐρημίαν λήψεως οὐκ ἂν ἁμαρτεῖν. ὥς δὲ
 προσέμξε τε ἐγγὺς καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ μὲν ἔνδοθεν οὐδ'
 ὁπωστιοῦν ἐκίνησαν, τοὺς δὲ ἱππέας ἐκπέμψαντες καὶ μέρος
 τι τῶν ὀπλιτῶν καὶ ψιλῶν καὶ τοξοτῶν, ἄνδρας [τε] κατέ-
 15 βαλον αὐτῶν διὰ τὸ ἐγγὺς προσελθεῖν καὶ ὅπλων τινῶν καὶ
 νεκρῶν ἐκράτησαν, οὕτω δὲ γνοὺς ἀπήγαγε πάλιν τὴν στρα-
 τιάν. καὶ αὐτὸς μὲν καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ κατὰ χώραν ἐν τῇ
 Δεκελείᾳ ἔμενον, τοὺς δ' ἐπελθόντας ὀλίγας τινὰς ἡμέρας ἐν
 τῇ γῇ μέινοντας ἀπέπεμψεν ἐπ' οἴκου. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο παρά
 20 τε τὸν Ἄγιν ἐπρεσβεύοντο οἱ τετρακόσιοι οὐδὲν ἥσισον, καὶ
 ἐκείνου μᾶλλον ἥδη προσδεχομένου καὶ παραινούντος ἐκπέμ-

1. ἡσυχάσει F.H. ἡσυχάζειν Q.R. ἡσυχάσειν ἀλλὰ ποιήσειν θόρυβον N.V.
 2. πάνυ τι A.B.E.H.N.O.V.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. πάνυ τοι L. vulgo
 πάνυ. ταρασσέσθαι Poppo. Goell. 4. οὐδὲ A.F. ξυμβατικὸν C.
 8. ἢ εἰ A.B.E.F.H.c. 9. βούλωνται V. 10. τῆς τῶν N.V. et correctus A.
 τῶν γοῦν Baverus. ceteri τῶν γάρ. 14. τε accessit ex B. Goell. κατέβαλλον
 C.R.e. κατέλαβον L.d. 15. καὶ τινῶν νεκρῶν Q. 19. μέιναντες C.
 ἀπέπεμψεν A.B.F.H.N.V.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἀπέπεμψαν.
 20. ἦττον B.d.i. 21. κἀκείνου B. μᾶλλον ἐπιδεχομένου c.

9. ἢ καὶ αὐτοβοεῖ ἂν — οὐκ ἂν ἁμαρτεῖν] I have adopted the reading of the MSS. N and V, τῆς τῶν instead of τῶν γάρ, and connected αὐτοβοεῖ ἂν with οὐκ ἂν ἁμαρτεῖν, supposing the particle ἂν to be repeated, as is often the case, owing to the intervening clause διὰ τὸν — θόρυβον. By approaching to the walls of Athens Agis hoped either to produce such an effect by his presence

as to induce the Athenians to make peace on his own terms; or looking only to military advantages, he trusted to be able to surprise the long walls, the force appointed to defend them, παρ' ἑπαλξιν, being probably either called off wholly or in part, or having its attention diverted from the care of its proper charge by the prevailing confusion and agitation.

SAMOS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 93. 1.

πουσι καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα περὶ ξυμβάσεως πρέσβεις, βουλόμενοι διαλλαγῆναι.

LXXII. Πέμπουσι δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Σάμον δέκα ἄνδρας, παραμυθησομένους τὸ στρατόπεδον, καὶ διδάζοντας ὥς οὐκ

SAMOS. ἐπὶ βλάβῃ τῆς πόλεως καὶ τῶν πολιτῶν ἡ 5

The Four Hundred send a deputation to Samos, to acquaint the armament there with the late revolution, and to justify it.

ὀλιγαρχία κατέστη, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ τῶν ξυμπάντων πραγμάτων, πεντακισχίλιοι τε ὅτε εἶεν, καὶ οὐ τετρακόσιοι μόνον, οἱ πράσσοντες·

καί τοι οὐ πρόποτε Ἀθηναίους, διὰ τὰς στρατείας καὶ τὴν ὑπερόριον ἀσχολίαν, ἐς οὐδὲν πρᾶγμα οὕτω 10 μέγα ἐλθεῖν βουλευσοντας, ἐν ᾧ πεντακισχιλίους ξυνελθεῖν.

2 καὶ τᾶλλα ἐπιστείλαντες τὰ πρέποντα εἰπεῖν, ἀπέπεμψαν αὐτοὺς εὐθύς μετὰ τὴν ἑαυτῶν κατάστασιν, δέισαντες μὴ, ὅπερ ἐγένετο, ναυτικὸς ὄχλος οὕτε αὐτὸς μένειν ἐν τῷ ὀλιγαρχικῷ κόσμῳ ἐθέλῃ, σφᾶς τε μὴ ἐκείθεν ἀρξαμένου τοῦ 15 κακοῦ μεταστήσωσιν. LXXIII. ἐν γὰρ τῇ Σάμῳ ἐνεωτε-

1. καὶ ante ἐς om. B. περὶ] παρὶν B. 4. διδάξαντας F.R. 5. πολιτῶν] ὀλιγῶν margo H. 8. οὕτε τριακόσιοι K.k. οἱ τετρακόσιοι B. πρᾶττοντες B. 9. οὐ μόνον πρόποτε F.H.N. 10. ὑπερορίαν C.K.i. ὑπεροριανον k. 11. ἐλθεῖν μέγα Q. μέγα ἐλθεῖν οὕτω R. ξυνελθεῖν e. 12. καὶ τᾶλλα] ἄλλα τ' B. Bekk. 2. ἀντέπεμψαν L.O.P. 13. αὐτοὺς accessit ex A.B.F.H.L.N.Ö.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. εὐθύς] om. L.Ö.i.k.m. ἑαυτῶν B. Goell. αὐτῶν Porpo. vulgo αὐτῶν. κατάστασιν A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.c.f.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. vulgo μετάστασιν. 15. θέλῃ Q. ἐθέλει A.E.F.H.N.V.c. ἐθελῆσαι B.

9. οὐ πρόποτε Ἀθηναίους—ξυνελθεῖν] As a fact this was probably false; as an argument it was certainly sophistical. It was probably false, because the law required not only the presence but the sanction of at least six thousand citizens to some particular decrees of the assembly, (Schömann de Comitibus, p. 273.) and because it does not appear from the history of the war how so large a proportion of the citizens could have been employed on foreign service, or in any manner out of Attica, as to allow of no more than five thousand being left at home to attend the assembly. And as an argument it was sophistical, because if only five thousand had been able to attend out of the whole Athenian people, how many were likely

to attend, when the right of attending at all was limited to five thousand citizens only? For the infinitive ξυνελθεῖν, see Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 537. The relative ἐν ᾧ is resolvable as usual into the demonstrative pronoun and conjunction ὥστε ἐν αὐτῷ.

12. καὶ τᾶλλα] Bekker in his latest edition reads ἄλλα τ', which is simpler; but it seems to be no more than a correction. Τὰ πρέποντα εἰπεῖν seems added as an explanation of τᾶλλα: "And having given them the rest of their instructions, that is say, having instructed them in such points as might be urged with advantage before the armament at Samos, they sent them off immediately."

SAMOS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

Previously to the arrival of the deputation, an oligarchical revolution had been attempted by some conspirators at Samos, and had utterly failed.

5 ῥίξετο ἤδη τὰ περὶ τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν, καὶ ξυνέβη τοιαύδε γενέσθαι ὑπ' αὐτὸν τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον, ὥνπερ οἱ τετρακόσιοι ξυνίσταντο. οἱ γὰρ τότε τῶν Σαμίων ἐπαναστάντες τοῖς δυνατοῖς καὶ ὄντες δῆμος, μεταβαλλόμενοι αὐθις καὶ πεισθέντες ὑπὸ τε τοῦ Πεισάνδρου, ὅτε ἦλθε, καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ ξυνεστῶτων Ἀθηναίων, ἐγένοντό τε ἐς τριακοσίους ξυνωμόται, καὶ ἔμελλον τοῖς ἄλλοις ὡς δῆμῳ ὄντι ἐπιθήσεσθαι. καὶ Ὑπέρβολόν τε τινα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, μοχθηρὸν 3 10 ἄνθρωπον, ὥστρακισμένον οὐ διὰ δυνάμεως καὶ ἀξιώματος φόβον ἀλλὰ διὰ πονηρίαν καὶ αἰσχύνην τῆς πόλεως, ἀποκτείνουσι μετὰ Χαρμίνου τε, ἐνὸς τῶν στρατηγῶν, καὶ τινων τῶν παρὰ σφίσιν Ἀθηναίων, πίστιν διδόντες αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἄλλα μετ' αὐτῶν τοιαῦτα ξυνέπραξαν, τοῖς τε πλείοσιν ὥρμητο 15 ἐπιτίθεσθαι. οἱ δὲ αἰσθόμενοι τῶν τε στρατηγῶν Λέοντι καὶ 4 Διομέδοντι (οὗτοι γὰρ οὐχ ἐκόντες, διὰ τὸ τιμᾶσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου, ἔφερον τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν) τὸ μέλλον σημαίνουσι, καὶ Θρασυβούλῳ καὶ Θρασύλῳ τῷ μὲν τριηραρχοῦντι, τῷ δὲ ὀπλιτεύοντι, καὶ ἄλλοις οἱ ἐδόκουν αἰεὶ μάλιστα ἐναντιοῦσθαι 20 τοῖς ξυνεστῶσι· καὶ οὐκ ἠξίουں περιδεῖν αὐτοὺς σφᾶς τε διαφθαρέντας καὶ Σάμον Ἀθηναίοις ἀλλοτρωθεῖσαν, δι' ἣν

2. τάδε R.f. ὑπὸ τὸν Q. τοῦτον accessit ex A.B.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V. g.i.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. 3. ὃν οἱ i. ὅπερ R. 7. ἐγένοντο—ἀθηναίων] om. H. 8. ξυνωμότας L. ξυνομότας V. 10. ὥστρακισθέντα Q. 12. χαλμίνου i. τοῦ ἐνὸς d.i. 13. πίστιν διδόντων A.V. διδόντων πίστιν c. ἄλλο e. τᾶλλα g. ἄλλῳ C. 14. πλείοσιν] πλέουσιν B. 16. οὐκ ἔχοντες A.B.E.F. 18. καὶ θρασύλῳ] om. E. θρασύλῳ A.B.C. (E. in marg. rec. manu.) F.H.K. N.P.Q.R.V.i.k.m. Bekk. 2. vulgo θρασύλλῳ. 20. ἠξίου C.Q.

3. τότε] "At the time which I have "before spoken of," i. e. VIII. 21. Compare VIII. 62. for this use of this word.

9. Ὑπέρβολον] Χρέμδος υἱὸς, ἀδελφὸς δὲ Χάρωνος, λυχνοπώλης. De morte ejus et sepultura vide Schol. Aristoph. ad Eip. v. 680. Harpocrat. Plutarchum vit. Impp. p. 196. 222. Schol. Luciani, p. 4. WASS. Add. Perizonium ad Ælian. XII. Var. Histor. 43. DUK. The notices of this man in Plutarch

occur in his life of Nicias, ch. 11. and in Alcibiades, ch. 13.

12. μετὰ Χαρμίνου] Metá tinος fieri dicuntur, quæ alicujus voluntate, auxilio, et consilio fiunt. Thucydides, III. 66. οὐ μετὰ τοῦ πλήθους ὕμιν εἰσελθόντες. V. 29. μὴ μετὰ Ἀθηναίων σφᾶς βούλονται Λακεδαιμόνιοι δουλώσασθαι. Ibid. 82. ὅπως, ἣν τῆς γῆς εἰργωνται, ἢ κατὰ θάλασσαν σφᾶς μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπαγωγή τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ὠφελῇ. Sic VI. 28. et 79. DUK.

SAMOS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

5 μόνον ἢ ἀρχὴ αὐτοῖς ἐς τοῦτο ξυνέμεινεν. οἱ δὲ ἀκούσαντες
 τῶν τε στρατιωτῶν ἓνα ἕκαστον μετήρσαν μὴ ἐπιτρέπουν, καὶ
 οὐχ ἤκιστα τοὺς Παράλους, ἄνδρας Ἀθηναίους τε καὶ ἐλευ-
 θέρους πάντας ἐν τῇ νηὶ πλέοντας, καὶ αἰεὶ δὴ ποτε ὀλιγαρχία
 καὶ μὴ παρούση ἐπικειμένους· ὃ τε Λέων καὶ ὁ Διομέδων 5
 αὐτοῖς ναῦς τινὰς, ὅποτε ποι πλείοιεν, κατέλειπον φύλακας.
 6 ὥστε, ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς ἐπετίθεντο οἱ τριακόσιοι, βοηθησάντων
 πάντων τούτων, μάλιστα δὲ τῶν Παράλων, περιεγένοντο οἱ
 τῶν Σαμίων πλείονες. καὶ τριάκοντα μὲν τινὰς ἀπέκτειναν
 τῶν τριακοσίων, τρεῖς δὲ τοὺς αἰτιωτάτους φυγῇ ἐξήμιώσαν· 10
 τοῖς δ' ἄλλοις οὐ μνησικακοῦντες δημοκρατούμενοι τὸ λοιπὸν
 ξυνηπολίτευν. LXXIV. τὴν δὲ Πάραλον ναῦν, καὶ Χαι-
 ρεάν ἐπ' αὐτῆς τὸν Ἀρχεστράτου, ἄνδρα Ἀθη-
 ναῖον, γενόμενον ἐς τὴν μετὰστασιν πρόθυμον,
 ἀποπέμπουσιν οἱ τε Σάμιοι καὶ οἱ στρατιῶται 15
 κατὰ τάχος ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, ἀπαγγελοῦντα τὰ
 γεγενημένα· οὐ γὰρ ἦδεσάν πω τοὺς τετρακο-
 σίους ἄρχοντας. καὶ καταπλευσάντων αὐτῶν,
 εὐθέως τῶν μὲν Παράλων τινὰς οἱ τετρακόσιοι,
 δύο ἢ τρεῖς, ἔδησαν, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ἀφελό- 20
 μενοι τὴν ναῦν, καὶ μετεμβιβάσαντες εἰς ἄλλην
 στρατιῶτιν ναῦν, ἔταξαν φρουρεῖν περὶ Εὐ-

1. μόνον ἢ A.E.F.H.N.V. Poppo. Goell. νῦν μόνον ἢ B. μόνην μέχρι νῦν ἢ L.O. vulgo μόνον μέχρι νῦν ἢ. 2. τε accessit ex A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.c.e.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. 3. παράλους i. παρ' ἄλλους V. 4. ποτε ἐν τῇ ὀλιγαρχίᾳ g. 5. καὶ διομέδων N.V. 6. ὅποτε πη πλείοιεν A. ὅποι' ἐπιπλοῖεν E.F.H. ὅποτε πλείοιεν C.K. ὅποτε ποι πλείοι d.i. κατέλειπον A.B.C.K.R.c.e.f. g.k.m. ἐγκατέλειπον d.i. 9. πλείονες B. πλείους c. μὲν τινὰς] μένοντας L. 10. αἰτιωτάτους] ἐναντιωτάτους Q. 11. τὸ λοιπὸν] om. R. 14. κατάστασιν O. 16. εἰς ἀθήνας K. om. O. ἀπαγγελοῦντα A.B.F.H.N.V.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἀπαγγελοῦντας d.i.k. ἀπαγγελοῦντες Q. ἀγγελοῦντες C.K. vulgo ἀγγελοῦντα. 17. εἶδεσάν Q. 19. εὐθέως accessit ex A.B.F.H.N.Q.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. 20. δύο ἢ τρεῖς C. 21. μετεμβιβάσαντες A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. μεταβιβάσαντες K.L.O.P.Q.g. vulgo μετεκβιβάσαντες. ἄλλην τινὰ E. 22. ναῦν στρατιῶτιν c.

3. τοὺς Παράλους] These may be called, in point of rank and of the spirit which actuated them, the household troops of the democracy. Their pay was four oboli a day. Compare Harpocration in Πάραλος, and Böckh, Staatshaush. der Athen. I. p. 258. 281. (Eng. transl. vol. I. 321—348.)

SAMOS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

βοιαν. ὁ δὲ Χαιρέας εὐθὺς διαλαθὼν πως, ὡς εἶδε τὰ παρόντα, 3
 πάλιν ἐς τὴν Σάμον ἐλθὼν ἀγγέλλει τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐπὶ
 τὸ μῆζον πάντα δεινώσας τὰ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, ὡς πληγαῖς
 τε πάντας ζημιούσι, καὶ ἀντειπεῖν ἔστιν οὐδὲν πρὸς τοὺς
 5 ἔχοντας τὴν πολιτείαν, καὶ ὅτι αὐτῶν καὶ γυναῖκες καὶ παῖδες
 ὑβρίζονται, καὶ διανοοῦνται, ὅποσοι ἐν Σάμῳ στρατεύονται μὴ
 ὄντες τῆς σφετέρας γνώμης, τούτων πάντων τοὺς προσή-
 κοντας λαβόντες εἵρξειν, ἵνα, ἢν μὴ ὑπακούωσι, τεθνήκωσι
 καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ ἐπικαταψευδόμενος ἔλεγεν. LXXV. οἱ δ'
 ἀκούσαντες ἐπὶ τοὺς τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν μάλιστα
 10 ποιήσαντας καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς μετασχόν-
 τας τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὥρμησαν βάλλειν· ἔπειτα
 μέντοι ὑπὸ τῶν διὰ μέσου κωλυθέντες, καὶ
 διδαχθέντες μὴ τῶν πολεμίων ἀντιπρώρων
 15 ἐγγὺς ἐφορμούντων ἀπολέσωσι τὰ πράγματα,
 ἐπαύσαντο. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο λαμπρῶς ἤδη ἐς 2
 δημοκρατίαν βουλόμενοι μεταστῆσαι τὰ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ ὅ. τε

1. διαλαθόντων g. διδε N. 2. ἀγγέλει A. 3. ἀθηνῶν k.m. Poppo.
 Goell. vulgo ἀθηναίων. 4. πάντα e. 5. ὅτι καὶ αὐτῶν e. 6. ὅποσοι ἐν B.
 Poppo. Goell. vulgo ὅποσοι τε ἐν. 7. τῆς] om. e. 8. λαβόντας C.L.O.c.
 g.i.k.m. ἔρξειν B. ὑπακούωσι A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.V.k. Goell. vulgo ὑπακού-
 σωσι. τεθνηκόσι A.E.F.H. τεθνήξονται Q.c.d.i. τεθνήξονται V.k.m. correctus
 C. marg. C. ab antiqua manu καὶ τεθνήκωσι. τεθνηξωσιονται e. τεθνήξωσι R.
 10. ἀκούσαντες A.F.H.N.Q.V.f.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἀκούοντες.
 τοὺς] om. d.e.i.k.m. 11. ἐπὶ] ἐτι B. E. F.H.N.V. 12. ὥρμησαν E. F.
 13. καὶ διδαχθέντες] om. i. 14. πολεμίων εὐθὺς R. 15. ἀφορμούντων i.
 17. μεταστῆσαι A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.f.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo
 καταστῆσαι. τὰ] om. R.

8. τεθνήκωσι] Τεθνήκω præsens eadem ratione a perfecto τέθνηκα fieri potuit, qua πεφύγω, πεφύγω, πεπλήγω, et alia huiusmodi, a perfectis e sententia Grammaticorum formata sunt. DUK. There is no perfect signification to be attached to this word, any more than to the Homeric imperative τέθναθι, or to the infinitive τεθνάναι. Nor do I believe that τεθνήκω is a verb formed from the perfect τέθνηκα, but that rather, like πεπλήγω and πεφύγω quoted in Duker's note, it was an older form of the verb, which, from the constant

tendency of languages to abbreviate their words in proportion to the growth of civilization, became exchanged in most of its tenses for the shorter forms θνήσκω and θανείν.

13. ὑπὸ τῶν διὰ μέσου] "By persons who belonged to neither party;" the impartial or moderate men in the armament. Dobree well refers to Xenoph. Hellen. V. 4. §. 25, where οἱ διὰ μέσου signifies those who were neither friendly to Sphodrias, nor prejudiced against him.

SAMOS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1—2.

Θρασύβουλος ὁ τοῦ Λύκου καὶ Θράσυλος (οὗτοι γὰρ μάλιστα
προεστήκεσαν τῆς μεταβολῆς) ὥρκωσαν πάντας τοὺς στρα-
τιώτας τοὺς μεγίστους ὄρκους, καὶ αὐτοὺς τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ὀλι-
γαρχίας μάλιστα, ἣ μὴν δημοκρατήσεσθαι τε καὶ ὁμονοήσῃν,
καὶ τὸν πρὸς Πελοποννησίους πόλεμον προθύμως διοίσειν,⁵
καὶ τοῖς τετρακοσίοις πολέμοι τε ἔσεσθαι καὶ οὐδὲν ἐπικηρυ-
3 κέεσθαι. ξυνώμνυσαν δὲ καὶ Σαμίων πάντες τὸν αὐτὸν
ὄρκον οἱ ἐν τῇ ἡλικίᾳ, καὶ τὰ πράγματα πάντα καὶ τὰ ἀποβη-
σόμενα ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων ξυνεκοινώσαντο οἱ στρατιῶται τοῖς
Σαμίοις, νομίζοντες οὔτε ἐκείνοις ἀποστροφὴν σωτηρίας οὔτε¹⁰
σφίσιν εἶναι, ἀλλ' ἐάν τε οἱ τετρακόσιοι κρατήσωσιν ἐάν τε
οἱ ἐκ Μιλήτου πολέμοι, διαφθαρήσεσθαι. LXXVI. ἐς
Olymp. 92. 1—2. φιλονεικίαν τε καθέσταςαν τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον
οἱ μὲν τὴν πόλιν ἀναγκάζοντες δημοκρατεῖσθαι,
οἱ δὲ τὸ στρατόπεδον ὀλιγαρχεῖσθαι. ἐποίησαν¹⁵
δὲ καὶ ἐκκλησίαν εὐθὺς οἱ στρατιῶται, ἐν ἣ
τοὺς μὲν προτέρους στρατηγούς, καὶ εἴ τινα
τῶν τριηράρχων ὑπετόπενον, ἔπαυσαν, ἄλλους
δὲ ἀνθελόντο καὶ τριηράρχους καὶ στρατηγούς,
ὧν Θρασύβουλός τε καὶ Θράσυλος ὑπῆρχον.²⁰
καὶ παραινέσεις ἄλλας τε ἐποιοῦντο ἐν σφίσιν
αὐτοῖς ἀνιστάμενοι, καὶ ὥς οὐ δεῖ ἄθυμεῖν ὅτι ἡ πόλις αὐτῶν
ἀφέστηκε· τοὺς γὰρ ἐλάσσους ἀπὸ σφῶν τῶν πλεόνων καὶ

1. μάλιστα post προεστ. ponit B. 2. προεστήκεσαν A.B.N.V. Poppo. Goell. προεστήκεσαν E.H. προεστήκεσαν F.g. vulgo προεστήκεισαν. στρατιώτας τοὺς] om. i. 4. ἡμῖν F. δημοκρατηθήσεσθαι A.B.E.F.N.V. Bekk. Goell. sed conf. VIII. 48. ὅτι δὴ καὶ αὐτοὶ οὐ δημοκρατῆσονται. 5. πρὸς πελοποννησίους A.B.E.F. H.K.L.N.O.V. g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo πρὸς τοὺς πελοπ. 6. τοὺς τετρακοσίους C. qui et omnia a καὶ τὸν, usque ad διοίσειν omittit. καὶ οὐδὲν ἐπικηρυκέεσθαι] om. Q. 7. πάντες] om. c.e. 8. ὄρκον] καιρὸν g. ἅπαντα B. 9. ξυνεκοινώσαντο B.R. τοῖς σαμίοις οἱ στρατιῶται c.e. 11. ἐάν post κρατῆς. B. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἄν. 13. καθεστᾶσι A.E.F.H.N.V.m. καθίστασαν Q. 16. καὶ] om. Q.V. 17. μὲν accessit ex B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.V. g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. τινες L.O.P.c.e.g.i.k. 18. ὑπετόπενον A. B.E.F.H. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ὑπώπτενον. ἔπαυσαν] om. K.M.e. 19. ἀνεί- λοντο L.O.P.k. στρατηγούς καὶ τριηράρχους L. 22. αὐτοῖς accessit ex A.B. C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.V.c.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἐπιστάμενοι f. 23. ἐλάττους B. σφῶν αὐτῶν τῶν Q. καὶ] om. L.O.P.

SAMOS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1—2.

ἐς πάντα ποριμωτέρων μεθεστάναι. ἐχόντων γὰρ σφῶν τὸ 4
 πᾶν ναυτικόν, τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις, ὧν ἄρχουσιν, ἀναγκάσειν
 τὰ χρήματα ὁμοίως διδόναι καὶ εἰ ἐκείθεν ὠρμῶντο. πόλιν
 τε γὰρ σφίσιν ὑπάρχειν Σάμον, οὐκ ἄσθενή, ἀλλ' ἡ παρ'
 5 ἐλάχιστον δὴ ἦλθε τὸ Ἀθηναίων κράτος τῆς θαλάσσης, ὅτε
 ἐπολέμησεν, ἀφελέσθαι, τοὺς τε πολεμίους ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ
 χωρίου ἀμύνεσθαι οὐπερ καὶ πρότερον. καὶ δυνατώτεροι εἶναι
 σφεῖς, ἔχοντες τὰς ναῦς, πορίζεσθαι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια τῶν ἐν τῇ
 πόλει. καὶ δι' ἑαυτοὺς τε ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ προκαθημένους καὶ 5
 10 πρότερον αὐτοὺς κρατεῖν τοῦ ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἔσπλου, καὶ νῦν
 ἐς τοιοῦτον καταστήσονται, μὴ βουλομένων σφίσι πάλιν τὴν

1. πάντας Q. ποριμωτέρους e. ποριμώτεροι εὐπωρότεροι H. ποριμώτεροι οἱ
 εὐπωρότεροι A.B.E.F. μεθεστάναι C.G.K.N.V.c.e.f.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 καθιστάναι B. vulgo μεθιστάναι. σφῶν] αὐτῶν K. 2. ἄλλας] τε B. τε ἄλλας
 A.C.E.F.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.R.V.c.e.f.g.i.k.m. Poppo. 3. ὠρμῶντο B.N.R.
 ὁρμῶντο V. ceteri ὁρμητο. 4. γὰρ σφιν E. παρ'] περ B. 5. δὴ ἦλθε
 B.K.N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. διῆλθε L.M.O.P.b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. vulgo ἦλθε.
 τὸ] τῶν M. τὸ τῶν A.E.F.H.L.O.d.g.i.m. Haack. Poppo. 7. ἀμύνεσθαι B.
 καὶ πρότερον] τῶν πραγμάτων d. 9. προκαθημένους B.C.F.H.K.N.R.V.f.i.m.
 Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo προσκαθημένους. 10. τὸν—ἔσπλουν c. τοὺς
 ἔσπλους i. 11. τοιοῦτον B. Goell. τοσοῦτον A.H.N.Q.R.V. Poppo. vulgo
 τοσοῦτο. βουλομένων A.B.F.H.L.O.P.Q.k.m. Poppo. Goell. vulgo βουλόμενοι.

1. ποριμωτέρων] Stephanus in Thes.
 scribit, hoc ita videri accipiendum, ut
 in Æschyli Prometh. v. 904. ubi Scho-
 liastes πόριμος exponit πόρον διδούς,
transitum aperiens, viam faciens. Hic
 interpretatur, *quibus major facultas
 comparandi omnia, quibus opus foret,
 suppeteret*. Ita potius accipiendum esse,
 suadent ea, quæ deinde de pecunia,
 commeatibus, et usu maris dicuntur,
 Εὐπωρότερον puto, esse glossam e mar-
 gine eis τὸ κείμενον inlatam. DUK.

ποριμωτέρων] That is, as Thucydides
 himself expresses it a little below, δυνα-
 τώτεροι πορίζεσθαι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.

ἐχόντων γὰρ σφῶν—ἀναγκάσεις] The
 irregularity of construction here, by
 which the subject is put in the genitive
 absolute instead of the accusative, has
 been noticed in the note on VII. 50.
 §. 2.

9. προκαθημένους] “Stationed at
 “Samos as an advanced post to cover
 “the capital.” Compare Herodot. IX.
 106. ἀδύνατον γὰρ εἶναι τὸ σφί εἶναι
 ἐκείνους τε Ἴωνων προκατῆσθαι, φρουρέ-
 οντας τὸν πάντα χρόνον. and VII. 172.

προκατημένους τοσοῦτο πρὸ τῆς ἄλλης
 Ἑλλάδος.

καὶ πρότερον αὐτοὺς κρατεῖν] Ob-
 scurior est, quod ab infinito κρατεῖν
 ad finitum καταστήσονται transit. Sed
 sæpe etiam alibi negligit convenientiam
 modorum. VI. 34. πείθεσθε οὖν, μά-
 λιστα μὲν, ταῦτα τομήσαντες, εἰ δὲ μὴ,
 ὅτι τάχιστα τᾶλλα ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἐτοιμά-
 ζειν. Et ibid. cap. 75. ἦσαν γὰρ ὑπο-
 τοι αὐτοῖς οἱ Καμαριναῖοι, μὴ προθύμως
 σφίσι μῆτ' ἐπὶ τὴν πρώτην μάχην πέμ-
 ψαι, ἀ ἐπεμψαν' ἐς τε τὸ λοιπὸν, μὴ
 οὐκέτι βουλῶνται ἀμύνειν—προσχωρῶσι
 δὲ αὐτοῖς. DUK.

καὶ πρότερον αὐτοὺς κρατεῖν—ἔσπλου]
 That it was only owing to the protec-
 tion afforded by the fleet at Samos,
 that the Athenians at home had enjoyed
 unmolested access even to their own
 harbour of Piræus, i. e. that the enemy
 had not cut off all their communica-
 tions by sea, by blockading their very
 harbour.

11. μὴ βουλομένων] “Unless the
 “Athenians at home chose to restore
 “them their constitution.”

SAMOS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1--2.

πολιτείαν ἀποδοῦναι, ὥστε αὐτοὶ δυνατώτεροι εἶναι εἶργειν
 6 ἐκείνους τῆς θαλάσσης ἢ ὑπ' ἐκείνων εἶργεσθαι. βραχὺ τέ τι
 εἶναι καὶ οὐδενὸς ἄξιον, ᾧ πρὸς τὸ περιγίγνεσθαι τῶν πολε-
 μίων ἢ πόλις σφίσι χρήσιμος ἦν, καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπολωλεκέναι,
 οἳ γε μήτε ἀργύριον ἔτι εἶχον πέμπειν, ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ ἐπορίζοντο 5
 οἱ στρατιῶται, μήτε βούλευμα χρηστὸν, οὐπερ ἔνεκα πόλις
 στρατοπέδον κρατεῖ. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τούτοις τοὺς μὲν ἡμαρτη-
 κέναι, τοὺς πατρίους νόμους καταλύσαντας, αὐτοὶ δὲ σώζειν
 καὶ ἐκείνους πειράσεσθαι προσαναγκάζειν. ὥστε οὐδὲ τού-
 10 τούς, ὥπερ ἂν βουλευοίεν τι χρηστὸν, παρὰ σφίσι χείρους
 γ εἶναι. Ἀλκιβιάδην τε, ἦν αὐτῷ ἄδειάν τε καὶ κάθοδον ποιή-
 σωσιν, ἄσμενον τὴν παρὰ βασιλέως ξυμμαχίαν παρέξειν. τό
 τε μέγιστον, ἦν ἀπάντων σφάλλονται, εἶναι αὐτοῖς τοσοῦτον
 ἔχουσι ναυτικὸν πολλὰς τὰς ἀποχωρήσεις, ἐν αἷς καὶ πόλεις
 καὶ γῆν εὐρήσουσι. LXXVII. Τοιαῦτα ἐν ἀλλήλοις ἐκκλη- 15
 σιάσαντες καὶ παραθαρσύναντες σφᾶς αὐτούς, καὶ τὰ τοῦ
 πολέμου παρεσκευάζοντο οὐδὲν ἥσσον. οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν τετρα-
 κοσίων πεμφθέντες ἐς τὴν Σάμον, οἱ δέκα πρεσβευταί, ὡς
 ταῦτα ἐν τῇ Δῆλῳ ἤδη ὄντες ἡσθάνοντο ἡσύχαζον αὐτοῦ.

1. ὥστε] ὥστε καὶ f. αὐτοὶ δυνατώτεροι B. Goell. vulgo αὐτοὶ καί. 2. θαλάτ-
 της B. ὑπ'] ἐπ' A.B.F. τι] om. K. 3. ᾧ] A.B.F.H.Q.V. Porpo. Goell.
 vulgo ὁ. 5. γε] τε B. εἶχον ἔτι B. Bekk. 2. αὐτοὶ A.B.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.
 g.i. Haack. Porpo. Goell. vulgo αὐτοῖς. ἐπορίζοντο] om. i. 6. βουλευοίεν Q.
 7. κρατεῖν g. 8. πατρίους A.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.f.g.i.k.m. αὐτοὶ B.
 Porpo. Goell. vulgo αὐτούς. σώσειν c.e. 9. πειράσεσθαι Q. πειράσθαι i.
 10. οὐπερ A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.g.i.k.m. τι] τε A.F.H. εἶναι χείρους c.
 11. δὲ ἦν K. καί] om. d.e. 12. ἄσμενος c. ἄσμενοι i. ξυμμαχίαν] ξύμβασιν F.H.
 13. σφάλλονται e.i. 14. καὶ ante πόλεις om. i. πόλιν L.O.P.i. 16. παρα-
 θαρσύναντες B. τὰ] κατά A.E.F.H.M.b.c. 17. ἦττον B. τριακοσίων O.
 19. ἤδη ὄντες] ἰδόντες C.e. ἤδη om. K. utrumque ignorat P. αὐτοῦ accessit ex
 A.B.F.H.Q.i. et correct. N. Porpo. Goell.

4. καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπολωλεκέναι] "They
 "had lost nothing in losing those who
 "had neither money to send them,"
 &c. Compare IV. 26. §. 4. οὐς φοντο,
 κ. τ. λ. and the note there.

8. τοὺς πατρίους νόμους] Plerique
 scripti πατρώους. Utroque modo No-
 ster. Vid. lib. IV. cap. 118. et Thom.
 Magistrum, Dinarch. c. Demosthen. p.
 36. ed. Gruter. Ælian. 6, 10. Joseph.
 p. 722, 38. ed. Hudson. Ita MSS.
 Voss. 1. et Bodl. et bis 1040. et infra

Busbequii codex, uti et 1056, 1089.
 Lycurgus adv. Leocratem, p. 138. πα-
 τρώων νομίμων. Wass. Lib. IV. cap.
 118. princ. est, κατὰ τοὺς πατρίους νό-
 μους, et paullo post, τοῖς πατρίοις νόμοις
 χρώμενοι' ubi quidam MSS. πατρώοις,
 minus recte, si Grammaticis credimus.
 Aristoteles II. Politicor. 6. κινεῖν τοὺς
 πατρίους νόμους. Sic fere potius τὸ
 πάτριον, τὰ πάτρια, mores, instituta
 majorum, quam πατρώων, et πατρώα.
 Duk.

MILETUS. A.C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1—2.

LXXVIII. Ὑπὸ δὲ τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ

Μιλήτῳ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ἐν τῷ ναυτικῷ στρατιῶται

MILETUS.

Discontent of the Peloponnesian armament against

- 5 Astyochus. To pacify the allies, he sails to Mycale, and offers the enemy battle. The Athenians decline it; but soon afterwards being reinforced by a squadron from the Hellespont, the
- 10 Peloponnesians retire again to Miletus; where the Athenians in their turn offer them battle, but in vain.

(78, 79.)

κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διεβόων ὡς ὑπὸ τε Ἀστυ-
όχου καὶ Τισσαφέρνους φθείρεται τὰ πράγ-
ματα, τοῦ μὲν οὐκ ἐθέλοντος οὔτε πρότερον
ναυμαχεῖν, ἕως ἔτι αὐτοί τε ἔρρωντο μᾶλλον
καὶ τὸ ναυτικὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὀλίγον ἦν,
οὔτε νῦν, ὅτε στασιάζειν τε λέγονται καὶ αἱ
νῆες αὐτῶν οὐδέπω ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ εἰσὶν, ἀλλὰ
τὰς παρὰ Τισσαφέρνους Φωιδίσσας ναῦς μέ-
νοντες, ἄλλως ὄνομα καὶ οὐκ ἔργον, κινδυνεύ-
σειν διατριβῆναι· τὸν δ' αὖ Τισσαφέρνην τὰς
τε ναῦς ταύτας οὐ κομίζουσιν, καὶ τροφήν ὅτι οὐ

3. ὑπὸ τε ἀστυόχου B.V. Bekk. 2. vulgo τε omittunt. ἀπὸ ἀστυόχου ἀλλὰ καὶ ταῖς παρὰ τισσαφέρνους i. 4. φθείρονται P. 5. πρότερον] προθυμότερον K. προθυμότερον C.e. "cap. 76. καὶ πρότερον—καὶ νῦν." Duk. 6. τε] om. R. 7. ὀλίγον] om. A.F. 8. ὅτε] οὔτε g. 9. τε] om. L. 10. τὰς] om. L.O.P. 11. κινδυνεύσειν A.B.E.F.H.L.O.d.f.g.i. Poppo. Goell. vulgo κινδυνεύειν.

9. οὐδέπω] "Not yet," because the junction of the several parts of the Athenian fleet is mentioned in the next chapter.

11. ἄλλως ὄνομα καὶ οὐκ ἔργον] Ruhnken, in his note on Timæus, οὐκ ἄλλως προνοεῖ, explains ἄλλως to mean, in several instances, "prorsus," "non nisi," and accordingly prof. Scholefield translates ἄλλως ὄνομα "mere pretence." But it does not appear how any such meaning can be derived from the proper and known significations of ἄλλως: and it is surely unsuitable to the present state of Greek philology to ascribe a new meaning to a word of undoubted derivation, without attempting to shew how such a meaning, according to the common rules and practices of language, may be fairly traced from the primitive signification of the word. Ἀτὼς ὄνομα might indeed signify "mere pretence," αὐτὸς meaning naturally enough, "the thing by itself;" "with nothing more;" i. e. the mere thing spoken of. Hermann (Notes on Viger. note 2316.) translates ἄλλως by the German word "übrigens," and adds, "Hinc per nihil nisi reddi pot-

"est." But "übrigens" is, "cæterum," "for what remains," "for the rest," "in all other points;" a different thing surely from "nihil nisi," when no excepted point has been noticed. The grammarians explain ἄλλως by μάτην, which is intelligible; "in a way other than the right way," "abroad," "astray," &c.; μένοντος ἄλλως would then be, "waiting in vain;" and perhaps it is simpler to take ἄλλως with μένοντες than with ὄνομα, for if taken with the latter, the more natural order of the words would be, ὄνομα ἄλλως καὶ οὐκ ἔργον. See the examples quoted in Ruhnken's note on Timæus. But if it be taken with ὄνομα, still I cannot think that the true translation would be "a mere pretence," but rather "an idle pretence," "a name spoken in vain," according to the well-known meaning of the word.

ὄνομα, καὶ οὐκ ἔργον, κινδυνεύειν διατριβῆναι] Hic Valla conjunxit ὄνομα, καὶ οὐκ ἔργον, κινδυνεύειν, et, quasi κινδυνεύειν pro eis τὸ κινδυνεύειν positum esset, vertit nomine, non re, periculum certaminis subituras; διατριβῆναι autem, tempus terat, interpretatus est. Et sic

MILETUS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1—2.

ξυνεχῶς οὐδ' ἐντελῇ διδούς κακοὶ τὸ ναυτικόν. οὐκ οὖν ἔφασαν
 χρῆναι μέλλειν ἔτι, ἀλλὰ διανναυμαχεῖν. καὶ μάλιστα οἱ Συρακό-
 σιοι ἐνῆγον. LXXIX. αἰσθόμενοι δὲ οἱ ξύμμαχοι καὶ ὁ Ἀστυ-
 οχος τὸν θροῦν, καὶ δόξαν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ ξυνόδου ὥστε διαννα-
 μαχεῖν, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐσηγγέλλετο αὐτοῖς ἡ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ παραχῇ, 5
 ἄραντες ταῖς ναυσὶ πάσαις, οὖσαις δώδεκα καὶ ἑκατὸν, καὶ
 τοὺς Μιλησίους πεζῇ κελεύσαντες ἐπὶ τῆς Μυκάλῃς παριέναι,
 2 ἔπλεον ὡς πρὸς τὴν Μυκάλην. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ταῖς ἐκ Σάμου
 ναυσὶ δυοῖν καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα, αἱ ἔτυχον ἐν Γλαύκῃ τῆς Μυκά-
 λῃς ὁρμοῦσαι (διέχει δὲ ὀλίγον αὐτῇ ἡ Σάμος τῆς ἡπείρου 10
 πρὸς τὴν Μυκάλην), ὡς εἶδον τὰς τῶν Πελοποννησίων ναῦς
 ἐπιπλεύσας, ὑπεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Σάμον, οὐ νομίσαντες τῷ

1. συνεχῶς K. 2. μὴ μέλλειν B. ναυμαχεῖν B. Bekk. 2. 5. ἐσήγ-
 γελτο F. ἐσηγγέλλετο g. ἐπηγγέλλετο N.V. 7. πε(ῆ) om. i. 8. ὡς πρὸς
 B.E.L.O.Q.f.g.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. ἐς πρὸς H. vulgo πρὶς. 9. δύο καὶ
 N.V. αἱ] om. γρ. B. γλαύκες B. 10. ὁρμούντες γρ. B. ταύτης Q.
 αὕτη γρ. B. 11. πρὸς] ἐς i. ὡς] καὶ ὡς A.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.b.c.d.e.
 f.g.i.k. Porpo. et γρ. B. 12. προσεπιπλεύσας A.F.H.V.f. προσπλεύσας B.
 Bekk. 2. ἀπεχώρησαν H.i. ἐπεχώρησαν Q. ἐχώρησαν N. τῷ πλήθει] om. c.

etiam Acacius hæc accepit. Verum, si
 ita vertatur διατριβῆναι, non habebit,
 unde pendeat, aut quo pertineat nomi-
 nativus μένοντες. Quapropter mihi
 Portus, ducente eo Scholiasta, qui διατρι-
 βῆναι exponit διαφθαῖναι, rectius vide-
 tur conjunxisse κινδυνεύειν διατριβῆναι,
 et ab his præcedentia illa ὄνομα καὶ οὐκ
 ἔργον separasse. In quibus, si distinctio
 post ἔργον ponatur, hæc erit sententia;
 Peloponnesios clamasse, periculum esse,
 ne ipsi frustra exspectando naves Phœ-
 nicum, ὄνομα, καὶ οὐκ ἔργον, οὖσας, (vel
 ἐχούσας, ut Euripides Orest. v. 454.
 ὄνομα γάρ, ἔργον δ' οὐκ, ἔχουσιν οἱ φί-
 λοι·) i. e. nomen sine re, paullatim ad-
 tererentur. Qua significatione verbo
 διατριβεῖν etiam infra cap. 87. utitur:
 ἵνα διατριβῇ, ἀπελθὼν, ὥσπερ καὶ διε-
 νοήθη, τὰ τῶν Πελοποννησίων. Nam
 Henr. Stephanus in Thes. scribens,
 apud Thucydidem, lib. VIII. legi
 ναῦς διατριβῆναι pro διαφθαῖναι, sine
 dubio aliud egit, nec recte locum in-
 spexit. Ceterum, structura orationis
 toto hoc Capite satis implicita est, ita,
 ut propemodum haberi possit pro ex-
 emplo eorum, quæ Dionysius Halicarn.

in Thucydide σκολιὰ, καὶ δυσπαρακολού-
 θητα esse, καὶ σχηματισμῶν πλοκάς σο-
 λοικοφανεῖς habere, dicat. Nam primum
 hæc, ναῦς μένοντες, quum non alio re-
 ferri possint, quam ad διεβῶν, quod in
 princip. cap. est, ab eo, interpositis illis
 de Astyocho, longo intervallo separan-
 tur; quod orationem non parum ob-
 scuram reddit. Deinde, quum in priore
 membro posuisset τοῦ μὲν οὐκ ἐθέλοντος,
 usitati sermonis ratio, quod bene ani-
 madvertit Portus, postulabat, ut itidem
 in posteriore diceret, τοῦ δ' αὖ Τισσα-
 φέρνους τὰς τε ναῦς ταύτας οὐ κομίζοντας,
 καὶ διὰ τὸ τὴν τροφὴν οὐ συνεχῶς, οὐδ'
 ἐντελῇ διδόναι, τὸ ναυτικὸν κακούντος.
 Non dissimile ἀκατάλληλον, præcedente
 genitivo, quem absolutum vocant, est
 in iis, quæ VII. 47. leguntur: Νόσφ
 τε γὰρ ἐπιέζοντο κατ' ἀμφοτέρα, τῆς τε
 ὥρας τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ταύτης οὖσης, ἐν ἣ
 ἀσθενούσιν ἄνθρωποι μάλιστα, καὶ τὸ
 χωρίον ἄμα, ἐν ᾧ ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο,
 ἐλῶδες καὶ χαλεπὸν ἦν pro, τοῦ χωρίου
 ἐλῶδους καὶ χαλεποῦ ὄντος. DUK.

4. δόξαν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ ξυνόδου] Com-
 pare I. 97. §. 1. ἀπὸ κοινῶν ξυνόδων
 βουλευόντων.

πλήθει διακινδυνεύσαι περὶ τοῦ παντὸς ἱκανοὶ εἶναι. καὶ ἄμα³
 (προήσθοντο γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου ναυμαχησείοντας)
 προσεδέχοντο καὶ τὸν Στρομβιχίδην ἐκ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου
 σφίσι ταῖς ἐκ τῆς Χίου ναυσὶν ἐπ' Ἐβύδου ἀφικομέναις
 5 προσβοηθήσειν. προὔπέεμπτο γὰρ αὐτῷ ἄγγελος. καὶ οἱ⁴
 μὲν οὕτως ἐπὶ τῆς Σάμου ἀνεχώρησαν· οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι
 καταπλεύσαντες ἐπὶ τῆς Μυκάλης ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο, καὶ
 τῶν Μιλησίων καὶ τῶν πλησιοχώρων ὁ πεζός. καὶ τῇ ὕστε-⁵
 ραίᾳ μελλόντων αὐτῶν ἐπιπλεῖν τῇ Σάμῳ, ἀγγέλλεται ὁ
 10 Στρομβιχίδης ταῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου ναυσὶν ἀφικόμενος·
 καὶ εὐθὺς ἀπέπλεον πάλιν ἐπὶ τῆς Μιλήτου. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι⁶
 προσγενομένων σφίσι τῶν νεῶν ἐπίπλουν αὐτοὶ ποιοῦνται τῇ
 Μιλήτῳ ναυσὶν ὀκτὼ καὶ ἑκατὸν, βουλόμενοι διανυμαχεῖν
 καὶ ὥς οὐδεὶς αὐτοῖς ἀνταγήγετο, ἀπέπλευσαν πάλιν ἐς τὴν
 15 Σάμον.

LXXX. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει μετὰ τοῦτο εὐθὺς οἱ Πελο-
 ποννήσιοι, ἐπειδὴ ἀθρόαις ταῖς ναυσὶν, οὐκ ἀξιόμαχοι νομί-

1. τοῦ] om. Q. ἱκανοὶ εἶναι περὶ τοῦ παντὸς N. et V. præterquam quod hic
 ἱκαναί. 2. αὐτοῖς A.E.F.H. ναυμαχῆσοντας K. 3. προσεδέχοντο δὲ
 καὶ E.F.H.L.O.R.f.g.i.k.m. Poppo. 4. τῆς] om. Q.c. ναυσὶ ταῖς ἐπ' N.V.
 ἄβυδον E.F.H. Haack. Poppo. 5. βοηθήσειν L. προὔπέεμπετο L.O.g.k.
 vulgo προὔπεμπετο. 6. ἀπεχώρησαν B.C.L.N.O.P.c.e.g.i.k. 7. πλεύσαντες
 A.B.E.F.R.g. ἐπὶ τῆς μυκάλης B. Bekk. 2. vulgo τῆς deest. ἐστρατοπεδεύ-
 σαντο A.B.E.F.H.Q.i. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο. 9. ἀποπλεῖν A.
 ἀγάλλεται Q. καὶ ἀγγέλλεται d. 11. ἐπέπλεον L. 12. αὐτὸ B. 13. ναυ-
 μαχῆσαι B. Bekk. 2. 17. ἀθρόοις A.E.F.H.V.

4. ἐπ' Ἀβύδου] De hac expeditione
 Strombichidis vid. cap. 62. Duk.

7. καταπλεύσαντες — ἐστρατοπεδεύ-
 σαντο] Καταπλεῖν ἐπὶ τῆς Μυκάλης
 seems a strange expression, because
 ἐπὶ with a genitive denotes commonly
 the direction of a journey or voyage;
 and though πλεῖν ἐπὶ τῆς Μυκάλης
 would be right, or even παραπλεῖν, or
 διαπλεῖν, yet καταπλεῖν, which expresses
 the arriving at the object of the voyage,
 would more naturally require ἐς τὴν
 Μυκάλην. Yet just above we have ἐπ'
 Ἀβύδου ἀφικομέναις, where Haack and
 Poppo however, with one or two MSS.,
 read Ἀβυδον. I have allowed the text
 to remain unaltered, as we cannot be
 sure that the carelessness or variety in

the expression did not proceed from
 Thucydides himself in this last book,
 which abounds in so many inaccura-
 cies.

17. ἐπειδὴ ἀθρόαις ταῖς ναυσὶν, κ. τ. λ.]
 These words are undoubtedly, I think,
 the ablative case, and not the dative.
 Ταῖς ναυσὶν is "with their ships," the
 article in Greek, as often in French,
 being equivalent to the possessive pro-
 noun in English, when it refers to the
 subject of the sentence. But had ταῖς
 ναυσὶν been intended to refer to the
 Athenians, τῶν Ἀθηναίων or τῶν πολε-
 μίων must necessarily have been added.
 And again, if τοσαύταις ναυσὶ in the
 next clause meant any other ships than
 those just spoken of, Thucydides would

HELLESPONT. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

HELLESPONT. *σαντες είναι, οὐκ ἀντανήγοντο, ἀπορήσαντες*

The Peloponnesians detach a squadron from their fleet to the Hellespont. Revolt of BYZANTIUM. The Athenians from Samos send also a small squadron to the Hellespont, to oppose the enemy in that quarter.

ὀπόθεν τοςαύταις ναυσὶ χρήματα ἔξουσιν, ἄλλως τε καὶ Τισσαφέρνους κακῶς διδόντος, ἀποστέλλουσιν ὡς τὸν Φαρνάβαζον, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου προσε- 5 τάχθη, Κλέαρχον τὸν Ῥαμφίου ἔχοντα ναὺς τεσσαράκοντα. ἐπεκαλεῖτό τε γὰρ αὐτοὺς ὁ Φαρνάβαζος, καὶ τροφήν ἐτοῖμος ἦν παρέχειν· καὶ ἄμα καὶ τὸ Βυζάντιον ἐπεκηρυκεύετο αὐτοῖς ἀποστήναι.

3 *καὶ αἱ μὲν τῶν Πελοποννησίων αὐται νῆες ἀπάρασαι ἐς τὸ πέραλος, ὅπως λάθοιεν ἐν τῷ πλῶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, χειμασθεῖσαι, καὶ αἱ μὲν Δήλου λαβόμεναι αἱ πλείους μετὰ Κλεάρχου, καὶ ὕστερον πάλιν ἐλθοῦσαι ἐς Μίλητον (Κλέαρχος δὲ κατὰ γῆν αὖθις ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον κομισθεὶς ἦρχεν), αἱ δὲ μετὰ Ἐλίξου τοῦ Μεγαρέως στρατηγοῦ δέκα ἐς τὸν Ἑλ- 15 λήσποντον διασωθεῖσαι Βυζάντιον ἀφιστᾶσι. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα οἱ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου πέμπουσιν αἰσθόμενοι νεῶν βοήθειαν καὶ φυλακὴν ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον, καὶ τις καὶ ναυμαχία βραχεῖα γίγνεται πρὸ τοῦ Βυζαντίου, ναυσὶν ὀκτὼ πρὸς ὀκτῶ.*

2. χρήματά τε ἔξουσιν L.O.P.g. 3. διδόντας c. 4. ὥσπερ B. 6. ῥόμφιον c. 7. τεσσαράκοντα B. qui mox dedit τε. 8] om. V.c. 10. ἐπάρασαι d. 11. παράπλω N.V. 12. αἱ δὲ πλείους A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.f.g. 15. ἐλίξου K.L.O.V. τοῦ ἐλίξου d.i. 18. καὶ τις ναυμαχία Q.d.e.i. 19. πρὸ τοῦ βυζαντίου] om. c.i.

have written, *ὀπόθεν τοςαύταις καὶ ταῖς ἐαυτῶν ναυσὶ*, κ. τ. λ. But no one who attends to the order of the words in the whole sentence can mistake the writer's meaning. "Now that by keeping their whole fleet together they had not thought themselves able to risk a battle, nor had sailed out to meet the enemy, and being at a loss how to provide such a number of ships with pay," &c.

5. τὸ πρῶτον] See ch. 39.

10. καὶ αἱ μὲν—ἀφιστᾶσι] There is no obscurity as to the meaning of this sentence, though the construction is completely confused. The nominative *αἱ νῆες*, with the participles *ἀπάρασαι* and *χειμασθεῖσαι*, should be in the genitive;

and in the following clause the participle *ἐλθοῦσαι* should be a finite verb.

19. *ναυσὶν ὀκτὼ πρὸς ὀκτῶ*] "The eight ships from Byzantium" are mentioned again in ch. 107. What was become of the other two out of the ten which effected the revolt of Byzantium, does not appear. There is constant confusion in the numbers of the fleets in these latter chapters, owing either to the narrative being left in an imperfect state by Thucydides, or to the faults of the MSS. Thus, the grand Peloponnesian fleet at Miletus consisted of 112 ships, (ch. 79.) Ten of these are here mentioned as sent to the Hellespont, and sixteen followed them afterwards: (ch. 99.) yet the grand fleet, instead of

SAMOS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

LXXXI. Οἱ δὲ προεστῶτες ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ, καὶ μάλιστα
 Θρασύβουλος, αἶεί τε τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης ἐχόμενος, ἐπειδὴ
 μετέστησε τὰ πράγματα, ὥστε κατάγειν Ἀλ-
 κιβιάδην, καὶ τέλος ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας ἔπεισε τὸ
 πλῆθος τῶν στρατιωτῶν, καὶ ψηφισαμένων
 αὐτῶν Ἀλκιβιάδῃ κάθοδον καὶ ἄδειαν, πλεύσας
 ὡς τὸν Τισσαφέρνῃ κατῆγεν ἐς τὴν Σάμον
 τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην, νομίζων μόνην σωτηρίαν, εἰ
 Τισσαφέρνῃ αὐτοῖς μεταστήσειεν ἀπὸ Πελοποννησίων. γε-
 10 νομένης δὲ ἐκκλησίας τὴν τε ἰδίαν ξυμφορὰν τῆς φυγῆς ἐπη-
 τίασατο καὶ ἀνωλοφύρατο ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, καὶ περὶ τῶν πολι-
 τικῶν πολλὰ εἰπὼν ἐς ἐλπίδας [γε] αὐτοὺς οὐ σμικρὰς τῶν
 τε μελλόντων καθίστη, καὶ ὑπερβάλλων ἐμεγάλυνε τὴν ἐαυ-
 τοῦ δύναμιν παρὰ τῷ Τισσαφέρνῃ, ἵνα οἱ τε οἴκοι τὴν ὀλι-

2. αἶεί τε τῆς] τε τῆς k. τὲ καὶ αἶεί τῆς Lugd. καὶ αἶεί τε τῆς A.C.E.N.V. Haack. Poppo. καὶ εἰ τέ τις τῆς F.L.O.P.g. τε καὶ αἶεί τῆς f. αὐτῆς B.N. sed γρ. αὐτοῦ. αὐτῆς Bekk. 2. Dobræus. ceteri αὐτοῦ vel αὐτοῦ. καὶ ἐπειδὴ d. 3. ὥς d. καταγαγεῖν τὸν ἀλκιβιάδην B. 4. ἐπ' A.B.E.F.H.K.L.O.V.d.f.g.i.k.m. Goell. vulgo ἀπ'. ἔπεισαν A.B.E.F.H. Dobræus. 5. ψηφισαμένων O. 6. ἀλκιβιάδου R. 7. ὥς] ἐς Q.c. τισσαφέρνῃ A.F.H. ceteri τισσαφέρνῃ. ἐς] ὥς N. 9. ἀπὸ τῶν πελοποννησίων c. 10. δέ] om. A.F. ἐπητίασατο A.F.H.L.O.P.Q. R.V.e.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. et, qui postpositum illa τῆς φυγῆς, B. ἡττίασατο d.i. vulgo ἐπητίασε. Conf. V. 16. VI. 28. 11. ἀνωλοφύρετο g. περὶ πολιτικῶν A.E.F.H.K.N.V.b.c. Poppo. Goell. 12. γε] om. B. Bekk. 2. post αὐτοὺς ponit K. σμικρὰς B. ceteri μικρὰς. περὶ ante τῶν om. A.B.E.F.H.K.L.O.P. R.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. 13. τε accessit ex B. Goell. καθίστησι Q. αὐτοῦ B. 14. τῷ] om. Q.V. τισσαφέρνῃ E.F.

consisting, after these deductions, of 86 ships, is said to amount only to 73, (ch. 99.) But Diodorus tells us that Mindarus, before he left Miletus, dispatched Dorieus with 13 ships to Rhodes to put down some disturbances there, (XIII. 38. p. 350.) and the return of Dorieus from Rhodes to the Hellespont is mentioned by Xenophon at the very beginning of the Hellenics. Thus the number 73 is accounted for, for 112 - (10 + 16 + 13) = 73.

1. οἱ δὲ προεστῶτες, κ. τ. λ.] Here again the construction is totally confused: for, first, the sentence begins with speaking of the leaders in Samos generally, but goes on to make Thrasylulus alone the agent to which the action is ascribed; and, secondly, we

have ἔπεισε where we should have πείσας, as if the conjunction ἐπειδὴ, which belongs to μετέστησε, could belong also to ἔπεισε.

4. ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας must be right, and not ἀπ' ἐκκλησίας, for the expression δόξαν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ ξυνόδου in ch. 79, is not quite similar: a set of men may be said βουλευεῖν ἀπὸ ξυνόδου, that is, "to deliberate after having come together," "the coming together" being the previous fact or condition with which "the deliberating" sets out. But here, as ἐκκλησία signifies rather "an assembly," than "an assembling," "to persuade" in an assembly, ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας seems a more natural expression than "to persuade after an assembly," ἀπ' ἐκκλησίας.

SAMOS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

γαρχίαν ἔχοντες φοβοῦντο αὐτὸν καὶ μᾶλλον αἱ ξυνωμοσίαι διαλυθεῖεν, καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τιμιώτερόν τε αὐτὸν ἄγοιεν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐπὶ πλείον θαρσοῖεν, οἳ τε πολέμιοι τῷ Τισσαφέρνει ὥς μάλιστα διαβάλλοιντο καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχουσῶν ἐλπίδων 3 ἐκπίπτοιεν. ὑπισχνεῖτο δ' οὖν τάδε μέγιστα ἐπικομπῶν ὁ 5 Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὥς Τισσαφέρνης αὐτῷ ὑπεδέξατο ἢ μὴν, ἕως ἄν τι τῶν ἑαυτοῦ λείπηται, ἣν Ἀθηναίοις πιστεύσῃ, μὴ ἀπο-

1. ξυνωμοσίαι F.H. 2. διαλυθοῖεν E.F.H.V. οἳ] om. e. τε] om. L.O.P.k.
3. ἐπὶ πλείον B. θαρροῖεν B. πολέμιοι] πελοποννήσιοι L. 4. ἀπὸ dederunt
A.B.E.F.H.Q. Goell. 5. δ'] om. K.V.e. τάδε] τὰ K. τάδε τὰ R. μέγιστα]
μάλιστα d.i. ἐπικομπέειν A.B.E.F. 6. τισσαφέρνει καὶ αὐτῷ i. 7. αὐτοῦ B.
λείπηται A. πιστεύσῃ B. Porpo. Goell. vulgo πιστεύῃ. ἀπορήσῃ A.E.F.

1. αἱ ξυνωμοσίαι διαλυθεῖεν] Yet his hopes of a recall had rested some time before chiefly on these very ξυνωμοσίαι or *ἐταίρια*, the aristocratical clubs or unions, who were such ready instruments in the work of assassination. See ch. 48. §. 4. But it seems that the coalition between him and the aristocracy was broken almost as soon as formed; for Antiphon and his party effected the revolution quite independently of him; and when it was effected, they would not have a general recall of exiles, lest he should be included in the number, (ch. 63. §. 4. 70. §. 1.) Combined with their dread of him politically, was the jealousy which they entertained individually of his extraordinary talents and magnificence, (see VI. 15.) a feeling always inherent in an aristocracy, which is as zealous for equality among its own members as for the degradation of the mass of the people; and as the common average of human wisdom or goodness is sure to be low, a love of equality is always synonymous with a hatred of excellence.

2. τιμιώτερον—αὐτὸν ἄγοιεν] The coincidence of this meaning of the verb ἄγω with the same in the Latin "duco," and the English "hold," is obvious to every one. To explain its connection with the literal signification of the three verbs is not so easy. Is it that in expressing the cognizance which our judgment takes of an object, we borrow the name of some outward action, accidentally though frequently connected with such a judgment; and is ἄγειν related to ἄξιος, and to the process of

weighing in buying and selling; or do we represent the exercising of our judgment by terms describing properly the action of our senses, as "to regard," or the grasp of our bodily powers, as in the case of "to hold?" I may be allowed also to notice another coincidence belonging to the word ἄγω. It signifies, as every one knows, "to break;" and as in the word ἄγω, or writing it in Latin characters, "ago," we have these seemingly unconnected notions of "doing" and "breaking," so the same notions meet in the Teutonic word "brechen," and its different forms "brauchen" and "broker." This last coincidence was noticed to me by Dr. Richardson, well known as the author of the valuable English lexicon in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana. For instances of ἄγειν, in the sense of "esteeming" or "regarding," see Lobbeck's Phrynichus, p. 418.

3. τῷ Τισσαφέρνει—διαβάλλοιντο] This, according to the common and proper sense of the words, would signify "that they might be disliked by Tissaphernes;" literally, "that they might be ill spoken of to him." But comparing ch. 83. §. 1. they seem here to mean, "that they might be disgusted with Tissaphernes," or, "might be come at enmity with him," expressing that they felt dislike, as much as they were the objects of it. Compare also Plato, Phædo, p. 67, e. 68, a. ὅ τε διεβέβληντο [σώματι] τούτου ἀπηλλάχθαι, where διεβέβληντο is opposed to ἥρων.

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ρήσειν αὐτοὺς τροφῆς, οὐδ' ἦν δέη τελευτῶντα τὴν ἑαυτοῦ
στρωμνὴν ἐξαργυρίσαι, τὰς τε ἐν Ἀσπένδῳ ἤδη οὔσας Φοι-
νίκων ναὺς κομίζειν Ἀθηναίοις καὶ οὐ Πελοποννησίοις· πι-
στεῦσαι δ' ἂν μόνως Ἀθηναίοις, εἰ αὐτὸς κατελθὼν αὐτῷ
5 ἀναδέξαιτο. LXXXII. οἱ δὲ ἀκούσαντες ταῦτά τε καὶ
ἄλλα πολλὰ στρατηγὸν τε αὐτὸν εὐθὺς εἵλοντο
μετὰ τῶν προτέρων, καὶ τὰ πράγματα πάντα
ἀνέτιθεσαν, τὴν τε παραντῖκα ἐλπίδα ἕκαστος
τῆς τε σωτηρίας καὶ τῆς τῶν τετρακοσίων τι-
10 μωρίας οὐδενὸς ἂν ἡλλάξαντο· καὶ ἐτοῖμοι ἤδη
ἦσαν κατὰ τὸ αὐτίκα τοὺς τε παρόντας πολε-
μίους ἐκ τῶν λεχθέντων καταφρονεῖν, καὶ πλεῖν
ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ. ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλεῖν, τοὺς 2
ἐγγυτέρω πολεμίους ὑπολιπόντας, καὶ πάνυ διεκώλυσε, πολ-
15 λῶν ἐπείγομένων· τὰ δὲ τοῦ πολέμου πρῶτον ἔφη, ἐπειδὴ
καὶ στρατηγὸς ἦρητο, πλεύσας ὡς Τισσαφέρην πρᾶξειν.
καὶ ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς ἐκκλησίας εὐθὺς ᾤχετο, ἵνα δοξῇ πάντα 3
μετ' ἐκείνου κοινοῦσθαι, καὶ ἅμα βουλόμενος αὐτῷ τιμώ-
τερός τε εἶναι, καὶ ἐνδείκνυσθαι ὅτι καὶ στρατηγὸς ἤδη

1. αὐτὸς A. αὐτοῦ e.m. ἂν Thom. M. v. χρηματίζω. τελευτῶντα] om. g.
αὐτοῦ Thomas M. 2. ἐξαργυρίσαι A.F.N.V.f. cum Thoma. Goell. ἐξαργυρῶ-
σαι B. ἐξαργυρῶσαι ceteri cum Suida, Etym. M. Schol. Demosthen. de Pace.
p. 59, 5. Reisk. Conf. Hemst. ad Xenophont. Ephes. p. 55, 8. 4. μόνον f.g.
εἰ ὡς αὐτὸς A.E.F.H. εἰ ὡς αὐτοὺς B. εἰ σὺς αὐτὸς L.O.P.Q.R.V.k. Haack.
Porpo. εἰ σὺς αὐτῷ g. εἰδὼς αὐτὸς f. αὐτοῖς A.B.E.F.L.O.P.Q.V. et corr. N.
5. ἀνεδέξατο A.F. ἂν δέξαιτο H. ἀκούσαντες A.E.F.H.L.O.Q.b.d.f.g.i.k.m.
Haack. Porpo. Goell. vulgo ἀκούοντες. 6. αὐτὸν] om. d. post εὐθὺς ponit
N.Q.V. 7. πάντα] om. Q. 8. ἀνέτιθεσαν d.i. τε ante παραντῖκα om. K.
9. τῆς] om. e. 10. ἂν ἡλλάξαντο C.K.R. Haack. Porpo. Goell. ἀνηλλάξαντο c.
ceteri ἀνηλλάξαντο. 11. κατὰ] διὰ B.C.K.R.d.e.i.k. τοὺς τε] τότε C.K.R.
12. καὶ πλεῖν B. Bekk. 2. ceteri πλεῖν τε. 14. ὑπολείποντας E.F.H.K. et cor-
rectus C. ἀπολείποντας d.i. 15. πρῶτα d.i. 16. καὶ] om. d.i. εἶρηται B.
εἶρητο A.F.i. εἶρητο E. 17. ἵνα δὲ δοκῇ A.E.F.H.R.f. δοκῇ N. 19. τε] om.
K.c.g. ἥδη] om. L.O.b.c.d.e.i.k.m.

2. ἐξαργυρίσαι] In the doubtful question, whether to prefer ἐξαργυρίσαι or ἐξαργυρῶσαι as the more Attic form, I am inclined to rely implicitly on the decision of Bekker, whose familiarity with and discriminating judgment of the MSS. of the Attic writers far surpasses that of any other man in Europe, either

of our own or of past times. A tact is gained by so much experience combined with so much ability, which in such matters is of the highest authority. Ἐξαργυρίζειν occurs in Isæus, Dicaeogen. Hæredit. p. 116, Reiske, and in Demosth. de Pace, p. 59, Reiske.

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ῥηται καὶ εὖ καὶ κακῶς οἶός τ' ἐστὶν αὐτὸν [ἤδη] ποιεῖν.
 ξυνέβαινε δὲ τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ τῷ μὲν Τισσαφέρνει τοὺς Ἀθη-
 ναίους φοβεῖν, ἐκείνοις δὲ τὸν Τισσαφέρνην.

LXXXIII. Οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ πυνθα-
 νόμενοι τὴν Ἀλκιβιάδου κάθοδον, καὶ πρότερον τῷ Τισσα- 5

- MILETUS. φέρνει ἀπιστοῦντες, πολλῶ δὲ μᾶλλον ἔτι διε-
 βέβλητο. ξυνηνέχθη γὰρ αὐτοῖς κατὰ τὸν ἐπὶ
 τὴν Μίλητον τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπίπλουν, ὥς οὐκ
 ἠθέλησαν ἀνταναγαγόντες ναυμαχῆσαι, πολλῶ
 ἐς τὴν μισθοδοσίαν τὸν Τισσαφέρνην ἄρρω- 10
 στότερον γενόμενον, καὶ ἐς τὸ μισεῖσθαι ὑπ'
 αὐτῶν πρότερον ἔτι τούτων διὰ τὸν Ἀλκιβιά-
 δην ἐπιδεδωκέναι. καὶ ξυνιστάμενοι κατ' ἄλ-
 λήλους, οἵαπερ καὶ πρότερον, οἱ στρατιῶται ἀνελογίζοντο,
- 2 Increased discon-
 tent of the Pello-
 ponnesians against
 Tissaphernes and
 Astyochus. The
 Syracusans and
 Thurians are ex-
 cessively violent a-
 gainst Astyochus,
 insomuch that his
 life is endangered
 in a tumult.
 3 (83, 84.)

1. καλῶς e. αὐτὸν ἤδη ποιεῖν A.B.F.H.L.O.P.Q.R.d.f.g.i.k.m. Poppo. Bekk. 2.
 vulgo om. ἤδη. 2. ξυνέβη Q. 3. ἐκείνοισι k. 5. τὴν τοῦ ἀλκιβιάδου B.
 τὸν τισσαφέρνην C.c.e.f. τισσαφέρνει L. 6. διαβέβλητο d. 7. κατὰ Goell.
 Dobræus. μετὰ Bekk. 2. Libri omnes καί. ἐπὶ τὴν] ἐπίπλουν g. 8. τῶν
 accessit ex A.B.F.H. Poppo. Goell. πλοῦν d.i. 9. ἀνταγόντες k. 11. μι-
 σεῖσθαι b. 12. ἔτι] εἰ ἔτι A.B.E.F.H. ἐσέτι f. εἰσέτι L.O.Q.R.g.i.k.m. om. d.
 τοῦτον R.d.f.m. τότε aliquis Paris. 13. κατ' B. Bekk. 2. ceteri πρός.

6. διεβέβλητο] Id est, διαβάλλειν
 ῥῆξαντο, ait Portus, passivum pro ac-
 tivo, figura Attica. Rectius Thomas
 Magister in διαβέβληται, eadem senten-
 tia, qua Scholiastes, exponit διαβεβλη-
 μένως εἶχον πρὸς αὐτὸν, κακὸν αὐτὸν
 ἡγοῦντο. Et sic apud Philostr. II. de
 Vit. Sophist. I. 10. sumi, dicit, in his :
 διεβέβλητο δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν, ὥς ἡλιθιώδη,
 καὶ δυσγράμματον, καὶ παχὺν τὴν μνήμην.
 Ad eandem significationem pertinet,
 quod Casauboni, Pater ad Strabonem,
 XVII. pag. 792. et Filius ad Epicteti
 Enchirid. cap. 52. adnotant, διαβάλ-
 λεσθαι interdum esse odio habere :
 quam ab hoc loco non alienam esse, ex
 eo patet, quod paullo post verbo μισεῖ-
 σθαι utitur Thucydides. Add. infr.
 cap. 108. DUKER.

7. κατὰ τὸν ἐπὶ τὴν Μίλητον, κ. τ. λ.]
 The old reading καὶ τὸν ἐπὶ, κ. τ. λ. was
 manifestly corrupt; but κατὰ is on all
 accounts a better correction, I think,

than μετὰ. For not only is its corrup-
 tion into καὶ much more natural, but it
 seems to me to suit the sense of the
 passage better, whether we refer it to
 γενόμενον or to ἠθέλησαν. The sense in
 English runs thus : " For though at
 " the time of the appearance of the
 " Athenians before Miletus, when the
 " Peloponnesians would not go out and
 " fight them, Tissaphernes had been
 " far more sickened than ever of sup-
 " plying them with pay, yet even before
 " that time he had made some progress
 " in their dislike, on account of Alci-
 " biades." The sentence is merely in-
 troduced to explain the words καὶ πρό-
 τερον—ἀπιστοῦντες in the sentence pre-
 ceding.

[Poppo now retains the old reading
 καί, and strikes out the comma after
 ἐπίπλουν, connecting ὥς οὐκ ἠθέλησαν
 τὸν—ἐπίπλουν—ναυμαχῆσαι.]

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καὶ τινες καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἀξίων λόγου ἀνθρώπων, καὶ οὐ μόνον τὸ στρατιωτικόν, ὥς οὔτε μισθὸν ἐντελῇ πώποτε λάβοιεν, τό τε διδόμενον βραχὺ, καὶ οὐδὲ τοῦτο ξυνεχῶς· καὶ εἰ μή τις ἢ διαναυμαχήσει ἢ ἀπαλλάσσεται ὅθεν τροφήν ἔξει[ν],
 5 ἀπολείψειν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους τὰς ναῦς· πάντων τε Ἀστύοχον εἶναι αἴτιον, ἐπιφέροντα ὀργὰς Τισσαφέρνει διὰ ἴδια κέρδη.
 LXXXIV. ὄντων δ' αὐτῶν ἐν τοιούτῳ ἀναλογισμῷ, ξυνηνέχθη καὶ τοιόσδε τις θόρυβος περὶ τὸν Ἀστύοχον. τῶν γὰρ
 10 Συρακοσίων καὶ Θουρίων ὅσφ' μάλιστα καὶ ἐλεύθεροι ἦσαν τὸ πλῆθος οἱ ναῦται, τοσοῦτ' καὶ θρασύτατα προσπεσόντες τὸν μισθὸν ἀπῆτουν. ὁ δὲ αὐθαδέστερόν τέ τι ἀπεκρίνατο καὶ ἠπειλήσε, καὶ τῷ γε Δωριεῖ ξυναγορεύοντι τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ ναύταις καὶ ἐπανάητο τὴν βακτηρίαν. τὸ δὲ πλῆθος τῶν 3

1. Alteram καὶ dederunt A.B.F.H.N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. τῶν] om. d.i.f. ἀξιολόγων A.B.E.F.H.Q.f. 4. ἢ διαναυμαχήσει] ἴδια ναυμαχήσει A.B.F. διαναυμαχήσει H. ἴδια ναυμαχῆσει E. ἀπαλλάξαι k. ἔξειν A.E.F.H.d. Poppo. Goell. ἔξει B. vulgo ἔξει. et sic etiam Bekk. 6. τισσαφέρνῃ E.F. 7. διαλογισμῷ e. 8. καὶ] τι καὶ e.f. τοιοῦτος g. γὰρ] δὲ B. L.O.P.g.d.i. 9. ἐλεύθερον C.d.i.k. 10. θρασύτατοι L.O.Q.R. θρασύτῃ d. 11. τέ τι] δ' ἐτι d.

4. ὅθεν τροφήν ἔξει[ν] The indicative singular referring to so indefinite a nominative as *τις*, appears to me strange in a dependent clause of the sentence. The infinitive I should not refer to any distinct subject, but should translate it, "from whence to get pay," in the same independent sort of construction in which the infinitive occurs in such expressions as ὥς εἰκάσαι, ἐκὼν εἶναι, &c.

6. ἐπιφέροντα ὀργὰς] Τὸ ἐπιφέρειν ὀργὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ χαρίζεσθαι καὶ συγχωρεῖν ἔταπτον οἱ ἀρχαῖοι. μάρτυς Κρατῖνος ἐν Χείρωνι, λέγων τὴν μουσικὴν ἀκορόστους ἐπιφέρειν ὀργὰς βροτοῖς σώφροσι.—SCHOL. "Humouring," "Supplying" or ministering tempers such as a "man likes." See the note of the Scholiast; and Shakespeare's description of those base natures, who

"soothe every passion

"That in the nature of their lords rebels:
 "Bring oil to fire, snow to their colder
 "moods;

"Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon
 "beaks

"With every gale and vary of their mas-
 "ters."

KING LEAR.

10. τὸ πλῆθος] "For the most part." The seamen in the Syracusan and Thurian ships were mostly free men; whereas in the Peloponnesian ships they were mostly slaves. Τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ναυτῶν would have been plain to every one; but there seems no more reason for doubting the sense of the words as they stand at present. Οἱ ναῦται ἐλεύθεροι ἦσαν τὸ πλῆθος. Compare Herodotus, when speaking of the Egyptian seamen, VII. 89, τὸ δὲ πλῆθος αὐτῶν θωρηκοφόροι ἔσαν.

13. βακτηρίαν] Græcorum ducibus βακτηρία, baculus, (sicut Romanis centurionibus vitis,) gestamen et insigne fuit. Clearchus a Xenophonte ita describitur II. Ἀναβάς. pag. 279. ἐν μὲν τῇ ἀριστερᾷ χειρὶ δορυ ἔχων, ἐν δὲ τῇ δεξιᾷ βακτηρίαν. HUDS. Sequitur Lipsium l. d. cujus sententiam ut non rejicio, ita neque pro certissima habeo, donec hoc etiam de aliis Græcis, non de Lacedæmoniis tantum, ostensum fuerit. Nam, quum et Astyocheus et Clearchus Lacedæmonii fuerint, fortassis etiam baculis in bello gestandis morum patrium sequuti sunt. Nam mos erat Lacedæmoniis, baculos gestare: de quo

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στρατιωτῶν, ὡς εἶδον, οἷα δὴ ναῦται, ὥρμησαν ἐγκραγόντες ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀστυόχον ὥστε βάλλειν· ὁ δὲ προῖδὼν καταφεύγει ἐπὶ βωμόν τινα. οὐ μέντοι ἐβλήθη γε, ἀλλὰ διελύθησαν ἀπ' 4 ἀλλήλων. ἔλαβον δὲ καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ ἐνφοκοδομημένον τοῦ Τισσαφέρνους φρούριον οἱ Μιλήσιοι, λάθρα ἐπιπεσόντες, 5 καὶ τοὺς ἐνόντας φύλακας αὐτοῦ ἐκβάλλουσι. ξυνεδόκει δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμάχοις ταῦτα, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα τοῖς Συρα- 5 κοσίοις. ὁ μέντοι Λίχας οὔτε ἠρέσκετο αὐτοῖς, ἔφη τε χρῆναι Τισσαφέρνει καὶ δουλεύειν Μιλησίους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς ἐν τῇ βασιλέως τὰ μέτρια καὶ ἐπιθεραπεύειν, ἕως ἂν τὸν 10 πόλεμον εὖ θῶνται. οἱ δὲ Μιλήσιοι ὠργίζοντό τε αὐτῷ καὶ διὰ ταῦτα καὶ ἄλλα τοιουτότροπα, καὶ νόσφ' ὕστερον ἀποθανόντα αὐτὸν οὐκ εἶασαν θάψαι οὐδ' ἐβούλοντο οἱ παρόντες τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων. LXXXV. κατὰ δὲ τοιαύτην διαφορὰν ὄν- 15 των αὐτοῖς τῶν πραγμάτων πρὸς τε τὸν Ἀστυ- οχον καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρνην, Μίνδαρος διάδοχος τῆς Ἀστυόχου ναυαρχίας ἐκ Λακεδαίμονος ἐπ- ἦλθε, καὶ παραλαμβάνει τὴν ἀρχήν· ὁ δὲ Ἀστυόχος ἀπέπλει. 2 ξυνέπεμψε δὲ καὶ Τισσαφέρνης αὐτῷ πρεσβευτὴν τῶν παρ' ἑαυτοῦ, Γαυλίτην ὄνομα, Κᾶρα δίγλωσσον, κατηγορήσοντα 20

Astyochus gives up the command, and is succeeded by Mindarus.

1. ἶδον E.F.H. εἶδεν V. ὥρμησαν E. ἐκραγόντες A.B.E.F.H.V.f. Porpo. ἐγκραγόντες Q. 4. ἐν τῇ μιλήτῳ B.E.F.H.L.N.O.R.V. d.f.i.k.m. Porpo. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἐν μιλήτῳ. ἀνφοκοδομημένον g. 5. ἐπιπεσόντες K. ἐπεσπεσόντες f. 7. ἀλλήλοις i.k.m. 12. καὶ ἄλλα B. Goell. vulgo καὶ δι' ἄλλα. καὶ ante νόσφ' accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.f. Porpo. Goell. 15. τε τὸν τισσ. καὶ τὸν ἀστ. B. τε τὸν ἀστ. καὶ τισσ. R.f. 16. μίανδρος A.E.F.H. μίνανδρος O.P. μένανδρος L. 17. ναυμαχίας B.i. 18. ὁ δὲ] καὶ ὁ I. 19. δὲ om. e. τισσαφέρνην e. 20. γαυλίτην B.E.F.H.Q.f. Porpo. Goell. γαβλίτην K. γλαυτίτην A.V. et γρ. B. γανείτην e. σσ
vulgo γαυλείτην. δίγλωττον B. κατηγορήσαντα A.B.F.

Casaubonus ad Theophrasti Charact. cap. 5. Sic de Eurybiade, Rege Lacedæmoniorum, Plutarchus in Themist. pag. 214. ἐπαρμένον δὲ τὴν βακτηρίαν, ὡς πατάξοντος, ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἔφη, πάταξον μὲν, ἀκουσον δέ. DUKER.

20. Κᾶρα δίγλωσσον] I think this means more than "a man who knew "two languages," i.e. Greek and Barbarian; (for such in the eyes of the Greeks were the two divisions of the language of mankind;) I believe that it means, "one of those Carians who

"were accustomed from their childhood to speak two languages;" as is the case with the people of French Flanders, and many other such frontier districts. It is said that in the Carian language itself there were many Greek words (Philippus, quoted by Strabo, XIV. p. 662.); a symptom either of an original connection between the languages, or a very close intercourse subsequently between the people; and it may easily be conceived that the Carians, living in the very extreme corner

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τῶν τε Μιλησίων περὶ τοῦ φρουρίου, καὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ ἅμα ἀπολογησόμενον, εἰδὼς τοὺς τε Μιλησίους πορευομένους ἐπὶ καταβοῇ τῇ αὐτοῦ μάλιστα, καὶ τὸν Ἑρμοκράτην μετ' αὐτῶν, ὃς ἔμελλε τὸν Τισσαφέρην ἀποφαίνειν φθείροντα τῶν Πε-
5 λοποννησίων τὰ πράγματα μετὰ Ἀλκιβιάδου καὶ ἐπαμφοτε-
ρίζοντα. ἔχθρα δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἦν αὐτῷ αἰεί ποτε περὶ τοῦ 3
μισθοῦ τῆς ἀποδόσεως· καὶ τὰ τελευταῖα φυγόντος ἐκ Συρα-
κουσῶν τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτους, καὶ ἐτέρων ἡκόντων ἐπὶ τὰς ναὺς
τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐς τὴν Μίλητον στρατηγῶν, Ποτάμιδος καὶ
10 Μύσκωνος καὶ Δημάρχου, ἐνέκειτο ὁ Τισσαφέρης φυγάδι
ὄντι ἤδη τῷ Ἑρμοκράτει πολλῷ ἔτι μᾶλλον, καὶ κατηγορεῖ
ἄλλα τε καὶ ὡς χρήματα ποτὲ αἰτήσας αὐτὸν καὶ οὐ τυχὼν
τὴν ἔχθραν οἱ προθεῖτο. ὁ μὲν οὖν Ἀστύοχος καὶ οἱ Μιλήσιοι 4
καὶ ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα· ὁ δὲ
15 Ἀλκιβιάδης διεβεβήκει πάλιν ἤδη παρὰ τοῦ Τισσαφέρους
ἐς τὸν Σάμον.

LXXXVI. Καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Δήλου ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων
πρεσβευταί, οὓς τότε ἔπεμψαν παραμυθησομένους καὶ ἀναδι-

2. ἀπολογησόμενον A.F.H.K. ἐπὶ τῇ καταβοῇ c.d. τῇ om. V. 3. εἰντοῦ
B.g. Goell. 7. διαφυγόντος B. ἐκ συρακοσίων E. 10. σμύκωνος N. sed
γρ. μύσκωνος. δημάρχου f. ὁ] om. B. 11. ἤδη ὄντι g. ἑρμοκράτῃ E.F.H.
ἔτι καὶ μᾶλλον C. καὶ post μᾶλλον om. K. 12. τε πολλὰ καὶ K. ὡς] om. g.
χρήματα πολλὰ ποτε f. εἰντὸν C.K.R.b.c.e. τυχὼν τ. εἰ π. C. 13. πρό-
θεῖτο A.B.F.Q. Porpo. προσθεῖτο K.c. πρόσθετο f. προθεῖτο E. 14. καὶ
ἑρμοκράτης B. 15. διεβεβήκει P.c.d.e.g.i.k.m. πάλιν accessit ex B.E.F.H.
L.O.P.Q.c.d.e.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. τοῦ] om. Q.R.f. 18. ἀναδι-
δάξαντας C.d.

of Asia Minor, famous of old as a naval people, and having at a later period so many Greek cities on their coast, should have been more familiar with the Greek language than most of the other Asiatics. Hence they were frequently used as interpreters between the Greeks and the Persian officers. See Herod. VIII. 133, and Valckenār's note.

6. τοῦ μισθοῦ τῆς ἀποδόσεως] He does not say δόσεως, but ἀποδόσεως, the restoring or paying up to them that full measure of pay which they maintained to be their due; i.e. the drachma per diem for each seaman, which had been paid them at first.

13. τὴν ἔχθραν οἱ προθεῖτο] Compare Herodotus, VI. 21. πένθος μέγα προσέθηκαντο, "Had professed his quarrel against him." Προτίθεσθαι ἔχθραν is, "to put forward, to avow, or display enmity." Compare προτίθεσθαι ἀνδραγαθίαν, II. 42. §. 5. And I think that in Herodotus, IV. 65, and VII. 229, the true reading is, ὥς οἱ πόλεμον προσέθηκαντο, —μῆνιν προθέσθαι, and not προσέθηκαντο—προσθέσθαι.

18. οὓς τότε ἔπεμψαν] See VIII. 72, 77.

ἀναδιδάξαντας] Ἀναδιδάσκω sæpe nihil aliud est, quam perdoceo, edoceo. Thucydides, III. 97. ἀναδιδάξαντες αὐ-

SAMOS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

SAMOS.

The deputies from the Four Hundred, emboldened by the return of Alcibiades to the armament, proceed from Delos (see ch. 77.) to Samos. They attempt to defend the conduct of the revolutionists. Alcibiades procures them a patient hearing, approves of some of their measures, but insists on the resignation of the Four Hundred, and the restoration of the old council of Five Hundred.

δάξοντας τοὺς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ, ἀφικνουῦνται παρ-
 όντος τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου, καὶ ἐκκλησίας γενο-
 μένης λέγειν ἐπεχείρουν. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται τὸ
 μὲν πρῶτον οὐκ ᾔθελον ἀκούειν, ἀλλ' ἀποκτεί-
 νειν ἐβόων τοὺς τὸν δῆμον καταλύοντας· ἔπειτα 5
 μέντοι μόλις ἡσυχάσαντες ἤκουσαν. οἱ δ'
 ἀπήγγελλον ὥς οὔτε ἐπὶ διαφθορᾷ τῆς πόλεως
 ἢ μετὰσταςίς γένοιτο, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ, οὔθ'
 ἵνα τοῖς πολεμίοις παραδοθῇ (ἐξεῖναι γὰρ, ὅτε
 ἐσέβαλον ἤδη σφῶν ἀρχόντων, τοῦτο ποιῆσαι), 10
 τῶν τε πεντακισχιλίων ὅτι πάντες ἐν τῇ μέρει
 μεθέξουσιν, οἳ τε οἰκεῖοι αὐτῶν οὔθ' ὑβρίζονται,
 ὥσπερ Χαιρέας διαβάλλων ἀπήγγειλεν, οὔτε κακὸν ἔχουσιν
 οὐδὲν, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοῖς σφετέροις αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι κατὰ χώραν
 4 μένουσιν. ἄλλα τε πολλὰ εἰπόντων οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἐσήκουον, 15
 ἀλλ' ἐχαλέπαινον, καὶ γνώμας ἄλλοι ἄλλας ἔλεγον, μάλιστα
 δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλεῖν. καὶ ἐδόκει Ἀλκιβιάδης πρῶτον
 τότε καὶ οὐδενὸς ἔλασσον τὴν πόλιν ὠφελῆσαι· ὥρμημένων
 γὰρ τῶν ἐν Σάμῳ Ἀθηναίων πλεῖν ἐπὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, ἐν ᾧ
 σαφέστατα Ἰωνίαν καὶ Ἑλλάσποντον εὐθὺς εἶχον οἱ πολέ- 20

2. τοῦ] om. d. 3. λέγειν] om. f. 7. ἀπήγγελλον A.B.C.E.F.H.N.g.k.
 Porpo. Goell. vulgo ἀπήγγελλον. διαφθορᾷ L. 8. γίγνεται B. Bekker. 2.
 γίνεται A.E.F.H.L.O.P.f. γίγνεται R. 10. ἐσέβαλλον A.E.F.H.e. ἐξέβαλον i.
 11. πεντακοσίων i. ὅτε A.E.F. 12. καθέξουσιν R.f. οἱ δὲ F.L.O.
 13. ἀπήγγειλεν A.B.F.H.N.Q.T.V.f. Porpo. Goell. ἀπήγγελλον C.E.K.e.g.m.
 vulgo ἀπήγγελεν. 16. ἄλλας ἄλλοι K. 17. πρῶτον τότε B. Goell. τότε πρῶ-
 τον d.f.i. ceteri πρῶτος τότε. 18. καὶ] om. d. ἔλαττον B. ὥρμημένων T.
 19. ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ P.Q.R.i. 20. εἶχον εὐθὺς Q.

τὸν τῶν Αἰτωλῶν ὡς εἴη ῥάδια ἢ αἵρεσις. Aristophanes Equitib. v. 152. τοῦ θεοῦ τὸν χρησμὸν ἀναδιδάξον αὐτὸν, ὡς ἔχει. Et ibid. v. 202. et 1042. DUKER.

9. ὅτε ἐσέβαλον] See VIII. 71.

11. τῶν τε πεντακισχιλίων, κ. τ. λ.] The sense must clearly be, "that all the citizens should be of the five thousand in their turn," however strange the expression may seem, μεθέξουσιν τῶν πεντακισχιλίων. But, without referring to the absurdity of the μεαρίῃg, "that all the five thousand

"should partake of the government in their turn"—for they all partook of it, as being the sovereign assembly—yet μετέχων in this sense would require τῶν πραγμάτων after it, and would be at least as harsh, standing alone, as in the construction of μεθέξουσιν τῶν πεντακισχιλίων.

19. ἐν ᾧ—εἶχον οἱ πολέμιοι] "In which case the enemy was sure of gaining immediately Ionia and the Hellespont." Dobree proposes to read, σαφέστατ' ἂν Ἰωνίαν. But the

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μιοι, κωλυτῆς γενέσθαι. καὶ ἐν τῷ τότε ἄλλος μὲν οὐδείς ἂν 5
 ἱκανὸς ἐγένετο κατασχεῖν τὸν ὄχλον, ἐκείνος δὲ τοῦ τ' ἐπίπλου
 ἔπαυσε, καὶ τοὺς ἰδίᾳ τοῖς πρέσβεσιν ὀργιζομένους λαιδορῶν
 ἀπέτρεπεν. αὐτὸς δὲ ἀποκρινάμενος αὐτοῖς ἀπέπεμπεν, ὅτι 6
 5 τοὺς μὲν πεντακισχιλίους οὐ κωλύοι ἄρχειν, τοὺς μέντοι τε-
 τρακοσίους ἀπαλλάσσειν ἐκέλευεν αὐτούς, καὶ καθιστάναι
 τὴν βουλὴν ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον, τοὺς πεντακοσίους· εἰ δὲ ἐς
 εὐτέλειάν τι ξυντέμνηται, ὥστε τοὺς στρατευομένους μᾶλλον
 ἔχειν τροφήν, πάνυ ἐπαινεῖν. καὶ τᾶλλα ἐκέλευεν ἀντέχειν, 7
 10 καὶ μηδὲν ἐνδιδόναι τοῖς πολεμίοις· πρὸς μὲν γὰρ σφᾶς αὐ-
 τοὺς σωζομένης τῆς πόλεως πολλὴν ἐλπίδα εἶναι καὶ ξυμ-
 βῆναι, εἰ δὲ ἅπαξ τὸ ἕτερον σφαλῆσεται, ἢ τὸ ἐν Σάμῳ ἢ
 κείνοι, οὐδὲ ὅτῳ διαλλαγήσεται τις ἔτι ἔσσεσθαι. παρήσαν δὲ 8
 καὶ Ἀργείων πρέσβεις, ἐπαγγελλόμενοι τῷ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τῶν
 15 Ἀθηναίων δήμῳ ὥστε βοηθεῖν· ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης ἐπαινέσας
 αὐτούς, καὶ εἰπὼν ὅταν τις καλῇ παρεῖναι, οὕτως ἀπέπεμπεν.
 ἀφίκοντο δὲ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι μετὰ τῶν Παράλων, οἱ τότε ἐτάχθη- 9
 σαν ἐν τῇ στρατιωτίδι νηὶ ὑπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων περιπλεῖν

1. γίγνεται d. οὐδείς ἂν A.B.E.F.H.Q.T.f. Porpo. ceteri οὐδ' ἂν εἰς. 2. τὸν
 τε ἐπίπλου N.V. τοῦ ἐπίπλου C.c.d.e.g.k.m. 3. παύσας A.E.F.H.N.R.T.V.f.
 πρέσβουσιν T.d. λαιδορῶν d. 4. ἀποκρινόμενος R. ἔπεμπεν d.i. 5. μὲν]
 om. d. πεντακοσίους Q. κωλύει E.F.H.R.T.V.c.d.e.f.k.m. Porpo. κωλύει
 A.P. 6. ἀπαλλάττειν ἐκέλευεν B. Bekk. 2. ἐκέλευσεν R. vulgo ἐκέλευεν ἀπαλ-
 λάσσειν. 7. τῇ βουλῇ e. τῶν πεντακοσίων d. 11. καὶ accessit ex A.B.F.
 H.L.O.P.T.d.e.i.k. Haack. Porpo. Goell. 12. ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ Q. 13. κείνοι B.
 Bekk. 2. ἐκείνοι A.E.F.H.T.V.d.f.i.k. et γρ. N. Haack. Porpo. Goell. vulgo
 ἐκείνο. ὅτῳ] οὕτω d.i. ἔτι] om. g. 14. καὶ ἀργείων] om. Q. ἀπαγ-
 γελλόμενοι Q. τῇ] om. d.i. 17. ἀφικνοῦνται K. παράλων] παραλόγῳ Q.
 18. καὶ d.

use of the imperfect to express what was going to happen on such and such suppositions, is sufficiently understood at present. See, amongst many other passages, Plato, Crito, p. 47, d. ὅ εἰ μὴ ἀκολουθήσομεν, διαφθεροῦμεν ἐκεῖνο καὶ λωβησόμεθα, ὁ τῷ μὲν δικαίῳ βέλτιον ἐγίγνετο, τῷ δὲ ἀδίκῳ ἀπάλλυτο : "Which, according to our view of the "matter, was always sure to improve "in the good man, and to be destroyed "in the wicked man." And Herodotus, VII. 220. μένοντι δὲ αὐτοῦ κλέος μέγα εἰλείπετο, καὶ ἡ Σπάρτης εὐδαιμονίῃ

οὐκ ἐξηλείφετο.

1. οὐδ' ἂν εἰς] Cass. οὐδείς ἂν. Sed Thomas Magister in οὐδείς οὐδ' ἂν εἰς, καὶ μηδ' ἂν εἰς, δοκιμώτερον λέγειν, ἢ οὐδείς ἂν, καὶ μηδείς ἂν. Confirmat præceptum ex Aristophanis Plut. v. 137. οὐδ' ἂν εἰς θύσειεν ἀνθρώπων ἔτι. DUKER.

13. οὐδὲ ὅτῳ, κ. τ. λ.] Compare V. 103. ἐν ὅτῳ φυλάσσεται τις αὐτὴν γνωρισθεῖσαν, οὐκ ἔλλειπει.

14. ἐπαγγελλόμενοι—ὥστε βοηθεῖν. See the note on VIII. 45. §. 3.

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Εὐβοίαν, καὶ ἄγοντες Ἀθηναίων ἐς Λακεδαίμονα ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων πεμπτοὺς πρέσβεις, Λαισποδίαν καὶ Ἀριστοφῶντα καὶ Μελησίαν, [οἱ] ἐπειδὴ ἐγένοντο πλείοντες κατ' Ἄργος, τοὺς μὲν πρέσβεις ξυλλαβόντες τοῖς Ἀργείοις παρέδωσαν ὡς τῶν οὐχ ἥκιστα καταλυσάντων τὸν δῆμον ὄντας, αὐτοὶ δὲ οὐκέτι ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἀφίκοντο, ἀλλ' ἄγοντες ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους ἐς τὴν Σάμον τοὺς πρέσβεις ἀφικνούνται ἥπερ εἶχον τριήρει.

LXXXVII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους Τισσαφέρνῃς, κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον ἐν ᾧ μάλιστα διὰ τε τᾶλλα καὶ διὰ τὴν Ἀλ-¹⁰

CARIA.

Tissaphernes goes to Aspendus, professedly to bring up the long-promised Phœnician fleet to aid the Peloponnesians. The fleet, however, never comes up. Various opinions as to the motives of Tissaphernes.

κιβιάδου κάθοδον ἤχθοντο αὐτῷ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ὡς φανερώς ἤδη ἀττικίζοντι, βουλόμενος, ὡς ἐδόκει δὴ, ἀπολύεσθαι πρὸς αὐτοὺς τὰς διαβολὰς, παρεσκευάζετο πορεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὰς Φοινίσσας ναῦς ἐς Ἀσπενδον, καὶ τὸν¹⁵ Λίχαν ξυμπορεύεσθαι ἐκέλευε· τῇ δὲ στρατιᾷ προστᾶξιν ἔφη Ταμὼν ἑαυτοῦ ὑπαρχον, ὥστε² τροφήν ἐν ὅσῳ ἂν αὐτὸς ἀπῇ διδόναι. λέγεται δὲ οὐ κατὰ ταῦτό, οὐδὲ ράδιον εἰδέναι τίνι γνώμῃ παρήλθεν ἐς τὴν³ Ἀσπενδον καὶ παρελθὼν οὐκ ἤγαγε τὰς ναῦς. ὅτι μὲν γὰρ²⁰ αἱ Φοινίσσαι νῆες ἑπτὰ καὶ τεσσαράκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν μέχρι

1. ἄγοντες] ἄγειν /Em. Portus. ἀθηναίων A.B. ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων] om. N. sed in marg. scriptum habet.

2. πέμπτους K. πέμπουσι A.B.C.E.F.H.L. O.Q.T.b.d.e.g.i.k.m. et anteposito πρέσβεις P. om. c. "ego potius omiserim πρέσβεις." BEKK. λαισπονδίαν A.B.E.F.T. λαιποδίαν c. 3. μιλησίαν A.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.T.V.m. οἱ] "Hoc delete expeditur structura." BEKK. κατὰ τὸ ἄργος d.l. 4. παρέδωκαν N.V. 9. τισσαφέρνῃς] om. e. 10. καὶ διὰ τὴν B. Bekk. 2. vulgo καὶ τὴν. 12. ἀττικίζοντι ἤδη c.e. 13. δὴ] οἱ B. δει E.F. ἀπολύεσθαι καὶ πρὸς K. 14. παρεσκευάζε e. 15. τὸν εἰ Λίχαν P. 17. προστᾶξιν i. προσάξιν N.k. προσάψιν C. ταμὼν Poppo. Goell. ταμὼν g. vulgo ταμῶν. 18. αὐτοῖς A. αὐτὸ T. αὐτοὺς F. ἀπῇ διδόναι] ἀποδιδόναι d.l. κατ' αὐτὸ T.f.i. 20. ἤγαγε B. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἤγε. 21. τεσσαράκοντα B.

2. Λαισποδίαν] Aristoph. alicubi, τί, ὃ κακὸδαῖμον; Λαισποδίας εἰ τὴν φύσιν; atque ita scribit Eupolis ἐν Δήμοις. Hesych. et Suidas in λαισποδιάσθαι. Wass. De Læspodia est supra VI. 105. Suidas descripsit sua e Scholiaste Aristophanis ad Av. v. 1568. Sed uter-

que parum recte: τοῦτον δὲ τὸν Λαισποδίαν καὶ στρατηγῆσαι φησὶ Θουκυδίδης ἐν τῇ η'. pro, ἐν τῇ στ'. DUKER.

3. [οἱ] ἐπειδὴ ἐγένοντο] The relative must be struck out here, as Bekker, Göller, Poppo, Dobree, and others have rightly seen.

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Ἀσπένδου ἀφίκοντο, σαφές ἐστι· διότι δὲ οὐκ ἦλθον, πολ-
λαχῇ εἰκάζεται. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἵνα διατρίβῃ ἀπελθὼν, ὥσπερ
καὶ διενόηθη, τὰ τῶν Πελοποννησίων (τροφὴν γοῦν οὐδὲν
βέλτιον, ἀλλὰ καὶ χεῖρον ὁ Ταμῶς, ᾧ προσετάχθη, παρ-
5 εἶχεν), οἱ δὲ ἵνα τοὺς Φοίνικας προαγαγὼν ἐς τὴν Ἀσπενδον
ἐκ χρηματίσαιτο ἀφείς (καὶ γὰρ ὡς αὐτοῖς οὐδὲν ἔμελλε χρή-
σεσθαι), ἄλλοι δ' ὡς καταβοῆς ἔνεκα τῆς ἐς Λακεδαίμονα,
τοῦ λέγεσθαι ὡς οὐκ ἀδικεῖ, ἀλλὰ καὶ σαφῶς οἴχεται ἐπὶ τὰς
ναῦς ἀληθῶς πεπληρωμένας. ἐμοὶ μέντοι δοκεῖ σαφέστατον 4
10 εἶναι τριβῆς ἔνεκα καὶ ἀνακωχῆς τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν τὸ ναυτικόν

1. ἀσπένδου e. δὲ οὐκ] οὐδὲ g. 3. τὰ περὶ τῶν e. οὐθέν B. 4. βελ-
τίω—χείρῳ V. ταμῶς A.N.T. Porro. Goell. ταμὸς g. vulgo ταμῶς. παρ-
εἶχεν] ἐδίδου N.V. 5. ὁ δὲ g. ἐς τὴν ἀσπενδον] om. c. 6. ὁ δὲ χρηματί-
σαιτο Gregor. Cor. p. 87. χρῆσθαι c.f. χρῆσασθαι e. 7. ἐς τὴν λακεδαίμονα B.
ἐς λακεδαιμονίους N.V. ἐς λακεδαίμονα—ἐνεκα] om. T. 8. τῷ A.B.N.V. Bekker.
ceteri τό. οἴχεται καὶ ἐπὶ d.i. 9. σαφέστατα f. 10. διατρίβῃς B.
ἐλληνῶν R.f.g.

2. οἱ μὲν γὰρ—οἱ δὲ] The verb εἰκα-
ζον or ἤκαζον must be repeated from
εἰκάζεται. So Herodot. VIII. 74. πολλὰ
ἐλέγετο—οἱ μὲν, ὡς χρεὼν εἶη ἀποπλῶειν,
Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ, αὐτοῦ μενοντας ἀμύνασθαι.

6. ἐκ χρηματίσαιτο ἀφείς] “That he
“might get money by discharging
“them :” i. e. that believing Tissa-
phernes to be in earnest, since they
were brought as far as Aspendus, the
Phœnicians might be induced to offer
a higher sum for leave to go home
again than they would have given if
the prospect of actual service had been
more remote. Compare Cicero against
Verres, V. 24. The words καὶ γὰρ ὡς,
κ. τ. λ. seem to mean, “for in no case
“was he really thinking of employing
“them in actual service;” i. e. accord-
ing to the hypothesis now noticed, Tis-
saphernes never meant the fleet to act;
it was no change of purpose after they
arrived at Aspendus, but he brought
them there merely to frighten them,
and to get money from them for letting
them then return home. For the ex-
pression καὶ ὡς, see the note on VIII.
51. §. 2.

7. καταβοῆς ἔνεκα, κ. τ. λ.] Ὡς [παρ-
ἦλθεν ἐς τὴν Ἀσπενδον] καταβοῆς ἔνεκα,
κ. τ. λ. “The clamour against him

“which had reached Lacedæmon” had
been noticed in ch. 85. §. 2. and the
words which I have supplied are clearly
to be repeated after the conjunction ὡς.
But παρῆλθεν ἐς τὴν Ἀσπενδον τὸ λέ-
γεσθαι ὡς οὐκ ἀδικεῖ, meaning, “he
“went to Aspendus to gain credit for
“his innocence,” is harsh beyond mea-
sure. The dative τῷ λέγεσθαι destroys
the sense, for it would signify, “by its
“being said that he was innocent,”
which is absurd. Göller defends τὸ
λέγεσθαι on grounds wholly inapplica-
ble, because he mistakes the sense of
καταβοῆς ἔνεκα, about which there can
be no doubt, if the text be sound. I
see only two remedies; either to alter
καταβοῆς into καὶ βοῆς, which would
give the words the sense which Göller
requires; for βοῆς ἔνεκα would signify
what ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα signifies in
ch. 92. “for the sake of what would be
“said of it:” or else, which I much
prefer, we must read at once τοῦ λέ-
γεσθαι: “He went to Aspendus, on
“account of the outcry against him
“which had reached Lacedæmon, in
“order to gain credit for fair dealing,”
&c. See VIII. 14. §. 1. ξυνελάμβανον
τοῦ μὴ ἐξάγγελτοι γενέσθαι.

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οὐκ ἀγαγεῖν, φθορᾶς μὲν, ἐν ὅσῳ παρῇ ἐκείσε καὶ διέμελλεν, ἀνισώσεως δὲ, ὅπως μηδετέρους προσθέμενος ἰσχυροτέρους ποιήσῃ, ἐπεὶ εἶγε ἐβουλήθη διαπολεμῆσαι, ἐπιφανὲς δῆπου οὐκ ἐνδοιαστῶς. κομίσας γὰρ ἂν Λακεδαιμονίοις τὴν νίκην κατὰ τὸ εἶκος ἔδωκεν, οἳ γε καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἀντιπάλως 5 μᾶλλον ἢ ὑποδεεστέως τῷ ναυτικῷ ἀνθῶρμον. καταφωρᾷ δὲ μάλιστα καὶ ἦν εἶπε πρόφασιν οὐ κομίσας τὰς ναῦς. ἔφη γὰρ αὐτὰς ἐλάσσους ἢ ὅσας βασιλεὺς ἔταξε ξυλλεγῆναι· ὁ δὲ χάριν ἂν δῆπου ἐν τούτῳ μείζω ἔτι ἔσχεν, οὔτε ἀναλώσας πολλὰ τῶν βασιλέως, τὰ τε αὐτὰ ἀπ' ἐλασσόνων πράξας. 10 ἐς δ' οὖν τὴν Ἀσπενδον, ἣ τινὶ δὴ γνώμῃ, ὁ Τισσαφέρηνς ἀφικνεῖται καὶ τοῖς Φοίνιξι ξυγγίγνεται· καὶ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἔπεμψαν ὡς ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, κελεύσαντος αὐτοῦ, Φίλιππον ἄνδρα Λακεδαιμόνιον δύο τριήρεσιν. LXXXVIII. Ἀλκι-

γαγεῖν

1. οὐκάταγεῖν B. 2. μηδετέροις B. προσθεμένους A.C.E.F.H.K.T. προ-
 θεμένους f. προθέμενος R. ἰσχυροτέροις B. 3. ἐβουλεύθη F.H. περι-
 ἐπιφανὲς A.F.H.R.f. περιφανὲς B. περιφανῶς P. ἐπιφανεῖς Reiskius. 4. ἐγ-
 ναυστῶς A.B.E.F.H.T. 6. καταφωρᾷ A.F.H.E. correct. καταφωρᾷ B.T.
 κατάφωρος N.V.c.f. καταφωρᾷ L.m. καταφωρᾷ E. prima manu. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Dobræus. Correxuit Vir doctus qui Dukero varietatem scripturæ e co-
 dice g. excerpit. 8. ἐλάττους B. ὅσας βασιλεὺς A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.
 T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ὅσας ὁ βασιλεὺς. 9. δέ] γάρ Q.

μείζω ἐν τούτῳ ἔσχεν e. 10. ἐλαττόνων B. 11. δ'] μὲν d.i.m. ἀσπενδον d.
 12. ξυγγίγνεσθαι A. 13. ἔπεμψαν] om. d.i. ὡς] om. c. ἐπὶ] παρὰ
 L.O.P.d.i.k. περί c.

3. εἶγε ἐβουλήθη, κ. τ. λ.] Dobree places a comma after these words, and joins διαπολεμῆσαι ἂν ἐπιφανὲς, supplying ἂν from conjecture. I know of no better remedy for the passage, for ἂν διαπολεμῆσαι can hardly be supplied from the preceding words. But at any rate οὐκ ἐνδοιαστῶς belongs, I think, to διαπολεμῆσαι ἂν, or to whatever word we choose to supply, rather than to ἐπιφανὲς. "For had he really chosen "to finish the war, finished it might "have been, as all surely must see, be-
 "yond dispute," i.e. beyond the possibility of the Athenians' disputing it.

9. χάριν ἂν—μείζω ἔτι ἔσχεν] Thomas Magister explains this, "would have "received greater thanks;" [and this I suppose is right, although χάριν

ἔχειν, as is well known, generally signifies, "to be obliged to another," and not "to have favour" with him, as being the obliger. Poppo, however, quotes Eurip. Hecuba 830 as giving an instance of χάριν ἔχειν in the sense of having or enjoying favour.]

10. τὰ τε αὐτὰ ἀπ' ἐλασσόνων πράξας] Id est, ἐλάσσονι δαπάνῃ. Aristophanes Plut. v. 377. ἐγὼ σοὶ τοῦτ' ἀπὸ σμικροῦ πᾶν ἔβελω διαπράξαι. Equitib. 535. δς ἀπὸ σμικρᾶς δαπάνης ὑμᾶς ἀριστίζων ἀπέπεμπεν. ubi vid. Kusterum. Thucydides, III. 36. οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ βραχείας διανοίας ἐδόκουν τὴν ἀπόστασιν ποιῆσθαι. Ibid. 92. Ἡράκλειαν τὴν ἐν Τραχινίαις ἀποικίαν καθίσταντο ἀπὸ τοιαύτης γνώμης. DUKER.

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Alci biades sails from Samos, to follow Tissaphernes, promising to prevent the Phœnician fleet from ever joining the Peloponnesians. *βιάδης δὲ, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρην ἤσθητο παρίοντα ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀσπένδου, ἔπλει καὶ αὐτὸς λαβὼν τρεῖσκαίδεκα ναῦς, ὑποσχόμενος τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ ἀσφαλῇ καὶ μεγάλην χάριν· ἡ γὰρ αὐτὸς ἄξειν Ἀθηναίοις τὰς Φοινίσσας ναῦς, ἣ Πελοποννησίοις γε κωλύσειν ἐλθεῖν· εἰδὼς, ὥς εἰκὸς, ἐκ πλείονος τὴν Τισσαφέρην γνῶμην, ὅτι οὐκ ἄξειν ἔμελλε, καὶ βουλόμενος αὐτὸν τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις ἐς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ καὶ Ἀθηναίων φιλίαν ὥς μάλιστα διαβάλλειν, ὅπως μᾶλλον δι' αὐτὸ σφίσιν ἀναγκάζοιτο προσχωρεῖν. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἄρας εὐθὺ τῆς Φασήλιδος καὶ Καύνου ἄνω τὸν πλοῦν ἐποιεῖτο.*

LXXXIX. Οἱ δὲ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων πεμφθέντες πρέσβεις, ἐπειδὴ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας

1. καὶ] om. i. ἔθετο c. 2. παρίοντα καὶ ἐπὶ L.O.P. 3. τρεῖσκαίδεκα B. Goell. ceteri τρεῖσκαίδεκα. τοῖς ἐν] om. G. ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ A.B.F.G.L.O.g.i.k. Bekk. 2. Porpo. vulgo ἐν Σάμῳ. 6. κωλύσαι K. κωλύσειν et Thomas M. v. βούλομαι. 8. ἑαυτοῦ B.T. Goell. αὐτοῦ Porpo. ceteri αὐτοῦ. 10. αὐτὸν B. εὐθὺ A.B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.g.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. vulgo εὐθύς. 11. φασήλιδος A.K.m. Goell. φασιλίδος F. βασιλίδος T.

8. ἐς τὴν αὐτοῦ καὶ Ἀθηναίων φιλίαν] Nomen cum præpositione eis adjunctum verbis διαβάλλειν, λοιδορεῖν, et similem vim habentibus, notat rem, quæ alicui invidiam facere, vel vitium, aliudve quid, quod alicui exprobari potest. Herodianus, IV. 12. εἰς ἀνανδρίαν καὶ θῆλειαν νόσον διέβαλλεν. Plutarchus Apophthegm. p. 305. λοιδορηθεὶς ὑπὸ τινος εἰς τὴν δυσωδίαν τοῦ στόματος. Et ibid. p. 327. πρὸς Ἀρμόδιον, εἰς δυσγένειαν αὐτῷ λοιδοροῦμενον, ἔφη. Thucydides, V. 75. τὴν ἐπιφερομένην αἰτίαν, ἐς τε μαλακίαν, καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην ἀβουλίαν τε καὶ βραδυτήτα, ἐν ἔργῳ τούτῳ ἀπελίσσαντο. Pluribus ostendi usum hujus generis loquendi, ut confirmarem conjecturam Sylburgii, in Notis ad Etymolog. Magn. v. οἶνος in Aristophanis Equit. v. 90. legentis: οἶνον σὺ τολμᾷς εἰς ἀπόνειαν λοιδορεῖν; pro eo, quod vulgo editur, εἰς ἐπίνοιαν· quæ conjectura digna erat, cujus Kusterus ad Aristophanem aliquam rationem haberet. DUKER.

THUCYDIDES, VOL. III.

11. ἄνω τὸν πλοῦν ἐποιεῖτο] "Pursued "his voyage upwards," that is, towards the countries on the way to the East, and the centre of the Persian government. The order of the words, Φασήλιδος καὶ Καύνου, is strange, because he must have touched at Caunus before he came to Phaselis. So in ch. 108. §. 1, when the return of Alcibiades is described, he is said to have gone ἀπὸ Καύνου καὶ Φασήλιδος ἐς τὴν Σάμον, where the natural order seems equally inverted. Possibly the words καὶ Καύνου are added to qualify the expression εὐθὺ τῆς Φασήλιδος, it not being true that Alcibiades ran straight from Samos to Phaselis, but "straight to Phaselis and Caunus," that is, "straight to Phaselis, having first touched at Caunus." So in the other passage, καὶ Φασήλιδος explains ἀπὸ Καύνου. Alcibiades came to Samos immediately from Caunus; but originally he did not come from Caunus, but from Caunus, and before that from Phaselis.

B b

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ATHENS.

Effect produced at Athens by the report of the language held by Alcibiades to the deputation from the Four Hundred at Samos. The revolutionary party quarrel among themselves, Theramenes and others deserting the more violent aristocrats.

ἀπήγγειλαν τὰ παρὰ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου, ὡς κε-
 λεύει τε ἀντέχειν καὶ μηδὲν ἐνδιδόναι τοῖς πο-
 λεμίοις, ἐλπίδας τε ὅτι πολλὰς ἔχει καὶ κείνοις
 τὸ στράτευμα διαλλάξειν καὶ Πελοποννησίων
 περιέσσεσθαι, ἀχθομένους καὶ πρότερον τοὺς 5
 πολλοὺς τῶν μετεχόντων τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας, καὶ
 ἡδέως ἂν ἀπαλλαγέντας πῇ ἀσφαλῶς τοῦ
 πράγματος, πολλῶ δὴ μᾶλλον ἐπέρρωσαν. καὶ
 ξυνίσταντό τε ἤδη καὶ τὰ πράγματα διεμέμφοντο, ἔχοντες
 ἡγεμόνας τῶν πάνυ στρατηγῶν τῶν ἐν τῇ ὀλιγαρχίᾳ καὶ ἐν 10
 ἀρχαῖς ὄντων, οἷον Θηραμένην τε τὸν Ἀγνωνος καὶ Ἀριστο-
 κράτην τὸν Σκελλίου, καὶ ἄλλους, οἱ μετέσχον μὲν ἐν πρῶ-
 τοις τῶν πραγμάτων, φοβούμενοι, δ', ὡς ἔφασαν, τό τε ἐν τῇ

1. ἀπήγγελλον Q. 2. τε] om. i. 3. τε] om. i. καὶ κείνοις B.
 5. τοὺς πολλοὺς καὶ πρότερον B. 7. ἀπαλαγέντες P. 10. στρατηγούντων?
 Bekk. 2. 11. τε] om. i. 12. σκελλίου A.E.F.H.Q. σικελίου B. σκελίου
 L.O.P.R.d.e.i.k. σκελλίου Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo σικελίου. ἐν τοῖς
 πρώτοις B. et Poppo. hic autem τοῖς uncis inclusum habet. ἐν τοῖς πρώτοι
 Bekker. 13. δ', ὡς] ὡς K. ἀδεῶς A.C.E.F. Poppo. ἀδεῶς δὲ c.e.
 ἀδεῶν Q.

11. Ἀριστοκράτην τὸν Σκελλίου] This is the person mentioned by Xenophon, Hellenic. I. 4. §. 21, 5. §. 16, 7. §. 2. He perished, with five others of the generals, by the result of the famous trial which followed the battle of Arginusæ. He is honourably mentioned in the speech against Theocritus, commonly ascribed to Demosthenes, p. 1343. Reiske, and by Lysias, Eratosth. p. 427. Reiske, Aristophanes, Birds, 126, and Plato, Gorgias, p. 472. 6, where he is spoken of as having presented some magnificent offering to the Pythian temple at Athens.

12. ἐν πρώτοις] As the expression ἐν τοῖς κοινῶις, VI. 8. has been retained in the text, on the authority of the MSS. though I have only found it used by later writers, so ἐν πρώτοις may be defended in the same way by the general consent of the MSS. and the authority of Dionysius, who, in one of his critical works, (De Thucyd. Judic. c. 40.) writes, εἰ γὰρ τι ἄλλο τῆς Ἀθηναίων πόλεως, καὶ

τοῦτ' ἐν πρώτοις ἐστὶν ἐγκώμιον.

13. φοβούμενοι, δ', ὡς ἔφασαν, κ.τ.λ.] This passage is hopelessly corrupt in our present MSS., nor does the Scholiast's copy appear to have been more intelligible; for his paraphrase seems to be no more than a guess at the sense apparently intended to be conveyed by the words as we now read them. Various corrections have been proposed, such as οὗς for τοὺς, ἀπαλαξείν for ἀπαλλάξειν, οὕτω for οὐ τὸ, &c. &c. But as none of these is sufficient to restore the passage, I think it best to leave it as it stands, merely observing that the Scholiast seems rightly to have divined what the passage was intended to convey, namely, that the moderate party did not choose to avow their dislike of the extreme oligarchical principles in themselves, but merely urged the necessity of making the five thousand an efficient institution, owing to the dangers which beset the country from so many opposite quarters.

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Σάμῳ στρατεύμα καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην σπουδῇ πάνν, τοὺς τε ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα πρεσβευομένους, †ἔπεμπον,† μὴ τι ἄνευ τῶν πλειόνων κακὸν δράσωσι τὴν πόλιν, †οὐ τὸ† ἀπαλλάξειν τοῦ ἄγαν ἐς ὀλίγους ἐλθεῖν, ἀλλὰ τοὺς πεντακισχιλίου 5 λίους ἔργῳ καὶ μὴ ὀνόματι χρῆναι ἀποδεικνύναι, καὶ τὴν πολιτείαν ἰσαιτέραν καθιστάναι. ἦν δὲ τοῦτο μὲν σχῆμα 3 πολιτικὸν τοῦ λόγου αὐτοῖς, κατ' ἰδίας δὲ φιλοτιμίας οἱ πολλοὶ αὐτῶν τῷ τοιούτῳ προσέκειντο, ἐν ᾧ περ καὶ μάλιστα ὀλιγαρχία ἐκ δημοκρατίας γενομένη ἀπόλλυται. πάντες γὰρ

1. σπουδῇ πάνν accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.V.g.i.k.m. et marg. N. Haack. Porpo. Goell. οὗς c. Porpo. Goell. τε] om. B. 2. πρεσβευομένους e. ἔπεμπον] om. Q.R.f. 3. κακὸν] καὶ κακὸν L.O.k. δράσειαν B. τῇ πόλει Q.f. οὐ τὸ] οὕτω γὰρ margo i. cum Æm. Porto. οὐ τῷ B.N.V. ἀπαλλάξειν Porpo. 4. ἐς ὀλίγους οἰκεῖν R. 6. ἰσαιτέραν] ἰσωτέραν Q. εἰς ἐτέραν F.L.d. ἐς ἐτέραν A.B.E.H. μὲν τὸ σχῆμα A.E.F.H.L.O.Q.i.k.m. 7. αὐτοῦ K. om. e. 8. αὐτοῖς A. τῷ] τῶν A.F.H. om. L. τοιούτων A.E.F.H. τοιούτῳ εἶδει N.V. τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ K.

4. Ἀλλὰ τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους] Οὐκ ἀντίκειται τινι τὸ ἀλλὰ, ὡς λέγομεν, οὐ τότε, ἀλλὰ τότε· ἔστι δὲ παρακελευστικόν, ὡς καὶ παρ' Ὀμήρῳ. Ἀλλ' ἄγε, μηκέτι ταῦτα λεγόμεθα. (Il. 13, 292.) ἡ δὲ διάνοια· οἱ περὶ τὸν Θηραμένην ἄρχοντες τότε τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας, καὶ μετασχόντες αὐτῆς ἐν πρώτοις, ὀρεγόμενοι δὲ δημοκρατίας, ἔλεγον, οὐχ ὅτι ἀπαλλακτικῶς ἔχουσι τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας, (ὅπερ ἦν ἀληθές) ἀλλ' ὅτι φοβούνται τοὺς ἐν Σάμῳ καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ καὶ τοὺς ἀπionτας εἰς Λακεδαίμονα πρέσβεις, μὴ τι οὗτοι κακὸν ἐργάσωνται τὴν πόλιν, ὀλιγαρχίας γενομένης. ἤδη οὖν ἡξίουσαν τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους καθιστάναι.

8. τοιούτῳ] τρόπῳ glossam esse, haud facile quisquam dubitet. De εἶδει id non tam apertum est; nam Thucydides sæpe ita loquitur. Cap. seq. Μάλιστα ἐναντίοι ὄντες τῷ τοιούτῳ εἶδει III. 62. Σκέψασθε, ἐν οἷς εἶδει ἑκάτεροι ἡμῶν τοῦτο ἔπραξαν VI. 77. Ὀρώμεντες αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦτο τὸ εἶδος τρεπομένους. Et VIII. 56. Τρέπεται ἐπὶ τοιούτῳ εἶδος. DUK.

9. πάντες γὰρ, κ. τ. λ.] This passage is less corrupt than that which precedes it, but can hardly be called less obscure. An aristocratical minority overthrowing an established democracy, is likely to consist of men of great ability, who, feeling that their talents had not hitherto been sufficiently appreciated,

look forward now to a fancied Utopia, in which merit is sure of being duly rewarded. If then they are still kept in the back ground, they are discontented, and complain that the revolution has not fulfilled its purposes. Whereas under an old established government, they are more prepared to fail; they know that the weight of the government is against them, and are thus spared the peculiar pain of being beaten in a fair race, when they and their competitors start with equal advantages, and there is nothing therefore to lessen the mortification of defeat. Ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων ἔλασσούμενος is "being beaten when the game is equal, when the terms of the match are fair." It should be observed that the essence of Thucydides' remark applies to an opposition minority when it succeeds in revolutionizing the established government. It makes no difference whether the government be a democracy or a monarchy; whether the minority be an aristocratical party or a popular one. For an opposition minority in every country embraces a large proportion of the talents of the country, though not always of its wisdom or its virtue. This happens because in the common course of things there are a great many

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αὐθημερὸν ἀξιούσιν οὐχ ὅπως ἴσοι, ἀλλὰ καὶ πολὺ πρῶτος αὐτὸς ἕκαστος εἶναι· ἐκ δὲ δημοκρατίας αἰρέσεως γιγνομένης, ῥᾶν τὰ ἀποβαίνοντα ὡς οὐκ ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων ἐλασσούμενός τις φέρει. σαφέστατα δ' αὐτοὺς ἐπῆρε τὰ ἐν τῇ Σάμφ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἰσχυρὰ ὄντα, καὶ ὅτι αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἐδόκει μόνιμον τὸ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας ἔσσεσθαι. ἡγωνίζετο οὖν εἰς ἕκαστος αὐτὸς πρῶτος προστάτης τοῦ δήμου γενέσθαι. XC. οἱ δὲ τῶν τετρακοσίων μάλιστα ἐναντίοι ὄντες τῷ τοιούτῳ εἶδει καὶ προεστῶτες, Φρύνιχος τε, ὃς καὶ στρατηγῆσας ἐν τῇ Σάμφ [ποτέ] τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ τότε διηνέχθη, καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος, ἀνὴρ ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα καὶ ἐκ πλείστου ἐναντίος τῷ δήμῳ, καὶ Πείσανδρος καὶ Ἀντιφῶν καὶ ἄλλοι οἱ δυνατώτατοι, πρότερόν τε, ἐπεὶ τάχιστα κατέστησαν καὶ ἐπειδὴ τὰ ἐν τῇ Σάμφ σφῶν ἐς δημοκρατίαν ἀπέστη, πρέσβεις τε ἀπέστελλον σφῶν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, καὶ τὴν ὁμο-

I. πολλοὶ E.F.H. 2. ἕκαστος αὐτὸς Q. ἐκ δημοκ. δὲ N.V. δέ] om. C.K.b.c.e. δημοκρατίας γὰρ αἰρέσεως c. γενομένης L.O.c.d.e.g.i.k.m.
3. ῥᾶ F. ῥᾶστα H.L.O.P.Q.k. ῥᾶστον g. ἐλαττούμενος B. 4. αὐτοῦ A.F.
5. ἰσχυρὸν i. 6. ἕκαστος A.B.F.H.c. Poppo. Goell. ἕκαστος ἐς ὑπερβολὴν L. O.P.g. ἕκαστος ὑπερβολὴ i. vulgo ἕκαστος ὑπερβολὴν. αὐτὸς πρῶτος] om. c.
7. πρωτοστάτης K.R.b. 9. ὃς] ὁ B.N. sed hic ex rasura. δ E.F.H. 10. ποτε] om. C.K.c.g. in N. suprascriptum est. 11. τότε] ποτε g. τότε καὶ i. 15. ἐπειδὴ] ἐπεὶ e. δημοκρατίας m. 16. λακεδαιμονίαν H. ὁμολογίαν B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ὀλιγαρχίαν.

qualifications which are a surer passport to political power than pure intellect; so that under almost all governments the intellectual men are disposed to think themselves neglected, and to put themselves in opposition to the existing state of things. This is exemplified in what are called the liberal parties of the southern kingdoms of Europe; parties which embrace all the the literary and scientific part of the community, but which would find themselves as little valued by a triumphant democracy as by a monarchy. The speech ascribed to Robespierre, when refusing to spare Lavoisier, "the republic does not want chemists," is just of the same character with the speeches of Cleon at Athens, and but expresses the indifference of the vulgar, whether aristocrats or democrats, for

an eminence with which they have no sympathy. And it was said by M. Simond, some years since, after a long residence in the United States of America, that there also, as at Athens, the men of talent were mostly of the federalist or more aristocratical party, because in a strongly popular government, no less than in aristocratical monarchies, cultivated talent at any rate will never have a predominant influence.

16. τὴν ὁμολογίαν προϋθυμοῦντο] i. e. "the peace with the Peloponnesians." Compare a little below, ἐπιστεῖλαντες παντὶ τρόπῳ ξυναλλαγῆναι πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. This is a most certain correction from the old reading ὀλιγαρχίαν, adopted by Bekker in his last edition.

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λογίαν προϋθυμοῦντο, καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ Ἑτιωνίᾳ καλουμένην
τείχος ἐποιοῦντο, πολλῶ τε μᾶλλον ἔτι, ἐπειδὴ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς
Σάμου πρέσβεις σφῶν ἦλθον, ὁρῶντες τοὺς τε πολλοὺς καὶ
σφῶν τοὺς δοκοῦντας πρότερον πιστοὺς εἶναι μεταβαλλομέ-
5 νους. καὶ ἀπέστειλαν μὲν Ἀντιφῶντα καὶ Φρύνιχον καὶ²
ἄλλους δέκα κατὰ τάχος, φοβούμενοι καὶ τὰ αὐτοῦ καὶ τὰ ἐκ
τῆς Σάμου, ἐπιστείλαντες παντὶ τρόπῳ, ὅστις καὶ ὁπωσοῦν
ἀνεκτὸς, ξυναλλαγῆναι πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. ὠκοδό- 3
μουν δὲ ἔτι προθυμότερον τὸ ἐν τῇ Ἑτιωνίᾳ τείχος. ἦν δὲ
10 τοῦ τείχους ἡ γνώμη αὕτη, ὡς ἔφη Θηραμένης καὶ οἱ μετ'
αὐτοῦ, οὐχ ἵνα τοὺς ἐν Σάμῳ, ἦν βία ἐπιπλέωσι, μὴ δέξωνται
ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ, ἀλλ' ἵνα τοὺς πολεμίους μᾶλλον, ὅταν βού-
λονται, καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῶ δέξωνται. χηλὴ γάρ ἐστι τοῦ⁴
Πειραιῶς ἡ Ἑτιωνία, καὶ παρ' αὐτὴν εὐθὺς ὁ ἔσπλους
15 ἐστίν. ἐτειχίζετο οὖν οὕτω ξὺν τῷ πρότερον πρὸς ἡπειρον
ὑπάρχοντι τείχει, ὥστε καθεζομένων ἐς αὐτὸ ἀνθρώπων
ὀλίγων ἄρχειν τοῦ [γε] ἔσπλου· ἔπ' αὐτὸν γὰρ τὸν ἐπὶ τῷ
στόματι τοῦ λιμένος, στενοῦ ὄντος, τὸν ἕτερον πύργον ἐτε-

1. προθυμοῦνται f. προῦκαλοῦντο L.O.P.Q.g. ἡτιωνία A.E.F.H.N.Q.R.V.
Et infra ἡτιωνία A.f.i. &c. 91. ἡτιωνίαν A.H. vulgo ἡτιωνεία. 2. ἔτι] om. e.
ante μᾶλλον ponunt L.O.g. καὶ ἐπειδὴ καὶ B. 5. μὲν] μετὰ i. 6. δέκα]
δὲ L.O.P. 7. ὅστις] om. c.e. 8. ἀνεκτὸς A.E.F.V. ξυναναγῆναι A.
9. δέ] om. d. τὸ τείχος E. 10. ὁ θηραμένης R. 11. τοὺς] τὰ K. ἐν]
ἐκ B. ἐν τῇ K. 13. πεζῇ g. δέξονται G. χηλὴ A.C.E.K.L.O.d.e.i.m.
39. τὸν ξυγχαί σπευδόντων τὰς σπον-
δας, προθυμουμένων τὰς ἐς Βοιωτοῦς.
Et VIII. 1. χαλεποὶ μὲν ἦσαν τοῖς ξυμ-
προθυμηθεῖσι τῶν ῥητόρων τὸν ἐκπλουν.
Duk. 14. ἡ] om. A.E.F. ἐπίπλους A.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.
P.V.d.e.i.k. 16. αὐτὸ Q. Poppo. Goell. αὐτὴν N. vulgo αὐτόν. 17. γε] τε
A.B.C.E.F.K.L.O.d.e.g.i.k. om. f. et N. ex rasura et V. γάρ] om. i. τῷ]
om. L.

1. προϋθυμοῦντο] Non recte quidam
MSS. προῦκαλοῦντο. Thucydides, V. 17.
προϋθυμήθη τὴν ξύμβασιν. Ibid. cap.
39. τὸν ξυγχαί σπευδόντων τὰς σπον-
δας, προθυμουμένων τὰς ἐς Βοιωτοῦς.
Et VIII. 1. χαλεποὶ μὲν ἦσαν τοῖς ξυμ-
προθυμηθεῖσι τῶν ῥητόρων τὸν ἐκπλουν.
Duk.

13. χηλὴ] Vide Vales. ad Harpocrat.
v. Ἑτιώνεια. Interpretes Pollucis ad
I. 99. et 102. et Thucyd. I. 63. et VII.
53. Duk.

χηλὴ γάρ ἐστι τοῦ Πειραιῶς ἡ Ἑτι-
ωνία] See the notes on I. 63. VII. 53.
This fort is called by Xenophon, Hellen.

II. 3. §. 46. ἐπὶ τῷ χώματι ἔρμα, both
χώμα and χηλὴ signifying the same
thing in this instance, namely the mole
that ran out to narrow the mouth of
the harbour. Eetionia was on the
northern side of the entrance, just
opposite to the point called Alcimus.
See colonel Leake's map, in the atlas
to his "Topography of Athens."

18. τὸν ἕτερον πύργον] "The city
walls being carried down to either
side of the harbour's mouth, were
prolonged from thence across the
mouth upon shoals or artificial moles,
(χηλᾶι, χώματα,) until a passage only

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λεύτα τό τε παλαιὸν τὸ πρὸς ἡπειρον καὶ τὸ ἐντὸς τὸ καινὸν
 5 τείχος, τειχιζόμενον πρὸς θάλασσαν. διφκοδόμησαν δὲ καὶ
 στοὰν, ἥπερ ἦν μεγίστη καὶ ἐγγύτατα τούτου εὐθὺς ἐχομένη
 ἐν τῷ Πειραιεῖ, καὶ ἥρχον αὐτοὶ αὐτῆς, ἐς ἣν καὶ τὸν
 σῆτον ἡνάγκαζον πάντας τὸν ὑπάρχοντά τε καὶ τὸν ἐσπλέ- 5
 οντα ἐξαιρεῖσθαι καὶ ἐντεῦθεν προαιρούντας πωλεῖν. XCI.

1. τὸ ἐντὸς τὸ καινὸν τείχος B. Poppo. τὸ καινὸν τὸ ἐντὸς τείχος V. vulgo τὸ
 καινὸν τὸ ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους. ubi τοῦ om. C.K.e. 2. δέ] τε Q. om. K.
 3. στολὴν P. 4. πειραιεῖ E.F. ἥρχον ἂν αὐτοὶ A.B.E. ἥρχον οἱ αὐτοὶ F.L.
 O.Q.d.f.g.i.k. ἐς ἣν] om. C.Q.e. 5. τοὺς ὑπάρχοντάς L. τε] om. Q.e.
 ἐσπλέοντα B. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἐπιπλέοντα. 6. προερουντας N. sed a super
 e scriptum est.

“was left in the middle for two or
 “three triremes abreast between two
 “towers, the opening of which might
 “be further protected by a chain.”
 Leake’s Topogr. of Athens, p. 311,
 note. Exact models of this sort of
 harbour, with its two moles, each with
 a tower on its extreme point, with the
 narrow passage of only a few yards in
 width between the towers, and with the
 chain to close up the entrance every
 night, may still be seen at some of the
 towns on the Italian lakes; at Como,
 for instance; at Arona, on the lake
 Maggiore; and even in some of the
 places on the lake of Geneva. What
 Thucydides means then by τὸν ἑτερον
 πύργον, is “one of the two towers that
 “commanded the two sides of the pas-
 “sage into the harbour; namely, the
 “tower on the side of Eetionia.” Now
 “the old wall” ran inland from the
 point where the mole touched the ordi-
 nary line of the coast, being in fact the
 outer wall of Piræus, intended, like all
 other town walls, to cover the place
 from an enemy attacking it from with-
 out. But as the Four Hundred were
 more afraid of attack from within, the
 old wall towards the land was not
 enough for them; they wanted a wall
 towards the harbour also, to prevent
 their fort on the mole from being at-
 tacked from the side of Piræus, or
 from the interior of the harbour. The
 words πρὸς θάλασσαν mean πρὸς λιμένα,
 as the expression τὸ ἐντὸς τείχος clearly
 shews. And the object was to isolate
 Eetionia like a sort of castle, διατεί-
 χισμα, cut off from the harbour by the
 new wall as it was from the country on

the outside by the old wall. The στοὰ,
 a long covered space open on both
 sides, or at least on one, seems to have
 been used as a part of the line of de-
 fence, helping apparently to form the
 base of the triangle, of which the tower
 on the extremity of the mole was the
 vertex, and the land and harbour wall
 meeting at the tower were the two
 sides. At any rate whether the στοὰ
 were itself made a part of the fortifica-
 tion, or were only included within it,
 the large covered space which it afford-
 ed, like the market-houses so often
 seen in our towns, was easily capable
 of being converted into a warehouse
 for corn; and every ship laden with
 corn being obliged to deposit her cargo
 in this one spot, the Four Hundred
 hoped to be able to hold in their hands
 the whole subsistence of Athens, and
 to starve the people, if needful, into
 submission.

6. ἐξαιρεῖσθαι] Locus Athenis erat,
 ἐξαιρέσεις dictus, quod illic exentas na-
 vibus aut curribus sarcinas seponerent;
 ut docet Etymologici Auctor. HUDS.
 Et Pollux, IX. 34. ex Hyperide: ἐξαι-
 ρεῖς, ὅπου τὰ φορτία ἐξαιρέται. ὥστε
 καὶ τὸ δείγμα. Nomen loci a re, quæ
 in loco fit. Vide ibi Jungermannum.
 Ἐξαιρεῖσθαι pro exponere, efferre, etiam
 apud Demosthenem legi, ostendit Bu-
 dæus in Commentar. Ling. Gr. p. 233.
 Thucydides, VIII. 28. ἐβούλοντο πλεῖ-
 σαι ἐπὶ τὰ σκεύη, ἃ ἐξείλοντο ἐς τὴν
 Τειχιούσσαν. DUK.

προαιρούντας] E Penu promentes.
 Conf. Aristoph. Thesmoph. 426. et
 Theophrast. Charact. 4.

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Theramenes cries out loudly against the erection of this fort. A Peloponnesian fleet happening to appear in the Saronic gulf, on its way to protect the revolt of Eubœa, gives credibility to his assertions.

ταὐτ' οὖν ἐκ πλείονός τε ὁ Θηραμένης διεθρόει, καὶ ἐπειδὴ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαίμονος πρέσβεις οὐδὲν πράξαντες ἀνεχώρησαν τοῖς ξύμπασι ξυμβατικὸν, φάσκων κινδυνεύσειν τὸ τεῖχος τοῦτο καὶ τὴν πόλιν διαφθεῖραι. ἅμα γὰρ καὶ ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἐτύγχανον, Εὐβοέων ἐπικαλουμένων, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τοῦτον δύο καὶ τεσσαράκοντα νῆες, ὧν ἦσαν καὶ ἐκ Τάραντος καὶ Λοκρῶν Ἰταλιώτιδες καὶ Σικελικαὶ τινες, ὁρμούσαι ἤδη ἐπὶ Ἀῆ τῆς Λακωνικῆς καὶ παρασκευαζόμεναι τὸν ἐς τὴν Εὐβοίαν πλοῦν· ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Ἀγησανδρίδας Ἀγησάνδρου Σπαρτιάτης· ἃς ἔφη Θηραμένης οὐκ Εὐβοίᾳ μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς τειχίζουσι τὴν Ἡτιωνίαν προσπλεῖν, καὶ εἰ μή τις ἤδη φυλάσσεται, λήσειν διαφθαρέντας. ἦν δέ τι καὶ τοιοῦτον ἀπὸ τῶν τὴν 3 κατηγορίαν ἐχόντων, καὶ οὐ πάνυ διαβολὴ μόνον τοῦ λόγου. ἐκεῖνοι γὰρ μάλιστα μὲν ἐβούλοντο ὀλιγαρχούμενοι ἄρχειν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, εἰ δὲ μὴ, τὰς τε ναῦς καὶ τὰ τεῖχη ἔχοντες

1. πλέονος C.E.F.H.g.i.k.m. Poppo. τε B. Poppo. Goell. ceteri χρόνου.
2. ἐπεὶ e. λακεδαίμονος διεθρόουν πρέσβεις C.E.K.N.e. 3. τοῖς ξύμπασι] om. K. 5. καὶ om. g. 7. τοῦτον] om. e. ante χρόνον ponunt d.i. 8. τετταράκοντα B. πεντήκοντα Q. καὶ λοκρῶν B. Poppo. Goell. ceteri καὶ ἐκ λοκρῶν.
9. σικελαὶ καὶ τινες C.L.e.k.m. σικελικαὶ καὶ τινες O.P.g. ἐπὶ Ἀῆ τῆς λακωνικῆς N. Poppo. Goell. ἐπὶ λαῖ B. εἰπilai A.E. vulgo ἐπὶ τῆς λακωνικῆς, omisso Ἀῆ.
11. ἀγησανδρίδας ἀγησάνδρου A.B.L.O.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. ἀγισανδρίδας ἀγισάνδρου E.F.H. ἀγισανδρίδας ἥδη ἀγισάνδρου T. vulgo ἡγησανδρίδας ἡγησάνδρου. Infra. c. 93. ἀγησανδρίδας A.B.F.L.O.g.k. ἀγισανδρίδας H.f. c. 95. ἀγησανδρίδας A.B.L.O.P. ἀγισανδρίδας H. 13. ἦδη] om. e. διαφυλάσσεται A. 15. οὐ] om. K.N. διαβολὴ μόνον] διαβόλιμον δν A.B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V. d.e.f.g.i.k.m. cum Thoma M. in v.

9. ἐπὶ Ἀῆ τῆς Λακωνικῆς] Las, a town of Laconia, is said by Pausanias to have been distant ten stadia from the sea, and forty from the port of Gythium. (Pausan. III. 24. §. 5.) This, however, can apply only to the citadel, or upper town, of which alone any remains may have been left in the time of Pausanias. That at an earlier period the town had its port, or lower town, by the sea side appears, not only from this passage of Thucydides, but from Livy, XXXVIII. 30. who calls it "vicum maritimum," and says that after the sea coast of Laconia had been taken from the Spartans, they contrived to

surprise Las by night, "ut emporium " et receptaculum peregrinis mercibus " ad necessarios usus esset."

14. ἀπὸ τῶν τὴν κατηγορίαν ἐχόντων] I do not think that these words signify, "on the part of those who gave occasion to the charge," in that sense of ἔχειν which has been noticed, II. 41. §. 3. and I. 9. §. 2, but simply, "on the part of those accused," "those who bore the charge." The expression seems rather to resemble αἰτίαν ἔχειν, IV. 114. §. 5. and τὴν ξυμμαχίαν —ἀνάγκην ἔχουσιν βοηθεῖν, i. e. ἀναγκαζομένην, V. 104.

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αὐτονομείσθαι, ἐξειργόμενοι δὲ καὶ τούτου μὴ οὖν ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου γε αὖθις γενομένου αὐτοὶ πρὸ τῶν ἄλλων μάλιστα διαφθαρῆναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἐσαγαγόμενοι ἄνευ τειχῶν καὶ νεῶν ξυμβῆναι καὶ ὅπως οὖν τὰ τῆς πόλεως ἔχειν, εἰ τοῖς γε σώμασι σφῶν ἄδεια ἔσται. XCII. διόπερ καὶ τὸ 5

Matters come to an extremity. Phrynichus is assassinated. A tumult breaks out, countenanced by Theramenes. The fort at the entrance of the harbour is pulled down, and the general voice calls for the suppression of the Four Hundred, and the actual establishment of the

τείχος τοῦτο, καὶ πυλίδας ἔχον καὶ ἐσόδους καὶ ἐπεισαγωγὰς τῶν πολεμίων, ἐτείχιζόν τε προθύμως καὶ φθῆναι ἐβούλοντο ἐξεργασάμενοι. πρότερον μὲν οὖν κατ' ὀλίγους τε καὶ κρύφα μᾶλλον τὰ λεγόμενα ἦν· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ὁ 19 Φρύνιχος ἦκων ἐκ τῆς ἐς Λακεδαίμονα πρεσβείας, πληγείς ὑπ' ἀνδρὸς τῶν περιπόλων τινὸς ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ πληθούσῃ, καὶ

1. δὲ καὶ A. B. F. H. L. O. Q. d. e. g. i. k. m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. δὲ om. C. K. N. R. V. vulgo omittunt καί. μὴ δὲ E. F. ἀπὸ e. τοῦ] om. C. K. N. V. e. 2. γε] Ita Bekker. Haack. Poppo. Goell. pro τε, quod om. L. O. Q. g. i. k. μάλιστα] om. e. 3. ἀλλὰ] ὥστε ἐβούλοντο R. f. ἐσαγόμενοι L. 5. γε τοῖς N. V. ἐνδεῖα V. τὸ] om. g. 6. εἶχον d. i. καὶ ἐσόδους] ἐς ὁδοὺς K. καὶ om. C. N. 7. καὶ ante ἐπεισαγωγὰς om. e. 8. ἐξειργασμένοι B. ἐργασάμενοι e. 9. ὀλίγας e. τε] om. g. 10. ἐπεὶ δὲ N. V. 12. ἀνδρῶν e.

1. ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου—γενομένου] “By the restoration of the democracy,” for, as the Scholiast says, *δήμον νῦν τὴν δημοκρατίαν λέγει*.

12. ὑπ' ἀνδρὸς τῶν περιπόλων τινὸς] Paulo aliter, quam Plutarchus, Lycurgus adversus Leocratem, p. 164. Φρύνιχου γὰρ ἀποσφαγέντος νύκτωρ παρὰ τὴν κρήνην τὴν ἐν τοῖς Οἰσίοις ὑπὸ Ἀπολλοδώρου, καὶ Θρασυβούλου, &c. Paulo clarius Lysias Orat. XII. Θρασυβουλός τε ὁ Καλυδώνιος, καὶ Ἀπολλόδωρος ὁ Μεγαρεὺς ἐπεβούλευσαν· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπευχέτην αὐτῷ βαδίζοντι, ὁ μὲν Θρασ. τυπτει τὸν Φρύνιχον, καὶ καταβάλλει πατάξας. vid. Aristoph. Lysistr. 313. et ibi Schol. De v. περιπόλων v. Aristoph. Av. 1177. WASS.

τῶν περιπόλων] See the note on IV. 67. Some different particulars of the murder of Phrynichus are given by Lycurgus, (Leocrat. p. 217. Reiske,) and by Lysias (Agorat. p. 492. Reiske.) From the latter it appears, that after the restoration of the old democracy by Thrasybulus, two individuals came for-

ward to claim the merit of having assassinated Phrynichus, that their claim was allowed, and that they were rewarded with the franchise of Athenian citizens. But so several individuals claimed a share in the assassination of Cæsar, although they were really quite unconcerned in it. It may well be, therefore, that on this occasion also some zealous friends of the democracy laid claim to a merit with which really they had no concern. Besides it appears from that very speech of Lysias, that a third person, Agoratus, had advanced a claim to the same honour, and alleged that he too had been rewarded for it with the franchise of an Athenian citizen; whereas Lysias asserts that the claim and the pretended reward were alike fictitious. All this shews how little any statements of facts in the speeches of the orators are to be trusted; and how absurd it would be to oppose them to the authority of such an historian as Thucydides.

13. ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ πληθούσῃ] “In the

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promised sovereign
assembly of the
Five Thousand.

οὐ πολὺ ἀπὸ τοῦ βουλευτηρίου ἀπελθὼν ἀπέ-
θανε παραχρῆμα, καὶ ὁ μὲν πατάξας διέφυγεν,
ὁ δὲ ξυνεργὸς, Ἀργεῖος ἄνθρωπος, ληφθεὶς καὶ βασανιζό-
μενος ὑπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων οὐδενὸς ὄνομα τοῦ κελεύσαντος
5 εἶπεν, οὐδὲ ἄλλο τι ἢ ὅτι εἰδείη πολλοὺς ἀνθρώπους καὶ ἐς
τοῦ περιπολάρχου καὶ ἄλλοσε κατ' οἰκίας ξυνιόντας, τότε δὴ
οὐδενὸς γεγενημένου ἀπ' αὐτοῦ νεωτέρου καὶ ὁ Θηραμένης
ἤδη θρασύτερον καὶ Ἀριστοκράτης, καὶ ὅσοι ἄλλοι τῶν
τετρακοσίων αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ἔξωθεν ἦσαν ὁμογνώμονες,
10 ἦεσαν ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα. ἅμα γὰρ καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Λᾶς αἱ νῆες 3
ἤδη περιπεπλευκυῖαι, καὶ ὀρμισάμεναι ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδαυρον,
τὴν Αἴγιναν καταδεδραμῆκεσαν· καὶ οὐκ ἔφη ὁ Θηραμένης
εἰκὸς εἶναι ἐπ' Εὐβοίαν πλεύσας αὐτὰς ἐς Αἴγιναν κατακολ-
πίσαι καὶ πάλιν ἐν Ἐπιδαύρῳ ὀρμεῖν, εἰ μὴ παρακληθεῖσαι
15 ἦκοιεν ἐφ' οἷσπερ καὶ αὐτὸς αἰεὶ κατηγόρει· οὐκέτι οὖν οἶόν
τε εἶναι ἡσυχάζειν. τέλος δὲ πολλῶν καὶ στασιωτικῶν λόγων 4
καὶ ὑποψιῶν προσγενομένων, καὶ ἔργῳ ἤδη ἤπτοντο τῶν
πραγμάτων· οἱ γὰρ ἐν τῷ Πειραιεὶ τὸ τῆς Ἡετιωνίας τεῖχος
ὀπλῖται οἰκοδομοῦντες, ἐν οἷς καὶ Ἀριστοκράτης ἦν ταξιαρ-
20 χῶν καὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ φυλὴν ἔχων, ξυλλαμβάνουσιν Ἀλεξι-
κλέα στρατηγὸν ὄντα ἐκ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας καὶ μάλιστα πρὸς
τοὺς ἐταίρους τετραμμένον, καὶ ἐς οἰκίαν ἀγαγόντες εἶρξαν.

1. προελθὼν R. 2. τάξας d. 3. ἐφυγεν L.i. 3. καὶ βασανιζόμενος] om. P.
4. ὀνόματος C.K.R.e. τοῦ accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.Q.V.f. Tusan. Porpo. Goell.
τοῦ κελεύσαντος ὄνομα N. 5. οὐδέν O. εἰδείη] δεῖν B. εἰδῆι E.F. 8. καὶ
ἀριστοκράτης A.B.C.F.H.K.N.V.e.g. Porpo. Goell. ceteri καὶ ὁ ἀριστοκράτης.
9. ὁμοκρόμωνες Q. 10. γὰρ] δὲ f. καὶ ἀπὸ] ἀπὸ P. λᾶς A.E.N. Porpo.
Goell. λαῖς B. vulgo λακεδαιμονίας. αἱ] om. K. 11. ἤδη] om. N. κατε-
πεπλευκυῖαι L.O.d.e.g.i.k.m. ὀρμισάμεναι C.E.F.m. ἐπίδαυρον καὶ τὴν Q.
12. κατεδεδραμῆκεσαν Q. δ] om. F. 13. πλεύσας E.F. 16. στασιαστι-
κῶν Q. 17. ἔργων e. ἤδη] om. L. 19. καὶ ὁ ἀριστοκράτης B. 20. φυλὴν
C.K.N.V. Haack. Porpo. Goell. ceteri φυλακὴν. 22. ἐταίρους A.B.E.F.H.d.e.
Porpo. Goell. ceteri ἐτέρους. τεταγμένον B. ἦρξαν E.F.H. εἶργον O.e.f.i.k.

“full market-place.” Compare Plutarch. Alcibiad. 25. τὸν Φρόνιχον ἐνὸς τῶν περιπόλων ἐν ἀγορᾷ πατάξαντος. The expression *περὶ πλῆθους ἀγορὰν*, used to denote a particular time of the day, has nothing to do with the present passage.

20. καὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ φυλακὴν ἔχων] Φυλὴν defendi potest e VI. 98. καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων φυλὴ μία τῶν ὀπλιτῶν. Permutantur etiam hæc Ibid. cap. 100. et 101. Vide quæ ad illa loca adnotata sunt. Duk.

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5 ξυνεπελάβοντο δὲ αὐτοῖς ἅμα καὶ ἄλλοι καὶ Ἑρμῶν τις τῶν
 περιπόλων Μουνυχιάσι τεταγμένων ἄρχων· τὸ δὲ μέγιστον,
 6 τῶν ὀπλιτῶν τὸ στίφος ταῦτα ἐβούλετο. ὥς δὲ ἐσηγγέλθη
 τοῖς τετρακοσίοις (ἔτυχον δὲ ἐν τῷ βουλευτηρίῳ ξυγκαθή-
 μενοι), εὐθὺς, πλὴν ὅσοις μὴ βουλομένοις ταῦτα ἦν, ἐτοῖμοις
 ἦσαν ἐς τὰ ὄπλα ἰέναι, καὶ τῷ Θηραμένει καὶ τοῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ
 ἡπείλουν· ὁ δὲ ἀπολογούμενος ἐτοῖμος ἔφη εἶναι ξυναφαιρη-
 σόμενος ἰέναι ἤδη. καὶ παραλαβὼν ἕνα τῶν στρατηγῶν, ὃς
 ἦν αὐτῷ ὁμογνώμων, ἐχώρει ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ· ἐβοήθει δὲ καὶ
 7 Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ τῶν ἱππέων νεανίσκοι. ἦν δὲ θόρυβος 10
 πολὺς καὶ ἐκπληκτικός· οἳ τε γὰρ ἐν τῷ ἄστει ἤδη ᾤοντο
 τὸν τε Πειραιᾶ κατειληφθαι καὶ τὸν ξυνειλημμένον τεθνάναι,
 οἳ τε ἐν τῷ Πειραιεῖ τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ ἄστεος ὅσον οὐπω ἐπὶ σφᾶς
 8 παρεῖναι. μόλις δὲ τῶν τε πρεσβυτέρων διακωλόντων τοὺς
 ἐν τῷ ἄστει διαθέοντας καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα φερομένους, καὶ 15
 Θουκυδίδου τοῦ Φαρσαλίου, τοῦ προξένου τῆς πόλεως, πα-
 ρόντος καὶ προθύμως ἐμποδῶν τε ἐκάστοις γιγνομένου, καὶ
 ἐπιβωμένου μὴ ἐφδρευόντων ἔτι τῶν πολεμίων ἀπολέσαι
 9 τὴν πατρίδα, ἡσύχασάν τε καὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀπέσχοντο. καὶ
 ὁ μὲν Θηραμένης ἐλθὼν ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ (ἦν δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς 20

1. αὐτοῖς ἅμα A.B.E.F.H.R.f. Poppo. Goell. αὐτοῖς Q. vulgo ἅμα αὐτοῖς.
 τις τῶν περιπόλων B. Poppo. Goell. ceteri τῶν περιπόλων τις. 2. μουνυχιάσι
 A.B.E.F.N.m. μουνυχίας K.e.g.i. μουνυχίας C. μουνυχιάσι Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 vulgo μουνυχιάσι. ἄρχων B.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἄρχων. 3. στί-
 φος] πλῆθος B. ταῦτα Haack. Poppo. ἐβούλετο A.B.F.H.K.O.Q.f.g.
 Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἐβουλεύετο. ἐσηγγέλθη N.Q.V. 5. ἦν ταῦτα g.
 7. ἐτοῖμος] om. P. εἶναι ἔφη C.Q.R.f. 8. ὃς B. Goell. ceteri ὅστις.
 9. ἐπὶ τὸν V. 12. τὸν ξυνειλημμένον B.g. τὸ ξυνειλημμένον K.R. 13. ἄστεος
 A.B.N.V.e.i. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἄσσεως. οὐπω A.B.F.H.f. Poppo. Goell.
 οὐπω οὐκ L.O.P.i.k.m. vulgo οὐκ. 14. τε] om. B.E.F.H.N.R.V.f.
 17. ἐκάστῳ N.V.e. ἕκαστον A.E.F.H. ἕκαστος C. 18. ἔτι A.B.E.F. Bekk. 2.
 om. K. vulgo ἐγγύς.

6. ἐς τὰ ὄπλα ἰέναι] "To run to the
 "spears and shields," (which in the
 present circumstances of the city were
 always kept piled in the open spaces in
 different parts of the town,) "and so
 "to arm themselves for battle." See
 ch. 69. VII. 28.

16. Θουκυδίδου τοῦ Φαρσαλίου] Cele-

brantur Thucydidæ quatuor: unus
 Alopecensis, Milesiæ filius, Periclis ad-
 versarius; alter Gargettius; tertius
 Thessalus, urbe Pharsalo; quartus A-
 theniensis, Olori filius. Vide Meursii
 Attic. Lect. l. V. c. 26. et Fabium Pau-
 linum in Thucydidem de peste Athen.
 HUDS.

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στρατηγός), ὅσον καὶ ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα, ὠργίζετο τοῖς ὀπλί-
ταις· ὁ δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ οἱ ἐναντίοι τῷ πλήθει ἐχαλέ-
παινον. οἱ δὲ ὀπλίται ὁμόσε τε ἐχώρουν οἱ πλείστοι τῷ ἔργῳ ¹⁰
καὶ οὐ μετεμέλοντο, καὶ τὸν Θηραμένην ἡρώτων εἰ δοκεῖ
5 αὐτῷ ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ τὸ τεῖχος οἰκοδομεῖσθαι, καὶ εἰ ἄμεινον εἶναι
καθαιρεθέν. ὁ δὲ, εἶπερ καὶ ἐκείνοις δοκεῖ καθαιρεῖν, καὶ
ἑαυτῷ ἔφη ξυνδοκεῖν. καὶ ἐντεῦθεν εὐθὺς ἀναβάντες οἱ τε
ὀπλίται καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Πειραιῶς ἀνθρώπων κατέ-
σκαπτον τὸ τεῖχισμα. ἦν δὲ πρὸς τὸν ὄχλον ἡ παράκλησις ¹¹
¹⁰ ὡς χρῆ, ὅστις τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους βούλεται ἄρχειν ἀντὶ
τῶν τετρακοσίων, ἰέναι ἐπὶ τὸ ἔργον. ἐπεκρύπτοντο γὰρ

1. καὶ post ὅσον accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.N.V.f. Goell. uncis inclusit Poppo.
2. πλήθει] ἀληθεί d. 4. μετεμέλλοντο K.R.V.e.f.g.k. εἰρώτων N. 5. αὐτῷ K.
8. καὶ οἱ πολλοὶ L.

1. ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα] Xenophon. Hist. Gr. II. pag. 477. ἐπεὶ δ' οὐκ ἐπεί-
θοντο, προσέβαλλεν ὅσον ΑΠΟ ΒΟΗΣ
ἔνεκεν, ὅπως μὴ δῆλος εἴη εὐμενῆς αὐτοῖς
ᾧν. WASS. *Leuclavius* ibi pro ἀπὸ
legit ἄρα, et reprehendit Henr. Step-
hanum; qui temere putaverit, ἀπὸ expun-
gendum esse. Verum ex hoc loco
Thucydidis patet, neque ἀπὸ in ἄρα
mutandum, neque delendum esse.
Stephanus tamen se defendere potuisset
auctoritate Luciani, qui de Saltat. p.
787. dicit, ὅσον πείρας ἔνεκα. DUK.

ὅσον καὶ ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα] One or
other of these two prepositions is of
course superfluous. Hermann com-
pares the expression τίνος δὴ χάριν
ἔνεκα, in Plato, de Legibus, III. p. 701 d,
and Sophocles, Philoctet. v. 554.

ἃ τοῖσιν Ἀργείοισιν ἀμφὶ σοῦ ἔνεκα
βουλεύματ' ἐστὶ.

See Hermann, de Ellipsi et Pleonasmō,
in the Appendix to Viger. Similar
carelessness of expression may be no-
ticed in English, "from hence," "from
"whence, "thitherward," &c.

2. τῷ πλήθει ἐχαλέπαινον] Non ad-
spernandum, putem, τῷ ἀληθεί. Nam
τὸ ἀληθές, et ἡ ἀλήθεια sæpe simulationi,
προφάσει, et λόγῳ opponuntur. Thu-
cydides VI. 33. πρόφασιν μὲν—τὸ δὲ
ἀληθές. Et II. 41. ὡς οὐ λόγων ἐν τῷ
παρόντι κόμπος τάδε μᾶλλον, ἢ ἔργων
ἐστὶν ἀλήθεια. Lucianus Harmon. p.
588. λόγῳ μὲν—τὸ δ' ἀληθές. Et hoc

post Vallam probasse Ubbonem Em-
mum, ostendit illius interpretatio, *serio*
indignabantur. Sed et fortassis vetus
Scholiasta ita legit. DUK.

ἐχαλέπαινον] "Were for violent
"measures." Compare III. 82. §. 8.
ὁ μὲν χαλεπαῖνων πιστὸς αἰεί. The words
οἱ ἐναντίοι must be taken with τῷ πλή-
θει, as Portus and Gøller have seen.

11. ἐπεκρύπτοντο γὰρ ὅμως ἔτι τῶν
πεντακισχιλίων] "Οσοῖς ἦν βουλομένοις
δημοκρατεῖσθαι τὴν πόλιν, οὗτοι δὲ μόνως
προσηγόρευον τὴν κατάστασιν, ἣν ἐβού-
λοντο γενέσθαι, φοβούμενοι τὸ ὄνομα,
ἀλλ' ὑπαλάττοντες, πεντακισχιλίου ἐκά-
λουν. SCHOL.

ἐπεκρύπτοντο—μὴ ὀνομάζειν] Com-
pare II. 53. ἃ πρότερον ἀπεκρύπτετο, μὴ
καθ' ἡδονὴν ποιεῖν. "For notwithstanding
"ing their opposition to the Four Hun-
"dred, they still veiled their designs
"under the name of the Five Thou-
"sand, so as not to say in so many
"words, Whoever is for the *democracy*,
"let him set himself to the work." The
sense of the next sentence is as
follows: "They were afraid lest the
"Five Thousand should actually be in
"existence;" nominated, that is, by
the Four Hundred, although the names
were not yet made generally public.
But if it were so, it would be rash to
talk of the old democracy to a member
elect of the Five Thousand; because
he, as belonging to a body whose cha-

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ὁμως ἔτι τῶν πεντακισχιλίων τῷ ὀνόματι, μὴ ἄντικρυς δῆμον ὅστις βούλεται ἄρχειν ὀνομάζειν, φοβούμενοι μὴ τῷ ὄντι ὥσι καὶ πρὸς τινα εἰπὼν τίς τι ἀγνοίᾳ σφαλῇ. καὶ οἱ τετρακόσιοι διὰ τοῦτο οὐκ ἤθελον τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους οὔτε εἶναι οὔτε μὴ ὄντας δήλους εἶναι, τὸ μὲν καταστήσαι μετόχους τοσού- 5 τοὺς ἄντικρυς ἂν δῆμον ἡγούμενοι, τὸ δ' αὖ ἀφανὲς φόβον ἐς ἀλλήλους παρέξιν.

XCIII. Τῇ δ' ὑστεραία οἱ μὲν τετρακόσιοι ἐς τὸ βουλευ-
τήριον ὁμως καὶ τεθορυβημένοι ξυνελέγοντο· οἱ δ' ἐν τῷ
Πειραιεὶ ὀπλῖται, τὸν τε Ἀλεξικλέα ὃν ξυνέλα- 10
βον ἀφέντες καὶ τὸ τείχισμα καθελόντες, ἐς τὸ
πρὸς τῇ Μουνυχίᾳ Διουνσιακὸν θέατρον ἐλ-
θόντες καὶ θέμενοι τὰ ὄπλα, †ἐξεκκλησίασαν†

1. ἔτι] ἐν Q. 2. εἰς] A.E.F. 3. τις] om. Q. τί τις R. 5. εἶναι καὶ τὸ i.
6. οἴομενοι V. 9. ὁμως κατεθορυβημένοι g. 10. ξυνέβαλον i. 12. διουν-
σιακὸν τὸ ἐν τῷ πειραιεὶ θέατρον A.B.E.F.H.Q.V.f. et marg. N. ἔλκοντες C.
G.K. 13. ἐξεκκλησίασαν i. Bekk. Goell.

racter was comparatively exclusive, would be unwilling to share the sovereign power with the whole free population of Athens.

1. μὴ ἄντικρυς δῆμον] Καθ' ὑπερβα-
τόν, ὅστις βούλεται τὸν δῆμον ἄρχειν, μὴ
ἄντικρυς ὀνομάζειν. ἔνιοι δὲ οὕτως ἐδέ-
ξαντο· ὅστις αὐτῶν ἐβούλετο ἄρχειν, οὐ
δημοκρατίας κατάστασιν ὀνομάζειν, ἀλλὰ
πεντακισχιλίους, ὥς καὶ αὐτὸς μεθέξων
αὐτοῖς. SCHOL.

2. Φοβούμενοι, μὴ τῷ ὄντι ὥσι] Φο-
βούμενοι δηλαδὴ, μὴ τις, εἰπὼν ὅτι ὀρέ-
γεται δημοκρατίας, πρὸς τινα ὃς ἐστὶ τῶν
πεντακισχιλίων, ἀγνοῶν ὅτι ἐστὶν εἰς
ἐκείνων, ἐν κινδύνῳ γένηται. SCHOL.

11. τὸ—Διουνσιακόν] The addition
which is found in some MSS., τὸ ἐν τῷ
Πειραιεὶ, is probably no more than a
marginal note, but yet in its substance
is perfectly correct. For the theatre in
question was not “in Munychia,” but
“close to it.” That is, in Piræus, just
without the Isthmus of Munychia. The
remains of a theatre are still visible on
this very spot, as may be seen in Col.
Leake’s map, in the atlas to his “To-
pography of Athens.”

13. ἐξεκκλησίασαν] Bekker reads ἐξε-
κκλησίασαν, as if it were the aorist of the
verb ἐκκλησιάζω, and the same word
occurs again in Demosthenes, Midias,
p. 577, Reiske; Buttman also recog-
nises this form of the augmented tenses
of ἐκκλησιάζω, in his largest Greek
Grammar, p. 337. §. 86. On the other
hand, Schneider considers ἐξεκκλησιάζω
to signify “the meeting in an assembly
“out of the usual place,” and so he
interprets the word in Xenophon, Hel-
lenic. V. 3. §. 16, and in his note on
II. 4. §. 32. And the word ἐξεκκλη-
σίασας occurs in the second book of
the Œconomica, published amongst the
works of Aristotle, ch. 2. §. 13, but
that work is not Aristotle’s; and if the
text be genuine, ἐξεκκλησίασας can
there signify nothing else than “hav-
ing summoned an assembly.” I
think that Bekker is probably right,
but as the question is doubtful, and
every MS. of Thucydides, with one ex-
ception, agrees in ἐξεκκλησίασαν, I have
thought it best to retain that reading,
whatever suspicions may be entertained
of its genuineness.

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is announced to be convened on a certain day.

καὶ δόξαν αὐτοῖς εὐθὺς ἐχάrouν ἐς τὸ ἄστυ, καὶ ἔθεντο ἐν τῷ Ἀνακείῳ τὰ ὄπλα. ἐλθόντες δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων τινὲς ἡρημένοι πρὸς αἰτοὺς ἀνὴρ ἀνδρὶ διελέγοντό τε, καὶ ἔπειθον οὐς ἴδοιεν ἀνθρώπους ἐπιει-
5 κῆς, αὐτοὺς τε ἡσυχάζειν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους παρακατέχειν, λέγοντες τοὺς τε πεντακισχιλίους ἀποφανεῖν, καὶ ἐκ τούτων ἐν μέρει, ἢ ἂν τοῖς πεντακισχιλίοις δοκῇ, τοὺς τετρακοσίους ἔσεσθαι, τέως δὲ τὴν πόλιν μηδενὶ τρόπῳ διαφθείρειν μηδ' εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους ἀνώσαι. τὸ δὲ πᾶν πλῆθος τῶν ὀπλιτῶν,
3

10 ἀπὸ πολλῶν καὶ πρὸς πολλοὺς λόγων γιγνομένων, ἡπιώτερον ἦν ἢ πρότερον, καὶ ἐφοβεῖτο μάλιστα περὶ τοῦ παντὸς πολιτικοῦ· ξυνεχώρησάν τε ὥστ' ἐς ἡμέραν ῥητὴν ἐκκλησίαν ποιῆσαι ἐν τῷ Διονυσίῳ περὶ ὁμονοίας. XCIV. ἐπειδὴ δὲ

On that very day the Peloponnesian fleet, already mentioned, appears off Salamis. The Athenians, more than ever believing the accusations of Theramenes, hasten to man and put to sea a fleet to oppose the enemy.
15 ἐπῆλθεν ἡ ἐν Διονύσου ἐκκλησία καὶ ὅσον οὐ ξυνειλεγμένοι ἦσαν, ἀγγέλλονται αἱ δύο καὶ τεσσαράκοντα νῆες καὶ ὁ Ἀγησανδρίδας ἀπὸ τῶν Μεγάρων τὴν Σαλαμίνα παραπλεῖν· καὶ πᾶς τις τῶν πολλῶν αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι τὸ πάλαι λεγόμενον ὑπὸ Θηραμένους καὶ τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ, ὡς ἐς τὸ τείχισμα ἔπλεον αἱ νῆες,
20

1. καὶ δόξαν A.B.F.H.N.V. Goell. ceteri τε καὶ δόξαν. 2. ἔθεντο ἐν A.B.F.H. Poppo. ceteri ἔθεντο αὐτοῦ ἐν. 4. διελέγετο e. οὐς] ὡς K.N.V.k. ὡς εἶδοιεν C. 7. ἀν δοκῇ E.F. δοκεῖ A. 8. τέως δὲ τὴν] τὴν δὲ B. φθείρειν B. 9. ἀναλώσαι f. 10. λόγους V. 11. ἡ πρότερον ἦν i. παντὸς τοῦ R.f. 13. ἐν τῷ διονύσῳ V.e. ἐκ τοῦ διονύσου K. ἐν τοῦ διονυσίου C. 14. ἐπῆλθεν L.O.R.f.i.m. ἡ ante ἐκκλησία ponit f. διονύσω A. διονυσίῳ F.H. τῷ διονυσίῳ B. διονυσίῳ N.V. διονύσῳ E. ὅσον] om. P. 15. συνειλεγμένοι g. 16. τεσσαράκοντα B.d.i. δ] om. g. 17. τῶν] om. R.f. 18. πολλῶν B. Poppo. Goell. πολλῶν ὀπλιτῶν A.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.f.g.i.k.m. et γρ. B. vulgo et Bekk. ὀπλιτῶν. αὐτὸ τοῦτο] ἀπὸ τούτου f. 20. ἐς] ἐπὶ g.

2. ἐν τῷ Ἀνακείῳ] "The temple of "Castor and Polydeuces, or Pollux," situated at the foot of the Acropolis, on the north side, according to Col. Leake, Topography of Athens, p. 131.

13. ἐν τῷ Διονυσίῳ] "In the theatre "of Dionysus, or Bacchus," of which some remains are still visible, beneath the south-east corner of the wall of the Acropolis. Compare Pausanias, I. 21. Leake, Topogr. of Athens, p. 54. and

Mr. Hawkins in Walpole's Memoirs of Turkey, vol. I. p. 497. In the time of Thucydides this theatre was an unusual place of meeting, but a few years afterwards it became frequently used for this purpose, and on some occasions was fixed by law as the place where the assembly of the people must be held. See Schomann, de Comitibus Atheniens. p. 56.

18. τῶν πολλῶν] The common read-

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καὶ χρησίμως ἐδόκει καταπεπτωκέναι. ὁ δὲ Ἀγησανδρίδας
τάχα μὲν τι καὶ ἀπὸ ξυγκειμένου λόγου περὶ τὴν Ἐπίδαν-
ρον καὶ ταύτῃ ἀνεστρέφετο, εἰκὸς δ' αὐτὸν καὶ πρὸς τὸν
παρόντα στασιασμὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, δι' ἐλπίδος ὥς κ' ἂν
3 ἐς δέον παραγένετο, ταύτῃ ἀνέχειν. οἱ δ' ἑαυτὰ Ἀθηναῖοι, 5
ὥς ἡγγέλθη αὐτοῖς, εὐθὺς δρόμῳ ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ πανδημεῖ
ἐχώρουν, ὥς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου μείζονος [ἢ] ἀπὸ τῶν πολε-
μίων, οὐχ ἐκὰς, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τῇ λιμένι ὄντος. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐς
τὰς παρούσας ναῦς ἐσέβαινον, οἱ δὲ ἄλλας καθεῖλκον, οἱ δὲ
τινες ἐπὶ τὰ τεῖχη καὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ λιμένος παρεβόηθουν. 10
XCV. αἱ δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων νῆες, παραπλεύσασαι καὶ
περιβαλοῦσαι Σούνιον, ὁρμίζονται μετὰ Θορικοῦ τε καὶ

2. μὲν] μή i. καὶ accessit ex A.B.F.H. Poppo. Goell. λόγον καὶ περὶ e.
4. ὥς κ' ἂν] ὥς οὐκ ἂν E.O. οὐκ ἂν e. 5. ταύτην A.E.F. ἀνέχη K. αὐ]
om. B. "aptius leges οὖν." BEKK. 6. πανδημεῖ] om. N.V. 7. ἀνεχώρουν K.
ἢ] ἢ B. om. N.V. ἀπὸ] τοῦ ἀπὸ V.i. 9. παρούσας] om. e. 10. ἐπὶ] ἐς
L.O.P.d.e.g.i.k.m. 12. ὑπερβαλοῦσαι R.f. ὁρμίζοντο d.i. θορικοῦ V.
θορυκοῦ A.B.F.H.O.e.f.g.k.m. θορυκοῦ L.d.i. θορύκου R. θουρικού C.K.N. sed
hic in marg. θορικοῦ.

ing is τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, but many of the best MSS. read τῶν πολλῶν ὀπλιτῶν, and one (B.) reads τῶν πολλῶν only. I think that ὀπλιτῶν was added as a marginal explanation of τῶν πολλῶν, because the citizens of the middle class, that is οἱ ὀπλίται, were the principal actors in this revolution. Τῶν πολλῶν refers to those whom Thucydides had before called τὸ πᾶν πλῆθος τῶν ὀπλιτῶν. It would have signified commonly "the "multitude" simply, that is, "the mass "of all the citizens of the common- "wealth," but here the context limits it to the middle class, or those who served as heavy-armed soldiers; and it signifies "the whole multitude of the "middle class."

5. οἱ δ' αὖ Ἀθηναῖοι] Bekker proposes to read οὖν instead of αὖ, and οὖν would be more to the purpose, because the preceding sentence is virtually parenthetical, and the Athenians are the principal subject throughout the chapter. Yet αὖ may have been inserted confusedly, because the Peloponnesians are the immediate subject of the preceding

sentence, and αὖ naturally enough occurs when there is a change in the subject.

7. ὥς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου μείζονος ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων] Scholiastes Thucydides ἢ tollendum, et Corinthus hic παρέλκειν dicit. Hos sequutus Acacius, genitivum μείζονος non ad prius membrum τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου, sed ad posterius ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων retulit, ac vertit, *maius intestino certamine ab hostibus bellum*. Ita ordo verborum foret, ὥς τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων πολέμου — μείζονος τοῦ ἰδίου. DUK.

ὥς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου, κ. τ. λ.] The conjunction ἢ must clearly be struck out; and if the text be genuine, the sense must be, "seeing that a foreign "war, greater than their domestic one, "was now brought home to the very "mouth of their harbour." The Venetian MS. V. reads τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, but this savours of a correction, and the indefinite article "a foreign "war" seems to me to be more required here than the definite one "the "foreign war."

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EUBŒA.

The enemy's fleet sails towards Eubœa. The Athenians follow them. An engagement takes place near Eretria. The Athenians are defeated, and the whole of Eubœa, except Oreus or Histiea, revolts from Athens.

Πρασιῶν, ὕστερον δὲ ἀφικνούνται ἐς Ὀρωπόν.
 Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ κατὰ τάχος καὶ ἀξυγκροτήτοις²
 πληρώμασιν ἀναγκασθέντες χρῆσασθαι, οἷα
 πόλεώς τε στασιαζούσης καὶ περὶ τοῦ μεγίστου
 βουλόμενοι ἐν τάχει βοηθῆσαι (Εὐβοία γὰρ
 αὐτοῖς ἀποκεκλημένης τῆς Ἀττικῆς πάντα ἦν),
 πέμπουσι Θυμοχάρην στρατηγὸν καὶ ναῦς ἐς
 Ἐρέτριαν. ὧν ἀφικομένων ξὺν ταῖς πρό-³
 τερων ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ οὔσαις ἕξ καὶ τριάκοντα ἐγένοντο. καὶ
 10 εὐθὺς ναυμαχεῖν ἤναγκάζοντο. ὁ γὰρ Ἀγησανδρίδας ἀριστο-
 ποιησάμενος ἐκ τοῦ Ὀρωποῦ ἀνήγαγε τὰς ναῦς· ἀπέχει δὲ
 μάλιστα ὁ Ὀρωπὸς τῆς τῶν Ἐρετρίων πόλεως θαλάσσης
 μέτρον ἐξήκοντα σταδίου. ὥς οὖν ἐπέπλει, εὐθὺς ἐπλήρουν⁴
 καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰς ναῦς, οἰόμενοι σφίσι παρὰ ταῖς ναυσὶ
 15 τοὺς στρατιώτας εἶναι· οἱ δὲ ἔτυχον οὐκ ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἄρι-
 στον ἐπισιτιζόμενοι (οὐδὲν γὰρ ἐπωλείτο ἀπὸ προνοίας τῶν
 Ἐρετρίων) ἀλλὰ ἐκ τῶν ἐπ' ἔσχατα τοῦ ἄστεος οἰκιῶν,

1. πρασιῶν A.B.E.F.H.R.V. πραστειῶν K. προαστείων L.g.k.m. πρασίων
 προαστειῶν O. 4. τε] om. K.g. 5. βουλόμενης δ. ἐν τάχει βουλόμενοι
 βοῆσαι B. ἐν τάχει βουλόμενοι Bekk. 2. 6. αὐτῆς C.K.L.Ō.P.d.e.i.k.m.
 ἀποκεκλημένης C.K. Porpo. Goell. ἀποκεκλεισμένης B. ἀποκεκλεισμένη A. ceteri
 ἀποκεκλεισμένης. 7. θυμοχάρην A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.V.f. et correct. N. Porpo.
 Goell. τιμόχαριν K. vulgo θυμοχάρην. ναῦν A. 9. ἐς εὐβοίαν A.B.E.F.H.f.
 11. ἀνῆγε B. Bekk. 2. ἀπέχει A.B.F.H.f. Porpo. vulgo διέχει. 12. μᾶλλον
 L.P.f.i.m. ἐρετριῶν B. Bekk. θαλάττης B. 15. οὐκ] om. L.

2. ἀξυγκροτήτοις πληρώμασιν] "With
 "crews not yet used to one another;
 "not as yet blended by discipline and
 "practice into one solid mass." The
 metaphor is taken from the hammering
 of metal: so Sophocles, Antig. 430. ἐκ
 τ' εὐκροτήτου χαλκῆας ἄρδην πρόχου.
 In its metaphorical sense Dion Cassius
 makes Cæsar say of Ariovistus, οὔτε γὰρ
 ἄλλως δύναιμι τινα οἰκείαν συνεστηκυῖαν
 καὶ συγκεκροτημένην ἔχει. [XXXVIII.
 45. p. 184. 94.] And in Polybius, I.
 61. §. 3. τὰ πληρώματα συγκεκροτημένα
 are opposed to crews ἀνασκητοῖς καὶ
 πρὸς καυρὸν ἐμβεβλημένοις.

5. Εὐβοία γὰρ αὐτοῖς—πάντα ἦν] Thu-
 cydides hoc dicit, Athenienses omnem
 spem et præsidium in Eubœa sola po-

situm habuisse, atque ideo omnia sibi
 postputasse præ cura illius defendendæ
 et servandæ. Ita bene Stephanus in
 Thes. Sic Herodotus, VII. 156. scri-
 bit, Geloni Syracusas ἀπαντα fuisse, id
 est, eum, neglectis omnibus aliis Urbi-
 bus Siciliæ, Syracusas solas, tamquam
 firmissimum præsidium dominationis,
 sibi augendas existimasse: Ὁ δὲ, ἐπεὶ
 τε παρέλαβε τὰς Συρηκούσας, Γέλως μὲν
 ἐπικρατέων, λόγον ἐλάσσω ἐποιέετο, ἐπι-
 τρέφας αὐτὸν Ἰέρωνι ἀδελφεῷ ἐωυτό.
 ὁ δὲ τὰς Συρηκούσας ἐκράτυνε, καὶ ἔσαν
 ἀπαντα αἱ Συρηκούσαι. αἱ δὲ παραντίκ'
 ἀνά τ' ἔδραμον καὶ ἔβλαστον. DUK.

16. ἐπισιτιζόμενοι] Vide Pollucem, VI.
 36. et Diodorum Sicul. pag. 349. b.
 DUK.

EUBŌEA. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

ὅπως σχολῇ πληρουμένων φθάσειαν οἱ πολέμιοι προσπε-
 σόντες καὶ ἀναγκάσειαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οὕτως ὅπως τύχοιεν
 ἀνάγεσθαι. σημεῖον δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐς τὸν Ὠρωπὸν ἐκ τῆς Ἐρε-
 5 τρίας, ὅποτε χρή ἀνάγεσθαι, ἦρθη. διὰ τοιαύτης δὲ παρα-
 σκευῆς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀναγαγόμενοι, καὶ ναυμαχήσαντες ὑπὲρ
 τοῦ λιμένος τῶν Ἐρετρίων, ὀλίγον μὲν τινα χρόνον ὅμως
 καὶ ἀντέσχον, ἔπειτα ἐς φυγὴν τραπόμενοι καταδιώκονται ἐς
 6 τὴν γῆν. καὶ ὅσοι μὲν αὐτῶν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τῶν Ἐρετρίων
 ὡς φιλίαν καταφεύγουσι, χαλεπώτατα ἔπραξαν, φονευόμενοι
 ὑπ' αὐτῶν· οἱ δὲ ἐς τὸ [ἐπι]τείχισμα τὸ ἐν τῇ Ἐρετριά, ὃ¹⁰
 εἶχον αὐτοὶ, περιγίγνονται, καὶ ὅσαι ἐς Χαλκίδα ἀφικνούνται
 7 τῶν νεῶν. λαβόντες δὲ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι δύο καὶ εἴκοσι ναῦς
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἄνδρας τοὺς μὲν ἀποκτείναντες τοὺς δὲ
 ζωγρήσαντες, τροπαῖον ἔστησαν. καὶ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον
 Εὐβοίαν τε ἅπασαν ἀποστήσαντες, πλὴν Ὠρεοῦ (ταύτην δὲ¹⁵
 αὐτοὶ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον), καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ περὶ αὐτὴν καθίστατο.

1. φράσειαν e.

2. ἀναγκάσειαν A.B.F.H. Goell. vulgo ἐξαναγκάσειαν.

ὅπως οὕτως A.E.F. ὅπως N. 3. ἐνάγαγεσθαι B. 4. ὅπως χρή V. χρήν
 L.P.g.i.k.m. ἦρθη A.F.H. τοιαύτης δὲ παρασκευῆς B.L.O.f.g.i.k.m.
 Poppo. Goell. τοιαύτης παρασκευῆς P. δεῖ παρασκευῆν E.F. ceteri τοιαύτην δὲ
 παρασκευῆν. 5. ἀναγαγόμενοι B. Bekk. 2. Haack. vulgo ἀναγόμενοι. 6. ὅλως
 N.V. 7. καὶ ἐς φυγὴν e. ἐκτραπόμενοι B. 8. μὲν] μετ' K. ἐς τὴν
 πόλιν e.i. 9. ὡς φιλίαν] om. N.V. 10. τείχισμα B. Bekk. 2. ἐν τῇ]
 om. B. ἐρετριά P. Goell. ceteri ἐρετρία. 11. παραγίγνονται e.f. ὅσαι
 τῶν νεῶν ἐς e. 12. δὲ καὶ οἱ E.F.H.L.O.P.f.k.m. 14. ὕστερον οὐ πολλῷ B.
 Bekk. 2. 15. Ὠρεοῦ A.B.E.K.N.V.g.k. Poppo. Goell. ὦραιον F. ὦραίον H.
 vulgo Ὠρεοῦ. δὲ] om. k. 16. αὐτοῖ] om. L.O.P.g.k. αὐτὴν i.m. αὐτοὶ οἱ K.N.
 τὰ accessit ex A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.e.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.

4. διὰ τοιαύτης δὲ παρασκευῆς] Conf. IV. 8. §. 8. τοῦ χωρίου δι' ὀλίγης παρασκευῆς κατελιγμένον. GÖLLER. See also the note on I. 40. §. 4.

10. οἱ δὲ ἐς τὸ [ἐπι]τείχισμα] i. e. οἱ καταφεύγοντες, as if in the preceding line it had been οἱ μὲν καταφεύγοντες instead of ὅσοι μὲν καταφεύγουσι. Bekker in his latest edition reads τείχισμα for ἐπιτείχισμα. This is a probable correction, because ἐπιτείχισμα in the language of Thucydides signifies "a fortress built in order to annoy another;" and this fort in the territory of Eretria, even if it had been built to

control the Eretrians, which yet does not appear, yet in a country subject to Athens could hardly be said to be built "against them," as though they had been enemies. Probably however the fort was a mere station on the Eubœan shore of the strait, for the defence of the coast against the descents of the enemy's privateers. Compare II. 32.

16. αὐτοὶ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον] The Athenian cleruchi, or settlers, planted there by Pericles after the last recovery of the island. See I. 114.

ATHENS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

XCVI. Τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις ὥς ἦλθε τὰ περὶ τὴν Εὐβοίαν γεγενημένα, ἔκπληξιν μεγίστην δὴ τῶν πρὶν παρέστη. οὔτε γὰρ ἡ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ξυμφορὰ, καίπερ μεγάλη τότε δόξασα εἶναι, οὔτε ἄλλο οὐδὲν πω οὕτως ἐφόβησεν. ὅπου γὰρ στρατοπέδου τε τοῦ ἐν Σάμῳ ἀφεστηκότος, ἄλλων τε νεῶν οὐκ οὐσῶν οὐδὲ τῶν ἐσβησομένων, αὐτῶν τε στασιαζόντων, καὶ ἄδηλον ὃν ὁπότε σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ξυρράξουσιν, τοσαύτη ἡ ξυμφορὰ ἐπεγεγένητο, ἐν ᾗ ναὺς τε, καὶ τὸ μέγιστον, Εὐβοίαν ἀπολωλέκεσαν, ἐξ ἧς πλείω ἢ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ὠφελούντο, πῶς οὐκ εἰκότως ἠθύμουν; μάλιστα δ' αὐτοὺς καὶ δι' ἐγγυ- 3 τάτου ἐθορύβει, εἰ οἱ πολέμοι τολμήσουσι νενικηκότες εὐθὺς σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἔρημον ὄντα νεῶν πλεῖν· καὶ ὅσον

3. γὰρ τῇ ἐν σικελίᾳ B. ἡ ἐν σικελίᾳ Bekk. 2. ξυμφορὰ] om. K. 4. οὐδέ A.C.E.F.H. 5. τε] τῶν f. 7. ἐκβησομένων k.m. τε] om. A.E.F.H. 8. ὅν] om. i. ὁπότε] ὅπου τε A.F.H. ξυρράξουσιν K. συρράξουσιν B.N.V. καὶ τοσαύτη ξυμφορὰ N.V. 10. ἀπολωλέκεσαν A. 12. εὐθὺς Lobeck. ad Phrynich. p. 144. εὐθὺς N. ex rasura. 13. ἀποπλεῖν L.O.P.e.f.g.i.k.m.

1. ὥς ἦλθε τὰ] Primum suspicabar, ἦλθε fortassis e compendio scripturæ, vel alio errore librarium ortum esse pro ἡγγέλθη, quomodo sæpe loquitur Thucydides, non ἦλθε. Paulo post cap. 97. ἐπὶ τοῖς ἡγγελέμοις. Deinde quum vidissem, Scholiasten hæc verba ἦλθε τὰ γεγενημένα interpretari, ἦλθε μήνυμα τῶν γεγενημένων, unde eum agnovisse τὸ ἦλθε adparet, nihil tentandum arbitratus sum: etsi non valde obvium genus loquendi esse puto. Duk.

7. αὐτῶν τε στασιαζόντων] Bekker and some others of the later editors have put the conjunction here between brackets, supposing that the clause αὐτῶν—ξυρράξουσιν is added to explain why there were no seamen ready to man the ships. But it seems to me that there are three circumstances mentioned as combining to aggravate the late defeat: 1st, the actual revolt of a large portion of the force of the commonwealth; 2d, the consequent scarcity of ships and seamen at home to replace such a loss as that sustained at Eretria;

and 3d, the distracted state of their domestic affairs, which seemed every moment likely to lead to a civil war within the very walls of Athens.

8. ξυρράξουσιν] Vulgata interpretatio huj. v. admitti nequit: sed *confligere* notat et *concurrere inter sese*. v. Schol. ad c. 104. ad vv. πρότερον ξυμμίξει. BEKK.

12. εὐθὺς σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ—πλεῖν] Lobeck in his note on Phrynichus, p. 144, proposes to read εὐθύ. But the genitive depends in point of construction on ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ, being in fact equivalent to τῆς Ἀττικῆς, and the construction resembles those well known cases where the genitive of the country is put first, and the particular place spoken of in that country is then added; as, οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐς Ἐλευσίνα ἐσβαλόντες, I. 114. See also the note on III. 105. §. 2. and V. 83. §. 4. The present passage expressed in English would be "to attack *them* immediately in Piræus," or literally, "to attack of all belonging to *them* Piræus."

ATHENS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

4 οὐκ ἤδη ἐνόμιζον αὐτοὺς παρεῖναι. ὅπερ ἂν, εἰ τολμηρότεροι
 ἦσαν, ῥαδίως ἂν ἐποίησαν, καὶ ἡ διέστησαν ἂν ἔτι μᾶλλον
 τὴν πόλιν ἐφορμούντες, ἢ εἰ ἐπολιόρκουν μένοντες, καὶ τὰς
 ἀπ' Ἰωνίας ναῦς ἠνάγκασαν ἂν, καίπερ πολεμίας οὐσας τῇ
 ὀλιγαρχίᾳ, τοῖς σφετέροις οἰκείοις καὶ τῇ ξυμπάσῃ πόλει 5
 βοηθῆσαι, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ Ἑλλήσποντός τε ἂν ἦν αὐτοῖς καὶ
 Ἰωνία καὶ αἱ νῆσοι καὶ τὰ μέχρι Εὐβοίας καὶ ὡς εἰπεῖν ἡ
 5 Ἀθηναίων ἀρχὴ πᾶσα. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐν τούτῳ μόνῳ Λακεδαι-
 μόνιοι Ἀθηναίοις πάντων δὴ ξυμφορώτατοι προσπολεμῆσαι
 ἐγένοντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις πολλοῖς. διάφοροι γὰρ πλεῖ- 10
 στον ὄντες τὸν τρόπον, οἱ μὲν ὀξεῖς, οἱ δὲ βραδεῖς, καὶ οἱ μὲν
 ἐπιχειρηταί, οἱ δὲ ἄτολμοι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐν ἀρχῇ ναυτικῇ
 πλεῖστα ὠφέλουν. ἔδειξαν δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι· μάλιστα γὰρ
 ὁμοιότροποι γενόμενοι ἄριστα καὶ προσεπολέμησαν.

XCVII. Ἐπὶ δ' οὖν τοῖς ἡγγελέμενοις οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ναῦς 15
 τε ἕκασιν ὁμῶς ἐπλήρουν, καὶ ἐκκλησίαν ξυνέλεγον, μίαν

1. ὅπερ εἰ N.V. 2. ἡ dederunt A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.d.f.g.i.k. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. μᾶλλον ἔτι g. 3. ἐφορμούντες ἢ accessit ex A. (qui εἰ ἐφ. ἡ)
 B.E.F.H.L.O.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. ἐφορμούντες et εἰ om. N. qui omnes post ἡ omit-
 tunt εἰ. 4. ἐπ' e. ἠνάγκασαν ἂν] om. L.O.P.k.m. 7. βοιωτίας B.
 Bekk. 2. 8. μόνῳ] om. K. 9. δὲ K. συμφορώτατοι C.F.H.N.V.e.g.k.
 προσπολεμῶσαι E. 10. διάφορον C.K. ὄντες πλείστον K. 11. βαρεῖς
 L.O.P.k. βραχεῖς i. 12. καὶ ἐν ἀρχῇ ναυτικῇ B. Bekk. 2. ceteri ναυτικῇ ἀρχῇ.
 13. μάλιστα μὲν K. 14. ἄριστα καὶ προσεπολέμησαν] om. P. 15. ἐπεὶ δ' οὖν B.
 16. τε] om. e. ξυνέλεγον B.g. Bekk. 2. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ξυνήγον P.
 vulgo συνέλεγον.

7. τὰ μέχρι Εὐβοίας] Bekker, on the authority of the Vatican MS. B, reads in his latest edition, τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτίας. This, I think, is a mistake; and a mistake originating perhaps in the expression in VIII. 43. §. 3. ἐν γὰρ καὶ νήσους ἀπᾶσας πάλιν δουλεύειν καὶ Θεσσαλίαν καὶ Λοκρούς καὶ τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτῶν. But here, in speaking of the Persian dominion which had extended over the whole north of Greece, τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτῶν is said with propriety; whereas in speaking of the Athenian dominion the same expression is absurd; for Athens had no dominion on the main land of Greece to the north of Bœotia: and if the maritime dominion be intended, as it

obviously is, Bœotia would not be mentioned at all; for it was not interposed between Attica and its dependencies. The sense is that all the islands and foreign dependencies of Athens would be lost, even up to Eubœa, which lay so immediately on the coast of Attica, and which would naturally be the last part of the empire to be endangered, before the storm reached Attica itself.

9. ξυμφορώτατοι προσπολεμῆσαι] "Most convenient enemies to fight with." See VI. 22.

10. διάφοροι γὰρ] See I. 70.

14. ὁμοιότροποι γενόμενοι] Compare VII. 21. 55.

ATHENS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

Internal concord restored at Athens. The Four Hundred are put down, and a mixed and moderate government (of which unhappily no particulars are given) is established. Alcibiades is recalled, and the

μὲν εὐθὺς τότε πρῶτον ἐς τὴν Πύκνα καλου-
μένην, οὐπὲρ καὶ ἄλλοτε εἰώθεσαν, ἐν ἧπερ
καὶ τοὺς τετρακοσίους καταπαύσαντες τοῖς
πεντακισχιλίοις ἐψηφίσαντο τὰ πράγματα πα-
ραδοῦναι· εἶναι δὲ αὐτῶν, ὅποσοι καὶ ὄπλα
παρέχονται· καὶ μισθὸν μηδένα φέρειν μηδεμιᾶ

1. πύκνα A.C.E.F.H.K.i.m. Poppo. Goell. vulgo πνύκα. 4. πεντακοσίους
L.O.P. 5. ὅποσοις B. ὅποσοι καὶ A.F.H.L.O.P.R.f.g.i.k. Bekk. 2. Haack.
Poppo. Goell. vulgo omitt. καί.

1. ἐς τὴν Πύκνα καλουμένην] See the note on I. 67. §. 2.

Πύκνα] Πνύκα pro Πύκνα, quod habent omnes Edd. et e MSS. Cass. Gr. et Camer. et in Latina interpretatione *Pnyca* pro *Pycna* scribi voluerat Cl. Wasse. Idem, sed nonnihil dubitans, malebat Florens Christianus ad Aristoph. Pac. v. 679. et sine hæsitazione Palmerius in Exercitation. p. 58. et Kuhnius ad Pollucem VIII. 132. Palmerius etiam pronunciat, sciolos, quid esset Πνύκα ignorantes, hoc ubique depravasse in Πύκνα, vocem illis notiore. Satis profecto confidenter. Nam Grammatici veteres docent, etsi casus rectus hujus nominis est Πνύξ, tamen in obliquis per μεταθέσιν στοιχείων, euphoniæ causa dici Πυκνός, Πυκνί, Πύκνα. Equidem non possum decernere, an vera sit, quam illi tradunt, transpositionis literarum in hac voce causa; quia scilicet non animadverto, suavius sonare Πυκνός, Πυκνί, et Πύκνα, quam Πυκνός, Πυκνί, et Πνύκα· quod fortassis teretes illæ ac delicatæ Atticorum aures judicare potuerunt. Sed hoc ex observatione Grammaticorum liquet, eos non ignorasse, quid esset Πνύκα. Rutgerius V. Variar. Lect. 1. et Valesius ad Harpocratonem, qui et ipse ex aliis Scriptoribus Πυκνός et Πύκνα in Lexicon suum contulit, hic retinent vulgatum Πύκνα. Et potest tuto retineri. Neque tamen ideo lectio plerorumque MSSorum Thucydidis, qui Πνύκα exhibent, improbanda est. Nam præceptum hoc Grammaticorum non firmum est, ut pro lege haberi debeat, quum certum sit quamplurimis locis veterum Scriptorum, quorum non pauca in Meursio de Populis Att. et II. Athen.

Attic. 9. leguntur, non minus Πυκνός, Πυκνί, et Πνύκα, quam Πυκνός, Πυκνί, et Πύκνα scribi: quæ omnia corrupta esse non temere quisquam, etsi hic Πύκνα retinendum censeat, adfirmet. Et stat pro hac scriptura auctoritas Eustathii in Homerum, apud quem ad Iliad. ψ'. p. 1322. hæc leguntur: 'Ὡς δὲ ἐκ τοῦ πτύσσω πτύξω γίνεται καὶ τὸ, πτύξ πτυχός· καὶ τὸ πνύξ πνυχός, (perperam πυχός in Ed. Rom. quod bene emendavit in Indice Devarius) ὄνομα δικαστηρίου Ἀττικοῦ, ὅπερ ἡ κοινὴ χρῆσις πνυκός κλίνει, ἀλλαχοῦ σαφῶς δεδηλωται. In Aristophane utroque modo scribitur. Πυκνός Equit. v. 165, ubi tamen MS. Vatic. Πυκνός, Πύκνα The-smophor. 665. et aliis locis, quæ ibi adnotavit Kusterus. Πυκνός Equit. 1106. Πυκνί Ibid. 646. 1134. et Vesp 31. Πνύκα Equit. 648. Duk. Vide Dobreum ad Porsoni Aristophan. p. (129.) 3. τοῖς πεντακισχιλίοις] Adi Lysiam Orat. XIX. p. 328. WASS. [Pro Polystrato, p. 675 Reiske.]

5. εἶναι δὲ αὐτῶν ὅποσοι καὶ ὄπλα παρέχονται] Of course the number of citizens capable of providing themselves with heavy arms must have much exceeded five thousand; and it is said in the defence of Polystratus, one of the Four Hundred, (Lysias, p. 675, Reiske,) that he drew up a list of nine thousand. But we must suppose that all who could furnish heavy arms were eligible into the number of the Five Thousand: whether the members were fixed on by lot, by election, or by rotation; as it had been proposed to appoint the Four Hundred by rotation out of the whole number of the Five Thousand. See ch. 93.

ATHENS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

armamentat Samos
 2 invited to agree
 with the new state
 of things.

ἀρχῇ, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἐπάρατον ἐποίησαντο. ἐγίγνον-
 το δὲ καὶ ἄλλαι ὕστερον πυκναὶ ἐκκλησίαι,
 ἀφ' ὧν καὶ νομοθέτας καὶ τᾶλλα ἐψηφίσαντο ἐς τὴν πολι-
 τείαν. καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα δὴ τὸν πρῶτον χρόνον ἐπὶ γε ἐμοῦ
 Ἀθηναῖοι φαίνονται εὖ πολιτεύσαντες· μετρία γὰρ ἦ τε ἐς
 τοὺς ὀλίγους καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς ξύγκρασις ἐγένετο, καὶ ἐκ
 πονηρῶν τῶν πραγμάτων γενομένων τοῦτο πρῶτον ἀνήνεγκε
 3 τὴν πόλιν. ἐψηφίσαντο δὲ καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδην καὶ ἄλλους μετ'
 αὐτοῦ κατείνειν, καὶ παρὰ τε ἐκείνων καὶ παρὰ τὸ ἐν Σάμῳ

2. ὕστερον] om. B. 4. δὴ] δεῖ F. ὁμοῦ F.H. 5. γε B. ἐς ὀλίγους
 καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς L.O.k.m. ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς καὶ ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους e.g. ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους
 καὶ ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς B. 6. σύγκρασις H. 8. ἄλλας A.F.

2. πυκναὶ] Kuhnus ad Pollucem VIII. 132. emendat Πυκνί. Recepta lectio satis commodum sensum habet, nec videtur indigere emendatione. Duk.

3. νομοθέτας] "Persons to model the constitution;" corresponding to the *ἐνυγραφεῖς* appointed by the aristocratical party a little before. See ch. 67.

4. τὸν πρῶτον χρόνον] We should have better understood the full meaning of this expression had Xenophon been a little more fit to write history, and especially to continue the work of such a man as Thucydides. It appears that the constitution as now fixed was *at first*, in the opinion of Thucydides, the best that Athens had ever enjoyed within his memory; that is, the best since the complete ascendancy of the democracy effected under Pericles. But how long a period is meant to be included by the words *τὸν πρῶτον χρόνον*, and when and how did the implied change for the worse take place? *Τὸν πρῶτον χρόνον* can hardly apply to the whole remaining term of the war; as if this improved constitution had been first subverted by the triumph of the oligarchy under the Thirty, and then superseded by the restoration of the old democracy after their overthrow. Yet Xenophon mentions no intermediate change in the government between the beginning of his history and the end of the war. And it seems evident from the account of the trial of the eight generals after the battle of Argi-

nusæ, that the supreme power could not then have been lodged in the hands of the Five Thousand, but must have been shared as formerly by every free citizen. Indeed if Thucydides' words are well considered, it would not follow from them that the Five Thousand ever enjoyed any exclusive power under the improved constitution. It is true that the Four Hundred made over their power to them immediately on their own abdication; but it is not said that the commissioners who drew up the new constitution, *νομοθέτας*, retained this institution. On the contrary it appears that whatever restraints were laid on the power of the democracy, yet the old assembly was restored, and every free Athenian as before was entitled to be a member of it. It is remarkable that although the vote for the recall of Alcibiades is said to have passed at this time, yet he did not return to Athens till four years afterwards; and when he was appointed one of the generals of the commonwealth just before his return, Xenophon says that he was appointed while "an exile." Was this merely that although the vote for his recall was past, he had not taken advantage of it, and was therefore in fact still an exile; or are we to suppose that with the growing influence of the democratical party, the vote for his recall had been suspended till he should agree with the popular party more entirely than at present?

στρατόπεδον πέμψαντες διεκελεύοντο ἀνθάπτεσθαι τῶν πραγμάτων.

XCVIII. Ἐν δὲ τῇ μεταβολῇ ταύτῃ εὐθὺς οἱ μὲν περὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον καὶ Ἀλεξικλέα, καὶ ὅσοι ἦσαν τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας μάλιστα, ὑπεξέρχονται ἐς τὴν Δεκέλειαν⁵ Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ αὐτῶν μόνος (ἔτυχε γὰρ καὶ στρατηγῶν) λαβὼν κατὰ τάχος τοξότας τινὰς τοὺς βαρβαρωτάτους, ἐχώρει πρὸς τὴν Οἰνόνην. ἦν δὲ Ἀθηναίων ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς Βοιωτίας τεῖχος, ἐπολιόρκουν δ' αὐτὸ διὰ ξυμφορὰν σφίσιν ἐκ τῆς¹⁰ Οἰνόνης γενομένην ἀνδρῶν ἐκ Δεκελείας ἀναχωρούντων διαφθορᾶς οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐθελοντηδὸν, προσπαρακαλέσαντες τοὺς³ Βοιωτοὺς. κοινολογησάμενος οὖν αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος ἀπατᾷ τοὺς ἐν τῇ Οἰνόνῃ, λέγων ὡς καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει τᾶλλα ξυμβεβήκασι Λακεδαιμονίοις, κἀκείνους δεῖ Βοιωτοῖς τὸ χωρίον¹⁵ παραδοῦναι· ἐπὶ τούτοις γὰρ ξυμβεβάσθαι. οἱ δὲ πιστεύσαντες ὡς ἀνδρὶ στρατηγῷ, καὶ οὐκ εἰδότες οὐδὲν διὰ τὸ⁴ πολιορκεῖσθαι, ὑπόσπονδοι ἐξέρχονται. τούτῳ μὲν τῷ τρόπῳ Οἰνόνην ληφθεῖσαν Βοιωτοὶ κατέλαβον, καὶ ἡ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις ὀλιγαρχία καὶ στάσις ἐπαύσατο.

20

XCIX. Ὑπὸ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τοῦ θέρους τούτου καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ Πελοποννήσιοι, ὡς τροφήν τε οὐδεὶς

1. διεκελεύονται B. 3. εὐθὺς om. B. μὲν] om. K. 5. μάλιστα εὐθὺς ἐξέρχονται B. ἐπεξέρχονται C.e. 6. αὐτὸς K. 7. στρατηλατῶν K. 11. γενομένην A.B.E.F.L.O.d.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. vulgo γιγνομένην. διαφθορὰν Reiskius. διὰ φθορᾶς L.O. 12. προσπαρακαλέσαντες A.B.E.F.H.f. Porpo. Goell. vulgo προσκαλέσαντες. 13. οὖν αὐτοὶς ὁ C. 14. οἱ] om. N.V. 15. καὶ κἀκείνους B. κἀκείνους C.P.i.k. δεῖ] δὴ f. 16. ξυμβεβάσθαι B.F.H. d.g.i.k.m. Haack. Porpo. Goell. ξυμβεβᾶσθαι A.E.N.V. vulgo ξυμβιβᾶσθαι. 19. οἰνόνην ληφθεῖσαν A.B.F.H.f. Porpo. Goell. οἰνόνην μὲν ληφθεῖσαν L.O.P.d.e. i.k.m. vulgo οἰνόνην τε ληφθεῖσαν. 22. τῇ] om. R.

7. τοξότας τινὰς τοὺς βαρβαρωτάτους] Designat ministros publicos, qui τοξόται Athenis vocabantur. De quibus sæpe Aristophanes, et ex eo alisque Jungerm. ad Pollucem VIII. 132. et Meursius Ceramic. Gem. cap. 16. Erant enim hoc genus fere barbari; unde et Scythæ dicti. Duk. Conf. ad VIII. 69.

10. διὰ ξυμφορὰν—διαφθορᾶς] Owing to an accident, which consisted in the loss of some of their men. For the expression ξυμφορὰν διαφθορᾶς, Gölle refers to I. 33. ἡ ξυμτυχία τῆς ἡμετέρας χρείας. To which may be added, III. 112. ἀμὰ τοῦ ἔργου τῇ ξυμτυχίᾳ.

COAST OF ASIA. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

COAST OF
ASIA.

The grand Peloponnesian fleet, tired out with the duplicity of Tisaphernes, resolves to move its station to the Hellespont, to make trial of the sincerity of Pharnabazus. The fleet leaves Miletus, and arrives at Chios.

ἐδίδου τῶν ὑπὸ Τισσαφέρνους τότε ὅτε ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀσπενδον παρήει προσταχθέντων, καὶ αἱ Φοίνισσαι νῆες οὐδὲ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης τέως που ἤκον, ὃ τε Φίλιππος ὁ ξυμπεμφθεὶς αὐτῷ ἐπεστάλκει Μινδάρῳ τῷ ναύαρχῳ, καὶ ἄλλος 5 Ἴπποκράτης ἀνὴρ Σπαρτιάτης καὶ ὢν ἐν Φασιλίδι, ὅτι οὔτε αἱ νῆες παρέσονται πάντα τε ἀδικοῦντο ὑπὸ Τισσαφέρνους, Φαρνάβαζος τε ἐπεκαλεῖτο αὐτοὺς καὶ ἦν πρόθυμος κομίσας τὰς ναῦς καὶ αὐτὸς τὰς λοιπὰς ἔτι πόλεις τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς ἀποστῆσαι 10 τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὥσπερ καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης, ἐλπίζων πλέον τι σχήσειν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, οὕτω δὲ ὁ Μίνδαρος πολλῷ κόσμῳ, καὶ ἀπὸ παραγγέλματος αἰφνιδίου, ὅπως λάθοι τοὺς ἐν Σάμῳ, ἄρας ἀπὸ τῆς Μιλήτου ναυσὶ τρισὶ καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα ἔπλει ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον. πρότερον δὲ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει τῷδε 15

1. ἐδίδου] om. e. 2. παρείη E.F.H. 3. τέως accessit ex A.B.F.H.L.N. O.P.V.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. 4. ἤκον A.B.L.O.d.f.g.i.k.m.N. correct. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἤκων. 5. ἄλλοις Reiskius. 6. ἱποκράτης H. φασηλίδι K. Goell. φασίλιδι E. 7. παραπέσονται f. παρέσονται m. τε] om. e. 9. ἀπεκαλεῖτο i. κομίσασθαι L.O.P.d.e.i.k.m. 10. τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς] om. N.V. 11. τι πλέον g. 13. λάθῃ d. τὰς ἐν σάμῳ N. 14. ἄρας] ἀνδρας e. 15. τῷδε θέρει N.V.

3. Φοίνισσαι] Vide Isocratē Orat. de Bigis, p. 515. WASS. In his, αἱ Φοίνισσαι νῆες, οὐδὲ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης, simplex negatio vim duplicis habet, pro οὐδὲ αἱ Φοίνισσαι νῆες, οὐδὲ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης. Idem in Sophoclis Ajace ad v. 635. αἴλιον observat Scholiastes Poëtae. Lucianus Ver. Histor. I. 655. ἐντερον δὲ ἐν αὐτῇ (nempe τῇ γαστρὶ) οὐδὲ ἦπαρ φαίνεται. Et II. 682. δένδρον δὲ, οὐδὲ ὕδωρ ἐνῆν. Mox præfero scripturam librorum, qui habent ἤκον, ut hoc congruat cum præcedente ἐδίδου, et sequente ἐπεστάλκει: quæ omnia ad particulam ὥς referuntur. Nec adsperner τέως που, omnium MSSorum, præterquam Camer. auctoritate firmatum. DUK.

10. πόλεις τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς] Τὰς ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ δηλονότι ἀρχῇ, ὅσαι ἔτι ἦσαν ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίους, πρόθυμος ἦν ὁ Φαρνάβαζος ἀποστῆσαι αὐτῶν, ὥσπερ καὶ ὁ

Τισσαφέρνης τὰς ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῇ. ἤλατι γὰρ ὁ Φαρνάβαζος, τοῦτου γενομένου, πλέον τι σχήσειν αὐτός. SCHOL.

14. τρισὶ καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα] If the two ships which Philippus had taken with him to Aspendus had returned to Miletus, leaving him on shore with Tisaphernes, then the number may be made out exactly, as has been shewn in the note on ch. 79. But if Philippus, as seems more probable, kept the ships so long as he remained himself with Tisaphernes, then we must either suppose that they had been replaced from some quarter or other, without 'Thucydides' having thought it worth his while to notice the circumstance, or that he had himself made a miscalculation, and had not taken into the account the absence of the two ships with Philippus, as mentioned in ch. 87.

COAST OF ASIA. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

ἐκκαίδεκα ἐς αὐτὸν νῆες ἐσέπλευσαν, αἱ καὶ τῆς Χερσονήσου
τι μέρος κατέδραμον. χειμασθεὶς δὲ ἀνέμῳ καὶ ἀναγκασθεὶς
καταίρει ἐς τὴν Ἰκαρον, καὶ μείνας ἐν αὐτῇ ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας
πέντε ἢ ἕξ ἡμέρας ἀφικνεῖται ἐς τὴν Χίον.

5 C. Ὁ δὲ Θράσυλος ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, ἐπειδὴ ἐπύθετο αὐτὸν
ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου ἀπηρκότα, ἔπλει καὶ αὐτὸς ναυσὶν εὐθὺς

The Athenian fleet
under Thrasylos
sails from Samos to
the northward also.
They stop at Les-
bos, in order to re-
cover the town of
Eresus, which had
lately revolted.

πέντε καὶ πεντήκοντα, ἐπειγόμενος μὴ φθάσῃ
ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἐσπλεύσας. αἰσθόμενος 2
δὲ ὅτι ἐν τῇ Χίῳ εἶη, καὶ νομίσας αὐτὸν καθέ-
ξειν αὐτοῦ, σκοποὺς μὲν κατεστήσατο καὶ ἐν
τῇ Λέσβῳ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀντιπέρας ἡπείρῳ, εἰ ἄρα

ποι κινοῦντο αἱ νῆες, ὅπως μὴ λάθοιεν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐς τὴν Μή-
θυμναν παραπλεύσας, ἄλφιτά τε καὶ τᾶλλα ἐπιτήδεια παρα-
σκευάζειν ἐκέλευεν, ὥς, ἣν πλείων χρόνος γίννηται, ἐκ τῆς

15 Λέσβου τοὺς ἐπίπλους τῇ Χίῳ ποιησόμενος. ἅμα δὲ, Ἐρεσος 3
γὰρ τῆς Λέσβου ἀφειστήκει, ἐβούλετο ἐπ' αὐτὴν πλεύσας, εἰ

1. ἐς] ὡς K.N.V. ἐσέπλευσαν G.K. Poppo. et Goell. ἀπέπλευσαν A.L.O.P.
d.g.i. vulgo ἐπέπλευσαν. Conf. c. 100. et 101. αἱ accessit ex B. Goell. uncis
inclusit Poppo. 3. ἱκαρὴν V. 6. εὐθὺς accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.L.O.f.i.k.m.
Poppo. Goell. 7. φθάσει H. 13. τᾶλλα B. Bekk. τᾶλλα K. Goell. ἄλλα
L.O. vulgo τὰ ἄλλα. 14. ἐκέλευεν A.B.E.F.H.N.f.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell.
ceteri ἐκέλευσεν. πλέον A.E.F.H. 15. τοὺς—λέσβου] om. G. ποιησά-
μενος f.

1. ἐκκαίδεκα] See ch. 102.

9. νομίσας αὐτὸν καθέξειν αὐτοῦ] One
of the Scholiasts explains καθέξειν by
ἐνδιατρίψειν. Nor does it seem that
the word can have any other meaning;
yet, except in the passage already no-
ticed, VIII. 28. §. 2. ἐν ᾗ κατέειχε, I
have been unable to find any instance
of the word's being used in such a
signification.

14. ἐκέλευεν] That the imperfect of
several verbs, and of this in particular,
is sometimes used where we should ex-
pect the aorist, has been already no-
ticed: see I. 138. III. 112. and Poppo's
note on I. 119. But why it is so used,
or whether it is to be considered as a
careless and incorrect way of writing, I
cannot profess to explain. There seems
no reason why the action of ordering

the Methymnæans to furnish provisions
should be either represented as con-
tinuing for some time, or should be
brought before the reader's mind, like
the several points in a lively descrip-
tion; in both which cases the use of
the imperfect is intelligible. Yet the
difference between ἐκέλευεν and ἐκέλευ-
σεν must be, that while the latter no-
tifies a fact, and dismisses it at the
same time from our consideration, the
former in a manner retains it before
us; as if Thucydides meant to signify
that Thrasylos, during the whole time
of his stay at Methymna, was repeating
his orders or enforcing their execution.

15. Ἐρεσος—τῆς Λέσβου] "Eresus in
"Lesbos," or "Eresus, one of the
"towns of Lesbos."

δύναίτο, ἐξελεῖν. Μηθυμναίων γὰρ οὐχ οἱ ἀδυνατώτατοι
 φυγάδες, διακομίσαντες ἔκ τε τῆς Κύμης προσεταιριστοὺς
 ὀπλίτας ὥς πεντήκοντα, καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου μισθωσά-
 μενοι, ξύμπασιν ὥς τριακοσίοις, Ἀναξάνδρου Θηβαίου κατὰ
 τὸ ξυγγενὲς ἡγουμένου, προσέβαλον πρώτη Μηθύμνη· καὶ 5
 ἀποκρουσθέντες τῆς πείρας διὰ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Μυτιλήνης Ἀθη-
 ναίων φρουροὺς προελθόντας, αὐθις ἔξω μάχῃ ἀπωσθέντες
 4 καὶ διὰ τοῦ ὅρους κομισθέντες ἀφιστᾶσι τὴν Ἑρεσον. πλεύ-
 σας οὖν ὁ Θράσυλος ἐπ' αὐτὴν πάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶ διενοεῖτο
 προσβολὴν ποιεῖσθαι. προαφигμένος δὲ αὐτόσε ἦν καὶ ὁ 10
 Θρασύβουλος πέντε ναυσὶν ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, ὥς ἡγγέλθη αὐ-
 τοῖς ἡ τῶν φυγάδων αὕτη διάβασις· ὑστερήσας δὲ, ἐπὶ τὴν
 5 Ἑρεσον ἐφώρμει ἐλθὼν. προσεγένοντο δὲ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Ἑλλη-
 σπόντου τινὲς δύο νῆες ἐπ' οἴκου ἀνακομιζόμεναι καὶ αἱ Μη-

1. ἐξελεῖν A.B.E.F. γὰρ] om. f. 2. τε accessit ex B.L.O.P.d.f.g.i.k.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. κοίμης E. προσεταιριστοὺς A.F. πρὸς ἐταιριστοὺς H.
 3. τῶν] τὸν A.E.F. 4. ἀναξάνδρου A.B.E.F.H.f. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἀναξάν-
 χου. 5. ἡγούμενος A. προσέβαλλον A.E.F.H.R. πρώτων B. 7. προσ-
 ελθόντας L.N.O.P.R.g.i.k.m. μάχῃ] om. d.i. 9. πάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶ
 A.E.F.H.L.O.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. πᾶσι ταῖς ναυσὶ B.f.i.k. vulgo ναυσὶ.
 10. προαφигμένος E. ἦν] om. B. καὶ ὁ θρασ. A.B.F.H.L.O.d.i.k. Poppo.
 Goell. vulgo καὶ θρασ. 11. ὥς B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ὅτε. 12. ὑστερήσας E.K.R.
 13. ἐφώρμει ἐλθὼν A.B.E.F.H.f. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἐλθὼν ἐφώρμει. 14. καὶ
 αἱ μηθυμναῖαι] αἱ accessit ex B. Goell. [αἱ] Poppo.

2. προσεταιριστοὺς ὀπλίτας] That is, some persons at Cuma, who, while the Methymnaean exiles had resided amongst them, admitted them as members of one of their aristocratical *ἐταιρίαι*, and were therefore ready to help them as their sworn brethren.

4. κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς] Bæotos Mitylenæorum *συγγενεῖς* Thucydides etiam III. 2. vocat, ubi Schol. Cass. scribit Lesbios Æolensium colonos et Bæotos itidem Æolenses fuisse. Nempe Thessali Αἰολεῖς, et Thessalia Αἰολίς olim dicebatur, ab Æolo qui ibi imperavit. Hinc ante bellum Trojanum quidam profecti in Bæotia consederunt. Deinde alii Arne Thessalica pulsi eam, quæ deinde Bæotia dicta est, occuparunt. Inde est illa *συγγένεια* Bæotorum et Lesbiorum. Vide Thucyd. I. 12.

Diodor. Sic. IV. pag. 187. Eustath. in Hom. Odys. IX. p. 1644. et Schol. Pindari ad Olymp. I. 164. Pyth. II. 128. Nem. IV. 136. Adde Stephanum in Ἀσπληδὼν et Ἰωνία. Et eo referri potest locus Thucydides, c. 5. hujus libri, *ξυμπρασόντων αὐτοῖς (τοῖς Λεσβίοις) τῶν Βοιωτῶν*. DUKER.

12. ὑστερήσας] Videtur ὑστερήσας ad Thrasybulum referri quem dicat, licet προαφигμένος, tamen ὑστερήσαι. Alioqui repetendum fuerat Thrasylli nomen post ὑστερήσας. Neque enim hic parenthesi commodum esse locum puto, quæ incipiat a προαφигμένος, et desinat in διάβασις. STEPH.

ὑστερήσας] "Having come too late to prevent the exiles from seizing Ἑρεsus."

HELLESPONT. A. O. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

θυμναῖαι· καὶ αἱ πᾶσαι νῆες παρήσαν ἑπτὰ καὶ ἐξήκοντα, ἀφ' ὧν τῷ στρατεύματι παρεσκευάζοντο ὥς κατὰ κράτος μηχαναῖς τε καὶ παντὶ τρόπῳ, ἣν δύνωνται, αἰρήσοντες τὴν Ἔρεσον.

5 CI. Ὁ δὲ Μίνδαρος ἐν τούτῳ καὶ αἱ ἐκ τῆς Χίου τῶν Πελοποννησιῶν νῆες, ἐπισιτισάμεναι †δυσιν† ἡμέραις, καὶ

The Peloponnesians set out from Chios, and proceed to the Hellespont. λαβόντες παρὰ τῶν Χίων τρεῖς τεσσαρακοστὰς ἕκαστος Χίας, τῇ τρίτῃ διὰ ταχέων ἀπαίρουσιν ἐκ τῆς Χίου οὐ πελάγαι, ἵνα μὴ περιτύχωσι

10 ταῖς ἐν τῇ Ἐρέσῳ ναυσίν, ἀλλὰ ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τὴν Λέσβον ἔχοντες ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὴν ἡπειρον. καὶ προσβαλόντες τῆς Φωκαίδος ἐς τὸν ἐν Καρτερίοις λιμένα καὶ ἀριστοποιησάμενοι, παραπλεύσαντες τὴν Κυμαίαν δειπνοποιοῦνται ἐν Ἀργεννούσαις τῆς ἡπείρου, ἐν τῷ ἀντιπέρας τῆς Μυτιλήνης.

1. καὶ πᾶσαι A.E.F.H.R.f. 5. καὶ ἐκ A.B.F.H.L.O.R.d.e.g.k.m. 6. πελοποννησιῶν αἱ νῆες B. δυσιν] δυοῖν Lobeck. ad Phrynich. p. 211. 7. παρὰ τῶν χίων] om. O. τετταρακοστὰς B. σαρακοστὰς A.E.F.H. τέσσαρας εἰκοστὰς K. 9. οὐ πελάγαι Haack. Poppo. Goell. Dobræus. Bekk. 2. Libri πελάγαι. 12. καρτερίοις A.B.F.H.O. Poppo. Goell. κατερείοις L.P. καρτεροῖς N.V. κρατεροῖς i. κρατερίοις E.R. vulgo κρατερείοις. 13. κυμαίαν B.F.L.O.g. Poppo. Goell. κυμαίαν A.E.P. vulgo κύμαιαν. δειπνοποιοῦντες e. περαιοῦνται A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.V. g.i.k.m. ἀργεννούσαις A.E.F.H.N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 2. ἀργενούσσαις B. ἀργιννούσαις L.O.e.k.m. vulgo ἀργινούσαις.

6. †δυσιν† ἡμέραις] I think that Lobeck is undoubtedly right in reading in this place δυοῖν, which, as he observes, differs from δυσιν only in its accent. If the difference were much greater, still I should think the authority of Phrynichus, and the all but universal practice of the Attic writers, far more to be regarded than our existing MSS. of Thucydides; especially when we remember the proved fact of their universal corruption in the case of the word Μέθανα, IV. 45.

7. τρεῖς τεσσαρακοστὰς] What this coin was can only be guessed at. But it evidently derived its name from being equivalent to the fortieth part of some coin of a larger denomination, like the ἔκται Φωκαίδες. [See Inscription; Appendix to Böckh's Staatshaushalt. der Athenen. vol. II. p. 300, 301. German edition.] If it was the fortieth part of the stater, its value would be about three oboli; and the whole sum would

be three days' pay, at the rate of three oboli a day. It is a curious coincidence that as it appears from hence that the Chians expressed the value of their coins by their names, so also they are almost the only Greek people on whose coins we find the value of the piece stamped, as for instance ACCAPIA TPIA, or ΔΥΟ, ACCAPION ΗΜΙCΥ, ΟΒΟΛΟΣ-ΔΙΧΑΛΚΟΝ. See Eckhel, Doctrina Numorum, vol. II. p. 565.

9. οὐ πελάγαι] Oὐ excidis post Xίου et Krueger. monuit, p. 306. et Haack de conjectura in ordinem recepit. Id quod verum esse situs locorum docet, et quod sequitur, ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τὴν Λέσβον ἔχοντες. GÖLLER. The correction is so certain and so necessary, that it only shews the inattention of the earlier editors that it was not made long since.

12. Κρατερείοις] Plinio V. 31. Carteria juxta Smyrnam insula. Vide Scylacem, p. 36. WASS.

13. ἐν Ἀργεννούσαις τῆς ἡπείρου] The

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ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἔτι πολλῆς νυκτὸς παραπλεύσαντες, καὶ ἀφικό-
μενοι τῆς ἠπείρου ἐς Ἄρματοῦντα καταντικρὺ Μηθύμνης,
ἀριστοποιησάμενοι, διὰ ταχέων παραπλεύσαντες Λέκτον καὶ
Λάρι[σ]σαν καὶ Ἀμαξιτὸν καὶ τὰ ταύτῃ χωρία, ἀφικνούνται
ἐς Ῥοίτειον ἤδη τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου, πρωαίτερον μέσων νυκ- 5
τῶν. εἰσὶ δ' αἱ τῶν νεῶν καὶ ἐς Σίγειον κατήρην καὶ ἄλλοσε
τῶν ταύτῃ χωρίων.

CII. Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τῇ Σηστῷ δυοῖν δεοῦσαις εἴκοσι
ναυσὶν ὄντες, ὥς αὐτοῖς οἷ τε φρυκτωροὶ ἐσήμαινον καὶ ἡσθά-

The Athenian
squadron at Sestos
is surprised, and
escapes with diffi-
culty.
νοντο τὰ πυρὰ ἐξαίφνης πολλὰ ἐν τῇ πολεμίᾳ 10
φανέντα, ἔγνωσαν ὅτι ἐσπλέουσιν οἱ Πελοπον-
νήσιοι. καὶ τῆς αὐτῆς ταύτης νυκτὸς ὥς εἶχον
τάχους ὑπομίξαντες τῇ Χερσονήσῳ, παρέπλεον ἐπ' Ἑλαι-

1. δέ] om. i. παραπλεύσαντες τὴν κυμαίαν καὶ ἀφικόμενοι A.B.F.H.L.O.g.k.m.
παραπλεύσαντες λέκτον καὶ λάρισσαν καὶ ἀφικόμενοι K. παραπλεύσαντες τὴν κυμαίαν
παραπλεύσαντες ἐν ἀργ.—μυτιλήνης καὶ ἀφικόμενοι g.i. 2. ἀρματοῦντα H. ἐρματοῦντα
L.O.P.g.k.m. ἐρμουῦντα d.i. 3. λεκτὸν A.E.F.L.O.V. τὸν λέκτον H. 4. ἀμαξι-
τὸν F.H.K. ταύτης i. 5. ροίτειον B. Poppo. Goell. ροίτοιον i. vulgo ροίτιον.
πρωαίτερον N.V. πρότερον d. vulgo πρωῖτερον. 6. σίγειον E. 8. δυεῖν g.
δὲ οὐσαις e. 9. φρυκτώριοι A.E.F.H. φρυκτωροὶ K. φυκτωροὶ C. ἐσήμαναν i.
13. οὐ παρέπλεον A.E.F. ἐλεούντος A.d.i. infra ἐλεοῦντα A. et c. 103. L.K.
ἐλαιοῦντα N.

islands of this name are well known : the town on the main land is only mentioned in this place ; for the Arginusa, which the Scholiast on Aristophanes calls a town, and a village of Æolis, (Frogs, 33. 710.) may refer to the islands as well as to a place on the main land ; for Herodotus speaks of πόλεις Αἰολίδες in the islands, and no one would scruple to call Clazomenæ a town of Ionia, although it was built on an island, and not on the main land. But Krüger well compares the Sybota islands, and the Sybota on the main, (Thucyd. I. 47. 50.) and in the same way there may have been an Argennusæ on the main opposite to the islands of the same name. After παραπλεύσαντες, immediately below, several MSS. add τὴν Κυμαίαν, which Poppo supposes to be a corruption of τὴν Καναίαν, for there was a place called Canæ just opposite the headland of Malea, (Strabo, XIII. 2.

§. 2.) which a fleet sailing northward from Argennusæ must have passed by. But I imagine that τὴν Κυμαίαν was merely a mistake of the copyists, and that they repeated it from παραπλεύσαντες τὴν Κυμαίαν, a few lines above. Harmatus is not mentioned by any ancient writer. The headland of Lectum, and the towns of Larisa, for so it should be written, and Hamaxetus, are spoken of by Strabo, XIII. 1. §. 47, 48.

6. ἐς Σίγειον] Erat in hac civitate templum Minervæ. Vid. Herodotum, V. Strab. XIII. In Mitylensium potestatem devenit Æschylī temporibus, auctor ejusdem Schol. Eumen. 401. WASS.

8. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τῇ Σηστῷ] See ch. 80. ad fin.

13. ὑπομίξαντες τῇ Χερσονήσῳ] "Keep-
"ing close under the shore of the
"Chersonesus."

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οὐντος, βουλόμενοι ἐκπλεῦσαι ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν τὰς τῶν
πολεμίων ναῦς. καὶ τὰς μὲν ἐν Ἀβύδῳ ἐκκαίδεκα ναῦς²
ἔλαθον, προειρημένης φυλακῆς τῷ φιλίῳ ἐπίπλῳ, ὅπως αὐ-
τῶν ἀνακῶς ἔξουσιν, ἣν ἐκπλέωσι· τὰς δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Μιν-
5 δάρου ἅμα τῇ ἔφ κατιδόντες, τὴν δίωξιν εὐθὺς †ποιοῦμενοι,†
οὐ φθάνουσι πᾶσαι, ἀλλ' αἱ μὲν πλείους ἐπὶ τῆς Ἱμβρου καὶ
Λήμνου διέφυγον, τέσσαρες δὲ τῶν νεῶν αἱ ὕσταται πλέου-
σαι καταλαμβάνονται †παρὰ† τὸν Ἐλαιῶντα. καὶ μίαν μὲν³
ἐποκέϊλασαν κατὰ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Πρωτεσιλάου αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι
10 λαμβάνουσι, δύο δὲ ἐτέρας ἄνευ τῶν ἀνδρῶν· τὴν δὲ μίαν
πρὸς τῇ Ἱμβρῷ κενὴν κατακαίουσι. CIII. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο

2. μὲν ἐκκαίδεκα ναῦς τὰς ἐν ἀβύδῳ e. 3. προειρημένους P. ἐπίπλῳ τῷ φιλίῳ R.
4. ἀνακῶς] om. f. ἣν] ἡ K. τοῦ] om. i. 5. εὐθὺς] om. N.V. 6. πᾶσας
B.g. Ἱμβρου B.N.V. Porpo. Goell. vulgo ἡπείρου. 7. λήμνου] λιμένος P.
τέτταρες B.O.k. αἱ] om. N.V. 9. ἐποκέϊλασαν E.F. πρωτεσίλω d.i.
Goell. 10. δὲ δύο K. τῶν] om. d.i. 11. καινὴν E.F.

1. ἐκπλεῦσαι—ναῦς] I have no doubt that the Scholiast rightly understands these words, and that ἐκπλεῦσαι ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν τὰς—ναῦς was meant to signify ἐκπλεῦσαντες ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν ἐκφεύγειν τὰς ναῦς, although the expression is most harsh and confused.

2. τὰς μὲν ἐν Ἀβύδῳ, κ. τ. λ.] See ch. 99.

3. προειρημένης φυλακῆς, κ. τ. λ.] This again is most strangely intended to mean προειρημένου αὐτοῖς ὑπὸ τῶν ἐπιπλέοντων φιλῶν φυλάσσειν τοὺς πολεμίους. The abstract ἐπίπλωσι resembles the expressions already noticed VIII. 64. IV. 128. V. 23.

4. ἀνακῶς] De hac voce vide Hesychium. Eam ex Herodoto mutuatus est. Confer Plutarchum in Theseo. Pausanias Lexicographus reddit φυλακῶς, προνοητικῶς, et ex ANAΞ ANAKOΞ deducunt Grammatici veteres. Hinc ἀνακούς Διοσκούρους dictos tradit Eustathius, p. 1425. Et p. 650. ἀνακῶς, ἐπιμελῶς, ἀναξ, ἥτοι, inquit, φροντιστής. Herodotus, καὶ τις οἰκίην τε ἀναπλασάσθω καὶ σπορὰς ἀνακῶς ἔχέτω. WASS.

ἀνακῶς ἔξουσιν, ἣν ἐκπλέωσι] Τὸ μὲν ἀνακῶς ἀντὶ τοῦ προνοητικῶς καὶ φυλακτικῶς· ὁ δὲ νοῦς, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν ταῖς ἐκ-

καίδεκα ναυσὶν ἔλαθον τοὺς ἐν Ἀβύδῳ Πελοποννησίους παραφυλάττοντας, καίτοι προειρημένου τοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἀβύδῳ ὑπὸ τοῦ φιλίου ἐπίπλου (τοῦτέστιν ὑπὸ τοῦ στόλου τοῦ μετὰ Μινδάρου,) ὅπως παραφυλάττωσι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ λαβεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐκπλεῦσαντας. SCHOL.

5. †ποιοῦμενοι†] This, I think, must be corrupt, and I should agree with Haack in proposing to read ποιουμένων. For the use of the genitive absolute in such cases being not readily understood by the copyists, and ποιουμένων having apparently no substantive with which to agree, it was unluckily altered into ποιοῦμενοι. The confusion in III. 53. ad fin. μὴ ἄλλοις χάριν φέροντες ἐπὶ διεγνωσμένην κρίσιν καθιστώμεθα, will hardly defend the common reading in the present instance, because ποιοῦμενοι will neither suit what comes before it nor what follows it.

8. †παρὰ† τὸν Ἐλαιῶντα] “Qu. “περὶ?” DOBREE. I think that περὶ is required here, as well as in VI. 57. §. 3, where the common reading is παρὰ τὸ Λεωκόριον. For the words cannot signify “are overtaken near Elæus;” if they are genuine, they must rather belong to πλέουσαι, “are overtaken “while sailing by Elæus.”

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ταῖς τε ἐξ Ἀβύδου ξυμμιγείσαις καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις ξυμπάσαις
ἐξ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα πολιορκήσαντες Ἐλαιούντα ταύτην τὴν
ἡμέραν, ὥς οὐ προσεχώρει, ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς Ἀβυδον.

- 2 Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ψευσθέντες τῶν σκοπῶν, καὶ οὐκ ἂν οἰόμενοι σφᾶς λαθεῖν τὸν παράπλου τῶν πολεμίων νεῶν, ἀλλὰ 5

The grand Athenian fleet leaves Eresus in haste, and proceeds also to the Hellespont.

καθ' ἡσυχίαν τειχομαχοῦντες, ὥς ᾔσθοντο, εὐθὺς ἀπολιπόντες τὴν Ἐρεσον κατὰ τάχος ἐβοήθουν ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον· καὶ δύο τε ναῦς τῶν

Πελοποννησίων αἰρουῶσιν, αἱ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τότε θρασύτερον ἐν τῇ διώξει ἀπάρασαι περιέπεσον αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἡμέρα 10 ὕστερον ἀφικόμενοι ὀρμίζονται ἐς τὸν Ἐλαιούντα, καὶ τὰς ἐκ τῆς Ἰμβρου ὅσαι κατέφυγον κομίζονται, καὶ ἐς τὴν ναυμαχίαν πέντε ἡμέρας παρεσκευάζοντο. CIV. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἐναυ-

SEA FIGHT off CYNOSSEMA, in the Hellespont. The Athenians obtain the victory.

μάχουν τρόπῳ τοιῷδε. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι παρέπλεον ἐπὶ κέρως ταξάμενοι παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ 15 τῆς Σηστοῦ, οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι αἰσθόμενοι

- 2 (104, 105.) ἐκ τῆς Ἀβύδου ἀντανῆγον καὶ αὐτοί. καὶ ὥς ἔγνωσαν ναυμαχῆσόντες, παρέτειναν τὸ κέρας, οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι παρὰ τὴν Χερσόνησον, ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ Ἰδάκου μέχρι Ἀρριανῶν, νῆες ἐξ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα, οἱ δ' αὖ Πελοποννήσιοι 20

2. ἐβδομήκοντα d. 3. προσεχώρουν e. ἐς] ὡς L.O.P.k.m. 5. λαθεῖν e.
7. ἀπολείποντες E.F. ἀπολείποντες H. 11. ἀφικόμενοι A.E. 13. ἡμέραις e.
15. ἐπὶ σηστοῦ d. 18. ναυμαχῆσαντες E.F.H. παρέτειναν A.B.F.H.P.T.V.
d.i.k.m. corr. N. Poppo. Goell. ceteri παρέτεινον. 19. ἰδακοῦ L.O.P. 20. ἀρριανῶν K. ἐβδομήκοντα A.B.E.F.H. correct. N. et V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ὀγδοήκοντα. οἱ—ὀγδοήκοντα] om. K.

2. ἐξ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα] Mindarus had sailed from Miletus with 73 ships, (ch. 99.) and the 16 which had been sent previously to the Hellespont, had now joined him; but two of his own fleet having been taken by the Athenians, (ch. 103.) the sum total of his fleet should have been 87. One more must have been lost or disabled in some way not explained, so as to reduce the actual number to 86.

19. ἀπὸ Ἰδάκου μέχρι Ἀρριανῶν] Although nothing whatever is known of these places, yet, as the Athenians were

sailing in the direction of the Propontis from the Ægean, it would appear that Idacus was nearest the Ægean, and Arrhiani farther up the Hellespont, towards Sestus and the Propontis.

20. Ἀρριανῶν] De Idaco et Arrhiana silent veteres. WASS.

ἐξ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα] The Athenians had arrived in the Hellespont from Lesbos with 62 ships: for Thrasybulus had set out from Samos with 55. Thrasybulus had joined him with five, and two more had been added to the number, when on their way home from the

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ἀπὸ Ἀβύδου μέχρι Δαρδάνου, νῆες $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\xi\tau$ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα.
 κέρας δὲ τοῖς μὲν Πελοποννησίοις εἶχον τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν Συρα- 3
 κόσιοι, τὸ δ' ἕτερον αὐτὸς Μίνδαρος καὶ τῶν νεῶν αἱ ἄριστα
 πλέουσai, Ἀθηναίοις δὲ τὸ μὲν ἀριστερὸν Θρασύβουλος, ὁ δὲ
 5 Θρασύβουλος τὸ δεξιόν· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι στρατηγοὶ ὥς ἕκαστοι
 διετάξαντο. ἐπειγομένων δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων πρότερόν 4
 τε $\xi\upsilon\mu\acute{\mu}\iota\zeta\alpha\iota$, καὶ κατὰ μὲν τὸ δεξιὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπερ-
 σχόντες αὐτοὶ τῷ εὐώνυμῳ ἀποκλῆσαι τοῦ ἕξω αὐτοὺς ἕκ-
 πλου, εἰ δύναιτο, κατὰ δὲ τὸ μέσον ἐξῶσαι πρὸς τὴν γῆν
 10 οὐχ ἑκάς οὖσαν, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι γνόντες, ἥ μὲν ἐβούλοντο ἀπο-
 φράξασθαι αὐτοὺς οἱ ἐναντίοι, ἀντεπεξῆγον καὶ περιεγίνοντο
 τῷ πλῶ, τὸ δ' εὐώνυμον αὐτοῖς ὑπερεβεβλήκει ἤδη τὴν ἄκραν
 ἣ Κυνὸς σῆμα καλεῖται. τῷ δὲ μέσῳ, τοιούτου $\xi\upsilon\mu\beta\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\tau\omicron\varsigma$, 5
 ἀσθενέσι καὶ διεσπασμέναις ταῖς ναυσὶ καθίσταντο, ἄλλως
 15 τε καὶ ἐλάσσοσι χρώμενοι τὸ πλῆθος, καὶ τοῦ χωρίου τοῦ

1. ἀπὸ A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.d.e.g.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ὑπὸ T. vulgo
 ὡς ἀπό. $\xi\zeta$ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα] Ita de conjectura rescripsi. Conf. c. 103. ὁκτώ
 καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ὁκτὰ καὶ ἐξήκοντα. 2. μὲν
 ante δεξιὸν om. B. 3. αὐτὸς ὁ μίνδαρος K. 4. τὸ δὲ δεξιὸν θρασύβουλος B.
 5. ἕκαστα R. 7. $\xi\upsilon\mu\acute{\mu}\iota\zeta\alpha\iota$ L.O.k.m. $\xi\upsilon\mu\acute{\mu}\iota\zeta\alpha\iota$ K. καὶ] om. K. 8. τῷ
 εὐώνυμῳ αὐτοῖς V. ἀποκλῆσαι E.F.H.T. ἀποκλῆσαι Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἀπο-
 κλείσαι. αὐτοῖς A.E. 10. ἀποφράξασθαι ἐβούλοντο g. 12. ὑπερεβεβλήκει K.
 ὑπερεβεβλήκει E.F.H.T.m. 13. $\xi\upsilon\mu\beta\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\tau\omicron\varsigma$ g. 14. διεσπαρμέναις g.
 καθίστανται e. 15. ἐλάττοσι B. et infra ἐλάττους.

Hellespont, (ch. 100.) The Methym-
 naean ships, five in number, had been
 left at Lesbos. Then, since their ar-
 rival at the Hellespont, the Athenians
 had been joined by 14 ships, the re-
 mains of their squadron of 22 ships
 which had been stationed before at Ses-
 tos, (ch. 102.) So 62 + 14 = 76.

1. $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\xi\tau$ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα] See ch. 103.
 The MSS. had inverted these numbers
 by reading ὁκτὰ καὶ ἐξήκοντα. The
 later editors, on the authority of one or
 two MSS., have corrected ἐξήκοντα into
 ὀγδοήκοντα. I have ventured also to
 alter ὁκτὰ into ἕξ, partly on the au-
 thority of ch. 103, and partly because
 the whole corruption of the number in
 the MSS. seems to be in this manner
 more easily accounted for.

3. τῶν νεῶν αἱ ἄριστα] Vallam legisse

αἱ ἐ ἄριστα πλέουσai, suspicaretur ali-
 quis ex ejus versione : nam reddid, *ve-*
locissimæ quinque naves. F. PORT.

7. ὑπερσχόντες] This again is a con-
 fusion of the construction, for it should
 have been ὑπερσχόντων; but perhaps
 Thucydides wished to shew that the
 word was not coupled with ἐπειγομένων,
 and the words εἰ δύναιτο immediately
 following made him accommodate the
 nominative of the participle to them.
 If we substitute καὶ ὅπως ἀποκλήσειαν
 for ἀποκλῆσαι, we shall see how the no-
 minative case found its way into the
 sentence. Compare V. 41. §. 2. $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha$
 δ' οὐκ ἑόντων Λακεδαιμονίων—ἀλλ'—
 ἔτοιμοι εἶναι, and the note there. Com-
 pare also V. 50. §. 1. ἀναβάττες, and
 the note.

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περὶ τὸ Κυνὸς σῆμα ὀξεῖαν καὶ γωνιώδη τὴν περιβολὴν ἔχοντας, ὥστε τὰ ἐν τῷ ἐπέκεινα αὐτοῦ γιγνόμενα μὴ κάτοπτα εἶναι. CV. προσπεσόντες οὖν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι κατὰ τὸ μέσον ἐξέωσάν τε ἐς τὸ ξηρὸν τὰς ναῦς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν ἐπέξεβησαν, τῷ ἔργῳ πολὺ περισχόν- 5
2 τες. ἀμῦναι δὲ τῷ μέσῳ οὐθ' οἱ περὶ τὸν Θρασύβουλον ἀπὸ τοῦ δεξιῷ ὑπὸ πλῆθους τῶν ἐπικειμένων νεῶν ἐδύναντο, οὐθ' οἱ περὶ τὸν Θράσυλον ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐωνύμου· ἀφανές τε γὰρ ἦν διὰ τὴν ἄκραν τὸ Κυνὸς σῆμα, καὶ ἅμα οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οὐκ ἐλάσσους ἐπιτεταγμένοι εἶργον αὐτοὺς, πρὶν οἱ 10
Πελοποννήσιοι διὰ τὸ κρατήσαντες ἀδεῶς ἄλλοι ἄλλην ναῦν διώκειν ἤρξαντο μέρει τινὶ σφῶν ἀτακτότεροι γενέσθαι.
3 γγόντες δὲ οἱ περὶ τὸν Θρασύβουλον, τὰς ἐπὶ σφίσιν ναῦς ἐπεχούσας, παυσάμενοι τῆς ἐπεξαγωγῆς ἤδη τοῦ κέρως καὶ ἐπαναστρέψαντες, εὐθὺς ἡμύναντό τε καὶ τρέπουσι, καὶ τὰς 15

1. τὸ] τοῦ K.d. 2. ὡς τὰ g. ἐπεκείνω F. ἐπ' ἐκείνω A.H.T. ἐπ' ἔκεινα K. γιγνόμενα] om. Thomas M. v. κάτοπτα. κατόπιν d.i. 5. ἐπέβησαν e. 6. τὸν] om. K.N. 7. ἀπὸ τοῦ πλῆθους R.f. 8. τὸν] om. K.V.e. ἀφανέστερα γὰρ A.E.F. ἀφανέστερον γὰρ H.T. 9. τὸ] τοῦ A.E.F.H.d.i. ὁ T. 11. ἄλλοι] ἄλλῃ K. 12. διώκοντες A.B.F.H.T.V. et correct. N. Porpo. Goell. σφῶν αὐτῶν K. ἀτακτότερον H.T.d.i. 14. ἐπισχούσας d.i. ἐτι ἐχούσας A.E.F.H. et γρ. B. ἐτι ἐπεχούσας. παυσάμενοι ἤδη τῆς ἐπ. P. 15. ἡμύναντο B.L.O. i.k.m. Porpo. Goell. vulgo ἡμύνοντο. καὶ τὰς] om. d.

13. γγόντες δὲ οἱ περὶ τὸν Θρασύβουλον, κ. τ. λ.] The common stopping of this sentence makes it signify, "that Thrasybulus and the right squadron of the Athenian fleet, observing a pause in the advance of the ships that were attacking them in particular, discontinued their lateral movement along the coast, and faced about and repelled the enemy." But then it is a question, what should have made the enemy pause? Had it been the centre of the Peloponnesian fleet which was falling into disorder from the haste of their pursuit, and had the Athenians been threatening to take advantage of this confusion, then we could understand the more advanced ships waiting for those which were behind them, as in the engagement off Naupactus in

the early part of the war, (II. 91.) But there was no reason why the left of the Peloponnesian fleet should pause in their attack on the Athenian right, because their centre was pursuing the Athenian centre in some disorder. On the other hand, if we place a comma after Θρασύβουλον, with Haack, Porpo, and Dobree, the sense is perfectly clear. "When Thrasybulus observed the disorder of the enemy's centre, he immediately made a vigorous attack on the ships of their left, which were particularly opposed to him, and having beaten them, he then proceeded to attack their centre also." Ἐπεχούσας is rightly explained by the Scholiast, ἐφεδρευούσας. Compare Herodot. IX. 59. ἐπέειχε ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους.

HELLESPONT. A. C. 411. Olym. p. 92. 2.

κατὰ τὸ νικῆσαν τῶν Πελοποννησίων μέρος ὑπολαβόντες
 πεπλανημένας ἔκοπτόν τε καὶ ἐς φόβον τὰς πλείους ἀμαχεῖ
 καθίστασαν. οἱ τε Συρακόσιοι ἐτύγγανον καὶ αὐτοὶ ἤδη τοῖς
 περὶ τὸν Θράσυλον ἐνδεδωκότες καὶ μᾶλλον ἐς φυγὴν ὁρμή-
 5 σαιτες, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐώρων. CVI. γεγενημένης
 δὲ τῆς τροπῆς, καὶ καταφυγόντων τῶν Πελο-
 ποννησίων πρὸς τὸν †Μεῖδιον† μάλιστα πο-
 ταμὸν τὸ πρῶτον, ὕστερον δὲ ἐς *Αβυδον, ναῦς
 μὲν ὀλίγας ἔλαβον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι (στενὸς γὰρ ὦν ὁ Ἑλλή-
 10 σποντος βραχείας τὰς ἀποφυγὰς τοῖς ἐναντίοις παρεῖχε), τὴν
 μέντοι νίκην ταύτην τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐπικαιροτάτην δὴ ἔσχον.
 φοβούμενοι γὰρ τέως τὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ναυτικὸν διὰ τε 2
 τὰ κατὰ βραχὺ σφάλματα καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ξυμφο-
 ρὰν, ἀπηλλάγησαν τοῦ σφᾶς τε αὐτοὺς καταμέμφεσθαι καὶ
 15 τοὺς πολεμίους ἔτι ἀξίους του ἐς τὰ ναυτικά νομίζειν. ναῦς 3
 μέντοι τῶν ἐναντίων λαμβάνουσι Χίας μὲν ὀκτὼ, Κορινθίας
 δὲ πέντε, Ἀμπρακιώτιδας δὲ δύο καὶ Βοιωτίας δύο, Λευκα-
 δίων δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Συρακοσίων καὶ Πελληνέων
 μίαν ἐκάστων· αὐτοὶ δὲ πεντεκαίδεκα ναῦς ἀπολλύασι. στή- 4

1. κατὰ] om. i. τὸ] τῶν C.K.e.i. τὸ τῶν G.d.k. νικησάντων C.G.K.
 d.e.i.k.m. ὑπολαμβάνοντες A.F.H.N.O.R.T.V. 2. τοὺς d.i. 4. ἐκδε-
 δωκότες d.i. καὶ ante μᾶλλον om. i. ante τοὺς om. e. ὁρμίσαντες E.F.
 7. μεῖδιον A.B.E.F.H. et γρ. N. Poppo. Goell. vulgo Πύδιον. 10. βραχείας
 καὶ τὰς i. 11. ταύτης C. δὴ ἔσχον] διέσχον A.E.F.H.T. 12. φοβού-
 μενοί τε γὰρ B. τὸ] om. K. διὰ τε τὰλλα τὰ βραχὺ d.i. 13. τῇ] om. d.i.
 15. τοῦ vulgo et Haack. om. i. του ex emendatione Dukeri receperunt Goell.
 et Poppo. 17. καί] om. P. καὶ βοιωτίας δύο om. B. 18. πελληνέων B.N.V.
 Poppo. Goell. vulgo πελληναίων. Conf. II. 9. VIII. 3. 19. δεκαπέντε e.
 ἀπολλύουσι V.g.e.f.

7. †τὸν Μεῖδιον†] Nothing is known of this river, whether we prefer the reading Μεῖδιον or Πύδιον. Poppo supposes it to be the same with that which Strabo calls "Rhodius." (XIII. 1. §. 28.)

Πύδιον] Fluvium eundem esse existimat Hobbesius, quem Ῥόδιον appellat Strabo. HUDS. Nescio, an huc spectet Hesychius: Πύδιον τὸ ὕδωρ. Θουκυδίδης. Sic et Phavorinus. forte legendum Πύδιον τὸ ὕδωρ. Πύδης flu-

men in *Pisidia* agnoscit Steph. de *Pydio* silent Geographi. Circa Cynossema est Ῥόδιος ποταμός, ut ex Homero observavit Strabo, nunc, inquit Hesychius, Δάρδανος. WASS.

18. Λακεδαιμονίων] Hos omittit Diodorus Siculus XIII. p. 351. et pro Πελληναίων non recte habet Παλληναίων. Vide Thucydidem VIII. 3. et quæ ad IV. 120. dicta sunt. Paulo post pro πεντεκαίδεκα Diodorus πέντε. DUK.

HELLESPONT. A. C. 411. Olym. p. 92. 3.

σαντες δὲ τροπαῖον ἐπὶ τῇ ἄκρᾳ οὐ τὸ Κυνὸς σῆμα, καὶ τὰ ναυάγια προσαγαγόμενοι, καὶ νεκροὺς τοῖς ἐναντίοις ὑποσπόνδους ἀποδόντες, ἀπέστειλαν καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας τριήρη 5 ἄγγελον τῆς νίκης. οἱ δὲ ἀφικομένης τῆς νεῶς, καὶ ἀνέλπιστον τὴν εὐτυχίαν ἀκούσαντες ἐπὶ τε ταῖς περὶ τὴν Εὐβοίαν ἄρτι ξυμφοραῖς καὶ κατὰ τὴν στάσιν γεγενημέναις, πολὺ ἐπερρώσθησαν, καὶ ἐνόμισαν σφίσιν ἔτι δυνατὰ εἶναι τὰ πράγματα, ἣν προθύμως ἀντιλαμβάνονται, περιγενέσθαι.

CVII. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν ναυμαχίαν ἡμέρᾳ τετάρτῃ ὑπὸ σπου- 10 δῆς ἐπίσκευάσαντες τὰς ναῦς οἱ ἐν τῇ Σηστῷ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἔπλεον ἐπὶ Κύζικον ἀφεστηκυῖαν· καὶ κατιδόντες κατὰ Ἀρπάγιον καὶ Πρίαπον τὰς ἀπὸ τοῦ Βυζαντίου ὀκτὼ ναῦς ὁρμούσας, ἐπιπλεύσαντες, καὶ μάχῃ κρατήσαντες τοὺς ἐν τῇ γῇ, 15 ἔλαβον τὰς ναῦς. ἀφικόμενοι δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Κύζικον ἀτείχιστον οὖσαν προσηγάγοντο πάλιν, καὶ χρήματα ἀνέπραξαν. 3 ἔπλευσαν δὲ ἐν τούτῳ καὶ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐκ τῆς Ἀβύδου

2. προσαγόμενοι A.E.F.H.K.P.T. καὶ νεκροὺς B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e. f.g.i.k. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo καὶ τοὺς νεκρούς. τοὺς ἐναντίους R. 3. τριήρει E.F.H.T.g. 6. μετὰ O. γεγενημένοις f. 11. τῇ accessit ex A.B.K.L.O. d.g. Goell. uncis inclusit Poppo. 12. ἔπλεον A.B.E.F.H.T.i. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἐπέπλεον. 13. κατὰ] om. d. τρίαπον L.O.P. τὰς ἀπὸ βυζαντίου τὰς ὀκτὼ K. 16. καὶ] om. K.e. κύζικον καὶ ἀτείχιστον B. 17. προσηγάγοντο καὶ πάλιν K. ἀπέπραξαν K. ἔπραξαν f.g. 18. δὲ καὶ ἐν E.F. τῇς] τοῦ g.

2. τὰ ναυάγια προσαγαγόμενοι] Valla vertit, *attractis naufragiis*. Adnotat ibi Stephanus: *Et sibi vendicatis naufragiis. sequendo Scholiasten Gr. qui προσαγαγόμενοι exronit ιδιωσάμενοι*. Non male Valla. Ἀνελέσθαι et ἀνελκύσαι τὰ ναυάγια alibi dicit Thucydides. Προσαγαγέσθαι pro *adtrahere* e Platone adfert Stephanus. Quod etiam de iis dicitur, qui vi et inviti compelluntur ad aliquid faciendum. Thucyd. III. 63. et VI. 54. DUKER.

8. περιγενέσθαι] Ἐνόμισαν σφίσιν ἔτι δυνατὰ εἶναι τὰ πράγματα περιγενέσθαι, idem est, ac si dixisset ἔτι δυνατόν εἶναι σφῶν τὰ πράγματα περιγενέσθαι.

quam sententiam in interpretatione Latina expressit Portus. Sic III. 86. Πρόπειράν τε ποιούμενοι εἰ σφίσι δυνατὰ εἶη τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πράγματα υποχείρια γενέσθαι. Dativis porro αὐτῷ, αὐτοῖς, σφίσι, quam plurimis locis ita utitur Thucydides. VII. 31. Δέκα ναῦς τὰς ἄριστα σφίσι πλεούσας. Vide ad III. 98. DUKER.

13. κατὰ Ἀρπάγιον] See Strabo XIII. I. §. 11. ἐν δὲ τῇ μεθορίᾳ τῆς Κυζικηνῆς καὶ τῆς Πριαπηνῆς ἐστὶ τὰ Ἀρπαγεία τόπος, ἐξ οὗ τὸν Γανυμήδην μυθεύουσιν ἥρπαχθαι.

14. ὀκτὼ ναῦς] See ch. 80.

IONIA. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

ἐπὶ τὸν Ἐλαιούντα, καὶ τῶν σφετέρων νεῶν τῶν αἰχμαλώτων
ὄσαι ἦσαν ὑγιεῖς ἐκομίσαντο, (τὰς δὲ ἄλλας Ἐλαιούσιοι
κατέκαυσαν,) καὶ ἐς τὴν Εὐβοίαν ἀπέπεμψαν Ἱπποκράτη καὶ
Ἐπικλέα κομιούοντας τὰς ἐκεῖθεν ναῦς.

5 CVIII. Κατέπλευσε δὲ ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τούτους
καὶ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης ταῖς τρισὶ καὶ δέκα ναυσὶν ἀπὸ τῆς Καύ-

IONIA.

Alciades returns
from Aspendus to
Samos.

νου καὶ Φασήλιδος ἐς τὴν Σάμον, ἀγγέλλων
ὅτι τὰς τε Φοινίσσας ναῦς ἀποστρέψει Πελο-
ποννησίοις ὥστε μὴ ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν Τισσα-

10 φέρην ὅτι φίλον πεποιήκοι μᾶλλον Ἀθηναίοις ἢ πρότερον.
καὶ πληρώσας ναῦς ἐννέα πρὸς αἷς εἶχεν, Ἀλικαρνασέας τε 2
πολλὰ χρήματα ἐξέπραξε καὶ Κῶν ἐτείχισε. ταῦτα δὲ πράξας
καὶ ἄρχοντα ἐν τῇ Κῷ καταστήσας πρὸς τὸ μετόπωρον ἤδη
ἐς τὴν Σάμον κατέπλευσε. Καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης ἀπὸ τῆς 3
15 Ἀσπένδου, ὡς ἐπύθετο τὰς τῶν Πελοποννησίων ναῦς ἐκ τῆς
Μιλήτου ἐς τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον πεπλευκίας, ἀναζεύξας
ἤλαυνεν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰωνίας. ὄντων δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ἐν 4
τῷ Ἑλλησπόντῳ, Ἀντάνδριοι (εἰσὶ δὲ Αἰολῆς) παρακομισά-
μενοι ἐκ τῆς Ἀβύδου περὶ διὰ τῆς Ἰδῆς τοῦ ὅρους ὀπλίτας
20 ἐσηγάγοντο ἐς τὴν πόλιν, ὑπὸ Ἀρσάκου τοῦ Πέρσου, Τισ-
σαφέρνους ὑπάρχου, ἀδικούμενοι, ὅσπερ καὶ Δηλίους τοὺς

1. τῶν] om. i. καὶ τῶν Reiskius. 3. Ἱπποκράτη F.H.T. Goell. Ἱπποκράτη[v]
Porpo. ceteri Ἱπποκράτην. 5. τούτους χρόνους d.i. 7. φασήλιδος F.H.T.
Goell. φασιλίδος K. 8. τε] om. E.F.H.T.e. ἀποστρέψει A.B.F.H.T.k.
Porpo. Goell. ἀποτρέψει V. ceteri ἀποτρέψει. τοῖς πελοποννησίοις B. 10. πε-
ποιήκει μᾶλλον A.E.F.H.N.R.T.V. μᾶλλον πεποιήκει P.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. μᾶλλον πε-
ποιήκοι L.O. 11. ἀλικαρνασέας B.H.R.T.V.i.k.m. Bekk. 2. Porpo. ἀλικαρνα-
σέας F. vulgo ἀλικαρνασσέας. 12. ἐπραξε L.O.P.d.e.g.i.k.m. κῶν] τὴν κῶ
N.V. οὐκ L.O.P.g. ἐτείχισε A.B.E.F.H.T.d.i. Porpo. Goell. vulgo ἐτείχιζε.
δὲ] om. B. 13. καὶ ἄρχοντα B. Porpo. Goell. καὶ ἄρχοντας R.i. vulgo ἄρχον-
τας. πρὸς τε τὸ A.F.H.T. 15. ἀσπελίδου e. 16. πεπλευκὸς f. ἀνα-
ζεύξας] om. P. 17. τῆς ἰωνίας A.B.F.H.L.O.R.V.d.e.f.g.k.m. correct. N.
Haack. Porpo. Goell. ὑπὸ τῆς ἰωνίας T. vulgo τοὺς Ἴωνας. δὲ καὶ τῶν K.
18. ἀν—hactenus k. 20. ἐσήγαγον C. ἀρσάκου A.B.E.F.H.T.d.e.f.i.m.
Haack. Porpo. Goell. cum Valla. ἀρσάκου L.O.P.g. ἀσκού K. ἀστακού V. vulgo
ἀστάκου. 21. ὅσπερ A.E.F.

1. τῶν σφετέρων νεῶν τῶν αἰχμαλώ-
των] That is, the ships taken at the
battle of Cynossema, which the Athe-
nians had left at Elæus, the place

whence they had set out before the
action.

6. ταῖς τρισὶ καὶ δέκα ναυσὶν. See
ch. 88.

IONIA. A.C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

Ἀτραμύτιον κατοικήσαντας, ὅτε ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων Δήλου καθάρσεως ἕνεκα ἀνέστησαν, ἔχθραν προσποιησάμενος ἄδελον, καὶ ἐπαγγείλας στρατιὰν αὐτῶν τοῖς βελτίστοις, ἐξαγαγὼν ὡς ἐπὶ φιλίᾳ καὶ ξυμμαχίᾳ, τηρήσας ἀριστοποιουμένους 5 καὶ περιστήσας τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ κατηκόντισε. φοβούμενοι οὖν αὐτὸν διὰ τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον, μήποτε καὶ περὶ σφᾶς τι παρανομήσῃ, καὶ ἄλλα ἐπιβάλλοντος αὐτοῦ ἃ φέρειν οὐκ ἠδύναντο, ἐκβάλλουσι τοὺς φρουροὺς αὐτοῦ ἐκ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως.

CIX. Ὁ δὲ Τισσαφέρνης, αἰσθόμενος καὶ τοῦτο τῶν Πελοποννησίων τὸ ἔργον, καὶ οὐ μόνον τὸ ἐν Μιλήτῳ καὶ 10 Κνίδῳ (καὶ ἐνταῦθα γὰρ αὐτοῦ ἐξεπεπτώκεσαν οἱ φρουροί), διαβεβλήσθαι τε νομίσας αὐτοῖς σφόδρα, καὶ δείσας μὴ καὶ ἄλλο τι ἔτι βλάπτωσι, καὶ ἅμα ἀχθόμενος εἰ Φαρνάβαζος ἐξ ἐλάσσονος χρόνου καὶ δαπάνης δεξάμενος αὐ- 15 τοὺς κατορθώσει τι μᾶλλον τῶν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, πορεύεσθαι διανοεῖτο πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἐλληνισπόντου, ὅπως μέμψηται τε τῶν περὶ τὴν Ἀντανδρον γεγενημένων, καὶ τὰς διαβολὰς καὶ περὶ τῶν Φοινισσῶν νεῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὡς εὐπρεπέστατα ἀπολογήσῃται. καὶ ἀφικό- 20 μενος πρῶτον ἐς Ἐφεσον, θυσίαν ἐποίησατο τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι.

1. ἀτραμύτιον N.V. ἀτραμύτιον G. ἀτραμύτιον f. ἀτράμυττον d. ἀδραμύτιον F.H.T. ἀδραμύτιον A. ἀδραμύτιον B. κατοικήσαντας A.B.F.H.T.f. Porpo. Goell. vulgo οἰκήσαντας. 2. ἀνέστησαν ἕνεκα f. προσποιησάμενος V. 3. στρατεῖαν Ἄμ. Portus. τοὺς βελτίστους f. 5. περιστάσας C. 6. περὶ] om. O. 7. αὐτοῦ] om. C. ἠδύναντο f. 10. τῷ ἐν F.H.T. τῶν ἐν C.G.f. ἐν τῇ μιλήτῳ A.C.F.G.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.f.g.i. Haack. 11. κνίδῳ f. ἐνταῦθα] om. i. ἐξεπεπτώκεσαν αὐτοῦ K.e. 12. αὐτοὺς E.F.H.L.O.P.R.T.f.g. Haack. 13. σφόδρους R. μὴ δὲ ἄλλο i. ἄλλῳ K. ἄλλως R. ἔτι βλάπτωσι B.E.F.H.T.e. Porpo. Goell. βλάπτωσι A. vulgo ἐπιβλάπτωσι. 15. ἐλάττονος B. 16. τῶν] om. d.i. τοὺς] om. e. 18. μέμψεται d.i. τε] τι A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V. d.f.i. τὸν ἀντανδρον i. 19. διαβολὰς ἀπόσῃται καὶ L.N.O.P.R.V.f.g.m. περὶ] om. P. 20. ἀπολογήσονται P. ἀπολογήσεται N.V. καὶ—hactenus d.

1. Ἀτραμύτιον] See V. 1.
2. ἔχθραν—ἄδελον] Pretending that he had a quarrel which he did not yet wish to declare openly, and in which he should need their services.

10. τὸ ἐν Μιλήτῳ] See ch. 84.
12. διαβεβλήσθαι—αὐτοῖς] "That he had incurred their ill opinion, and consequent dislike." Compare III. 109. VIII. 88. Herodot. V. 97.

IONIA. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

* * * *
[The history here
ends abruptly.]

[ὅταν ὁ μετὰ τοῦτο τὸ θέρος χειμὼν τελευ-
τήσῃ, ἐν καὶ εἰκοστὸν ἔτος πληροῦται.]

1. ὅταν—πληροῦται] om. i.

It can hardly be necessary to endeavour to prove the genuineness of the eighth book of the History of Thucydides. Marcellinus, and the anonymous author of his Life, while they mention that some had denied it to be the work of Thucydides, yet notice the notion only to refute it. Nor does it appear to rest upon a single substantial ground; for the internal evidence is decisive in favour of the genuineness of the book, and there is no external testimony whatever against it. The elements of speeches are to be seen in ch. 27, 45, 46, 76; and it is evident that the work was suddenly interrupted, as it ends in the middle of a year, and without any natural conclusion. But it is impossible for any one who is familiar with the History of Thucydides to mistake either the tone of his mind, or the character of his language. There is the same impartiality, the same clear and calm view of all political transactions, so different from the strong party prejudices of Xenophon. And there is the same language substantially, although as the matter of the work was left incomplete, so the language also has been less corrected in this book than in the earlier parts of the History.

MEMOIR

ON

THE MAP OF SYRACUSE.

IN the map of Syracuse which accompanies this volume, the reader will find an exact and lively delineation of the natural features of the spot, and of the actual state of the roads, buildings, and ruins. It seemed to me that such a map was far too valuable to be tampered with on mere conjecture; and therefore I have published it exactly as it came into my hands; and have given on the small accompanying sketch such a view of the operations of the Athenians described by Thucydides, as appears to me to be most in accordance with his narrative, and with the nature of the ground.

The map will be further illustrated by the half panorama of the present town and port of Syracuse. The view was taken on board of a ship lying at anchor within the harbour, and gives a good idea of the mouth of the harbour between Plemmyrium and the extreme point of Ortygia. And from the way in which *Ætna* is seen to rise over the near horizon, the reader will learn to estimate justly the low elevation of *Epipolæ*, and the neighbouring heights, of which, from the frequent mention of their cliffs and natural strength, we are sometimes led to form an exaggerated notion.

Those who have any knowledge of geology will understand at once the character of the hills round Syracuse, when it is mentioned that they consist of a tertiary limestone, very closely resembling the *calcaire grossier* of the neighbourhood of Paris. This limestone frequently breaks away into little cliffs on the sides of the hills; of no great height indeed, but quite precipitous; and those who remember the broken ground of the *Butte de Chaumont*, close to Paris, will have no very inadequate idea of the cliffs of *Epipolæ*.

The following examination of the Athenian operations before Syracuse will be divided into five parts. The first will embrace the operations of the autumn of the year 415; the landing effected in the great harbour, and the subsequent battle. The second will include all that took place from the landing at Thapsus, in the spring of 414, to the arrival of Gylippus. The third will carry on the story to the arrival of the second Athenian armament under Demosthenes and Eurymedon. The fourth will comprise the night attack on Epipolæ, and the subsequent events to the commencement of the Athenian retreat. And the fifth will examine the operations of the retreat itself, ending with the surrender of Nicias in the valley of the Assinarus.

I.

Autumn of 415 B. C. [Olymp. 91. 2.]

Landing of the Athenians in the great harbour.—Battle with the Syracusans.

Thucyd. VI. 65—71.

The spot where the Athenians encamped on their first landing is ascertained without difficulty. It is described as being "near the temple of Olympian Jupiter," (VI. 64. §. 1.) as being "in a line with the temple," (VI. 65. §. 2.) that is, at the point on the coast nearest to the temple; and as having some "cliffs" in its immediate neighbourhood, (VI. 66. §. 1.) There is no doubt then that the landing was effected a little to the southward of the mouth of the Anapus; and the position in which the Athenians encamped was between the marshes and the cliff which terminates the ridge of the Olympiæum. Both their flanks were thus secured, for the cliffs were too abrupt to allow the cavalry from the Olympiæum to attack the Athenians without first descending into the valley by the road to Helorus, and so advancing not on the flank of the enemy, but directly in front of them.

The situation of Dascon, (VI. 66. §. 2.) can only be determined generally. We know that it was at the bottom of the harbour, and probably it stood near the northern extremity of the bay of Madalena, where the ridge of the Olympiæum comes down to the shore, and forms a cliff immediately along the water's edge. The fortification spoken of by Thucydides seems to have been designed to cover the fleet against an attack on

the land side, and was probably carried along the high ground so as to check an enemy advancing from the Olympiæum along the level of the ridge. And the bridge over the Anapus which the Athenians destroyed was apparently at no great distance from the mouth of the river; it being the object of Nicias to oblige the enemy to attack him only on his front, that is, by advancing from the Olympiæum.

The "road to Helorus" (VI. 66. §. 3. 70. §. 4.) passed apparently by the Olympiæum, and was carried over the low ground of the valley upon a raised causeway. This I infer from the manner in which Thucydides speaks of it, saying, that the Syracusans, finding the Athenians unwilling to engage, "retreated, and crossed the road to Helorus, and then halted for the night." (66. §. 3.) And again, after the battle, we find that the Syracusans rallied on this same road. The crossing the road to Helorus would have been hardly worth noticing, had it not formed a marked line, capable of serving as a defence for an army stationed behind it. But we must suppose that the Syracusans crossed the road again when they saw the enemy advancing on the following morning; for they evidently fought with it in their rear, and made it their rallying point when they were beaten. It was by this road also that they fell back into the city, having first sent a party to move along it in the opposite direction to the Olympiæum, in order to occupy the temple, which their retreat into Syracuse would otherwise have left at the mercy of the enemy.

It is a question whether the battle was fought on the right or left bank of the Anapus. I think it must have been on the right bank, as no mention is made of the Athenians repairing the bridge which they had destroyed, and the bridge on the road to Helorus, by which the Syracusans crossed it, was not within their reach. The Syracusans too stationed their cavalry on the right of their army; that is, if the battle was fought on the right bank of the Anapus, on the firm ground away from the river, and under the ridge of the Olympiæum; but on the other supposition, it must have been in the low ground nearest to the river, where cavalry could scarcely act.

Thus, up to the time of the battle, the Olympiæum seems to have been the base of the operations of the Syracusans; but this they abandoned after their defeat, and retired into the city; so that it then became necessary to secure the Olympiæum with

a garrison of its own, as the army would be no longer at hand to cover it.

II.

Spring and early summer of 414 B. C.

The Athenians land at Thapsus, and occupy Epipolæ: their operations up to the time of the arrival of Gylippus.

Thucyd. VI. 96—103.

As the operations during this part of the siege were mostly carried on above Syracuse, on the heights of Epipolæ, it will be best to give, in the first place, a general description of the face of the ground; which I owe to my friend, Mr. Stanley, of University College.

I. The rock on which the present city of Syracuse is built rises above the level of the ground immediately without it; like the rock on which the modern town of Tarentum stands, and which in ancient times was the citadel. Thus a considerable part at least of what Thucydides calls ἡ ἔξω πόλις, VI. 3. lay almost on the level of the sea, between the rock of Ortygia on one side and the rising ground of Epipolæ on the other.

II. The range of Epipolæ is a long, low wall of broad table land, extending from the mountains of Hybla to the sea, and dividing the plain of Thapsus from the plain of Syracuse, just as a similar wall divides the plain of Catana from that of Thapsus. From the flat surface of Acradina up to the highest point of Belvedere, (Euryelus, or nearly so,) the ascent is so gradual as to be almost imperceptible, except where it is broken by four decided slopes of rock.

The first and lowest of these is the rocky ground about the theatre. (See the map.) A very little way west of the theatre is a street hewn out of the rock, and tombs in the rock on each side, like those outside the precincts of Delphi. This would seem to shew that the east end of this street, near the theatre, formed the limit of the ancient town; the streets of tombs being immediately without the walls, as at Pompeii, as in the tombs of the Appian way at Rome, those along the Piraic road at Athens, and the road near the gates of Corcyra, mentioned by Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 2. §. 20. The street of tombs at Syracuse issues in an open table flat, which continues over long fields covered with stones, and traces of ruts, and foundations of houses in the rock, till it comes to the second step or break,

at the spot marked on the map "Latomiaë," a small quarry, called "of Philoxenus," in the face of a low, but conspicuous hill.

From this, a series of undulations brings you to the third step marked "Mongibellisi," where on three or four craggy eminences are the remains of well-built stone walls, with a long subterranean passage beneath, much resembling in general appearance the fortress at Eleutheræ, in Attica.

The fourth and highest step is the conical rock of the telegraph of Belvedere; seen ~~for~~ at least twenty miles on the road to Catania. Here the range of Epipolæ abruptly ends, and an undulating gap ensues between it and the range of the Hyblæan hills, (Monte del Bosco.) This gap is evidently the only direct outlet into the plain of Thapsus for an army enclosed in the plain of Syracuse by the long wall of Epipolæ, though other valleys running up into the Hyblæan hills would offer escape into the interior. Here the cliffs towards the plain vary from ten to twenty feet, and the descent is still through a narrow lane winding amongst them. See VII. 44. §. 8.

From Mongibellisi to the theatre there still exists an ancient subterraneous tunnel of water, marked in the map as *aqueducts*; and the only very marked traces of ancient walls are between the Latomiaë of Philoxenus and Mongibellisi.

This account I have given in Mr. Stanley's own words, and its clearness is so great, that I could scarcely gain a more lively notion of the ground from personal observation. And thus we are in possession of all the existing data which can help us to understand the narrative of Thucydides; yet difficulties remain which it seems impossible fully to remove.

Labdalum, Mr. Stanley thinks, must be placed at Mongibellisi, and not at Belvedere: and the conical hill of Belvedere he supposes to be Euryelus. Both these positions will suit the narrative of Thucydides perfectly; but the situation of Hexapylum, so often mentioned by Livy in his account of the Roman siege of Syracuse, is extremely perplexing. Mr. Hughes, (*Travels in Sicily, &c.*) places it at Mongibellisi; yet Hexapylum was clearly the limit of the city even as enlarged by Dionysius; and if Euryelus was at Belvedere, it must have been *without* the city, whereas Livy describes it (XXV. 25.) as *within* it, though at its extremity; "tumulus est in extrema parte urbis, versus "a mari."

This question, however, need not concern us here. It will be sufficient to say, that when the Athenians arrived before Syracuse, the city, properly speaking, did not extend beyond the site of the theatre, or the first step in the ascent of Epipolæ from the level of the plain. But beyond this there was a fortified barrier running apparently parallel to the city wall, at a certain distance without it; which had been constructed by the Syracusans for the purpose of enlarging their line of defence, and obliging the enemy to lengthen their circumvallation in proportion. This barrier, *πορελίσμα*, was carried probably on the level ground above the cliffs by the theatre, and it included within it what Thucydides calls τὸν Τεμενίτην, whether he means the statue of Apollo Temenites, or, as others think, a quarter called Temenites from its neighbourhood to the sacred ground of Apollo. But how far the inclosure was carried from the edge of the cliffs, in other words, how high it reached up the slope of Epipolæ, we have no information to determine.

The Athenians then sailed from Catana in the spring of 414 B. C. under cover of the night, and landed about day-break opposite a place called Leon, "which is distant from Epipolæ," says Thucydides, "six or seven stadia." According to our present MSS. of Livy, Leon was five Roman miles distant from Hexapylum, XXIV. 39. ad fin.: a hopeless contradiction, if the text be right; but Mr. Böttcher, of Dresden, has corrected it to "II millia passuum," supposing that the U which marks the distance in some of the MSS. is a corruption of II, and not of V. (quinque.) It is difficult to find any point on the coast which is not more than six or seven stadia from Epipolæ, if that name be meant to express the ascent by Euryelus; but if Thucydides meant that Leon was only six or seven stadia from the nearest point of the ridge of Epipolæ, and not from the point where the Athenians actually ascended, the statement may be tolerably correct.

The Syracusans, aware of the importance of the position of Epipolæ, had intended to secure the approaches to it; τὰς προσβάσεις (VI. 96.) These, as we have seen, were the openings in the cliff at different points by which the ridge might be ascended, and particularly the ascent by Euryelus, where the roads, both from the plain of Thapsus and from that of Syracuse, met in the gap already mentioned, just below the hill of Belvedere. But, from some neglect, the approaches had not been secured;

and the Athenians ascended from the plain of Thapsus unobserved, and entered upon the ridge of Epipolæ by Euryelus, while the Syracusans were reviewing their men on the banks of the Anapus, in the plain on the south of the city.

The Syracusans, surprised by this sudden appearance of the enemy on the heights, hastened from the banks of the Anapus to attack them. The distance from the low ground to the Athenian position was not less than twenty-five stadia, that is, nearly two miles and three quarters. This corresponds exceedingly well with the distance from the lower part of the course of the Anapus to Euryelus, assuming that the roads in old times, like the actual roads marked on the map, could not go in a perfectly straight line. The Syracusans were defeated, and fell back into the city; and the Athenians on the following day, after having ineffectually descended the slope of Epipolæ towards Syracuse, to try to provoke the enemy to battle, returned to their former position, and built a fort at Labdalum, "on the highest part of the cliffs of Epipolæ," says Thucydides, "looking towards Megara."

Labdalum, according to Mr. Stanley, must have stood, not on Belvedere, as I had formerly placed it, but at Mongibellisi. It appears that from Mongibellisi the view does open towards Megara and Thapsus, which the mere sight of the map had led me to doubt; and this being so, and it appearing that Euryelus must be passed by any one descending Epipolæ, before he could arrive at Labdalum, the position of Mongibellisi has the best claim to be considered as the site of Labdalum.

After the fortifying of Labdalum, the Athenians advanced to a place called Syka or Syca, from which they proposed to commence their wall of circumvallation, both towards the north and the south. The orthography of the name has been considered in the note on VI. 98. §. 2: I am now only to consider its situation, and this I should place on the middle of the slope of Epipolæ, exactly to the southward of Targetta. From here the works were begun first on the northern side, towards Trogius; and a certain portion at the centre of the line was probably completed, but as the width of the slope of Epipolæ is here more than a mile and a half, the wall was by no means carried as far as the cliff on either side, and on the north side it appears that it never was carried so far, as we shall see in the sequel.

Alarmed however by the progress of the work, the Syracu-

sans began a counterwall, to intercept the intended course of the Athenian lines. (VI. 99.) The situation of this counterwork has been much disputed. I had expressed an opinion in the first edition of this work, that "it was carried in a north-west direction, parallel to and under the southern cliff of Epipolæ, "on that lower elevation, half way between Epipolæ and the plain, which was partly occupied at a later period by the "quarter called Neapolis." Göller, on the contrary, thinks that it was carried on the north side, across Epipolæ, and that it is the same wall afterwards spoken of as ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος in VII. 4. And Mr. Dunbar, of Edinburgh, in a MS. paper on the siege of Syracuse, which he has had the kindness to lend me, maintains also the same opinion. Bishop Thirlwall, on the contrary, appears to think that it was carried along the terrace of Neapolis. (Hist. Gr. vol. III. p. 411.)

Göller and Mr. Dunbar urge chiefly that the Athenians at this time were bent on carrying their walls in the direction of Trogilus, and had not yet made any demonstration of carrying them down into the plain on the south; so that the expression ἢ ἐκεῖνοι ἐμελλον ἄξειν τὸ τεῖχος would be most naturally understood of the north side of Epipolæ. And they also say that what is here called τεῖχος ἐγκάρσιον cannot but be the wall which is again called by the very same name in VII. 4, and that although Thucydides says that it had been destroyed, VI. 100, τὴν ὑποτείχισιν καθείλον, yet that this cannot be taken literally, but must only mean that it was rendered defenceless, and not actually pulled down to the ground.

On the other hand, the mention of the sacred ground, τὸ τέμενος, the olive trees of which were used for this counterwork, and which, mentioned thus nakedly, can hardly be any other than the famous sacred ground τέμενος, which gave to Apollo his title of "Temenites," seems a very strong argument in favour of my original opinion, because Apollo Temenites, as we know from Cicero's express testimony, had his temple in Neapolis. (Verres, IV. 53.) And I think also that the ἐφοδοί, which the Syracusans meant to secure with a palisade, are best understood of the openings in the cliff of Epipolæ, through which the enemy might descend upon the terrace of Neapolis. And although the Athenians were at this period immediately engaged with the northern part of their lines, yet as it was certain that the works would ultimately be carried across the plain on the south to the har-

bour, the words ἡ ἐκεῖνοι ἐμελλον ἄξειν τὸ τεῖχος appear applicable to the south side of Epipolæ without any violence to their meaning. The argument with respect to the ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος is, I confess, a strong one, because of the acknowledged difficulty of understanding the passages in VII. 4. and 7; but yet it is obliged to tamper with Thucydides' words, where he says expressly τὴν ὑποτείχισιν καθεῖλον, and the difficult passages in the seventh book are perhaps susceptible of a different explanation.

I am inclined still to adhere to my original opinion, that the counterwork mentioned in VI. 99. was carried along the terrace of Neapolis. But certainty is not attainable on this question, any more than on many others in ancient military geography; and it may be doubted whether Thucydides himself had a perfectly clear notion of the operations of the siege, which, as well as the nature of the ground, must have been necessarily described to him by others.

The attack of the Athenians on the counterwork has been explained in the notes on the text of Thucydides. But this attempt of the Syracusans, however unsuccessful, warned the Athenians of the importance of completing the southern part of their circumvallation, rather than the northern. Accordingly from henceforth they worked exclusively at the southern part of their line, from the cliffs of Epipolæ down into the valley, and so across the low ground to the sea. And having defeated a second attempt of the Syracusans to intercept their works by a counterwork carried across the marsh in the valley, they obliged the enemy to desist from any further enterprises of the same kind, and prosecuted their work with such activity, that from Epipolæ to the shore of the harbour the circumvallation was completed, with only the exception of a small space close upon the sea-side.

It appears, then, that had the Athenians been a little more attentive to what was going on in their rear, and had they secured the narrow approaches by which alone an enemy advancing from the interior could reach the summit of Epipolæ, the conquest of Syracuse was certain. But, as I have observed in the notes, no pains had been taken to complete their line across Epipolæ from cliff to cliff, because they calculated that the advantage of the ground would enable them easily to repel any sallies of the Syracusans in this quarter, and they never contemplated the possibility of having their whole position turned

by an enemy arriving on the summit of Epipolæ in their rear, and so turning the advantage of the ground against them.

III.

Summer of 414 B. C.

Gylippus relieves Syracuse.—Third counterwork of the Syracusans, and various operations, till the arrival of the second Athenian armament under Demosthenes and Eurymedon.

Thucyd. VII. 1—6, 21—25, 36—41.

It must be supposed that the main force of the Athenians was engaged in completing their lines in the low ground near the city, and that only a few men were left on Epipolæ, not more than enough to guard the works, and too few to act offensively in the field. Accordingly the Syracusans marched out of their city up Epipolæ, and passed through the openings still left in the Athenian lines, without any opposition, when they were summoned by Gylippus to come out, and escort him into Syracuse. It does not appear how far they marched before they met him, but he, as coming from the interior, reached Epipolæ by the gap already spoken of as dividing it from the hills further inland, and so passed by Euryelus, and descended upon the rear of the Athenians. He had no intention of attacking their works, but passed apparently through the opening in their lines, and then offered them battle in the space between their lines and the city. On their declining to attack him, he drew off his men to what Thucydides calls τὴν ἀκρὰν τὴν Τεμενίτιν, or the citadel of the quarter of Apollo Temenites; that is, the cliff of Epipolæ, just above Neapolis, to the north of the theatre, and the excavation called Dionysius' Ear, where, as appears from the map, the cliff rises to some 11, and with considerable steepness. From this position he advanced again on the following day towards the Athenian lines; and while he thus diverted their attention, he dispatched a part of his force to ascend by the open ground on his right to the summit of Epipolæ, and then to attack the fort of Labdalum. Thucydides remarks that the fort was not visible from the Athenian lines; and this is true, even if it stood as low as Mongibellisi, because the second of the four steps of Epipolæ, that namely by the quarry of Philoxenus, conceals all above it from the view of those who are between it and the town.

It was at this period of the siege that the Syracusans commenced another counterwork, which Thucydides thus describes, VII. 4. ἐτείχιζον οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι διὰ τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀρξάμενοι ἄνω πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος ἀπλοῦν. The interpretations of this passage differ; some supposing that τεῖχος must be repeated twice over, ἐτείχιζον πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος τεῖχος ἀπλοῦν, and understanding by the ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος the wall already so called in VI. 99. and which, according to this interpretation, had been dismantled only and not destroyed by the Athenians; while others translate πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον as signifying "in a cross or oblique direction," and understand Thucydides to mean "that they began to carry a single wall "up through Epipolæ in a cross direction." That πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον may be thus interpreted I hold to be certain; it is proved by the expression πρὸς ὀρθὰς "at right angles" used by Polybius VI. 28, and elsewhere, and by the quotation from Xenophon given by Dobree, Hellen. IV. 3. §. 23. ἐπεχειρήσαν πρὸς τὸ σιμὸν διώκειν.

But the first interpretation certainly appears to be confirmed by VII. 7. where we read that the Syracusans completed their wall which they had been carrying upwards across Epipolæ, μέχρι τοῦ ἐγκαρσίου τεύχους. And then the question is, what this ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος can be?

I had ventured to understand it as meaning the Athenian circumvallation, which was running at right angles to the counterwork. And Bishop Thirlwall considers this interpretation as admissible. (Hist. Gr. vol. iii. p. 418. note.) Mr. Dunbar supposes it to mean the old counterwork of the Syracusans, mentioned in VI. 99. and the wall which was carried to meet it he believes to have run parallel to the Athenian lines, as appears, he says, by the expressions παροικοδομήσαντες καὶ παρελθόντες. But this last notion appears to me to be quite erroneous.

Another explanation, suggested to me by a friend, is this: that the ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος of VII. 4, and VII. 7, is one which Thucydides omitted to mention in its proper place, and which he here supposes to be known to his readers; just as in VII. 43. we find a τεῖχισμα of the Syracusans near to Euryelus, which certainly could not have been there when the Athenians first ascended Epipolæ, and yet Thucydides has not mentioned its erection. This would be in itself probable enough; but the difficulty still recurs, what was the object, and what the direc-

tion of the ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος, the formation of which had not before been mentioned? And to this question no satisfactory answer can, I think, be given.

On the whole I am inclined to believe that Thucydides speaks of one wall only; which is called τεῖχος ἀπλοῦν in VII. 3, VII. 11, and in VII. 42; which is called "a cross-wall," or "a wall built cross-ways" in VII. 3, and in VII. 7; and which is called παρατείχισμα in VII. 11, VII. 42, and VII. 43. And the direction of this wall cannot be doubted. It was to be carried up the slope of Epipolæ, and pass to the northward of the finished part of the Athenian lines; thus effectually preventing the enemy from carrying their lines across Epipolæ, and down to the sea-shore at Trogilus. It is mentioned that the Syracusans in the construction of this wall used the stones which the Athenians had laid down at intervals in the intended line of their own circumvallation. Now these stones had been laid down along the northern part of the line, from Syca to Trogilus, (VI. 99. §. 1. VII. 2. §. 4.) it is manifest therefore that the Syracusan counterwork was carried between the finished and unfinished part of the Athenian lines, and was intended to turn the northern extremity of that part which was as yet completed. Accordingly, while the Syracusans were carrying on their counterwork, the ground on their right was all open; and here therefore their cavalry were stationed, and in an action with the Athenians, charged their left wing so vigorously as to occasion the defeat of their whole army. And in consequence of this success, the Syracusans were enabled to carry their counterwork beyond the northern extremity of the Athenian lines, and thus to prevent them from ever completing their circumvallation to the sea at Trogilus.

We have thus, I think, only the difficulty of the famous passage in VII. 7. where Thucydides says that the twelve remaining ships expected from Greece arrived just after the Syracusan counterwork had been carried beyond the end of the Athenian lines; and he goes on to say, *ξυντελίσσαν τὸ λοιπὸν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις μέχρι τοῦ ἐγκαρσίου τεύχους*. Now first the language here is remarkable, for as the text now stands there is no other nominative to *ξυντελίσσαν* than αἱ νῆες,—and though it is easy to say that αἱ νῆες means the men out of the ships, yet this is not the way in which Thucydides commonly writes, and seems

to shew either that something has dropped out of the text, or that the whole passage was written carelessly. Again, τὸ λοιπὸν when standing alone generally signifies either "for the time to come," or "for the rest," "for what remains." But here it must mean "the remaining part of the work," and yet no work had been specified. Τὸ λοιπὸν τοῦ προτειχίσματος, would have been intelligible, but τὸ λοιπὸν simply is obscure, and to my mind suspicious. I cannot but think then that the text in this place has sustained some injury, or else that Thucydides wrote carelessly and confusedly. But I believe his meaning to have been that from some other part of the city a wall was carried out to join the cross wall, and thus to form a new προτειχισμα. A part of the cross-wall extended no doubt beyond the προτειχισμα, and was still a single wall, with nothing to cover it as soon as it was attacked in the rear. But a part of it, we know not how large a part, was secured by the new wall, which had been carried from the city to join it; and it is likely that the προτειχισμα thus formed was one of the three mentioned in VII. 43. where the Syracusans and their allies lay encamped, to be ready on an instant if any attack should be made against the cross wall.

The consequence of this success of the Syracusans was the total evacuation of the high ground of Epipolæ by the enemy; as for the future the Athenians confined themselves to the part of their lines which they had completed between the southern cliffs of Epipolæ and the great harbour. And although we hear of the Athenians evacuating "their upper lines" at a much later period, (VII. 60.) yet the "upper lines" do not mean their lines on Epipolæ, but the upper part, or the part most distant from the sea of that "double line of seven or "eight stadia in length," which had been completed across the valley. They were thus, as Nicias truly observed, more like a besieged than a besieging army: for the enemy had a free communication with all the surrounding country by means of Epipolæ, and their cavalry could act on the rear of the Athenian lines, and prevent the Athenians from getting provisions, while the fortified post of Olympiæum was always at hand to afford them a point of retreat.

It was thus made manifest that the key of Syracuse was Epipolæ; and if the siege was to be continued, Epipolæ must

be recovered by the Athenians. But this could only be effected by a great superiority of force, and therefore Nicias remained quiet till the arrival of Demosthenes with his powerful armament enabled him again to resume the offensive.

IV.

Summer of 414. B. C.

Night attack on Epipolæ—Defeats of the Athenians down to the final raising of the siege.

Thucyd. VII. 42—77.

The Syracusans, aware of the expected coming of Demosthenes, and taught by their former experience, were resolved not to leave Epipolæ a second time unguarded. On the contrary their whole force was stationed there in three divisions, one consisting of the Syracusans themselves, another of their allies from the Greek cities of Sicily, and a third of the Peloponnesians and others from old Greece. These troops were stationed outside of the city walls, at the lower part of the slope of Epipolæ, in a sort of large external barrier, or barriers, *πορείσματα*, which had been formed in this quarter; one of them being perhaps the fortified enclosure of Temenites, and another the enclosed space formed by the meeting of the cross-wall with another wall carried out from a different part of the city, as already described. In advance of the main army, probably near the termination of the important counterwork, was a select body of six hundred men; the same apparently which had been formed at the beginning of the siege, to be constantly on the alert, and ready to act on the first alarm: while still higher on the hill, close by Euryelus, was another small force, occupying some sort of fortification, *τείχοςμα*, intended to secure the key of the whole position. And accordingly the first attempts of Demosthenes to carry the counterwork by a direct assault in front were easily repelled: the advantage of the ground being so entirely on the side of the Syracusans, that the Athenian operations were all overlooked and commanded, besides the ordinary superiority enjoyed by a defending party against assailants in the state of military science in that age.

Demosthenes then resolved to endeavour to turn the enemy's position by a night attack. The operation was conceived on

a scale of boldness and greatness very unusual in the Peloponnesian war. The troops employed were to carry with them five days' provisions, and to be accompanied by all the workmen of the armament, with their tools, and such other resources as they could command, to begin to form their lines the instant that they should have established themselves on Epipolæ. Early in the night the army commenced its march. Its course at first was inland in a westerly direction, till it turned to the right to begin the ascent by some of those roads or paths which probably then, as now, led to Epipolæ from the upper parts of the valley of the Anapus. The surprise was complete; the Athenians gained the summit of the ridge unperceived; attacked and carried immediately the fortified post of the Syracusans close to Euryelus, and then hastened to descend the slope, turn the end of the counterwork, and attack it on the rear where it was without defence.

At first all was encouraging: when they reached the extremity of the counterwork they encountered the party of six hundred Syracusans, who had been stationed there to guard it; but these they presently overpowered, whilst the soldiers who manned the parapet of the counterwork, finding themselves exposed by the defeat of their covering body, fled at once from their posts, and abandoned the wall to the conquerors. Some of the Athenians immediately began to pull down its parapet, to dismantle it at least if they could not retain it; while the main body still pressed forward, passed along parallel to the counterwork, and attacked the three great divisions of the Syracusans and their allies, whose position was lower down the hill, under the walls of the city. These, alarmed by the reports of the fugitives from the upper part of the hill, marched out of their barriers to meet the enemy. But the Athenians had the advantage of the ground, and of the confidence inspired by victory; the allies moved on in some confusion; their attack upon the advancing Athenians was presently repulsed; they gave way, and fell back towards their barriers.

The Syracusans and their Sicilian allies had too little discipline to rally with readiness after a repulse; nor did the Athenians give them time, but still pressed on, eager to disperse every part of the enemy's army which might still keep its ground unbroken. But their own movements now became

disordered, from a too confident assurance of victory. In this state a body of heavy armed Boeotians, whose Russian-like steadiness and solidity here as at Leuctra changed the history of Greece and of the world, attacked and drove them back in confusion.

From this moment the whole engagement was one scene of disorder, and no one could give any distinct account of its details. The Athenians who were repulsed fell in with their friends behind them who were still advancing; these, supposing that all who approached them from the side of Syracuse must be enemies, received them with levelled spears: they endeavoured to make themselves known by shouting out the watchword; but thus the enemy learnt what it was, and lured the scattered parties of the Athenians into their power by repeating it. The stream of the battle turned, and the whole Athenian army was driven up the slope of Epipolæ, to the summit by which they had at first ascended. But the road from the valley was narrow, and as the Athenians hurried down it in their flight many were forced off it over the cliffs below, and many jumped down themselves in their terror, and were dashed to pieces. When they reached the plain, whither the enemy made no attempt to pursue them, the soldiers of the first armament, being by this time well acquainted with the country, mostly found their way to the lines; but those who had lately arrived with Demosthenes wandered about, not knowing what path to take, till the next morning; when the Syracusan cavalry from Olympiæum, seeing their condition, scoured the plain, and busied themselves in putting them to the sword.

After this great defeat the operations of the Athenian land forces down to the commencement of the retreat were necessarily insignificant. Unable to attempt any thing against the enemy, they remained quiet within their lines; nor do we hear of them, except as repulsing one or two attacks of the Syracusans. At last the lines themselves were evacuated; and previously to the final engagement in the great harbour, the Athenians retained only a small fortified camp on the sea-shore, between the walls of Syracuse and the mouth of the Anapus. Here they were spectators of the ruin of their fleet in the last great battle, when the whole shore of the harbour was lined with the soldiers of one side or the other; the Athenians occupying, as I have said, a portion of the shore between the city

and the Anapus, while the Syracusans were on one side under the walls of Syracuse, and occupied on the other the ground to the south of the Anapus, Dascon at the inner extremity of the harbour, and Plemmyrium the headland which forms the southern boundary of its entrance.

V.

Summer and Autumn of 414 B. C.

Retreat of the Athenians.

Thucyd. VII. 78—85.

When the Athenians were so utterly broken by their defeats at sea as to "place their reliance on their soldiers rather than "on their seamen," and when the resolution was formed to retreat by land, it was decided that the point which they should endeavour to reach should be the country of the native Sikeli-ans, in the interior of the island. It would be impossible, I suppose, to define exactly the boundary line which divided the Greek and Sikelian countries from each other; nor do we know the distance from Syracuse to the nearest Sikelian settlement. But the upper parts of all the more considerable valleys were undoubtedly without the Greek pale; and this was probably the case with the valley of the Anapus. Accordingly the original plan of the Athenians was to ascend this valley by its southern branch, which would bring them out on the high grounds not far from the source of the Cacyparis, and which runs inland from Syracuse in a direction nearly due west.

On the first day of the retreat the Athenians accomplished a march of not quite four miles and a half; so incessant was the annoyance caused by the Syracusan cavalry and light troops. They first crossed the Anapus, some way above its junction with the Cyane, and halted for the night on a hill belonging, it should seem, to that flat ridge which divides the two branches of the valley from one another.

On the second day they advanced a little more than two miles on the top of the ridge, and then descended into the valley which I have called the southern branch of that of the Anapus. This valley, it will be observed, has no regular stream running through it, but threads of water in the bottoms, so scanty, except after rains, that they sink into the thirsty soil long before they reach the sea. Higher up, even these would

become fewer and fainter till they ceased altogether, and nothing could be drier than the limestone table land which formed all the higher grounds. Accordingly the Athenians remained for the whole day in the place where they first descended into the valley, to supply themselves with water, and to get some provisions from the houses which were here scattered about. For some way on the line of their intended march, "water," says Thucydides, "was scarce:" and of course population would be proportionably thin, and food therefore, as well as water, proportionably difficult to procure.

These considerations may have justified the early halt and consequent shortness of the march on the second day: but the third day's movements seem to savour of indecision and weakness. The enemy were fortifying a difficult part of the road by which the Athenians must necessarily pass: every hour's loss of time was of the utmost importance; yet without even reaching the spot where these works were going on, the Athenians were so harassed by the attacks of the enemy's light troops, that they turned about in despair, and passed the night again on the same spot which they had left in the morning.

On the fourth day, however, they began their march early, determined to make a fresh attempt to overcome the obstacles opposed to their progress. They made their way accordingly to the spot which the enemy had occupied. It was a narrow ridge, or *hog's back*, to which the road ascended from the valley, and terminating on both sides in a steep and precipitous ravine. Here the Syracusans had stationed their infantry, which the nature of the ground compressed into a solid column of great depth; and from this commanding position they showered down their missiles on the heads of the Athenians, as they advanced to assault it. After striving in vain to force the passage, the Athenians fell back in despair, and halted in the valley; but the enemy would not allow them to rest, and, taking advantage of the nature of the country, they detached a part of their force to throw up a wall across a narrow part of the valley, lower down than the point where the Athenians were halting, so as to cut off their retreat. The Athenians, however, dispersed the party employed on this service, and, to avoid a recurrence of the danger, retreated below the narrow part of the valley, to the point where it opens into the plain towards the coast; and

here they halted for the night, determined to make a third attempt to continue their retreat on the following day.

But the operations of the fifth day were as unsatisfactory as those of the preceding days. It appears that the Athenians again attempted to ascend the valley, but the Syracusans so harassed them, that they could not even reach the entrance of it; so that, after an advance of less than a mile from their position of the morning, they halted for the night while still in the plain.

It was now manifest that to reach the Sikelian country by ascending the valley from Syracuse was utterly hopeless: the generals accordingly resolved to change their line of retreat, and to penetrate into the interior by the valley of the Cacyparis, which terminates on the sea-coast, about six or seven miles to the southward of the Anapus. In order to effect this, they proposed to gain a march upon the enemy, by setting out at night, and falling back towards the sea till they came into the road from Syracuse to Helorus. Then they proposed to follow this road, in a direction parallel to the coast, till they reached the Cacyparis, where they would turn again to their right, and move towards the interior.

Worn and exhausted as the men were, they left their position accordingly in the night, leaving numerous fires burning in order to mislead the enemy; and although their march was delayed by a panic which invaded them, and caused great disorder, yet still they reached the Helorus road by day-break, and followed it till it brought them to the banks of the Cacyparis. Here they found a detached party of Syracusans raising works to obstruct the passage of the river; but these they quickly dispersed, and crossed it without difficulty. But instead of turning at once, as they had intended, towards the interior, their guides persuaded them to follow the coast-road a little further, till they should reach the valley, or rather the combe, of the Erineus. What reasons were given for this advice we know not; but the Athenians, tired and hungry as they were, continued their retreat in the plain, and pressed forwards to reach the Erineus.

Between the Cacyparis then and the Erineus the final separation of the two divisions of the Athenian army took place. Demosthenes, who was about five miles and a half behind Nicias, was first overtaken by the Syracusan cavalry, and while

he halted, to offer battle, some of the enemy passed by him, and he was presently surrounded. The Athenians were driven^a in confusion into a place somewhat resembling that in which a Corinthian army had formerly been destroyed near Megara. (Thucyd. I. 106.) It was a piece of ground thickly planted with olive trees, and nearly surrounded by a wall, while a road ran along on each side of it. Here the Athenians were assailed from every quarter by the enemy's missiles, till at last, towards evening, on the sixth day of the retreat, the whole division, amounting to six thousand fighting men, laid down their arms, and were marched off to Syracuse as prisoners.

Meanwhile Nicias with his division had reached the Erineus, had crossed it, and halted his army on a height on the southern side of it. But the next morning, the seventh day of the retreat, he too was overtaken by the enemy, and summoned to surrender. Such terms, however, as they would grant, he could not yet prevail on himself to accept; and as his men absolutely required some rest, after having been marching for nearly two days and a night without intermission, he endured all the annoyance of the enemy's desultory attacks during the day without moving from his position, intending to continue his retreat as soon as it should be dark. Want of provisions was added to their other sufferings; so that the men were out of heart, and had lost all their energy. They were beginning to march under cover of the night, when the loud pæan, or song of onset, which suddenly broke upon the stillness of the night from the neighbouring position of the enemy, announced to them that their intention was discovered. Utterly dispirited

^a Mitford represents the Athenians as occupying this place purposely, to be in security from the enemy's cavalry. This advantage the wall and the olive trees would have undoubtedly afforded them, but "the road on each side of it" is surely mentioned as an advantage to the enemy; and the word ἀνελθόντες implies that they were driven back in disorder, and forced into the enclosure without being aware of the nature of the ground, rather than that they chose the position deliberately. Possibly the sight of a piece of ground covered with trees, and with a wall in front of it, may have allured the Athenians to

retreat towards it, without knowing that the wall went so far round it as to leave them no outlet on the other side, and without being aware of its being approachable on both sides to the enemy, from the circumstance of the two roads running along it. And the retreat became at last so hurried and disorderly, that even had they perceived the disadvantages of the ground before the whole army had entered it, yet it was then impossible to remedy the mischief, as the enemy were pressing them so closely in the rear, and allowed them no freedom in their movements.

by all that they had undergone, the Athenians again piled their arms, and remained in their camp till the morning.

The eighth day brought at last the close of the struggle. As soon as it was light, the Athenians commenced their march, but no longer with the intention of turning at once inland by the valley of the Erineus: on the contrary, they continued to follow the coast-road, with the immediate object of reaching the valley of the Assinarus. This was not only a better natural barrier against the enemy, could they succeed in crossing it before they were overtaken, but the river, being more of a stream than the Erineus, was likely to yield a supply of water even at this late period of the summer. It is called by Cluverius the Falconara, but captain Smyth speaks of it by the name of the Asinaro, and describes it as falling into the sea near the Ballata di Noto, a small anchorage near a point of land, which is distinctly laid down in the map of Sicily published by the Useful Knowledge Society. Its banks are high and precipitous, so that the stream itself flowed at the bottom of a deep ravine.

The Athenians reached this river, but were never able to cross it. Overtaken and surrounded by the enemy, trampled upon by each other in their confusion, overwhelmed by missiles, and at last slaughtered by the heavy-armed infantry in closer conflict, the whole army was destroyed in the valley of the Assinarus, and the military operations of both parties were terminated on that spot, by the complete victory of the one, and the utter annihilation of the other.

APPENDIX.

MR. KENRICK'S LETTER.

REV. SIR,

York, Dec. 31, 1840.

My publisher, Mr. Fellowes, has usually, I believe, sent copies of my various publications to the heads of the great public schools in his own name. I have so far departed from the usual course as to address myself directly to you, and request your acceptance of a copy of my *Herodotus*, because I wished to avail myself of this opportunity to offer to your consideration some remarks on a passage in the Preface to your edition of *Thucydides*, and suggest an explanation of a difficulty which, at the time when it was published, you represent as an insuperable obstacle to the progress of your grammatical analysis.

The passage to which I refer is the following, Vol. III. Pref. p. v. "I went far enough to ascertain the different uses of *ει* " and *ην* in *Thucydides* as a matter of fact ; but my ignorance " of the etymology of the two words made me unable to ascend " higher and to explain the principle of this difference," &c. The etymology which I propose is, to derive *ει* from the dative feminine of the relative, which of course, before the introduction of the long vowel, would be written *HEI* ; or, if we suppose an unaspirated form of the relative, of which, I think, I can shew other traces, *EI*. It can hardly be doubted, I think, that *η* stands in the same relation to the relative in Greek, as *quam* to *qui*, *quæ*, *quod* in Latin, whether the case has been originally the accusative, and has lost its final *ν*, as *ην* became *η*, or originally the dative. An aspiration is so easily lost or added, especially

the former, that a difference in this point cannot be reasonably objected to an etymology in other respects satisfactory. I will not undertake to say what substantive has been left out which caused the form of the particle to be feminine; any more than what ellipsis of a masculine or neuter noun has caused *ποῦ* and *ποῖ* κ. τ. λ., not believing that every adjective form, which now stands alone, was once supported by a substantive; but it would be easy to fill up the gap, if any be thought to exist. *Εἰ* then, according to my view of it, is a case of the relative, and is equivalent to "*in what circumstance.*" Let us see how this assumed meaning will answer to its actual use. First, when an assumption is made and argued upon as a fact: *εἰ εἰσὶ βωμοί, εἰσὶ καὶ θεοί*, the case or circumstance of the existence of altars being assumed, in that case or circumstance the existence of gods is true. You might substitute the acknowledged relative particle *ὅπου* with so little change of meaning as to afford a strong presumption that *εἰ* is a relative particle also. Second, when a fact is assumed, and a certain course of conduct announced thereupon: *εἰ τοῦτο ἄμεινον ἐπανελθεῖν θέλω*, "*in case this is better, I am ready to return.*" Third, of a past case supposed not realized: *Σωκράτει εἰ προσεῖχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐγένοντο ἂν εὐδαίμονες*, "*in the circumstance or case in which the Athenians attended to Socrates, they would have been fortunate.*" Fourth, of a possible future case: *εἴ τις ταῦτα πράττοι μέγα μ' ἂν ὠφελήσειε*. Here again the substitution of "*in case,*" "*under the circumstance that,*" though somewhat awkward English, would be quite an adequate expression of the substantial meaning. So where in English we might use *whether*; *οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ θεός ἐστι*, when analyzed, the thing declared amounts to this, "*that in case he is a god,*" or "*there is a god, you do not know it.*" In such a phrase as *φόβος εἰ πείσω δέσποιναν ἐμάν*, only one case is expressed, the case of *persuasion*; but the very nature of *fear* implies the possibility of another, and hence *εἰ* acquires the sense of *utrum* or *whether*, as involving a double supposition; and the English rendering, "*I fear that I shall not,*" only differs from the Greek, by bringing into view the negative part of the alternative. Similar usages are found in regard to words of this class: "*I doubt you are false;*" here *doubt* clearly implies an alternative; yet only one part of it, the affirmative, is expressed, and this seems to be declared absolutely, as the preponderant probability.

Εἰ compounded with ἄν becomes ἐάν, ἦν, as ἐπεὶ, ἐπεάν, ἐπὴν Ionic, and we have to regard the cases of the use of ἦν with certain moods, as analogous to the combination of other relatives with this same particle, ἄν. Now I believe it will hold good throughout, that whatever distinction there is between the use of the relatives and relative particles, with or without ἄν, is preserved in regard to εἰ and ἐάν, ἦν. Used of a single fact, stated or assumed, you have the indicative without ἄν, and you have εἰ. Of an event repeated in past time, you have the relative with the optative; with εἰ of an indefinite possibility, of course involving repetitions, you have the same mood. Of an action repeated in present or future time, you would equally say οἷς ἂν αἰσθανώμεθα φιλοπόνως ἔχοντας τιμῶμεν δόροις, or ἐάν τις αἰσθανώμεθα κ. τ. λ. I wish I could offer any plausible explanation of the inherent force of ἄν, that we might see what was the precise modification which its use superinduces; this I confess I cannot: it seems to be equivalent in meaning to the English "ever," but a knowledge of its etymology is not essential to the explanation of the difference of usage between εἰ and ἐάν. The subjunctive is not *caused* by ἄν with the relative, but by the mode of conception of the relation which exists between the two propositions which the relative or particle bring into dependence on each other, as more or less remote from actuality; it is convenient to have three entirely distinct modes, relative without particle ἄν with indicative; relative with ἄν, subjunctive; relative without ἄν, optative; but the use of ἄν with the subjunctive, though tending to distinctness, is no more *necessary* in Greek than in Latin, where no such particle was ever used. In the same way εἰ is in itself capable of junction with all three moods, and is joined with them; with the subjunctive rarely, but most frequently in Homer, as if the Greek had originally resembled the Latin; next in frequency in the Attic poets; very rarely, but yet in unquestionable instances, in Herodotus and Thucydides. But though εἰ may thus express, perhaps with a slight shade of difference, what ἐάν more distinctly denotes, and therefore be found occasionally, where we should have looked for ἐάν, it by no means follows that ἐάν could be used for εἰ. Εἰ is general, and *includes* the peculiar modification which ἐάν expresses, and therefore may stand for it when the connexion prevents ambiguity; ἐάν is special, and *excludes* single actions, such as εἰ

with the indic. present denotes. If therefore ἐάν should be found in two or three passages with an indicative, I should not hesitate to pronounce it wrong; but whether εἰ should stand with a subjunctive is a question to be decided by MS. authority. Ἦν, the connexion of which with ἄν is not so obvious, is found in Herodotus 2, 13. See my note.

Confirmatory evidence may be produced in favour of this etymology of εἰ. The Dorians formed the dat. fem. of the relative in εἰ, (see Passow;) and that the circumflex should be lost, when it assumed the less emphatic character of a particle, is not surprising. Ἐπεὶ is a word of similar derivation, as its uses also are analogous. The etymology which assigns it to ἐπεί as its root is quite false; it is the dat. of the old demonstrative and relative, variously written πος, κος, τος; the ε being no part of the root, any more than in ἐκεῖ, for which you might substitute τῇ without any change of sense. *Si* in Latin ("sei quips hemonem morti duit," in the law of Numa) is εἰ with the aspirate, which has been lost in Greek, converted into a sibilant as in *sex*. I believe that the relative and demonstrative had once in Greek a form σος as well as τος, whence σῆτες (σος, ἔτος) σήμερον; at all events, a change from τ to σ may be readily admitted in one case when it has been shewn in another. Of this form we have traces in the Gothic *so*, *so*, *thata*, answering to the German *der*, *die*, *das*, and the Anglo-Saxon *se*, *seo*, *that*. Familiarly we say, "*so* you pay your debts, I don't care:" what is *so* here but εἰ? About our *if* I am uncertain, though I do not believe in Horne Tooke's etymology of *gif*; but the German *wenn* is clearly the case of the relative *wer*, and the Latin *quum*, so nearly allied to *si* that in some of its uses a substitution might take place, is as evidently derived from *quus*, κος.—Throughout the preceding remarks, I have taken it for granted that the demonstrative and relative are radically the same, though convenience dictated the allotment of separate forms to them. The double use of *that* in English is sufficient to shew that they are in original force interchangeable, and that part of Greek grammar which treats of relatives and relative particles will afford numerous confirmations. It would be an improvement in grammar to consider εἰ as a relative particle, and make the rules for its use with the different moods a part of the general doctrine of the dependence of clauses on the relative.

* * * * *

Should you hereafter enter into an examination of my hypothesis respecting the pronominal origin of *ei*, I would call your attention to a passage in Donaldson's *New Cratylus*, p. 172, 274, which has been pointed out to me since I wrote my remarks; in which he assigns the sense of *by this that, on this condition*, to *ei*, and so far confirms my view, though I think his derivation, from *ī* answering to the Latin *is*, less probable than mine. To the same suggestion I owe a reference to Grimm, *Deutsch. Gramm.* III. 43. 163. who points out in the Gothic a particle *ei*, answering to the Latin *ut, quod*, and therefore clearly pronominal. As a confirmation also of the connexion between *ei* and *sei* (*si*), I should have mentioned the probability that *sic* stands in a similar relation to *si* as *tunc* (*tunc*) to *tum* or *huic* to *of* (HOI), the C being in all these cases a strengthening affix, while the root is demonstrative or relative interchangeably. This affix has disappeared in Italian, where the affirmative *si* is evidently *sic*; ("it is so,") while the comparative *si* (*si buono*) is the same particle, used for *tam* with that neglect of discrimination which is often found when we confront *classic* usage with the corrupt Latinity from which the Romance languages have sprung. So the French *quand* confounds the classical distinction of *quum* and *quando*.

The absence of the aspirate in *ei* will seem a less formidable objection to its derivation from the relative, if we consider that *εἶτε*, in which it is wanting, is generally admitted to be in origin relative, and that *ἐνθα*, and that family of words, can be plausibly etymologized from no other root than one which combines a relative and demonstrative meaning, a root connected with *iva*, the *l* being exchanged with *ε*; as *in* and *ἐν* are the same. For what can be made of Passow's etymology of *ἐνθα* from the preposition *ἐν*?

I have the honour to be,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN KENRICK.

THE END.

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